## Mathematical and Computational Modelling



Leonard Quentin Marcq Tsinghua University Outline

Text

Welcome

 ${\bf Equations}$ 

Example

Code

Example



## Text



Welcome

This Tsinghua-themed template is derived from the OxPav template made by Clara Eleonore Pavillet  $\Omega$  for Oxford University.

- 1. Simple
- 2. Clean
- 3. Tsinghua University Colours

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# Equations



Let 
$$p(x) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma^2_1)$$
 and  $q(x) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \sigma^2_2)$ :

$$\mathcal{N} = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \tag{1}$$



Kullback-Leibler divergence for continuous probabilities:

$$D(p,q) = \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$$

$$= \int p(x) \ln p(x) dx - \int p(x) \ln q(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 2\pi \sigma_2^2 \right) + \frac{\sigma_1^2 + (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \ln 2\pi \sigma_1^2 \right)$$

$$= \ln \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} + \frac{\sigma_1^2 + (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac{1}{2}$$



## Code

**(**)

#### Greatest Common Divisor

```
1 def greatest_c_remainder(a,b):
           ''', Greatest common divisor of a and b''',
2
           r = a \% b
3
           if r == 0:
4
                    return b
5
           else:
6
                   m = b
7
                    n = r
8
           return greatest_c_remainder (m, n)
9
```

