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CS 3141: Prof. Kamil's Algorithm Analysis

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Homework Class Test

This is a demonstration of my homework LATEX class. It is an extension of the **amsart** and should have all of its functionality. These are some of the set symbols: $\mathbb{C} \supset \mathbb{R} \supset \mathbb{Q} \supset \mathbb{Z} \supset \mathbb{N}$, then some Greek and other mathematical symbols are, $\alpha, \varepsilon, \partial, \rightarrow, \Rightarrow, \hookrightarrow, \rightarrow$. We can also insert multiple figures as seen in figure 1.





the first quadrate, which is the square, and the two quadrategies on its sides, which are the sen roots, make together thirty-nine. In order to complete the great quadrate, there wants only a square of five multiplied by five, or twenty-five. This we add to thirty-nine, in order to complete the great square S.H. The sum is sixty-four. We extract its root, eight, which is one of the sides of the great quadrangle. By subtracting from this the same quantity which we have before added, namely five, we obtain three as the remainder. This is the side of the quadrangle A.B, which represents the square; it is the root of this square, and the square itself is nine. This is the figure:...

G B

Demonstration of the Case: " a Square and twenty-one Dirhems are equal to ten Roots."4

We represent the square by a quadrate A D, the length of whose side we do not know. To this we join a parallelogram, the breadth of which is equal to one of the sides of the quadrate AD, such as the side R N. This paralellogram is H B. The length of the two

FIGURE 1. Al'Khwarizmi

Question 1. Prove that $\exists (x,y) \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that x+y=4. We show,

Proof. Four is the sum of two integers.

$$1, 3 \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } 1 + 3 = 4.$$

QED.

Bonus Question 1. Bonus Question Statement

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.

$$\zeta(x) = f(g(x)) \quad \text{ then according to the chain rule:} \quad \frac{\operatorname{d} \zeta}{\operatorname{d} x} = \frac{\operatorname{d} f}{\operatorname{d} g} \times \frac{\operatorname{d} g}{\operatorname{d} x}$$

Bonus Question 2. Euclidean Algorithm

You may write code,

```
1 def gcd(x, y): # x > y
2
      x0, x1, y0, y1 = 1, 0, 0, 1
      while (y > 0):
3
          print('\\gcd(%d, %def) &: %d &&= ' % (x, y, x), end='')
          q, r = divmod(x, y)
          # print('%d \\times %d + %d &&\\quad' % (q, y, r), end='')
          # print('[%d, %d] - %d[%d, %d] = ' % (x0, x1, q, y0, y1), end='')
8
          x0, x1, y0, y1 = y0, y1, x0 - q * y0, x1 - q * y1
9
          # print('[%d, %d] \\\\' % (y0, y1))
10
      return x, x0, x1
11
```

Question 2. What is the cardinality of Natural Numbers? It is \aleph_0 .

Question 3. Is the cardinality of Naturals and Reals the same because they are both infinite? No, the cardinality of Reals is greater because they are also un-listable (uncountable).

Question 99. Custom Numbering. This question is numbered 99.

Question 4. Finally the numbered bullets are done with the enumerate package,

- 1) With just bullets,
 - Cats
 - Dogs

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