LaTeX Tutorial

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1 Bahman 1391

Chapter 1

Day 1

This is for test. The aim of this work is to generalize Lomonosov's techniques in order to apply them to a wider class of not necessarily *compact operators*. We start by *establishing* **establishing** ***establishing*** a connection between the subspaces and density of what we define as the associated Lomonosov space in a certain function space. On a This is second line.

1.1 Introduction

This is for test. The aim of this work is to generalize Lomonosov's techniques in order to apply them to a wider class of not necessarily *compact operators*. We start by *establishing* **establishing** ***establishing*** a connection between the subspaces and density of what we define as the associated Lomonosov space in a certain function space. On a **Hilbert** space, approximation approximation approximation approximation approximation approximation approximation with
This is second line.

This is Third line. Let G is a graph. let

$$x^{x^2+21}+1$$

$$x_i - x_{ij}^2 + 2x_{i^2+1} + x_i y_i$$

$$\left\{\frac{\{x^{x^2+21}+1\}}{x_i - x_{ij}^2 + 2x_{i^2+1} + x_i y_i}\right\}$$

$$\left\{\frac{\left\{\frac{x^{x^2+21}+1}{2x}\right\}}{x_i - x_{ij}^2 + 2x_{i^2+1} + x_i y_i}\right\}$$

1.2 Mathematics Formula

$$\sqrt[n]{x^2-2x+1}$$

$$\sqrt[2]{\frac{2x+1}{x-1}}$$

1.2.1 subsection

$$\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}}}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{2x}{y}}\right)}\right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_i-2x^2-1}{x-1}$

$$\lim_{\alpha\to\infty} \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\int_a^{x^2} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$$\bigotimes_{i=1}^{5} x^{i^2} \tag{1.2.1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \tag{1.2.2}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to \infty} \sin(\alpha) \tag{1.2.3}$$

$$\int_a^{x^2} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} \tag{1.2.4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_i - 2x^2 - 1}{x - 1} \tag{1.2.5}$$

$$\bigotimes_{i=1}^{5} x^{i^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sin x + \cos x \\ &\leq 2x + 1 \\ &< x^2 - 1 \\ &= \frac{x^5 + 4x^2}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sin x + \cos x && (1.2.6) \\ &\leq 2x + 1 \\ &< x^2 - 1 && (1.2.7) \\ &= \frac{x^5 + 4x^2}{4}. && (1.2.8) \end{aligned}$$

Based on equation 1.2.5 this is true. is a variable. G x page 5 A. Ahmadi

$$A = \{x | x \text{ is odd or even}\}.$$

Chapter 2

Day 2

2.1 Itemize, enumerate

a) First one

b) Second one

   This is for test. The aim of this work is to generalize Lomonosov's techniques in order to apply them to a wider class of not necessarily

1. First one

2. new one

3. Second one

4. This is for test. The aim of this work is to generalize Lomonosov's techniques in order to apply them to a wider class of not necessarily

2.2 array

<table>
<tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 234 \\ 5 & 4 & 6 & \\ \hline \multicolumn{3}{c}{44} & 34 \end{array}$</td><td>$xxx$</td><td>$yyy$</td></tr>
<tr><td>10000</td><td>200000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & 6 \end{array}$</td><td>$x^2$</td><td>$2x+1$</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & \\ 3 & 4 & \end{array}$</td><td>$xxx$</td><td>$yyy$</td></tr>
<tr><td>10000</td><td>200000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>x^2</td><td>$2x+1$</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">$Name$</td><td>x</td><td>y</td><td colspan="2">age</td><td colspan="2">XXX</td></tr>
<tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td><td>d</td><td>e</td><td>f</td><td>x</td><td>y</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td><td>d</td><td>e</td><td>f</td><td>x</td><td>y</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
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<tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td><td>d</td><td>e</td><td>f</td><td>x</td><td>y</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

$$\begin{pmatrix} 11111111111111 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x) \neq \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+2x}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x}}} & \text{if } x > 1, \\ \frac{x+\sqrt{x}}{x^2+1} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

2.3 Graphics

jkdshfjdsf fhsdkfhsd techniques in order to apply them to a wider class of not necessarily *compact operators*. We start by *establishing* **establishing** ***establishing*** a connection between the subspaces and density of what we define as the associated Lomonosov space in a certain function space. On a

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Figure 2.1: This is a caption.

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Table 2.1: First example of table environment.

$Name$			x	y	age		XXX	
a	b	c	d	e	f	x	y	
a	b	c	d	e	f	x	y	
a	b	c	d	e	f	x	y	
a	b	c	d	e	f	x	y	

Book	This is book
Table	ettr

Table 2.2: Example of Table with tabular environment.

techniques in order to apply them to a wider class of not necessarily *compact operators*. We start by *establishing* **establishing** ***establishing*** a connection between the subspaces and density of what we define as the associated Lomonosov space in a certain function space. On a

Figure 2.2: This is a caption.