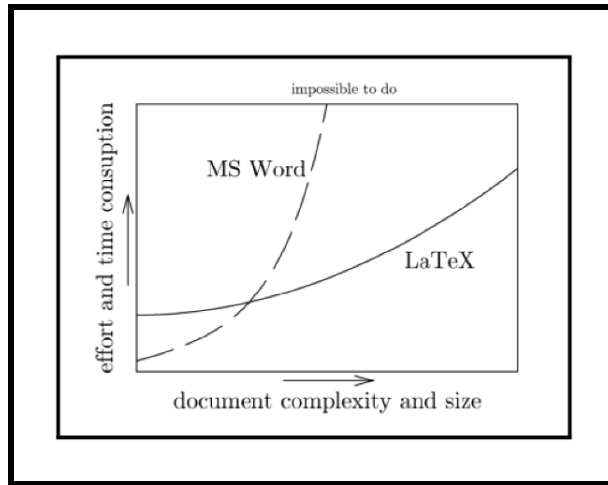


**Contents**

<b>1</b>	<b>Knitting Patterns</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Chess Notatiom</b>	<b>3</b>

# 1 Knitting Patterns

This class provides a very convenient way to introduce boxed diagrams. We are thus going to use our stock image a few more times. Also, it has a few features to make knitting instructions more readable, however, we can adapt them to make prettier documents for our purposes as well.

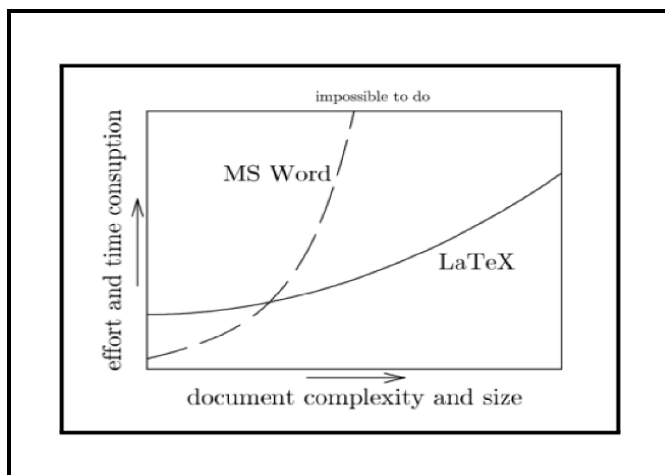


We have a way of highlighting important text, or as was originally intended, important instructions. Feel free to choose whatever background and border colour you like when you replicate these features, but try to replicate the dimensions as well as you can.

Course	Credits
Introduction to Computer Programming	6
Abstraction and Paradigms in Programming	6
Abstractions and Paradigms in Programming Lab	3
Data Structure and Algorithms	6
Software Systems Lab	8

## Note

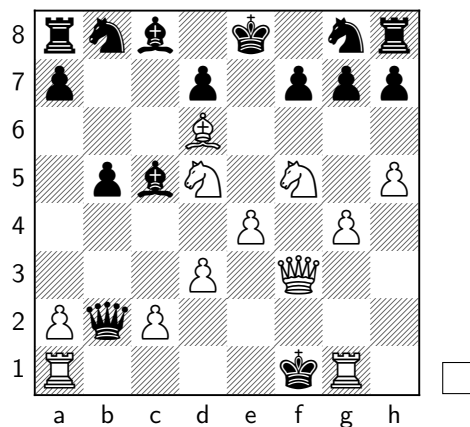
This is a note. The above feature was introduced to typeset a sequence of knitting instructions. The first column is for the instruction, the second for the number of stitches. But hey, it looks cool



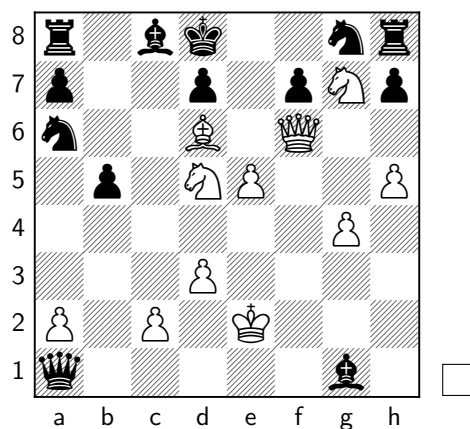
Look at the adjoining graph. Yes, you've seen it before. This time, it is side by side with a paragraph! And there's a beautiful box around it! By default, this will be a quarter of the width of the page. If you follow the hint that is the title of this section, you won't have to type in cumbersome code to fit in images. Also, have you noticed that the pages are much wider? A lot of it will be clear when you read up on the knittingpatterns class. It is already available with the MacTeX distributions, and of course, online on Overleaf. If your distribution does not offer it, download it from here and copy the .cls file to the folder/directory your code is in. See the point where stuff becomes exponentially harder to do without LATEX? We daresay the rest of this assignment crosses that point. Good luck!

## 2 Chess Notation

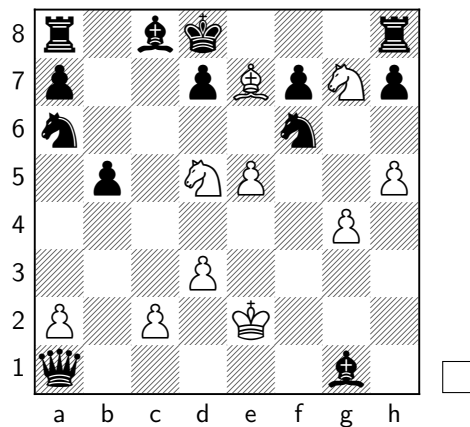
Adolf Anderssen - Lionel Kieseritzky  
London, 1851



In this position, Black played 18. . . ♖xg1, taking the rook. Had he opted for 18. . . ♜xa1, he would be better, but still in trouble. However, his choice allowed for a spectacular finish. 19 e5! Blunting the Queen's protection of g7. 19. . . ♜xa1+. What else? The rook is en-prise. 20 ♜e2 ♘a6. This covers the c7 square, as White was threatening Mate in 2, example like 20. . . h6 21 ♘xg7+ ♜d8 22 ♙c7#. 21 ♘xg7+ ♜d8 22 ♜f6+!



A brilliant Queen sacrifice to deflect the Knight on g8 that protects e7 22. . . ♘xf6 23 ♙e7#



Chess enthusiasts will have immediately recognised this as The Immortal Game. Try typesetting this!

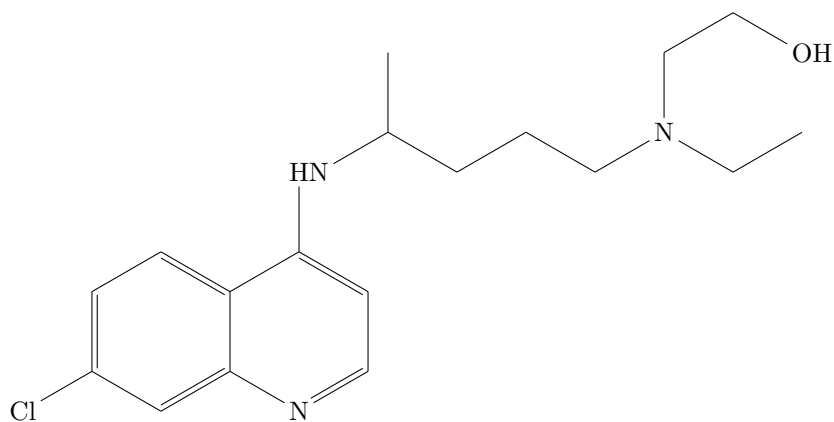
### 3 chemistry

# Latex assignment

b192614

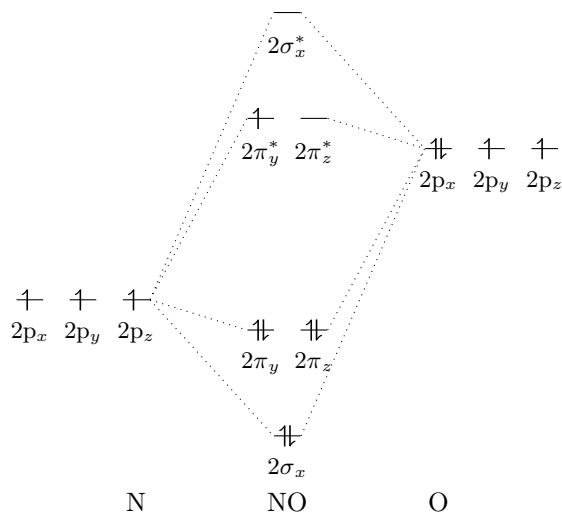
August 27, 2022

## 3.1 chemical formulae



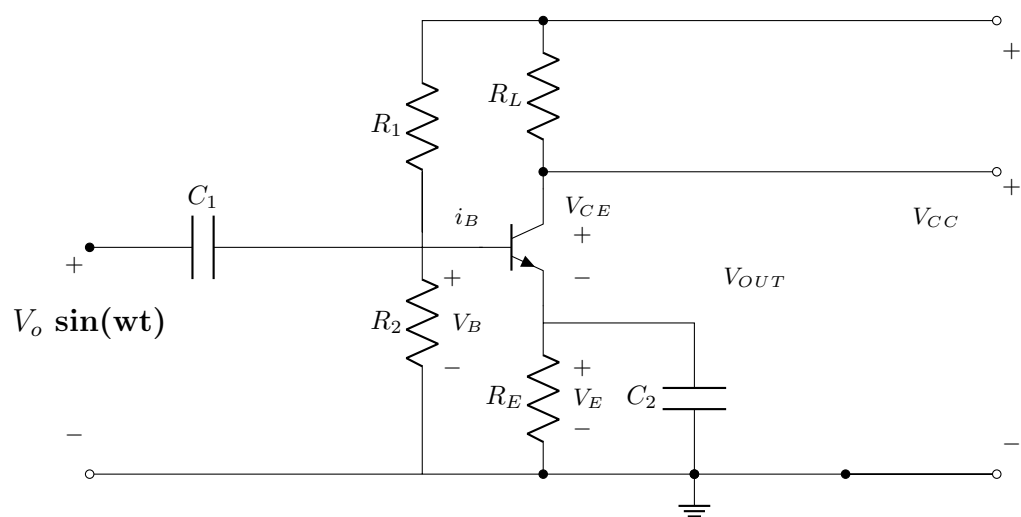
This is the molecule hydroxychloroquine, that recently shot to fame as a proposed cure for COVID-19. Please draw it. This is a helpful Overleaf tutorial to help you get started.

## 3.2 Molecular Orbital Diagrams



you've probably mugged this up for JEE, and definitely learnt more about this in CH 107. Draw the above molecular orbital diagram for nitric oxide. Again, exact dimensions needn't match.

## 4 Electrical Circuits



**Problem 1.** Show that there exists no nontrivial unramified extensions of  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

**Solution :** If  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  is a nontrivial number field, then  $|disc K| > 1$ . But then  $disc K$  has a prime factor so that some prime ramifies in  $K$ .



**Problem 2.** Complete the following:

(a) How does one prove a theorem?

(b) Compute  $\int \cos x dx$

(c) How does one square  $(a+b)^2$ ?

**Solution:**

(a) Use rollaries.

(b) We have

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C \quad (1)$$

We can check (1):

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x + C) = \cos x$$

(c) This is routine.



**Problem 3.** Prove that  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational.

*proof.* Assume that  $\sqrt{2} = ab$ , where  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Without the loss of generality, we may assume  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ . Then we have

$$\sqrt{2} = ab$$

$$\sqrt{2}^2 = (ab)^2$$

(2)

$$2 = a^2 b^2$$

$$a^2 = 2b^2$$

(3)

But then from (3), we know that  $a^2$  is even so that  $a$  is even. But then we must have

$$2a^2 = b^2$$

so that  $b^2$  is even, implying  $b$  is even. But then  $\gcd(a, b) \geq 2$ , a contradiction.

