The TEX Book

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1 Abstract

2 Introduction

3 Prior work

In "linear Work Suffix Array Construction"[1], an algorithm DC is used to construct suffix arrays with a simple linear-time. Give $v \in [1, \sqrt{n}]$, it runs in $O(vn)$ time using $O(n/\sqrt{v})$ space.

4 Methods and software

5 Results

6 Conclusion

7 Special characters

Exercise 6. *Prove Fermat's Theorem.* See table 1 on page 2.

7.1 Accents

Name	Exam1	Exam2	Exam3	Grade
John	19	28	33	C
Jane	49	35	60	B
Jim	76	38	59	A

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Table 1: Math 361 Grades

7.2 Braces

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Fermat's Last Theorem. *For $n \geq 3$, the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$ has no non-trivial integer solutions.*

Proof. See Wiles. □

The polynomial $p(t)$ splits...

7.3 Dollar signs

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\quad 's) a_i b_i \right| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

8 Sectioning

123

345

- This is the first item
- This is the second item
- This is the last itme

Some special characters in TeX:[1, 2]

1. Accents
2. Braces
3. Dollar signs

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2, \frac{a}{q}, \int_1^x \frac{1}{x} dx, \sin(x), \arcsin(x), e^{2\pi i} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(a+b)^3 &= (a+b)^2(a+b) \\ &= (a^2+2ab+b^2)(a+b) \\ &= (a^3+2a^2b+ab^2)+(a^2b+2ab^2+b^3) \\ &= a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3\end{aligned}$$

9 Conclusion

1d23

References

[1] Juha Karkkainen and Peter Sanders, *Simple linear work suffix array construction.* Automata, Languages and Programming, pages 187187, 2003.

[2] Fabian Kulla and Peter Sanders, *Scalable parallel suffix array construction.* Parallel Computing, 33(9):605612, 2007.