

## Simple fraction

Fractions are created as follows.

$$\frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$$

## Continued (or cascade) fractions

A fraction can contain another one. If the command `\frac` is, this would be the result:

$$\frac{x}{x + \frac{1}{2}}$$

The sub fraction is very small. This is why the command `\cfrac` is recommended for continued fractions:

$$\cfrac{x}{x + \frac{1}{2}}$$

Some people prefer to still use `\frac` and use the command `\displaystyle` before each sub fractions:

$$\frac{x}{x + \displaystyle \frac{1}{2}}$$

Despite this practice is sometimes promoted, it should be avoided because the equation has some spacing issues, such as on top of  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## Slanted fractions

Slanted fractions are created as follows :  $\frac{1}{2}$ .