Presentation Title

Subtitle

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Outline

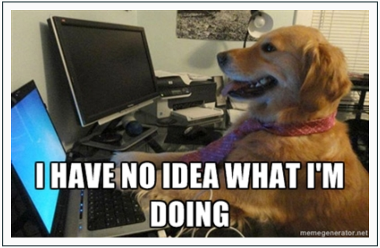
Test Frametitle

- Test
- Test 2
- Test 3

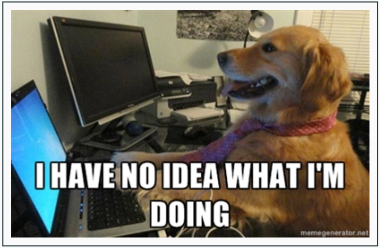
$G_3{}'$**:** Die Menge R ist ausdrückbar.

WTF

Das hier: Description: Aufzählung ohne Punkte



1: RS-Flipflop



2: getaktetes RS-Flipflop

Blöcke

Einfacher Blocktitel

Einfacher Blocktext

Beispielblocktitel

Beispielblocktext

Warnungsblocktitel

Warnungsblocktext

Beweise etc

Proof.

Beweis □

Lemma (XY – Ein Dual zu YX)

Lemma

Theorem (T – Nach Tarski)

Theorem

Bemerkung

Bemerkung: zuerst

```
\newtheorem*{bem}{Bemerkung}
```

in Präambel setzen!

Overlays

- Einleitung
- aber Achtung!

Overlays

- Einleitung
- daher
- aber Achtung!

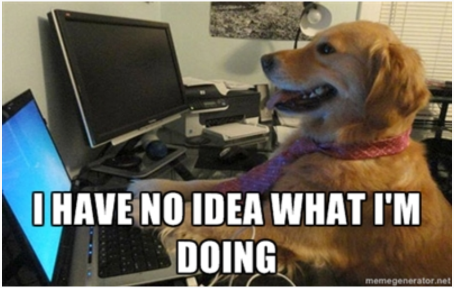
Overlays

- Einleitung
- daher
- aber Achtung!
- also so und so

Overlays

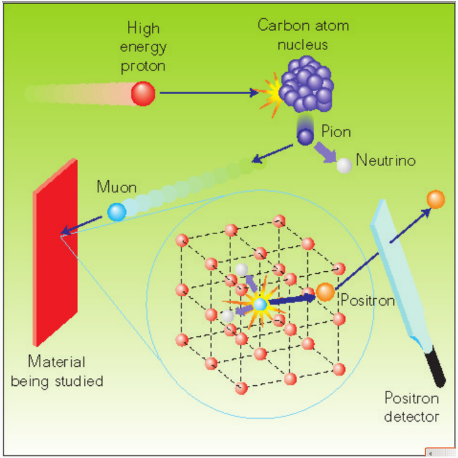
- Einleitung
- daher
- aber Achtung!
- also so und so
- Schlussfolgerung

Zweispaltige Sachen



1. Start
2. Stopp

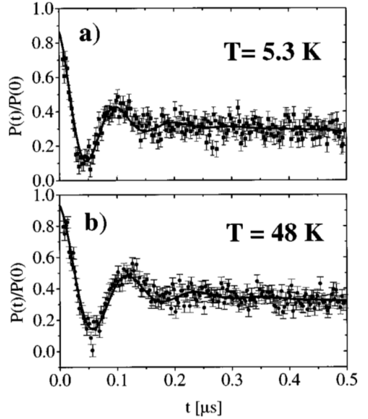
General principle of μSR



Dalmas de Réotier, Pierre (2010): *Introduction to muon spin rotation and relaxation (μSR)* [Online]. Availible: `http://inac.cea.fr/Pisp/pierre.dalmas-de-reotier/introduction_muSR.pdf`

Coexistence of ferromagnetism and superconductivity in $RuSr_2Gd$

- ferromagnetic phase is homogenous on a microscopic scale
- it accounts for most of the sample volume
- magnetic order is not significantly modified at the onset of superconductivity



Time-resolved normalised muon-spin polarisation $^{P(t)}/_{P(t=0)}$ at temperatures T = 5.3$K < T_{c,sc}$ and at $T_{c,sc} < T$ = 28$K < T_{c,m}$. The large oscillatory component gives clear evidence for the presence of a magnetically ordered state.

C. Bernhard, J. L. Tallon, Ch. Niedermayer, Th. Blasius, A. Golnik, E. Brücher, R. K. Kremer, D. R. Noakes, C. E. Stronach, and E. J. Ansaldo, Phys. Rev. **B** 59, 14099 (1999)

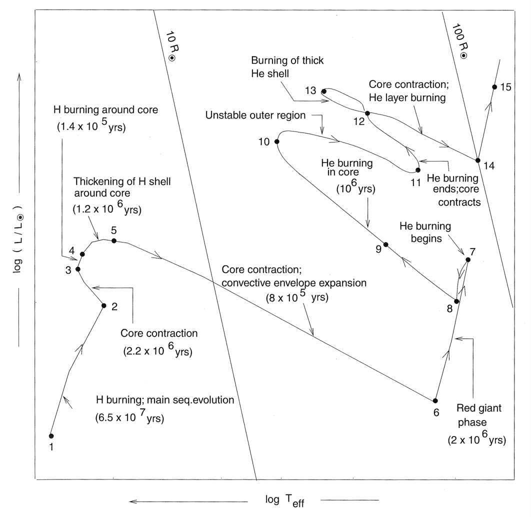
5 - 6

He core is homogenous (convective mixing). It will be nearly isothermal.

More and more *He* is produced by shell burning, the core becomes more massive

At some point, core cannot support envelope mass anymore:

⇒ core contracts, envelope expands



T. Padmanabhan, "Theoretical Astrophysics Volume II: Stars and Stellar Systems". New York: Cambridge University

Mathtest

$$f(z) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\binom{a}{n} = \frac{a!}{(a-n)!n!} \tag{2}$$

$$\int (z)dz = \frac{1}{4}\left[\int \frac{e^{ia(u+1)}}{u}du - \int \frac{e^{ia(u+1)}}{u+2}du\right]$$

$$\overset{z=1\Rightarrow u=0}{=} \frac{e^{ia}}{4}\left[\underbrace{\frac{\overbrace{e^{ia\epsilon e^{i\varphi}}}^{\to 1}}{\epsilon e^{i\varphi}} i\epsilon e^{i\varphi}}_{\to i} d\varphi - \int_{\pi}^{0} \underbrace{\frac{\overbrace{e^{ia\epsilon e^{i\varphi}}}^{\to 1}}{\underbrace{\epsilon e^{i\varphi}}_{\to 0}+2} \underbrace{i\epsilon e^{i\varphi}}_{\to 0}}_{\to 0} d\varphi\right] \tag{3}$$

$$2 + 2 = 4 \text{ some more space after this line please.} \tag{4}$$