

Test document

Savely Krendelhoff*

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We have now added a title, author and date to our first \LaTeX document!

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

The universe is immense and it seems to be homogeneous, in a large scale, everywhere we look at.

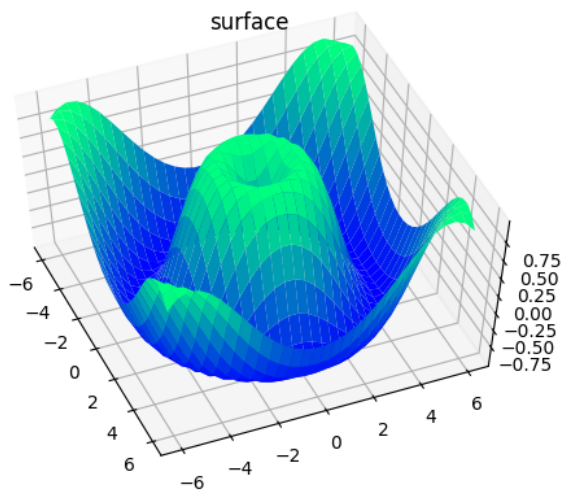


Figure 1: Great plot!

As you can see in the figure 1, the function grows near 0. Also, in the page 1 is the same example.

*dedicated to Mister M

- 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. The mass-energy equivalence is described by the famous equation

$$E = mc^2$$

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

$$E = t$$

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.