

1 Basic

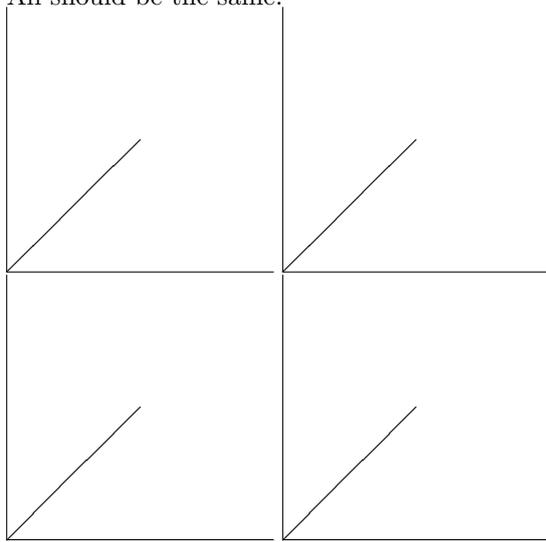
Math: $a = b$ _____

2 Pictures

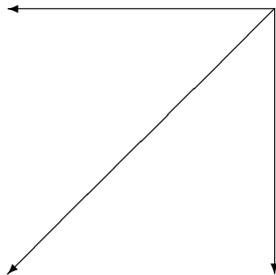
2.1 Lines:

using integers, scaling with floats, \LaTeX counters, TeX counters.

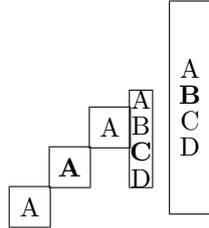
All should be the same.



2.2 Vectors:



2.3 Boxes;



A

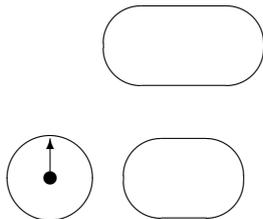
x x x ∞

2.4 Box positioning

Xg vs. Xg vs. Xg vs. Xg vs. Xg vs. Xg

Xg	Xg	$XgXg$	Xg	Xg
Xg	Xg	$XgXg$	Xg	Xg
Xg	Xg	$XgXg$	Xg	Xg
Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg	

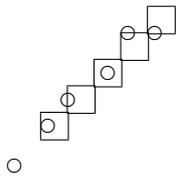
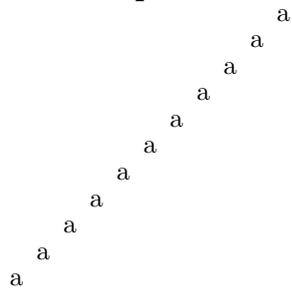
2.5 Circles:



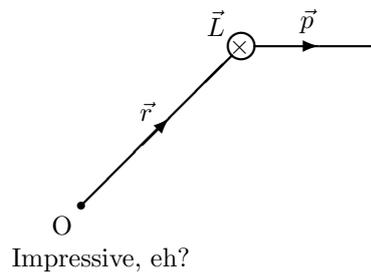
2.6 Curves:



2.7 Repeats:



3 User Examples



$$F(x, y)$$

		y	
		0	1
x	0	m_0	m_1
	1	m_2	m_3

Figure 1: Mapping of two-variable minterms on a Karnaugh map.

4 DLMF Examples

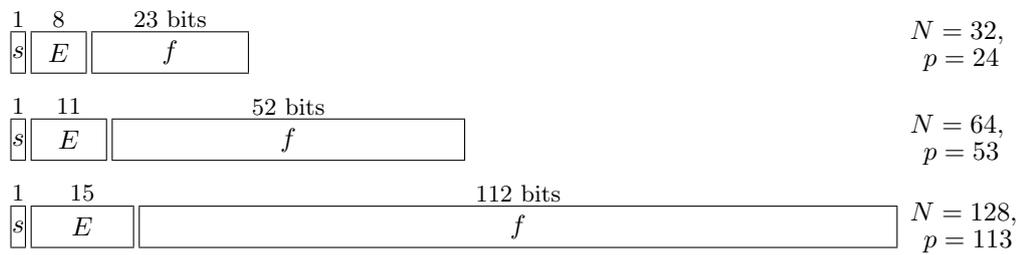
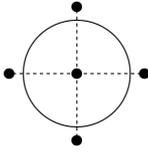
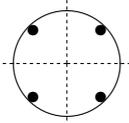
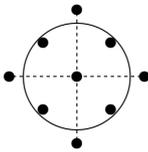
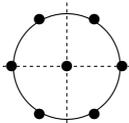
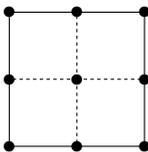
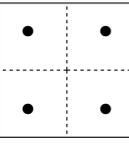
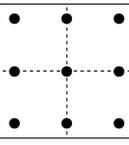


Figure 2: Floating-point arithmetic. Representation of data in the binary interchange formats for binary32, binary64 and binary128 (previously single, double and quad precision).

Table 1: Cubature formulas for disk and square.

Diagram	(x_j, y_j)	w_j	R
	$(0, 0)$ $(\pm h, 0)$ $(0, \pm h)$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	$O(h^4)$
	$(\pm \frac{1}{2}h, \pm \frac{1}{2}h)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$O(h^4)$
	$(0, 0)$ $(\pm h, 0), (0, \pm h)$ $(\pm \frac{1}{2}h, \pm \frac{1}{2}h)$	$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	$O(h^8)$
	$(0, 0)$ $(\pm \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6}h, 0)$ $(\pm \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{6}h, \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}h)$	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	$O(h^6)$
	$(0, 0)$ $(\pm h, 0), (0, \pm h)$ $(\pm h, \pm h)$	$\frac{4}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{36}$	$O(h^4)$
	$(\pm \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}h, \pm \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}h)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$O(h^4)$
	$(0, 0)$ $(\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}h, 0), (0, \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}h)$ $(\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}h, \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}h)$	$\frac{16}{81}$ $\frac{10}{81}$ $\frac{25}{324}$	$O(h^6)$