LSCM xyz: big title

Lecture 1 subtitle

Dr. x
mail@mm.com

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جامعة حمد بن خليفة
HAMAD BIN KHALIFA UNIVERSITY
عضو في مؤسسة قطر
Member of Qatar Foundation

There Is No Largest Prime Number

Theorem and Proof

Theorem 1 (Example)

There is no largest prime number.

Proof.

The invertible elements in a field form a group under multiplication. In particular, the elements

$$1, 2, \ldots, p-1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

form a group under multiplication modulo p. This is a group of order $p-1$. For $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $a \neq 0$ we thus get $a^{p-1} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$. The claim follows. ∎

1. Section name

1.1 Subection name

The environments
Lemma, Proposition, Corrollary and Definition

Lemma 1 (Title of lemma)

There is no largest prime number.

Proposition 1 (Title of proposition)

There is no largest prime number.

Corollary 1 (Title of corrollary)

There is no largest prime number.

Definition 1 (Title of definition)

There is no largest prime number.

Enumerate environment

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
3. Then $q + 1$ is not divisible by any of them.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

Itemize environment

- one
- two

Figure, example and alert block

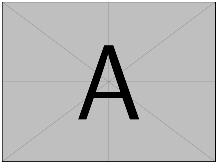

Figure 1: Caption of figure

Example 2

- Lists change colour after the environment.

Important message

If a lot of text should be highlighted, it is a good idea to put it in a box.

Example block

Title of block

If a lot of text should be highlighted, it is a good idea to put it in a box.

Example table

Table 1: Table caption

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