Example document for quicknotes LaTeX class

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Abstract

This is a short example of how to use the `quicknotes` class. Please see the PDF for a demo of how the final result may look like. This theme is a quick version of the uwcbethesis theme.

1 Section 1

The Einstein field equations [1] can be displayed nicely as follows.

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{\mu\nu} \tag{1}$$

In comparison, Newton's law of gravitation is written as follows:

$$F = -G\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \tag{2}$$

in which, F is the attractive force between two point objects that have masses m_1 and m_2 and are separated by a scalar distance of r.

1.1 Section 1.1

You can refer to Eq 1 easily. A random variable $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$ is Bernoulli distributed when it follows the distribution:

$$P(X = x) = \begin{cases} px + (1-p)(1-x) & x \in \{0,1\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

1.2 Section 1.2

Table 1 shows a dummy table, copied from uwcbethesis.

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Table 1: Famous Swords

Sword Name	Intended Swordsman	Story
Excalibur	King Arthur	Arthurian legend
Ice	Eddard Stark	A Song of Fire and Ice
Andúril	Aragorn	Lord of the rings

Figure 1: Curious cat (thanks to Pexels!)

2 Section 2

Multiplicative form of the Bernoulli distribution is provided in Eq 3.

2.1 Section 2.1

You can cite references too like this [1]. A footnote looks like this[1]. Verbatim code can be written like this:

```
~/texmf/bibtex/bib/
```

3 Section 2.3

Figure 1 provides an obligatory cat picture.

References

[1] EINSTEIN, A., ET AL. The foundation of the general theory of relativity. *Annalen der Physik 49*, 7 (1916), 769–822.

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[1]This is a footnote.