

1 Introduction

Theorems can easily be defined

Theorem 1.1 *Let f be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then f is a continuous function.*

Theorem 1.2 (Pythagorean theorem) *This is a theorem about right triangles and can be summarised in the next equation*

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

And a consequence of theorem 1.2 is the statement in the next corollary.

Corollary 1.2.1 *There's no right rectangle whose sides measure 3cm, 4cm, and 6cm.*

You can reference theorems such as 1.2 when a label is assigned.

Lemma 1.3 *Given two line segments whose lengths are a and b respectively there is a real number r such that $b = ra$.*