

# lecture 1

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## 1 Introduction

Hello world use this format to add a new line just below  
Okay so i realised how this work using `twice` just adds a new line  
and when you write below it the margin is maintained  
but if you give a space then also newline is added but a new text is considered

like this now this text is center aligned separately and if you don't give both  
neither space nor `then` concatenation of the two sentence in different line.  
so whenever you want to start a new line but maintain the  
margin use `two times`  
otherwise to start a new paragraph just give a space like this also no matter  
how many space you give it will be counted as one new line

Now we will write an inline formula  $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$   
for a single line equation.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}}$$

For another summation formula

$$e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

1.  $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
2.  $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
3.  $(a^2 - b^2) = (a - b)(a + b)$ 
  - $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
  - $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
  - $(a^2 - b^2) = (a - b)(a + b)$

You can use star with section, article and subsection to remove numbring

## more Formula

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$\vec{v} = < v_1, v_2, v_3 >$$

next one uses amsmath

$$\iiint_a^b f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}$$

matrix also need amsmath

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & n & s \end{bmatrix}$$

to add images use the following command

