Plantilla de prueba UNAL

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May 18, 2021

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

S a n s y S e r i f F U E N T E S E P A R A D A

SansBlackItalic

SansBlackItalic

SansBlack

SansExtraboldItalic

SansExtrabold

SansLightItalic

SansLight

SerifExtraboldItalic

SerifExtrabold

SerifLightItalic

SerifLight

Titulo

Subtitulo

Texto de prueba

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

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

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.

4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers. $\square$

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