SunQuaRTEX-enart Test

Subtitle Here

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Abstract

This is an abstract.

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1 First

This is a reference [Tai+, p. 1].
This is Euscript $\mathcal{A} \neq \mathcal{A}$.

Example 1. Prove that

$$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{N} \approx \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R} \approx \mathbb{R}$$

Proof. Obvious as follows

$$\mathbb{R} \approx \mathbb{R} \times 2 \preccurlyeq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{N} \preccurlyeq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \approx \mathbb{R} \implies \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{N} \approx \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R} \approx \mathbb{R}$$

□

2 Second

$L_i \times C_j$	2	$\mathbb{N}$	$\mathbb{R}$
2	4	$\mathbb{N}$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\mathbb{N}$	$\mathbb{N}$	$\mathbb{N}$	?
$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	?	$\mathbb{R}$

(a) Cartesian (unsolved)

$L_i^{C_j}$	2	$\mathbb{N}$	$\mathbb{R}$
2	4	$\mathbb{R}$	$2^{\mathbb{R}}$
$\mathbb{N}$	$\mathbb{N}$	?	?
$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	?	?

(b) Power (unsolved)

Table 1: Some Cardinality Results

References

[Tai+] Y Taigman et al. “Closing the gap to human-level performance in face verification. deepface”. In: *Proceedings of the IEEE Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*. Vol. 5, p. 6.

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