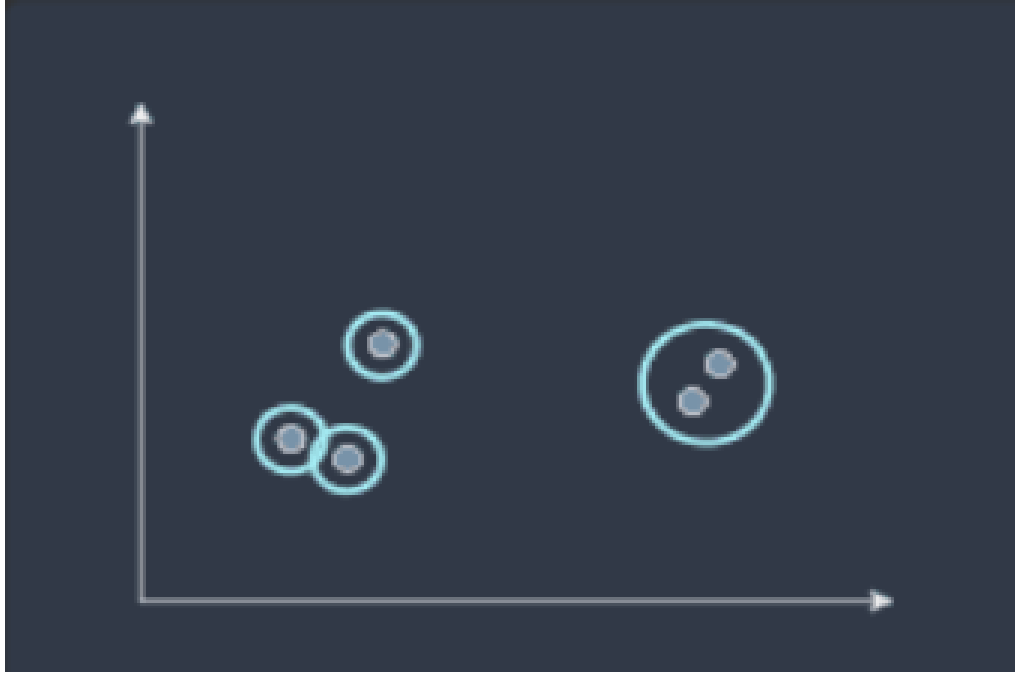


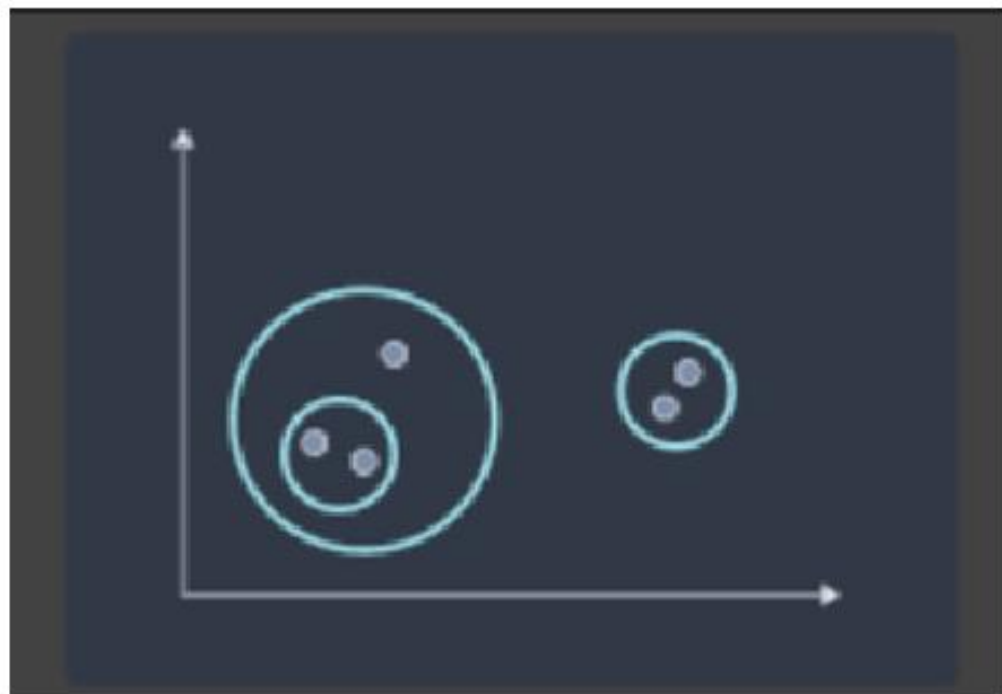
Hierarchical Clustering

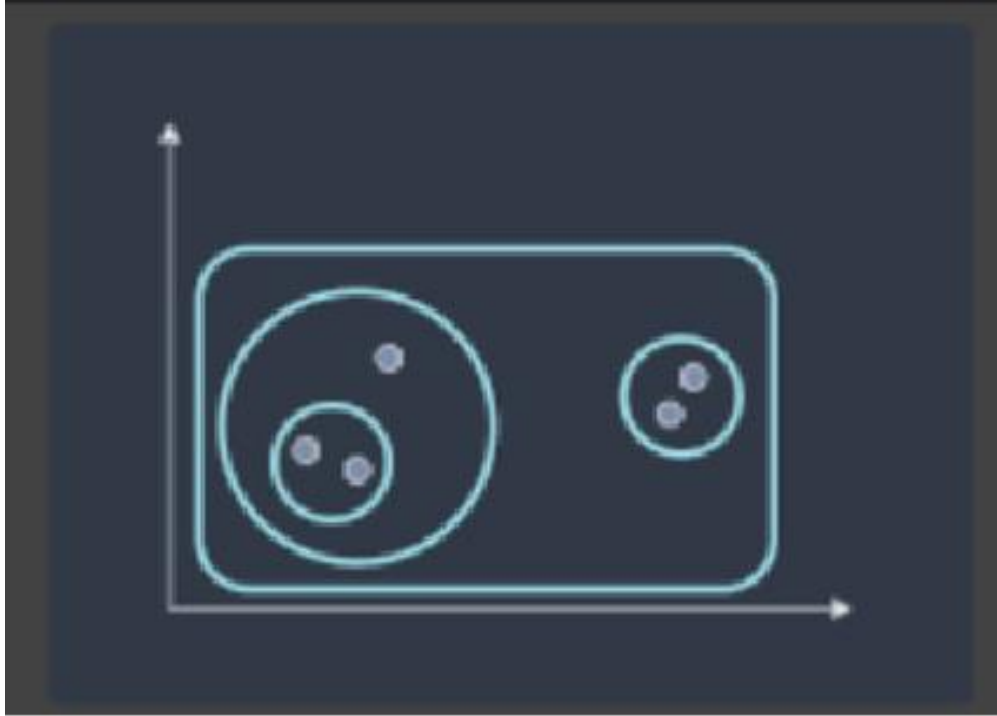
Agglomerative (bottom-up approach)

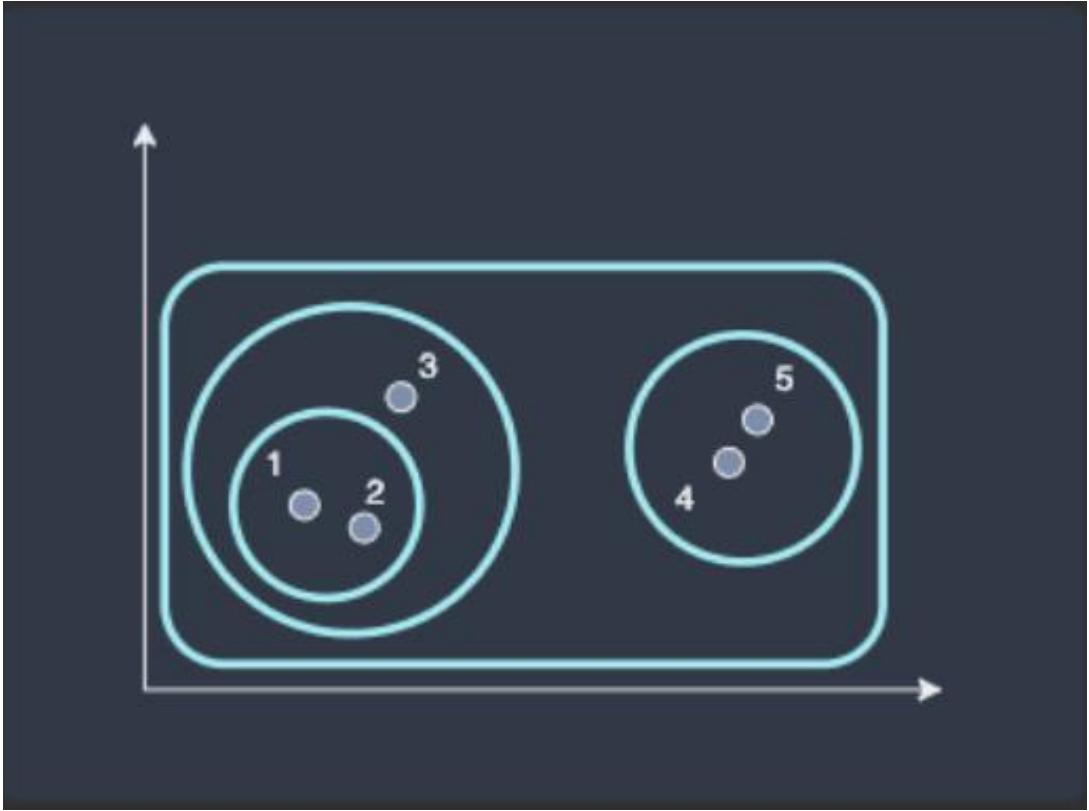


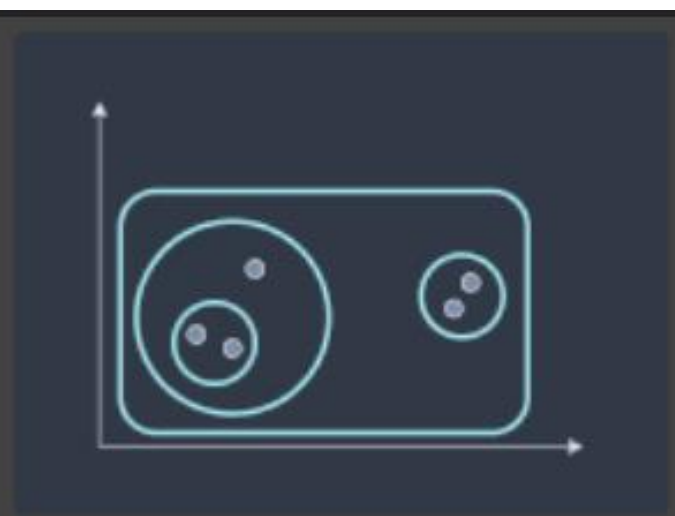
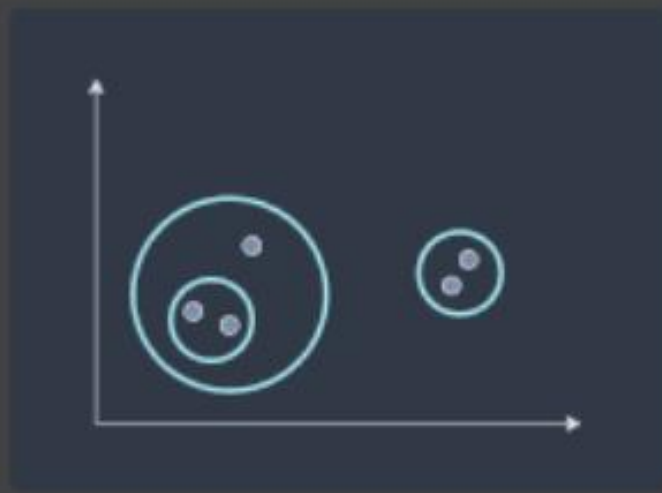
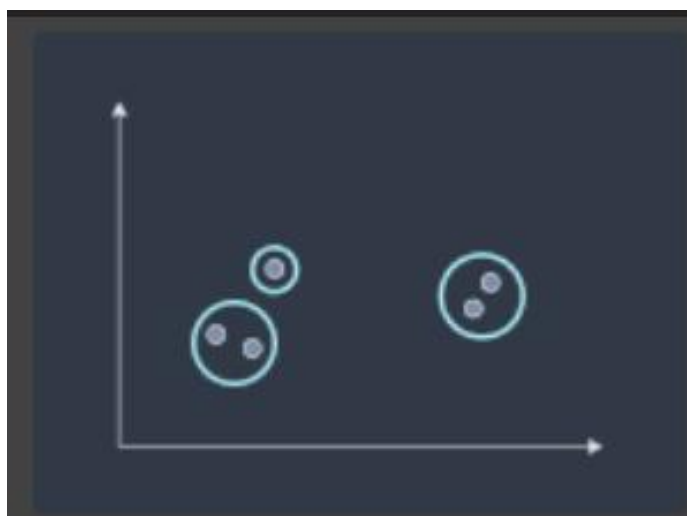
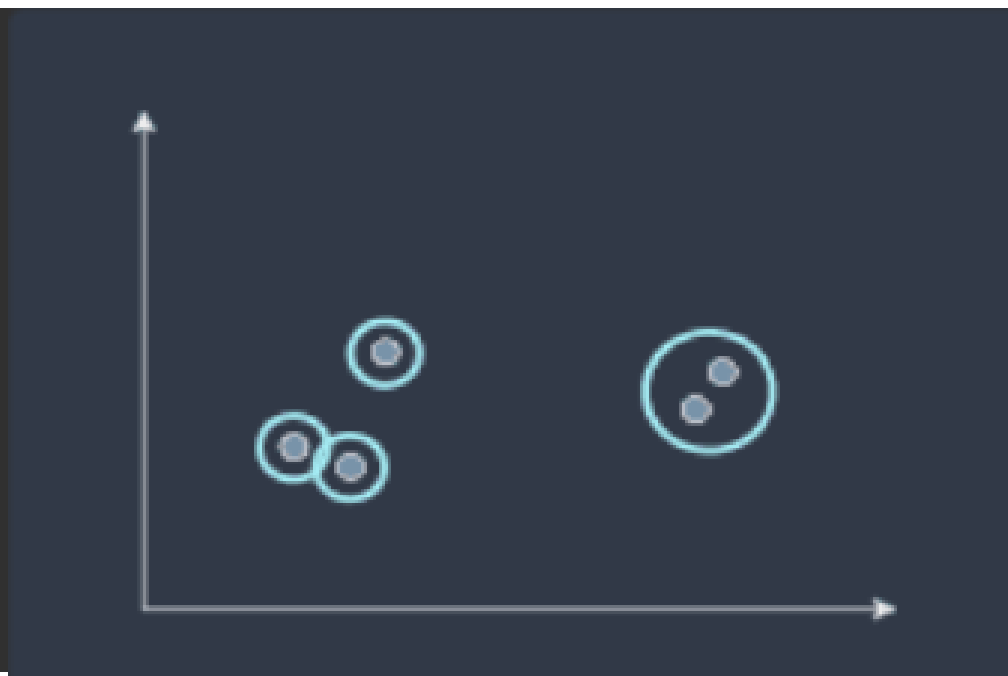
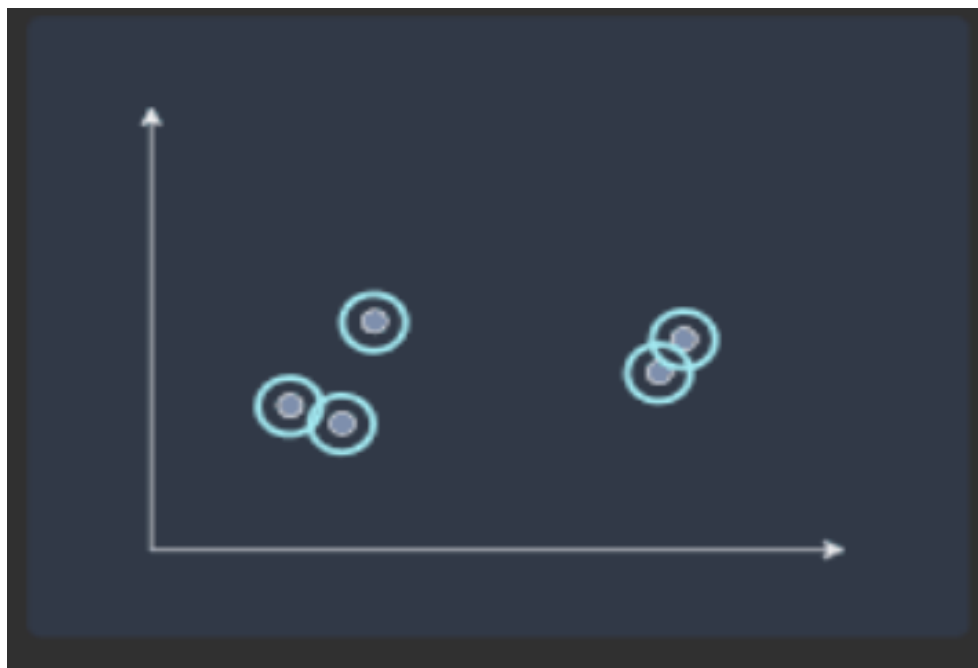












Distance Computation

1. Euclidean distance

2. Manhattan distance

Euclidean distance

Measures the straight-line distance between two points

For two points $A(x_1, y_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2)$, the Euclidean distance d is calculated as:

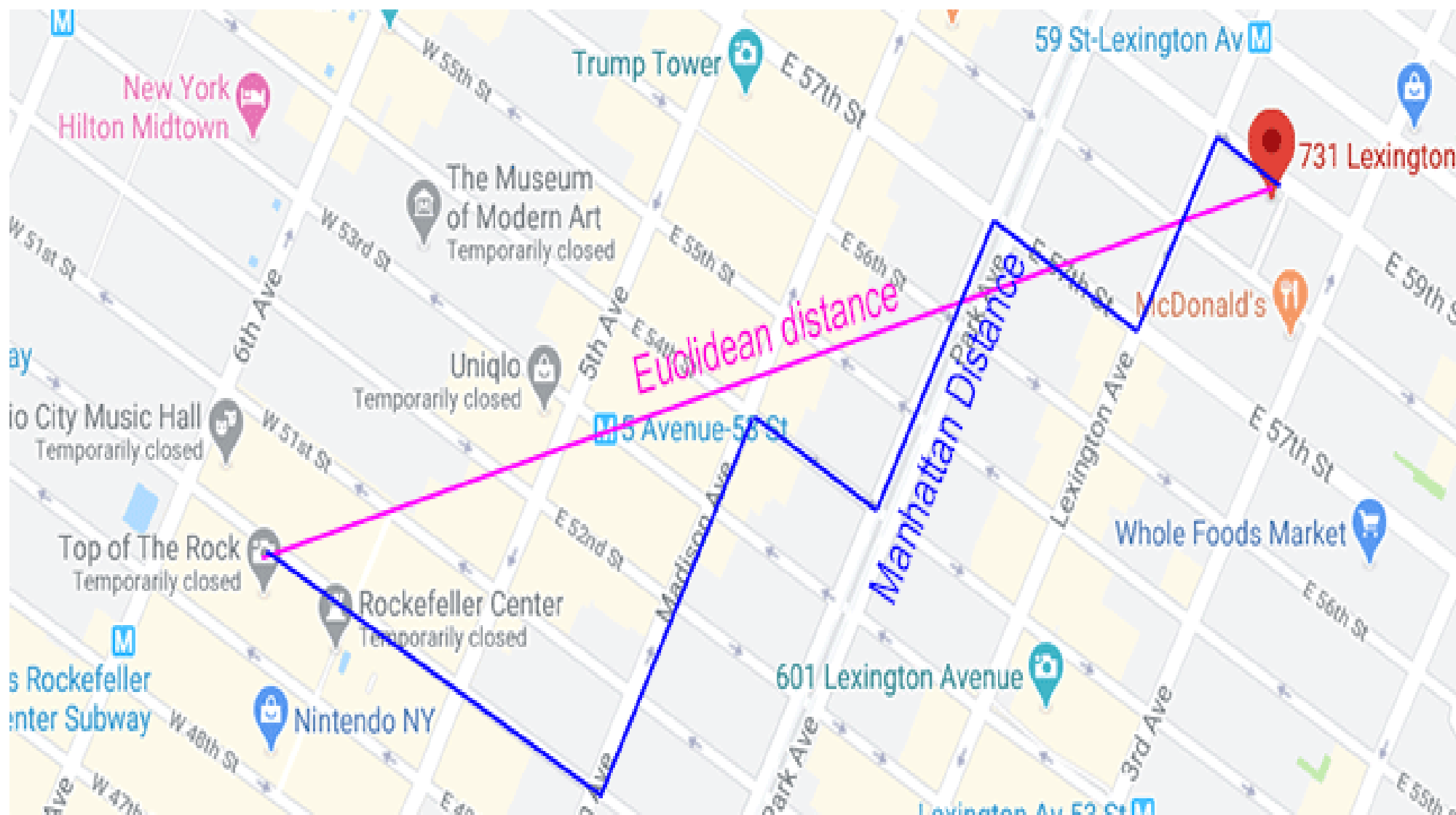
$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Manhattan distance (taxicab distance)

Measures the distance between two points in a grid-based system

For two points $A(x_1, y_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2)$, the Manhattan distance d is calculated as:

$$d(A, B) = |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|$$



Linking methods between clusters

Single linkage minimal distance between a data point in cluster A and a data point in cluster B



Maximum linkage maximum distance
between a data point in cluster A and a data
point in cluster B



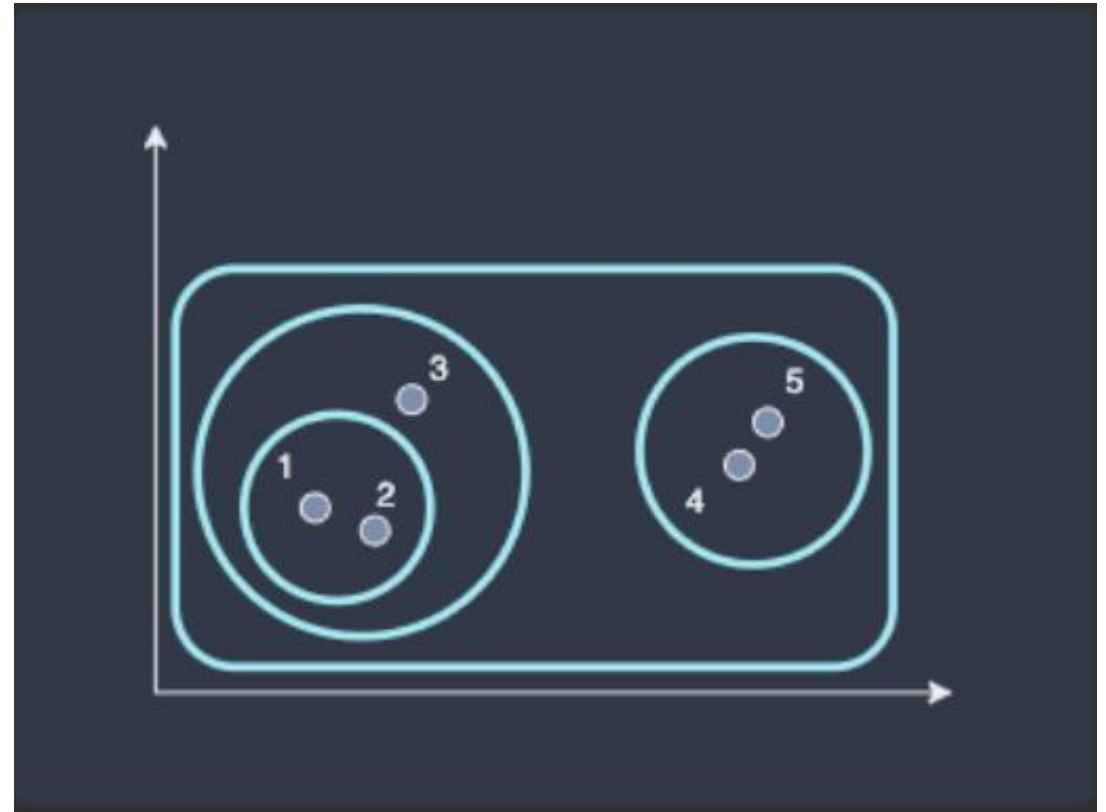
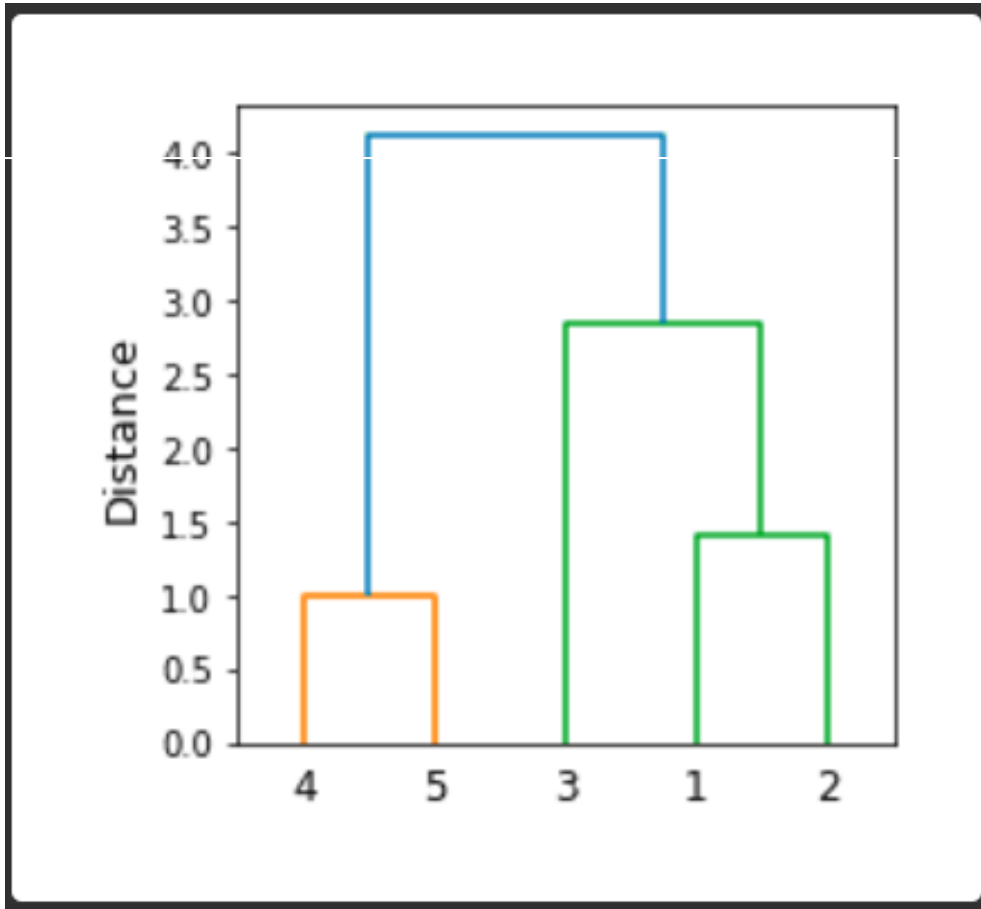
Average linkage the average distance between all pairs of points in clusters A and B:



Ward Linkage the within-cluster sum of squares (WSS) of the merged cluster (A,B):



Choosing cluster using Dendrogram



Choosing cluster using Dendrogram

