The background image shows a large, modern architectural structure with a prominent, tall, conical tower made of metal lattice. In the foreground, there are wide, light-colored concrete steps that slope downwards from left to right. Many people are sitting on these steps and on the adjacent green lawn. The sky is clear and blue. A black rectangular box is overlaid on the upper part of the image, containing white and blue text.

Voorbeeld presentatie Beamer

TU Huisstijl

Voornaam Achternaam, Afdeling
14 november 2012

Outline

1 First section

- Section 1 - subsection 1
- Section 1 - subsection 2
- Section 1 - subsection 3

2 Second section

- Section 2 - subsection 1
- Section 2 - last subsection

Next subsection

1 First section

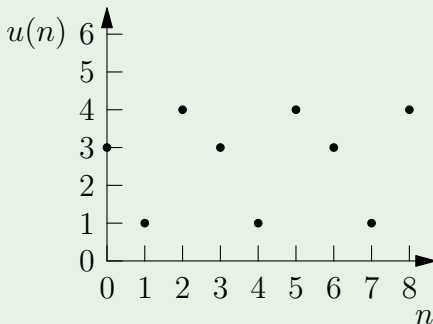
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Section 1 - subsection 1 - page 1

Example



$$u(n) = [3, 1, 4]_n$$

Section 1 - subsection 1 - page 2

Definition

Let n be a discrete variable, i.e. $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. A 1-dimensional periodic number is a function that depends periodically on n .

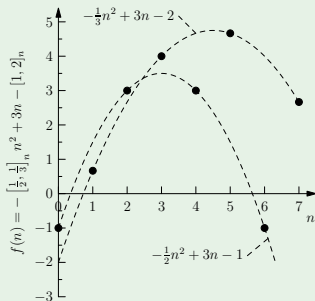
$$u(n) = [u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{d-1}]_n = \begin{cases} u_0 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{d} \\ u_1 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{d} \\ \vdots & \\ u_{d-1} & \text{if } n \equiv d-1 \pmod{d} \end{cases}$$

d is called the period.

Section 1 - subsection 1 - page 3

Example

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= -\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\right]_n n^2 + 3n - [1, 2]_n \\ &= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{3}n^2 + 3n - 2 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}n^2 + 3n - 1 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



Section 1 - subsection 1 - page 4

Definition

A polynomial in a variable x is a linear combination of powers of x :

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^g c_i x^i$$

Definition

A quasi-polynomial in a variable x is a polynomial expression with periodic numbers as coefficients:

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=0}^g u_i(n) n^i$$

with $u_i(n)$ periodic numbers.

Section 1 - subsection 1 - page 4

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1 First section

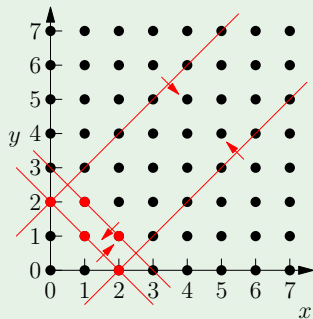
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Section 1 - subsection 2 - page 1

Example



$$p=3$$

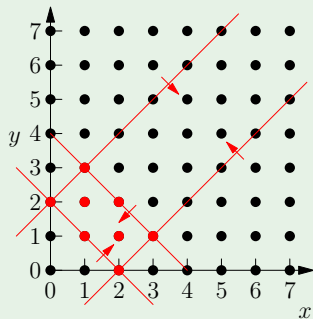
$$x + y \leq p$$

p	$f(p)$
3	5
4	8
5	10
6	13

$$\frac{5}{2}p + \left[-2, \frac{-5}{2}\right]_p$$

Section 1 - subsection 2 - page 1

Example



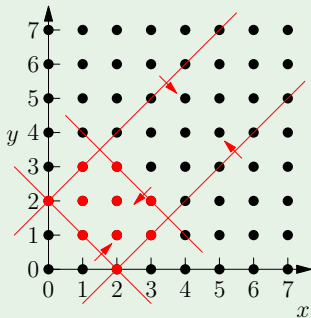
$$p=4$$
$$x + y \leq p$$

p	$f(p)$
3	5
4	8
5	10
6	13

$$\frac{5}{2}p + \left[-2, \frac{-5}{2}\right]_p$$

Section 1 - subsection 2 - page 1

Example



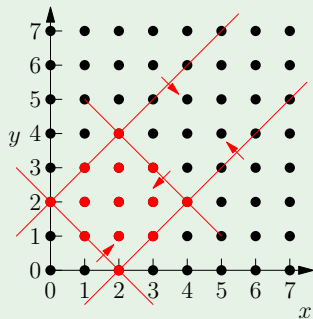
$$x + y \leq p$$

p	$f(p)$
3	5
4	8
5	10
6	13

$$\frac{5}{2}p + \left[-2, \frac{-5}{2}\right]_p$$

Section 1 - subsection 2 - page 1

Example



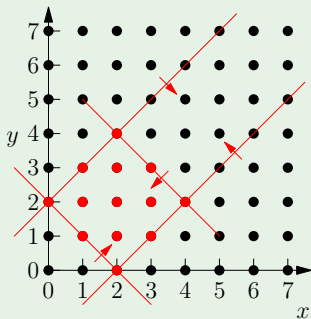
$$p = 6$$
$$x + y \leq p$$

p	$f(p)$
3	5
4	8
5	10
6	13

$$\frac{5}{2}p + \left[-2, \frac{-5}{2}\right]_p$$

Section 1 - subsection 2 - page 1

Example



$p = 6$

$$x + y \leq p$$

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3	5
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$$\frac{5}{2}p + \left[-2, \frac{-5}{2}\right]_p$$

Section 1 - subsection 2 - page 2

- The number of integer points in a **parametric polytope** P_p of dimension n is expressed as a piecewise a quasi-polynomial of degree n in p (Claus and Loechner).
- More general **polyhedral counting problems**:
Systems of linear inequalities combined with $\vee, \wedge, \neg, \forall$, or \exists (Presburger formulas).
- Many problems in **static program analysis** can be expressed as polyhedral counting problems.

Section 1 - subsection 2 - page 2

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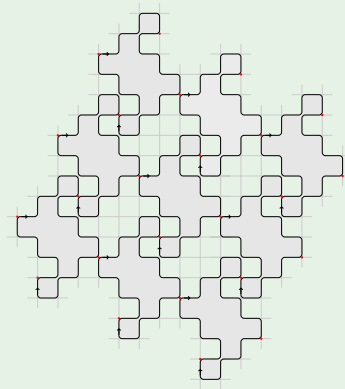
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A picture made with the package TiKz

Example



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Section 2 - subsection 1 - page 1

Problem

This page gives an example with numbered bullets (enumerate) in an "Example" window:

Example

Discrete domain \Rightarrow evaluate in each point

Not possible for

- 1 parametric domains
- 2 large domains (NP-complete)

Section 2 - subsection 1 - page 1

Problem

This page gives an example with numbered bullets (enumerate) in an "Example" window:

Example

Discrete domain \Rightarrow evaluate in each point

Not possible for

- 1 parametric domains
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Summery

End of the beamer demo
with a TUDelft lay-out.
Thank you!