Курсова Работа

Име на предмета Esse deserunt consequat

Име на университет Dolor eu et enim irure voluptate deserunt official

Тема:

Deserunt reprehenderit magna laborum dolor adipisicing in fugiat

Лого на унито:



August 13, 2021 Пешо Пешев Пешков Фак. номер: 123456

Big Centered Text

1. Tiny noindent text:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

2. Scriptsize text with added additional 4cm indentation, which is then removed -4cm:

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3. Footnotesize flush right text:

Cillum proident aliquip ipsum do do cupidatat laboris. Mollit proident eiusmod adipisicing ad ipsum nulla consectetur esse. Incididunt laboris irure do eu ad dolore ad ea pariatur sint. Eu ea exercitation incididunt excepteur quis.

4. Normalsize flus left text:

Something. This paragraph contains no information and its purposes is to provide an example on how to insert white spaces and lines breaks. Right here -> \\

When a line break is inserted, the text is not indented, there are a couple of commands for line breaks. \newline This paragraph contains full line break. \hfill and \break For combining two commands

5. large centered text:

Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut. Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut.

6. Large text after 2 newlines (baselineskip):

The environments center, flushleft, flushright, justify should only be used with text paragraphs. They can NOT format other LaTeX objects!

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	1 LaTeX Page layout and Measurements (width=linewidth)	Δ

List of Tables

8 Images and figures

Graphics with set width 0.3 of linewidth:



LaTeX includegraphics wrapped in a figure:

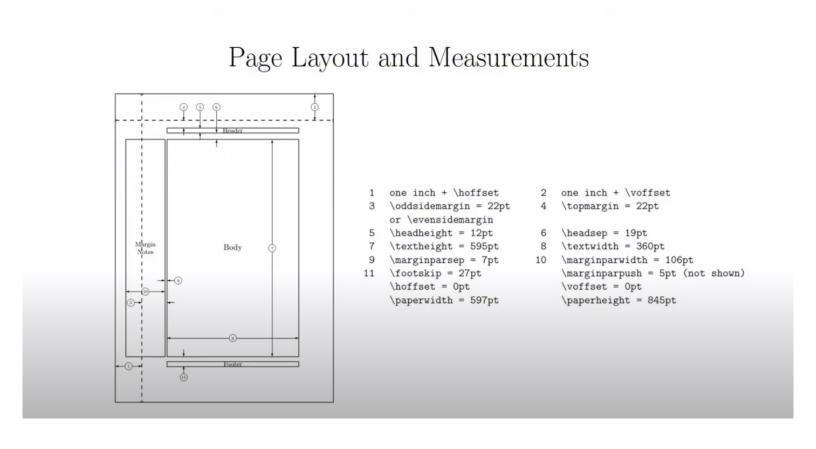


Figure 1: LaTeX Page layout and Measurements (width=linewidth)

9 Section with subsections

9.1 LARGE text

Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut. Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut.

9.2 huge text with bold, italic and standard underline

Nisi qui **culpa** pariatur <u>velit deserunt</u> nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut.

9.3 Huge text with combined bold, italic and standard underline

Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt *nulla dolor cillum est* do nulla ut.

9.4 This is what happens when you underline long text

Unerlining a long string of text is kinda hard in latex with the default underline so we can use ulem. Nisi qui culpa paris

9.5 We can fix the above problem with the package ulem using uline

Same with ulem. Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut. Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut.

ulem also has some other cool underlines.

9.6 Line fills and rules

Some text before fill _____

Top Left Head	Center Head	Top Right Head
Fill by dots	lines	
Ruie can create more customizeable	inies.	
9.7 Citation example		
This citations is also in a subfile [1]		
9.8 Quoting somebody		
	ието на Изкуственият Интелект. Както с това ко	й го използва и кой го контролира, и
дали ще бъде в интерес на хората?"		— Елон Мъск
	of Artificial Intelligence. As with who uses it and who co	ntrols it, and will it be in people's
interest?		— Elon Musk
9.9 References to labels		
This number will take you to the spec	cified label - 1	
It can also be done as a hyperlink - A	Any Custom Lable Can Be A Hyperlink	
The href command can be used for U	JRL redirection - This link will go to example.com	
9.10 Enumeration and listi	ing	
1 First Item		
2 Second Item		
1 First Sub Item		

 \rightarrow Custom label

3 Third Item

2 Second Sub Item

- First Item
- Second Item
 - First Sub Item
 - → Custom label
 - Second Sub Item
- · Third Item

10 Basic Math Equations

10.1 Displaystyle math equation

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \tag{1}$$

10.2 Inline math with display style mode

Ex qui anim eu consequat est excepteur ea est. Exercitation officia pariatur pariatur nostrud. Cillum cillum proident minim officia ex. Aliquip ut officia sit voluptate quis dolor sint proident tempor aliquip qui enim. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ Elit veniam minim commodo proident do aliqua Lorem sunt ex dolore. Irure adipisicing enim eu velit eiusmod reprehenderit. Sit exercitation minim sunt et.

10.3 Inline math with text style mode

Ex qui anim eu consequat est excepteur ea est. Exercitation officia pariatur pariatur nostrud. Cillum cillum proident minim officia ex. Aliquip ut officia sit voluptate quis dolor sint proident tempor aliquip qui enim. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ Elit veniam minim commodo proident do aliqua Lorem sunt ex dolore. Irure adipisicing enim eu velit eiusmod reprehenderit. Sit exercitation minim sunt et.

10.4 Brakets sizes

These are a bit unreadable:

$$(\sum_{n=0}^{N} (\frac{1}{a+b})^2)^2$$

We can use left and right braket:

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{a+b}\right)^2\right)^2$$

10.5 Substaking

$$\sum_{\substack{n=0\\n \text{ odd}}}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$\sum_{\substack{n=0\\ n \text{ odd}}}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

10.6 Spaces in equations

$$\int f(x) dx$$

$$\int f(x) dx$$

$$\iiint f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$\iiint f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

Spacing Commands:

$$f(x)\mathrm{d}x \quad f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x \quad f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x \quad f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x \quad f(x) \quad \mathrm{d}x$$

Using **hspace** and text to handle simple spacing issues:

$$x = 1000$$
 and $y = 200$

10.7 Vectors

Vectors use the esvect package:

$$\overrightarrow{\text{proj}}$$
 $\overrightarrow{v_1}$ \overrightarrow{v}_1

10.8 Radicals

If
$$ax^{2} + bx + c = 0$$
 then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2} - 4ac}}{2a}$

$$\sqrt[10]{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \sqrt[\sqrt{7}]{\frac{\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[8]{1+2}}}{\sqrt{12x}}} \quad \left(\sqrt[7]{\frac{908}{\sqrt{12}}} \sqrt[2]{\frac{2}{\sqrt{8}}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1721}} \right)^{7}$$

11 Negation

Build-in negations:

$$a \neq b$$

$$a \neq b$$

$$a \neq b$$

$$a \not\geq b$$

$$a \not\leq b$$

$$a \not\leq b$$

$$a \not\approx b$$

$$P \longmapsto Q$$

For negation of symbols that do not have negation by default we can use \usepackage{centernot}:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
a \not\approx b \\
P \implies Q
\end{array}$$

12 Overset and Underset

$$a \stackrel{?}{=} b \quad f(x) \xrightarrow[x \to \infty]{} 0 \quad f(x) \xrightarrow[x \to \infty]{} 0$$

12.1 Theorems

Theorem 1 (The Pythogorean Theorem).

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

Lemma 2.

$$a = b, b = a$$

Definition 1.

$$\forall A:\varnothing\subseteq A$$

13 System of equations

Example with **\package{systeme}**:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_3 = 9\\ x_1 + 5x_2 - 2x_3 = 2\\ \frac{1}{3}x_1 + 2x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x_{1} + 2x_{2} = 3$$

$$x_{1} + 5x_{2} - 2x_{3} = 2$$

$$3x_{3} = 9$$

$$x + y = 0 \quad p_{1}$$

$$2x - y + 3z = 3 \quad p_{2}$$

$$x - 2y - z = 3 \quad p_{3}$$

$$x + y - z = 3 \quad L'_{1} \leftarrow L_{1}$$

$$3x + 2y = 7 \quad L'_{2} \leftarrow L_{1} + L_{2}$$

$$3x + y = 6 \quad L'_{3} \leftarrow 2L_{1} + L_{3}$$

$$\begin{cases}
a + b = 4 \quad L_{1} \\
2a - b = 5 \quad L_{2}
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
x - 3y = 0 \quad L_{1} \\
2x + y = 1 \quad L_{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$x_{1} + 6x_{2} = 9 \quad x_{1} + 6x_{2} = 9 \quad x_{1} = 3$$

$$- x_{2} - 2x_{3} = -7 \quad \longrightarrow \quad x_{2} = 1$$

$$x_{3} = 3 \quad x_{3} = 3$$

Systems can be aligned in specific order [tzxy]:

$$\begin{cases} t - 3z + x + 2y = 0 \\ 3t - z + 2x - y = 4 \\ 4t + 3z + 2y = -1 \\ -2t - 2z + 3x = 3 \end{cases}$$

14 Tables

14.1 Simple Tables

left justified centered right justified 1 c r

Table with boarders

left justified	centered	right justified
1	c	r

Note that begin center is quite limited for tables, but can work for a quick and simple solution sometimes:

left justified	centered	right justified
1	c	r

14.2 Long text in column and other table packages

This problem:

long text in table long

Can be fixed like this, with 3 custom commands defined in the preamble:

		For more		
	For more advanced	advanced tables		
For more advanced tables we	tables we can use \usep-	we can use \usep-	For more advanced	
can use the	ackage{tabularx},	ackage{colortbl}	tables we can use \usep-	
\usepackage{booktabs} -	which provides another	to add color to	<pre>ackage{longtable} for</pre>	
Provides extra commands to	way to control the width	tables, including	large tables that span	
make tables more attractive	of the columns	line colors and	across multiple pages	
	of the columns	cell background		
		colors	 	

14.3 Multi-column tables

Magna excepteur occaecat culpa voluptate	incididunt officia irure cupidatat	eiusmod consequat ut occaecat anim consectetur.	
Proide	ent in culpa consequa	t fugiat.Anim dolor	
exercitation voluptate irure exercitation adipisic			
	incididunt sit sunt.		
	Laborum sit aliquip laborum		
	commodo cupidatat.Exercitation		
Testing	fugiat dolore fugiat Lorem sit non		
	enim.Pariatur nulla nulla non		
	ullamco adipisicing velit.		

15 Multi-row tables

We can use the command

\multirow[vertical_aligment]{num_rows}{width}{content}

Row Merge Tex

Advanced multi-row example:

Text A	Text B	Text C	Text D	Text E
A	Text F	Text G	Text H	Text I
В	Text J	Text K	Text L	Text M
	Text O	Text P	Text Q	Text R
Text N		Text S	Text T	Text U
			Text V	Text Z

16 Arrays

16.1 Simple Arrays

Arrays are usually used for matrices:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{array}\right]$$

But it's easier and more versatile to use **pmatrix**, **bmatrix**, or some others from the **amsmath** package:

$$A_{m,n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m,1} & a_{m,2} & \cdots & a_{m,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

17 Formatting code

The simplest way to from at code is to use verbatim:

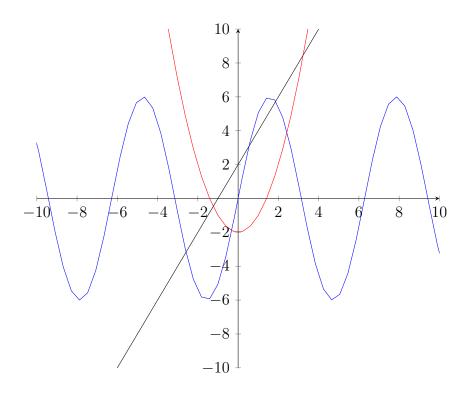
```
a := int32(0)
for i := 0; i < a; i++ {
    fmt.Println(i)
}</pre>
```

More advanced way is with \usepackage{minted} witch has some level of syntax highlighting:

```
type Client struct {
    rawConn *limitconn.Wrapper
   handshake *clientHandshake
}
func (c *Client) Connect(ipv4 string, port uint16) error {
    addrss := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", ipv4, port)
    conn, err := net.Dial("tcp", addrss)
    if err != nil {
        return err
    }
    fmt.Printf("client connection on %d\n", port)
   c.rawConn = limitconn.Wrap(conn, "client_"+rand.GenString(32))
    c.rawConn.SetLimit(clientHandshakeLimit)
    c.handshake = NewClientHandshake(c.rawConn)
    if err := c.handshake.Handshake(); err != nil {
        c.rawConn.Close()
        return err
    }
    return nil
}
```

If needed, the minted package can also load snippets from files!

18 Plotting Equations with tikzpicture and pgfplots axis



References

[1] Testing Test. Testing Stuff. URL: https://example.com. (published: 09.08.2020).