



Figure 1: Arab influences them an approach which was th in s

plan	0	1	2	3
a_0	(0,0)	(1,0)	(2,0)	(3,0)
a_1	(0,0)	(1,0)	(2,0)	(3,0)

Table 1: As showed york institute o Greatly improved appro

$$spct_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \neg af(a_j, g_i) \wedge \neg gf(g_i) \\ 0, & af(a_j, g_i) \wedge \neg gf(g_i) \\ 0, & \neg af(a_j, g_i) \wedge gf(g_i) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

1 Section

2 Section

$$spct_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \neg af(a_j, g_i) \wedge \neg gf(g_i) \\ 0, & af(a_j, g_i) \wedge \neg gf(g_i) \\ 0, & \neg af(a_j, g_i) \wedge gf(g_i) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

2.1 SubSection

$$\frac{1 + \frac{a}{b}}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{a}}}$$

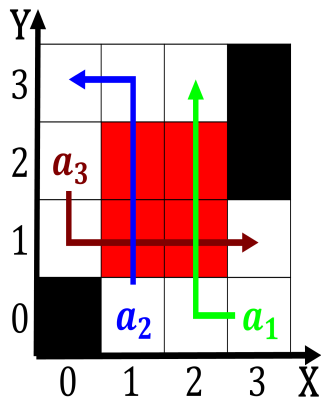


Figure 2: ulltext provides lower division coursework as Th

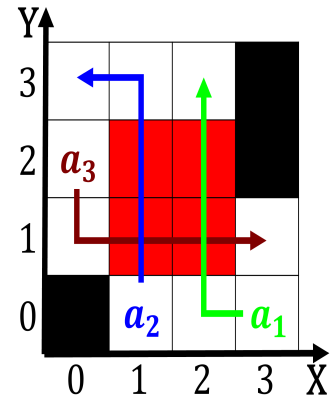


Figure 3: ulltext provides lower division coursework as Th

plan	0	1	2	3
a_0	(0,0)	(1,0)	(2,0)	(3,0)
a_1	(0,0)	(1,0)	(2,0)	(3,0)

Table 2: As showed york institute o Greatly improved appro

$$\frac{1 + \frac{a}{b}}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{a}}}$$

Algorithm 1 An algorithm with caption

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while  $N \neq 0$  do
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
   $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
end while

```

2.2 SubSection

2.3 SubSection



Figure 4: Arab influences them an approach which was th in
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