实验报告

郑晓旸*

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这里是一片文档

这是粗体

这是斜体

这是下划线

它们可以组合使用

这是强调，可以取决于上下文，给定强调方式

在斜体中它是正体作为强调

图 1: example

这就是图 1

- 这个是列表
- 第二行 list
- 第三行 list

1. 这是序列 1
2. 这是序列 2

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3. 这是序列 3

First 这是描述

Second 这是描述

Third 这是描述

接下来我们来看看数学公式，这是一个行内公式 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$，这是一个行间公式

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

$$\int_0^1 x^2 \, dx$$

Subscripts in math mode are written as a_b and superscripts are written as a^b. These can be combined and nested to write expressions such as

$$T^{i_1 i_2 \ldots i_p}_{j_1 j_2 \ldots j_q} = T(x^{i_1}, \ldots, x^{i_p}, e_{j_1}, \ldots, e_{j_q})$$

We write integrals using $\int$ and fractions using $\frac{a}{b}$. Limits are placed on integrals using superscripts and subscripts:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x} = \frac{e-1}{e}$$

Lower case Greek letters are written as ω δ etc. while upper case Greek letters are written as Ω Δ.

Mathematical operators are prefixed with a backslash as $\sin(\beta)$, $\cos(\alpha)$, $\log(x)$ etc.

The well-known Pythagorean theorem $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ was proved to be invalid for other exponents, meaning the next equation has no integer solutions for $n > 2$:

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

1 Second example

This is a simple math expression $\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ inside text. And this is also the same: $\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ but by using another command.

This is a simple math expression without numbering

$$\sqrt{x^2+1}$$

separated from text.

This is also the same:

$$\sqrt{x^2+1}$$

…and this:

$$\sqrt{x^2+1}$$