

CSE 300 Online 2

1605042

July 6, 2019

Contents

1	Graphics	1
2	Equation	1
3	Bibliography	2

1 Graphics

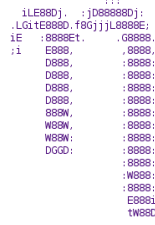
Emacs, Nano, or Vim: Choose your Terminal-Based Text Editor Wisely. Nano is the built-in basic text editor for many popular distros. Its usually already contained in the distro, doesnt take any learning or getting used to, and all its commands and prompts are displayed at the bottom. Nano is the built-in basic text editor for many popular distros. Its usually already contained in the distro, doesnt take any learning or getting used to, and all its commands and prompts are displayed at the bottom. Vi or one of its variants typically comes with your distro-of-choice. Its considered a modal editor, which means there are different modes for navigating files and editing text. Because you navigate Vi most efficiently through the use of keyboard commands and shortcuts, Vi is better experienced than explained.

2 Equation

In algebra, a quadratic equation is any equation having the form $ax^2+bx+c=0$ where x represents an unknown, and a, b, and c represent known numbers,



(a) Emacs



(b) Nano



(c) Vim

Figure 1: Terminal-based text-editors

with $a \neq 0$. It can easily be seen, by polynomial expansion, that the following equation is equivalent to the quadratic equation:

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$$

Taking the square root of both sides, and isolating x , gives:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (1)$$

Some Equations:

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(t) &= \int_3^5 \sin(x) dx \\ F(x) &= A_o + \sum_{n=1}^N \left[A_n \cos\left(\frac{2\pi nx}{P}\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{2\pi nx}{P}\right) \right] \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \\ &\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

3 Bibliography

The recent success of neural networks has boosted research on pattern recognition and data mining. Many machine learning tasks such as object detection in You Only Look Once [2], machine translation [1], and speech recognition [3]), which once heavily relied on handcrafted feature engineering to

extract in- formative feature sets, has recently been revolutionized by various end-to-end deep learning paradigms, i.e., convolutional neural networks (CNNs) [3], long shortterm memory (LSTM) [2], and autoencoders.

References

- [1] Sepp Hochreiter and Jürgen Schmidhuber. Long short-term memory. *Neural computation*, 9(8):1735–1780, 1997.
- [2] Yann LeCun, Yoshua Bengio, et al. Convolutional networks for images, speech, and time series. *The handbook of brain theory and neural networks*, 3361(10):1995, 1995.
- [3] Joseph Redmon, Santosh Divvala, Ross Girshick, and Ali Farhadi. You only look once: Unified, real-time object detection. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pages 779–788, 2016.