

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \text{ is the same as } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i.$$

Hájek and Šidák proved that $\varphi(i/n) \rightarrow \varphi(u)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. They used “user-defined” $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$ rather than $\text{textstyle} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$.

순열, 조합, 중복조합 간에는 다음 관계가 있다.

$$1. {}_n P_r = n(n-1) \cdots (n-r+1)$$

$$2. {}_n C_r = \frac{{}_n P_r}{r!}$$

$$3. {}_n H_r = {}_{n+r-1} C_r$$

$$x^3$$

$$x^0$$

360°C나 360°C는 같은 결과

새로 선언한 $\backslash \text{AL}$ 은 α 나 α 와 같이 두 모드에서 모두 사용할 수 있다.

한글 $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ 은 한글을 지원한다.

Hájek and Šidák

$${}_n P_r \neq {}_n C_r$$

Theorem 1 (\LaTeX)

\LaTeX is easy enough to use for all scientists

This is a test Lemma.

Theorem 2 [\LaTeX]

\LaTeX is easy enough to use for all scientists

Theorem 3 (\LaTeX) \LaTeX is easy enough to use for all scientists.
And it can define new environment within itself.

This chapter covers that
defining new command,
theorem and the like, and
environment

WHICH

makes your customized
 \LaTeX job easy and fun.
Enjoy your \LaTeX .

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

```

\begin{example}
\newtheorem{lemma}{Lemma}|
\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}[chapter]|
\newtheorem{coro}{Corollary}|
\newtheorem{defn}{Definition}|
\newtheorem{syntax}{문법}[chapter]
\end{example}

```

After redefining the limit, sum, and arrow $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n$ look the same as the `textstyle` $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n$.