

m621

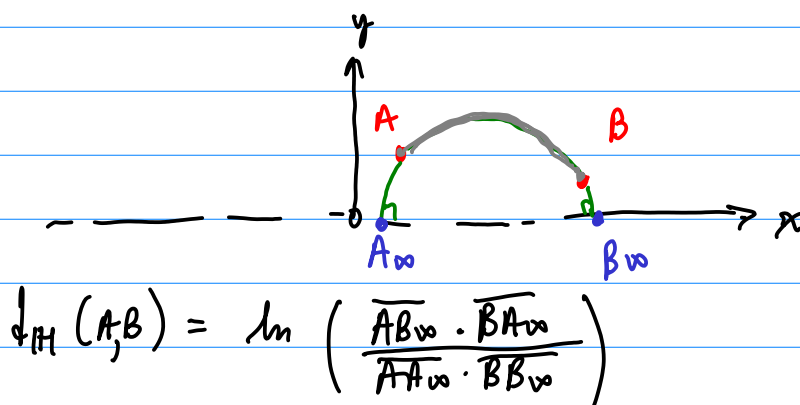
19 Nov '18

Distance in H .

$$A_{\infty} = (1, 0)$$

$$B_{\infty} = (4, 0)$$

$$A = (1.5, 3)$$



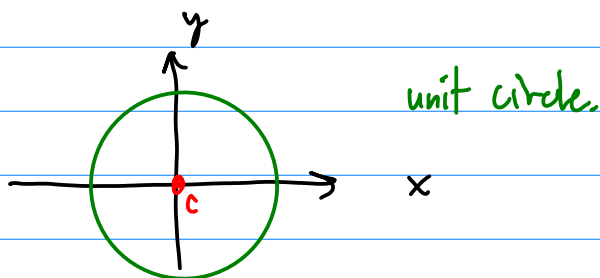
$$AB_{\infty} = \sqrt{(1.5 - 4)^2 + (3 - 0)^2}$$

§ 4.5 Taxi Cab Geometry

Euclidean distance: $O = (0, 0)$, $\bar{x} = (x, y)$

$$d(O, \bar{x}) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} = \|\bar{x}\|_2$$

$d(O, \bar{x}) = 1$ the locus of all $\bar{x}$ satisfying $d(O, \bar{x}) = 1$



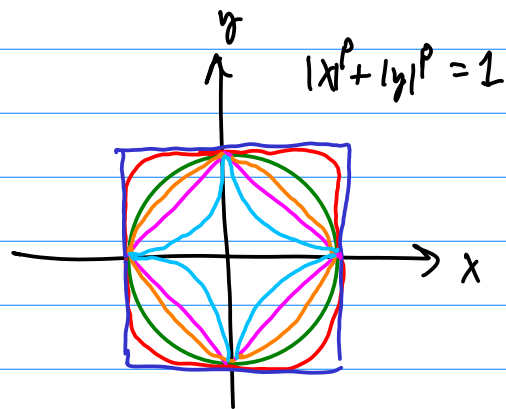
Let $p > 0$. Then the p-norm of $\bar{x}$ is the number

$$\|\bar{x}\|_p = d_p(O, \bar{x}) = (|x|^p + |y|^p)^{1/p}$$

Q. What happens to the unit circle $d_p(O, \bar{x}) = 1$ as p varies.

The ∞ -norm is $d_{\infty}(0, \bar{x}) = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} d_p(0, \bar{x}) = \max(|x|, |y|)$

Unit circles in
 p -norms:

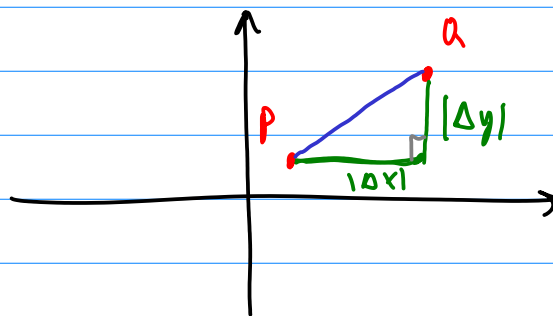


$\infty > p > 2$
 $p = \infty$
 $p > 2$
 $1 < p < 2$
 $p = 1$
 $0 < p < 1$

Taxi Cab distance is $p=1$:

$$d_T(P, Q) = |x_2 - x_1| + |y_2 - y_1|$$

$P(x_1, y_1)$
 $Q(x_2, y_2)$



$P(1, 2)$
 $Q(4, 5)$

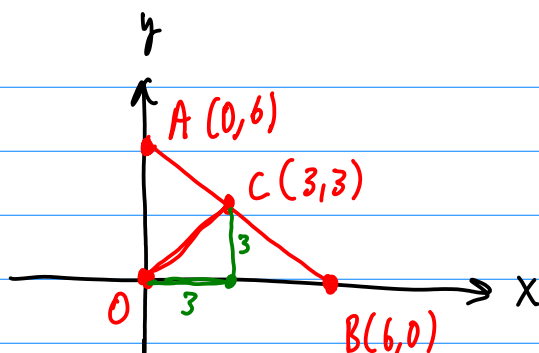
$$d_T(P, Q) = |4 - 1| + |5 - 2| = 3 + 3 = 6$$

$$d(P, Q) = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

The angles in taxi cab geometry are the same as the Euclidean angles.

Thm. The S-A-S congruence Postulate fails in taxi cab geom.
All of the others still hold.

Ex.



$$\triangle AOB : \angle AOB = \pi/2 = 90^\circ$$

$$\overline{OA} = 6$$

$$\overline{OB} = 6$$

$$\triangle OCB : \angle OCB = \pi/2 = 90^\circ$$

$$\overline{OC} = d_T(O, C) = 6$$

$$d_T(C, B) = 6$$

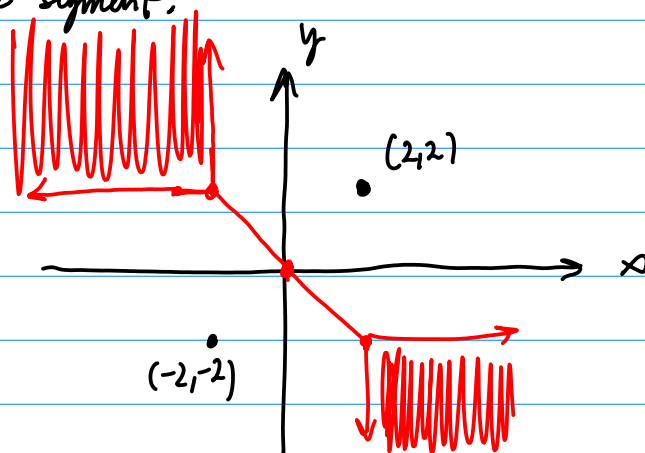
$\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle OCB$ satisfy SAS hypothesis. However,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d_T(A, B) = 12 \\ d_T(O, B) = 6 \end{array} \right\} \neq$$

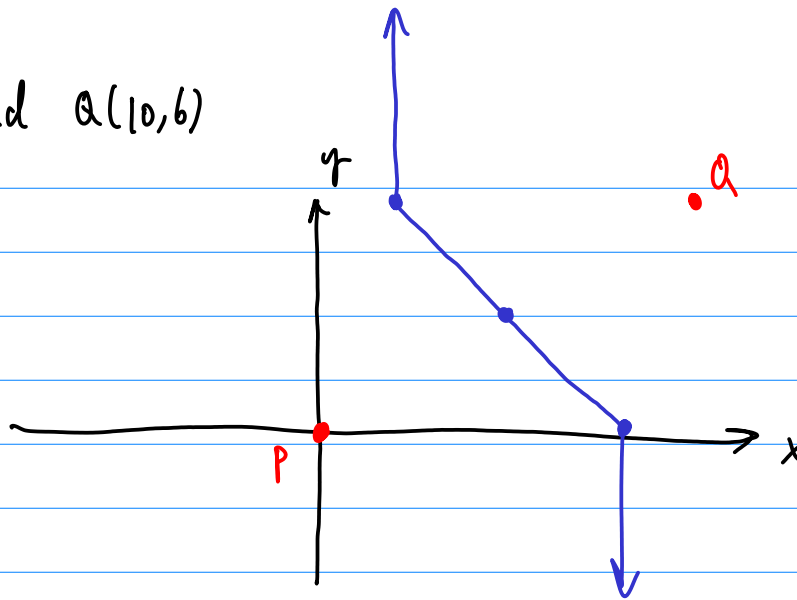
These $\triangle$ s are not congruent.

Ex. Find the locus of pts equidistant from $(2,2)$ and $(-2,-2)$

In Euclidean geometry this would give a line: perpendicular bisector of the segment.

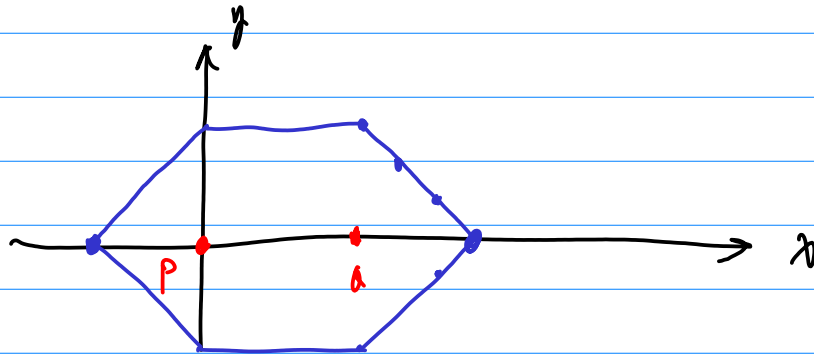


Ex. $P(0,0)$ and $Q(10,6)$



Ex. Ellipse w/ Foci $P(0,0)$ and $Q(4,0)$.

$$d_T(P, X) + d_T(Q, X) = 10 \quad \text{Find all } X$$



HW

