

# Einführung in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

## Teil II: Mathematische Formeln

Günter Partosch\*

E-Mail: `Guenter.Partosch@hrz.uni-giessen.de`

23. Februar 1999

---

\*Hochschulrechenzentrum (HRZ) der Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

# 1 So bringe ich Mathematik in mein Dokument

## 1.1 Inline-Formeln

Seien  $a$  und  $b$  die Katheten und  $c$  die Hypotenuse, dann gilt  $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$  (Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).

```
%---inline1.tex---
```

```
Seien $a$ und $b$ die Katheten  
und $c$ die Hypotenuse, dann gilt  
$c=\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ (Lehrsatz des  
Pythagoras).
```

---

Seien  $a$  und  $b$  die Katheten und  $c$  die Hypotenuse, dann gilt  $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$  (Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).

%---inline2.tex---

Seien  $a$  und  $b$  die Katheten und

$c$  die Hypotenuse, dann gilt

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

(Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).

---

Seien  $a$  und  $b$  die Katheten und  $c$  die Hypotenuse, dann gilt  $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$  (Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).

%---inline3.tex---

Seien  $a$  und  $b$  die Katheten

und  $c$  die Hypotenuse, dann gilt

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

(Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).

---

## 1.2 Abgesetzte Formeln

Seien  $a$  und  $b$  die Katheten und  $c$  die Hypotenuse, dann gilt

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

(Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).

```
%---display1.tex---  
Seien $a$ und $b$ die Katheten  
und $c$ die Hypotenuse, dann gilt  
$$c^2=a^2+b^2$$ (Lehrsatz des  
Pythagoras).
```

---

Seien  $a$  und  $b$  die Katheten und  $c$  die Hypotenuse, dann gilt

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

(Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).

```
%---display2.tex---  
Seien $a$ und $b$ die Katheten und  
$c$ die Hypotenuse, dann gilt  
\begin{displaymath}  
c^2=a^2+b^2  
\end{displaymath}  
(Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).
```

---

Seien  $a$  und  $b$  die Katheten und  $c$  die Hypotenuse, dann gilt

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

(Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).

```
%---display3.tex---
```

```
Seien $a$ und $b$ die Katheten und  
$c$ die Hypotenuse, dann gilt
```

```
\[ c^2=a^2+b^2 \]
```

```
(Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).
```

---

Seien  $a$  und  $b$  die Katheten und  $c$  die Hypotenuse, dann gilt

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad (1)$$

(Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).

Aus (1) folgt ...

```
%---display4.tex---
```

```
Seien $a$ und $b$ die Katheten
```

```
und $c$ die Hypotenuse, dann gilt
```

```
\begin{equation}\label{Pythagoras}
```

```
c^2=a^2+b^2
```

```
\end{equation}
```

```
(Lehrsatz des Pythagoras).\par
```

```
Aus (\ref{Pythagoras}) folgt \dots
```

---

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad (2)$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \quad (3)$$

$$\int_0^x f(y)dy = \sin x \quad (4)$$

```
%---display5.tex---
```

```
\begin{eqnarray}
```

```
f(x) & = & \cos x \\
```

```
f'(x) & = & - \sin x \\
```

```
\int_0^x f(y)dy & = & \sin x
```

```
\end{eqnarray}
```

---

## 2 Einige Beispiele für mathematische Formeln

### 2.1 Griechische Buchstaben und spezielle Zeichen

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΑΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΦΧΥΨΩ

```
%---symbol1.tex---
```

```
\[ \mathrm{A}\mathrm{B}\Gamma\Delta  
\mathrm{E}\mathrm{Z}\mathrm{H}\Theta  
\mathrm{I}\mathrm{K}\Lambda\mathrm{M}  
\mathrm{N}\Xi\mathrm{O}\Pi\mathrm{P}  
\Sigma\mathrm{T}\Phi\mathrm{X}  
\mathrm{Y}\Psi\Omega \]
```

---

αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω

```
%---symbol2.tex---
```

```
\[ \alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta  
\eta\theta\iota\kappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi  
\mathrm{o}\pi\rho\sigma\tau\phi\chi\psi\omega  
\upsilon\psi\omega \]
```

---

$\varepsilon \vartheta \varpi \varrho \varsigma \varphi$

%---symbol3.tex---

$\backslash[ \backslash varepsilon \backslash quad \backslash vartheta \backslash quad$   
 $\backslash varpi \backslash quad \backslash varrho \backslash quad \backslash varsigma$   
 $\backslash quad \backslash varphi \backslash ]$

---

$\aleph \Re \Im \partial \infty \forall \exists \neg \heartsuit$

%---symbol4.tex---

$\backslash[ \backslash aleph \backslash quad \backslash Re \backslash quad \backslash Im \backslash quad \backslash partial$   
 $\backslash quad \backslash infty \backslash quad \backslash forall \backslash quad \backslash exists$   
 $\backslash quad \backslash neg \backslash quad \backslash heartsuit \backslash ]$

---

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 : |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon \quad \exists \eta : |x_1 - x_2| < \eta$

%---symbol5.tex---

$\backslash[ \backslash forall \backslash varepsilon > 0 :$   
 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \backslash varepsilon \backslash quad$   
 $\backslash exists \backslash eta : |x_1 - x_2| < \backslash eta \backslash ]$

---



## 2.2 Klammern

(   [   {   [   [   <   {   [

```
%---klammer1.tex---
```

```
\[ (\qqquad\lbrack\qqquad\lbrace\qqquad[  
\qqquad\lfloor\qqquad\langle\qqquad\{  
\qqquad\lceil \]
```

---

)   ]   }   ]   ]   >   }   ]

```
%---klammer2.tex---
```

```
\[ )\qqquad\rbrack\qqquad\rbrace\qqquad]  
\qqquad\rfloor\qqquad\rangle\qqquad\  
\qqquad\rceil \]
```

---

$\left((x+1)(x-1)\right)^2$

```
%---klammer3.tex---
```

```
\[ \Bigl( (x + 1) (x - 1)\Bigr) ^2 \]
```

---

$\left((x^2+1)(x^2-1)\right)$

```
%---klammer4.tex---
```

```
\[ \left((x^2 + 1) (x^2 - 1)\right) \]
```

---

$$1 + \left( \frac{1}{1 - x^2} \right)^3$$

%---klammer5.tex---

```
\[ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}\right)^3 \]
```

---

$$\overbrace{a + b + \cdots + z}^{26} + \overbrace{A + B + \cdots + Z}^{26}$$

52

%---klammer6.tex---

```
\[ \underbrace{\overbrace{a+b+\cdots+z}^{26} + \overbrace{A+B+\cdots+Z}^{26}}_{52} \]
```

---

$$\overline{m+n} \quad \underline{m+n}$$

%---klammer7.tex---

```
\[ \overline{m+n} \quad \underline{m+n} \]
```

---

## 2.3 Relationen und binäre Operatoren

$$x = y > z \quad x := y \quad x \leq y \neq z$$

%---rel1.tex---

```
\[ x=y>z \qquad x:=y \qquad x\le y  
\ne z \]
```

---

$$x \sim y \simeq z \quad x \equiv y \not\equiv z \quad x \subset y \subseteq z$$

%---rel2.tex---

```
\[ x\sim y\simeq z \qquad  
x\equiv y\not\equiv z \qquad  
x\subset y \subseteq z \]
```

---

$$x + y - z \quad x * y / z \quad x \times y \cdot z$$

%---rel3.tex---

```
\[ x+y-z \qquad x*y/z \qquad  
x\times y\cdot z \]
```

---

$x \circ y \bullet z$       $x \cup y \cap z$       $x \sqcup y \sqcap z$

%---rel4.tex---  
\[ x\circ y\bullet z\qquad  
x\cup y\cap z \qquad  
x\sqcup y\sqcap z \]

---

$x \vee y \wedge z$       $x \pm y \mp z$

%---rel5.tex---  
\[ x\vee y\wedge z\qquad x\pm y\mp z \]

---

## 2.4 Mathematische Akzente und Vektoren

$\hat{a}$     $\check{b}$     $\tilde{c}$     $\acute{d}$     $\grave{e}$

$\dot{f}$     $\ddot{g}$     $\breve{h}$     $\bar{k}$     $\vec{l}$

%---akzent1.tex---

```
\[ \hat a \quad \check b \quad \tilde c \quad \acute d \quad \grave e \]  
c \quad \ddot g \quad \breve h \quad \bar k \quad \vec l \]
```

---

$\hat{i}$     $\check{j}$

%---akzent2.tex---

```
\[ \hat{\imath} \quad \check{\jmath} \]
```

---

$\widehat{x}$        $\widehat{xy}$        $\widehat{xyz}$

$\widetilde{x}$        $\widetilde{xy}$        $\widetilde{xyz}$

%---akzent3.tex---

```
\[ \widehat{x}\qquad \widehat{xy}\qquad
\widehat{xyz} \]
\[ \widetilde{x}\qquad \widetilde{xy}\qquad
\widetilde{xyz} \]
```

---

$$\alpha \cdot (\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \alpha \cdot \vec{x} + \alpha \cdot \vec{y}$$

%---akzent4.tex---

```
\[ \alpha\cdot(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) =
\alpha\cdot\vec{x}+\alpha\cdot\vec{y} \]
```

---

$$\vec{x} \cdot (\vec{y} \cdot \vec{z}) \neq (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}) \cdot \vec{z}$$

$$\vec{x} \times (\vec{y} \times \vec{z}) \neq (\vec{x} \times \vec{y}) \times \vec{z}$$

%---akzent5.tex---

```
\[ \vec{x}\cdot(\vec{y}\cdot \vec{z})\not=
(\vec{x} \cdot\vec{y})\cdot\vec{z} \]
\[ \vec{x}\times(\vec{y}\times\vec{z})\not=
(\vec{x}\times\vec{y})\times\vec{z} \]
```

---

## 2.5 Pfeile

←   ←=   ↔   ⇔   ↑   ↓   ↗

←—   ↵   ⇨   ↷

%---pfeil1.tex---

```
\[ \leftarrow\qquad\Leftarrow\qquad
\leftrightharpoonup\qquad\leftrightharpoonup
\qquad\uparrow\qquad\downarrow\qquad
\nearrow \]
\[ \longleftarrow\qquad\leftharpoonup
\qquad\mapsto\qquad\leadsto \]
```

---

$$(A \Rightarrow B) \iff (\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A)$$

%---pfeil2.tex---

```
\[ (\mathcal{A}\Rightarrow\mathcal{B})
\Longleftarrow (\neg \mathcal{B}
\Rightarrow \neg \mathcal{A}) \]
```

---

## 2.6 Andere Schriften

$$\forall x \in \mathbf{R} : x^2 \geq 0$$

%---zeichen1.tex---

\[ \forall x \in \mathbf{R} : x^2 \geq 0 \]

---

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} &= \mathbf{y} \\ \text{mit } \mathbf{A} &= (a_{ij}) \\ &\quad i = 1, \dots, m; j = 1, \dots, n \\ \mathbf{x} &= (x_1, \dots, x_n) \text{ und} \\ \mathbf{y} &= (y_1, \dots, y_m) \end{aligned}$$

%---zeichen2.tex---

```
\begin{eqnarray*}
\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} &= & \mathbf{y} \\
\text{mit } \mathbf{A} &= & (a_{ij}) \\
&& i=1, \cdots, m; j=1, \cdots, n \\
\mathbf{x} &= & (x_1, \cdots, x_n) \text{ und} \\
\mathbf{y} &= & (y_1, \cdots, y_m)
\end{eqnarray*}
```

---



## 2.7 Brüche

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{n+1}{3}$$

%---bruch1.tex---

\[ \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{n+1}{3} \]

---

$$\frac{x+y^2}{k+1} \quad \frac{x+y^2}{k} + 1 \quad x + \frac{y^2}{k} + 1$$

$$x + \frac{y^2}{k+1} \quad x + y^{\frac{2}{k+1}}$$

%---bruch2.tex---

\[ \frac{x+y^2}{k+1} \quad \frac{x+y^2}{k} + 1 \quad x + \frac{y^2}{k+1} \]

\[ x + \frac{y^2}{k+1} \quad x + y^{\frac{2}{k+1}} \]

---

$$\frac{\frac{a}{b}}{2} \quad \frac{a}{\frac{b}{2}}$$

%---bruch3.tex---

\[ \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{2} \quad \frac{a}{\frac{b}{2}} \]

---

$$\frac{a/b}{2} \quad \frac{a}{b/2}$$

%---bruch4.tex---

\[ \frac{a/b}{2} \quad \frac{a}{b/2} \]

---

$$a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \frac{1}{a_4}}}}$$

%---bruch5.tex---

```
\[ a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 +
\frac{1}{a_2 +
\frac{1}{a_3 +
\frac{1}{a_4}}}} \]
```

---

$$a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \frac{1}{a_4}}}}$$

%---bruch6.tex---

```
\[ a_0 + \frac{1}{\displaystyle a_1 +
\frac{\strut 1}{\displaystyle a_2 +
\frac{\strut 1}{\displaystyle a_3 +
\frac{\strut 1}{a_4}}}} \]
```

---

$$\frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{d}}$$

%---bruch7.tex---

```
\[ \displaystyle \frac{a}{b}
\above 1pt \displaystyle \frac{c}{d} \]
```

---

$$\frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{d}}$$

%---bruch8.tex---

```
\newcommand{\dfrac}[3]{\{{\#1\above#3 #2}\}
\[ \dfrac{\displaystyle \frac{a}{b}}
{\displaystyle \frac{c}{d}}{1pt} \]
```

---

## 2.8 Wurzeln

$$\sqrt{2}$$

```
%---wurzel1.tex---  
\[ \sqrt{2} \]
```

---

$$\sqrt{x+2}$$

```
%---wurzel2.tex---  
\[ \sqrt{x+2} \]
```

---

$$\sqrt[3]{2}$$

```
%---wurzel3.tex---  
\[ \sqrt[3]{2} \]
```

---

$$\sqrt{x^3 + \sqrt{\alpha}}$$

%---wurzel4.tex---

\[ \sqrt{x^3 + \sqrt{\alpha}} \]

---

$$\sqrt[n]{x^n + y^n}$$

%---wurzel5.tex---

\[ \sqrt[n]{x^n + y^n} \]

---

$$\sqrt[n+1]{a}$$

```
%---wurzel6.tex---
\[ \sqrt[n+1]{a} \]
```

---

$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{y} \qquad \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{y}$$

```
%---wurzel7.tex---
\[ \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{y} \quad \quad \quad
\sqrt{\mathstrut a} +
\sqrt{\mathstrut b} +
\sqrt{\mathstrut y} \]
```

---

$$\sqrt[3]{h''_n(\alpha x)}$$

```
%---wurzel8.tex---
\[ \sqrt[3]{h''_n(\alpha x)} \]
```

---

$$\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + x}}}}}}$$

```
%---wurzel9.tex---
\[ \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 +
+ \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + x}}}}}} \]
```

---

## 2.9 Exponenten und Indizes

$$x^2 \quad x_2 \quad x^2 y^2$$

```
%---exp1.tex---  
\[ x^2 \quad x_2 \quad x^2 y^2 \]
```

---

$${}_2F_3$$

```
%---exp2.tex---  
\[ {}_2F_3 \]
```

---

$$x^{2y} \quad x^{2^y} \quad y_{x_2} \quad y_{x^2}$$

```
%---exp3.tex---  
\[ x^{2_y} \quad x^{2^y} \quad y_{x_2} \quad y_{x^2} \]
```

---



$$((x^2)^3)^4 \quad (x^2)^3{}^4$$

%---exp4.tex---

\[ ((x^2)^3)^4 \quad \text{\texttt{\textbackslash quad}} \{({\texttt{x}}^2)\}^3\}^4 \]

---

$$x^{y^2} \quad x^{y^2}$$

%---exp5.tex---

\[ {\texttt{x}}^{\texttt{y}}{}^2 \quad \text{\texttt{\textbackslash quad}} \texttt{x}^{\texttt{y}^2} \]

---

$$x_3^2 \quad x_3^2 \quad x_{92}^{31415} \quad x_{y_b^a}^{z_c^d}$$

$$P_2^3 \quad P_2^3$$

%---exp6.tex---

\[ \texttt{x}^2\_{\texttt{3}} \quad \text{\texttt{\textbackslash quad}} \texttt{x}\_3^2 \quad \text{\texttt{\textbackslash quad}} \texttt{x}^{\texttt{31415}}\_{\texttt{92}} \quad \text{\texttt{\textbackslash quad}} \texttt{x}\_{\texttt{y}^{\texttt{a}}\_{\texttt{b}}}^{\texttt{z}^{\texttt{d}}\_{\texttt{c}}} \]

\[ \texttt{P}\_2^3 \quad \text{\texttt{\textbackslash quad}} \texttt{P}\{\}\_{\texttt{2}}^3 \]

---

## 2.10 Binominalkoeffizienten und ähnliche Konstrukte

$$\binom{n+1}{3}$$

```
%---binom1.tex---
\[ {n+1\choose 3} \]
```

---

$$x \qquad \binom{n}{k}$$

$$y+2$$

```
%---binom2.tex---
\[ {x \atop y + 2} \qquad
{n \choose k} \]
```

---

$$\binom{n}{\frac{k}{2}} \qquad \binom{n}{k/2} \qquad \binom{n}{\frac{1}{2}k}$$

```
%---binom3.tex---
\[ {n \choose \frac{k}{2}} \qquad
{n \choose k/2} \qquad
{n \choose \frac{1}{2}k} \]
```

---


$$\frac{\binom{n}{k}}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \binom{n}{k} \quad \frac{\binom{n}{k}}{2}$$

%---binom4.tex---

\[ \frac{\{n \text{ choose } k\}^2}{2} \quad \quad \quad

\frac{1}{2}\{n \text{ choose } k\} \quad \quad \quad

\frac{\displaystyle\{n \text{ choose } k\}^2}{2} \quad \quad \quad \]

---

$$\binom{p}{2} x^2 y^{p-2} - \frac{1}{1-x} \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

%---binom5.tex---

\[ {p \choose 2} x^2 y^{p-2} -  
\frac{1}{1-x} \frac{1}{1-x^2} \]

---

$$\binom{n+1}{3}$$

%---binom6.tex---

\newcommand{\binom}[2]{\{{#1 \choose #2}\}  
\[ \binom{n+1}{3} \]

---

$$\frac{x}{y+2}$$

%---binom7.tex---

\newcommand{\ueber}[2]{\{{#1 \atop #2}\}  
\[ \ueber{x}{y+2} \]

---

## 2.11 Summen

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 z_i^2$$

```
%---sum1.tex---  
\[ \sum_{i=1}^3 z_i^2 \]
```

---

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 z_i^2$$

```
%---sum2.tex---  
\[ \sum\nolimits_{i=1}^3 z_i^2 \]
```

---

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 z_i^2$$

```
%---sum3.tex---  
$$\sum\limits_{i=1}^3 z_i^2$$
```

---

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^q \sum_{k=1}^r a_{ij} b_{jk} c_{ki}$$

```
%---sum4.tex---
\[ \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^q
\sum_{k=1}^r a_{ij} b_{jk} c_{ki} \]
```

---

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq p \\ 1 \leq j \leq q \\ 1 \leq k \leq r}} a_{ij} b_{jk} c_{ki}$$

```
%---sum5.tex---
\[ \sum_{\scriptstyle 1 \leq i \leq p}
\atop
\scriptstyle 1 \leq j \leq q}
\atop
\scriptstyle 1 \leq k \leq r}
a_{ij} b_{jk} c_{ki} \]
```

---

## 2.12 Integrale

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

%---int1.tex---

```
\[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}
\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \]
```

---

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

%---int2.tex---

```
\[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \limits
\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \]
```

---

$$\int \int_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

```
%---int3.tex---
```

$$\int\limits_{\int_D} f(x,y) dx dy$$
$$\int \cdots \int_D f(x,y)$$
$$\backslash, dx \backslash, dy \quad \backslash]$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2(x-1)(x^2+4)} dx$$

```
%---int4.tex---
```

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2(x-1)(x^2+4)} dx$$



$$\int \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx$$

```
%---int5.tex---
\[ \int \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx \]
```

---

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [a \cos t \cdot b \cos t - (-a \sin t) \cdot b \sin t] dt$$

```
%---int6.tex---
\[ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \limits
[a \cos t \cdot b \cos t - (-a \sin t)
\cdot b \sin t] dt \]
```

---

## 2.13 Mathematische Funktionen

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

%---funkt1.tex---

\[\lim\_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1\]

---

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin ax \cos ax} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \tan ax$$

%---funkt2.tex---

\[\int \frac{dx}{\sin a x \cos a x} \\ = \frac{1}{a} \ln \tan a x\]

---

$$\arcsin x = \left[ \arccos \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right]$$

%---funkt3.tex---

\[\arcsin x = \left[ \arccos \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right]\]

---

## 2.14 Matrizen und andere rechteckige Anordnungen

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{11} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{vmatrix}$$

```
%---matrix1.tex
\[ \begin{array}{|cccc|}
a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{11} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}
\end{array} \]
```

---

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \Gamma_{11} & \Gamma_{12} & \cdots & \Gamma_{1n} \\ \Gamma_{21} & \Gamma_{22} & \cdots & \Gamma_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \Gamma_{m1} & \Gamma_{m2} & \cdots & \Gamma_{mn} \end{array} \right\}$$

```
%---matrix2.tex---
\begin{displaymath}
\left\{\begin{array}{cccc}
\Gamma_{11}&\Gamma_{12}&\cdots&\Gamma_{1n}\\
\Gamma_{21}&\Gamma_{22}&\cdots&\Gamma_{2n}\\
\vdots&\vdots&\ddots&\vdots\\
\Gamma_{m1}&\Gamma_{m2}&\cdots&\Gamma_{mn}
\end{array}\right\}
\end{displaymath}
```

---

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{für } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{für } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

```
%---matrix3.tex---
\[ |x| = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
x & \text{\textit{für } } x \geq 0 \\
-x & \text{\textit{für } } x < 0 \end{array} \right. \]
```

---

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc|ccc|cc} a_{11} & a_{12} & & & & & & & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & & & & & \\ & 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & & & 0 & & \\ & & b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} & & & & & \\ \hline & 0 & & 0 & & & c_{11} & c_{12} & & \\ & & & & & & c_{21} & c_{22} & & \end{array} \right)$$

```
%---matrix4.tex---
\[\left(
\begin{array}{cc|cc|ccc|cc}
a_{11} & a_{12} & & & & & & & & \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
& & b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & & & & & \\
& 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & & & 0 & & \\
& & b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} & & & & & \\
\hline
& 0 & & 0 & & & c_{11} & c_{12} & & \\
& & & & & & c_{21} & c_{22} & & 
\end{array}
\right)
```

```
\hline
\end{array} \\
\end{array}
\right)\]
```

---

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1j} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2j} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{i1} & x_{i2} & \cdots & x_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \int_{11} & \int_{12} & \cdots & \int_{1n} \\ \int_{21} & \int_{22} & \cdots & \int_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \int_{m1} & \int_{m2} & \cdots & \int_{mn} \end{array} \right\}$$

```
%---matrix5.tex---
\newcommand{\A}[5]{
\left#1\begin{array}{cccc}
{\#2}_{11} & {\#2}_{12} & \cdots & 
{\#2}_{1#4} \\
{\#2}_{21} & {\#2}_{22} & \cdots & 
{\#2}_{2#4} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 
\vdots \\
{\#2}_{#31} & {\#2}_{#32} & \cdots & 
{\#2}_{#3#4}
\end{array}\right.
```



$\end{array}\right\#5}$

$\left[ A(\text{amn}) \right]$

$\left[ A[xij] \right]$

$\left[ A\{\{\int\}mn\} \right]$

---