

$^1$   
 $(X, \cdot)$   
 $\dot{X}$   
 $\dot{X} \rightarrow^+$   
 $\cup 0, x \mapsto$   
 $x >$   
 $0, \forall x \in$   
 $X =$   
 $0x =$   
 $0 =$   
 $\frac{x}{x} =$   
 $\forall \in$   
 $\forall x \in$   
 $X$   
 $x + y \leq$   
 $x +$   
 $y$   
 $\forall x, y \in$   
 $X$   
 $\cdot$   
 $X$   
 $X \equiv^n$   
 $x \equiv$   
 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2^{1/2}}$   
 $x \in$   
 $X$   
 $??$   
 $d(x, y) =$   
 $x - y$   
 $X$   
 $X$   
 $d$   
 $X$   
 $\forall \in$   
 $, x, y, z \in$   
 $X$ , then  
*is a normon. So metricspace is not normed space in general case.*  
 $x_1, \dots, x_n$   
 $\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{1/n} \leq$   
 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i.$   
 $??$   
 $(\dot{X}, \cdot)$   
 $X$   
 $\forall p \in$   
 $[1, \infty)$   
 $\ell_p()$   
 $\ell_\infty()$   
 $^3$   
 $S$   
 $^4$   
 $X$   
 $X$   
 $^5$   
 $^6$   
 $X$   
 $\bar{C}(X)$   
 $C(X)$   
 $\forall x \in$   
 $X$   
 $f, g \in$   
 $f(x) \neq$   
 $g(x)$   
 $?$   
 $[a, b]$   
 $C[a, b]^7$

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Usually,  
 we  
 take  
 =  
 ,  
 definition  
 needed.  
 proof  
 needed.  
 it  
 is  
 par-  
 tially  
 or-  
 dered  
 set  
 in  
 Bol-  
 lobas  
 book.