# An exercise in LaTeX 

Your Name Here

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You're about to start your GSNS Master courses, and with this sample file and presentation, we hope to teach you some skills to make that easier.

With LaTeX you can make your mathematical expressions look as fancy as the professionals, they also use LaTeX.

To be a proper LaTeX user, you don't type "LaTeX", but you make it look like ${ }^{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{X}$. You do this with the command \LaTeX. Now, you can make this pdf even better by changing this everywhere.

Most people know Einstein's work as $E=m c^{2}$. Little does nearly anyone know his "spacetime formula" to be

$$
\begin{equation*}
G_{\mu \nu}+\Lambda g_{\mu \nu}=\frac{8 \pi G}{c^{4}} T_{\mu \nu} . \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Some useful equations ${ }^{1}$ for your master courses might be:

$$
\begin{gather*}
P(a \mid c)=\frac{P(c \mid a) \cdot P(a)}{P(c)}  \tag{2}\\
f(x)=\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} x_{i}+b  \tag{3}\\
J\left(\theta_{0}, \theta_{1}\right)=\frac{1}{2 m} \sum_{i=1}^{m}\left(h_{\theta}\left(x^{i}\right)-\left(y^{i}\right)\right)^{2}  \tag{4}\\
A=P\left(1+\frac{r}{n}\right)^{n t}  \tag{5}\\
\frac{D T}{D t}=\frac{1}{\rho c_{p}} \frac{D p}{D t}+\frac{1}{c_{p}} \frac{D q}{D t}  \tag{6}\\
G_{m}=\sqrt{S y^{2}+S x^{2}} \tag{7}
\end{gather*}
$$

[^0]
## 1 Some more useful $\mathrm{IAT}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{X}$

This is a section. If you don't like the indent on the next sentence, try putting \noindent in front, or (to eliminate all such indents, import the parskip package).

Pay attention to the symbols in the following sentence:
In 2014, $11 \%$ of Americans (\& $100 \%$ of all cats) were found to think HTML is the name of a disease! That survey must have cost some money $\$ \$ \$$, but the clickbait made up for it. Also be careful when using the accolades (also affectionately known as curly brackets): $\}$. Try it also in mathmode: $\{x, y, z, 12,83\}$.

## 2 Mathematical proof

Theorem (Pythogoras): In a triangle with a 90-degree angle, we label the edges that make the right angle $A$ and $B$, and the other edge $C$. Let $a, b, c$ be the length of the edges (only choose a unit if you are not a mathematician). Then we have $a^{2}+b^{2}=c^{2}$.
Proof: Well, I learned this in high school and I don't really remember the proof. I'm sure your favorite search engine will take you to a stackexchange page where the proof is accessible to you! At the end of the proof a mathematician usually puts a square or write QED. They often don't want to rewrite the theorem at the end of their proof.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Keep in mind the composers of this file are only familiar with a few master courses, the rest comes from a search engine.

