

1 Basic

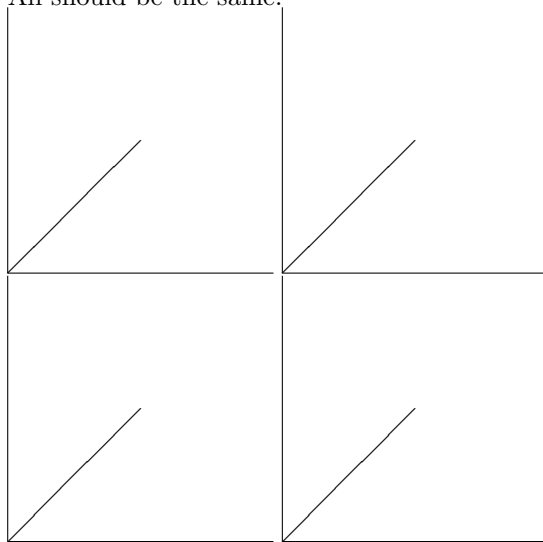
Math: $a = b$ _____

2 Pictures

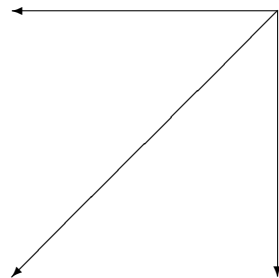
2.1 Lines:

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

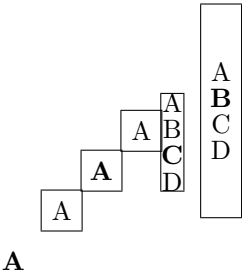
All should be the same.



2.2 Vectors:



2.3 Boxes;



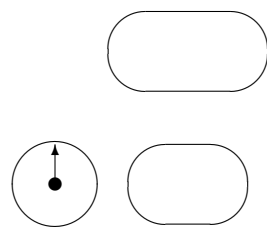
x x x ☒

2.4 Box positioning

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

Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg
Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg
Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg
Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg	Xg

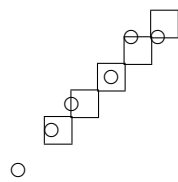
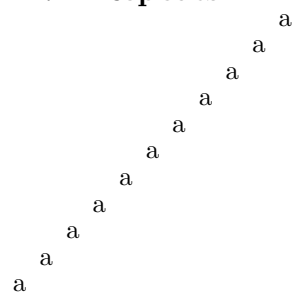
2.5 Circles:



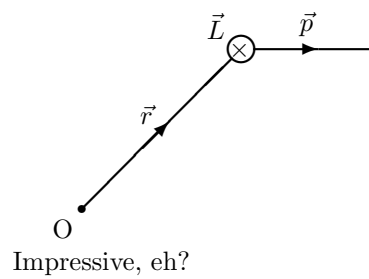
2.6 Curves:



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

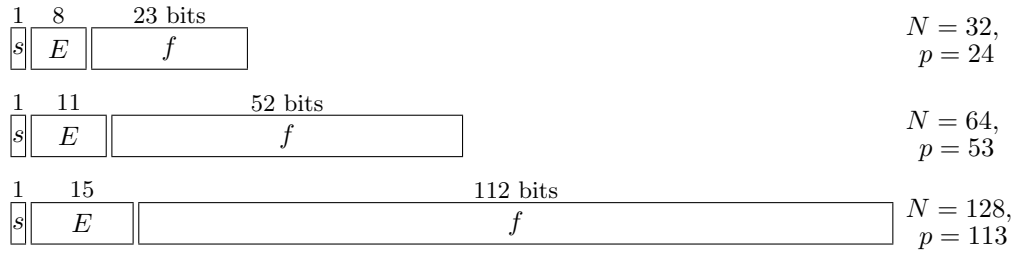
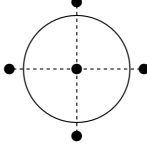
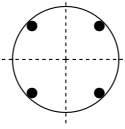
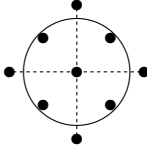
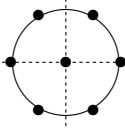
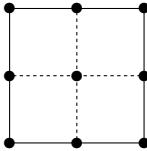
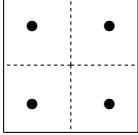
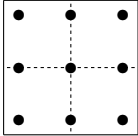


Figure 2: Floating-point arithmetic. Representation of data in the binary interchange formats for binary32, binary64 and binary128 (previously single, double and quad precision).

Table 1: Cubature formulas for disk and square.

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