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First document. This is a simple example, with no extra parameters or packages included. We have now added a title, author and date to our first \LaTeX document!

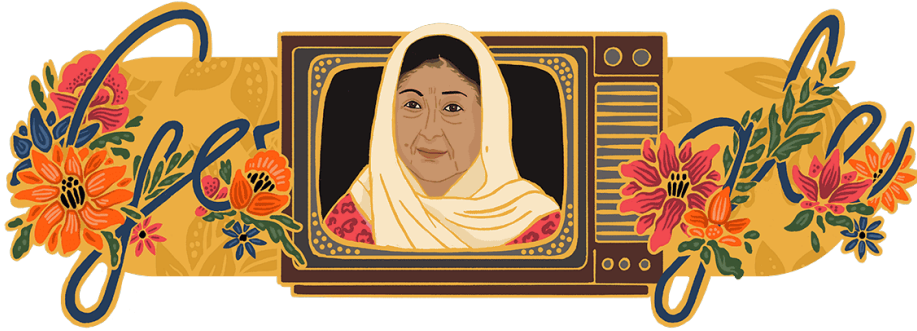
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Some of the **greatest** discoveries in science were made by *accident*.

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Gambar 1: A nice plot.

- The individual entries are indicated with a black dot, a so-called bullet.
 - The text in the entries may be of any length.
1. This is the first entry in our list.
 2. The list numbers increase with each entry we add.

In physics, the mass-energy equivalence is stated by the equation $E = mc^2$, discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein.

$E = mc^2$ is typeset in a paragraph using inline math mode—as is $E = mc^2$, and so too is $E = mc^2$.

The mass-energy equivalence is described by the famous equation

$$E = mc^2$$

discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein.

In natural units ($c = 1$), the formula expresses the identity

$$E = m \tag{1}$$

Subscripts in math mode are written as a_b and superscripts are written as a^b . These can be combined and nested to write expressions such as

$$T_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_q}^{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p} = T(x^{i_1}, \dots, x^{i_p}, e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_q})$$

We write integrals using \int and fractions using $\frac{a}{b}$. Limits are placed on integrals using superscripts and subscripts:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x} = \frac{e-1}{e}$$

Lower case Greek letters are written as ω δ etc. while upper case Greek letters are written as Ω Δ .

Mathematical operators are prefixed with a backslash as $\sin(\beta)$, $\cos(\alpha)$, $\log(x)$ etc.

1 First example

The well-known Pythagorean theorem $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ was proved to be invalid for other exponents, meaning the next equation has no integer solutions for $n > 2$:

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

2 Second example

This is a simple math expression $\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ inside text. And this is also the same: $\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ but by using another command.

This is a simple math expression without numbering

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

separated from text.

This is also the same:

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

... and this:

Ringkasan

This is a simple paragraph at the beginning of the document. A brief introduction about the main subject.

After our abstract we can begin the first paragraph, then press “enter” twice to start the second one.

This line will start a second paragraph.

I will start the third paragraph and then add

a manual line break which causes this text to start on a new line but remains part of the same paragraph. Alternatively, I can use the `\newline`

command to start a new line, which is also part of the same paragraph.