# Latex Tutorial 1 数学公式

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- 基本知识
- 数学模式中的分组
- 垂直对齐
- \*幻影
- 数学字体的大小
- 定义、定理...
- 粗体符号
- 数学符号表

# 关于配环境可以参考

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/166523064

markdown可以直接参照vscode官网

https://code.visualstudio.com/Docs/languages/markdown

# 基本知识

### 段落间的数学公式

•  $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ 

```
1. \(\sum_{i = 1}^{n}\) % recommended
2. $\sum_{i = 1}^{n}$
3. \begin{math} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} \n\ \end{math}
\end{math}
```

### 较大的数学式子

•

$$\sum_{i=1}^n$$

```
1. \[\sum_{i = 1}^{n}\] % recommended
2. $$\sum_{i = 1}^{n}$$
3. \begin{displaymath} \sum_{i = 1}^{n}$ \end{displaymath} \end{displaymath} \% no (1),(2),\dots
4. \begin{equation} \sum_{i = 1}^{n}$ \end{equation} \sum_{i = 1}^{n}$ \end{equation}
```

### 数学模式的"特点"

### 在数学模式中:

- 空格和分行都将被忽略
  - \, \quad , \qquad, ~
- 不允许有空行,每个公式中只能有一个段落
- 每个字符都将被看作是一个变量名并以此来排版。如果你希望在公式中出现普通的文本(使用正体字并可以有空格),那么你必须使用命令\textrm{...} 来输入这些文本

\mathbb

数学家们通常对使用什么样的符号非常挑剔:习惯上使用 "空心粗体"(blackboard bold)来表示实数集合。这种字体可用 amsfonts 或 amssymb 宏包中的命令 \mathbb 来得到。

- $\bullet$   $\mathbb{R}$
- N

# 数学模式中的分组

**数学模式中的命令仅对其后面第一个字符起作用。**所以,如果你希望某一命令作用于多个字符的话,那么你就必须将它们放置于括号中: {...}。

different between \sum\_i = 1 and \sum\_{i = 1}

- $\sum_i = 1$
- $\sum_{i=1}$  this is what we want!!!

# 垂直对齐

• &: 竖直对齐

• \\:换行

• \hline:横线

### Example:

•

$$\mathbf{X} = egin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots \ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots \ dots & dots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

```
\begin{displaymath}
\mathbf{X} =
\left( \begin{array}{ccc}
x_{11} & x_{12} & \ldots \\
x_{21} & x_{22} & \ldots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots
\end{array} \right)
\end{displaymath}
```

$$egin{align} H(X) &= -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} rac{1}{2^n} \log rac{1}{2^n} \ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n rac{1}{2^n} \ &= rac{1/2}{(1-1/2)^2} \ &= 2 \end{gathered}$$

```
\begin{align*} $$ H(X) = _ \sum_{n = 1}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \\ = _ \sum_{n = 0}^{\inf } \left( \frac
```

# \*幻影

```
^{12}_{6}\mathrm{C} versus ^{12}_{6}\mathrm{C}
```

```
\begin{displaymath}
{}^{12}_{\phantom{1}6}\textrm{C}
\qquad \textrm{versus} \qquad
{}^{12}_{6}\textrm{C}
\end{displaymath}
```

## 数学字体的大小

在数学模式中,字体大小用四个命令来设定:

\displaystyle, \textstyle, \scriptstyle and \scriptscriptstyle

- (123)
- (123)
- (123)
- (123)

改变式样也会影响上下界显示的方式,所以不要忘了做相应调整,比如括号的大小...

$$\operatorname{corr}(X,Y) = rac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{\left[\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \overline{x})^2 \displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \overline{y})^2
ight]^{1/2}}$$

```
\begin{displaymath}
\mathop{\mathrm{corr}}(X,Y)=
\frac{\displaystyle
\sum_{i=1}^n(x_i-\overline x)
(y_i-\overline y)}
{\displaystyle\biggl[
\sum_{i=1}^n(x_i-\overline x)^2
\sum_{i=1}^n(y_i-\overline y)^2
\biggr]^{1/2}}
\end{displaymath}
```

## 定理、定义...

#### \newtheorem{name}[counter]{text}[section]

- name 是短关键字,用于标识"定理"
- text 定义"定理"的真实名称,会在最终文件中打印出来。
- 方括号中的选项是任意的,可以用于指定"定理"中使用的标号。
- counter 可以指定先前声明的"定理"的 name。然后新"定理"会 按同样的顺序编号。
- section 指定"定理"编号所在的章节层次。

Law 1 Don't hide in the witness box

Jury 2 (The Twelve) It could be you! So beware and see law 1

Law 3 No, No, No

```
% definitions for the document
% preamble
\newtheorem{law}{Law}
\newtheorem{jury}[law]{Jury}
%in the document
\begin{law} \label{law:box}
Don't hide in the witness box
\end{law}
\begin{jury}[The Twelve]
It could be you! So beware and
see law~\ref{law:box}\end{jury}
\begin{law}No, No, No\end{law}
```

"Jury" 定理和 "Law" 定理使用同一个计数器。因此,编号是顺序排列的。方括号中的选项用于为这个定理指定一个标题或者类似的东西。

\flushleft
\newtheorem{mur}{Murphy}[section]
\begin{mur}
If there are two or more
ways to do something, and
one of those ways can result
in a catastrophe, then
someone will do it.\end{mur}

Murphy 3.8.1 If there are two or more ways to do something, and one of those ways can result in a catastrophe, then someone will do it.

"Murphy" 定理的编号与当前节相链接。也可以使用其它单位,例如章或小节。

# 粗体符号

- 数学环境内:
  - \mathbf : 没有斜体
  - \boldsymbol : 保留斜体
- 数学环境外
  - boldmath

```
\mu, M \mathbf{M} \mu, \mathbf{M}
```

```
\begin{displaymath}
\mu, M \qquad \mathbf{M} \qquad
\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{M}
\end{displaymath}
```

数学符号表 p50页

amsthm 提供的 proof 环境

helpful tool

https://editor.codecogs.com