Multi-run quads

Nike Dattani¹ and Andreas Soteriou²

 1 Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, USA 2 Cambridge University, Department of Mathematics, UK

I. INTRODUCTION

II. RESULTS

2-runs/0-aux case:

$$b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4 = \min (b_1 b_2, b_3 b_4) \tag{1}$$

3-runs/0-aux case to be applied in Computer Vision and LHZ lattice:

$$b_1b_2b_3b_4 + b_3b_4b_5b_6 = \min(b_2b_3 + b_3b_6, b_1b_4 + b_4b_5, b_1b_2 + b_5b_6 - b_3 - b_4 + 2)$$
(2)

Linearization:

$$b_1 b_2 b_3 \dots b_k = \min(b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_k)$$
 (3)

III. EXAMPLES

IV. DISCUSSION

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS