

# Hierarchical clustering and the construction of (optimal) ultrametrics using $L_p$ -norms

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*Abstract:* The classification task of hierarchical clustering can be characterized as one of constructing for an object set  $S$  a sequence of successively less-refined partitions that attempts to represent the pattern of entries in a given symmetric proximity matrix defined between the objects. We discuss this process of constructing a partition hierarchy by the fitting through an  $L_p$ -norm (for  $p = 1, 2,$  or  $\infty$ ) of a second symmetric matrix whose entries represent what is called an ultrametric and which can be used to induce a partition hierarchy. A dynamic programming strategy, and a heuristic extension for larger object sets, is suggested as the computational mechanism for carrying out the procedure of combinatorial search for the ultrametric that is the best-fitting according to the chosen  $L_p$ -norm. A numerical example is used to illustrate the complete fitting process that relies on a proximity matrix provided. A final extension is presented for the construction of best-fitting ultrametrics based on two-mode proximity data defined between distinct object sets.

*Key words:* Ultrametric,  $L_p$ -norm, hierarchical clustering, dynamic programming, partitioning.

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