Great title for a great paper

Author 1

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1 A bit of lorem ipsum

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2 Table fun

Table 2.1: Test table with fancy colors

Row 1	*Row 2*	*Row 3*
Item 1	**Item 2**	**Item 3**
Item 4	Item 5	Item 6

That table 2.1 is great!

3 Picturing it

No more floating problems with [H]!

With [H] it's really "here"! And there's a test cite[1]

[1] IEE09.

4 Minted

Python code example:

```
import numpy as np

def incmatrix(genl1,genl2):
    m = len(genl1)
    n = len(genl2)
    M = None #to become the incidence matrix
    VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int)  #dummy variable

    #compute the bitwise xor matrix
    M1 = bitxormatrix(genl1)
    M2 = np.triu(bitxormatrix(genl2),1)

    for i in range(m-1):
        for j in range(i+1, m):
            [r,c] = np.where(M2 == M1[i,j])
            for k in range(len(r)):
                VT[(i)*n + r[k]] = 1;
                VT[(i)*n + c[k]] = 1;
                VT[(j)*n + r[k]] = 1;
                VT[(j)*n + c[k]] = 1;

                if M is None:
                    M = np.copy(VT)
                else:
                    M = np.concatenate((M, VT), 1)

                VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int)

    return M
```

5 Math is always fun

Let k_i be a stochastic transition kernel from $(\times_{j=0}^{i-1}\Omega_j, \times_{j=0}^{i-1}\mathcal{A}_j)$ to $(\Omega_i, \mathcal{A}_i)$.
$\times_{j=0}^{i-1}\Omega_j$ is for the cartesian product,
$\times_{j=0}^{i-1}\mathcal{A}_j$ is for the product of sigma-algebras.
Let's define the probability measures $P_i = P_0 \otimes \bigotimes_{j=1}^{i} k_j$ on $(\times_{j=0}^{i}\Omega_j, \times_{j=0}^{i}\mathcal{A}_j)$.
Then why do we have that $P_i(A \times \Omega_{k+1} \cdots \times \Omega_i) = P_j(A \times \Omega_{k+1} \cdots \times \Omega_j)$, for any $A \in \times_{j=0}^{k}\mathcal{A}_j$ with $j, i \geq k$?

Bibliography

[IEE09] IEEE. *IEEE Citation Guide*. http://www.ieee.org/documents/ieeecitationref.pdf. Sept. 2009.