
This is the title of the book

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Dedications

This is the file for the Dedication text.

A dedication is often composed by the author, functioning as a personal tribute. The author should sign off with their name, the date, and the location at the end. It is standard practice to skip listing any professional titles or affiliations.

To include a dedication, simply replace this instruction text with your desired content. If you do not wish to include a dedication page, please open the main file, `book.tex`, and comment out the line like this:

```
% \include{dedication}
```

Place, month year

Firstname Surname

Foreword

This is the file for the Foreword text.

A foreword is often composed by a subject matter authority, functioning as a strong recommendation. The author of the foreword should sign off with their name at the end. It is standard practice to skip listing their professional titles or affiliations, although stating the writing date and location is generally fine.

To include a foreword, simply replace this instruction text with your desired content. If you do not wish to include a foreword page, please open the main file, `book.tex`, and comment out the line like this:

```
% \include{foreword}
```

Place, month year

Firstname Surname

Preface

The Preface is the author's opportunity to outline the genesis and purpose of the work. It should contextualize the book by discussing the motivations behind its creation, the scope of the project, and its intended readership.

Crucially, the Preface is distinct from the Introduction; it should not cover the subject matter itself, but rather the story of the book. The Introduction belongs in the main text as Chapter 1. Furthermore, a reference list is generally excluded from this section.

Acknowledgments of support or professional assistance may be included as the concluding paragraph(s) of the Preface.

Place, month year

Firstname Surname

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Part I

Part Title

Chapter 1

Chapter Heading

For an enhanced reading experience, we suggest including a brief abstract at the beginning of each chapter. This abstract should clearly outline the chapter's core content and main arguments. You have the option to omit this abstract if the content structure is already very clear, or if you feel it is unnecessary.

This template uses a standard \LaTeX environment, relying only on standard commands and general-purpose packages. This design avoids custom `.cls` files, ensuring it is lightweight, highly compatible, and compiles quickly across almost any \LaTeX distribution.

For advanced needs, you can freely add any necessary \LaTeX packages to fully customize your content layout. It is highly recommended to add a comment indicating the packages you introduce, like this:

```
% added by author1
\usepackage{geometry}
```

Now, you can start writing content here. Some common formatting examples will be shown below for use.

1.1 Section Heading

You can refer to the current usage to use footnotes. ¹

Create a numbered list, which by default uses Arabic numerals (1., 2., 3.,...) for numbering.

1. I am the first item.
 2. I am the second item.
 3. I am the third item.
- *Item1*: Hello world!

¹This is your first footnote.

- *Item2*:
 1. *title1*: Your text is here.
 2. *title2*: Your text is here.
 3. *title3*: Your text is here.

Here is the format of citing references[1, 3, 2].

1.2 Example of Equation Typesetting

The `equation` and `align` environments are both used in \LaTeX for typesetting mathematical expressions, but they differ fundamentally in their **functionality**, **purpose**, and **alignment scheme**.

1.2.1 The `equation` Environment

The `equation` environment is designed to typeset a **single, independent** mathematical formula.

- **Purpose**: To display one equation per line.
- **Numbering**: Automatically generates a **single, unique number** for the formula.
- **Alignment**: The formula itself is **centered** horizontally on the line.

Example: `equation`

The code below produces a centered, numbered formula:

```
\begin{equation}
E = mc^2 \label{eq:einstein}
\end{equation}
```

Rendered Output:

$$E = mc^2 \tag{1.1}$$

1.2.2 The `align` Environment

The `align` environment is used for typesetting **multiple** lines of formulas that need to be aligned relative to a specific symbol (typically the equals sign, =).

- **Requirement**: Requires the `amsmath` package.
- **Purpose**: To display multiple related formulas that need vertical alignment.

- **Numbering:** Each line of the formula receives its own **independent number** (unless suppressed with `\nonumber`).
- **Alignment:** Alignment is controlled by the `&` symbol, typically placed before the relational operator (`=`, `\leq`, etc.).

Example: align

The code below aligns three steps of a derivation process at the equals sign:

```
\begin{align}
y &= 2x + 1 \\
y^2 &= (2x + 1)^2 \\
y^2 &= 4x^2 + 4x + 1
\end{align}
```

Rendered Output:

$$y = 2x + 1 \tag{1.2}$$

$$y^2 = (2x + 1)^2 \tag{1.3}$$

$$y^2 = 4x^2 + 4x + 1 \tag{1.4}$$

Here are the \LaTeX commands used for typesetting:

- `\int`, `\sum`, and `\prod` are used for the integral, summation, and product symbols.
- `\frac{numerator}{denominator}` is used for fractions.
- `\ddots` is used for ellipsis (dots).
- `\left\lVert` and `\right\rVert` are used for the norm symbol ($\|\dots\|$).
- `\notag` is used to suppress line numbering.
- The Greek letter ε is generated using `\varepsilon` or `\epsilon`.

1.2.3 Subsection Heading

It is recommended that there should be a short paragraph after each heading. Please use \LaTeX standard commands for cross-referencing [1.1](#) and citations.

Use the `quotation` environment instead of quotation marks for all quoted text.

The environment handles the formatting automatically.

Use the `quotation` environment instead of quotation marks for all quoted text.

Subsubsection Heading

The third level of heading, and subsequent levels, will be presented without sequential numbering.

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1.3 Other Examples

This is sample text used to demonstrate typesetting and layout effects. This is placeholder content—please replace it with actual text. This is sample text used to demonstrate typesetting and layout effects. This is placeholder content—please replace it with actual text. This is sample text used to demonstrate typesetting and layout effects. This is placeholder content—please replace it with actual text.



Figure 1.1: This is The caption of the figure.

Figure 1.1 is an example image [1.1](#). You can also make the cross-reference using this structure.

A	B	C	D
A1	B1	C1	D1
A2	B2	C2	D2
A3	B3	C3	D3
A4	B4	C4	D4

Table 1.1: Please write your table caption here

This is the box for visualizing objects that have a level-based structure.



Bibliography

- [1] Guillaume Bigourdan. Sur la mesure de la méridienne de France, à la fin du XVIII^e siècle, pour la détermination du mètre. *Bulletin astronomique, Observatoire de Paris*, 25(1):78–80, 1908.
- [2] Timothy A. Brown. *Confirmatory factor analysis for applied research*. Guilford publications, 2nd edition, 2015.
- [3] Junping Qiu et al. *Evaluation Science: Theory, Method and Practice*. Science Press, 1st edition, 2010.