

Testing LaTeX sty file

Lecturer(s): ChatGPT

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1 Testing Colored Boxes

1.1 What are those

Theorem 1.1. Every odd number is the difference of two squares.

Lemma 1.1. If p divides ab , then p divides a or b .

Definition 1.1. A prime is a number with no nontrivial divisors.

Example 1.1. The number 7 is prime.

Exercise 1.1. Prove that there are infinitely many primes.

1.2 What are these

Note 1.1. This is equivalent to showing that primes cannot be bounded above.

Theorem 1.2. If something is suspicious...

Proof. Let n be odd. Then $n = 2k + 1$. Observe that

$$(k+1)^2 - (k)^2 = (k^2 + 2k + 1) - k^2 = 2k + 1 = n.$$

Thus every odd number is a difference of two squares. □

Proposition 1.1 (Bayes Rule). $\Pr(A | B) = \frac{\Pr(B | A) \Pr(A)}{\Pr(B)}.$

Corollary 1.1. Every prime p is either 2 or odd.....

2 Math Shorthands

Some math macros and operators:

2.1 Probability

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p), \quad Y \sim \text{Ber}(\theta), \quad Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

$$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta), \quad \lambda \sim \text{Gamma}(k, \theta), \quad N \sim \text{Delta}(\mu).$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X], \quad \text{Var}(X), \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y), \quad \Pr(A \cap B).$$

Conditional expectation: $\mathbb{E}[X | Y]$

Conditional probability: $\mathbb{P}(A | B)$

Density notation: $p(x), q(z)$

2.1.1 Gaussian Processes

Define prior: $f \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k(x, x'))$

Posterior mean: $\mu'(x^*) = k(x^*, X) (\mathbf{K} + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} y$

2.2 Optimization

$$\arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x), \quad \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \Pr(D | \theta).$$

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} g(x), \quad \inf_{n \geq 1} a_n.$$

2.3 Linear Algebra

$$A\mathbf{v} = \lambda\mathbf{v}, \quad \text{rank}(A), \quad \text{tr}(A), \quad \text{Null}(A).$$

Transpose: A^T

Inverse: A^{-1}

Half fraction: $\frac{1}{2}x^2$

Diagonal matrix: $\text{diag}(\mathbf{x})$

3 Warnings and Drafts



This section might contain misleading or incomplete arguments.



Do not attempt this at home: Probability measure \mathbb{P} over an uncountable set can behave counterintuitively.

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Algorithm 1 Sample Pseudocode

```

1: Initialize  $x \leftarrow 0$ 
2: while  $x < 10$  do
3:    $x \leftarrow x + 1$ 
4: return  $x$ 

```

4 Algorithms

5 Cross References

We can reference earlier results:

- See Theorem 1.1.
- See Lemma 1.1.
- See Definition 1.1.
- See Example 1.1.
- See Exercise 1.1.

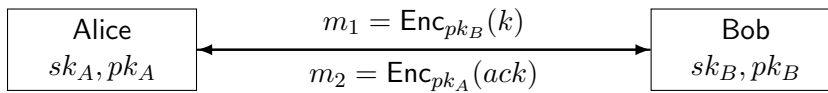
6 Cryptography Examples

6.1 Notation

An encryption scheme $(\text{KeyGen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ is IND-CPA-secure if for all PPT adversaries \mathcal{A} ,

$$\text{Adv}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\lambda) \leq \text{negl}(\lambda).$$

6.2 Protocol Diagram



6.3 Crypto Algorithm

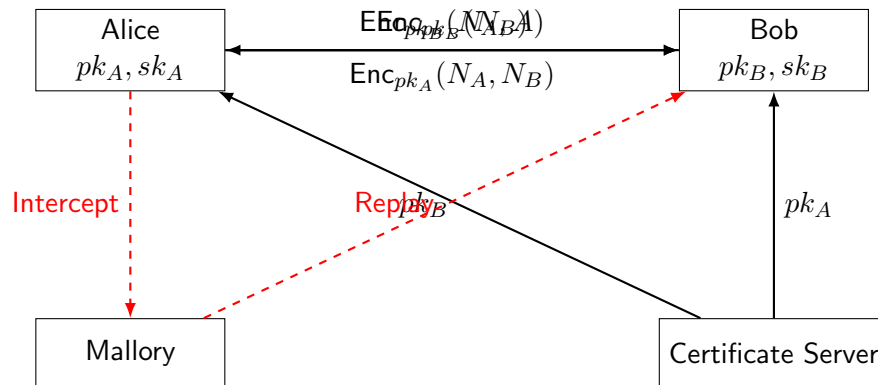
Algorithm 2 Key Exchange (simplified)

```

1: Input: Security parameter  $\lambda$ 
2:  $A, B \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda)$ 
3: chooserandom  $k \in \{0, 1\}^\lambda$ 
4:  $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}_{pk_B}(k)$ 
5: Send  $c$  to Bob
6: Bob:  $k' \leftarrow \text{Dec}_{sk_B}(c)$ 
7: return shared key  $k$ 

```

6.4 Needham–Schroeder Protocol Example



6.5 Alice's Steps

Algorithm 3 Alice (Needham–Schroeder Initiator)

```

1: Input:  $pk_B$  from Certificate Server
2: choose fresh nonce  $N_A$ 
3:  $c_1 \leftarrow Enc_{pk_B}(N_A, A)$ 
4: Send  $c_1$  to Bob
5: Receive  $c_2$ 
6:  $(N'_A, N_B) \leftarrow Dec_{sk_A}(c_2)$ 
7: if  $N'_A = N_A$  then
8:    $c_3 \leftarrow Enc_{pk_B}(N_B)$ 
9:   Send  $c_3$  to Bob
10: return success
11: else
12:   return abort

```

6.6 Bob's Steps

7 Draft notes and side notes

This is a sentence. ¡¡Check this step later.!!

This needs a picture .

Draw diagram here

Algorithm 4 Bob (Needham–Schroeder Responder)

```

1: Input:  $pk_A$  from Certificate Server
2: Receive  $c_1$ 
3:  $(N_A, A) \leftarrow \text{Dec}_{sk_B}(c_1)$ 
4: choose fresh nonce  $N_B$ 
5:  $c_2 \leftarrow \text{Enc}_{pk_A}(N_A, N_B)$ 
6: Send  $c_2$  to Alice
7: Receive  $c_3$ 
8:  $N'_B \leftarrow \text{Dec}_{sk_B}(c_3)$ 
9: if  $N'_B = N_B$  then
10:   return authenticated session
11: else
12:   return abort

```

A Background on Measure Theory

Appendix material here.

B Background on Information Theory

No information....

C Bibliography Example

We can cite classic references: see [2, 1].

References

- [1] Thomas M. Cover and Joy A. Thomas. *Elements of Information Theory*. Wiley, 2006.
- [2] Walter Rudin. *Real and Complex Analysis*. McGraw-Hill, 1987.