南開大學

计算机网络 课程实验报告

TCP/IP 实验

学院　　火星土木学院

专业　　土木工程

姓名　　丁真

学号　　**114514**

2077 年 1 月 1 日

目　　录

1 一级标题 1

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测试中文:

通过这次实验，我深刻体会到了同态加密技术的强大和实用性，特别是在保护数据隐私的同时执行复杂计算的能力。使用 *Microsoft SEAL* 库进行加密计算不仅加深了我对同态加密原理的理解，也提升了我的编程技能和解决实际问题的能力。

1.1 二级标题 1

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2 一级标题 2

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2.1 二级标题 2

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图 2-1: 南开大学校徽

分点:

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2. *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.*

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- *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.*

3 一级标题 1

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3.1 二级标题 1

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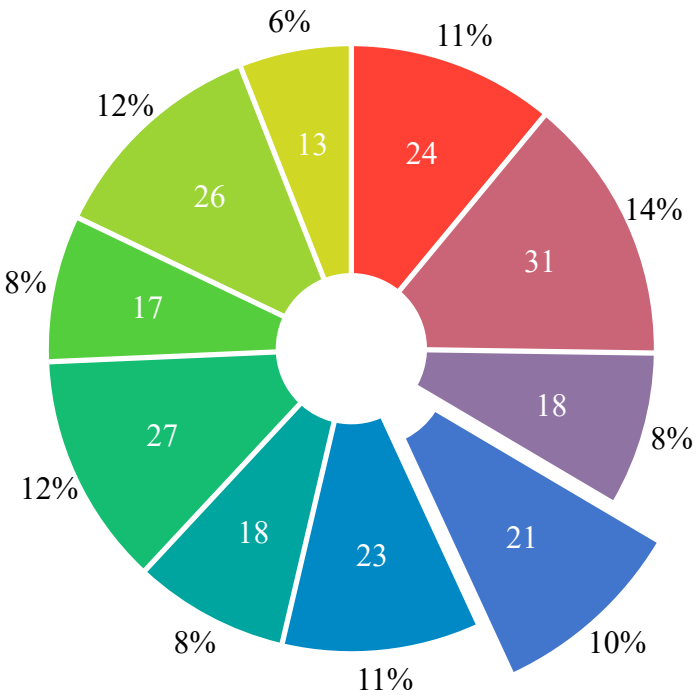
测试 tablex & tbl:

Username	Data		Score
	Location	Height	
John	Second St.	180 cm	5
Wally	Third Av.	160 cm	10
Jason	Some St.	150 cm	15
Robert	123 Av.	190 cm	20
Other	Unknown St.	170 cm	25

表 3-1: 一个表格

测试 cetz:



测试 pinit:

A simple highlighted text.

It is simple.

测试 colorbox:

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测试 showybox:

Red-ish showybox with separated sections!

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Clairaut's theorem

Let $f : A \to \mathbb{R}$ with $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ an open set such that its cross derivatives of any order exist and are continuous in A. Then for any point $(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) \in A$ it is true that

$$\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_i ... \partial x_j}(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) = \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_j ... \partial x_i}(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)$$

This will be useful every time you want to interchange partial derivatives in the future.

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Divergence theorem

Suppose V is a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ which is compact and has a piecewise smooth boundary S (also indicated with $\partial V = S$). If $\boldsymbol{F}$ is a continuously differentiable vector field defined on a neighborhood of V, then:

$$\iiint_V (\boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \boldsymbol{F})\, \mathrm{d}V = \oiint_S (\boldsymbol{F} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{n}})\, \mathrm{d}S$$

In the case of $n = 3$, V represents a volumne in three-dimensional space, and $\partial V = S$ its surface

Parent container

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Child 1

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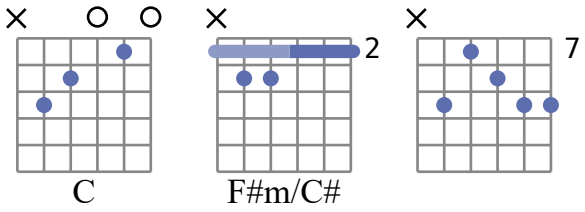
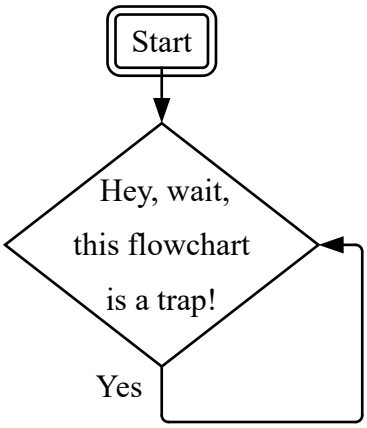
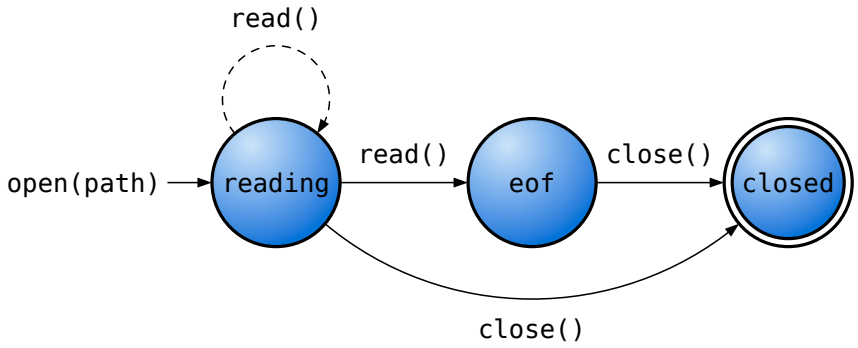
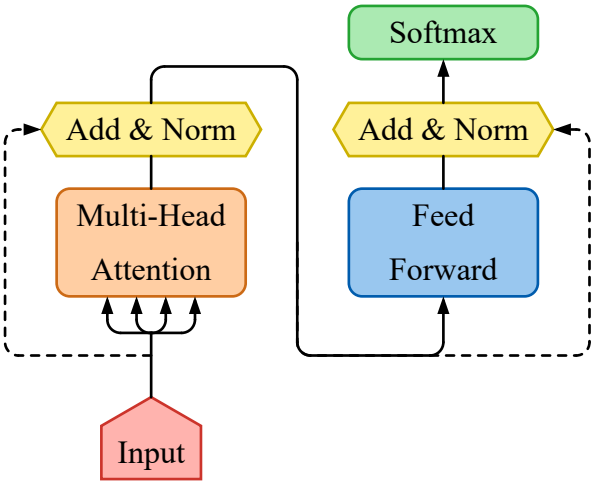


测试 fletcher:







测试 gentle:

Info

This is the info clue …

Best tip ever

Check out this cool package

Question

This is the info clue …

Quote

This is the info clue …

Example

This is the info clue …

测试 badgery:

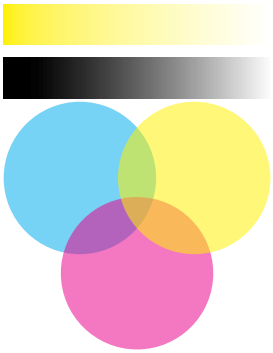
Gray badge Red badge Yellow badge

Green badge Blue badge Purple badge Click me

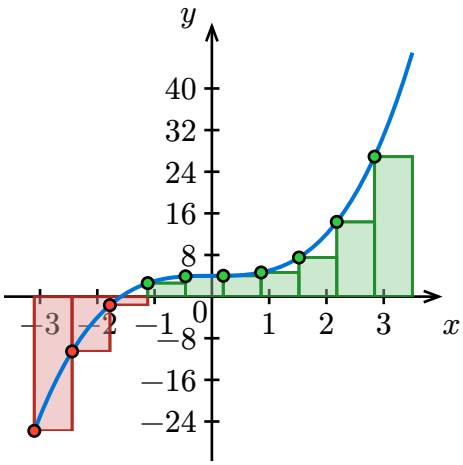
File New File...

Menu Sub-menu Sub-sub menu Action

测试 chromo:



测试 riesketcher:



测试 syntree:

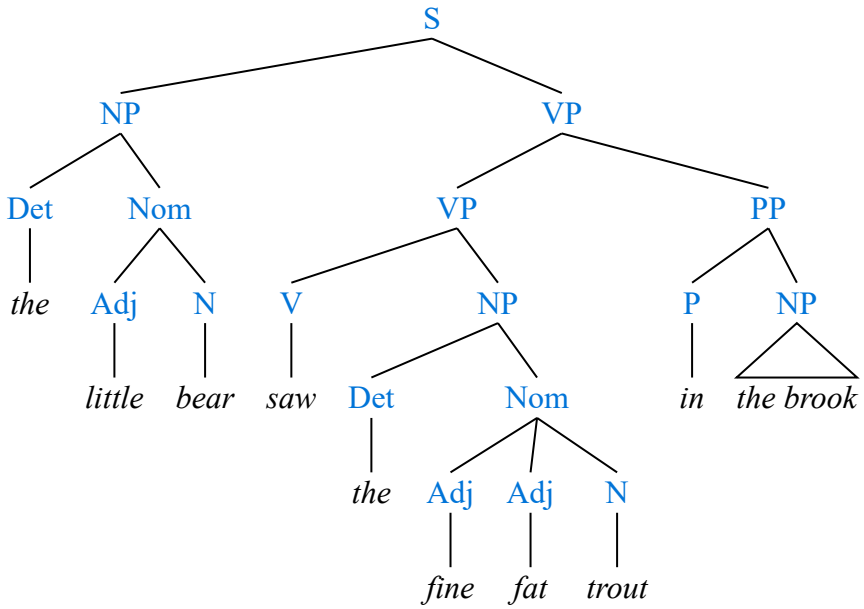


图 3-1: Example of a syntax tree.

测试 mitex:

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\xi)\, e^{2\pi i \xi x}\, d\xi$$

测试 easytable:

Header 1	*Header 2*	*Header 3*
How	I	want
a	drink,	alcoholic
of	course,	after
the	heavy	lectures
involving	quantum	mechanics.

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
How	I	want
a	drink,	alcoholic
of	course,	after
the	heavy	lectures
involving	quantum	mechanics.

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
How	I	want
a	drink,	alcoholic
of	course,	after
the	heavy	lectures
involving	quantum	mechanics.

测试 algo:

```
FIB (n):
 1 if n < 0:
 2     return null
 3 if n = 0 or n = 1:
 4     return n
 5
 6 let x ← 0
 7 let y ← 1
 8 for i ← 2 to n − 1: ▷ so dynamic!
 9     let z ← x + y
10     x ← y
11     y ← z
12
13 return x + y
```

indent-guides: 1pt + black
main-text-styles: (size: 15pt)

FLOYD-WARSHALL(V, E, w):

```
Let dist[u, v] ← ∞ for u, v in V
For (u, v) in E:
    dist[u, v] ← w(u, v)                    // edge weights
For v in V:
    dist[v, v] ← 0                          // base case

For k ← 1 to |V|:
    For i ← 1 to |V|:
        For j ← 1 to |V|:
            // if new path is shorter, reduce distance
            If dist[i, j] > dist[i, k] + dist[k, j]:
                dist[i, j] ← dist[i, k] + dist[k, j]

Return dist
```

测试 codly:

```rust
pub fn main() {
    println!("Hello, world!");
}
```

```cpp
void MergeSort(int arr[], int left, int right) {
  if(left >= right) return;
  int mid = (left + right) >> 1;
  MergeSort(arr, left, mid);
  MergeSort(arr, mid + 1, right);
  int i = left, j = mid + 1, k = 0, temp[right - left + 1];
  while(i <= mid && j <= right) {
    if(arr[i] <= arr[j]) temp[k++] = arr[i++];
    else temp[k++] = arr[j++];
  }
  while(i <= mid) temp[k++] = arr[i++];
  while(j <= right) temp[k++] = arr[j++];
  for(int i = 0; i < k; i++) arr[left + i] = temp[i];
}
```

测试 theorems:

Definition 3.1.1: A natural number is called a *prime number* if it is greater than 1 and cannot be written as the product of two smaller natural numbers.

Example: The numbers 2, 3, and 17 are prime. Corollary 3.1.1.1 shows that this list is not exhaustive!

Theorem 3.1.1 (Euclid): There are infinitely many primes.

Proof: Suppose to the contrary that $p_1, p_2, ..., p_n$ is a finite enumeration of all primes. Set $P = p_1 p_2 ... p_n$. Since $P + 1$ is not in our list, it cannot be prime. Thus, some prime factor p_j divides $P + 1$. Since p_j also divides P, it must divide the difference $(P + 1) - P = 1$, a contradiction. ■

Corollary 3.1.1.1: There is no largest prime number.

Corollary 3.1.1.2: There are infinitely many composite numbers.

Theorem 3.1.2: There are arbitrarily long stretches of composite numbers.

Proof: For any $n > 2$, consider

$$n! + 2, \quad n! + 3, \quad ..., \quad n! + n$$ ■

测试 diagraph: