How to write $\forall \omega \varepsilon \check{\mathbf{S}} \emptyset \hat{\mathbf{m}} \exists$

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Proof of awesome unicoding

The nessecary code you need at the top is:

\usepackage[mathletters]{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8x]{inputenc}

Then write away!!!!!!!

$$P(|X_{n,j}| \ge \epsilon) = P\left(|X_{n,j}| \ge \sigma_{n,j} \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma_{n,j}}\right) \le \frac{\sigma_{n,j}^2}{\epsilon^2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} X^2 dF_{n,j}(X) \le \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^{k_n} \int_{|X| \ge \eta} X^2 dF_{n,j}(X) \to 0$$

$$P(|X_{n,j}| \geq \varepsilon) = P\left(|X_{n,j}| \geq \sigma_{n,j} \frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma_{n,j}}\right) \leq \frac{\sigma_{n,j}^2}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^2 dF_{n,j}(X) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{j=1}^{k_n} \int_{|X| \geq \eta} X^2 dF_{n,j}(X) \to 0$$

$$P(|X_{n,j}| \ge \varepsilon) = P(|X_{n,j}| \ge \sigma_{n,j}\varepsilon/\sigma_{n,j})$$

$$\le (\sigma_{n,j}/\varepsilon)^2$$

$$= (1/\varepsilon)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^2 dF_{n,j}(X)$$

$$\le (1/\varepsilon)^2 \sum_{j=1}^{k_n} \int_{|X| \ge \eta} X^2 dF_{n,j}(X)$$

$$\to 0$$

Above we show three equations.

- The first has math symbols written like this: σ , ϵ , \int , and \rightarrow .
- The second has math symbols written like this: σ , ε , \int , and \rightarrow .
- Or equivalently like this: σ , ε , \int , and \rightarrow .
- \bullet Third is a mix: all unicode except for $\sum_{j=1}^{k_n}$ versus $\Sigma_{j=1}^{k_n}.$

You can even use unicode in R! (or emails, markdown...)

A website with math entries to copy paste:

http://symbolcodes.tlt.psu.edu/bylanguage/mathchart.html

Use autohotkey on windows; typinator (or the cheaper type4me) on mac. The mac options cost money... but you don't care... you have a mac $\dot{}$ you care about money sligtly less than lenovo users + way less than any other user.