

INTEGRAL ESTIMATION IN QUANTUM PHYSICS

by

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in
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STATEMENT OF DISSERTATION APPROVAL

The dissertation of Jane Doe

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the Department/College/School of Mathematics
and by Alice B. Toklas, Dean of The Graduate School.

For my parents, Alice and Bob.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
NOTATION AND SYMBOLS	ix
TYPESETTING EXPERIMENTS	x
CHAPTERS	
1. THE FIRST	1
1.1 The first section	1
1.1.1 The first subsection	2
1.1.2 The second subsection	2
1.1.3 The third subsection	2
1.1.3.1 The first subsubsection	2
1.1.3.2 The second subsubsection	2
1.1.3.2.1 The first numbered paragraph	2
1.1.3.2.2 The second numbered paragraph	3
1.2 The second section	3
1.3 The third section	5
1.4 Free software packages	6
1.5 Resizing figures	9
1.6 Summary and conclusions	13
2. THE SECOND	15
3. THE THIRD	16
4. THE FOURTH	17
4.1 More on the topic	17
4.2 Even more on the topic	17
4.3 Summary and conclusions	18
APPENDICES	
A. THE FIRST	19
B. THE SECOND	20
C. THE THIRD	21
REFERENCES	24

BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE INDEX	27
FREE SOFTWARE INDEX	28
TOPIC INDEX	32

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	The first figure.	2
1.2	The second figure.	3
1.3	The third figure.	8
1.4	The fourth figure (at 50% scale).	10
1.5	The fifth figure (at 75% scale).	10
1.6	The sixth figure (at native size).	10
1.7	The seventh figure (at 125% scale).	10
1.8	The eighth figure (at 175% scale).	10
1.9	The ninth figure (at 50% scale)	12
1.10	The tenth figure (at 75% scale)	12
1.11	Using L ^A T _E X picture mode	13

LIST OF TABLES

1.1	Lowercase Greek letters.	4
1.2	Uppercase Greek letters.	6

NOTATION AND SYMBOLS

α	fine-structure (dimensionless) constant, approximately 1/137
α	radiation of doubly-ionized helium ions, He++
β	radiation of electrons
γ	radiation of very high frequency, beyond that of X rays
γ	Euler's constant, approximately 0.577 215 ...
δ	stepsize in numerical integration
$\delta(x)$	Dirac's famous function
ϵ	a tiny number, usually in the context of a limit to zero
$\zeta(x)$	the famous Riemann zeta function
...	...
$\psi(x)$	logarithmic derivative of the gamma function
ω	frequency

TYPESETTING EXPERIMENTS

In this section, we use color in several places. The `\colorbox` command takes two arguments — a named color and text to be in black on a background of that color — and sets the text in a box with a small margin of width `\fboxsep` (set to 3.0pt in this document).

Here, we want a tighter colored box that has a fixed height, and is independent of letter shape. We set the margin to zero inside a group so that the change is purely local, and so that height and depth of the line are not increased over what they would be if the colored box were not used. We prefix a TeX `\strut` to the user-supplied text, because that command expands to a zero-width box of the height and depth of parentheses, which, in most fonts, delimit the extent of letter shapes.

```
\newcommand {\hilitebox} [1] {{\fboxsep = 0pt\colorbox{pink}{\strut #1}}}
```

Here is a fragment from the first chapter in another thesis, set in *emphasized text* to distinguish it from the rest of this section:

In light of the known results, the consistency of empirical semivariogram and related estimators is widely considered a settled matter. For example, Lahiri, Lee, and Cressie [22] state:

The simpler and more commonly used nonparametric estimators of the variogram, such as the method of moments estimator of Matheron (1962) and its robustified versions due to Cressie and Hawkins (1980) have many desirable properties like, unbiasedness, consistency, etc. . . .

Regarding a kernel estimator of the covariance function, Hall and Patil [14] remarked:

It is not difficult to see that if, as n increases, the points t_i become increasingly dense in each bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^d , then the bandwidth h may be chosen so that $\check{\rho}(t) \rightarrow \rho(t)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, for each $t \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

However, in order to be true, such statements would need to be qualified by many assumptions on the random field as well as on the observation locations. We will see in §2.3 that even for well-behaved random fields (e.g., ρ^ -mixing Gaussian random fields), it is not enough to assume that the observation locations become increasingly dense in each bounded subset; a stronger assumption*

must be made to ensure that the observation locations do not become denser in one region too much faster than in others.

The text before the previous paragraph contained two quote environments separated by a line of prose. Here are some more tests of both kinds of L^AT_EX environments for showing text written by someone else.

This is a **quote** environment with one short line, following a fairly short paragraph of prose (in this, and following examples, the text is explicitly colored with a command like `\color{purple}` inside the environment before the text):

```
\begin{quote}
  \color{purple}
  14 March 2016 is $\\pi \\approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
  \\hfill \\emph{Web news reports}
\end{quote}
```

14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

This is a **quote** environment with three short lines, each a separate paragraph, following a fairly short paragraph of prose.

```
\begin{quote}
  \color{forestgreen}
  14 March 2016 is $\\pi \\approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
  \\hfill \\emph{Web news reports}

  14 March 2016 is $\\pi \\approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
  \\hfill \\emph{Web news reports}

  14 March 2016 is $\\pi \\approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
  \\hfill \\emph{Web news reports}
\end{quote}
```

14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

Here is another example, this time with separate colors for each paragraph:

```
\begin{quote}
```

```

\color{darkkhaki}
14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
\hfill \emph{Web news reports}

\color{darkmagenta}
14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
\hfill \emph{Web news reports}

\color{darkcyan}
14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
\hfill \emph{Web news reports}

\color{darkorange}
14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation.
\linebreak
\strut
\hfill \emph{Web news reports}
\end{quote}

```

14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. 14 March 2016 is $\pi \approx 3.1416$ day in funny notation. *Web news reports*

Web news reports

Notice that `quote` paragraphs are *not* indented, but the environment itself *is* indented on the left and right by the value of `\leftmargin` (set to 27.37506pt in this document, which should be identical to `2.5em`, where `1em` = 11.49739pt).

For debugging purposes, we also have `\leftmargini` set to 27.37506pt, and we have `\leftmarginii` set to 24.09003pt.

This is a `quotation` environment with one paragraph, following a fairly short paragraph of prose (notice that the quotation paragraphs *are* indented):

```

\begin{quotation}
\color{blue}
Algebra is concerned with manipulation in
\emph{time}, and geometry is concerned with
\emph{space}. These are two orthogonal aspects
of the world, and they represent two different

```


CHAPTER 1

THE FIRST

This is a chapter. Remember that there should *always* be at least of few lines of prose after each sectional heading: failure to do so is a disservice to your readers, and also produces incorrect vertical spacing.

1.1 The first section

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

In [Figure 1.1](#) on the following page, we have a picture, and the `LATEX` markup to include it looks like this:

```
\begin{figure}[t]
    \centerline{\includegraphics{fig1}}
    \caption{The first figure.}%
    \figlabel{fig1}
\end{figure}
```

We intentionally omitted an extension on the filename, so that this document can be processed with `latex` to get an output `.dvi` file, or with `pdflatex` to get an output `.pdf` file. The first case uses the file `fig1.eps`, and the second uses `fig1.pdf`. The `distill` or `ps2pdf` commands can be used to convert from *Encapsulated PostScript* files to *Portable Document Format* files.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

This is Figure 1

Figure 1.1. The first figure.

1.1.1 The first subsection

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.2 The second subsection

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.3 The third subsection

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.3.1 The first subsubsection

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.3.2 The second subsubsection

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.1.3.2.1 The first numbered paragraph Blah blah blah blah blah blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah

blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah.

1.1.3.2.2 The second numbered paragraph Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.2 The second section

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

In **Figure 1.2**, we have another picture.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.



This is Figure 2

Figure 1.2. The second figure.

Blah blah.

In **Table 1.1**, we show the 24-character lowercase Greek alphabet.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah.

Table 1.1. Lowercase Greek letters.

α	alpha
β	beta
γ	gamma
δ	delta
ϵ, ε	epsilon
ζ	zeta
η	eta
θ, ϑ	theta
ι	iota
κ	kappa
λ	lambda
μ	mu
ν	nu
ξ	xi
$\ο$	omicron
π	pi
ρ	rho
σ, ς	sigma
τ	tau
υ	upsilon
ϕ, φ	phi
χ	chi
ψ	psi
ω	omega

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.3 The third section

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

In [Table 1.2](#) on the next page, we show the 24-character uppercase Greek alphabet, 13 of which are identical with Latin letters, because the Romans borrowed several letters from the earlier Greek alphabet. However, the letter sounds do not always carry over: notice in particular the different names of the letter shapes **H** and **P**. In Modern Greek, β is pronounced *veeta*; the letter pair $\mu\pi$ is used to get a *bee* sound;

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
 Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
 Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
 Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Table 1.2. Uppercase Greek letters. Notice that several have the same letter shapes as Latin letters, and for those, TeX does not define macro names. For convenience, we supply our own definitions of these macros: \Alpha, \Beta, \Epsilon, \Zeta, \Eta, \Iota, \Kappa, \Mu, \Nu, \Omicron, \Rho, \Tau, and \Chi.

<i>A</i>	Alpha
<i>B</i>	Beta
Γ	Gamma
Δ	Delta
<i>E</i>	Epsilon
<i>Z</i>	Zeta
<i>H</i>	Eta
Θ	Theta
<i>I</i>	Iota
<i>K</i>	Kappa
Λ	Lambda
<i>M</i>	Mu
<i>N</i>	Nu
Ξ	Xi
<i>O</i>	Omicron
Π	Pi
<i>P</i>	Rho
Σ	Sigma
<i>T</i>	Tau
<i>Y</i>	Upsilon
Φ	Phi
<i>X</i>	Chi
Ψ	Psi
Ω	Omega

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.4 Free software packages

The Free Software Foundation offers almost 300 software packages, most easily portable to many different operating systems and CPU platforms. They include at least these:

```
a2ps, acct, acm, adns, alive, anubis, apl, archimedes, aris, aspell, auctex,
autoconf-archive, autoconf, autogen, automake, avl, ballandpaddle, barcode, bash,
bayonne, bc, binutils, bison, bool, bpel2owfn, c-graph, ccaudio, ccd2cue, ccrtsp,
```

ccscript, cfengine, cflow, cgicc, chess, cim, classpath, classpathx, clisp, combine, commoncpp, complexity, config, coreutils, cpio, cpptools, cssc, cursynth, dap, datamash, ddd, ddrescue, dejagnu, denemo, dico, diction, diffutils, dionysus, direvent, dismal, dominion, easejs, ed, edma, electric, emacs, emms, enscript, fdisk, ferret, findutils, fisicalab, flex, fontutils, freedink, freefont, freeipmi, gama, garpd, gawk, gcal, gcc, gcide, gcl, gcompris, gdb, gdbm, gengen, gengetopt, gettext, gforth, ggradebook, ghostscript, gift, gleem, glibc, global, glpk, gmp, gnash, gnats, gnatsweb, gnu-c-manual, gnu-crypto, gnu-pw-mgr, gnubatch, gnubik, gnucap, gnucobol, gnudos, gnue, gnugo, gnuuit, gnujump, gnukart, gnumach, gnuunet, gnupod, gnuprologjava, gnuradio, gnurobots, gnuschool, gnushogi, gnusound, gnuspeech, gnuspool, gnustep, gnutls, gnutrition, gnuzilla, goptical, gperf, gprolog, greg, grep, groff, grub, gsasl, gsgrafix, gsl, gslip, gsrc, gss, gtypist, guile-gnome, guile-gtk, guile-ncurses, guile-opengl, guile-rpc, guile-sdl, guile, gv, gvpe, gxmessage, gzip, halifax, health, hello, help2man, hp2xx, httpd, hurd, hyperbole, idutils, ignuit, indent, inetutils, intlfonts, jacal, jel, jwhois, kawa, less, libcdio, libextractor, libffcall, libiconv, libidn, libmatheval, libmicrohttpd, librejs, libsigsegv, libtasn1, libtool, libunistring, libxmi, lightning, lilypond, liquidwar6, lsh, m4, macchanger, mailman, mailutils, make, marst, maverik, mc, mcron, mcsim, mdk, metahtml, mifluz, mig, miscfiles, mit-scheme, moe, motti, mpc, mpfr, mpria, mtools, myserver, nano, ncurses, nettle, non-gnu, ocrad, octave, oleo, orgadoc, osip, paperclips, parallel, parted, patch, pem, pexec, phantom, pies, plotutils, proxyknife, pspp, psychosynth, pth, pyconfigure, radius, rcs, readline, recutils, reftex, remotecontrol, rottlog, rpge, rush, sather, sauce, savannah, scm, screen, sed, serveez, sharutils, shishi, shmm, shtool, sipwitch, slib, smalltalk, solfege, spacechart, spell, sqltutor, src-highlight, stow, superopt, swbis, tar, termcap, termutils, teseq, teximpatient, texinfo, thales, time, tramp, trueprint, unifont, units, unrtf, userv, uucp, vc-dwim, vcdimager, vera, wb, wdiff, websocket4j, wget, which, windows, xaos, xboard, xhippo, xlogmaster, xnée, xorriso, and zile.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

In [Figure 1.3](#), we have yet another picture.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
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 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
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Blah blah.
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 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

This is Figure 3

[Figure 1.3](#). The third figure. This one has both short and long captions. Blah blah blah blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
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Blah blah.
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Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

1.5 Resizing figures

In [Figure 1.4](#) through [Figure 1.8](#) on the following page, we show how graphics files can be rescaled to convenient sizes, with input like this:

```
\begin{figure}[p]
  \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 0.5]{fig1}}
  \caption{The fourth figure (at 50\% scale).}%
  \figlabel{fig4}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[p]
  \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 0.75]{fig1}}
  \caption{The fifth figure (at 75\% scale).}%
  \figlabel{fig5}
\end{figure}
```



This is Figure 1

Figure 1.4. The fourth figure (at 50% scale).



This is Figure 1

Figure 1.5. The fifth figure (at 75% scale).



This is Figure 1

Figure 1.6. The sixth figure (at native size).



This is Figure 1

Figure 1.7. The seventh figure (at 125% scale).



This is Figure 1

Figure 1.8. The eighth figure (at 175% scale).

```
\begin{figure}[p]
    \centerline{\includegraphics{fig1}}
    \caption{The sixth figure (at native size).}%
    \figlabel{fig6}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[p]
    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 1.25]{fig1}}
    \caption{The seventh figure (at 125\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig7}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[p]
    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 1.75]{fig1}}
    \caption{The eighth figure (at 175\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig8}
\end{figure}
```

You can include multiple images, each with its own caption inside a single *unbreakable* figure environment, like this example shown in [Figure 1.9](#) and [Figure 1.10](#) on the next page, although you might want to adjust interfigure vertical space with a `\vspace{}` command:

```
\begin{figure}[t]
    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 0.5]{fig1}}
    \caption{The fourth figure (at 50\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig9}
    \vspace{3ex}
    \centerline{\includegraphics[scale = 0.75]{fig1}}
    \caption{The fifth figure (at 75\% scale).}%
    \figlabel{fig10}
\end{figure}
```

Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
 Blah blah.
 Blah blah. Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
 Blah blah.



This is Figure 1

Figure 1.9. The ninth figure (at 50% scale), boxed with the tenth figure.



This is Figure 1

Figure 1.10. The tenth figure (at 75% scale), boxed with the ninth figure.

Blah blah. Blah blah.

As a final example in this chapter, **Figure 1.11** on the following page shows how you can use L^AT_EX picture mode for annotating and positioning graphics images prepared outside L^AT_EX. The input that produced that figure looks like this:

```
\begin{figure}[t]
    %% The original image is 216bp wide by 72bp high, but we
    %% rescale it to 150 picture units divided by \unitlength:
    %% 150 / 0.75 = 112.5 mm
    \newcommand {\myfig} {\includegraphics[width = 112.5mm]{fig1}}

    \begin{center}
        %% The \unitlength is chosen to make the complete picture fit
        %% within the page margins

        \setlength{\unitlength}{0.75mm}

        %%      insert (width,height)(lower-left-x,lower-left-y)
        \begin{picture}(170,70)(10,10)
            %% Place the included image FIRST!
            \put(10,10) {\myfig}

            %% Everything that follows OVERLAYS the original image!

            \graphpaper[10](0,0)(170,70)

            %% Mark the image center and corners by centered bullets
            \newcommand {\thedot} {\makebox(0,0){$ \bullet $}}
            \put( 85, 35) {\thedot}
            \put( 10, 10) {\thedot}
    
```

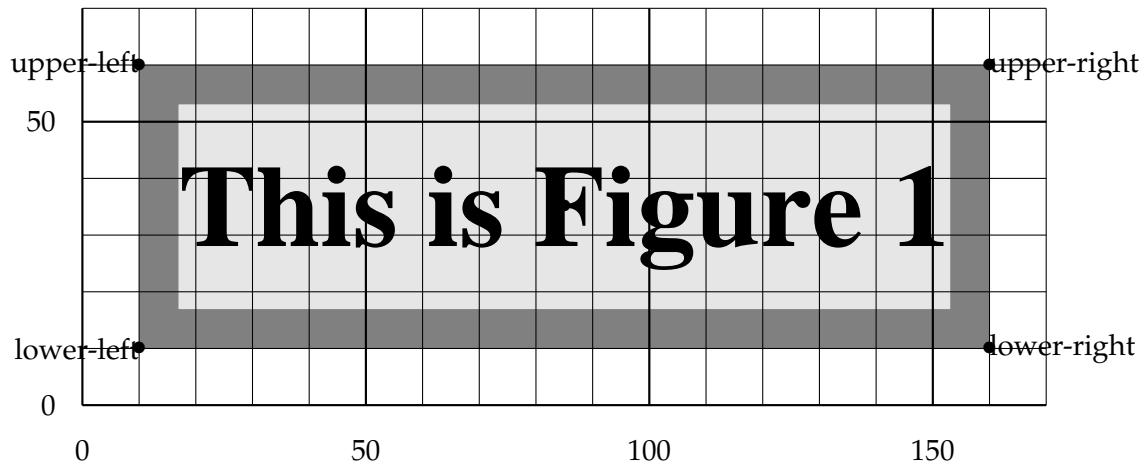


Figure 1.11. Using L^AT_EX picture mode for figure labeling and positioning.

```

\put( 10, 60) {\thethdot}
\put(160, 10) {\thethdot}
\put(160, 60) {\thethdot}

\put( 10, 10) {\makebox (0,0) [r] {lower-left}}
\put(160, 10) {\makebox (0,0) [l] {lower-right}}
\put( 10, 60) {\makebox (0,0) [r] {upper-left}}
\put(160, 60) {\makebox (0,0) [l] {upper-right}}
\end{picture}
\end{center}

\vspace{2\baselineskip}

\caption[Using \LaTeX{} \texttt{picture} mode]
{Using \LaTeX{} \texttt{picture} mode for figure labeling
and positioning.}
\figlabel{picture-mode}
\end{figure}

```

1.6 Summary and conclusions

blah blah. Blah blah. Blah blah. Blah blah.

Blah blah. Blah blah. Blah blah.

CHAPTER 2

THE SECOND

This is a chapter.

Blah blah.

Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

CHAPTER 3

THE THIRD

This is a chapter.

Blah blah.

Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

CHAPTER 4

THE FOURTH

This is a chapter.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

4.1 More on the topic

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

4.2 Even more on the topic

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah

blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

4.3 Summary and conclusions

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

APPENDIX A

THE FIRST

This is an appendix. Notice that the L^AT_EX markup for an appendix is, surprisingly, `\chapter`. The `\appendix` command does not produce a heading; instead, it just changes the numbering style from numeric to alphabetic, and it changes the heading prefix from **CHAPTER** to **APPENDIX**.

Blah blah.
Blah blah. Blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. Blah blah
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APPENDIX B

THE SECOND

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APPENDIX C

THE THIRD

This is an appendix.

There are several books [12, 19–21, 23–25, 27–30] listed in our bibliography.

We also reference several journal articles [1, 2, 4, 8–10, 13–18, 22, 31, 32] and three famous doctoral theses of later winners [3, 6, 7] of the Nobel Prize in Physics (1922, 1933, and 1921):

Notice that, even though those citations appeared in L^AT_EX `\cite{...}` commands with their BIBL^EX citation labels in reverse alphabetical order, thanks to the `citesort` package, their reference-list numbers have been sorted in numerically ascending order, and then range-reduced.

Mention should also be made of a famous Dutch computer scientist's first publication [5].

Font metrics are an important, albeit low-level, aspect of typesetting. See the *Adobe Systems* manual about that company's procedures [26].

The bibliography at the end of this thesis contains several examples of documents with non-English titles, and their BIBL^EX entries provide title translations following the practice recommended by the American Mathematical Society and SIAM. Here is a sample entry that shows how to do so:

```
@PhdThesis{Einstein:1905:NBM,
  author =      "Albert Einstein",
  title =       "{Eine Neue Bestimmung der Molek{\\"u}ldimensionen}.
                ({German}) [{A} new determination of molecular
                dimensions]",
  type =        "Inaugural dissertation",
  school =      "Bern Wyss.",
  address =     "Bern, Switzerland",
  year =        "1905",
  bibdate =     "Fri Dec 17 10:46:57 2004",
```

```

bibsource =      "http://www.math.utah.edu/pub/tex/bib/einstein.bib",
note =          "Published in \cite{Einstein:1906:NBM}.",
acknowledgement = ack-nhfb,
language =       "German",
advisor =        "Alfred Kleiner (24 April 1849--3 July 1916)",
URL =           "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Kleiner",
remark =         "Received August 19, 1905 and published February 8,
                  1906.",
Schilpp-number = "6",
}

```

The `note` field in that entry refers to another bibliography entry that need not have been directly cited in the document text. Such cross-references are common in BIBTeX files, especially for journal articles where there may be later comments and corrigenda that should be mentioned. Embedded `\cite{}` commands ensure that those possibly-important other entries are always included in the reference list when the entry is cited. The last bibliography entry [32] in this thesis has a long `note` field that tells more about what some may view as the most important paper in mathematics in the last century.

When entries cite other entries that cite other entries that cite other entries that ..., multiple passes of LATEX and BIBTeX are needed to ensure consistency. That is another reason why document compilation should be guided by a `Makefile` or a batch script, rather than expecting the user to remember just how many passes are needed.

BIBTeX entries are *extensible*, in that arbitrary key/value pairs may be present that are not necessarily recognized by any bibliography style files. The `advisor`, `acknowledgement`, `bibdate`, `bibsource`, `language`, `remark`, and `Schilpp-number` fields are examples, and may be used by other software that processes BIBTeX entries, or by humans who read the entries. `DOI` and `URL` fields are currently recognized by only a few styles, but that situation will likely change as publishers demand that such important information be included in reference lists.

In BIBTeX `title` fields, braces protect words, such as proper nouns and acronyms, that cannot be downcased if the selected bibliography style would otherwise do so. In German, all nouns are capitalized, and the simple way to ensure their protection is to brace the entire German text in the title, as we did in the entry above.

The world's first significant computer program may have been that written in 1842

by Lady Augusta Ada Lovelace (1815–1852) for the computation of Bernoulli numbers [16, 18]. She was the assistant to Charles Babbage (1791–1871), and they are the world's first computer programmers. The programming language *Ada* is named after her, and is defined in the ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A Standard; its number commemorates the year of her birth.

We do not discuss mathematical *transforms* in this dissertation, but you can find that phrase in the index.

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- [11] ——, *Eine Beziehung zwischen dem elastischen Verhalten und der spezifischen Wärme bei festen Körpern mit einatomigem Molekül. (German) [A relationship between the elastic behavior and the specific heat of solid bodies with monatomic molecules]*, Annalen der Physik (1900) (series 4), 339 (1911), pp. 170–174, 590. See remarks [9, 10].

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BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE INDEX

A

- Alces alces* 14–16, 18
Antilocapra americana 14–16, 18

B

- bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) 16, 18
bongo (*Tragelaphus eurycerus*) 16, 18
Bos taurus indicus 14, 18

C

- Cervus canadensis* 14, 16, 18
Connochaetes gnou 14, 19, 20, 23
cougar (*Puma concolor*) 16, 18

E

- E. coli* bacterium 14, 19, 20, 23
elk (*Cervus canadensis*) 16, 18

J

- jaguar (*Panthera onca*) 16, 18

L

- Lama glama* 14, 16, 18
llama (*Lama glama*) 16, 18
lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) 16, 18
Lynx canadensis 16, 18
Lynx rufus 18

M

- manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*) 15, 16, 18
margay (*Leopardus wiedii*) 15, 16, 18
marmot (*Marmota marmota*) 15, 16, 18
Marmota marmota 15, 16, 18
Marmota monax 14, 18
moose (*Alces alces*) 15, 16, 18

O

- ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*) 15, 16, 18
Odocoileus virginianus 14, 18

P

- Panthera onca* 16, 18

Panthera tigris 14, 18

pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) 15, 16, 18
Puma concolor 18

T

tiger (*Panthera tigris*) 14, 18
Tragelaphus eurycerus 16, 18

V

Vicugna vicugna 14, 18
vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*) 14, 18

W

wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*) 14
white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)
14, 18
woodchuck (*Marmota monax*) 14, 18

Z

zebu (cattle) (*Bos taurus indicus*) 14, 18

FREE SOFTWARE INDEX

A

a2ps 6
acct 6
acm 6
adns 6
alive 6
anubis 6
apl 6
archimedes 6
aris 6
aspell 6
auctex 6
autoconf 6
autoconf-archive 6
autogen 6
automake 6
avl 6

B

ballandpaddle 6
barcode 6
bash 6
bayonne 6
bc 6
binutils 6
bison 6
bool 6
bpel2owfn 6

C

c-graph 6
ccaudio 6
ccd2cue 6
ccrtp 6
ccscript 7
cfengine 7
cflow 7
cgicc 7
chess 7
cim 7
classpath 7
classpathx 7

clisp 7
combine 7
commoncpp 7
complexity 7
config 7
coreutils 7
cpio 7
cppi 7
cssc 7
cursynth 7

D

dap 7
datamash 7
ddd 7
ddrescue 7
dejagnu 7
denemo 7
dico 7
diction 7
diffutils 7
dionysus 7
direvent 7
dismal 7
dominion 7

E

easejs 7
ed 7
edma 7
electric 7
emacs 7
emms 7
enscript 7

F

fdisk 7
ferret 7
findutils 7
fisicalab 7
flex 7
fontutils 7

freedink 7
 freefont 7
 freeipmi 7

G

gama 7
 garpd 7
 gawk 7
 gcal 7
 gcc 7
 gcide 7
 gcl 7
 gcompris 7
 gdb 7
 gdbm 7
 gengen 7
 gengetopt 7
 gettext 7
 gforth 7
 ggradebook 7
 ghostscript 7
 gift 7
 gleem 7
 glibc 7
 global 7
 glpk 7
 gmp 7
 gnash 7
 gnats 7
 gnatsweb 7
 gnu-c-manual 7
 gnu-crypto 7
 gnu-pw-mgr 7
 gnubatch 7
 gnubik 7
 gnuicap 7
 gnucobol 7
 gnudos 7
 gnue 7
 gnugo 7
 gnuuit 7
 gnujump 7
 gnukart 7
 gnumach 7
 gnun 7
 gnunet 7
 gnupod 7
 gnuprologjava 7

gnuradio 7
 gnurobots 7
 gnuSchool 7
 gnushogi 7
 gnusound 7
 gnuspeech 7
 gnuspool 7
 gnustep 7
 gnutls 7
 gnutrition 7
 gnuzilla 7
 goptical 7
 gperf 7
 gprolog 7
 greg 7
 grep 7
 groff 7
 grub 7
 gsasl 7
 gsegrafix 7
 gsl 7
 gslip 7
 gsrc 7
 gss 7
 gtypist 7
 guile 7
 guile-gnome 7
 guile-gtk 7
 guile-ncurses 7
 guile-opengl 7
 guile-rpc 7
 guile-sdl 7
 gv 7
 gvpe 7
 gxmessage 7
 gzip 7

H

halifax 7
 health 7
 hello 7
 help2man 7
 hp2xx 7
 http tunnel 7
 hurd 7
 hyperbole 7

I

idutils 7
 ignuit 7
 indent 7
 inetutils 7
 intlfonts 7

J

jacal 7
 jel 7
 jwhois 7

K

kawa 7

L

less 7
 libcdio 7
 libextractor 7
 libffcall 7
 libiconv 7
 libidn 7
 libmatheval 7
 libmicrohttpd 7
 librejs 7
 libsigsegv 7
 libtasn1 7
 libtool 7
 libunistring 7
 libxmi 7
 lightning 7
 lilypond 7
 liquidwar6 7
 lsh 7

M

m4 7
 macchanger 7
 mailman 7
 mailutils 7
 make 7
 marst 7
 maverik 7
 mc 7
 mcron 7
 mcsim 7
 mdk 7
 metahtml 7

mifluz 7
 mig 7
 miscfiles 7
 mit-scheme 7
 moe 7
 motti 7
 mpc 7
 mpfr 7
 mpria 7
 mtools 7
 myserver 7

N

nano 7
 ncurses 7
 nettle 7
 non-gnu 7

O

ocrad 7
 octave 7
 oleo 7
 orgadoc 7
 osip 7

P

paperclips 7
 parallel 7
 parted 7
 patch 7
 pem 7
 pexec 7
 phantom 7
 pies 7
 plotutils 7
 proxyknife 7
 pspp 7
 psychosynth 7
 pth 7
 pyconfigure 7

R

radius 7
 rcs 7
 readline 7
 recutils 7
 reftex 7
 remotecontrol 7

rottlog 7
rpge 7
rush 7

S

sather 7
sauce 7
savannah 7
scm 7
screen 7
sed 7
serveez 7
sharutils 7
shishi 7
shmm 7
shtool 7
sipwitch 7
slib 7
smalltalk 7
solfege 7
spacechart 7
spell 7
sqltutor 7
src-highlight 7
stow 7
superopt 7
swbis 7

T

tar 7
termcap 7
termutils 7
teseq 7
teximpatient 7
texinfo 7
thales 7
time 7
tramp 7
trueprint 7

U

unifont 7
units 7
unrtf 7
userv 7
uucp 7

V

vc-dwim 7

vcdimager 7
vera 7

W

wb 7
wdiff 7
websocket4j 7
wget 7
which 7
windows 7

X

xaos 7
xboard 7
xhippo 7
xlogmaster 7
xnee 7
xorriso 7

Z

zile 7

TOPIC INDEX

A

- aardvark 16, 18
aardwolf 16, 18
addax 16, 18
African ungulate *see* gnu
Alces alces 14, *see* moose, 15, 16, 18
antelope 16, 18
Antilocapra americana 14, *see* pronghorn, 15, 16, 18
aoudad 16, 18
azymous (unleavened) 16, 18

B

- Babbage, Charles (1791–1871) 23
beaver 16, 18
bison 16, 18
bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) 16, 18
bongo (*Tragelaphus eurycerus*) 16, 18
Borel measure (μ) 26
Bos taurus indicus 14, 18

C

- caribou 16, 18
Cervus canadensis 14, *see* elk, *see* wapiti, 16, 18
cheetah 16, 18
Connochaetes gnou 14, *see* gnu, 19, 20, 23
cougar (*Puma concolor*) 16, 18
coyote 16, 18
crocodile 16, 18

D

- DCT *see* discrete cosine transform
deer 16, 18
DWT *see* discrete wavelet transform

E

- E. coli* bacterium 14, 19, 20, 23
elephant 16, 18
elk (*Cervus canadensis*) 16, 18
Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) 1
Escherichia coli *see* E. coli

F

- ferret 16, 18
fox 16, 18
free software *see also* GNU Project

G

- gazelle 16, 18
gecko 16, 18
gila monster 16, 18
giraffe 16, 18
gnu 14–16, 18–20, 23

- diet 14–16, 20, 23
dry season 14–16, 20, 23
wet season 14–16, 20, 23
hair 14, 19, 23
color 14, 19, 23
DNA analysis 14, 19, 23
texture 14, 19, 23
thickness 14, 19, 23

- nonpredators
aardvarks 18
blesbok 18
elephants 18
gazelles 18
giraffes 18
zebras 18
predators 14, 16, 18, 20, 23
crocodiles 14, 16, 18, 20, 23
hyenas 14, 16, 18, 20, 23
lions 14, 16, 18, 20, 23

- gnu hair 14, 19, 20, 23
GNU Project 14, 19, 20, 23

H

- hartebeest 16, 18
hippopotamus 16, 18
hyena 16, 18

I

- ibex 16, 18
impala 16, 18

J

jackal 16, 18
 jackass 16, 18
 jackrabbit 16, 18
jaguar (Panthera onca) 16, 18
 jerboa 16, 18

K

kangaroo 16, 18
 koala 16, 18
 kudu 16, 18

L

Lama glama 14, *see* llama, 16, 18
 lemming 16, 18
 lemur 16, 18
 leopard 16, 18
Leopardus pardalis *see* ocelot
Leopardus wiedii *see* margay
 lion 16, 18
 llama (*Lama glama*) 16, 18
 Lovelace, Lady Augusta Ada (1815–1852) 23
 lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) 16, 18
Lynx canadensis *see* lynx, 16, 18
Lynx rufus *see* bobcat, 18

M

mammoth 15, 16, 18
 manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*) 15, 16, 18
 margay (*Leopardus wiedii*) 15, 16, 18
 marmot (*Marmota marmota*) 15, 16, 18
Marmota marmota 15, 16, 18
Marmota monax 14, *see* woodchuck, 18
 mastiff 15, 16, 18
 mastodon 15, 16, 18
 moose (*Alces alces*) 15, 16, 18
 μ (mu) *see* Borel measure
 musk ox 15, 16, 18
 muskrat 15, 16, 18

N

narwhal 15, 16, 18
 nautilus 15, 16, 18
 Neanderthal 15, 16, 18
 nilgai 15, 16, 18

O

ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*) 15, 16, 18
 octopus 15, 16, 18
Odocoileus virginianus 14, 18
 okapi 15, 16, 18
 opossum 15, 16, 18

P

pachyderm *see* elephant, *see* hippopotamus, *see* rhinoceros
 panda 15, 16, 18
 panther 15, 16, 18
Panthera onca *see* jaguar, 16, 18
Panthera tigris 14, *see* tiger, 18
 peccary 15, 16, 18
 Portable Document Format (PDF) 1
 pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) 15, 16, 18
 pterodactyl 15, 16, 18
 puffin 15, 16, 18
 puma *see* cougar
Puma concolor *see* cougar, 18

Q

quagga 15, 16, 18
 quail 15, 16, 18
 Queensland viper 15, 16, 18

R

raccoon 15, 16, 18
 rat 15, 16, 18
 rhea 15, 16, 18
 Rhine berry 15, 16, 18
 Rhinegrave 15, 16, 18
 Rhineland 15, 16, 18
 rhinestone 15, 16, 18
 rhino *see* rhinoceros
 rhinocerite 15, 16, 18
 rhinoceros 15, 16, 18
 rhinoceros horn 15, 16, 18
 rhinodon 15, 16, 18
 rhinodont 15, 16, 18

S

saber-toothed cat 14, 18
 salamander 14, 18
 sapajou 14, 18
 skink 14, 18
 skunk 14, 18

sunfish 14, 18
 suslik 14, 18
 swordfish 14, 18

T

tangun 14, 18
 tapir 14, 18
 tiger (*Panthera tigris*) 14, 18
 toucan 14, 18
Tragelaphus eurycerus *see* bongo, 16, 18
 transform 23, *see also* Discrete DCT
 Transform, *see also* Fast Fourier
 Transform
Trichechus inunguis *see* manatee
 tuna 14, 18
 turbot 14, 18

U

ungulate *see* gnu, *see* impala, *see* kudu, *see*
 springbok
 unicorn 14, 18

V

vampire bat 14, 18
Vicugna vicugna 14, *see* vicuña, 18
 vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*) 14, 18
 vulture 14, 18

W

wallaby 14, 18
 walrus 14, 18
 wanderoo 14, 18
 wapiti 18
 wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*) 14
 wart hog 14, 18
 water buffalo 14, 18
 weasel 14, 18
 whale 14, 18
 whippet 14, 18
 white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)
 14, 18
 wildebeest *see* gnu
 wolf 14, 18
 wolverine 14, 18
 woodchuck (*Marmota monax*) 14, 18

X

X radiation 14, 18

X ray 14, 18
 xenon (noble gas) 14, 18
 xylem (woody tissue of a plant) 14, 18
 xylophone 14, 18

Y

yak 14, 18
 yucca 14, 18

Z

zebra 14, 18
 zebu (cattle) (*Bos taurus indicus*) 14, 18
 zoetrope 14, 18
 zythum (ancient Egyptian malt beverage)
 14, 18