TeX Boxes/Frames with id and Text stream by reference

December 7, 2022

Abstract

We have to create the frame/textbox with additional features. The frame/box has properties like id, txt, graphics, layer, position and etc. The box height is fixed as shown height attribute. The text stream filled that box and the remaining text filled in next same text stream refered box.

Purpose: Text stream flows multiple boxes which refer to the same text stream.

Benefits: All figure captions in one stream, we can flow into boxes, like run head (but not repeated), certain text stream continuous flow in all pages, Switch two column to one column, Just refer text stream, then it flow into this box also.

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id=bx3, txt=txt2

As the world seeks to become more sustainable, intelligent solutions are needed to increase the penetration of renewable energy. In this paper, the model-free deep reinforcement learning algorithm Rainbow Deep Q-Networks is used to control a battery in a microgrid to perform energy arbitrage and more efficiently utilise solar and wind energy sources. The grid operates with its own demand and renewable generation, as well as using dynamic energy pricing from a real wholesale energy market. Four scenarios are tested including using demand and price forecasting produced with local weather data. The algorithm and its subcomponents are evaluated against an actor-critic method and a linear programming model with Rainbow able to outperform all other methods. This research shows the importance of using the distributional approach for reinforcement learning for complex environments, as well as how it can be used to visualise and contextualise the agents' behaviour for real-world applications. Forecasting produced with local

id=bx3, txt=txt3

We consider a class of trigonometric solutions of WDVV equations determined by collections of vectors with multiplicities. We show that such solutions can be restricted to special subspaces to produce new solutions of the same type.
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We find new solutions given by restrictions of root systems, as well as examples which are not of this form.

The original Askey–Wilson algebra introduced by Zhedanov encodes the bispectrality properties of the eponym polynomials. The name *Askey–Wilson algebra* is currently used to refer to a variety of related structures that appear in a large number of contexts. We review these versions, sort them out and establish the relations between them. We focus on two specific avatars.

1.

What problem does the product solve? Who will use it? How does it align with the company's strategic goals and initiatives? 2. Features

Requirements (which define each feature) Context and rationale (that help explain the requirements) 3. Release Criteria (should cover five areas)

Functionality - minimum functionality required for release Usability - how you will ensure the product is easy to use Reliability - how you will determine that the system is sufficiently reliable Performance - the benchmarks the product must achieve Supportability - how you will ensure the product can be supported by your company 4. Timeline

Target release window Project milestones Release dependencies - known factors (beyond release criteria) that may affect release

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\end{extendbox}

\begin{extendbox}[id=bx3,txt=txt2,column=1,height=10pc,position=top]%
\end{extendbox}

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```

```
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\end{document}
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