

Hacktopia $Univ \varepsilon rsity$

Hacktopia University

Institute for Open Source Shenanigans and Kernel Comedy (IOSSKC)

Faculty 0101 - Faculty of Recursive Computing Delights

GNU/Emacs: The Unconventional Operating System Saga Where GNU/Linux is Just a Kernel with Commitment Issues

Navigating the Bizarre Landscape of Command-Line Love Affairs and Kernel Drama

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stuff \dots

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Abstract

this is the section where i will put my english abstract \dots

Zusammenfassung

Hier die deutsche zusammenfassung \dots

1 nix shell (env)

```
cat shell.nix
```

Listing 1: nix-shell config for generating a build environment

```
{ pkgs ? import <nixpkgs> {} }:

pkgs.mkShell {
  buildInputs = with pkgs; [
     (python310.withPackages(ps: with ps; [ numpy latexify-py scipy pygments ]))
     graphviz
  ];

shellHook = ''
  echo "entering dev environment"
  '';
}
```

2 emacs config

2.1 packages

```
(package! evil-tutor)
(package! pdf-tools)
(package! org-special-block-extras) ;; (use-package org-special-block-extras :ensure t)
2.2 emacs config
;;; $DOOMDIR/config.el -*- lexical-binding: t; -*-
;; Place your private configuration here! Remember, you do not need to run 'doom
;; sync' after modifying this file!
;; ...
;; add latex classes for org-mocde export to latex (pdf)
(add-to-list 'org-latex-classes
             '("koma-book"
               "\\documentclass{scrbook}"
               ("\\chapter{%s}" . "\\chapter*{%s}")
               ("\\section{%s}" . "\\section*{%s}")
               ("\\subsection{%s}" . "\\subsection*{%s}")
               ("\\subsubsection{%s}" . "\\subsubsection*{%s}")
               ("\\paragraph{\%s}\" . \\paragraph*{\%s}\")
               ("\\subparagraph{\%s}\" . \\subparagraph*{\%s}\"))
(add-to-list 'org-latex-classes
             '("koma-article"
               "\\documentclass{scrartcl}"
               ("\\section{%s}" . "\\section*{%s}")
               ("\\subsection{%s}" . "\\subsection*{%s}")
               ("\\subsubsection{%s}" . "\\subsubsection*{%s}")
               ("\\paragraph{\%s}\" . \\paragraph*{\%s}\")
               ("\\subparagraph{\%s\}" . "\\subparagraph*{\%s\}")))
;; syntax highlighting for org-mode code block
(setq org-latex-listings 'minted
      org-latex-packages-alist '(("" "minted"))
```

```
org-latex-pdf-process
'("pdflatex -shell-escape -interaction nonstopmode -output-directory %o %f"
    "pdflatex -shell-escape -interaction nonstopmode -output-directory %o %f"
    "pdflatex -shell-escape -interaction nonstopmode -output-directory %o %f"))
;; ...
```

3 convert python 2 latex

```
import math
import numpy as np
import scipy
import latexify
```

Table 3.1: table of libararys with coresponding version latexify. $_{\text{version}}$ '0.0.0a0' $_{\text{np.}_{\text{version}}}$ '1.24.2' $_{\text{scipy.}_{\text{version}}}$ '1.10.1'

With the imported libs, we can now convert a python function to latex

```
def recHelper(x: int, d: int = 3) -> int:
1
        # forall x in [3, infty)
2
        if x \% 2 == 0:
3
            return 0
        elif d > math.floor(math.sqrt(x)):
5
            return 1
        elif x \% d == 0:
            return 0
8
        else:
9
            return recHelper(x, d + 2)
10
11
    def isPrime(x: int) -> int:
12
        if x <= 1: # forall x in (infty, 1] : 1
13
            return 0
14
        elif x == 2:
15
            return 1
16
        else: # forall x in (2, infty)
17
            return recHelper(x, 3)
18
```

Listing 2: code block containing prime checking functions

In line 12 we remember the current position. Line 1 jumps to point-min.

$$isPrime(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \leq 1\\ 1, & \text{if } x = 2\\ recHelper(x, 3), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{recHelper}(x,d) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0, & \text{if } x \% \ 2 = 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } d > \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor \\ 0, & \text{if } x \% \ d = 0 \\ \operatorname{recHelper}\left(x,d+2\right), & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$

Now we can call the isPrime function with the parameter 5 and 6:

- is 5 a prime number? result of isPrime func: True
- is 6 a prime number? result of isPrime func: False

4 Funktionskomposition

Graph using the dot language

```
digraph G {
   node [shape=circle, fontname="Courier", fontsize=16]
   edge [fontname="Courier", fontsize=16]
   A:nw -> A [label="id"]
   A -> B [label="f"]
   B -> C [label="g"]
   A -> C [xlabel="g . f "]
   {rank=same; A B}
}
```

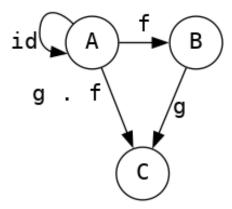


Figure 4.1: function composition and identity

Graph using latex tikz picture



Figure 4.2: Graph des Büchi-Automaten \hat{A} . Der Zustand q_1 hat dabei keine ausgehende Kante. Der Zustand ist trotzdem akzeptierend, da beide enthaltenen Zustände von \hat{A} akzeptierend sind. Die naive Anwendung des Leerheitstests auf alternierenden Büchi-Automaten liefert in diesem Fall also zu viele akzeptierende Zustände.

5 Some random Proof

Sei

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}.$$

Zeigen Sie, dass für alle $\beta \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ gilt:

$$A^{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \beta & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

'Matrix multiplication as composition | Chapter 4, Essence of linear algebra' footnote https://youtu.be/XkY2DOUCWMU Die Matrix A auch als Lineare Transformation in \mathbb{R}^3 interpretiert werden.

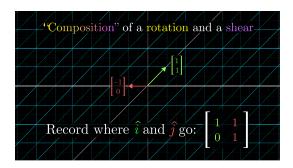


Figure 5.1: Composition of Transformations
Quelle: https://www.3blue1brown.com/lessons/matrix-multiplication

Diese Interpretation erleichtert das nachvollziehen dieses zu beweisenden Satzes, und lässt ihn fast schon trivial erscheinen.

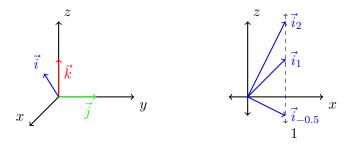


Figure 5.2: \mathbb{R}^3 mit linearer Transformation A^1

Mit
$$\vec{i} = (1, 0, \beta)^T$$
 und $\vec{j} = (0, 1, 0)^T$ und $\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)^T$.

Somit wird lediglich die x Koordinate Transformiert. Egal wie oft man diese Transformation potenziert, die y und z Achsen werden sich nicht verändern, hingegen wird sich die x Achse zunehmend der y Achse annähern.

 $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{Z}}$

$$\forall \beta \in \mathbb{N}^* \mid \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \beta & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Proof of important theorem. **Beweis** (durch vollständige Induktion nach β): Induktionsvoraussetzung (\star):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \beta & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bemerkung 1.

Induktionsbeginn ($\beta = 0$):

man könnte auch bei 0 anfangen ...

Induktionsbeginn ($\beta = 1$):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Induktionsschritt ($\beta \leadsto \beta + 1$):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{\beta+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ (\beta+1) & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (5.1)

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{\beta} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ (\beta + 1) & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (5.2)

$$\stackrel{\star}{\iff} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \beta & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ (\beta + 1) & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{5.3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \beta + 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \beta + 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (5.4)

6 TODO drawing functions and their root function / derivation

some python and plotlib code \dots

print("hello world")

7 logic and stuff . . .

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

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hendrerit sem. Duis non odio. Morbi ut dui. Sed accumsan risus eget odio. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Pellentesque non elit. Fusce sed justo eu urna porta tincidunt. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat. Morbi quis dolor. Donec pellentesque, erat ac sagittis semper, nunc dui lobortis purus, quis congue purus metus ultricies tellus. Proin et quam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Praesent sapien turpis, fermentum vel, eleifend faucibus, vehicula eu, lacus.

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7.1 forward direction (\rightarrow)

7.2 back direction (\leftarrow)

7.3 both directions (\leftrightarrow)

$$\frac{(A \to B) \to (\neg B \to \neg A) \quad (\neg B \to \neg A) \to (A \to B)}{\vdash (A \to B) \leftrightarrow (\neg B \to \neg A)} [\leftrightarrow I]$$