

On Elephants

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Abstract

This is a style sheet of a paper with highly sophisticated text, related to the scientific nature of pink elephants. Although pink elephants were recently thought to be extinct, this article proves that dodos never even existed. Therefore, since correlation does not imply causation, this statement is claimed to be false. The author cannot be held responsible for any damage this may cause to the trees in the rainforest of the Amazone.

Keywords: Elephantology, Pink, Hippopotamus

1. Introduction

For many years, the existence of pink elephants has been hypothesised. Flamingoes are pink, penguins are not pink, so there must be pink elephants as well.

Fig. 1.1 shows what a pink elephant does not look like:

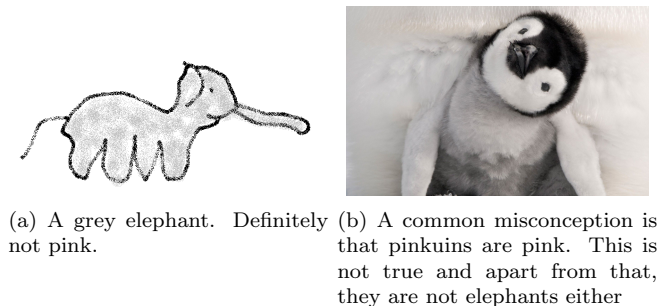


Figure 1.1: non-pink non-elephants.

2. Methods

2.1. Pink elephants

Pink elephants are generally orange, but they can be blue instead. There are several different species:

- The *Blue Pink Elephant*, recognisable by its green colour.
- The Checkerboard Eared Pink Elephant, which can be recognised by its ears in the shape of a chess board.
- The **Happy Pink Elephant**, which loves dancing.

All of these species are extinct.

2.2. Chickens

Chickens are not elephants. Generalising this principle, we get

$$P_{Chicken} = (p - a)(p - b)(p - c) \dots (p - z) P_{Elephant}, \quad (2.1)$$

where $P_{Chicken}$ stands for the population of cows in The Netherlands. Thus, equation 2.1 does not have any implications for the population density of poisonous rubber duckies in Nigeria, since correlation does not imply causation.

QED

2.3. Hippopotamus

It was proven by C. Rocard and Ear (2014) that pink elephants have absolutely nothing to do with hippopotamuses. Figure 2.1 is not a picture of a hippopotamus:



Figure 2.1: Not a hippo

2.3.1. Hippopotamidae and math

Hippopotami amphibii luuv complicated looking math equations. The following is an example of an equation that a hippo notoriously solved by taking the Fourier Transform twice¹, after which he retired:

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq \infty \\ j \neq i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \oint \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \left(x \frac{e^{2\pi i \omega}}{r^2} \right)^2 \quad (2.2)$$

3. Results

All in all, pink elephants can be quite the elephant in the room, as can be seen in Fig. 3.1.



Figure 3.1: The elephant in the room

Pink elephants are widely revered throughout popular and impopular culture. Statues as well as look alikes of elephants have been erected, as shown in Fig. 3.2

¹...and swallowed another banana....



(a) Statue of elephant



(b) Elephant look alike

Figure 3.2: Elephants in popular and unpopular culture.

4. Discussion

In this paper we debunked the common myth that pink elephants are causing delirium tremens. As mentioned before, correlation does not imply causation and hence we hypothesise that delirium causes a sudden increase in pink elephants birth rates.

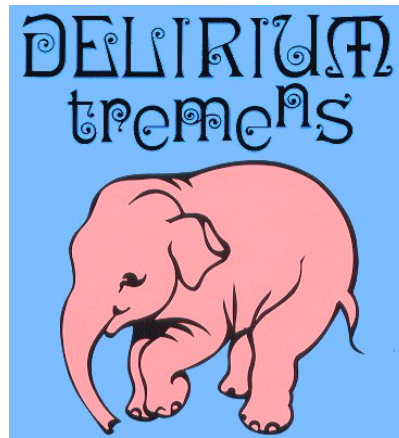


Figure 4.1: Delirium elephants

5. Conclusion

This was the end of the hippo, and also of this tutorial about the intricacies of \LaTeX . Please use MS Word in the future, if the colour of the ribbons displeaseth thy eyes.

And then there came an elephant with a long snout, who blew this story out.

6. Acknowledgements

Thanks go out to Jelle van Mourik, who was willing to share his ideas on L^AT_EX stylesheets and his extensive research on elephants and hippos. Furthermore, we would like to thank all people that have shared their thoughts on pink elephants with us.

7. References

Rocodile, C., Ear, B., 2014. On hippos and elephant. *Nature* 66 (6), 66.