The title of your paper may be more than one line

Term paper for the
Seminar 'Title'
of Prof. Dr. Martin Biewen and Prof. Dr. Joachim Grammig

November 16, 2017

Student Name 1
Street name and number
Postcode and place
Student Number
Field of study

Student Name 2
Street name and number
Postcode and place
Student Number
Field of study

Contents

List of Figures

1 Title

1.1 Subtitle

The following is an exemplary text and shall make clear how to use different formatting rules within the main body of your thesis. The most important rule of using LaTeX efficiently is: USE GOOGLE TO FIND A SOLUTION TO A SPECIFIC PROBLEM.

Citation

One possibility to cite is to directly list the source within the body of your text (see Name, 2006, pp.225-369). According to Mustermann and Musterfrau (2006) you can cite like this as well. You may include tables either in the text or list them in the Appendix.

Table 1: Small Sample Table

A very	small sample	table
first colum left	second column centered	third column right
	underlined second column	
Write across two columns		Third column

Table 1 should be described in a way that it is possible to understand it without reading the main body of your text first.

Math Environment

In the math environment you can use the following shortcut to change the font style of β to bold $\boldsymbol{\beta}$. Important equations should be numbered, e.g.

$$b = (x'x)x'y \ . \tag{1}$$

Less important equations that occur only once and are not referred to throughout the text are written as

$$a = 1 \ .$$

The first equation can be referred to using the respective equation (1) label. Accordingly, we can reference graphic 1 or graphic 2.
The tilde between „`\ref{fig:firstGraphic}`“ and „`\ref{fig:secondGraphic}`“ prevents the number to be placed at the beginning of the next line in case of a line break. Analogously we can deal with table 1. In the following you may find some ideas about how to efficiently use the math environment:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \exp(-x) = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \binom{n}{k} \tag{3}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots + x^n} = n^{th} \text{ root} \tag{4}$$

$$((\left(\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} t_i \neq \int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-x}\,\mathrm{d}x\right)\right)\right)) \tag{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{m,n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m,1} & a_{m,2} & \cdots & a_{m,n} \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$

2 Required programs

Windows:

- Miktex (`http://miktex.org/`)
- an editor, according to taste e.g. WinEdt (`http://www.winedt.com/`; fee-based student version) or other freeware, e.g. TeXnicCenter (`www.texniccenter.org/`)
- ghostview and ghostscript (`http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~ghost/`

Linux:

- Latex is mostly available in all distributions, e.g. tetex in Suse (in case it is not, install it via yast)
- as an editor we recommend e.g. Kile

for bibliography management you may use:
e.g. JabRef (`http://jabref.sourceforge.net/`)

3 Presentations

You find examples and templates for document class 'beamer':
`http://www.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/~frank/latex-kurs/latex-kurs-3/Latex-Kurs-3.html`

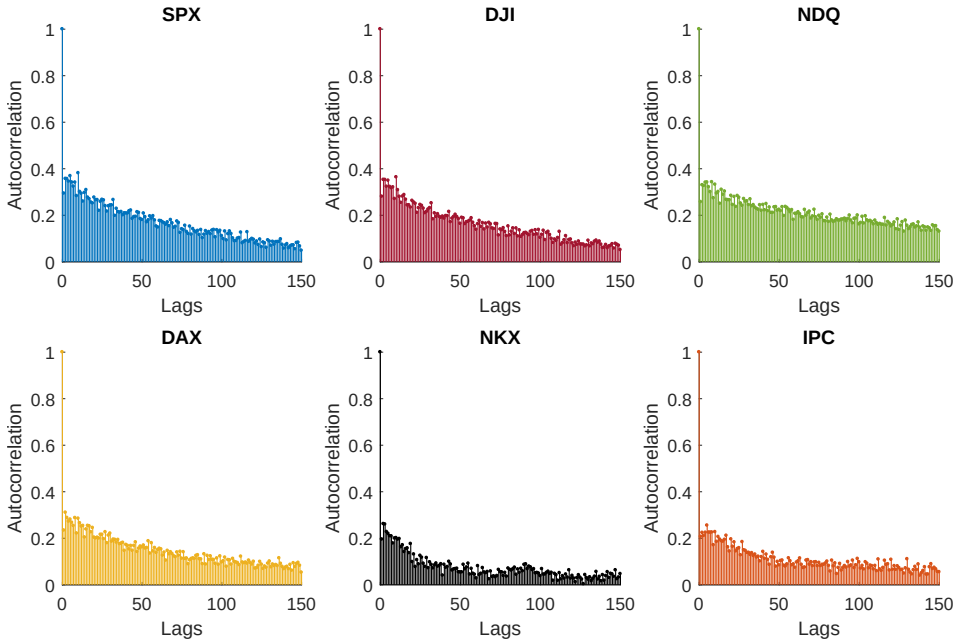
References

Franz Mustermann and Franziska Musterfrau. *A book title*. random publishing house, 2006.

Vorname Name. name of the article. *the journal's name*, 1:1–2, 2006.

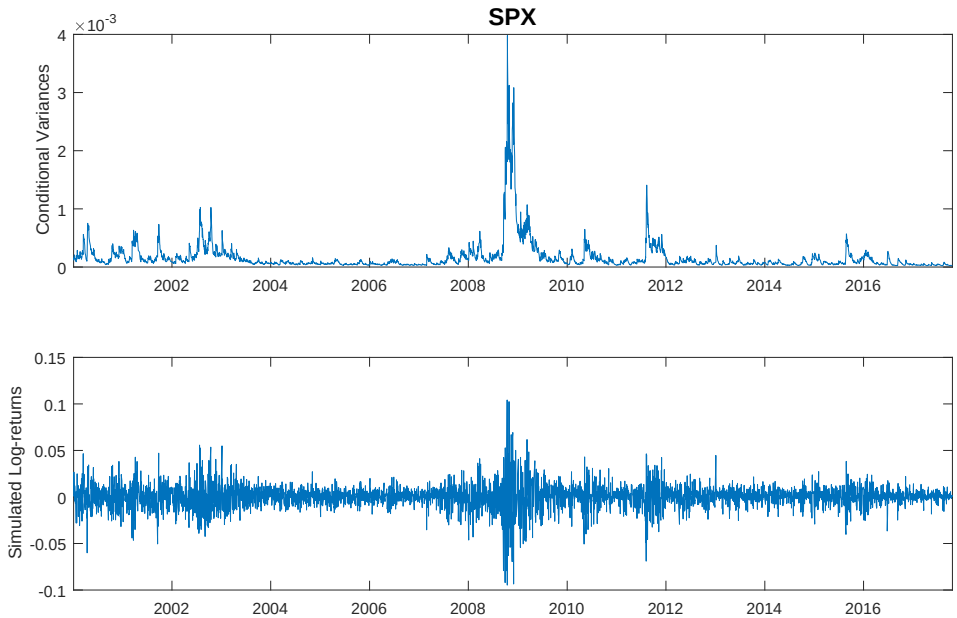
4 Appendix

Figure 1: Graphic Title



Graphic 1 should be described in a way that it is possible to understand it without reading the main body of your text first.

Figure 2: Graphic Title



Graphic 2 should be described in a way that it is possible to understand it without reading the main body of your text first.