

闵可夫斯基距离公式

$$D(x, y) = \left( \sum_{u=1}^n |x_u - y_u|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

特例：

$$d(X, Y) = \sqrt[p]{|x_1 - y_1|^p + |x_2 - y_2|^p + \dots + |x_n - y_n|^p}$$

p=正无穷大 d = 绝对值的最大值

p = 2 d = 欧几里得距离

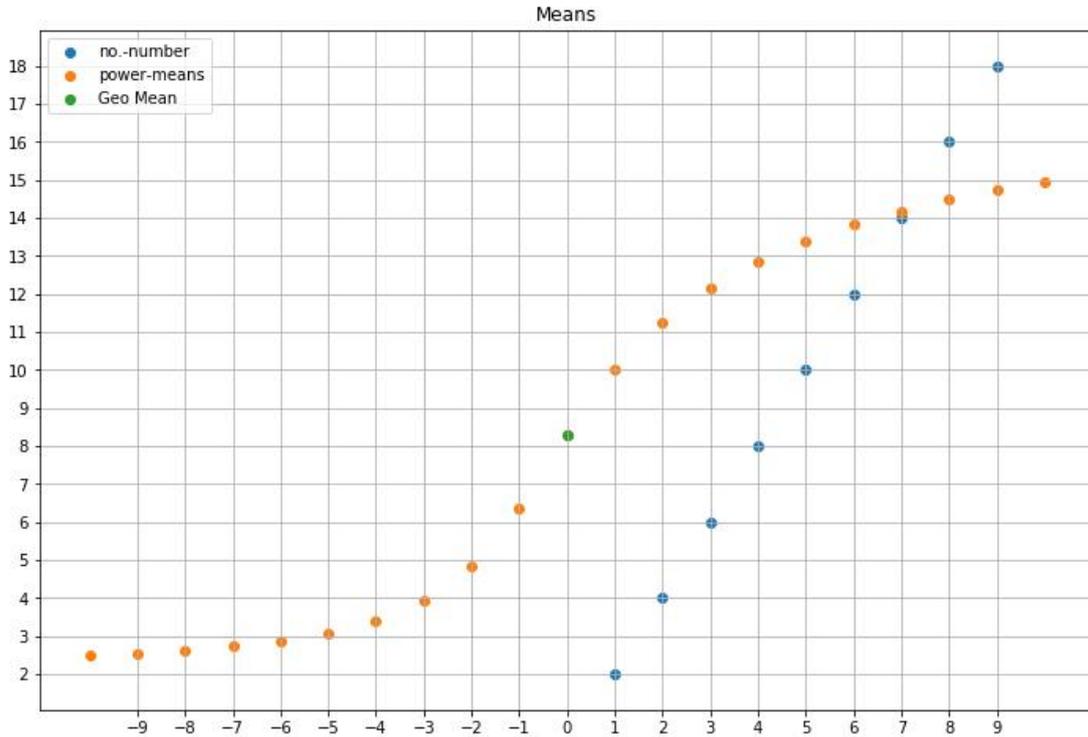
$$d(X, Y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2}$$

p = 1 d = 曼哈顿距离

$$d(X, Y) = |x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2| + \dots + |x_n - y_n|$$

p=0 d = 非零元素个数

p=负无穷大 d = 绝对值的最小值



幂平均数公式 
$$M_p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left( \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} .$$

特例：

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow -\infty} M_p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \min\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \text{ -最小值,}$$

$$M_{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}} \text{ -调和平均,}$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} M_p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n} \text{ -几何平均,}$$

$$M_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \text{ -算术平均,}$$

$$M_2(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sqrt{\frac{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}} \text{ -二次平均,}$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} M_p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \text{ -最大值}$$