## A NATURAL GALOIS CONNECTION BETWEEN GENERALIZED NORMS AND METRICS

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ABSTRACT. Having in mind a well-known connection between norms and metrics in vector spaces, for an additively written group X, we establish a natural Galois connection between functions of X to  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $X^2$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ .

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, for an additively written group X, we shall consider the sets

$$\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}(X) = \mathbb{R}^X$$
 and  $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(X) = \mathbb{R}^X$ 

to be equipped with the usual pointwise inequality of real-valued functions.

Moreover, having in mind a well-known connection between norms and metrics in vector spaces, for any  $p \in \mathcal{N}$ ,  $d \in \mathcal{M}$  and  $x, y \in X$  we define

$$p_d(x) = d(0, x)$$
 and  $d_p(x, y) = p(-x+y)$ .

Thus, it can be easily seen that, for any  $p \in \mathcal{N}$  and  $d \in \mathcal{M}$ ,

(1) 
$$d_p \leq d \implies p \leq p_d$$
, (2)  $p \leq p_d \implies d_p \leq d_{p_d}$ .

Moreover, if in particular

$$d(x, y) = |\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)|, \quad \text{with} \quad \varphi(x) = x/(1 + |x|),$$

for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , then d is a metric on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $d_{p_d} \not\leq d$ , despite that  $p = p_{d_p}$  for all  $p \in \mathcal{N}$ .

Therefore, by defining

$$\mathcal{M}^{\wedge} = \mathcal{M}^{\wedge}(X) = \left\{ d \in \mathcal{M}(X) : \quad d_{p_d} \leq d \right\},\$$

we can note that the functions, defined by

$$f(p) = d_p$$
 and  $g(d) = p_d$ 

for all  $p \in \mathcal{N}$  and  $d \in \mathcal{M}^{\wedge}$ , establish an increasing Galois connection [22] between the posets  $\mathcal{N}$  and  $\mathcal{M}^{\wedge}$  in the sense that, for any  $p \in \mathcal{N}$  and  $d \in \mathcal{M}^{\wedge}$ , we have

$$f(p) \le d \iff p \le g(d).$$

To feel the importance of this Galois connection, note that if in particular  $p \in \mathcal{N}$  is a preseminorm [16] on X in the sense that

(1) 
$$p(0) \le 0$$
, (2)  $p(-x) \le p(x)$ , (3)  $p(x+y) \le p(x) + p(y)$ 

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