

# This is a Very Important Title!

Person McSomething  
(Dated: September 22, 2022)

This abstract is abstract.

If you want to learn more about using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, you should check UiO's official tutorials: <https://www.mn.uio.no/ifi/tjenester/it/hjelp/latex/>

If you are familiar with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and you want to learn more about the REVTeX4-1 document class, check: [http://www.physics.csbsju.edu/370/papers/Journal\\_Style\\_Manuals/auguide4-1.pdf](http://www.physics.csbsju.edu/370/papers/Journal_Style_Manuals/auguide4-1.pdf)

## Appendix A: Name of appendix

This will be the body of the appendix.

## Appendix B: This is another appendix

Tada.

## I. INTRODUCTION

## II. THEORY

## III. METHOD

## IV. RESULTS

## V. DISCUSSION

## VI. CONCLUSION

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like thank myself for writing this beautiful document.

## REFERENCES

- Reference 1
- Reference 2

Note that this document is written in the two-column format. If you want to display a large equation, a large

figure, or whatever, in one-column format, you can do this like so:

This text and this equation are both in one-column format.

[1]

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\Psi + V\Psi = i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi \quad (\text{B1})$$

Note that the equation numbering (this: B1) follows the appendix as this text is technically inside Appendix B. If you want a detailed listing of (almost) every available math command, check: <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Mathematics>.

And now we're back to two-column format. It's really easy to switch between the two. It's recommended to keep the two-column format, because it is easier to read, it's not very cluttered, etc. Pro Tip: You should also get used to working with REVTeX because it is really helpful in FYS2150.

One last thing, this is a code listing:

```
This will be displayed with a cool programming font!
```

You can add extra arguments using optional parameters:

```
This will be displayed with a cool programming font!
```

You can also list code from a file using `\lstinputlisting`. If you're interested, check [https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Source\\_Code\\_Listings](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Source_Code_Listings).

This is a basic table:

Table I. This is a nice table

Hey	Hey	Hey
Hello	Hello	Hello
Bye	Bye	Bye

You can a detailed description of tables here: <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Tables>.

This is a more advanced table:

Table II. Tabell eksempel

Partikkelindeks	Posisjon	Hastighet
(i)	(m)	(m/s)
0	139.22	12.4
1	14.88	18.7
2	233.9	10.10
3	816.12	13.4

I'm not going to delve into Tikz in any level detail, but here's a quick picture:

If you want to know more, check: <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/PGF/TikZ>.

[1] This equation is actually from quantum mechanics. "It's called Schrödinger's Time-Dependent Wave Equation", named after the awesome Austrian physicist Erwin Rudolf Josef Alexander Schrödinger. Yep, the "Schrödinger's cat" guy. Pretty cool dude actually, check his wiki page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erwin\\_Schrodinger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erwin_Schrodinger). He was

physics' no. 1 Ladies' man if there ever was one. Anyway, you will learn more about this equation in FYS2140. You can also find it printed on a glass wall in the UiO Physics Building (it really is that important).

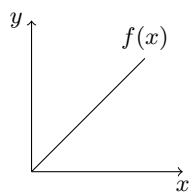


Figure 1. This is great caption