

dist.GDM(clusterSim)

The General Distance Measure (see Walesiak [2006])

The General Distance Measure (*GDM*) is given by the following equation:

$$GDM = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m w_j a_{ikj} b_{kij} + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n w_j a_{ilj} b_{klj}}{2 \left[\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n w_j a_{ilj}^2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n w_j b_{klj}^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad (1)$$

where: $i, k, l = 1, \dots, n$ – the number of object,

$j = 1, \dots, m$ – the number of variable,

x_{ij} (x_{kj}, x_{lj}) – i -th (k -th, l -th) observation on j -th variable,

w_j – weight of j -th variable: $w_j \in [0; 1]$ and $\sum_{j=1}^m w_j = 1$ or $w_j \in [0; m]$ and $\sum_{j=1}^m w_j = m$.

For the variables measured on **ratio and (or) interval scale** we take a_{ipj} , b_{krj} given as (Walesiak [2002]):

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ipj} &= x_{ij} - x_{pj} & \text{for } p &= k, l \\ b_{krj} &= x_{kj} - x_{rj} & \text{for } r &= i, l \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$GDM1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m w_j (x_{ij} - x_{kj})(x_{kj} - x_{lj}) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n w_j (x_{ij} - x_{lj})(x_{kj} - x_{lj})}{2 \left[\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n w_j (x_{ij} - x_{lj})^2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n w_j (x_{kj} - x_{lj})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (3)$$

For the variables measured on **ordinal scale** we take a_{ipj} , b_{krj} given as (Walesiak [1993], pp. 44-45):

$$a_{ipj}(b_{krj}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_{ij} > x_{pj} \left(x_{kj} > x_{rj} \right) \\ 0 & \text{if } x_{ij} = x_{pj} \left(x_{kj} = x_{rj} \right), \\ -1 & \text{if } x_{ij} < x_{pj} \left(x_{kj} < x_{rj} \right) \end{cases} \quad \text{for } p = k, l; l, r = i, l, \quad (4)$$

$$GDM2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m w_j a_{ikj} b_{kij} + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n w_j a_{ilj} b_{klj}}{2 \left[\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n w_j a_{ilj}^2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n w_j b_{klj}^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (5)$$

The properties of the General Distance Measure

- it can be applied when the variables are measured on the ordinal (*GDM2*), interval and ratio scale (*GDM1*),
- it takes values from the $[0; 1]$ interval. Value 0 indicates that for the compared objects i, k between corresponding observations of variables, only relations “equal to” take place. For *GDM2* the value 1 indicates that for the compared objects i, k between corresponding observations on ordinal

variables, relations “greater than” take place or relations “greater than” and relations “equal to”, if they are held for other objects (i.e. objects numbered $l = 1, \dots, n$; where $l \neq i, k$),

- it satisfies the conditions: non-negative, reflexive, and symmetric (for all $i, k = 1, \dots, n$),
- the empirical analysis proves that distance *GDM* sometimes does not satisfy the triangle inequality,
- it needs at least one pair of non-identical objects in order to avoid zero in the denominator,
- the transformation of data by any strictly increasing function (*GDM2*) or by any linear function (*GDM1*) does not change the value of distance.

References

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