

1 Math environments

Inline elements

1. using `\$...\$`): $a + b = c$
2. using `\[...\]`: $a/b = c$
3. using environment `\begin{math}...\end{math}`: $a - b = c$

Blocked elements

1. using `$$...$$`:
$$\frac{a}{b} = c$$
2. using `\[...\]`:
$$\int_b^a = c$$
3. using environment `\begin{displaymath}...\end{displaymath}`:

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial b} = c$$

Alignments & numberings

1. Numbered equations
$$\text{KE} = 1/2mv^2 \tag{1}$$
2. No numbered equations (trick, similar to section numberings)

$$\text{PE} = \int_{\text{ref}}^x F \, d\vec{x}$$

3. Numbered equations (not aligned)

$$\exp^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin(x) \tag{2}$$

$$\exp^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \tag{3}$$

4. Numbered and aligned

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_v \quad (4)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \quad (6)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \quad (7)$$

5. Controlling numbering and alignment

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_v$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \quad (9)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

2 Symbols

Greek symbols

Note that greek symbols that can be represented by english letters such as `\Alpha` and `\Chi` do not exists, as their symbols A and X are indistinguishable from using letters `A` and `X`. However, some packages override this behavior, so please check what math packages you import.

$$\alpha, A, \beta, B, \gamma, \Gamma, \delta, \Delta \dots \mu, \nu$$

Equation symbols (typically used for legends or referring to diagrams)

3 Spacing