Single link : (:) °° [illegible]

"To protect against potentially merging clusters that have any two observations that are very dissimilar, we can do opposite essentially"

"we can look at pairwise combinations of .. obs. b/w clusters, computing their similarities. we use min. of those values"

- this protects us against merging clusters that have anything that is very dissimilar.

Single link - we look at the Similarity of maximum diff element

↓ prob; we can merge dissimilar clusters
Sol?

complete link - we look at Similarity of min. diff element

"as final similarity, we just use minimal of those values" ?? (:)

(You're using min. similarity as similarity b/w 2 clusters [or max dist b/w 2 clusters] then you merge 2 clusters with largest similarity (or with smallest distance)

* HAC Pseudocode :

- $C^{(k)}$ = set of clusters at level k in our tree
- $C_i^{(k)}$ = i^{th} cluster in cluster set $C^{(k)}$
- we start at cluster level k=N, & cluster set $C_i^{(k)} = \{x_i\}$ for i=1, ... N
- while $k \geq 1$
  - find closest clusters $C^{(k)}$ $C_a^{(k)}, C_b^{(k)}$
  - Create New cluster set $C^{(k-1)} = C^{k}$
  - Remove $C^{(k-1)}$, $C_a^{(k-1)}$ & $C_b^{(k-1)}$ & add $C_a^{(k)} \cup C_b^{(k)}$

*⁰ - Now we can find clustering at any k