

Finite Volumen Verfahren erster Ordnung

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Presentation Overview

① Grundlagen

- Schwache Form
- Blocks
- Columns

② Ergebnisse

- Table
- Figure

③ Mathematics

④ Referencing

Die hyperbolische Differenzialgleichung

$$U_t + \nabla \cdot \mathbb{F}^C(U) = 0 \quad (1)$$

stellt eine Anforderung an die Differenzierbarkeit.

- Es treten Unstetigkeiten im Strömungsfeld auf
⇒ Schwache Form

$$\int_V U_t \phi \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbb{F}^C(U) \phi \, d\mathbf{x} = 0, \quad \mathbf{x} = [x, y]^T \quad (2)$$

Anwendung des Satzes von Gauß ergibt

$$V_i U_{i,t} + \oint_{\partial V_i} \mathbb{F}^C(U_{RP} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS) = 0 \quad (3)$$

Lists

Bullet Points and Numbered Lists

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit
 - Aliquam blandit faucibus nisi, sit amet dapibus enim tempus
 - Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit
 - Nam cursus est eget velit posuere pellentesque
 - Nulla commodo, erat quis gravida posuere, elit lacus lobortis est, quis porttitor odio mauris at libero
-
- ① Nam cursus est eget velit posuere pellentesque
 - ② Vestibulum faucibus velit a augue condimentum quis convallis nulla gravida

Blocks of Highlighted Text

Block Title

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer lectus nisl, ultricies in feugiat rutrum, porttitor sit amet augue.

Example Block Title

Aliquam ut tortor mauris. Sed volutpat ante purus, quis accumsan.

Alert Block Title

Pellentesque sed tellus purus. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos.

Suspendisse tincidunt sagittis gravida. Curabitur condimentum, enim sed venenatis rutrum, ipsum neque consectetur orci.

Heading

- 1 Statement
- 2 Explanation
- 3 Example

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer lectus nisl, ultricies in feugiat rutrum, porttitor sit amet augue. Aliquam ut tortor mauris. Sed volutpat ante purus, quis accumsan dolor.

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table: Table caption

The logo for Creodocs, featuring the word "creodocs" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font. The letters are black and have a slightly rounded, friendly appearance. The 'c' and 's' have a distinctive shape, with the 'c' being open at the bottom and the 's' having a thick, rounded end.

Figure: Creodocs logo.

Definitions & Examples

Definition

A **prime number** is a number that has exactly two divisors.

Example

- 2 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 2).
- 3 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 3).
- 4 is not prime (**three** divisors: 1, 2, and 4).

You can also use the `theorem`, `lemma`, `proof` and `corollary` environments.

Theorem, Corollary & Proof

Theorem (Mass–energy equivalence)

$$E = mc^2$$

Corollary

$$x + y = y + x$$

Proof.

$$\omega + \phi = \epsilon$$



$$\cos^3 \theta = \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta + \frac{3}{4} \cos 3\theta \quad (4)$$

Example (Theorem Slide Code)

```
\begin{frame}  
\frametitle{Theorem}  
\begin{theorem}[Mass--energy equivalence]  
$E = mc^2$  
\end{theorem}  
\end{frame}
```

Slide without title.

An example of the `\cite` command to cite within the presentation:

This statement requires citation [Smith, 2022, Kennedy, 2023].

References



John Smith (2022)

Publication title

Journal Name 12(3), 45 – 678.



Annabelle Kennedy (2023)

Publication title

Journal Name 12(3), 45 – 678.

Smith Lab

- Alice Smith
- Devon Brown

Cook Lab

- Margaret
- Jennifer
- Yuan

Funding

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- Norwegian Government

The End

Questions? Comments?