Tutorial Number 1

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Abstract

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 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

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

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

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

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

2 Mathematics Formula

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

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

2.1 subsection

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \tag{2}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to \infty} \sin(\alpha) \tag{3}$$

$$\int_a^{x^2} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} \tag{4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_i - 2x^2 - 1}{x - 1} \tag{5}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sin x + \cos x \qquad (6) \\ &\leq 2x + 1 \\ &< x^2 - 1 \qquad (7) \\ &= \frac{x^5 + 4x^2}{4}. \qquad (8) \end{aligned}$$

Based on equation 5 this is true. is a variable. G x page 3