Obliczenia

Euclidean: Take the square root of the sum of the squares of the differences of the coordinates.

For example, if $x = (a, b)$ and $y = (c, d)$, the Euclidean distance between x and y is $\sqrt{(a-c)^2 + (b-d)^2}$.

Manhattan: Take the sum of the absolute values of the differences of the coordinates.

For example, if $x = (a, b)$ and $y = (c, d)$, the Manhattan distance between x and y is $|a-c| + |b-d|$.

Chebyshev: In two dimentions, if the points *p* and *q* have Cartesian coordinates (*a*,*b*) and (*c*,*d*), their Chebyshev distance is:

max(|*c*-*a*|,|*d*-*b*|)