

# First document

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## Abstract

This is a simple paragraph at the beginning of the document. A brief introduction about the main subject.

Now that we have written our abstract, we can begin writing our first paragraph.

This line will start a second Paragraph.

## 1 Introduction

This is the first section.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales...

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\*funded by the Overleaf team

## 2 Second Section

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisissem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante...

### 2.1 First Subsection

Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales...

## Unnumbered Section

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisissem

We have now added a title, author and date to our first L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document! Some of the **greatest** discoveries in science were made by ***accident***.

- 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 described by the famous equation

$$E = mc^2$$

discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein. In natural units ( $c = 1$ ), the formula expresses the identity

$$E = m \tag{1}$$

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

$$T_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_q}^{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p} = T(x^{i_1}, \dots, x^{i_p}, e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_q})$$

$$T_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_q}^{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p} = T(x^{i_1}, \dots, x^{i_p}, e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_q})$$

We write integrals using  $\int$  and fractions using  $\frac{a}{b}$ . Limits are placed on integrals using superscripts and subscripts:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{e-1}{e}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{e-1}{e}$$

Lower case Greek letters are written as  $\omega$   $\delta$  etc. while upper case Greek letters are written as  $\Omega$   $\Delta$ .

Mathematical operators are prefixed with a backslash as  $\sin(\beta)$ ,  $\cos(\alpha)$ ,  $\log(x)$  etc.