Pure Text Input	Output	Printed Formula Input	Output
Wayne, B. A., & Grayson, R. J. (2001). Wayne Enterprises:	Wayne, B. A., & Grayson, R. J. (2001). Wayne Enterprises:	$D_1 = \mathcal{N}(\frac{1}{0}0)\mathcal{V} = \partial^2 \left(\frac{-2^2 + \frac{(n-2)^2}{2}}{(n-n)^2(n-2)} \frac{(n+n-2)(n-2+n-2)}{1 - (n-2)^2} \right)$	$D_1 = \mathcal{N}(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}) \mathcal{V} = \partial^2 \begin{pmatrix} -2^2 + \frac{(w-2)^2}{2} & \frac{(w+2-2)^2(v+4-2)}{2} \\ \frac{(v+m+2)^2(v-2+n)}{2} & 1 - \frac{(w-2)^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}$
A Case Study in Urban Philanthropy (S. C. Kyle, Trans.,	A Case Study in Urban Philanthropy (S. C. Kyle, Trans.,	$+ \partial \left(\frac{-2(\alpha+\beta+0) \cdot \frac{(\nu-2)(\alpha+\beta)}{2} \cdot \frac{(\nu+\alpha-\beta)(\alpha\beta-\nu+\beta)}{2}}{(\nu-\beta+\alpha)(\nu+2+\alpha+\beta)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{(\nu+\alpha-\beta)(\alpha\beta-\nu+\beta)}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$	$+\partial \left(\frac{-2(\alpha+\beta+4) - \frac{(\alpha-2)(\alpha-\beta)}{2} \frac{(-+\alpha-\beta)(\alpha\beta-\nu+6)}{2}}{(\nu-\beta+\alpha)(\nu-2+\nu+\beta)} + \left(-\frac{(-\nu+4+\alpha+\beta)(\nu-2+\nu+\beta)}{4} \frac{0}{0} \right) + \left(-\frac{(-\nu+4+\alpha+\beta)(\nu-2+\alpha+\beta)}{4} \frac{0}{0} \right),$ $D_{-} = M(0,1) V_{-} = 20 \left(\frac{(\nu+\alpha-\beta)(-\nu+\beta-\alpha)}{2} - \frac{(\nu+\alpha-\beta)(-\nu+\beta-\alpha)}{2} \right)$
A. T. Pennyworth, Ed.) (1st ed.). Random House. https://doi.org/10.3737	A. T. Pennyworth, Ed.) (1st ed.), Random House.	$D_2 = N \setminus_{0 0} / V = U$ $\frac{(v - \beta + \alpha)^2}{v^2} = \frac{(v x + \alpha - \beta)(v - \beta + \alpha)}{v^2}$	$D_2 = N \begin{pmatrix} \hat{0} & \hat{0} \end{pmatrix} V = 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{(v-\beta+\alpha)^2}{2} & \frac{(v+\alpha-\beta)(v-\beta+\alpha)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$
maps.// doi.o/g/ 20.5/3/	https://doi.org/10.3737	$+\partial \left(\frac{(-v+b-a)(a+b-a+b)}{0} \frac{(-v+b+a)(cv+a-b)}{(-v-b+a)(cv+a-b)}\right) + \left(0 - \frac{(-v+b+a+b)(cv+a-b)}{b}\right),$ $D_3 = \mathcal{N}(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+\partial \left(\begin{array}{ccc} z^{z} & z^{z} & z^{z} \\ 0 & (e-\beta+\alpha)(z+2+\alpha+\beta) \\ 2z & 2z \end{array} \right) + \left(0 - \frac{(-v+4+\alpha+\beta)(v+2+\alpha+\beta)}{4} \right),$
Wayne, B. A., Grayson, R. J., White, J. O., Gordon, J. W.,	 Wayne, B. A., Grayson, R. J., White, J. O., Gordon, J. W., & Quinzel, H. F.(2001). Wayne Enterprises: A Case Study 	$D_3 = \mathcal{N}(\frac{1}{10})V = O\left(\frac{(-i\pi)+\alpha-\beta)}{2} \frac{(-i\pi)+\alpha-\beta}{i\pi}\right) + \partial\left(\frac{(-i\pi)+\alpha-\beta)}{(a+\beta+i+\beta)(-i\pi)+\alpha-\beta} \frac{0}{i\pi}\right) + \left(\frac{0}{(a+\beta+i+\beta)(-i\pi)+\alpha-\beta} \frac{0}{(a+\beta+i+\beta)(-i\pi)+\alpha-\beta}\right) + \left(\frac{0}{(a+\beta+i+\beta)(-i\pi)+\alpha-\beta} \frac{0}{0}\right),$	$\begin{split} D_3 = \mathcal{N}(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}) \mathcal{V} &= \partial^2 \bigg(\frac{\frac{1}{1 + (a + b)} \frac{1}{1 + (a + b)} \frac{1}{1 + (a + b)} \frac{1}{1 + (a + b)} }{\frac{1}{1 + (a + b)} \frac{1}{1 + (a + b)} + \bigg(\frac{1}{1 + (a + b)} \frac{1}{1 +$
& Quinzel, H. F. (2001). Wayne Enterprises: A Case Study in Urban Philanthropy (S. C. Kyle, Trans., A. T. Pennyworth,	in Urban Philanthropy (S. C. Kyle, Trans., A. T. Pennyworth,	$1 - \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{2} = \frac{(vx + \alpha - \beta)(v + \beta - \alpha)}{2}$	$D_4 = \mathcal{N}(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}) \mathcal{V} = \partial^2 \left(\frac{1 - \frac{(m-\beta)^2}{x^2}}{\frac{(v+m-\beta)(v+\beta-\alpha)}{x^2}} \frac{(v+m-\beta)(v+\beta-\alpha)}{x^2} \right)$
Ed.) (1st ed.). Random House. https://doi.org/10.3737	Ed.) (1st ed.). Random House. https://doi.org/10.3737	$D_4 = N\begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} V = \tilde{\sigma}^p \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{(-rz+a-\beta)(r-\beta+a)} & -rz^2 + \frac{(a-\beta)^2}{a^2} \\ + \partial \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{(r-\beta+a)(a-\beta+a+b)} \\ -\frac{(r-\beta+a)(a+\beta+a+b)}{a^2} - 2(a+\beta+4) & -\frac{(r+\beta+a)(a-\beta+a+b)(a+a+b+a)}{a^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(a+\beta+a+b)(a+b+a+b)}{a^2} \\ -\frac{(a+\beta+a)(a+\beta+a+b)}{a^2} - 2(a+\beta+4) & -\frac{(a+\beta+a)(a-\beta+a+b)(a+b+a)(a+b)}{a^2} \end{pmatrix}.$	$+\partial \left(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1007		$a_0 = b_0 + \sum_i \left(A^{(1)}_{0,1,2} b_1 b_2 \delta^{(1)}_0 + A^{(2)}_{0,1,2} b_1^i b_2 \delta^{(2)}_{0,1} + A^{(3)}_{0,1,2} b_1^i b_2^i \delta_{0,1,2} \right),$	$a_0 = b_0 + \sum_{} \left(A_{0,1,2}^{(1)}b_1b_2\delta_0^{1,2} + A_{0,1,2}^{(2)}b_1b_2\delta_{0,1}^2 + A_{0,1,2}^{(3)}b_1^*b_2^*\delta_{0,1,2}\right),$
傲慢与偏见	傲慢与偏见	1,2	1,2
放 受一)	Pride and Prejudice	$a_0 = c_0 + \sum_{1,2} (A_{0,1,2}^{(1)} c_1 c_2 \delta_0^{1/2} + A_{0,1,2}^{(2)} c_1^2 c_2 \delta_{0,1}^{2} + A_{0,1,2}^{(3)} c_1^2 c_2^2 \delta_{0,1,2})$	$a_0 = c_0 + \sum_{1,2} (A_{0,1,2}^{(1)} c_1 c_2 \delta_1^{1/2} + A_{0,1,2}^{(2)} c_1^2 c_2^2 \delta_{0,1}^2 + A_{0,1,2}^{(3)} c_1^2 c_2^2 \delta_{0,1,2})$
Pride and Prejudice	Tride and Frejudice	$+ \sum_{1,2,3} (B_{0,1,23}^{(1)} c_1 c_2 c_3 \delta_0^{1,2,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(2)} c_1^* c_1 c_3 \delta_{0,1}^{2,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(3)} c_1^* c_2^* c_3 \delta_{0,1,2}^{3,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(4)} c_1^* c_2^* c_3^* \delta_{0,1,2,3}),$	$+ \sum_{1,2,3} \left(B_{0,1,2,3}^{(1)} c_1 c_2 c_3 \delta_0^{i,2,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(2)} c_1^2 c_2 c_3 \delta_{0,1}^{2,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(3)} c_1^2 c_2^2 c_3 \delta_{0,1,2}^{(3)} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(4)} c_1^2 c_2^2 c_3^2 \delta_{0,1,2,3} \right),$
(英) 奥斯丁 (Austen, J.) 著 张晨光 译	(美)奥斯丁(Austen,L)著张晨光译	$a_0 = d_0 + \sum_{1,2} (A_{0,1,2}^{(1)} d_1 d_2 \delta_0^{1,2} + A_{0,1,2}^{(2)} d_1^* d_2 \delta_{0,1}^{2,2} + A_{0,1,2}^{(3)} d_1^* d_2^* \delta_{0,1,2})$	$a_0 = d_0 + \sum_{1,2} \left(A_{0,1,2}^{(1)} d_1 d_2 \delta_0^{\dagger} \right)^2 + A_{0,1,2}^{(2)} d_1^{*} d_2 \delta_{0,1}^2 + A_{0,1,2}^{(3)} d_1^{*} d_2^{*} \delta_{0,1,2} \right)$
"不要饶恕,检察官先生;犯罪摆在眼前,是德·维勒福小姐亲手包扎	"不要饶恕,检察官先生;犯罪摆在眼前,是德·维勒福小姐亲手包扎	$+ \sum_{1,2,3} (B_{0,1,2,3}^{(1)} d_1 d_2 d_3 \delta_0^{1,2,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(2)} d_1^2 d_2 \delta_{0,1}^{2,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(3)} d_1^2 d_2^2 \delta_{0,1,2}^{2,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(4)} d_1^2 d_2^3 \delta_{0,1,2,3})$	$+ \sum_{1,2,3} \left(B_{0,1,2,5}^{(1)} d_1 d_2 d_3 \delta_0^{1,2,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(2)} d_1^* d_2 d_3 \delta_{0,1}^{2,3} + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(3)} d_1^* d_2^* d_3 \delta_{0,1,2}^2 + B_{0,1,2,3}^{(4)} d_1^* d_2^* d_3^* \delta_{0,1,2,3} \right)$
了寄给德·圣梅朗先生的药品,而德·圣梅朗先生死了。 "是德·维勒福小姐准备好了德·圣梅朗夫人的汤药,而德·圣梅朗	了寄给德·圣梅朗先生的药品,而德·圣梅朗先生死了。 "是德·维勒福小姐准备好了德·圣梅朗夫人的汤药,面德·圣梅朗	$+ \sum_{1,2,3,4} (C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(1)} d_1 d_2 d_3 d_4 \phi_{0,1,2,3,4}^{12,3,4} + C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(2)} d_1^* d_2 d_3 d_4 \phi_{0,1,2}^{23,4} + C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(3)} d_1^* d_2^* d_3 d_4 \phi_{0,1,2}^{3,4}$	+ $\sum_{1,2,3,4} (C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(1)} d_1 d_2 d_3 d_4 \delta_0^{1,2,3,4} + C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(2)} d_1^2 d_2 d_3 d_4 \delta_{0,1}^{2,3,4} + C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(3)} d_1^2 d_3 d_4 \delta_{0,1,2}^{3,4}$
夫人死了。 "又是德·维勒福小姐从巴鲁瓦的手中接过盛柠檬水的玻璃瓶,而且 "又是德·维勒福小姐从巴鲁瓦的手中接过盛柠檬水的玻璃瓶,而且	夫人死了。 "叉是德·维勒福小姐从巴鲁瓦的手中接过盛柠糠水的玻璃瓶,面且	$+ C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(4)} d_0^a d_3^a d_4 \delta_{0,1,2,3}^4 + C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(5)} d_0^a d_3^a d_4^a \delta_{0,1,2,3,4}^4 \right),$	$+ C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(4)} d_1^* d_2^* d_3^* d_4 \delta_{0,1,2,3}^4 + C_{0,1,2,3,4}^{(5)} d_1^* d_2^* d_3^* d_4^* \delta_{0,1,2,3,4} \big) ,$
巴鲁瓦被支到了外面去,老人平时在早上安崎元达加16677777777777777777777777777777777777	巴鲁瓦被支到了外面去,老人平时在早上娶喝光这瓶柠橡水,只是出手奇迹 才幸免于难。	$I_2 \lesssim \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \int_0^1 d\alpha \Big \int_1^{1+\theta'} d\alpha' \xi e^{(\alpha-\alpha') \xi /2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\eta$	$I_2 \lesssim \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \int_0^1 d\alpha \Big \int_1^{1+\theta'} d\alpha' \xi e^{(\alpha-\alpha') \xi /2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\eta$
才幸免于难。 "德·维勒福小姐是罪犯!是她下的毒!检察官先生,我向您獨发 "德·维勒福小姐是罪犯!是她下的毒!检察官先生,我向您獨发	"德·维勒福小姐是罪犯!·是她下的毒!·检察官先生,我向您撮发	$\times e^{(1+\theta'-\alpha') \eta /2} \tilde{f}(\xi-\eta,\alpha') \eta ^{m+1} e^{(1+\theta-\alpha') \eta /2} \tilde{g}(\eta,\alpha') e^{(\theta-\theta') \eta /2} ^2$	$\times e^{(1+\theta'-\alpha') \eta /2} \tilde{f}(\xi-\eta,\alpha') \eta ^{m+1}e^{(1+\theta-\alpha') \eta /2} \tilde{g}(\eta,\alpha') e^{(\theta-\theta') \eta /2} ^2$
In the environment, Alipay and Wechat made	In the environment, Alipay and Wechat made	$\lesssim \frac{1}{(\theta - \theta')^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \int_0^1 d\alpha \Big \int_1^{1+\theta'} d\alpha' \xi e^{(\alpha - \alpha') \xi /2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\eta$ $\times e^{(1+\theta' - \alpha') \xi - \eta /2} \tilde{f}(\xi - \eta, \alpha') \eta ^m e^{(1+\theta - \alpha') \eta /2} \tilde{g}(\eta, \alpha') ^2$	$\lesssim \frac{1}{(\theta - \theta')^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \int_0^1 d\alpha \left \int_1^{1+\theta'} d\alpha' \xi e^{(\alpha - \alpha') \xi /2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\eta \right.$ $\left. \times e^{(1+\theta' - \alpha') \xi - \eta /2} \tilde{f}(\xi - \eta, \alpha') \eta ^m e^{(1+\theta - \alpha') \eta /2} \tilde{g}(\eta, \alpha') \right ^2$
Smart choices to drive wallet use. Most importantly,	Smart choices to drive wallet use. Most impertantly,	$ \leq \frac{1}{(\theta - \theta')^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\alpha \left \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\eta \right $	$\times e^{i + \psi - \alpha} \pi - \eta_i ^2 \xi - \eta_i \alpha' \eta ^m e^{i + \psi - \alpha} \eta \eta' ^* \tilde{g}(\eta, \alpha') $ $\lesssim \frac{1}{(\theta - \theta')^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\alpha \tilde{f}(\eta, \alpha') ^2 \tilde{f}(\eta, \alpha') ^2 \tilde{f}(\eta, \alpha') ^2$
they created a Strong customer-value proposition	they created a Strong customer-value proposition	$\times e^{(1+\theta'-\alpha') \xi-\eta /2} \left \tilde{f}(\xi-\eta,\alpha') \eta ^m e^{(1+\theta-\alpha') \eta /2} \tilde{g}(\eta,\alpha') \right ^2$	$\times e^{(1+\theta'-\alpha') \xi-\eta f/2} \tilde{f}(\xi-\eta,\alpha') \eta ^m e^{(1+\theta-\alpha') \eta /2} \tilde{g}(\eta,\alpha') \Big ^2$
hy deploying payments not as an end in itself.	by deploying payments not as un end in itself.	$\lesssim \frac{1}{(\theta-\theta')^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\alpha \left \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi e^{(1+\theta'-\alpha') \xi /2} \tilde{f}(\xi,\alpha') \right ^2$	$\lesssim \frac{1}{(\theta - \theta')^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\alpha \left \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi e^{(1+\theta' - \alpha') \xi /2} \bar{f}(\xi, \alpha') ^2 \right $
0)) 3) 3	by deproying payments not as an end in itself.	$\times \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi e^{(1+\theta-\alpha') \xi } \xi ^{2m} \tilde{g}(\eta, \alpha') ^2 \right)$	$\times \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi e^{(1+\theta-\alpha') \xi } \xi ^{2m} \tilde{g}(\eta, \alpha') ^2 \right)$ $\downarrow^{\infty} \qquad \downarrow^{\infty}$
弗朗兹又一次停住,	弗朗兹又 – 次停住,	$\lesssim \frac{1}{(\theta - \theta')^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\alpha \left \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \xi ^3 e^{(1 + \theta' - \alpha') \xi } \left \tilde{f}(\xi, \alpha') \right ^2 \right ^2$ $\times \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi e^{(1 + \theta - \alpha') \xi } \xi ^{2m} \tilde{g}(\eta, \alpha') ^2 \right)$	$\lesssim \frac{1}{(\theta - \theta')^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\alpha \left \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi \xi ^3 e^{(1+\theta'-\alpha') \xi } \tilde{f}(\xi, \alpha') ^2 \right ^2$ $\times \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi e^{(1+\theta-\alpha') \xi } \xi ^{2m} \tilde{g}(\eta, \alpha') ^2 \right)$
他抹去脑门上的冷汗,		$ \left\{ C_{\theta} f _{m,\theta}^{2} \frac{ \mathbf{g} _{m,\theta}^{2}}{(\theta - \theta')^{2}}, \right. $	$ \left\langle \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varsigma e^{ist} \frac{ g(\eta, \alpha, \eta) }{ g(\eta, \alpha, \eta) } \right\rangle $ $ \left\langle C_{\theta} f _{m,\theta}^{2} \frac{ g _{m,\theta}^{2}}{(\theta - \theta')^{2}}, \right. $
	他抹去脑门士的冷汗,	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \rightarrow \emptyset A B C D X' \qquad \emptyset A B C D X' $
看到这个做儿子的瑟瑟发抖,	看到这个做儿子的瑟瑟发抖,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
脸色苍白.	脸色苍白.	$ \left \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	<u> </u>	$ \left \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Scanned Text Segment Input	Output	Printed Table Input	Output
Current drawn from the battery $I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{10}{5} = 2 \text{ A}$	Current drawn from the battery V 10	Presenter Concept Game type Ours Graph, Group representation A whole game	Presenter Concept Game type Ours Graph, Group representation A whole game
$I = \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2}R$ As in parallel combination, potential difference across them remains same. So	$I=\frac{V}{R}=\frac{10}{5}=2~{\rm A}$ As in parallel combination, potential difference across them remains same. So	Morse and Hedlund (1944) Semigroups Chess endgames L. Stiller (1996) Multilinear algebra Chess endgames Schrittwieser et al. (2020) Reinforcement learning Game strategy	Morse and Hedland (1944) Semigroups Chess endgames L. Stiller (1996) Multilinear algebra Chess endgames Schrittatieser et al. (2020) Reinforcement learning Game strategy
$I_1 R_{AB} = I_2 R_{CD}$	$I_1 R_{AB} = I_2 R_{CD}$	Mehtal et al. (2020) Multilayer perceptron Game strategy Noever1 et al. (2020) Natural language transformer Game strategy	Mehtal et al. (2020) Multilayer perceptron Game strategy Noeverl et al. (2020) Natural language transformer Game strategy Zhang (2012) Quantum game theory Game strategy
$\Rightarrow \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{R_{CD}}{R_{AB}} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$	$\Rightarrow \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{R_{CD}}{R_{AB}} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$	Zhang (2012) Quantum game theory Game strategy Metrics DNN PBCR1 PBCR2 DT	Matrix
$\Rightarrow I_1 = I_2$ i.e., current is divided in both the arms equally. So,	\Rightarrow $I_1 = I_2$ i.e., current is divided in both the arms equally. So,	(mean±SD) AUC 0.971±0.003 0.814±0.018 0.798±0.020 0.855±0.017	Menutus DNN PBCR1 PBCR2 DT AUC 0.971±0.003 0.814±0.018 0.798±0.020 0.855±0.017 Accuracy 88.455%±0.385% 75.486%±2.212% 75.236%±2.089% 76.236%±1.723%
$I_1=I_2=1~{\rm A}.$ Hence, there will be no change in the current through 5 Ω conductor.	$I_1=I_2=1~{\rm A}.$ Hence, there will be no change in the current through 5 Ω conductor.	Accuracy 88.435%±0.885% 75.486%±2.212% 75.236%±2.089% 76.239%±1.723% Sensitivity 80.051%±0.046% 79.866%±0.315% 79.959%±0.368% 80.172%±0.239% PPV 95.504%±0.910% 72.715%±5.057% 72.324%±2.856% 74.164%±2.341%	Accuracy 88.43%±0.385% 75.486%±2.212% 75.236%±2.989% 76.239%±1.723% Sensitivity 95.50%±0.916% 72.8566%±0.315% 79.959%±0.368% 80.172%±0.239% PPV 95.50%±0.910% 72.755%±3.057% 72.324%±2.856% 74.164%±2.341%
Also there will be no change in the potential difference across the lamp as in	Also there will be no change in the potential difference across the lamp as in	NPV 83.556%±0.107% 78.790%±1.010% 78.786%±0.957% 78.700%±0.846% Specificity 96.409%±0.757% 71.321%±3.957% 70.744%±4.123% 72.361%±3.831% Odds ratio 113.401±2.9428 10.187±2.243 9.928±2.145 10.796±1.806	NPV 83.556%±0.107% 78.790%±1.010% 78.736%±0.957% 78.700%±0.840% Specificity 96.409%±0.757% 71.321%±4.367% 70.744%±4.123% 72.361%±3.381% Odds ratio 113.404±29.428 10.187±2.243 92.928±2.145 10.796±1.806
both cases, current through the lamp remains same i.e. 1 A. 10. $\Im F(x,y) = f(x) \cdot f(x) + f(x) \cdot f(x) = f(x) \cdot f$	both cases, current through the lamp remains same i.e. 1 A.	F1 0.871±0.004 0.761±0.016 0.759±0.016 0.770±0.013	F1 0.871±0.004 0.761±0.016 0.759±0.016 0.770±0.013
处连续,	*10. 设 $F(x,y) = f(x)$ $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续,证明,对任意 $y_0 \in \mathbf{R}$, $F(x,y)$ 在 (x_0,y_0)	$ \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{d} = (d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4) & \bar{\mathbf{r}} = (r_0, r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4) & \# \\ (I, 4, 4, 4, 4) & (I, I, I, I, I) & I \\ (I, 6, 3, 6, 3) & (6, I, 2, I, 2) & 6 \end{vmatrix} $	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
证 设 $P_0(x_0,y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$,因为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续,所以 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $ x-\beta $		$ \begin{array}{c cccc} (I, 6, 6, 6, 2) & (6, I, I, I, 3) & 4 \\ (I, 12, 3, 3, 4) & (12, I, 4, 4, 3) & 12 \\ (I, 12, 2, 6, 4) & (12,I, 6, 2, 3) & 24 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$x_0 \mid < \delta$ 时,有 $\mid f(x) - f(x_0) \mid < \varepsilon$. 从而,当 $P(x,y) \in U(P_0,\delta)$ 时, $\mid x - x_0 \mid \leq \varepsilon$		(1,8, 8, 4, 2) (1,12, 12, 2, 3) (12,1, 1, 6, 4) (12,1, 1, 6, 4)	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
$\rho(P,P_0) < \delta$, 因而有	$ ho(P,P_0) < \delta$,因而有	(1, 12, 4, 6, 2) (1, 6, 3, 4, 4) (12, 2, 4, 3, 3) (12, 2, 4, 3, 3)	(1, 12, 4, 6, 2) (1, 6, 3, 4, 4) (12, 2, 4, 3, 3) (12, 2, 4, 3, 3)
$ F(x,y) - F(x_0,y_0) = f(x) - f(x_0) < \varepsilon$	$ \left F(x,y) - F(x_0,y_0) \right = \left f(x) - f(x_0) \right < \varepsilon, $ 即 $F(x,y)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 处连续.		(1, 18, 3, 3, 2) (1, 20, 4, 5, 2) (1, 24, 8, 3, 2) (1, 24, 8, 3, 2) (24, 1, 3, 8, 12) (24, 1, 3, 8, 12)
即 F(x,y) 在(x ₀ ,y ₀) 处连续.		$ \begin{pmatrix} (4,1,1,1,1) & (1,1,1,1,1) & 1 \\ (2,3,3,3,1) & (3,1,1,1,3) & 4 \\ (2,4,4,2,1) & (4,1,1,2,4) & 12 \end{pmatrix} $	
1. 计算下列极限: (1) $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2+5}{x-3}$; (2) $\lim_{x\to \sqrt{x}} \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+1}$;	1. 计算下列极限; $(1) \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2+5}{x-3}; \qquad (2) \lim_{x\to 3} \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+1};$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline (2,4,4,2,1) & (4,1,1,2,4) & 12 \\ (2,6,3,2,1) & (6,1,2,3,6) & 24 \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline Equivalence & Sturmian: $\alpha \in \mathbb{T}$ Denjoy $\alpha \in A \subset \mathbb{T}$ IES with ido$	
(3) $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 1}$; (4) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 + x}{3x^3 + 2x}$;	(3) $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 1}$; (4) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 + x}{3x^2 + 2x}$;	Conjugacy $\pm \alpha \mod \mathbb{Z}$ $\pm (\alpha, A) \mod \mathbb{Z}$???	Conjugacy $\pm \alpha \mod \mathbb{Z}$ $\pm (\alpha, A) \mod \mathbb{Z}$???
(5) $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + 1}{h}^2 = x^2$; (6) $\lim_{x \to 2} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{h} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$; (7) $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + x^2}$; (8) $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 3x^2 + 1}$;	(5) $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}$; (6) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$;	Lemma A.1 Markley: $\S 2.3$??? Flow PGL ₂ (\mathbb{Z}) $\cdot \alpha$ PGL ₂ (\mathbb{Z}) $\cdot (\alpha, A)$ Rauzy tail	
(7) $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - x - 1}$; (8) $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 3x^2 + 1}$;	(7) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{2x^2-x-1}$; (8) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2+x}{x^2-3x^2+1}$; (9) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2+x}{x^2-5x+4}$; (10) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(2-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$;	Theorem 4.5 Theorem 4.7 Theorem 4.9	Theorem 4.5 Theorem 4.7 Theorem 4.9
(9) $\lim_{x \to x^2 - 5x + 4}^{x^2 - 6x + 8}$; (10) $\lim_{x \to x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$;	$ \begin{array}{ll} (9) \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^2 - 5x + 4}; & (10) \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right); \\ (11) \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^*}\right); & (12) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1)}{n^1}; \\ \end{array} $	Virtual 2-AI $\mathbb{Q} \cdot \alpha \mod \mathbb{Z}$ $(Q\alpha, QA) \mod \mathbb{Z}$???? Cor 5.20 & 5.21 Cor 5.20 & 5.21 ???	Virtual 2-AI $Q \cdot \alpha \mod \mathbb{Z}$ (Qα, QA) mod \mathbb{Z} ???? Cor 5.20 & 5.21 Cor 5.20 & 5.21 ????
(11) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}\right);$ (12) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)}{n^2};$			
(13) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{5n^3}$; (14) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^2}\right)$.	$ (13) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{5n^2}; \qquad (14) \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^2}\right). $	Isogeny $PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cdot \alpha$ $PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cdot (\alpha, A)$ \mathbb{Q} -invariants (preserving type) Theorem 6.6 Theorem 6.8 Conj 6.10 & Prop 6.11	Isogeny $PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cdot \alpha$ $PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cdot (\alpha, A)$ \mathbb{Q} -invariants (preserving type) Theorem 6.6 Theorem 6.8 Conj 6.10 & Prop 6.11