

















the \mathbb{R}^n is a linear space over \mathbb{R} with the usual addition and scalar multiplication. The inner product is defined by

$$\langle x, y \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n \quad (1)$$

where $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ and $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ are vectors in \mathbb{R}^n .

The norm of a vector x is defined by $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$. The distance between two vectors x and y is defined by $\|x - y\|$.

The set of all vectors in \mathbb{R}^n is denoted by \mathbb{R}^n . The set of all vectors in \mathbb{R}^n with norm less than or equal to 1 is denoted by $B_1(0)$.

The set of all vectors in \mathbb{R}^n with norm less than 1 is denoted by $B_1(0)^\circ$.

The set of all vectors in \mathbb{R}^n with norm equal to 1 is denoted by S^{n-1} .

The set of all vectors in \mathbb{R}^n with norm greater than or equal to 1 is denoted by $B_1(0)^c$.

The set of all vectors in \mathbb{R}^n with norm greater than 1 is denoted by $B_1(0)^{\circ c}$.

The set of all vectors in \mathbb{R}^n with norm less than or equal to 1 and norm greater than 1 is denoted by $B_1(0) \cup B_1(0)^{\circ c}$.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. A third reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the welfare state.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is organized. One change is that the public sector has become more decentralized. Another change is that the public sector has become more marketized. A third change is that the public sector has become more privatized.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is funded. One change is that the public sector has become more dependent on government funding. Another change is that the public sector has become more dependent on private funding. A third change is that the public sector has become more dependent on user fees.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is managed. One change is that the public sector has become more professionalized. Another change is that the public sector has become more bureaucratic. A third change is that the public sector has become more hierarchical.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is evaluated. One change is that the public sector has become more subject to performance measurement. Another change is that the public sector has become more subject to external evaluation. A third change is that the public sector has become more subject to public scrutiny.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is perceived. One change is that the public sector has become more respected. Another change is that the public sector has become more valued. A third change is that the public sector has become more trusted.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is viewed. One change is that the public sector has become more important. Another change is that the public sector has become more central. A third change is that the public sector has become more essential.