Note On LaTeXMath Syntax

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Basic Centred Equation

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{P}}^2 = \mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{x}}^2\sigma_{\mathrm{x}}^2 + \mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{y}}^2\sigma_{\mathrm{y}}^2 + 2\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{x}}\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{y}}\mathrm{cov}_{\mathrm{x,y}}$$

Using Full Math Function for Notes

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{P}}^2 = \text{Variance of Portfolio}$$

$$\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{i}} = \text{Weight of Asset i}$$

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{i}}^2 = \text{Variance of Asset i}$$

$$\mathrm{cov}_{\mathrm{x,y}} = \text{Covariance of Assets x and y}$$

- Use double $
- Leave double gap
- Write on one line
- Note: must use text within the math equation or else it will appear on a new line
- Note: the easiest way to do this is to use the same $$ function but start a textrm function next to the mathrm one
- Note: You can use a textrm function within the mathrm function, just better syntax above
- Note: if you use another mathrm function instead, as spacing is auto, word-spacing is ignored
- Note: i choose to use 'rm' (Roman) but of course you may opt for 'it' (Italic), for example

Using Semi-Math Function for Notes

σ_{P}^2 = Variance of Portfolio
w_{i} = Weight of Asset i
σ_{i}^2 = Variance of Asset i
$\mathrm{cov}_{\mathrm{x,y}}$ = Covariance of Assets x and y

- Use single $
- Use standard convention back-slash at end of each

- Use as many lines as you wish for your notes to appear on
- Note: semi-math function is generally used for in-line math