Lecture Title

Name Surname

Abstract. Put your abstract here.

1. Information

The contents of one paragraph. You should rename this file and remove the example content. To show what longer paragraphs look like, we added this sentence.

One should use an empty line in the source code to separate consectutive paragraphs. This is what a reference to a section looks like: 1.

2. Environments defined in the preamble

2.1. Theorem Styled

Theorem 1 (Name of the theorem - this is optional and works in all these environments)**.** *Theorem contents.*

Proof. Proof of the theorem. One can use the `proof` environment everywhere, not only within environments like `theorem`, `algorithm` etc. □

This is what a reference to a theorem looks like: 1.

Algorithm 2. *Description of the algorithm.*

Conjecture 3. *Conjecture contents.*

Corollary 4. *Corollary contents.*

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Exercise 5. *Exercise contents.*

Fact 6. *Fact contents.*

Hypothesis 7. *Hypothesis contents.*

Lemma 8. *Lemma contents.*

Observation 9. *Observation contents.*

Problem 10. *Problem contents.*

Property 11. *Property contents.*

Proposition 12. *Proposition contents.*

Statement 13. *Statement contents.*

Sublemma 14. *Sublemma contents.*

2.2. Definition Styled

Definition 15. Definition contents.

Assumption 16. Assumption contents.

Example 17. Example contents.

2.3. Other

Remark 18. Remark contents.

3. Frequently used environments

3.1. Mathematical environments

We use the `equation` environment for numbered mathematical expressions, for example equations (1):

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2. \tag{1}$$

For non-numbered, but indented expressions we use `displaymath` or `equation*`:

$$2 + 2 = 5.$$

One should not use double dollars (`$$`) for getting the above effect, for it isn't consistent with the standards and might stop working without warning. However, using single dollars for inline expressions is alright: $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$.

It is also bad to use `eqnarray`. Instead one should use `align` and similiar environments when they are needed. For more information on mathematical environments see `ftp://ftp.ams.org/ams/doc/amsmath/amsldoc.pdf`.

3.2. Floating environments

pro	per
tab	le

Table 1: Proper table

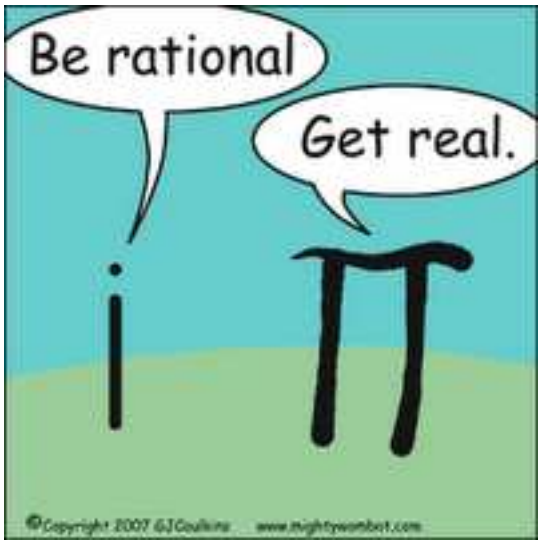

Figure 1: Not funny at all

References to a table 1 and a picture 1.

3.3. Other environments

1. Point.
2. Following point.

- Point.
- Other point.

Reference to a point 1.

4. References to numbered elements

Using commands `\label{`*somelabel*`}` and `\ref{`*somelabel*`}` one can refer to sections, subsections etc., theorems, numbered equations, tables, pictures and numbered points. One can use any string of alphanumerical characters and punctuation as *somelabel*.

Examples can be found in the text above.

5. Literature

One should use the command `thebibliography` for creating literature.

It is advised that only those works which are directly referenced in the text be placed in the bibliography. The references should be placed in the order in which they are placed in the text.

This is what references to the literature can look like: [1], [1, 2, 3], [3, Th. 1].

References

[1] Surname, Initials. *Title of Book*. Place of publication: Publisher, year of publication.

[2] Surname, Initials. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* VolumeNumber.IssueNumber (Year of publication): Page number(s).

[3] Surname, Initials. "Title of Article" *Title of Web Page/Magazine/Encyclopedia/Project*. Date of article. Last accessed on Date. `URL`.