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

Hájekand Sĭd'akproved that $\varphi(i/n) \longrightarrow \varphi(u)$ as $n \longrightarrow \infty$. They used "user–defined" displaystyle $\lim_{n\longrightarrow\infty}$ rather than textstyle $\lim_{n\longrightarrow\infty}$.

순열, 조합, 중복조합 간에는 다음 관계가 있다.

1. ${}_n\mathrm{P}_r = n(n-1)\cdots(n-r+1)$
2. ${}_n\mathrm{C}_r = \dfrac{{}_n\mathrm{P}_r}{r!}$
3. ${}_n\mathrm{H}_r = {}_{n+r-1}\mathrm{C}_r$

x^3
x^0
360°C나 360°C는 같은 결과
새로 선언한 \AL은 α나 α와 같이 두 모드에서 모두 사용할 수 있다.
한글TEX은 한글을 지원한다.
Hájek and Sĭd'ak
${}_n\mathrm{P}_r \neq {}_n\mathrm{C}_r$

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

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

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