Why

If we have a norm, then we have a metric.

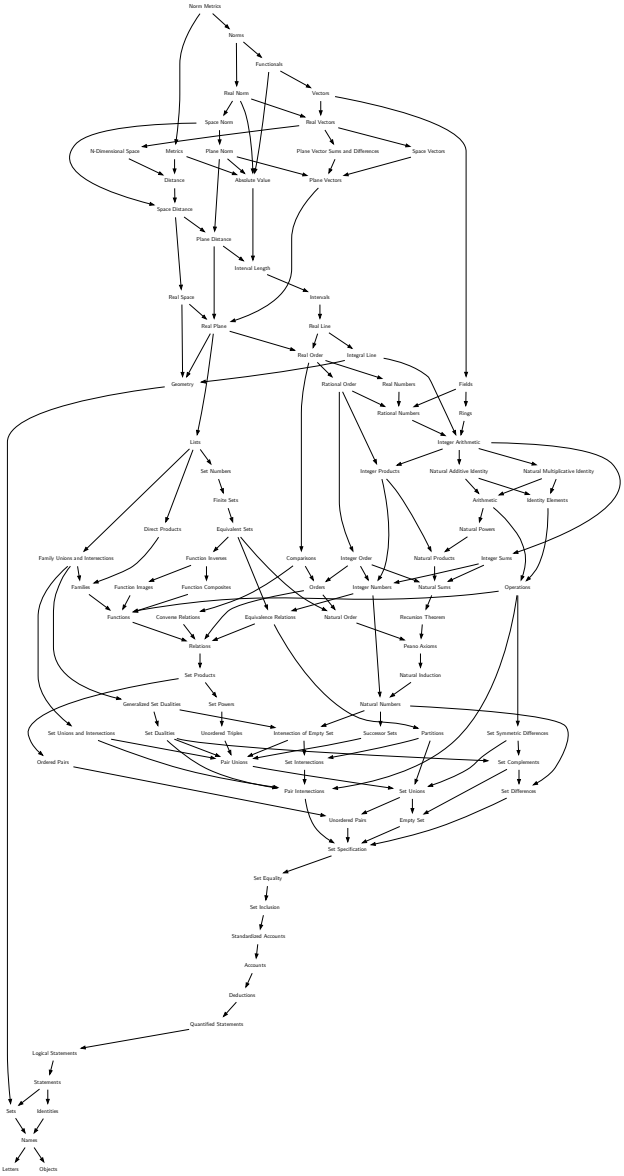
Motivating result

Proposition 1. *Let (V, F) be a vector space. Let $f : V \to \mathbf{R}$ be a norm. Let $g : V \times V \to \mathbf{R}$ such that*

$$g(x, y) = \|x - y\|.$$

Then g is a metric.[1]

[1] Future editions will include an account.


Norm Metrics
Norms
Functionals
Real Norm
Vectors
Space Norm
Real Vectors
N-Dimensional Space
Metrics
Plane Norm
Plane Vector Sums and Differences
Space Vectors
Distance
Absolute Value
Plane Vectors
Space Distance
Plane Distance
Interval Length
Real Space
Intervals
Real Plane
Real Line
Real Order
Integral Line
Geometry
Rational Order
Real Numbers
Fields
Rational Numbers
Rings
Integer Arithmetic
Lists
Set Numbers
Integer Products
Natural Additive Identity
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Finite Sets
Arithmetic
Identity Elements
Direct Products
Equivalent Sets
Natural Powers
Family Unions and Intersections
Function Inverses
Comparisons
Integer Order
Natural Products
Integer Sums
Families
Function Images
Function Composites
Orders
Integer Numbers
Natural Sums
Operations
Functions
Converse Relations
Equivalence Relations
Natural Order
Recursion Theorem
Relations
Peano Axioms
Set Products
Natural Induction
Generalized Set Dualities
Set Powers
Natural Numbers
Set Unions and Intersections
Set Dualities
Unordered Triples
Intersection of Empty Set
Successor Sets
Partitions
Set Symmetric Differences
Ordered Pairs
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Complements
Pair Intersections
Set Unions
Set Differences
Unordered Pairs
Empty Set
Set Specification
Set Equality
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects