demo document

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1 Equations

This is equation section. $Studentcount = \mu ni + \sum \frac{Ak}{Bk}$ is an example for inline equation. $Student_{count} = \mu ni + \sum \frac{A_k}{B^k}$ is another example. Equation-2 is an example for numbered equation.

$$a = 10b = 90 \tag{1}$$

$$a = 09 + 89 - 67$$

$$\frac{\sum \frac{a}{\varpi b}}{b - 90} \tag{2}$$

In the content based analysis, the amount of T contained by R is quantified. The respective contents of T present in each of the partitioned zones are symbolized by l^s, l^a, l^p, l^{ua} and l^{us} as listed above. The relative contents $\frac{l^s}{l^t}$, $\frac{l^a}{l^t}$, $\frac{l^p}{l^t}$, $\frac{l^{ua}}{l^t}$ and $\frac{l^{us}}{l^t}$ are defined. They are multiplied by suitable weightage factors, which are so chosen to properly project the relative contents. The set of weightage factors (w_a,w_b,w_c,w_d,w_e) used for content based computations are given in table-**??**. The expression for similarity due to the content component in the k^{th} feature is given by

$$S_c(R_k, T_k) = \frac{l^s}{l^t} w_a + \frac{l^a}{l^t} w_b + \frac{l^p}{l^t} w_c + \frac{l^{ua}}{l^t} w_d + \frac{l^{us}}{l^t} w_e \tag{3}$$

The expression for similarity due to the content component in the k^{th} feature is given by:

$$D_c(R_k, T_k) = 1 - S_c(R_k, T_k) \tag{4}$$

2 Tables

This section shows the syntax for inserting tables.

The different examples are as follows.

val1	val2	val3	val4
10	10	30	40

Table 1: This is a demo table1

Table 2: This is a demo table2

val1	val2	val3	val4
10	10	30	40

Table 3: Interpretation of the values in feature-interaction table(FIT). FIT data Dj_i indicates data from row-j and column-i

FIT data	Feature interaction value	Common Heading		
		Inferred from previously observed features' values	Inferred from present feature value	Net/overall affiliation
D1i	0	healthy	healthy	healthy
D4i	1	PD	PD	PD

Table 4: Proposed Range of distribution zones for different distribution patterns. μ_{ni} represents mean value of i^{th} feature in distribution of healthy samples, σ_{ni} represents the standard deviation. μ_{ai} and σ_{ai} represent the same in PD samples.

Distribution Pattern	Safe (Wi=00.1)	Acceptable (Wi=0.1)	Permissible (Wi=1)	Unacceptable (Wi=10)	Unsafe (Wi=100)
1	$\leq (\mu_{ni} - 2\sigma_{ni})$	$(\mu_{ni} - 2\sigma_{ni})$ to $(\mu_{ni} - \sigma_{ni})$	$(\mu_{ni} - \sigma_{ni})$ to $(\mu_{ni} + \sigma_{ni})$	$(\mu_{ni} + \sigma_{ni})$ to $(\mu_{ni} + 2\sigma_{ni})$	$\geq (\mu_{ni} + 2\sigma_{ni})$
2	-	$\leq min_{ai}$	min_{ai} to max_{ai}	$\geq max_{ai}$	-
		$\geq max_{ai}$	max_{ai}	$\leq min_{ni}$	

Table 5: Regions of partitions and corresponding weightage factors.

	Region of $T^k = (\underline{T}_k, \overline{T}_k)$	Weightage factors for analysis based on	
		Position	Content
Case 1	$< Z_s$(pattern 1) or $> Z_s$(pattern 4)	$W_1 = 0.1$	$W_a = 1.0$
Case 2	$[Z_s\ ,\ Z_a]$(patterns 1 and 2) or $[Z_a\ ,\ Z_s]$(patterns 3 and 4)	$W_2 = 0.3$	$W_b = 0.8$