This is a test. We know from the Prime Number Theorem [Ahl66, p. 68] that the number of primes [Bur91, p. 5] grows according to $x/\log x$. One of my favourite algebra books states that algebra is very abstract [DF04].

Diophantus wrote Arithmetica [Hea64]

```
x = 4 * 7
y = sin(x)
\begin{happy}
more words
\end{happy}
```

Here is a webpage reference [OR99] (Check out the bibliography file to see how to keep the name capitalized in the bibliography by putting braces around the proper noun) and here is an article reference [LJ02].

References

[Ahl66] Lars V. Ahlfors. *Complex analysis: An introduction of the theory of analytic functions of one complex variable*. Second edition. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1966.

[Bur91] David M. Burton. *The history of mathematics*. W. C. Brown Publishers, Dubuque, IA, second edition, 1991. An introduction.

[DF04] David S. Dummit and Richard M. Foote. *Abstract algebra*. John Wiley & Sons Inc., Hoboken, NJ, third edition, 2004.
This is a note.

[Hea64] Thomas L. Heath. *Diophantus of Alexandria: A study in the history of Greek algebra*. Second edition. With a supplement containing an account of Fermat's theorems and problems connected with Diophantine analysis and some solutions of Diophantine problems by Euler. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1964. Note to self: I am Awesome!

[LJ02] H. W. Lenstra Jr. Solving the Pell equation. *Notices Amer. Math. Soc.*, 49(2):182–192, 2002.

[MV07] Hugh L. Montgomery and Robert C. Vaughan. *Multiplicative number theory. I. Classical theory*, volume 97 of *Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2007.

[OR99] J. J. O'Connor and E.F. Robertson. Adrien-Marie Legendre. `http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Biographies/Legendre.html`, January 1999. Accessed 2017-06-28.