Introduction 简介

Test for cite and enumerate and term 同时测试中文

Test for cite and enumerate
Example:

```
[#Kormendy&Ho2013ARA&A, Koss2012ApJ]
[#Kormendy&Ho2013ARA&A, Koss2012ApJ][]
[foo][#Kormendy&Ho2013ARA&A, Koss2012ApJ]
[foo\]\[bar][#Kormendy&Ho2013ARA&A, Koss2012ApJ]

[#Kormendy&Ho2013ARA&A, Koss2012ApJ;]
[#Kormendy&Ho2013ARA&A, Koss2012ApJ;][]
[foo][#Kormendy&Ho2013ARA&A, Koss2012ApJ;]
[foo\]\[bar][#Kormendy&Ho2013ARA&A, Koss2012ApJ;]
```

Term:

- [1, 2]
  - [1, 2]
- [1, 2, foo]
  - [foo 1, 2, bar]

Enumerate:

1. **(author?)** [1, 2]
2. **(author?)** [1, 2]
3. **(author?)** [1, 2, foo]
4. **(author?)** [foo 1, foo 2, bar]

Here is not cited( ).
Here is a enumerate:

1. Type for “1984.”

Here is not:
1984. Type for “1984.”
List of Markers:
\ Backslash0 \ Backslash1
`Backtick0` `Backtick1`

- Asterisk0
- Asterisk1
- plus sign0
- plus sign1
- minus sign0 (hyphen)
- minus sign1 (hyphen)

This is a line. This is a new line.
Cite for intro §Introduction 简介
Cite for cite note (§ 1.1)
Cite for quote §Test for quote
在这里测试中文的显示效果

Test for quote

Test for quote:

> Level 1 Lazy type in for level 1
>
> Level 1, must have a empty line for new line, Level 1 (failed new line)
>
> > Level 2 Lazy type in for level 2, must have a empty type for lazy type
> >
> > Level 2
> >
> > Level 2 (successful new line)
> >
> > > Level 3 Lazy type in for level 3, Not lazy type in for level 3

Other test

test for rules

Test for rules:
Some

Thing

Between

---

different

---

rules

En…

test for Links

This is an example[1] inline link.
This link[2] has no title attribute.
Also we can add a foot note[3]
Or like this[4]
Or like id[5]
I get 10 times more traffic from Google[6] than from Yahoo[7] or MSN[8].

test for emphasis

single asterisks
single underscores
double asterisks
double underscores
this text is surrounded by literal asterisks

test for code

Use the `printf()` function.
`There is a literal backtick (`) here.`
A single backtick in a code span: `` ` ``
A backtick-delimited string in a code span: `` `foo` ``
Please don't use any `<blink>` tags.
`&#8212;` is the decimal-encoded equivalent of `&mdash;`.

test for equation

Some equations: eq:0 (§ 2.5)

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \tag{1}$$

Inline: $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$, blabla
Inline: $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$, blabla
公式堆叠测试

$$\underset{i=1}{\overset{i=n}{\text{text}}} \quad \overset{\text{上面}}{\underset{\text{下面}}{\text{text}}} \tag{2}$$

eq:1 (Eq. 1) eq3 inline (Eq. 2.5)

$$1 = \Omega_0 + \overset{\text{这是}}{\underset{\text{暗能量}}{\Omega_\Lambda}} + \Omega_k, \tag{3}$$

And:

$$\Omega_0 = \tfrac{\rho_0}{\rho_{c0}} = \Omega_m + \Omega_r; \tag{4}$$

$$\Omega_\Lambda = \tfrac{\rho_\Lambda}{\rho_{c0}}; \tag{5}$$

$$\Omega_k = -\tfrac{kc^2}{a_0^2 H_0^2}; \tag{6}$$

test for table

MultiMarkdown table here (Table 1):

表 1: Very very very very very very very very very very long caption

	Grouping	
First Header	Second Header	Third Header
Content	*Long Cell*	
Content	**Cell**	Cell
New section	More	Data
And more	And more	

Large Table:large (Table 2)

表 2: Photometric Parameters

Target name	Aperture	m_Y	m_U	M_z	M_u	$u-z$	M_*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SDSS J1108+0659	$18''$	16.24±0.05	18.48±0.26	-23.12	-21.37	1.76±0.26	11.14
SDSS J1131−0204	$12''$	15.81±0.01	18.94±0.09	-23.04	-20.39	2.65±0.10	11.24
SDSS J1146+5110	$18''$	15.89±0.03	18.40±0.14	-22.68	-20.65	2.02±0.14	11.00
SDSS J1332+0606	$12''$	16.82±0.04	19.29±0.16	-22.86	-20.88	1.98±0.17	11.07

Col. 2: the aperture sizes that are large enough to enclose more than 95% flux of the galaxies; Col. 3 & 4: the apparent magnitudes in Y and U bands measured with the apertures correspondingly. The uncertainties are estimated from 1 σ variation of the sky background; Col. 5 & 6: the SDSS z- and u-band absolute magnitudes of the targets, transformed from m_Y and m_U correspondingly, assuming a flat local spectra ($f_\lambda \sim const.$) around the relevant frequencies; Col. 7: color calculated from the u and z magnitudes; Col. 8: the stellar mass in solar unit of the targets estimated from the z- and u-band magnitudes (see the text for details, §**??**). Col. 9: the bulge-to-total mass ratios. The bulge mass is obtained by adding up the two bulge components in `GALFIT` decomposition results for each galaxy.

Test for figs

Include some figure:

Image one (image with given size, 200x400): image fixed (Figure 4)

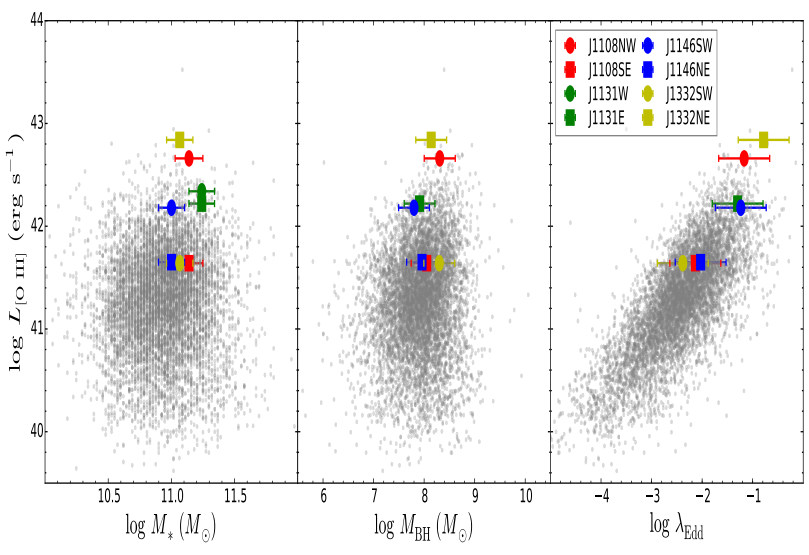

图 1: Fig with give size, 200x400

Image two (image direct): image direct, no way to ref it (**??**)

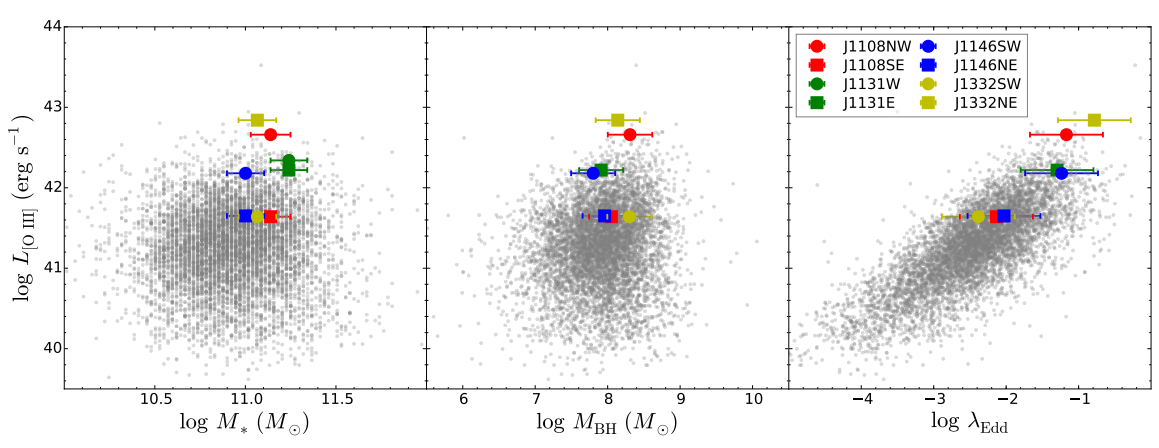

图 2: Direct figure title

Image three (image: normal): Figure 3

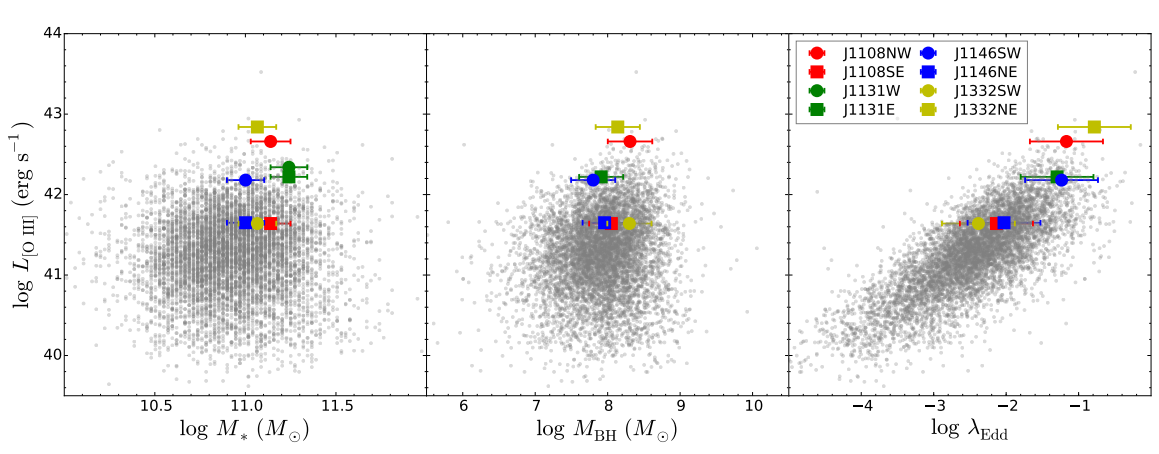

图 3: Here we have our long long blablaFigblablaFigblablaFigblablaFigblabla FigtitleblablaFigblablaF igblablaFigblablaFigti tleblablaFigblablaFig, A demonstration of our near- to far-IR SEDs of PG quasars, produced by [4]., I try to ref intro (§ 1)

Image Four (image:small):Figure 4

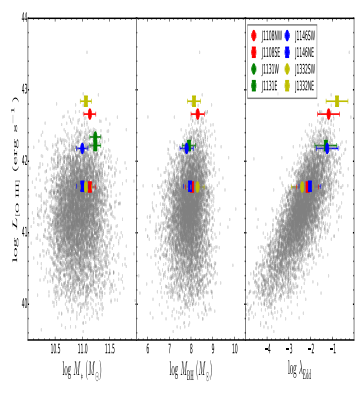

图 4: 0.3 \textwidth and 0.25 \textheight, compare the size with Figure 3

Good include: cmp (Figure 5)

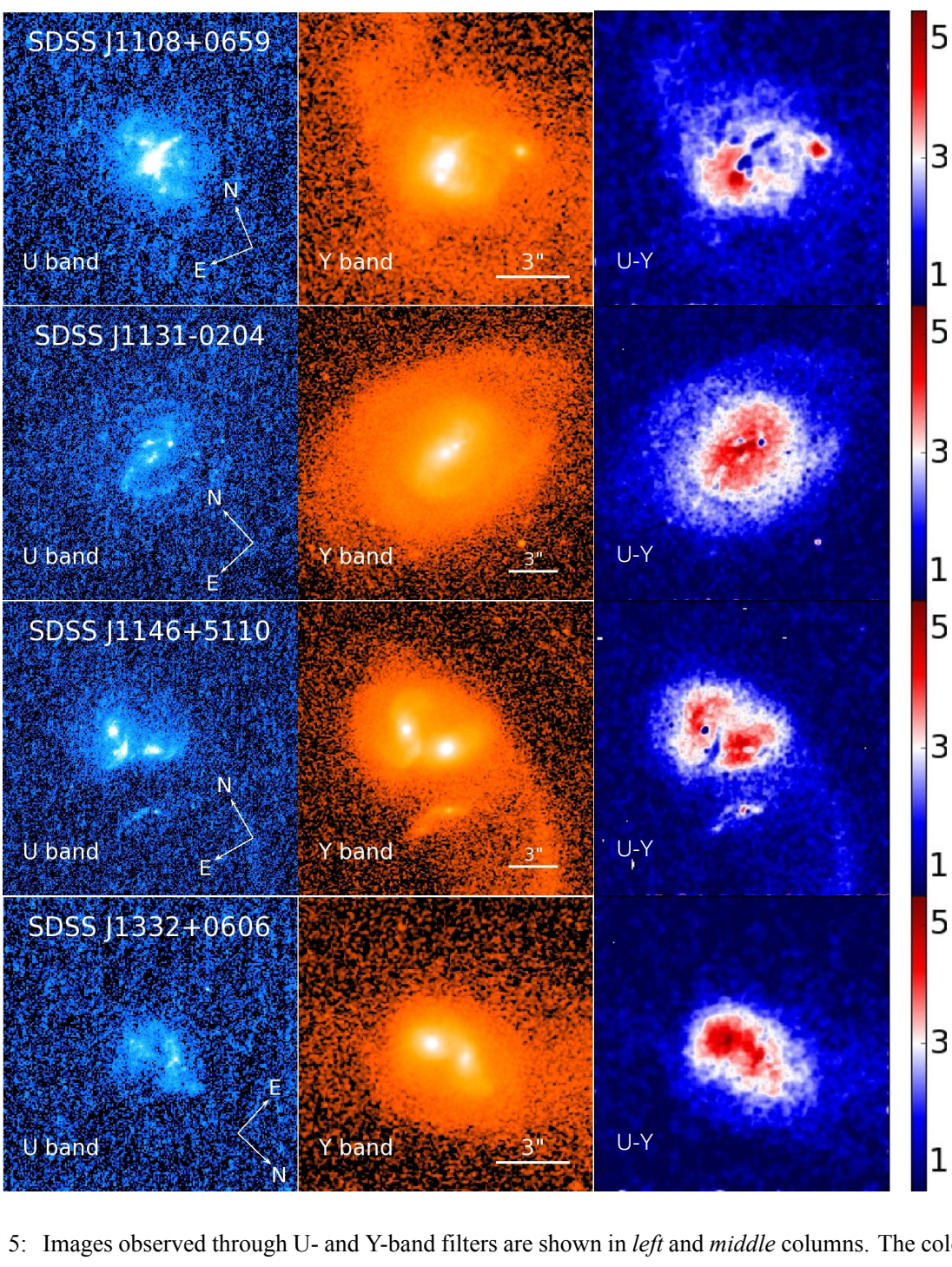

图 5: Images observed through U- and Y-band filters are shown in *left* and *middle* columns. The color maps are in the *right column*. The FOV and orientation of the images in each row are the same. The compass and 3″ scale bar are on the lower right corner of *left* and *middle* panels in each row.

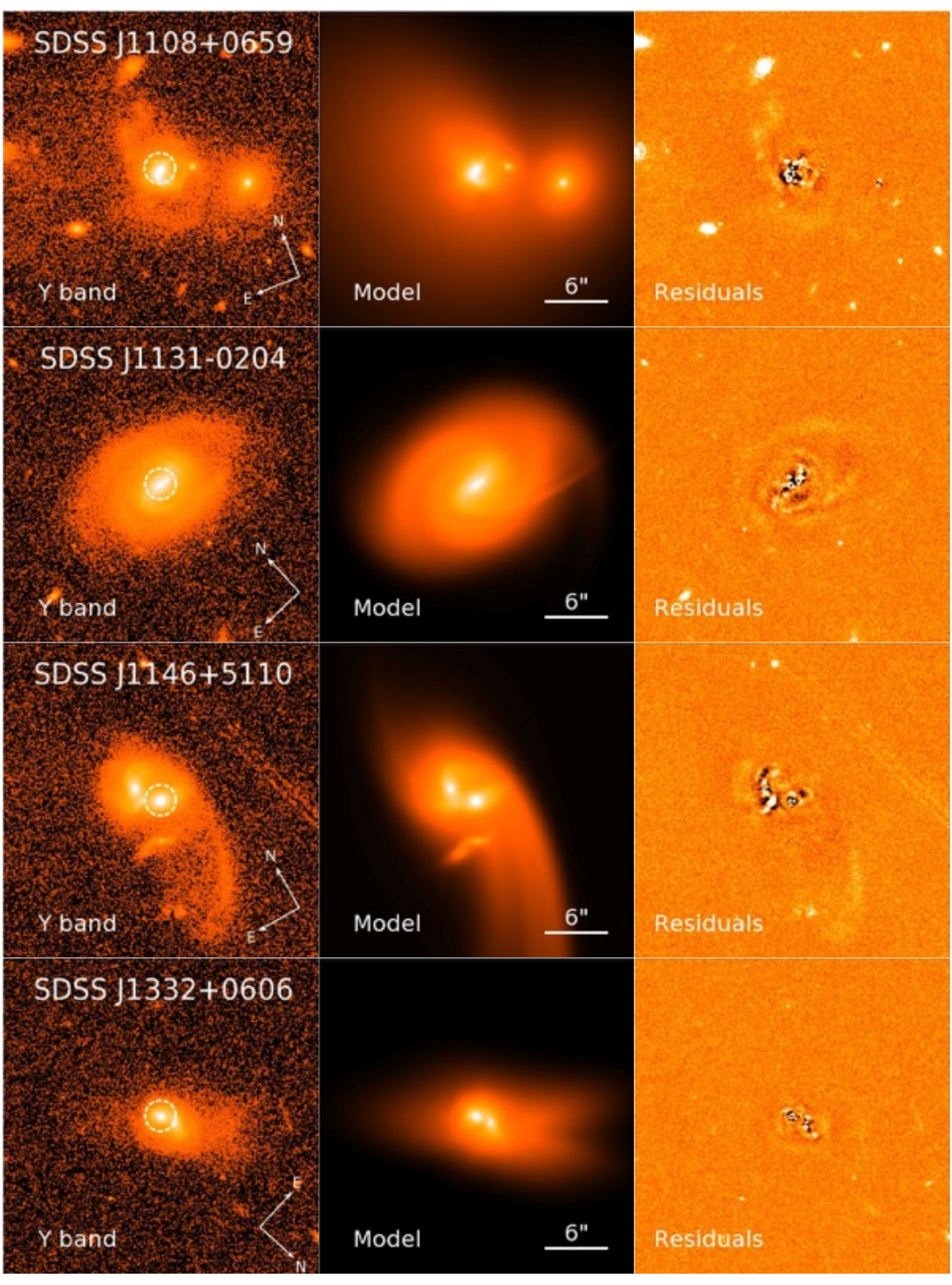

图 6: Model fits of the *HST* Y-band images of the four sources. *Left column* is the Y-band image of each target. The white dashed circles demonstrate the coverage of SDSS fibers (3″ in diameter). The compass of each image is shown in the lower right corner. *Middle column* is `GALFIT` best fit of each target. The scale bar is shown in the lower-right corner. The FOVs of three panels in each row are the same. The pixel brightness scale is logarithmic in the first two columns. The residuals are show in *Right column*, where the pixel brightness scale is linear. We simultaneously fit the close companions of J1108 and J1146.

References

[1] J. Kormendy and L. C. Ho, "Coevolution (Or Not) of Supermassive Black Holes and Host Galaxies," *ARAA*, vol. 51, pp. 511–653, Aug. 2013.

[2] M. Koss, R. Mushotzky, E. Treister, S. Veilleux, R. Vasudevan, and M. Trippe, "Understanding Dual Active Galactic Nucleus Activation in the nearby Universe," *APJL*, vol. 746, p. L22, Feb. 2012.

[3] M. Pović, M. Sánchez-Portal, A. M. Pérez García, A. Bongiovanni, J. Cepa, M. Huertas-Company, M. A. Lara-López, M. Fernández Lorenzo, A. Ederoclite, E. Alfaro, H. Castañeda, J. Gallego, J. I. González-Serrano, and J. J. González, "AGN-host galaxy connection: morphology and colours of X-ray selected AGN at $z < 2$," *AAP*, vol. 541, p. A118, May 2012.

[4] J. Kormendy and D. Richstone, "Inward Bound—The Search For Supermassive Black Holes In Galactic Nuclei," *ARAA*, vol. 33, p. 581, 1995.