LIBERTAD Y ORDEN

INTER-AULAS-ACADEMIÆ-QUÆRE-VERUM

Plantilla de prueba UNAL

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Prueba de fuentes regulares

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Prueba de nuevas familias de fuente Ancizar

Familias de texto normales Ancizar

- Texto normal
- TEXTO NORMAL MAYÚSCULAS
- **Texto en negrilla**
- **TEXTO NEGRILLA MAYÚSCULAS**
- *Texto en cursiva*
- *TEXTO EN CURSIVA MAYÚSCULAS*
- Texto en versalitas
- TEXTO EN VERSALITAS MAYÚSCULAS

Nuevas Familias de Texto

Sans y Serif fuente separada

SansBlackItalic
SansBlackItalic
SansBlack
SansExtraboldItalic
SansExtrabold
SansLightItalic
SansLight

SerifExtraboldItalic
SerifExtrabold
SerifLightItalic
SerifLight

Titulo

Subtitulo

Texto de prueba

$$\int_{\Omega}^{\infty} f(x)d\mu \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\phi}^h &= \min_{\dot{\phi}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_l}} \left\{ \left\| \mathbf{r}(w, \mathbf{b}, \dot{\phi}) \right\|_2 \right\} \\ &= \min_{\dot{\phi}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_l}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \sqrt{w_i \mathbf{r}_i^2} \right\} = \min_{\dot{\phi}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_l}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} w_i \mathbf{r}_i^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

Proof.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.

4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers. $\square$

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