Assisting the maintenance of multilingual documents

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Introduction

Problematic

- Syntax (LaTeX, Markdown, MyST, Typst)
- Style & Long-Term Maintenance
- Usability and Workflow
- Vocabulary

Example

2.7.2 Adhérent

Definition 2.21. Soit $A \subset E$.

1. $x_0 \in E$ est adhérent à A, si $\forall \delta > 0$, $B(x_0, \delta)$ intérsecte A. (équivalent à $d(x_0, A) = 0$)
2. $Adh(A)$ (adhérence ou fermeture de A) = ensemble des points adhérents à A (aussi noté $\overline{A}$)

Intuition. Adherent aide à completer des ensembles. Si A est ouvert, alors ses bords n'appartiennent pas à A, mais ils appartiennent à $Adh(A)$.

Figure 2.7: Adhérent

Proposition 2.22. $Adh(A)$ est le plus petit fermé qui contient A (l'intérsection de tous les fermés qui contiennent A)

2.7.2 Adherent

Definition 2.21. Let $A \subset E$.

1. $x_0 \in E$ is adherent to A, if $\forall \delta > 0$, $B(x_0, \delta)$ intersects A. (equivalent to $d(x_0, A) = 0$)
2. $Adh(A)$ (adherence or closure of A) = set of adherent points to A (also denoted $\overline{A}$)

Intuition. Closure helps complete sets. If A is open, then its boundaries do not belong to A, but they belong to $Adh(A)$.

Figure 2.7: Adherent

Proposition 2.22. $Adh(A)$ is the smallest closed set that contains A (the intersection of all closed sets that contain A)

Approach & Results

Main Approach

Original

```
Let $f$ be a function. Suppose that $f$ is \textbf{positive}.
```

Tagged

```
<TEXT>
Let <PH original="$f$" /> be a function. Suppose that <PH original="$f$"/> is
<PH original="\textbf{"/>positive<PH original="}"/>.
</TEXT>
```

Chunk database

- No retranslations
- Preserve style
- Take post-edits into account

Energy consumption

Translate 72 pages course

$\Rightarrow$ 6 Wh (charge a phone from 0% to 15%)

Tooling

- Library
- CLI