

Collection of important mathematical bullshit and definitions

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1 VfdA

The abbreviation VfdA stands for the German expression $Voll\ f\ddot{u}r\ den\ Ar^{***}$ and can be used in pseudo-academic papers and documents like the current one. It is generally used before a long-winded and utterly useless mathematical proof, which stands in no connection to the rest of the paper. It is only used to impress possible readers and to boast about the non-existent knowledge of the author about mathematical subjects. A perfect example for this abbreviation is the following one:

$$VfdA: \quad \mathcal{F}(f)(t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)e^{-it*x} \, dx \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| \, dx < \infty$$

$$f_m = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_{2k} e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{2n}m(2k)} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_{2k+1} e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{2n}m(2k+1)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x'_k e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{2n}mk} + e^{-\frac{\pi i}{n}m} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x''_k e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{n}mk}$$

$$= \begin{cases} f'_m + e^{-\frac{\pi i}{n}m} f''_m & \text{if } m < n \\ f'_{m-n} - e^{-\frac{\pi i}{n}(m-n)} f''_{m-n} & \text{if } m \ge n \end{cases}$$

One shall note, that *VfdA* automatically implicates *OBdA* (German: *Ohne Beschränkung der Allgemeinheit*, English: *Without loss of generality*) to compensate the so-called *LoC* (English: *Loss of context*) when used.

2 Plustorial

The plustorial (German: Die Plusultät) of a number is defined as follows:

$$n? := \sum_{i=1}^{n} i \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$$
 $n? = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

3 Closed Interval

The alternate notation for a closed interval over a set $K \subseteq \mathbb{K}$, which has the comparison operator \leq defined for every elements $k, l \in K$, can be written as follows:

$$\langle k, l \rangle := \begin{cases} [k, l], & \text{if } k \leq l \\ [l, k], & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$l, k \in K \subseteq \mathbb{K}$$

$$\langle \pm k \rangle := [-k, k]$$

4 Set with a finite amount of elements

Let K be the subset of the field \mathbb{K} and let $f: K \to \mathbb{B}$ be a function, which defines for every element $k \in \mathbb{K}$, whether it is also an element of the subset K.

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{K} : f(k) \Leftrightarrow k \in K$$

Based on the equation above, the subset K can now be re-defined as follows:

$$K = \{k \in \mathbb{K} \mid f(k)\} \subset \mathbb{K}$$

The following notation can be used to indicate, that the subset $K \subset \mathbb{K}$ has only a finite amount of elements k:

$$\{k \in \mathbb{K} \mid f(k)\}_{\stackrel{<}{\infty}} : \Leftrightarrow |\{k \in \mathbb{K} \mid f(k)\}| < \infty$$

5 Assembler command "ABK"

The i386 assembler command ABK triggers a quadruple-fault, when loaded into the instruction cache during execution and simultaneously short-circuits the machine's DC voltage regulator with the CPU power inlet, causing the CPU to be grilled with with the given DC voltage (usually 240V in Europe). Have Fun! Example usage:

```
dword ptr [ebp-18h], esp
mov
push
call
      dword ptr ds:[404090h]
add
      esp, 4
      dword ptr ds: [403030h], OFFFFFFFFh
mov
      ecx, dword ptr ds: [403020h]
mov
      dword ptr ds:[404088h]
call
      edx, dword ptr ds: [403028h]
mov
      dword ptr [eax],edx
mov
      dword ptr ds:[403038h],ecx
mov
      eax, [403010]
mov
      dword ptr ds:[404080h]
call
add
      esp, 4
      401C60
call
      403008h
push
add
      esp, 8
      edx, dword ptr ds: [403024h]
mov
      dword ptr [ebp-28h],edx
mov
push
      ecx, dword ptr ds: [403020h]
mov
      ecx, dword ptr [ebp-10h]
lea
      // initiate quadruple-faulting
abk
```

6 ε -Potato

The so-called *Epsilon-Kartoffel* (German expression for *epsilon-potato*) is a special form of an open topological ε -sphere or ε -neighbourhood. It is a subset of the topological space \mathbb{K}^n , which is grouped around the element $m \in \mathbb{K}^n$. The following rules apply for a subset $K_{\varepsilon}(m) \subset \mathbb{K}^n$ being qualified as a *epsilon-potato* around the point m:

- (1) $m \in \mathbb{K}^n$, $m \in K_{\varepsilon}(m)$
- (2) $K_{\varepsilon}(m) < \infty$
- (3) $K_{\varepsilon}(m), \mathfrak{S}(K_{\varepsilon}(m)) \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(\mathbb{K}^n)$
- $(4) \quad \forall p \in \mathfrak{S}(K_{\varepsilon}(m)) : \nexists q \in K_{\varepsilon}(m) : \exists k \in \mathbb{K} : \vec{mp} * k = \vec{mq} \land \|p m\| \le \|p q\|$
- (5) $\forall p \in K_{\varepsilon}(m) : \exists q \in \mathbb{K}^n \backslash K_{\varepsilon}(m) : \frac{\sup(\|p m\|)}{\inf(\|q m\|)} < \infty$
- (6) $\forall p \in K_{\varepsilon}(m) : ||p m|| < \infty$

As the requirements (3) and (4) state, the surface $\mathfrak{S}(K_{\varepsilon}(m))$ must be an absolute continuously one. It can also be represented by the following function \mathcal{S} :

$$S: \mathbb{K}^n \to \mathfrak{S}(K_{\varepsilon}(m))$$
 $S \in \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(\mathbb{K}^n)$

which is an absolute continuous one over the field \mathbb{K}^n and represents each point on the potato's surface $\mathfrak{S}(K_{\varepsilon}(m))$ based on the given n-dimensional rotation angle $\varphi \in \mathbb{K}^n$.

The point m is also defined as the *physical center of mass* of the ε -potato $K_{\varepsilon}(m)$.

7 <to be defined>

<to be defined>