

This short example supports MathJax

Inline equations, as for instance the classic $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ and $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$, or display equations as this one :

$$J_{\alpha}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \Gamma(m + \alpha + 1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+\alpha}$$

From a classic math book

But a less classic exercise about holderian functions (more precisely, Exercice 7, Chapter 4.5, page 267, of the Gourdon, « Les maths en tête : Analyse », 2nd edition book).

$$4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \rho_n^2 \sin^2 nh = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x+h) - f(x-h)|^2 dx.$$

How-to ?

The previous equation is simply included in the Markdown code part as basic some L^AT_EX2_ε code :

latex

$$4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \rho_n^2 \sin^2 nh = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x+h) - f(x-h)|^2 dx.$$

Yes, it is as simple as adding one line at the bottom

You just have to load MathJax (as described here) from the bottom of a StrapDown-flavored page, for instance from the default CDN :

html

You can consult a second example to see some more advanced examples of LaTeX equations rendered with MathJax.

A better solution?

From version 0.5, you can import MathJax in an even quicker way: you just have to add `mathjax=yes` to the URL used to import strapdown.min.js. See the first paragraph of this third example to see this.

Warning

Be aware of the following limitations :

Escape the underscore ('_')

The StrapDown.js text processor interprets underscores (the '_' symbol) as underline markup (like this), so be sure to escape the '_' in the L^AT_EX2_ε code.

A bad looking example could be $\mathcal{M}_{n,m}(\mathbb{F}_{\rightarrow})$ (which is **badly displayed** as $\mathcal{M}n,m(\mathbb{F}9)$). Ugly right ?

Escape the '_' in the previous code to get $\mathcal{M}_{_n,m}(\mathbb{F}_{\rightarrow})$: now it is **nicely displayed** as $\mathcal{M}_{n,m}(\mathbb{F}_{\rightarrow})$.

Escape some others Markdown markup code (”, ” or ‘#’)

The previous limitation is also true for other symbols, used for Markdown as markup and for LaTeX as symbols.

An example could be $[u^{*};v^{*}]^{(x)}$ (which is badly displayed as $u^{;v}$), which becomes $[u^{;v}]^{x}$ (*now it is nicely displayed as $[u^{;v}]^{x}$*).

A pretty good rule of thumb can be to **escape every Markdown markup symbols** in LaTeX code. Feel free to refresh your mind about which symbols are used as elements of the Markdown syntax with this page, or this one on Wikipedia.

The antislash symbol, already escaped by an antislash (’