# Simple example

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## 1 Hello

This is a simple example using the HATEX library and some math stuff.

### 1.1 Arithmetics with infix operators

$$4^{\left(2^3\right)^2} - 10000 \cdot 10000 \cdot (10000 \cdot 10000) \cdot (10000 \cdot 10000 \cdot 10000)$$

is  $3.403 \cdot 10^{38}$ . For x = 19 and  $\tau = 2 \cdot \pi$ ,

$$2 + 7 \cdot (6 - \tau) - e^{5 - \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4}{\pi}}} \approx 1.77 \cdot 10^{-2}.$$

$$e^{\ln 2 + \frac{i \cdot \pi}{4}} \approx 1.414 + i \cdot 1.414$$

### 1.2 Simple finite sums / products

$$\sum_{n \in \{0,1,4,5\}} \frac{5}{2} - n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{4} \frac{5}{2} - n = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{40} \cos\left(\frac{2\cdot\pi}{40}\cdot j\right) \approx -2.33\cdot 10^{-15}$$

$$2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{6} i^2 + i = 224$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{6} i^2 + i\right) \cdot 2 = 224$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{6} i^2 + i\right) + 2 = 114$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} \sum_{j=1}^{6} i \cdot j = 441$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{6} j = 441$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} \sum_{j=1}^{i} i \cdot j = 266$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} \prod_{j=1}^{i} i \cdot j \approx 3.397 \cdot 10^{7}$$

#### 1.3 Checking some simple identities

 $\arcsin(\sin(\arccos(\cos(\arctan(\tan 0))))))$ 

is 0,

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} \left( \sinh \left( \operatorname{arccosh} \left( \frac{\cosh \left( \operatorname{arctanh} (\tanh \ 0) \right)}{2} \right) \right) \right)$$

is not. (Test passed.)

A simple equations chain:

(Test passed.)

Another equations chain, this time using floats:

$$10^{-18} = 10^{-9} \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$= 10^{-(3^2)} \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1000000000000000000000}$$

**Test failed.** Even true mathematical identities may not show to hold when using floating-point arithmetics.

Equation-chains can also be approximate ("rough"):

$$10^{-18} \approx 10^{-9} \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$\approx 10^{-(3^2)} \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{999998765432100000}.$$

(Test passed.)