

A place to network and exchange ideas.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 15 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 35 \\ 66 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$0 \cdot x_1 + 5 \cdot x_2 = 35$$

$$x_1 = 3$$

$$15 \cdot x_1 + 3 \cdot x_2 = 66$$

$$x_2 = 7$$

$$a = 4/3;$$

eps/2 is represented

$$b = a - 1;$$

$$c = b + b + b;$$

$$e = 1 - c$$

≠ 0 why?

$$a = 1 - \text{eps}/2;$$

$$b = 2 * a;$$

$$c = b - 2;$$

$$d = 2 * c$$

= 0 why?

$$(1 + \text{eps}/2) + \text{eps}/2 - 1$$

$$1 + (\text{eps}/2 + \text{eps}/2) - 1$$

is not equal to

why?

$$f = 0$$

for i = 1:20,

$$f = f + 0.1;$$

is f = 1 or?

if f == 1,

break;

end;

end;

$f = 0$

for $i = 0 : 0.1 : 1$

$f = f + 0.1;$

end;

does the
loop ever end?

polynomial = infinite differentiable function
whose degreeth derivative is constant

is $2(1-t)^2 + 2t(1-t)$ a polynomial?
what is the degree?

is $\sqrt{2t}$ a polynomial?

is $\cos x$ a polynomial?