

Testing MathJax and Xy-pic

Testing Xy-pic extension for MathJax

- 04102020 - Check rendering

```
\begin{xy} 0;<0.8pc,0pc>: (0,0)="o", "o"*/rd 1em/{O}, "o"+/l 3pc/="xs";"o"+/r 13pc/="xe" **@{-}
?>*@{>} ?>*!/u 1em/{x}, "o"+/d 3pc/="ys";"o"+/u 8pc/="ye" **@{-} ?>*@{>} ?>*!/r 1em/{y},
(13,10)*{y=f(x)}, (13,-3)*{x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}},
```

```
(13.5,0)="x0" */u 1em/{x_0},
```

```
(-3,-4)="A", (15,9)="B", (1.5,5)="C", (10,-2.5)="D", "A";"B" **\crv{"C"&"D"}, ?!{"x0"+/d
3pc/"x0"+/u 10pc/}="fx0" +/3pc/="L1e" -/12pc/="L1s";"L1e" **\dir{--}, ?!{"xs";"xe"}="x1" */u
1em/{x_1}, "fx0";"fx0"+/l 20pc/ **@{} ?!{"ys";"ye"}="y0" */r 1em/{f(x_0)}, "fx0";"y0" **@{.},
"x0";"fx0" **@{.}, "L1e" */l 5em/{y=f(x_0)+f'(x_0)(x-x_0)},
```

```
"A";"B" **\crv{~**@{} "C"&"D"}, ?!{"x1"+/d 3pc/"x1"+/u 10pc/}="fx1" +/5pc/="L2e" -
/15pc/="L2s";"L2e" **\dir{--}, ?!{"xs";"xe"}="x2" */u 1em/{x_2}, "fx1";"fx1"+/l 20pc/
**@{} ?!{"ys";"ye"}="y1" */r 1em/{f(x_1)}, "fx1";"y1" **@{.}, "x1";"fx1" **@{.}, "L2e" */l
5em/{y=f(x_1)+f'(x_1)(x-x_1)}, \end{xy}
```

- Arrow feature

```
\begin{xy} \xymatrix {
```

- \txt{start} \ar[r]

```
& *++[o][F-]{0} \ar@{r,u}[]^b \ar[r]_a
& *++[o][F-]{1} \ar[r]^b \ar@{r,d}[]_a
& *++[o][F-]{2} \ar[r]^b
\ar `dr_l[l] `_ur[l] _(.2)a[l]
& *++[o][F=]{3}
\ar `ur^l[lll] `^dr[lll]^b [lll]
\ar `dr_l[ll] `_ur[ll] [ll]
```

```
} \end{xy}
```

- Xymatrix Feature

```
\begin{xy} \xymatrix{ U \ar@/_/[ddr]_y \ar@{>}[dr]|{\angle x,y \rangle} \ar@/^/[drr]^x \\\
```

```
& X \times_Z Y \ar[d]^q \ar[r]_p & X \ar[d]_f \\\
& Y \ar[r]^g & Z
```

```
} \end{xy}
```

```
\begin{xy} \xymatrix@R=1pc{ \zeta \ar@{|->} [dd] \ar@{.>} _\theta [rd] \ar@/^/^ \psi [rrd] \\
& \xi \ar@{|->} [dd] \ar_{\phi} [r] & \eta \ar@{|->} [dd] \\
P_{\mathcal{F}} \zeta \ar_t [rd] \ar@/^/ [rrd] |!{[ru];[rd]} \hole \\
& P_{\mathcal{F}} \xi \ar [r] & P_{\mathcal{F}} \eta
} \end{xy}
```

```
\begin{xy} \xymatrix @W=3pc @H=1pc @R=0pc @*[F-] {
```

```

\save+<-4pc,1pc>*\it root}

\ar[]
\restore \\
```

```
{\bullet}
```

```

\save*{}
\ar `r[dd]+/r4pc/ `[dd] [dd]
\restore \\
```

```
{\bullet}
```

```

\save*{}
\ar `r[d]+/r3pc/ `[d]+/d2pc/ `[uu]+/l3pc/ `[uu] [uu]
\restore \\
```

```
1 } \end{xy}
```

```
\begin{xy} \xymatrix {
```

- +!!A{c} \ar[r] \ar[d] &
- +!!A{a\frac{x}{y}} \ar[r] \ar[d] \ar[ld] &
- +!!A{\underline{\underline{g}}} \ar[r] \ar[d] \ar[ld] &
- +!!A{\hat{\hat{\overline{\overline{h^2}}}}} \ar[d] \ar[ld] \\

```

{c} \ar[r] &
{a\frac{x}{y}} \ar[r] &
{\underline{\underline{g}}} \ar[r] &
{\hat{\hat{\overline{\overline{h^2}}}}} \\

```

```
} \end{xy}
```

```
\begin{xy} \xymatrix{ \mathcal{R} \ar[r]<2pt>^{\mathcal{R}_1} \ar[r]<-2pt>_{\mathcal{R}_2} & S \ar[r]^q \ar[dr]_f & S / \\
\mathcal{R} \ar@{.>}[d]^{\bar{f}} \\
```

```
& \mathcal{T}
```

```
} \end{xy}
```

- Newton's Method

$\begin{xy} 0;<0.8pc,0pc>: (0,0)="o", "o"*\rd 1em/{O}, "o"+\l 3pc/="xs";"o"+\r 13pc/="xe" **@{-} ?>*@{>} ?>*!\u 1em/{x}, "o"+\d 3pc/="ys";"o"+\u 8pc/="ye" **@{-} ?>*@{>} ?>*!\r 1em/{y}, (13,10)*{y=f(x)}, (13,-3)*{x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}},$

$(13.5,0)="x0" *!\u 1em/{x_0},$

$(-3,-4)="A", (15,9)="B", (1.5,5)="C", (10,-2.5)="D", "A";"B" **\crv{"C"&"D"}, ?!\{ "x0"+\d 3pc/;"x0"+\u 10pc/}="fx0" +\d 3pc/="L1e" -\d 12pc/="L1s";"L1e" **\dir{--}, ?!\{ "xs";"xe"}="x1" *!\u 1em/{x_1}, "fx0";"fx0"+\l 20pc/ **@{ } ?!\{ "ys";"ye"}="y0" *!\r 1em/{f(x_0)}, "fx0";"y0" **@{.}, "x0";"fx0" **@{.}, "L1e" *!\l 5em/{y=f(x_0)+f'(x_0)(x-x_0)},$

$"A";"B" **\crv{\sim **@{ } "C"&"D"}, ?!\{ "x1"+\d 3pc/;"x1"+\u 10pc/}="fx1" +\d 5pc/="L2e" -\d 15pc/="L2s";"L2e" **\dir{--}, ?!\{ "xs";"xe"}="x2" *!\u 1em/{x_2}, "fx1";"fx1"+\l 20pc/ **@{ } ?!\{ "ys";"ye"}="y1" *!\r 1em/{f(x_1)}, "fx1";"y1" **@{.}, "x1";"fx1" **@{.}, "L2e" *!\l 5em/{y=f(x_1)+f'(x_1)(x-x_1)}, \end{xy}$

- Flexible Ruler

$\begin{xy} <-0.4cm,0cm>="A";<10cm,0cm>="B", "A";"B" **\crv{<2cm,2cm>&<2cm,-3cm>&<5cm,1cm>&<7cm,0cm>} ?<*@{|} ?</1cm/*@{|} ?</2cm/*@{|} ?</3cm/*@{|} ?</4cm/*@{|} ?</5cm/*@{|} ?</6cm/*@{|} ?</7cm/*@{|} ?</8cm/*@{|} ?</9cm/*@{|} ?</10cm/*@{|} ?</11cm/*@{|} ?</12cm/*@{|} ?</13cm/*@{|} \end{xy}$

- Intersection

$\begin{xy} 0;<1em,0em>: (0,0)*={+}= "+"; (6,3)*={\times}="*" **@{.}, (3,0)*{A}; (6,6)*{B} **@{-} ?!\{ "+";"*" } *\oplus \end{xy}$

$\begin{xy} (0,0)*{A}="A"; p+\r 5pc/\u 3pc/*{B}="B", p+<1pc,3pc>*{C}="C", p+<4pc,-1pc>*{D}="D", "D";"C" **\crv{<3pc,2pc>}, ?!\{ "A";"B" **@{-} } *\oplus \end{xy}$

$\begin{xy} (0,0)*{A}="A"; p+\r 5pc/\u 3pc/*{B}="B", p+<1pc,3pc>*{C}="C", p+<4pc,-1pc>*{D}="D", "A";"B" **\crv{<2pc,3pc>&<3pc,-2pc>}, ?!\{ "D";"C" **\crv{<3pc,2pc> } } *\oplus \end{xy}$

$\begin{xy} (0,0)*{A}="A"; p+\r 5pc/\u 3pc/*{B}="B", p-<.5pc,2pc>*{C}="C", p+<6pc,-.5pc>*{D}="D", "A";"B" **\crv{<6pc,-5pc>}, ?!\{ "C";"D" **@{-} } *\otimes \end{xy}$

$\begin{xy} (0,0)*{A}="A"; p+\r 5pc/\u 3pc/*{B}="B", p-<.5pc,2pc>*{C}="C", p+<6pc,-.5pc>*{D}="D", "A";"B" **\crv{<4pc,-2pc>}, ?!\{ "C";"D" **@{-} }="E" *\times, "E"+_ 3pc/;"E" **@{ }, ?!\{ "C";"D"}="F", "E";"F" **@{.} ?>/1em/*!\wedge 1em/{\text{nearest point}} \end{xy}$

- Quiver Mutation

$\begin{xy} 0*++[c]\xybox{ \xymatrix @=1.5pc @*[F-] @*[o] @*+= { 3 \ar[r]^3 \ar[d]_3 \POS+\lu 1em/*\txt\tiny{1} \& 1 \ar[d]^1 \POS+\ru 1em/*\txt\tiny{2} \\\ 3 \POS+\ld 1em/*\txt\tiny{1'} \& 1 \POS+\rd 1em/*\txt\tiny{2'} } }="lu",$

$"lu"+\r 8em/ *++[c]\xybox{ \xymatrix @=1.5pc @*[F-] @*[o] @*+= { 3 \ar[d]_3 \ar[rd]^3 \& 1 \ar[l]_3 \\\ 3 \& 1 \ar[u]_1 } }="u",$

"u"+/r8em/ *++[c]\xybox{ \xymatrix @=1.5pc @*[F-] @*[o] @*+= { 3 \ar[r]^3 & 1 \ar[ld]^(0.7){3} \\ \ar[d]^2 & 3 \ar[u]^3 & 1 \ar[lu]_(0.7){3} }}="ru",

"ru"+/d8em/ *++[c]\xybox{ \xymatrix @=1.5pc @*[F-] @*[o] @*+= { 3 \ar[d]_6 \ar[rd]_(0.7){3} & 1 \\ \ar[l]_3 & 3 \ar[ru]_(0.7){3} & 1 \ar[u]_2 }}="r",

"r"+/d8em/ *++[c]\xybox{ \xymatrix @=1.5pc @*[F-] @*[o] @*+= { 3 \ar[r]^3 & 1 \ar[ld]^(0.7){3} \\ \ar[d]^1 & 3 \ar[u]^6 & 1 \ar[lu]_(0.7){3} }}="rd",

"rd"+/l8em/ *++[c]\xybox{ \xymatrix @=1.5pc @*[F-] @*[o] @*+= { 3 \ar[d]_3 & 1 \ar[l]_3 \\ \ar[ru]_3 & 1 \ar[u]_1 }}="d",

"d"+/l8em/ *++[c]\xybox{ \xymatrix @=1.5pc @*[F-] @*[o] @*+= { 3 \ar[r]^3 & 1 \\ 3 \ar[u]^3 & 1 \ar[u]_1 }}="ld",

"lu"+/d8em/ *++[c]\xybox{ \xymatrix @=1.5pc @*[F-] @*[o] @*+= { 3 & 1 \ar[l]_3 \ar[d]^1 \\ 3 \ar[u]^3 & 1 }}="l",

\POS "lu" \ar "u"^2 \POS "u" \ar "ru"^1 \POS "ru" \ar "r"^2 \POS "r" \ar "rd"^1 \POS "rd" \ar "d"_2 \POS "d" \ar "ld"_1 \POS "lu" \ar "l"_1 \POS "l" \ar "ld"_2 \end{xy}

- More tests

$\newcommand{\Re}{\mathrm{Re}} \, , \, \newcommand{\pFq}[5]{\left(\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\#3}{\#4} \bigg| \, \#5 \right)}$

We consider, for various values of s , the n -dimensional integral

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{\label{def:Wns}} \\ & W_n(s) \\ & \&:= \\ & \int_{[0, 1]^n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \mathrm{e}^{2 \pi i \mathrm{x}_k} \right|^s \\ & \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x} \end{aligned}$$

which occurs in the theory of uniform random walk integrals in the plane, where at each step a unit-step is taken in a random direction. As such, the integral $\text{\eqref{def:Wns}}$ expresses the s -th moment of the distance to the origin after n steps.

By experimentation and some sketchy arguments we quickly conjectured and strongly believed that, for k a nonnegative integer

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{\label{eq:W3k}} \\ & W_3(k) \&= \Re \, , \, \pFq[2]{\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{k}{2}, -\frac{k}{2}}{1, 1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

Appropriately defined, $\text{\eqref{eq:W3k}}$ also holds for negative odd integers. The reason for $\text{\eqref{eq:W3k}}$ was long a mystery, but it will be explained at the end of the paper.