oslab11

Kosar Ghaffarian

June 24, 2021

1 My biography and Resume

I'm Kosar Ghaffarian. I'm a student in Sadjad University of Mashhad. I'm studying computer engineering. I started working for an company about 5 month ago. I learning to produce a website by coding in different languages like html,css,js,jquery,php and others. And I like to learn to design a website in a better way.

2 my profile



3 code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int pairnumbers(int arr[]);
int main(int){
  int n,num;
  cout << "tedad_adad_ra_vared_konid";
  cin>>num;

for (int i=0;i<=n;i++){
   cout<<"adad_ra_vared_konid"<<endl</pre>
```

```
cin>>num;
}

cout << pairnumbers (arr[]) << endl;
getch();
}

int pairnumbers (int arr [num]) {
   if (arr [num] % 2 != 0)
      return 0;
else if (arr [num] % 2 == 0)
      cout << "resault=" << arr [num];
   return pairnumbers;
}</pre>
```

4 my table

Item	Quantity
shoe	42
shoe	37
shoe	38

5 How to write Mathematics

LATEX is great at type setting mathematics. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $\mathrm{E}[X_i] = \mu$ and $\mathrm{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$

denote their mean. Then as n approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$.

6 Formula:

$$x^{2} - x + 6 = 0$$
$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$$