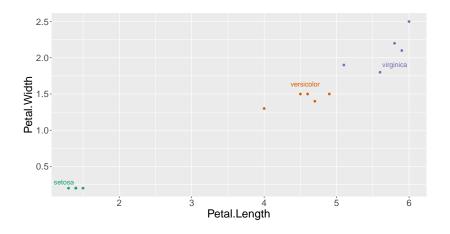
# Hierarchical Clustering

Toby Dylan Hocking

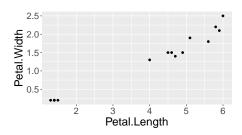
### Visualize iris data with labels



#### Visualize iris data without labels

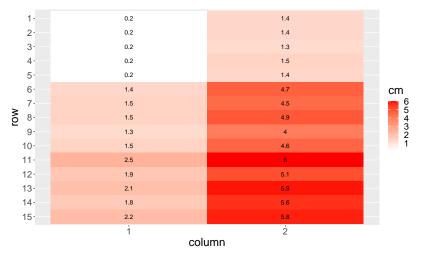
- Let  $X = [x_1 \cdots x_n]^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$  be the data matrix (input for clustering), where  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$  is the input vector for observation i.
- Example iris n = 150 observations, p = 2 dimensions.

##		Petal.Width	Petal.Length
##	[1,]	0.2	1.4
##	[2,]	0.2	1.4
##	[3,]	0.2	1.3
##	[4,]	0.2	1.5



## Which pair of rows is most similar?

This is a visualization of 15 rows and two columns from the iris data.



# Hyper-parameter choices (must be fixed prior to learning)

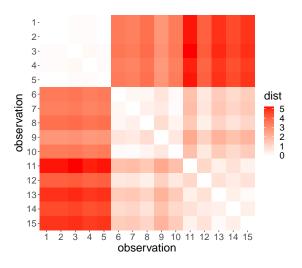
How to compute similarity/distance between rows?

- Let  $x, x' \in \mathbb{R}^p$  be two feature vectors (rows of data matrix).
- ▶ L1/manhattan distance:  $||x x'||_1 = \sum_{j=1}^p |x_j x_j'|$ .
- ▶ L2/euclidean distance:  $||x x'||_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^p (x_j x_j')^2}$ .

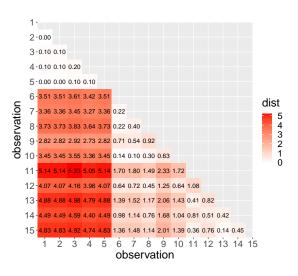
How to compute distance with a group/cluster? There are several rules, or agglomeration methods:

- ▶ single: min distance from any point,
- complete: max distance from any point,
- average: mean distance over all points,
- there are others.

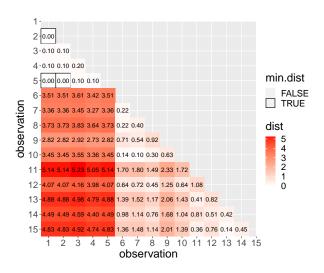
## Hierarchical clustering inputs a pairwise distance matrix



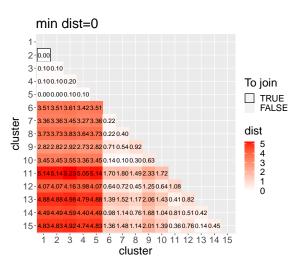
## Only need lower triangle (symmetry)

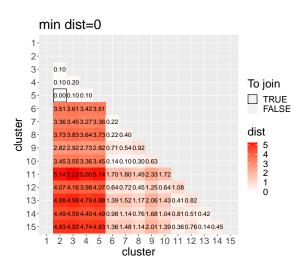


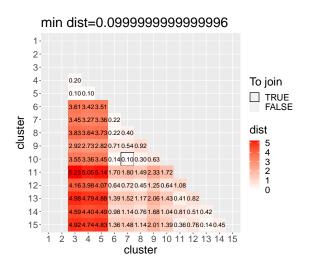
### Find the closest pairs

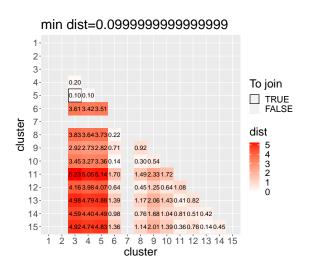


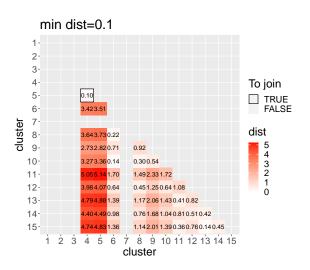
## Join one of the closest pairs (iteration 1)

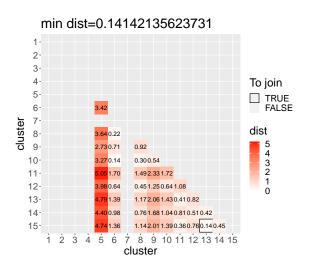


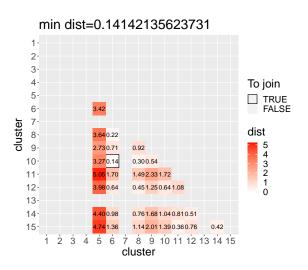


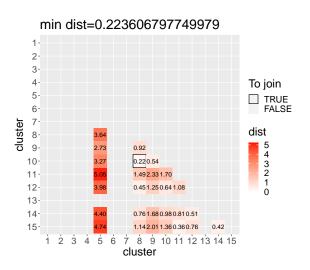


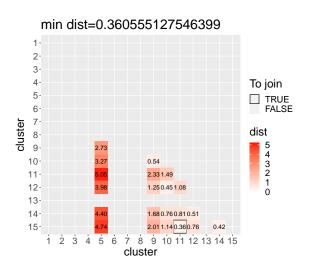


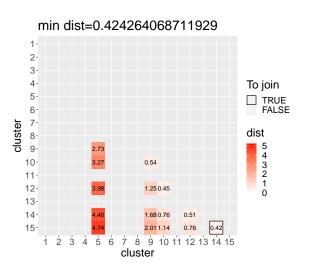


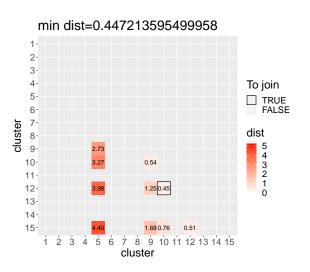


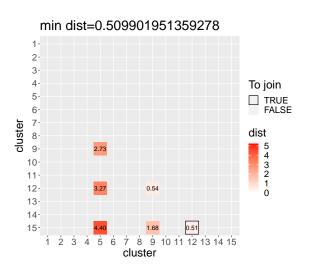


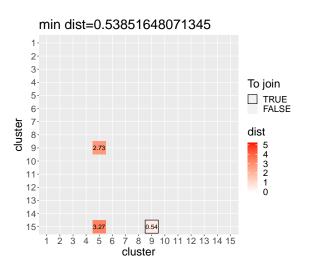


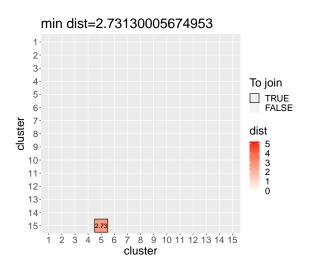




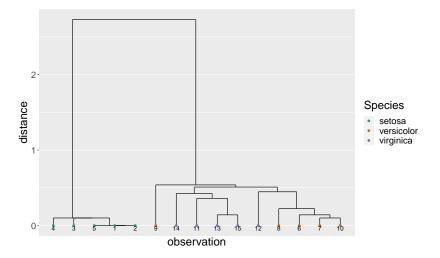




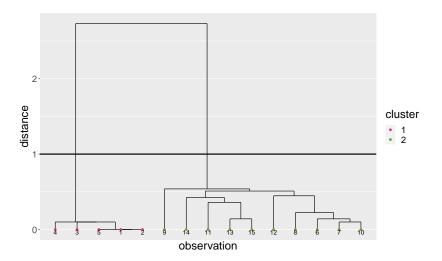




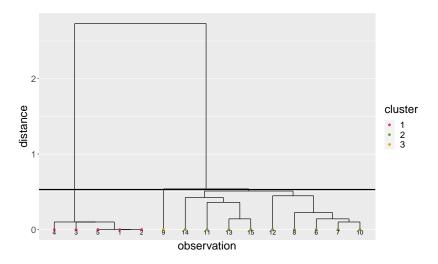
## Visualization of dendrogram (tree diagram)



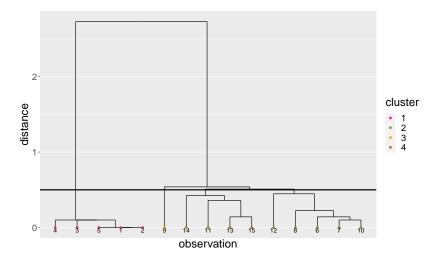
### Cutting the tree to get two clusters



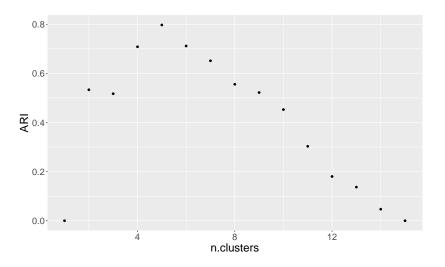
### Cutting the tree to get three clusters



## Cutting the tree to get four clusters



## ARI computation



### TODO full data set

## TODO other choices, compare trees

## Possible Exam Questions

TODO