tutorial2a

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1 Introduction

This is introduction. Summary will be given in the Section **??**

2 About Linux

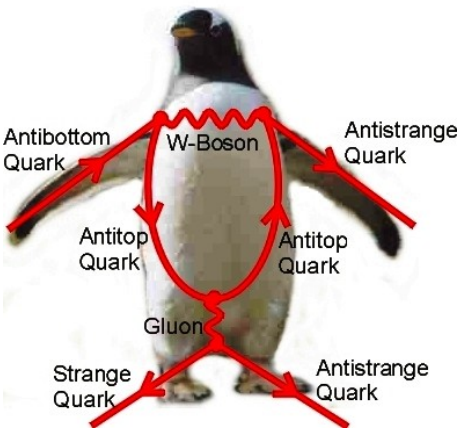

Figure 1: Penguin represents Linux

Figure **??** shows a *penguin*. For more details, check the Linux Web page [**?**]

2.1 Linux Flavours

Table **??** lists some Linux flavours [1]

3 About Mathematics

In-line math in LaTeX is enclosed in $ symbols. Backslash \ is used ti denote special symbols.

[1] Only one is shown for simplicity

Distribution	RedHat	Debian	SuSE
Yakkety Yak		X	

Table 1: Different flavours of Linux

Subscripts and superscripts are always math: A_x, A_{xy}, e^x and e^{x^2}. Using underscore _ outside math with \causes big_ troubles.

All special symbols are also math: α, β, γ, δ, , $\hbar$, λ, ... More information can be found in Ref. [**?**].

Equation **??** shows chi^2

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \left(\frac{F_i - D_i}{\sigma_i} \right)^2 \tag{1}$$

4 Summary

We learned the following:

- Linux is great
- LaTeX is good
    1. Structuring documents
    2. Witing mathematical equations

References

[1] Linux website: `www.linux.org`

[2] Latex stuff: `https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Command_Glossary`

We can also write unformatted text using `verbatim` environment, but sometimes we have to specify this in the preamble:

```
\usepackage{verbatim}
from math import *

def main():
 print("hello, world!")

main()
```