Soccer is great & Politics sucks!

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[1]Thanks to Albert Einstein whose shared his great knowledge with us.

Figure 1: Besiktas JK 2017/2018

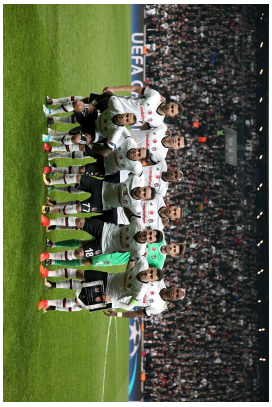

Figure 2: height 3.5cm and rotate -90 degree (clockwise)

Hello Latex!. This is an example sentence written by me.
The last word should be **bold**.
The last word should be *italic*.
The last word should be underlined.
The last three words should be ***bold italic underlined***.
This sentence contains an *emphasized word*, but the rest of the text remains normal.
This italic sentence contains a not italic word
This bold sentence contains an emphasized *word*.

The Figure 1 is on page 1.

- an item
- another item
- useless item

1. first item
2. second item
3. third item

The following commands demonstrate how you can typeset inline-mode math.
With \begin{math} ... \end{math}. $E = mc^2$
With $$... $$ $E = mc^2$
With \(... \) $E = mc^2$
The following commands demonstrate how you can typeset display-mode math Here comes some text. Let's see if the formulas

$$E = mc^2$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$E = mc^2 \tag{1}$$

will appear in this paragraph or in a new line.

Subscripts (dt. index) in math mode are written as a_b (a_b).
Superscripts (dt. exponent) in math mode are written as a^b (a^b).

$$T^{i_1 i_2 ... i_p}_{j_1, j_2 ... j_q} = T(x^{i_1}, ..., x^{i_p}, e_{j_1}, ..., e_{j_q})$$

Integrals are written by using \int command. You can append, e.g. ^5_1 to define 5 as upper and 1 as lower boundary. Also, possible to append it in the revert order like _1^5. Both will produce the same output.

$$\int_1^5$$

$$\int_1^5$$

Fractions are written by using \frac{Numerator}{Denominator}, e.g.

$$\frac{Numerator}{Denominator}$$

The following formula describes using the \int and \frac {Numerator}{Denominator}

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x} = \frac{e-1}{e} \tag{2}$$

Example for lowercase Greek letters.

- ω
- δ
- γ
- ...

Example for uppercase Greek letters

- Ω
- Δ
- Γ
- ...

Greek letters have their own commands (e.g.\omega for ω). To produce lowercase Greek letters you have to write the corresponding command of the letter in lowercase. For the uppercase Greek letters you have write the first letter of the command in uppercase.

Example for sin, cos and log, Attention: NEVER FORGET TO PUT MATH FORMULAS BETWEEN MATH MODE COMMANDS!!!.

- $\sin(\beta)$, latex command: \$\sin(\beta)\$
- $\cos(\alpha)$, latex command: \$\cos(\alpha)\$
- $\log(x)$, latex command: \$\log(x)\$

Example for square root. The command: \sqrt{expression}

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

Abstract

Here is your first abstract without a sense.

Hello new paragraph!

Hello second new paragraph!

This is a sentence to demonstrate the effect of the `\\`.
This sentence should be on a new line. Bingo it does! Also, it is possible to create a new line with `\newline`
command. Great!, now we know how to create new paragraphs and new lines.

Chapter 1

First Chapter

1.1 Introduction

This is the Introduction.

1.2 Second Section

This is the second Section.

1.2.1 First subsection

This is the first subsection of the second section.

Unnumbered section

This is an example for an unnumbered section

Part I

A new part

A new Paragraph This is an example paragraph with some text. The text here has no meaning and serves as placeholder.

A new subparagraph This is a subparagraph

1.3 Table

Section for tables in latex

This is a simple table with content centered in the middle and no borders

cell1	cell2	cell3
cell4	cell5	cell6
cell7	cell8	cell9

Table 1.1: Simple table with no borders and content centered

cell left	cell centered	cell right	paragraph cell with 3.5em width and the content is aligned to the middle
cell2 left	cell2 centered	cell2 right	paragraph cell2
cell3 left	cell3 centered	cell3 right	paragraph cell3

Table 1.2: Table with borders left, right aligned and centered content