



UNIVERSIDAD  
**NACIONAL**  
DE COLOMBIA

PROYECTO **CULTURAL, CIENTÍFICO Y COLECTIVO** DE NACIÓN

# Titulo Plantilla de prueba UNAL

*Subtitulo plantilla*

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May 22, 2021

*Universidad Nacional de Colombia*

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## Prueba de fuentes regulares



Prueba de fuentes regulares

Prueba de nuevas familias de fuente Ancizar

# Familias de texto normales Ancizar

- ▶ Texto normal
- ▶ TEXTO NORMAL MAYÚSCULAS
- ▶ **Texto en negrilla**
- ▶ **TEXTO NEGRILLA MAYÚSCULAS**
- ▶ *Texto en cursiva*
- ▶ TEXTO EN CURSIVA MAYÚSCULAS
- ▶ TEXTO EN VERSALITAS
- ▶ TEXTO EN VERSALITAS MAYÚSCULAS



# Nuevas Familias de Texto

SANS Y SERIF FUENTE SEPARADA

**SansBlackItalic**

**SansBlackItalic**

**SansBlack**

**SansExtraboldItalic**

**SansExtrabold**

*SansLightItalic*

SansLight

**SerifExtraboldItalic**

**SerifExtrabold**

*SerifLightItalic*

SerifLight



zxzxczxczxczxfad Texto de prueba

$$\int_{\Omega}^{\infty} f(x) d\mu \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^h &= \min_{\phi \in \mathbb{R}^{n_l}} \left\{ \left\| \mathbf{r}(w, \mathbf{b}, \phi) \right\|_2 \right\} \\ &= \min_{\phi \in \mathbb{R}^{n_l}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \sqrt{w_i \mathbf{r}_i^2} \right\} = \min_{\phi \in \mathbb{R}^{n_l}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} w_i \mathbf{r}_i^2 \right\}. \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$



# There Is No Largest Prime Number

THE PROOF USES REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

## Theorem ()

*There is no largest prime number.*

## Proof.

1. Suppose  $p$  were the largest prime number.
2. Consider the number  $q = p + 1$ .
3. But  $q$  is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first  $p$  numbers.
4. But  $q + 1$  is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first  $p$  numbers. □

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1. Suppose  $p$  were the largest prime number.
2. Let  $q$  be the product of the first  $p$  numbers.
3.  $q$  is not prime, because it is divisible by all the first  $p$  numbers.
4. But  $q + 1$  is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first  $p$  numbers. □

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2. Let  $q$  be the product of the first  $p$  numbers.
3. Then  $q + 1$  is not divisible by any of them.
4. But  $q + 1$  is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first  $p$  numbers. □

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The proof used *reductio ad absurdum*.