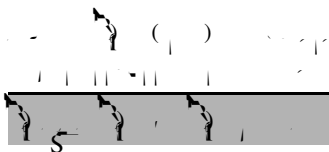


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Object-based attention guided by an invisible object

Xilin Zhang Fang Fang

Abstract

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Keywords

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Introduction

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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Let } \mathcal{F} = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\} \text{ be a family of } n \text{ functions on } X. \\ & \text{Define } \mathcal{F}^k = \{f_1^k, f_2^k, \dots, f_n^k\} \text{ where } f_i^k(x) = f_i(x)^k. \\ & \text{Then } \mathcal{F}^k \text{ is also a family of } n \text{ functions on } X. \\ & \text{We claim that } \mathcal{F}^k \text{ is linearly independent.} \\ & \text{Suppose } \sum_{i=1}^n c_i f_i^k(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x \in X. \\ & \text{Then } \sum_{i=1}^n c_i f_i(x)^k = 0 \text{ for all } x \in X. \\ & \text{Since } f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n \text{ are linearly independent,} \\ & \text{we have } c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Results

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Let } \mathcal{F} = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\} \text{ be a family of } n \text{ functions on } X. \\ & \text{Define } \mathcal{F}^k = \{f_1^k, f_2^k, \dots, f_n^k\} \text{ where } f_i^k(x) = f_i(x)^k. \\ & \text{Then } \mathcal{F}^k \text{ is also a family of } n \text{ functions on } X. \\ & \text{We claim that } \mathcal{F}^k \text{ is linearly independent.} \\ & \text{Suppose } \sum_{i=1}^n c_i f_i^k(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x \in X. \\ & \text{Then } \sum_{i=1}^n c_i f_i(x)^k = 0 \text{ for all } x \in X. \\ & \text{Since } f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n \text{ are linearly independent,} \\ & \text{we have } c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Let } \mathcal{F} = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\} \text{ be a family of } n \text{ functions on } X. \\ & \text{Define } \mathcal{F}^k = \{f_1^k, f_2^k, \dots, f_n^k\} \text{ where } f_i^k(x) = f_i(x)^k. \\ & \text{Then } \mathcal{F}^k \text{ is also a family of } n \text{ functions on } X. \\ & \text{We claim that } \mathcal{F}^k \text{ is linearly independent.} \\ & \text{Suppose } \sum_{i=1}^n c_i f_i^k(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x \in X. \\ & \text{Then } \sum_{i=1}^n c_i f_i(x)^k = 0 \text{ for all } x \in X. \\ & \text{Since } f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n \text{ are linearly independent,} \\ & \text{we have } c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0. \end{aligned}$$

1. 在 \$x\$ 轴上, 设 \$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\$ 是 \$n\$ 个互不相同的实数, 且 \$x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n\$. 记 \$x_j\$ 的左邻域为 \$I_j^-\$, 右邻域为 \$I_j^+\$. 设 \$f(x)\$ 是定义在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的函数, 且 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$I_j^-\$ 和 \$I_j^+\$ 上都是可微的. 记 \$f'(x_j^-)\$ 和 \$f'(x_j^+)\$ 分别为 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$x_j\$ 处的左导数和右导数. 若 \$f'(x_j^-) \neq f'(x_j^+)\$, 则称 \$x_j\$ 为 \$f(x)\$ 的折点. 设 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上有 \$n\$ 个折点, 记为 \$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的导函数为 \$f'(x)\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的原函数为 \$F(x)\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的不定积分为 \$\int f(x) dx\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的定积分为 \$\int_a^b f(x) dx\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分形式为 \$df(x)\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分方程为 \$f'(x) = g(x)\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分不等式为 \$f'(x) \leq g(x)\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分方程组为 \$\begin{cases} f_1'(x) = g_1(x) \\ f_2'(x) = g_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ f_n'(x) = g_n(x) \end{cases}\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分方程组的解为 \$(f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x))\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分方程组的通解为 \$(f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x))\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分方程组的特解为 \$(f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x))\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分方程组的初值问题为 \$\begin{cases} f_1'(x) = g_1(x) \\ f_2'(x) = g_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ f_n'(x) = g_n(x) \\ f_1(x_0) = y_1 \\ f_2(x_0) = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_0) = y_n \end{cases}\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分方程组的初值问题的解为 \$(f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x))\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分方程组的初值问题的通解为 \$(f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x))\$. 记 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 上的微分方程组的初值问题的特解为 \$(f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x))\$.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can lead to better decision-making and operational efficiency.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the challenges of data management in the digital age. It explores how the volume and variety of data have increased significantly, making it difficult to store and retrieve information effectively.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of technology in overcoming these challenges. It examines various data management solutions and their potential benefits for businesses.

4. The fourth part of the paper provides a case study of a company that successfully implemented a data management strategy. It details the steps taken and the results achieved.

5. The fifth part of the paper offers conclusions and recommendations for businesses looking to improve their data management practices.

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