.Hamlet.

Prince of Denmark.

by William Shakespeare.

.Nothing.

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} < \left\lfloor \mathrm{mod}\left(\left\lfloor \frac{y}{17}\right\rfloor 2^{-17\lfloor x\rfloor - \mathrm{mod}(\lfloor y\rfloor, 17)}, 2\right)\right\rfloor\right)$$

[As it hath been sundrie times published]
(As described to the right honourable)

Jeff   Tupper

VELUT   ÆVO.

•MIUXSVPHTSOHYET•

if threatened with papercuts

by a lord of moths

and over a home

for gnats?
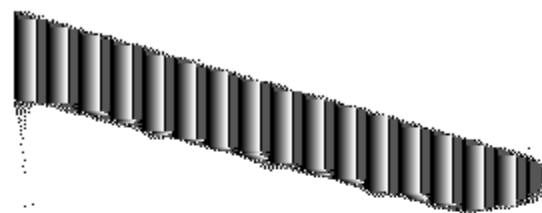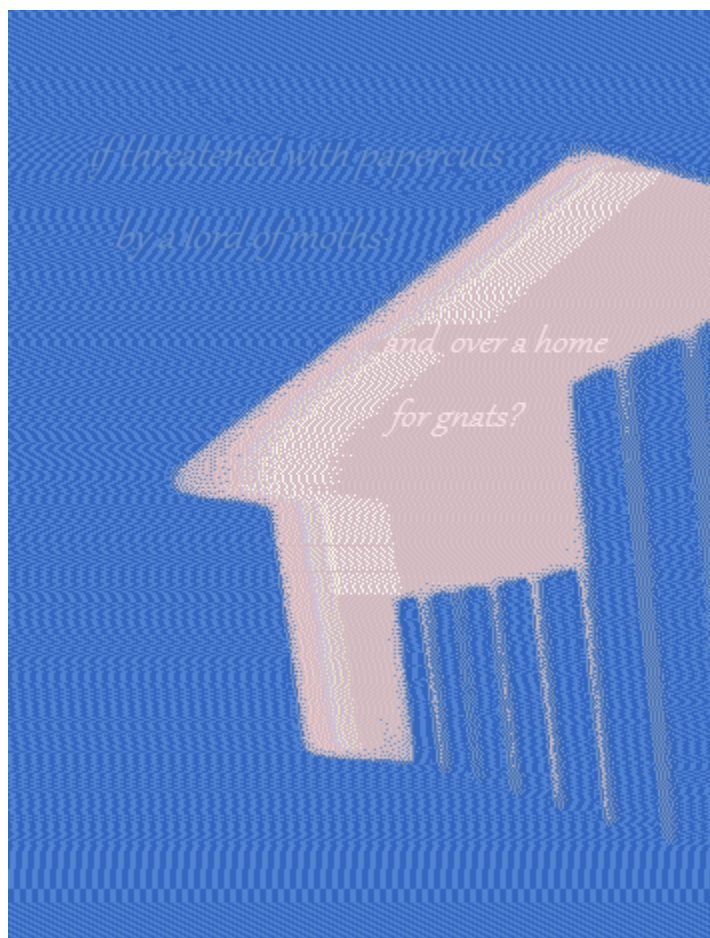
Leave the hills unpainted.

P5
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255
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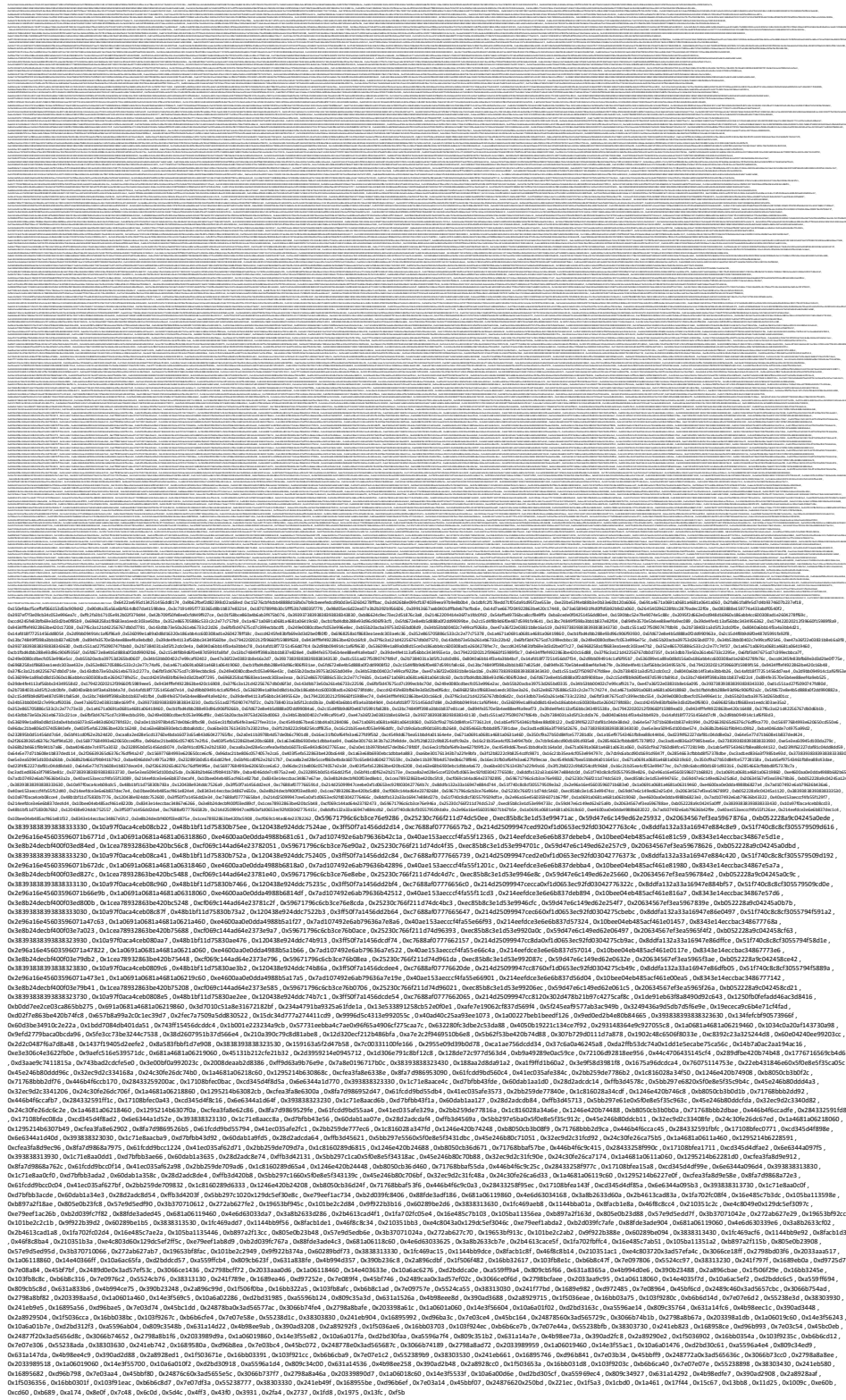
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	x0	y1	y2	y3	y4	z-1	z-2	и1
2	i0	G	T	•	∩	к	ə	^
3	i1	h	q	y		0 ∃	ω	·
4	i2	i	r	z		1 ε	[3,-7]	·
5	i3	j	s	a		2 Ɔ	ə	·[•,∩]
6	i4	k	t	b		3 ɨ	[3,7]	•[4,5]
7	i5	l	u	c		4 C	e	·
8	i6	m	v	d		5 x0	¡	·
9	i7	n	w	e		6 i0	<	·
10	i8	o	x	f		7 i2	!	:
11	i9	P	>		-7 [8, 9]	ᚨ	+	++

x0,y1,y2,y3,y4,z-1,z-2,?1
i0,G,T,•,?,?,?,^
i1,h,q,y,0,?,?,·
i2,i,r,z,1,?,"[3,-7]",·
i3,j,s,a,2,?,?,"·[•,?]"
i4,k,t,b,3,?,"[3,7]","•[4,5]"
i5,l,u,c,4,C,e,·
i6,m,v,d,5,x0,¡,·
i7,n,w,e,6,i0,<,·
i8,o,x,f,7,i2,!,:
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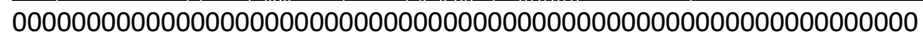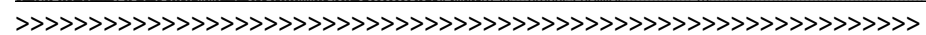mnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~€,ƒ,,…†‡!"#$%&'()*+,-
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Relation #1 ☑ Active ■ Color [36 ▾] Font Size
$$y = x^z - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11!} + \frac{x^{13}}{13!} + \frac{x^{15}}{15!}$$
$$z < x$$

Relation #2 ☑ Active ■ Color [36 ▾] Font Size
$$y = x^z - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11!} + \frac{x^{13}}{13!} + \frac{x^{15}}{15!}$$
$$z > x$$

Note: Densely (un)Defined Function
A graph of the function xx; although the graph does not immediately appear to be a function, closer examination will reveal its true nature. Most graphing programs do not define the exponential function for negative bases.
For negative x, x^x is undefined if x is irrational, undefined if x = odd / even, a well-defined positive real number if x = even / odd, and a well-defined negative real number if x = odd / odd.

Relation #1 ☑ Active ■ Color [36 ▾] Font Size
$$y = x^z - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!}$$
$$z < x$$

Relation #2 ☑ Active ■ Color [36 ▾] Font Size
$$y = x^z - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11!} + \frac{x^{13}}{13!} + \frac{x^{15}}{15!}$$
$$z > x$$
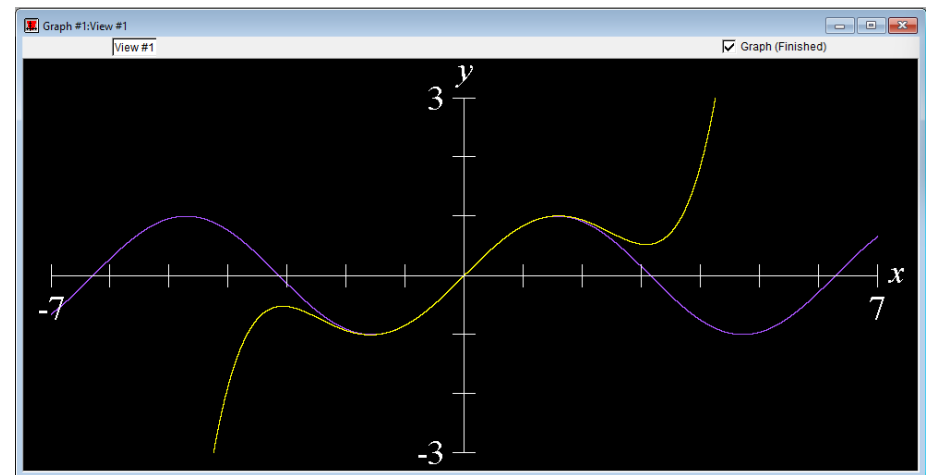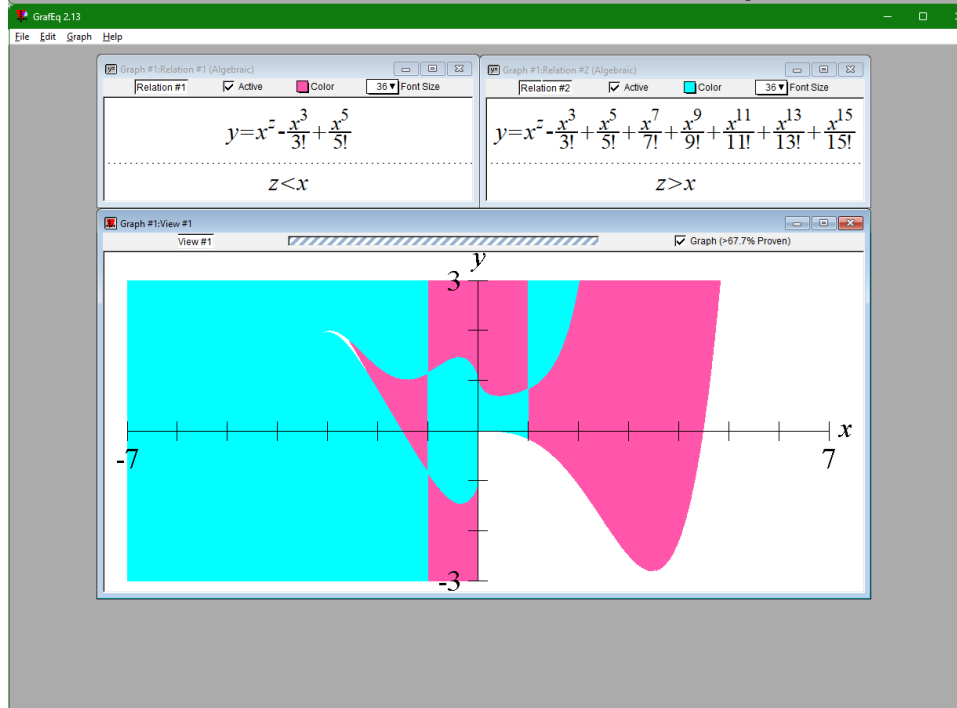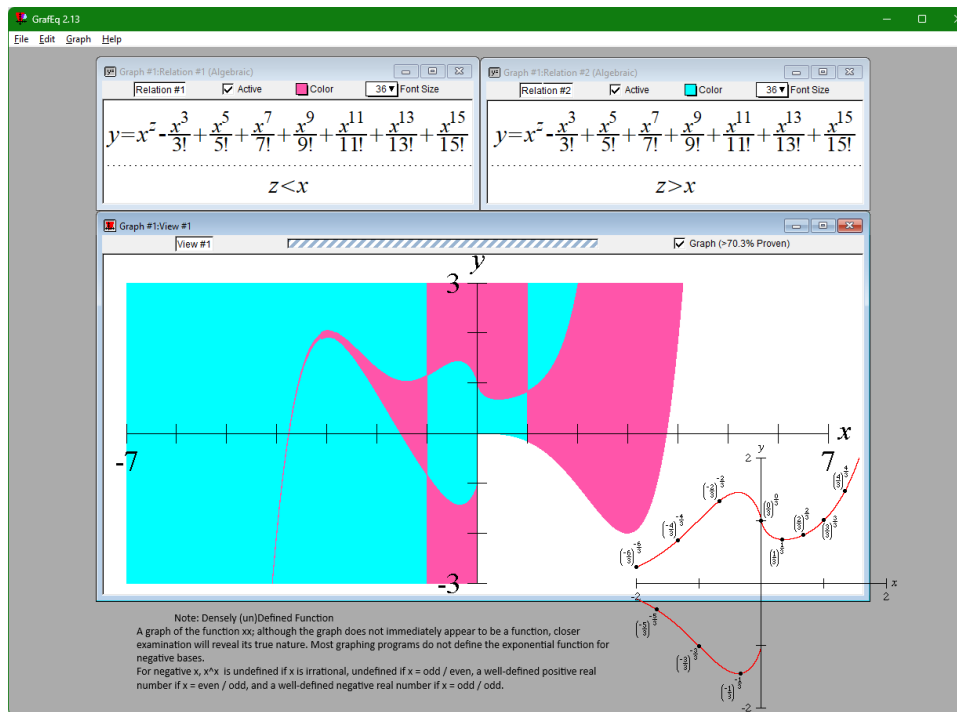
(Approximation of Mclauren Polynomial over sine graph, GraphEQ)

"An Enrichment Exercise"

"In this exercise, we will examine the approximation of the sine function with the McLaurin polynomial. In particular, we will discuss the following question:

- How many terms of the McLaurin series are required to provide an approximation for the sine function?
  (The McLaurin series for the sine function is $x - x^3/3! + x^5/5! - x^7/7! + x^9/9! - x^{11}/11! + ...$)

From the form of the McLaurin series, we can deduce that, ultimately, each successive term of the series brings us closer to the limiting value, on alternate sides. We will take a finite prefix of the McLaurin series as an approximation to the sine function: the more terms we take, the closer the approximation. Our question is: How many terms would be required?" –Jeffrey Allen Tupper GraphEQ manual

To the left is a graphic demonstration of the variable accuracy when approximating the Mclauren polynomial using GrafEQ by using the "densely (un)defined function" within graphEQ. This approach doesn't define the error bounds, but proves existentially that z<e<x where e is the range of the error of approximation.

Within the (-x,y) quadrant the white color denotes the error variance.

(source)