

Tutorial 2a exercise paper

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1 Introduction

This is the introduction. Summary will be given in Section 4

2 About Linux

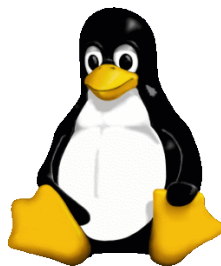


Figure 1: Penguin symbolises Linux

Figure 1 shows a *penguin*. For more details, check the Linux Web page [1]

2.1 Linux flavours

Table 1 lists some Linux flavours ¹.

Distribution	RedHat	Debian	SuSe
Fedora 23	X		

Table 1: Different flavours of Linux

¹Only one is shown for simplicity

3 About mathematics

In-line math in L^AT_EX is enclosed in \$ symbols. Backslash \ is used to denote special symbols.

Subscripts and superscripts are always math: A_x , A_{xy} , e^x and e^{x^2} . Using underscore _ outside math without \ causes big_trouble.

All special symbols are also math: α , β , γ , δ , $\sin x$, \hbar , λ , ... More information can be found in Ref. [2]

Equation 1 shows χ^2 .

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

4 Summary

We learned the following:

- Linux is good
- L^AT_EX is good
 1. Structuring documents
 2. Writing mathematical equations

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

```
\usepackage{verbatim}
```

References

- [1] Linux web site: `www.linux.com`
- [2] Leslie Lamport, *LaTeX: A Document Preparation System*, second edition, Addison-Wesley (1994)