

## 1 Overview

In the last lecture we ....

In this lecture we ....

## 2 Main Section

We begin by describing the problem .... Make sure to use sections and subsections.

### 2.1 Blah blah blah

Here is a subsection.

#### 2.1.1 Blah blah blah

Here is a subsubsection. You can use these as well.

### 2.2 Using Boldface and Italics

Make sure to use lots of **boldface** and *italics*.

**Question:** How would you use boldface?

**Example:** This is an example showing how to use boldface to help organize your lectures.

**Some Formatting.** Here is some formatting that you can use in your notes:

- *Item One* – This is the first item.
- *Item Two* – This is the second item.
- ... and here are other items.

If you need to number things, you can use this style:

1. *Item One* – Again, this is the first item.
2. *Item Two* – Again, this is the second item.
3. ...and here are other items.

### 3 Equations

Equations are written by enclosing with \$ symbols. For example, to say that the sum of the first  $n$  numbers is  $n(n+1)/2$ , we say  $\sum_{i=1}^n = n(n+1)/2$  or to come in the center of the next line,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n = n(n+1)/2$$

**Bibliography.** Please give real bibliographical citations for the papers that we mention in class. See below for how to include a bibliography section. If you use BibTeX, integrate the .bbl file into your .tex source. You should reference papers like this: “The FKS dictionary originates in a paper by Fredman, Komlós and Szemerédi [1].” In general, the name of the authors should appear in text at most once (for the first citation); further citations look like: “Our proof follows that of [1]”.

Take a look at previous lectures (TeX files are available) to see the details. A excellent source for bibliographical citations is DBLP. Just Google DBLP and an author’s name.

### References

- [1] M. Fredman, J. Komlós, E. Szemerédi, *Storing a Sparse Table with  $O(1)$  Worst Case Access Time*, Journal of the ACM, 31(3):538-544, 1984.