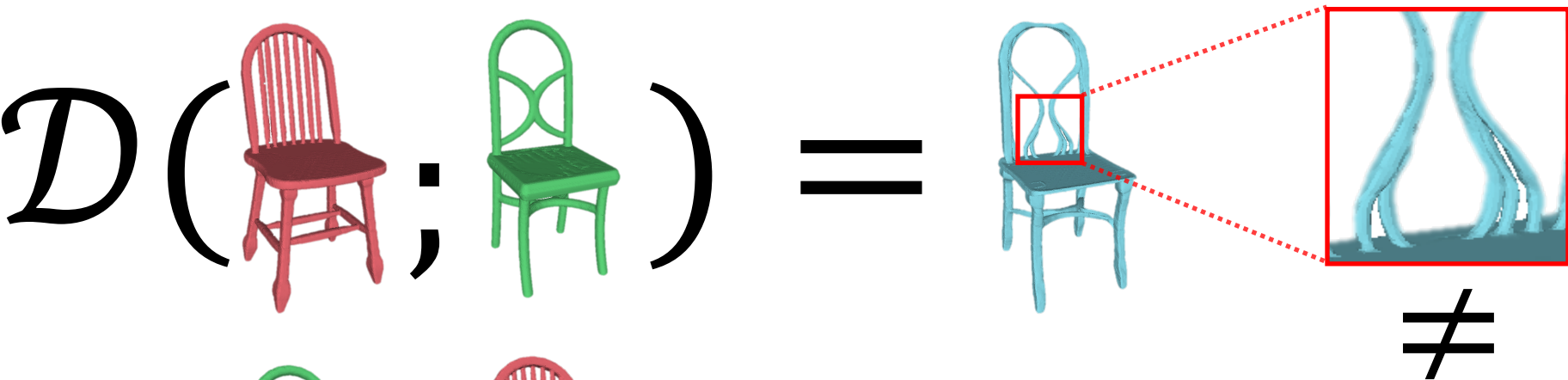
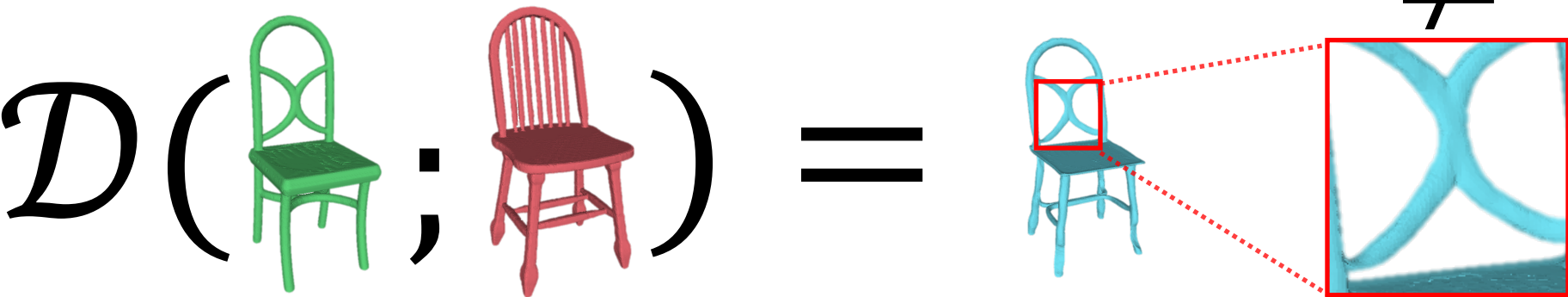
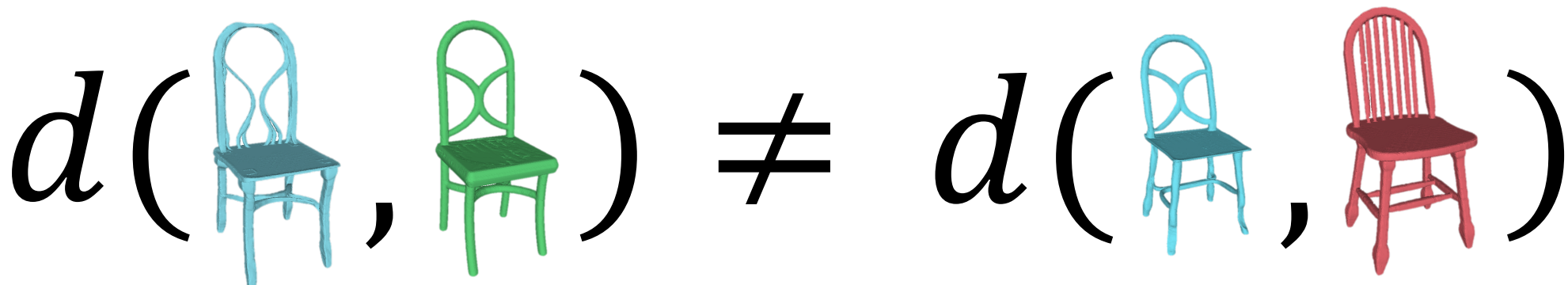


$$\mathcal{D}(\text{red chair}; \text{green chair}) = \text{blue chair} \neq \mathcal{D}(\text{green chair}; \text{red chair})$$


The diagram illustrates the concept of distance in a space where objects are represented by their visual features. It shows three chairs: a red chair, a green chair, and a blue chair. The blue chair is a visual interpolation between the red and green chairs. The distance from the red chair to the green chair is shown as the blue chair, and the distance from the green chair to the red chair is also shown as the blue chair. The inequality symbol  $\neq$  indicates that these two distances are not equal.

$$\mathcal{D}(\text{green chair}; \text{red chair}) = \text{blue chair}$$


This diagram shows the distance from a green chair to a red chair, which is also represented by a blue chair. This is the reverse of the first equation, showing that the distance from a green chair to a red chair is also a blue chair.

$$d(\text{blue chair}, \text{green chair}) \neq d(\text{blue chair}, \text{red chair})$$


The diagram shows that the distance from a blue chair to a green chair is not equal to the distance from a blue chair to a red chair. This is because the blue chair is a visual interpolation between the red and green chairs, and the distance from the blue chair to the green chair is not the same as the distance from the blue chair to the red chair.