Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING

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Trabajo fin de grado

Title XXX

Author: Student's name
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Abstract

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Capítulo 1

Introduction

Research may start from definite problems whose importance it recognizes and whose solution is sought more or less directly with all forces. But equally legitimate is the other method of research which only selects the field of his activity and, contrary to the first method, freely reconnoiters in the search for problems which are capable of solution.

[1]

[2]

[3]

Different individuals will hold different views as to the relative values of these two methods. If the first method leads to greater penetration it is also easily exposed to the danger of unproductivity. To the second method we owe the acquisition of large and new fields in which the details of many things remain to be determined and explored by the first method.

$2 - 3$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{2}{3} \tag{1.1}$$

$\frac{2}{3}$

Hyperline sequences of S						
4	2	4	3	5	6	7
2	1	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{6}$	$\bar{5}$	$\bar{7}$	$\bar{4}$
3	1	4	2	$\bar{6}$	$\bar{7}$	$\bar{5}$
4	1	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{6}$	$\bar{5}$	$\bar{7}$	2
5	1	$\bar{6}$	4	2	$\bar{7}$	3
6	1	5	4	2	3	$\bar{7}$
7	1	4	2	5	3	6

Table 1.1: Hyperline sequences of the planar point configurations S
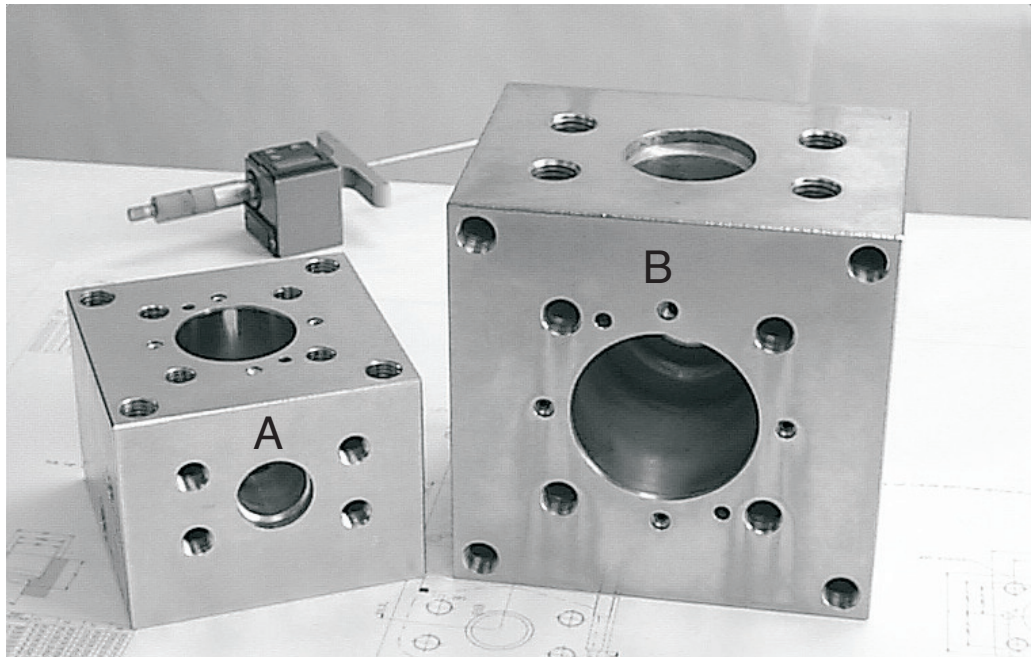

Figure 1.1: Images of the objects used for the experiments

Capítulo 2

Chapter 1

2.1 Section

2.1.1 Subseccin

subsubsection

Bibliografía

[1] B. D. McKay, "Practical graph isomorphism," *Congressus Numerantium*, vol. 30, pp. 45–87, 1981.

[2] K. H. Rosen, ed., *Handbook of Discrete and Combinatorial Mathematics.* CRC Press, 2000.

[3] J. Bang-Jensen and G. Gutin, *Digraphs: Theory, Algorithms and Applications.* Springer-Verlag, 2000.