Simple example

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April 15, 2013

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 $3.40282 \cdot 10^{38}$. For $x = 19$ and $\tau = 2 \cdot \pi$,

$$2 + 7 \cdot (6 - \tau) - e^{5 - \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4}{\pi}}} \approx 1.7702 \cdot 10^{-2}.$$

1.2 Simple finite sums

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

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

$$\sum_{j=1}^{40} \cos\left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{40} \cdot j\right) \approx -2.6645 \cdot 10^{-15}$$

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

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

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

1.3 Checking some simple identities

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

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:

$$\begin{aligned} 10^{18} &= 10^{9} \cdot 10^{9} \\ &= 10^{3^2} \cdot 10^{5} \cdot 10^{4} \\ &= 1000000000000000000. \end{aligned}$$

(Test passed.)
Another equations chain, this time using floats:

$$\begin{aligned} 10^{-\,18} &= 10^{-\,9} \cdot 10^{-\,9} \\ &= 10^{-\left(3^2\right)} \cdot 10^{-\,5} \cdot 10^{-\,4} \\ &= \frac{1}{1000000000000000000}. \end{aligned}$$

Test failed. Even true mathematical identities may not show to hold when using floating-point arithmetics.
Equation-chains can also be approximate ("rough"):

$$\begin{aligned} 10^{-\,18} &\approx 10^{-\,9} \cdot 10^{-\,9} \\ &\approx 10^{-\left(3^2\right)} \cdot 10^{-\,5} \cdot 10^{-\,4} \\ &\approx \frac{1}{999236372934876337}. \end{aligned}$$

(Test passed.)