Main Title

Subtitle

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July 14, 2010

Abstract

A short description of the article.

Contents

1 Introduction

Pittel, Spencer and Wormald have shown in [**?**] that the probability for a random ...

... terminology and give a short exposition of the subject of phase transitions for random graphs in Section 2. Section 3 deals with the poles, note the discussion of the south pole in Subsection 3.2. In Section 4 we explain stuff concerning pictures in the text. Section **??** demonstrates the proof environments.

2 Phase Transitions and Random graphs

The Gibbs measure is the (appropriately defined) limit of the Boltzmann distribution for a given finite size Hamiltonian, when the volume goes to infinity. The system under consideration and thus the Hamiltonian is assumed to be homogenous, i.e. to 'look the same' from every point in space, which is usually achieved by assuming $\mathbb{Z}^d$ symmetry. Just think about ...

3 The Poles

3.1 The North Pole

Eine numerierte[1] Gleichung sieht folgendermassen aus:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

Aus der Gleichung (1) sieht man, da A eine Matrix ist.

Weiter knnten wir uns berlegen, Werte $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ miteinander zu multiplizieren und durch $\sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i$ zu teilen. Das she dann wohl so aus (nicht numeriert):

$$\frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdots a_n}{b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_m} = 42$$

$$u = 24 + 37 \tag{2}$$

$$u + v = 417 - u \tag{3}$$

Was folgt denn jetzt aus (1), (2) und (3)?

3.2 The South Pole

4 Figures in the Text

Sometimes we want an empty figure, just to draw our own picture by hand (cf. Figure 1). However, note that there are tools for producing commutative diagrams in the AMS Latex package.

[1] Nach der Rechtschreibreform heit es brigens jetzt "'nummerierte"' statt "'numerierte"'.

Figure 1: An empty figure for your own drawings.