

GREAT TITLE FOR A GREAT PAPER

AUTHOR 1 AND AUTHOR 2

ABSTRACT. This should be abstract.

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1. A BIT OF LOREM IPSUM

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2. TABLE FUN

Table 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 1 is great!

3. PICTURING IT

No more floating problems with [H]!

TEST
PHOTO
PLEASE
EXCUSE US

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

4. MINTED

Python code example:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 def incmatrix(genl1,genl2):
4     m = len(genl1)
5     n = len(genl2)
6     M = None #to become the incidence matrix
7     VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int) #dummy variable
8
9     #compute the bitwise xor matrix
10    M1 = bitxormatrix(genl1)
```

```

11     M2 = np.triu(bitxormatrix(genl2),1)
12
13     for i in range(m-1):
14         for j in range(i+1, m):
15             [r,c] = np.where(M2 == M1[i,j])
16             for k in range(len(r)):
17                 VT[(i)*n + r[k]] = 1;
18                 VT[(i)*n + c[k]] = 1;
19                 VT[(j)*n + r[k]] = 1;
20                 VT[(j)*n + c[k]] = 1;
21
22             if M is None:
23                 M = np.copy(VT)
24             else:
25                 M = np.concatenate((M, VT), 1)
26
27             VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int)
28
29     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 $j, i \geq k$?

REFERENCES

- [1] Example url: www.google.com