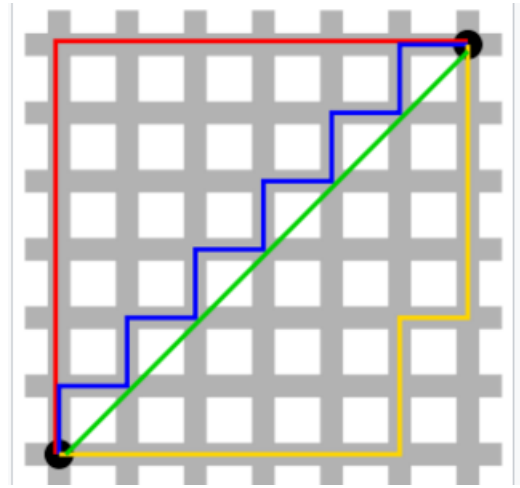


$$d_1(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \|\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |p_i - q_i|,$$

where $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ are vectors

$$\mathbf{p} = (p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n) \text{ and } \mathbf{q} = (q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_n)$$

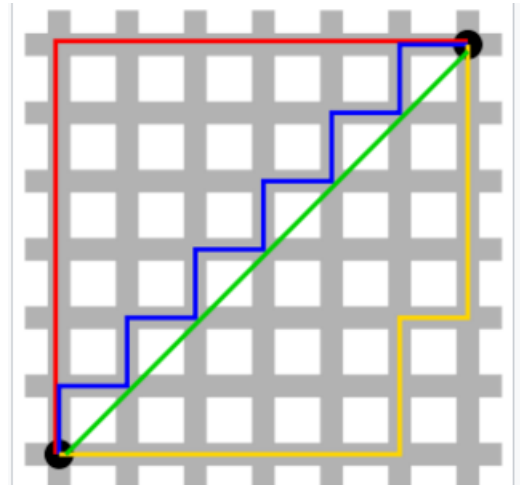
1、Compressed sensing

2、Differences of frequency distributions

Next

Shannon-Nyquist sampling theorem

Back



$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{d}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \mathrm{d}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) &= \sqrt{(q_1 - p_1)^2 + (q_2 - p_2)^2 + \cdots + (q_n - p_n)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (q_i - p_i)^2}.\end{aligned}$$

akrdis(x1, y1, x2, y2, a) = euclidean(x1, y1, x2, y2)*(1-a) +
manhattan(x1, y1, x2, y2)*a

$$D_{\mathrm{Chebyshev}}(p, q) := \max_i(|p_i - q_i|).$$

$$\operatorname{hav}(\theta) = \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{1-\cos(\theta)}{2}$$

THANK YOU!