INTEGRAL ESTIMATION IN QUANTUM PHYSICS

by

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in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

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The University of Utah

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The University of Utah Graduate School

STATEMENT OF DISSERTATION APPROVAL

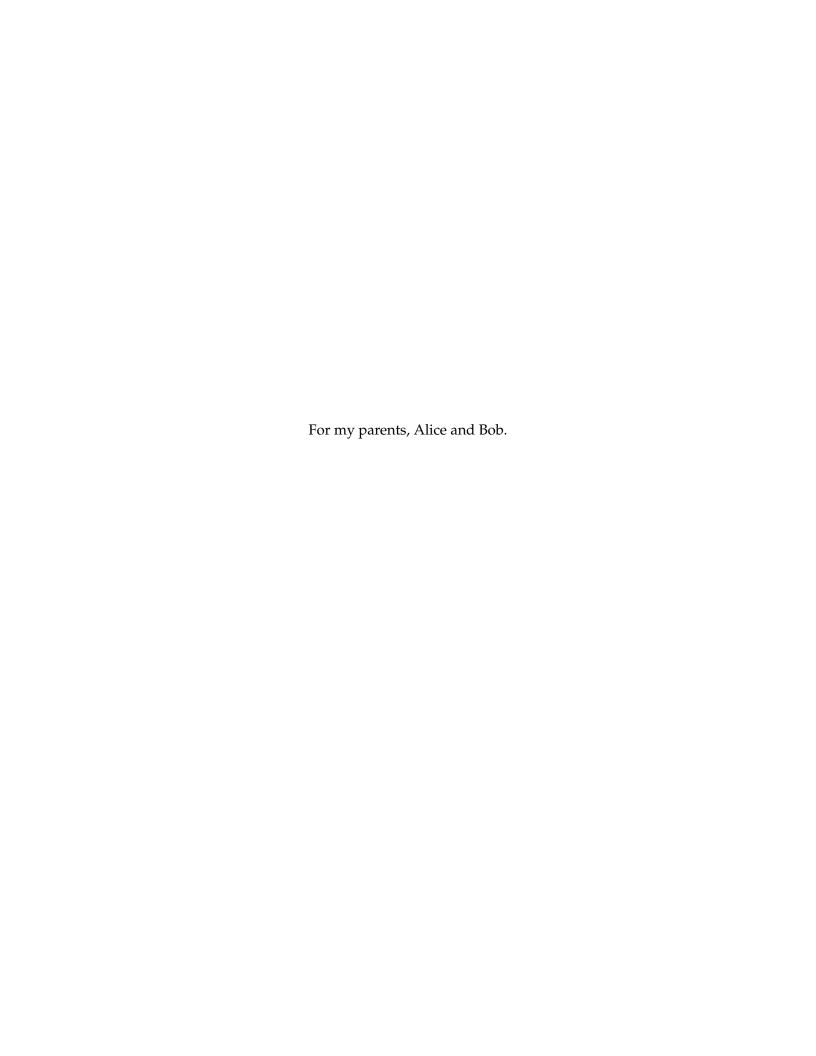The dissertation of   **Jane Doe**

has been approved by the following supervisory committee members:

Cornelius Lánczos ,   Chair(s)   **17 Feb 2016**
                                           Date Approved

Hans Bethe ,   Member   **17 Feb 2016**
                                           Date Approved

Niels Bohr ,   Member   **17 Feb 2016**
                                           Date Approved

Max Born ,   Member   **17 Feb 2016**
                                           Date Approved

Paul A. M. Dirac ,   Member   **17 Feb 2016**
                                           Date Approved

by **Petrus Marcus Aurelius Featherstone-Hough** , Chair/Dean of

the Department/College/School of **Mathematics**

and by **Alice B. Toklas** , Dean of The Graduate School.

ABSTRACT

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

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For my parents, Alice and Bob.

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LIST OF FIGURES

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% %

NOTATION AND SYMBOLS

α	fine-structure (dimensionless) constant, approximately $1/137$
α	radiation of doubly-ionized helium ions, He++
β	radiation of electrons
γ	radiation of very high frequency, beyond that of X rays
γ	Euler's constant, approximately $0.577\,215\ldots$
δ	stepsize in numerical integration
$\delta(x)$	Dirac's famous function
ϵ	a tiny number, usually in the context of a limit to zero
$\zeta(x)$	the famous Riemann zeta function
$\ldots$	$\ldots$
$\psi(x)$	logarithmic derivative of the gamma function
ω	frequency

TYPESETTING EXPERIMENTS

In this section, we use color in several places. The `\colorbox` command takes two arguments — a named color and text to be in black on a background of that color — and sets the text in a box with a small margin of width `\fboxsep` (set to 3.0pt in this document).

Here, we want a tighter colored box that has a fixed height, and is independent of letter shape. We set the margin to zero inside a group so that the change is purely local, and so that height and depth of the line are not increased over what they would be if the colored box were not used. We prefix a TeX `\strut` to the user-supplied text, because that command expands to a zero-width box of the height and depth of parentheses, which, in most fonts, delimit the extent of letter shapes.

```
\newcommand {\hilitebox} [1] {{\fboxsep = 0pt\colorbox{pink}{\strut #1}}}
```

Here is a fragment from the first chapter in another thesis, set in *emphasized text* to distinguish it from the rest of this section:

In light of the known results, the consistency of empirical semivariogram and related estimators is widely considered a settled matter. For example, Lahiri, Lee, and Cressie [1] state:

> *The simpler and more commonly used nonparametric estimators of the variogram, such as the method of moments estimator of Matheron (1962) and its robustified versions due to Cressie and Hawkins (1980) have many desirable properties like, unbiasedness, consistency, etc. . . .*

Regarding a kernel estimator of the covariance function, Hall and Patil [2] remarked:

> *It is not difficult to see that if, as n increases, the points t_i become increasingly dense in each bounded subset of $\mathbb{R}^d$, then the bandwidth h may be chosen so that $\check{\rho}(t) \to \rho(t)$ as $n \to \infty$, for each $t \in \mathbb{R}^d$.*

However, in order to be true, such statements would need to be qualified by many assumptions on the random field as well as on the observation locations. We will see in §2.3 that even for well-behaved random fields (e.g., ρ^*-mixing Gaussian random fields), it is not enough to assume that the observation locations become increasingly dense in each bounded subset; a stronger assumption

must be made to ensure that the observation locations do not become denser in one region too much faster than in others.

The text before the previous paragraph contained two `quote` environments separated by a line of prose. Here are some more tests of both kinds of LaTeX environments for showing text written by someone else.

This is a `quote` environment with one short line, following a fairly short paragraph of prose (in this, and following examples, the text is explicitly colored with a command like `\color{purple}` inside the environment before the text):

```
\begin{quote}
    \color{purple}
    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    \hfill \emph{Web news reports}
\end{quote}
```

> 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

This is a `quote` environment with three short lines, each a separate paragraph, following a fairly short paragraph of prose.

```
\begin{quote}
    \color{forestgreen}
    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    \hfill \emph{Web news reports}

    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    \hfill \emph{Web news reports}

    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    \hfill \emph{Web news reports}
\end{quote}
```

> 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*
> 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*
> 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

Here is another example, this time with separate colors for each paragraph:

```
\begin{quote}
```

```
    \color{darkkhaki}
    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    \hfill \emph{Web news reports}

    \color{darkmagenta}
    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    \hfill \emph{Web news reports}

    \color{darkcyan}
    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    \hfill \emph{Web news reports}

    \color{darkorange}
    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
    \linebreak
    \strut
    \hfill \emph{Web news reports}
\end{quote}
```

> 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*
>
> 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*
>
> 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*
>
> 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

Notice that `quote` paragraphs are *not* indented, but the environment itself *is* indented on the left and right by the value of `\leftmargin` (set to `27.37506pt` in this document, which should be identical to `2.5em`, where `1em` = `11.31674pt`).

For debugging purposes, we also have `\leftmargini` set to `27.37498pt`, and we have `\leftmarginii` set to `24.08995pt`.

This is a `quotation` environment with one paragraph, following a fairly short paragraph of prose (notice that the `quotation` paragraphs *are* indented):

```
\begin{quotation}
    \color{blue}
    Algebra is concerned with manipulation in
    \emph{time}, and geometry is concerned with
    \emph{space}. These are two orthogonal aspects
    of the world, and they represent two different
```

```
    points of view in mathematics.  Thus the
    argument or dialogue between mathematicians in
    the past about the relative importance of
    geometry and algebra represents something very
    fundamental.
    \hfill
    \emph{Sir Michael Atiyah}
    % Mathematics in the 20$^{th}$ century
    % NTM {\bf 10}(1--3) 25--39 (September 2002)
    % http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF03033096
\end{quotation}
```

> Algebra is concerned with manipulation in *time,* and geometry is concerned with *space.* These are two orthogonal aspects of the world, and they represent two different points of view in mathematics. Thus the argument or dialogue between mathematicians in the past about the relative importance of geometry and algebra represents something very fundamental. *Sir Michael Atiyah*

This is a `quotation` environment with three paragraphs, following a fairly short paragraph of prose:

> Algebra is concerned with manipulation in *time,* and geometry is concerned with *space.* These are two orthogonal aspects of the world, and they represent two different points of view in mathematics. Thus the argument or dialogue between mathematicians in the past about the relative importance of geometry and algebra represents something very fundamental. *Sir Michael Atiyah*
> Algebra is concerned with manipulation in *time,* and geometry is concerned with *space.* These are two orthogonal aspects of the world, and they represent two different points of view in mathematics. Thus the argument or dialogue between mathematicians in the past about the relative importance of geometry and algebra represents something very fundamental. *Sir Michael Atiyah*
> Algebra is concerned with manipulation in *time,* and geometry is concerned with *space.* These are two orthogonal aspects of the world, and they represent two different points of view in mathematics. Thus the argument or dialogue between mathematicians in the past about the relative importance of geometry and algebra represents something very fundamental. *Sir Michael Atiyah*

Now all following text should be back in double-spaced mode, and just go on and on

and on and on and on . . . .

Now all following text should be back in double-spaced mode, and just go on and on
and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on
and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on
and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on
and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on
and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on
and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on and on
and on and on and on . . . .

CHAPTER 1

THE FIRST

This is a chapter. Remember that there should *always* be at least of few lines of prose after each sectional heading: failure to do so is a disservice to your readers, and also produces incorrect vertical spacing.

1.1 The first section

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Kim and Toole [3] propose that...

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.1 The first subsection

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.2 The second subsection

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.3 The third subsection

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah

Figure 1.1: The first figure.

blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.3.1 The first subsubsection

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.3.2 The second subsubsection

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.3.2.1 The first numbered paragraph Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.3.2.2 The second numbered paragraph Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.2 The second section

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

In **Figure 1.2**, we have another picture.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

In **Table 1.1**, we show the 24-character lowercase Greek alphabet.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

This is Figure 2

Figure 1.2: The second figure.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Table 1.1: Lowercase Greek letters.

α	alpha
β	beta
γ	gamma
δ	delta
ϵ, ε	epsilon
ζ	zeta
η	eta
θ, ϑ	theta
ι	iota
κ	kappa
λ	lambda
μ	mu
ν	nu
ξ	xi
o	omicron
π	pi
ρ	rho
σ, ς	sigma
τ	tau
υ	upsilon
ϕ, φ	phi
χ	chi
ψ	psi
ω	omega

1.3   The third section

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

In **Table 1.2** on the following page, we show the 24-character uppercase Greek alphabet, 13 of which are identical with Latin letters, because the Romans borrowed several letters from the earlier Greek alphabet. However, the letter sounds do not always carry over: notice in particular the different names of the letter shapes **H** and **P**. In Modern Greek, β is pronounced *veeta*; the letter pair $\mu\pi$ is used to get a *bee* sound;

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.4   Free software packages

The Free Software Foundation offers almost 300 software packages, most easily portable to many different operating systems and CPU platforms. They include at least these:

a2ps, acct, acm, adns, alive, anubis, apl, archimedes, aris, aspell, auctex, autoconf-archive, autoconf, autogen, automake, avl, ballandpaddle, barcode, bash, bayonne, bc, binutils, bison, bool, bpel2owfn, c-graph, ccaudio, ccd2cue, ccrtp, ccscript, cfengine, cflow, cgicc, chess, cim, classpath, classpathx, clisp, combine, commoncpp, complexity, config, coreutils, cpio, cppi, cssc, cursynth, dap, datamash, ddd, ddrescue, dejagnu, denemo, dico, diction, diffutils, dionysus, direvent,

Table 1.2: Uppercase Greek letters. Notice that several have the same letter shapes as Latin letters, and for those, TeX does not define macro names. For convenience, we supply our own definitions of these macros: \Alpha, \Beta, \Epsilon, \Zeta, \Eta, \Iota, \Kappa, \Mu, \Nu, \Omicron, \Rho, \Tau, and \Chi.

A	Alpha
B	Beta
Γ	Gamma
Δ	Delta
E	Epsilon
Z	Zeta
H	Eta
Θ	Theta
I	Iota
K	Kappa
Λ	Lambda
M	Mu
N	Nu
Ξ	Xi
O	Omicron
Π	Pi
P	Rho
Σ	Sigma
T	Tau
Υ	Upsilon
Φ	Phi
X	Chi
Ψ	Psi
Ω	Omega

dismal, dominion, easejs, ed, edma, electric, emacs, emms, enscript, fdisk, ferret, findutils, fisicalab, flex, fontutils, freedink, freefont, freeipmi, gama, garpd, gawk, gcal, gcc, gcide, gcl, gcompris, gdb, gdbm, gengen, gengetopt, gettext, gforth, ggradebook, ghostscript, gift, gleem, glibc, global, glpk, gmp, gnash, gnats, gnatsweb, gnu-c-manual, gnu-crypto, gnu-pw-mgr, gnubatch, gnubik, gnucap, gnucobol, gnudos, gnue, gnugo, gnuit, gnujump, gnukart, gnumach, gnun, gnunet, gnupod, gnuprologjava, gnuradio, gnurobots, gnuschool, gnushogi, gnusound, gnuspeech, gnuspool, gnustep, gnutls, gnutrition, gnuzilla, goptical, gperf, gprolog, greg, grep, groff, grub, gsasl, gsegrafix, gsl, gslip, gsrc, gss, gtypist, guile-gnome, guile-gtk, guile-ncurses, guile-opengl, guile-rpc, guile-sdl, guile, gv, gvpe, gxmessage, gzip, halifax,

`health`, `hello`, `help2man`, `hp2xx`, `httptunnel`, `hurd`, `hyperbole`, `idutils`, `ignuit`, `indent`, `inetutils`, `intlfonts`, `jacal`, `jel`, `jwhois`, `kawa`, `less`, `libcdio`, `libextractor`, `libffcall`, `libiconv`, `libidn`, `libmatheval`, `libmicrohttpd`, `librejs`, `libsigsegv`, `libtasn1`, `libtool`, `libunistring`, `libxmi`, `lightning`, `lilypond`, `liquidwar6`, `lsh`, `m4`, `macchanger`, `mailman`, `mailutils`, `make`, `marst`, `maverik`, `mc`, `mcron`, `mcsim`, `mdk`, `metahtml`, `mifluz`, `mig`, `miscfiles`, `mit-scheme`, `moe`, `motti`, `mpc`, `mpfr`, `mpria`, `mtools`, `myserver`, `nano`, `ncurses`, `nettle`, `non-gnu`, `ocrad`, `octave`, `oleo`, `orgadoc`, `osip`, `paperclips`, `parallel`, `parted`, `patch`, `pem`, `pexec`, `phantom`, `pies`, `plotutils`, `proxyknife`, `pspp`, `psychosynth`, `pth`, `pyconfigure`, `radius`, `rcs`, `readline`, `recutils`, `reftex`, `remotecontrol`, `rottlog`, `rpge`, `rush`, `sather`, `sauce`, `savannah`, `scm`, `screen`, `sed`, `serveez`, `sharutils`, `shishi`, `shmm`, `shtool`, `sipwitch`, `slib`, `smalltalk`, `solfege`, `spacechart`, `spell`, `sqltutor`, `src-highlite`, `stow`, `superopt`, `swbis`, `tar`, `termcap`, `termutils`, `teseq`, `teximpatient`, `texinfo`, `thales`, `time`, `tramp`, `trueprint`, `unifont`, `units`, `unrtf`, `userv`, `uucp`, `vc-dwim`, `vcdimager`, `vera`, `wb`, `wdiff`, `websocket4j`, `wget`, `which`, `windows`, `xaos`, `xboard`, `xhippo`, `xlogmaster`, `xnee`, `xorriso`, and `zile`.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

In **Figure 1.3**, we have yet another picture.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

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Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

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Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah

This is Figure 3

Figure 1.3: The third figure. This one has both short and long captions. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.5   Resizing figures

In **Figure 1.4** through **Figure 1.8** on the next page, we show how graphics files can be
rescaled to convenient sizes, with input like this:

```
\begin{figure}[p]
    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 0.5]{fig1}}
    \caption{The fourth figure (at 50\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig4}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[p]
    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 0.75]{fig1}}
    \caption{The fifth figure (at 75\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig5}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[p]
    \centerline{\includegraphics{fig1}}
    \caption{The sixth figure (at native size).}%
    \figlabel{fig6}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[p]
    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 1.25]{fig1}}
    \caption{The seventh figure (at 125\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig7}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[p]
    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 1.75]{fig1}}
    \caption{The eighth figure (at 175\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig8}
\end{figure}
```

You can include multiple images, each with its own caption inside a single *unbreakable*
`figure` environment, like this example shown in **Figure 1.9** and **Figure 1.10** on page 11,
although you might want to adjust interfigure vertical space with a `\vspace{}` command:

This is Figure 1

Figure 1.4: The fourth figure (at 50% scale).

This is Figure 1

Figure 1.5: The fifth figure (at 75% scale).

This is Figure 1

Figure 1.6: The sixth figure (at native size).

This is Figure 1

Figure 1.7: The seventh figure (at 125% scale).

This is Figure 1

Figure 1.8: The eighth figure (at 175% scale).

This is Figure 1

Figure 1.9: The ninth figure (at 50% scale), boxed with the tenth figure.

This is Figure 1

Figure 1.10: The tenth figure (at 75% scale), boxed with the ninth figure.

```
\begin{figure}[t]
    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 0.5]{fig1}}
    \caption{The fourth figure (at 50\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig9}

    \vspace{3ex}

    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 0.75]{fig1}}
    \caption{The fifth figure (at 75\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig10}
\end{figure}
```

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

As a final example in this chapter, **Figure 1.11** on page 13 shows how you can use LaTeX `picture` mode for annotating and positioning graphics images prepared outside LaTeX. The input that produced that figure looks like this:

```
\begin{figure}[t]
    %% The original image is 216bp wide by 72bp high, but we
    %% rescale it to 150 picture units divided by \unitlength:
```

```
%% 150 / 0.75 = 112.5 mm
\newcommand {\myfig} {\includegraphics[width = 112.5mm]{fig1}}

\begin{center}
    %% The \unitlength is chosen to make the complete picture fit
    %% within the page margins

    \setlength{\unitlength}{0.75mm}

    %%%     insert (width,height)(lower-left-x,lower-left-y)
    \begin{picture}(170,70)(10,10)
        %% Place the included image FIRST!
        \put(10,10) {\myfig}

        %% Everything that follows OVERLAYS the original image!

        \graphpaper[10](0,0)(170,70)

        %% Mark the image center and corners by centered bullets
        \newcommand {\thedot} {\makebox (0,0) {$\bullet$}}
        \put( 85, 35) {\thedot}
        \put( 10, 10) {\thedot}
        \put( 10, 60) {\thedot}
        \put(160, 10) {\thedot}
        \put(160, 60) {\thedot}

        \put( 10, 10) {\makebox (0,0) [r] {lower-left}}
        \put(160, 10) {\makebox (0,0) [l] {lower-right}}
        \put( 10, 60) {\makebox (0,0) [r] {upper-left}}
        \put(160, 60) {\makebox (0,0) [l] {upper-right}}
    \end{picture}
\end{center}

\vspace{2\baselineskip}

\caption[Using \LaTeX{} \texttt{picture} mode]
        {Using \LaTeX{} \texttt{picture} mode for figure labeling
         and positioning.}
\figlabel{picture-mode}
\end{figure}
```

1.6   Summary and conclusions

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah

Figure 1.11: Using LaTeX `picture` mode for figure labeling and positioning.

blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

CHAPTER 2

THE SECOND

This is a chapter.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Here are two article references: [4, 5].

CHAPTER 3

THE THIRD

This is a chapter.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

We mention here three doctoral theses [6, 7, 8] and one corporate manual [9].

CHAPTER 4

THE FOURTH

This is a chapter.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

4.1   More on the topic

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

4.2   Even more on the topic

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah

blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

4.3   Summary and conclusions

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

CHAPTER 5

EXTENDING T_EX AND METAFONT WITH
FLOATING POINT ARITHMETIC

In this chapter, we demonstrate how to incorporate another document, such as a previously-published paper, into a dissertation or thesis.

The University of Utah Thesis Office encourages this practice for publications related to the thesis, with these requirements:

- You must have received permission to reproduce the document from its copyright holder, which, for journals is normally the journal publisher. Such permissions would normally be granted on written request, but might take a few weeks to process, so plan ahead accordingly.

- A PDF file of the publication is included as *single* chapter, with optional leading commentary, and suitably scaled for a maximal fit within the normal page boundaries (in Spring 2016, 6.00 inches wide by 8.65 inches high). The standard LaTeX package `pdfpages` provides the necessary support for inclusion of all, or part, of a multipage PDF file.

- The included document has its original (usually single) line spacing, even though most of a thesis uses double spacing.

- Sectional headings corresponding to the included PDF file must be generated for the table of contents.

- Even if the rest of thesis includes page headers with short chapter and section titles, the included document should have only page numbers at the top of each page, because the inclusion may already have running headers.

- Because the included document usually has its own bibliography, any remaining chapters that cite other publications must have separate bibliographies as well. There is then no end-of-volume reference list.

Because the inclusion is a *verbatim* copy of a previously-published document, the Thesis Office accepts it as-is, and does not proofread it, nor does it require that it conform to the normal thesis formating rules.

Two additional packages are required in the top-level LaTeX document preamble:

```
\usepackage {pdfpages}              % support for multipage PDF inclusion
...
\usepackage {uuthesis-2016-f}     % usual fixups after standard packages
...
\usepackage {uuthesis-chapterbib} % support for chapter bibliographies
```

The chapter might begin with some commentary on the publication, and an acknowledgment of copyright permission.

It is followed by a setup command, then commands to generate table-of-contents entries, using the page numbers of the *original* publication. Those numbers are adjusted automatically for use in the table of contents. Finally, a single command includes a scaled version of the document as the contents of the rest of the chapter. That inclusion automatically starts on a new page.

For this sample thesis, here is what the input might look like:

```
\chapter{Extending \TeX{} and METAFONT with floating point arithmetic}%
\label  {tug-paper}
...
\setupuuchapterbib

The article in this chapter was originally published in
\emph{TUGboat}, {\bf 28(3)} (2007) 501--510.  It is reproduced
here with permission of the publisher.

\uudummysection {Dedication}                              {1}
\uudummysection {Introduction}                            {1}
\uudummysection {Arithmetic in \TeX{} and METAFONT}       {1}
\uudummysection {Historical remarks}                      {1}
\uudummysection {Why no floating-point arithmetic?}       {3}
\uudummysection {IEEE 754 binary floating-point standard} {4}
```

```
\uudummysection {IEEE 754R precision and range}        {4}
\uudummysection {Remarks on floating-point arithmetic}    {5}
\uudummysection {Binary versus decimal}                {5}
\uudummysection {Problems with IEEE 754 arithmetic}    {6}
\uudummysection {How decimal arithmetic is different}  {6}
\uudummysection {Software floating-point arithmetic}   {6}
\uudummysection {How much work is needed}              {8}
\uudummysection {Summary}                              {8}
\uudummysection {References}                            {8}

%%% NB: - means all pages.  Adjust scale to fit in thesis page box:
\includepdf [
                pages = -,          % want all document pages
                scale = 0.91,       % adjust to fit thesis page box
                pagecommand = {\pagestyle{plain}} % bare page numbers
            ]
            {tug2007.pdf}
```

If the included document has subsections and subsubsections, and/or figures and table, you could generate table-of-contents values for them with additional commands like these:

```
\uudummysubsection    {Blah blah blah}                {3}
\uudummysubsubsection {Blah blah blah}                {3}
\uudummysubsubsection {Blah blah blah blah}           {4}
\uudummyfigure        {Blah blah blah blah bla}       {7}
\uudummytable         {Blah blah blah blah bla}      {10}
```

CHAPTER 6

SAMPLE THEOREM-LIKE ENVIRONMENTS

The standard LATEX `\newtheorem` declaration produces numbered theorems. However, the `amsthm` package offers a `\newtheorem*` declaration to suppress numbering.

By default, the theorem-like declarations number their output blocks consecutively throughout the document. However, with an optional bracketed third argument, you can number blocks within specified sectional units. We give several examples in this chapter.

6.1   Default-numbered samples

The LATEX input for this section begins:

```
\newtheorem  {guess}      {Conjecture}
\newtheorem* {prediction} {Unnumbered prediction}
\begin{guess}
    The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.
\end{guess}
\begin{guess}
    The Pittsburgh Pirates will \emph{not} win next year's championship.
\end{guess}
\begin{prediction}
    The New York Yankees will be sold to a Denver mining conglomerate.
\end{prediction}
\begin{prediction}
    Baseball will overtake football in television broadcast revenues.
\end{prediction}
```

Conjecture 1. *The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.*

Conjecture 2. *The Pittsburgh Pirates will* not *win next year's championship.*

Unnumbered prediction. *The New York Yankees will be sold to a Denver mining conglomerate.*

Unnumbered prediction. *Baseball will overtake football in television broadcast revenues.*

6.2   Chapter-numbered samples

The LaTeX input for this section begins:

```
\newtheorem  {guess-2} {Conjecture} [chapter]
\begin{guess-2}
    The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.
\end{guess-2}
\begin{guess-2}
    The Pittsburgh Pirates will \emph{not} win next year's championship.
\end{guess-2}
```

Conjecture 6.1. *The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.*

Conjecture 6.2. *The Pittsburgh Pirates will* not *win next year's championship.*

6.3   Section-numbered samples

The LaTeX input for this section begins:

```
\newtheorem {guess-3} {Conjecture} [section]
\begin{guess-3}
    The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.
\end{guess-3}
\begin{guess-3}
    The Pittsburgh Pirates will \emph{not} win next year's championship.
\end{guess-3}
```

Conjecture 6.3.1. *The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.*

Conjecture 6.3.2. *The Pittsburgh Pirates will* not *win next year's championship.*

6.3.1   Subsection-numbered samples

The LaTeX input for this section begins:

```
\newtheorem {guess-4} {Conjecture} [subsection]
\newtheorem {hunch-4} {Hunch}      [subsection]
\begin{guess-4}
    The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.
\end{guess-4}
\begin{guess-4}
```

```
    The Pittsburgh Pirates will \emph{not} win next year's championship.
\end{guess-4}
\begin{hunch-4}
    The Salt Lake Bees will not make the major leagues.
\end{hunch-4}
```

Conjecture 6.3.1.1. *The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.*

Conjecture 6.3.1.2. *The Pittsburgh Pirates will* not *win next year's championship.*

Hunch 6.3.1.1. *The Salt Lake Bees will not make the major leagues.*

6.3.2 More subsection-numbered samples

The LaTeX input for this section begins:

```
\newtheorem {guess-5} {Conjecture} [subsection]
\newtheorem {hunch-5} {Hunch}      [guess-5]
\begin{guess-5}
    The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.
\end{guess-5}
\begin{guess-5}
    The Pittsburgh Pirates will \emph{not} win next year's championship.
\end{guess-5}
\begin{hunch-5}
    The Salt Lake Bees will not make the major leagues.
\end{hunch-5}
```

Conjecture 6.3.2.1. *The Boston Red Sox will win next year's championship.*

Conjecture 6.3.2.2. *The Pittsburgh Pirates will* not *win next year's championship.*

Hunch 6.3.2.2.1. *The Salt Lake Bees will not make the major leagues.*

APPENDIX A

THE FIRST

This is an appendix. Notice that the LaTeX markup for an appendix is, surprisingly, `\chapter`. The `\appendix` command does not produce a heading; instead, it just changes the numbering style from numeric to alphabetic, and it changes the heading prefix from **CHAPTER** to **APPENDIX**.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

APPENDIX B

THE SECOND

This is an appendix.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

APPENDIX C

THE THIRD

This is an appendix.

There are several books

We also reference several journal articles [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20] and three famous doctoral theses of later winners [6, 7, 8] of the Nobel Prize in Physics (1922, 1933, and 1921):

Mention should also be made of a famous Dutch computer scientist's first publication [21].

Font metrics are an important, albeit low-level, aspect of typesetting. See the *Adobe Systems* manual about that company's procedures [9].

The bibliography at the end of this thesis contains several examples of documents with non-English titles, and their BIBTEX entries provide title translations following the practice recommended by the American Mathematical Society and SIAM. Here is a sample entry that shows how to do so:

```
@PhdThesis{Einstein:1905:NBM,
  author =        "Albert Einstein",
  title =         "{Eine Neue Bestimmung der Molek{\"u}ldimensionen}.
                  ({German}) [{A} new determination of molecular
                  dimensions]",
  type =          "Inaugural dissertation",
  school =        "Bern Wyss.",
  address =       "Bern, Switzerland",
  year =          "1905",
  bibdate =       "Fri Dec 17 10:46:57 2004",
  bibsource =     "http://www.math.utah.edu/pub/tex/bib/einstein.bib",
  note =          "Published in \cite{Einstein:1906:NBM}.",
  acknowledgement = ack-nhfb,
  language =      "German",
  advisor =       "Alfred Kleiner (24 April 1849--3 July 1916)",
  URL =           "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Kleiner",
```

```
  remark =         "Received August 19, 1905 and published February 8,
                   1906.",
  Schilpp-number = "6",
}
```

The `note` field in that entry refers to another bibliography entry that need not have been directly cited in the document text. Such cross-references are common in BIBTEX files, especially for journal articles where there may be later comments and corrigenda that should be mentioned. Embedded `\cite{}` commands ensure that those possibly-important other entries are always included in the reference list when the entry is cited. The last bibliography entry [20] in this thesis has a long `note` field that tells more about what some may view as the most important paper in mathematics in the last century.

When entries cite other entries that cite other entries that cite other entries that …, multiple passes of LATEX and BIBTEX are needed to ensure consistency. That is another reason why document compilation should be guided by a `Makefile` or a batch script, rather than expecting the user to remember just how many passes are needed.

BIBTEX entries are *extensible*, in that arbitrary key/value pairs may be present that are not necessarily recognized by any bibliography style files. The `advisor`, `acknowledgement`, `bibdate`, `bibsource`, `language`, `remark`, and `Schilpp-number` fields are examples, and may be used by other software that processes BIBTEX entries, or by humans who read the entries. `DOI` and `URL` fields are currently recognized by only a few styles, but that situation will likely change as publishers demand that such important information be included in reference lists.

In BIBTEX `title` fields, braces protect words, such as proper nouns and acronyms, that cannot be downcased if the selected bibliography style would otherwise do so. In German, all nouns are capitalized, and the simple way to ensure their protection is to brace the entire German text in the title, as we did in the entry above.

The world's first significant computer program may have been that written in 1842 by Lady Augusta Ada Lovelace (1815–1852) for the computation of Bernoulli numbers [3, 17]. She was the assistant to Charles Babbage (1791–1871), and they are the world's first computer programmers. The programming language *Ada* is named after her, and is defined in the ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A Standard; its number commemorates the year of her

birth.

We do not discuss mathematical *transforms* much in this dissertation, but you can find that phrase in the index.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

REFERENCES

[1] S. N. Lahiri, Y. Lee, and N. Cressie, "On asymptotic distribution and asymptotic efficiency of least squares estimators of spatial variogram parameters," *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference*, vol. 103, no. 1, pp. 65–85, 2002.

[2] P. Hall and P. Patil, "Properties of nonparametric estimators of autocovariance for stationary random fields," *Probability Theory and Related Fields*, vol. 99, no. 3, pp. 399–424, 1994.

[3] E. E. Kim and B. A. Toole, "Ada and the first computer: The collaboration between ada, countess of lovelace, and computer pioneer Charles Babbage resulted in a landmark publication that described how to program the world's first computer," *Scientific American*, vol. 280, no. 5, pp. 76–81, May 1999.

[4] H. P. Babbage, "Babbage: Babbage's analytical engine," *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 70, no. ??, pp. 517–526, 645, 1910, reprinted in [22, §2.3].

[5] A. Einstein, "Eine neue Bestimmung der Moleküldimensionen. (German) [A new determination of molecular dimensions]," *Annalen der Physik (1900) (series 4)*, vol. 324, no. 2, pp. 289–306, 1906, see corrections [13, 14]. This is a slightly revised version of Einstein's doctoral dissertation [8].

[6] N. H. D. Bohr, "Studier over Metallernes Elektronteori. (Danish) [Studies on the electron theory of metals]," Doktor disputats, Københavns Universitet, København, Danmark, 1911, afhandling for den filosofiske doktorgrad. [Thesis for the Doctor of Philosophy.]. [Online]. Available: http://genealogy.math.ndsu.nodak.edu/id.php?id=105783;http://www.nba.nbi.dk/bohr1911a.jpg;http://www.nba.nbi.dk/bohr1911c.jpg

[7] P. A. M. Dirac, "Quantum mechanics," Ph.D. thesis, Cambridge University, Cambridge, UK, Jun. 1926, according to [23, p. 101], this is the first thesis to be submitted anywhere on the subject of quantum mechanics.

[8] A. Einstein, "Eine Neue Bestimmung der Moleküldimensionen. (German) [A new determination of molecular dimensions]," Inaugural dissertation, Bern Wyss., Bern, Switzerland, 1905, published in [5]. [Online]. Available: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Kleiner

[9] *Adobe font metric files specification — Version 3.0*, PostScript Developer Tools & Strategies Group, Adobe Systems Inc., Mountain View, CA, USA, Mar. 1990.

[10] N. H. F. Beebe, "Extending TeX and METAFONT with floating-point arithmetic," *TUGboat*, vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 319–328, 2007.

[11] N. H. F. Beebe and R. P. C. Rodgers, "<PLOT79>: a comprehensive portable For-

tran scientific line graphics system, as applied to biomedical research," *Computers in Biology and Medicine*, vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 385–402, 1989.

[12] W. J. Cody, Jr., "Analysis of proposals for the floating-point standard," *Computer*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 63–69, Mar. 1981.

[13] A. Einstein, "Bemerkung zu meiner Arbeit: Eine Beziehung zwischen dem elastischen Verhalten. (German) [Remark on my paper: "A relationship between the elastic behavior . . . "]," *Annalen der Physik (1900) (series 4)*, vol. 339, no. 3, pp. 590–590, 1911, see [24].

[14] ——, "Berichtigung zu meiner Arbeit: Eine neue Bestimmung der Moleküldimensionen. (German) [Corrections to my work: a new determination of molecular dimensions]," *Annalen der Physik (1900) (series 4)*, vol. 339, no. 3, pp. 591–592, 1911, see [5].

[15] H. H. Goldstine and A. Goldstine, "The Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC)," *Mathematical Tables and Other Aids to Computation*, vol. 2, no. 15, pp. 97–110, Jul. 1946, reprinted in [22, §7.7].

[16] J. L. Heilbron and T. S. Kuhn, "The genesis of the Bohr atom," *Historical Studies in the Physical Sciences*, vol. 1, no. ??, pp. vi, 211–290, ???? 1969. [Online]. Available: http://www.jstor.org/stable/27757291

[17] V. R. Huskey and H. D. Huskey, "Lady Lovelace and Charles Babbage," *Annals of the History of Computing*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 299–329, Oct./Dec. 1980. [Online]. Available: http://dlib.computer.org/an/books/an1980/pdf/a4299.pdf; http://www.computer.org/annals/an1980/a4299abs.htm

[18] S. C. Johnson and M. E. Lesk, "Language development tools," *The Bell System Technical Journal*, vol. 57, no. 6, pp. 2155–2176, Jul./Aug. 1978.

[19] R. Taylor and A. Wiles, "Ring-theoretic properties of certain Hecke algebras," *Annals of Mathematics*, vol. 142, pp. 553–572, 1995, this paper is a companion to [20], providing the remedy for the flaw in Wiles' 1993 proof of Fermat's Last Theorem. See also [25].

[20] A. Wiles, "Modular elliptic curves and Fermat's Last Theorem," *Annals of Mathematics*, vol. 142, pp. 443–551, 1995, this paper contains the bulk of the author's proof of the Taniyama–Shimura conjecture and Fermat's Last Theorem, carried out at Princeton University. The companion paper [19] contains the solution to the flaw discovered in the proof that Wiles announced on June 23, 1993, in Cambridge, England. See also [25]. In March 2014, now Royal Society Research Professor Sir Andrew John Wiles of Oxford University was awarded the prestigious Abel Prize in Mathematics for this proof — an award that also carries a cash prize of six million Norwegian crowns, or about US$722,000.

[21] E. W. Dijkstra, "Functionele beschrijving van de ARRA. (Dutch) [Functional description of the ARRA]," Mathematisch Centrum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Tech. Rep. 12, 1953. [Online]. Available: http://www.cs.utexas.edu/users/EWD/MCReps/MR12.PDF

[22] B. Randell, Ed., *The Origins of Digital Computers: Selected Papers*, 3rd ed., ser. Texts and monographs in computer science. Berlin, Germany / Heidelberg, Germany / London, UK / etc.: Springer-Verlag, 1982.

[23] G. Farmelo, *The Strangest Man: The Hidden Life of Paul Dirac, Mystic of the Atom*. New York, NY, USA: Basic Books, 2009. [Online]. Available: http://bnreview.barnesandnoble.com/t5/The-Thinking-Read/ The-Strangest-Man-The-Hidden-Life-of-Paul-Dirac-Mystic-of-the/ba-p/1243

[24] A. Einstein, "Eine Beziehung zwischen dem elastischen Verhalten und der spezifischen Wärme bei festen Körpen mit einatomigem Molekül. (German) [A relationship between the elastic behavior and the specific heat of solid bodies with monatomic molecules]," *Annalen der Physik (1900) (series 4)*, vol. 339, no. 1, pp. 170–174, 590, 1911, see remarks [13, 14].

[25] S. Singh, *Fermat's Enigma: The Epic Quest to Solve the World's Greatest Mathematical Problem*. 435 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10014, USA: Walker and Company, 1997.

BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE INDEX

FREE SOFTWARE INDEX

TOPIC INDEX