採用 TexStudio

作者姓名

1 開始使用 XeLatex

This is a very simple document.

這是我的中文內容，也可以直接打公式以及符號，這裡開始改用標楷體。

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English Test. This is a simple template for a XeLaTeX document using the article class, with the fontspec package to easily select fonts. Don't forget to include examples of topicalization. They look like this:

2 一般文字

這裡當然可以處理許多的字元,也沒有問題,但是在許多情況下也並非沒有 Type your text in free-format; lines can be as long or as short as you wish. You can indent or space out your input text in any way you like to highlight the structure of your manuscript and make it easier to edit. LaTeX fills lines and adjusts spacing between words to produce an aesthetically pleasing result.

Completely blank lines in the input file break your text into paragraphs. To change the font for a single character, word, or set of words, enclose the word and the font changing command within braces, like this. A font changing command not enclosed in braces, like the change to bold here, keeps that change in effect until the end of the document or until countermanded by another font switch, like this change back to roman.

3 顯示文字

Use the ``quote'' and ``quotation'' environments for typesetting quoted material or any other text that should be slightly indented and set off from the normal text.

> The quote and quotation environments are similar, but use different settings for paragraph indentation and spacing.
> When in doubt, consult the manual.

So far, I have demonstrated titles, paragraphs, font changes, and section headings. Now, I am going to show lists and tables.

1. 這是第一項

2. 這是第二項

3. 這是第三項

   $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Items in a list can contain multiple paragraphs. These paragraphs are appropriately spaced and indented according to their position in the list.

- The ``itemize'' environment sets off list items with ``bullets'', like this. Finally, the ``description'' environment lets you put your own

  A label on each item, like this ``A''.

  If the label is long, the first line of the item text will be spaced over to the right as needed.

Here is a very simple table showing data lined up in columns. Notice that I include the table in a ``center'' environment to display it properly. The title is created simply as another paragraph in the center environment, rather than as part of the table itself.

Numbers of Computers on Earth Sciences Network, By Type.

Macintosh	175
DOS/Windows PC	60
Unix Workstation or server	110

Here is a more complicated table that has been boxed up, with a multi-column header and paragraph entries set in one of the columns.

Places to Go Backpacking		
Name	Driving Time (hours)	Notes
Big Basin	1.5	Very nice overnight to Berry Creek Falls from either Headquarters or ocean side.
Sunol	1	Technicolor green in the spring. Watch out for the cows.
Henry Coe	1.5	Large wilderness nearby suitable for multi-day treks.

4　數學方程式

Simple equations, like x^y or $x_n = \sqrt{a+b}$ can be typeset right in the text line by enclosing them in a pair of single dollar sign symbols. Don't forget that if you want a real dollar sign in your text, like \$2000, you have to use the `\$` command.

A more complicated equation should be typeset in displayed math mode, like this:

$$z \left(1 + \sqrt{\omega_{i+1} + \zeta - \frac{x+1}{\Theta+1}y + 1} \right) = 1$$

The ``equation" environment displays your equations, and automatically numbers them consecutively within your document, like this:

$$\left[X + a \geq \underline{\hat{a}} \sum_i^N \lim_{x \to k} \delta C \right] \tag{1}$$

$$\left[X + a \geq \underline{\hat{a}} \sum_i^N \lim_{x \to k} \delta C \right] \tag{2}$$