

Teaching Machines - Deep Learning and Online Education

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Abstract. We are at a time in history where much of applied knowledge is no longer just coming from large institutions but from the information we consume on the internet. With million of high quality free to access lectures, articles, and how-tos, one could imagine that their one's primary education could be primarily self studied in the online world. What would this type of world look like? What machine learning advances would be needed and how do we begin to approach such work? The advances in the theory and practice of deep learning has enabled us to learn from instructed information. Here, we present a framework for using deep learning to begin to weave together one's primary education using generative models.

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1 Introduction

Introduction text goes here. You can change the name of the section if necessary using `\introduction[modified heading]`.

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2 Content section one

2.1 Subsection Heading Here

Subsection text here.

2.1.1 Subsubsection Heading Here

Subsubsection text here.

3 Content section with citations

See the R Markdown docs for bibliographies and citations.

Copernicus supports biblatex and a sample bibliography is in file `sample.bib`. Read (Feynman and Vernon Jr., 1963), and (see Dirac, 1953).

4 Content section with R code chunks

You should always use `echo = FALSE` on R Markdown code blocks as they add formatting and styling not desired by Copernicus. The hidden workflow results in 42.

You can add verbatim code snippets without extra styles by using ````` without additional instructions.

```
sum <- 1 + 41
```

5 Content section with list

If you want to insert a list, you must

- leave
- empty lines
- between each list item

because the `\tightlist` format used by R Markdown is not supported in the Copernicus template. Example:

- leave

5 - empty lines

- between each list item

6 Examples from the official template

6.1 FIGURES

When figures and tables are placed at the end of the MS (article in one-column style), please add

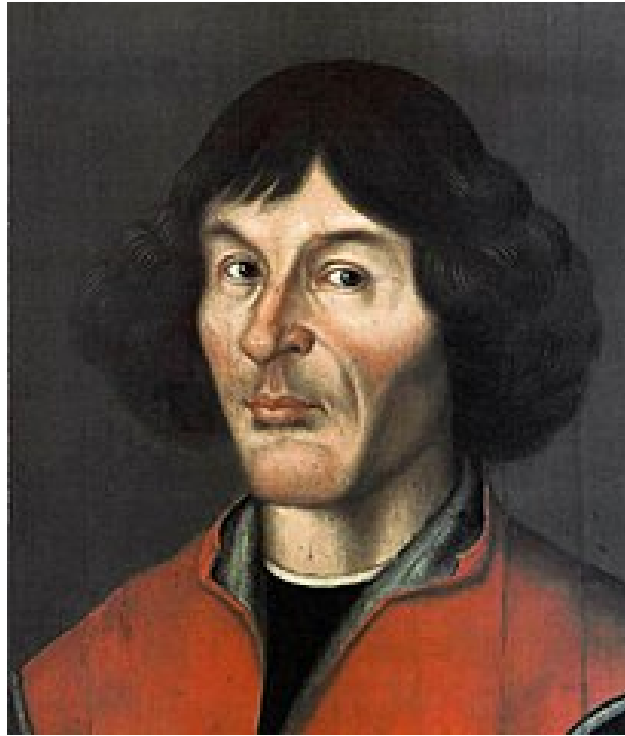


Figure 1. one column figure

between bibliography and first table and/or figure as well as between each table and/or figure.

6.1.1 ONE-COLUMN FIGURES

Include a 12cm width figure of Nikolaus Copernicus from Wikipedia with caption using R Markdown.

5 6.1.2 TWO-COLUMN FIGURES

You can also include a larger figure.

6.2 TABLES

You can add `\LaTeXtable` in an R Markdown document to meet the template requirements.



Figure 2. two column figure

Table 1. TEXT

a	b	c
1	2	3

Table Footnotes

Table 2. TEXT

a	b	c
1	2	3

Table footnotes

6.2.1 ONE-COLUMN TABLE

6.2.2 TWO-COLUMN TABLE

6.3 MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSIONS

- 5
- All papers typeset by Copernicus Publications follow the math typesetting regulations given by the IUPAC Green Book (IUPAC: Quantities, Units and Symbols in Physical Chemistry, 2nd Edn., Blackwell Science, available at: <http://old.iupac.org/publications/book1993>).
- Physical quantities/variables are typeset in italic font (t for time, T for Temperature)
- Indices which are not defined are typeset in italic font (x, y, z, a, b, c)
- 10
- Items/objects which are defined are typeset in roman font (Car A, Car B)
- Descriptions/specifications which are defined by itself are typeset in roman font (abs, rel, ref, tot, net, ice)
- Abbreviations from 2 letters are typeset in roman font (RH, LAI)
- Vectors are identified in bold italic font using \boldsymbol{x}
- Matrices are identified in bold roman font
- 15
- Multiplication signs are typeset using the LaTeX commands `\times` (for vector products, grids, and exponential notations) or `\cdot`
- The character `*` should not be applied as multiplication sign

6.4 EQUATIONS

6.4.1 Single-row equation

Unnumbered equations (i.e. using `$$` and getting inline preview in RStudio) are not supported by Copernicus.

5 $1 \times 1 \cdot 1 = 42$ (1)

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (2)$$

$$x = \frac{2b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2c}. \quad (3)$$

6.4.2 Multiline equation

$$3 + 5 = 8 \quad (4)$$

10 $3 + 5 = 8$ (5)

$$3 + 5 = 8 \quad (6)$$

6.5 MATRICES

$$\begin{matrix} x & y & z \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x & y & z \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x & y & z \end{matrix}$$

6.6 ALGORITHM

- 15 If you want to use algorithms, you can either enable the required packages in the header (the default, see `algorithms: true`), or make sure yourself that the ~~LaTeX~~ packages `algorithms` and `algorithmicx` are installed so that `algorithm.sty` respectively `algorithmic.sty` can be loaded by the Copernicus template. Copernicus staff will remove all undesirable packages from your LaTeX source code, so please stick to using the header option, which only adds the two acceptable packages.

20 **6.7 CHEMICAL FORMULAS AND REACTIONS**

For formulas embedded in the text, please use `\chem{ }`, e.g. $A \rightarrow B$.

The reaction environment creates labels including the letter R, i.e. (R1), (R2), etc.

```
i ← 10
if i ≥ 5 then
  i ← i − 1
else
  if i ≤ 3 then
    i ← i + 2
  end if
end if
```

- `\rightarrow` should be used for normal (one-way) chemical reactions
- `\rightleftharpoons` should be used for equilibria
- `\leftrightarrow` should be used for resonance structures

5

$A \rightarrow B$

(R1)

$Coper \rightleftharpoons nicus$

(R2)

$Publi \leftrightarrow cations$

(R3)

10

6.8 PHYSICAL UNITS

Please use `\unit{}` (allows to save the `math/$` environment) and apply the exponential notation, for example $(3.14, \text{km h}^{-1})$ (using LaTeX mode: `\(3.14\,, \unit{...} \)`) or 0.872 ms^{-1} (using only `\unit{0.872\,, m\,, s^{-1}}`).

7 Conclusions

The conclusion goes here. You can modify the section name with `\conclusions[modified heading if necessary]`.

Code and data availability. use this to add a statement when having data sets and software code available

Appendix A: Figures and tables in appendices

Regarding figures and tables in appendices, the following two options are possible depending on your general handling of figures and tables in the manuscript environment:

5 A1 Option 1

If you sorted all figures and tables into the sections of the text, please also sort the appendix figures and appendix tables into the respective appendix sections. They will be correctly named automatically.

A2 Option 2

If you put all figures after the reference list, please insert appendix tables and figures after the normal tables and figures.

10 To rename them correctly to A1, A2, etc., please add the following commands in front of them: `\appendixfigures` needs to be added in front of appendix figures `\appendixtables` needs to be added in front of appendix tables

Please add `\clearpage` between each table and/or figure. Further guidelines on figures and tables can be found below.

Author contributions. Daniel wrote the package. Josiah thought about pottery. Markus filled in for a second author.

Competing interests. The authors declare no competing interests.

15 *Disclaimer.* We like Copernicus.

Acknowledgements. Thanks to the rticles contributors!

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Dirac, P.: The lorentz transformation and absolute time, *Physica*, 19, 888–896, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0031-8914\(53\)80099-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0031-8914(53)80099-6), 1953.

Feynman, R. and Vernon Jr., F.: The theory of a general quantum system interacting with a linear dissipative system, *Annals of Physics*, 24,
130 118–173, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-4916\(63\)90068-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-4916(63)90068-X), 1963.