Título

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Fecha

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- 1 Chapter 1
- 1.1 Code

1.1.1 Method 1: Simple Markdown Code Block

```
import numpy as np
def incmatrix(genl1,genl2):
   m = len(genl1)
   n = len(gen12)
    M = None #to become the incidence matrix
    VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int) #dummy variable
    #compute the bitwise xor matrix
   M1 = bitxormatrix(genl1)
    M2 = np.triu(bitxormatrix(genl2),1)
    for i in range(m-1):
        for j in range(i+1, m):
            [r,c] = np.where(M2 == M1[i,j])
            for k in range(len(r)):
                VT[(i)*n + r[k]] = 1
                VT[(i)*n + c[k]] = 1
                VT[(j)*n + r[k]] = 1
                VT[(j)*n + c[k]] = 1
                if M is None:
                    M = np.copy(VT)
                else:
                    M = np.concatenate((M, VT), 1)
                VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int)
```

return M

1.1.2 Method 2: LaTeX Minted (Better Syntax Highlighting)

```
import numpy as np
     def incmatrix(genl1,genl2):
 3
         m = len(genl1)
         n = len(gen12)
 5
         M = None #to become the incidence matrix
 6
         VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int) #dummy variable
         #compute the bitwise xor matrix
 9
         M1 = bitxormatrix(genl1)
10
         M2 = np.triu(bitxormatrix(genl2),1)
11
12
         for i in range(m-1):
             for j in range(i+1, m):
                 [r,c] = np.where(M2 == M1[i,j])
15
                 for k in range(len(r)):
16
                     VT[(i)*n + r[k]] = 1
17
                     VT[(i)*n + c[k]] = 1
18
                     VT[(j)*n + r[k]] = 1
19
                     VT[(j)*n + c[k]] = 1
20
21
                     if M is None:
                         M = np.copy(VT)
23
                     else:
                         M = np.concatenate((M, VT), 1)
26
                     VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int)
27
28
         return M
29
```

1.2 Image example

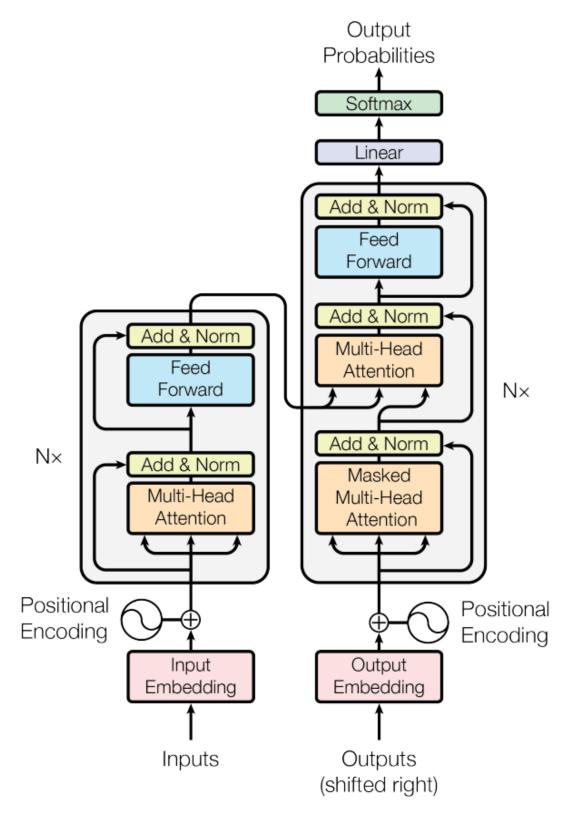


Figure 1: Transformer Architecture

1.3 Subtitle

2 Appendix

Content