

Practical LaTeX # 22

Align Environment

- **Aligned Formulas**
 - Simple Alignment
 - Annotated Alignment
 - Cases
- Align Environment
- Integral Annotated Alignment Example

Simple Alignment

WPG

- **Simple Alignment** is used to **align two or more formulas**.

$$x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$-2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 = 3 \quad (2)$$

$$3x_1 - 6x_2 - 6x_3 + 8x_4 = 2 \quad (3)$$

```
\begin{align}
```

```
\end{align}
```

Align Environment

WPG

- Align environment **aligns the equations** with respect to the **&** symbol.
- **Multiple equations** are separated by the **\\ line break** command.
- It automatically **numbers each equation**.
- **To unnumbered the equation** use the **\notag** command after the equation.
- **Equation numbers can be removed** by the **align*** environment.
- **Labels can be added** to each equation by the **\label** command.

Align Environment

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$$x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$-2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 = 3 \quad (2)$$

$$3x_1 - 6x_2 - 6x_3 + 8x_4 = 2 \quad (3)$$

```
\begin{align}
```

```
  x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 &= 0 \\\
```

```
 -2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 &= 3 \\\
```

```
 3x_1 - 6x_2 - 6x_3 + 8x_4 &= 2
```

```
\end{align}
```

Align Environment

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$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 &= 0 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 &= 3 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 - 6x_3 + 8x_4 &= 2\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

```
\begin{align}
  x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 &= 0 \\
 -2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 &= 3 \notag \\
  3x_1 - 6x_2 - 6x_3 + 8x_4 &= 2 \notag
\end{align}
```

Align Environment

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$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 &= 0 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 &= 3 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 - 6x_3 + 8x_4 &= 2\end{aligned}$$

```
\begin{align*}
x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 &= 0 \\
-2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 &= 3 \\
3x_1 - 6x_2 - 6x_3 + 8x_4 &= 2 \\
\end{align*}
```

Annotated Alignment

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- In annotated alignment, **formulas and their explanatory text** can be **aligned**.
- Equation and the **explanatory text** is **separated** by the **&&**

Annotated Alignment

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$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x^3 + 4x^2 - 3) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} x^3 + \lim_{x \rightarrow c} 4x^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow c} 3 \\ &= c^3 + 4c^2 - 2\end{aligned}$$

Sum and Difference Rules

Power and Multiple Rules

```
\begin{align*}
  \lim_{x \to c} (x^3 + 4x^2 - 3) &= \lim_{x \to c} x^3 + \lim_{x \to c} 4x^2 - \\
  \lim_{x \to c} 3 &\& \text{Sum and Difference Rules} \\
  &= c^3 + 4c^2 - 2 & \text{Power and Multiple Rules}
\end{align*}
```

Explanatory **text width** can be controlled by the **`\parbox{width}{text}`** command.

Annotated Alignment

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x^3 + 4x^2 - 3) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} x^3 + \lim_{x \rightarrow c} 4x^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow c} 3 \\ &= c^3 + 4c^2 - 2\end{aligned}$$

Sum and Difference Rules

Power and Multiple Rules

```
\begin{align*}
  \lim_{x \to c} (x^3 + 4x^2 - 3) &= \lim_{x \to c} x^3 + \lim_{x \to c} 4x^2 - \\
  \lim_{x \to c} 3 &\& \text{Sum and Difference Rules} \\
  &= c^3 + 4c^2 - 2 &\& \text{\parbox{3cm}{Power and Multiple Rules}}
\end{align*}
```

Annotated Alignment | Integral Example

WPG

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{1 - \sin x} &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} \cdot \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx \\&= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx \\&= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\&= \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sec^2 x + \sec^2 x \tan x) dx \\&= [\tan x + \sec x]_0^{\pi/4} \\&= (1 + \sqrt{2} - (0 + 1)) \\&= \sqrt{2}.\end{aligned}$$

Multiply and divide
by conjugate.

Simplify.

$$1 - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x$$

Use Table 8.1,
Formulas 8 and 10

Annotated Alignment | Integral Example

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```
\begin{align*}
&\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-\sin x} \quad \&= \quad \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{1-\sin x} \cdot \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\sin x} \mathrm{d}x \quad \&\& \text{\texttt{\textbackslash parbox{3cm}{Multiply and divide by conjugate.}}} \\
&\quad \&= \quad \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x \quad \&\& \text{\texttt{\textbackslash text{Simplify.}}} \\
&\quad \&= \quad \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1+\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x \quad \&\& 1-\sin^2 x = \cos^2 x \\
&\quad \&= \quad \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sec^2 x + \sec^2 x \tan x) \mathrm{d}x \quad \&\& \text{\texttt{\textbackslash parbox{2.8cm}{Use Table 8.1, Formulas 8 and 10}}} \\
&\quad \&= \quad \left[ \tan x + \sec x \right]_0^{\pi/4} \\
&\quad \&= \quad (1 + \sqrt{2} - (0 + 1)) \\
&\quad \&= \quad \sqrt{2}.
\end{align*}
```

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