We assume that $T(P_1) = (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5)$. $T(P_2) = (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5)$ where t is the transaction data 8et distance. To is $D(P_1, P_2)$

According to the Pat_Dist, which is a valid distance metric, it has the following Proporities:

C40 Pat_ Dist(P1+P2) + Pat_ Dist(P2, P3) > Pat_ Dist(P1, P3) YP1, YP2, YP3

Then we assume the variables:

[TCP:) = a , [TcP=) = b , [TcP=) = c , [TcP:) Λ TcP=) = b, , [TcP=) - TcP:) Λ TcB: [= b=

TTP:) ATCB) (= C, ITCB) - TCPI) (= C, ITCPI) ATCB) ATCB) (= d

T(P3) 1 T(P3) - 1 T(P1) 1 T(P2) 1 T(P3) 1 = d2

Since (T(P1) / T(P2)) UT(P1) / T(P3)) = T(P1)

Pat_ Dist (P1, P2) + Pat_ Dist (P2, P3) > Pat_ Dist (P1, P3)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b_1}{a_1 + b_2} + \frac{c_1}{a_1 + c_2} \le 1 + \frac{d_1 + d_2}{b_1 + b_2 + c_1 + c_2 - d_1 - d_2}$$

 $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{D_1}{A+D_2}$ $\frac{C_1}{A+C_2}$

[a+b2 3b1, C230)
$(a+C_1 \geqslant C_1, b_2 \geqslant 0)$
Thus, the distance between equation is convect.