Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Introduction to LaTeX

Lecture III: Maths

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Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

1 Use Maths in LaTeX
- Math Expressions
- Math Environments
- Spacing in Math Mode
- Basic Math Commands
- Matrices and Arrays

2 Useful Maths Packages

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Introduction

Basic equations in LaTeX can be easily "programmed", for example: [1]

Example

```
1  The well known Pythagorean theorem \(x^2 + y^2 = z^2\)
   ↪  was
2  proved to be invalid for other exponents.
3  Meaning the next equation has no integer solutions:
4
5  \[ x^n + y^n = z^n \]
```

The well known Pythagorean theorem $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ was proved to be invalid for other exponents. Meaning the next equation has no integer solutions:

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

[1] Some of this part is ported from the tutorial of Overleaf: Link

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Subscripts and Superscripts

The use of superscripts and subscripts is very common in mathematical expressions involving exponents, indexes, and in some special operators. [1]

Example

```
\[ a_1^2 + a_2^2 = a_3^2 \]
```

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 = a_3^2$$

Note that here we use `\[` and `\]` to typeset a mathematical expression. You may see many people (including myself in the past) using a pair of `$$` instead. It is a plain-TeX command, and is nowadays heavily deprecated. See this discussion Link on Stack Exchange for more information.

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Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

If the expression contains long superscripts or subscripts, these need to be collected in braces, as LaTeXnormally applies the mathematical commands ^ and _ only to the following character:

Example

```
\[ x^{2 \alpha} - 1 = y_{ij} + y_{ij}  \]
\[ (a^n)^{r+s} = a^{nr+ns}  \]
\[ x^abc, \quad x_abc, \quad x^abc_abc \]
\[ x^{abc}, \quad x_{abc}, \quad x^{abc}_{abc} \]
```

$$x^{2\alpha} - 1 = y_{ij} + y_{ij}$$

$$(a^n)^{r+s} = a^{nr+ns}$$

$$x^abc, \quad x_abc, \quad x^abc_abc$$

$$x^{abc}, \quad x_{abc}, \quad x^{abc}_{abc}$$

Brackets and Parentheses

Parentheses and brackets are very common in mathematical formulas. You can easily control the size and style of brackets in LaTeX. [1]

Here's how to type some common math braces and parentheses in LaTeX:

Type	LaTeX	Code
Parentheses; round brackets	$(x+y)$	`(x+y)`
Brackets; square brackets	$[x+y]$	`[x+y]`
Braces; curly brackets	$\{x+y\}$	`\{x+y\}`
Angle brackets	$\langle x+y \rangle$	`\langle x+y \rangle`
Pipes; vertical bars	$\lvert x+y \rvert$	`x+y`
Double pipes	$\lVert x+y \rVert$	`\\|x+y\\|`
Floor brackets	$\lfloor x+y \rfloor$	`\lfloor x+y \rfloor`
Ceil brackets	$\lceil x+y \rceil$	`\lceil x+y \rceil`

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Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The size of brackets and parentheses can be manually set, or they can be resized dynamically in your document, as shown in the next example:

Example

```
\[ F = G \left( \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \right) \]
```

$$F = G \left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \right)$$

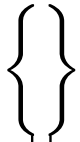
Notice that to insert the parentheses or brackets, the `\left` and `\right` commands are used. Even if you are using only one bracket, both commands are mandatory, you can use invisible brackets `\left.` or `\right.` for this.

Example

```
\[ \int_a^b x^2 {\rm d} x = \left. \frac{1}{3}x^3
↪  \right|_a^b \]
```

$$\int_a^b x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \left. \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right|_a^b$$

Sometimes you may want to control the sizes of the brackets yourselves, which is called manually sized brackets. The commands listed are designed for thus purpose.

Size	LaTeX	Code
big		`\big ( \big )`
Big		`\Big [ \Big ]`
bigg		`\bigg \{ \bigg \}`
Bigg		`\Bigg |` —

Mathematical Modes

LaTeX allows two writing modes for mathematical expressions: the inline mode and the display mode. The first one is used to write formulas that are part of a text. The second one is used to write expressions that are not part of a text or paragraph, and are therefore put on separate lines.

To put your equations in inline mode use `\(` and `\)`, `$` and `$` or `\begin{math}` and `\end{math}`. They all work and the choice is a matter of taste.

Example

```
1  In physics, the mass-energy equivalence is stated
2  by the equation $E=mc^2$, discovered in 1905 by Albert
   ↪  Einstein.
```

In physics, the mass-energy equivalence is stated by the equation $E = mc^2$, discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein.

The display mode is usually used with mathematical environments together, which will be discussed in the next subsection.

Numbering of Equations

The display mode has two versions: numbered and unnumbered.

Example

```
1  The mass-energy equivalence is described by the famous
   ↪  equation
2  \[E=mc^2\]
3  discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein.
4  In natural units ($c$ = 1), the formula expresses the
   ↪  identity
5  \begin{equation}
6  E=m
7  \end{equation}
```

The mass-energy equivalence is described by the famous equation

$$E = mc^2$$

discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein. In natural units ($c = 1$), the formula expresses the identity

$$E = m \tag{1}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays

Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

1 Use Maths in LaTeX
- Math Expressions
- Math Environments
- Spacing in Math Mode
- Basic Math Commands
- Matrices and Arrays

2 Useful Maths Packages

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The equation Environment

An equation environment contains a set of maths equations

Command

```
\begin{equation(*)}
% ...
\end{equation(*)}
```

Example

$$\operatorname{rot} F = \left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}\right)\hat{n_x} + \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}\right)\hat{n_y} + \left(\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y}\right) \tag{2}$$

If a star(*) is added, the sequence number of the equation won't be displayed (this feature is from the amsmath package, and should behave very similar as directly using \[and \]). Note that the environment name in the \begin and \end statements must be the same (both or neither have a * here).

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The LaTeX script of the equation above is quite long, but not so difficult as you think so. All of the useless spaces are omitted, so please pay attention to the necessary spaces (marked in ␣).

```
\begin{equation}
    \mathop{\rm␣rot}F=\left(\frac{\partial␣F_z}{\partial␣y}
        -\frac{\partial␣F_y}{\partial␣z}\right)\hat{n_x}
        +\left(\frac{\partial␣F_x}{\partial␣z}
        -\frac{\partial␣F_z}{\partial␣x}\right)\hat{n_y}
        +\left(\frac{\partial␣F_y}{\partial␣x}
        -\frac{\partial␣F_x}{\partial␣y}\right)\hat{n_z}
\end{equation}
```

In math environments, unlike in plain text, normal spaces will not lead to visible spaces in output. Only `\␣` or `\quad`,`\qquad` etc. will create spaces between words.

`\partial` prints the symbol ∂, `\frac{...}{...}` makes a fraction.

`\left(` and `\right(` make braces that fit the equation's height.

It is written in plain-LaTeX, and things can even be easier with packages like `physics`, which will be demonstrated later.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The split Environment (inline)

In order to deal with extremely long equations or equation with multiple lines, we can use the split environment. It is an inline environment being used in other maths environments.

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \begin{split}
    F &= 1+2+3+4+5 \\
      &= 15
  \end{split}
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{aligned} F &= 1+2+3+4+5 \\ &= 15 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

& is used to align the equal marks, and \\ is used to split the equation into two lines. Only one equation number will be generated in an equation environment.

The split environment is designed to serve as the entire body of an equation, or an entire line of an align or gather environment. There cannot be any printed material before or after it within the same enclosing structure.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The aligned Environment (inline)

For linear equation systems, the aligned environment can be used, which is similar to the split environment above. It is also an inline environment, which can be used in inline mode such as $$! Here split doesn't work because \left and \right is an enclosing structure. See this discussion Link for more information.

Example

```
1  Equations:
2  $
3
   ↪  \left\lbrace\begin{aligned}
4      x+y &= 1 \\ x-y &= 1
5    \end{aligned}\right.
6    \Longrightarrow
7
   ↪  \left\lbrace\begin{aligned}
8      x &= 1 \\ y &= 0
9    \end{aligned}\right.
10 $
```

Equations: $\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ x-y=1 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$

Actually things can also be easier with packages like

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The align Environment

An align environment can be used to simply the split or aligned in the equation environment. But it numbers the equation on each line.

Example

```
\begin{align}
  F &= 1+2+3+4+5 \\
    &= 15
\end{align}
```

$$F = 1+2+3+4+5 \tag{4}$$
$$= 15 \tag{5}$$

Use align* so that there will be no number(s).

Example

```
\begin{align*}
  a+b & \Leftrightarrow b+a \\
  (a+b)+c & \Leftrightarrow
  ↪  a+(b+c)
\end{align*}
```

$$a+b \Leftrightarrow b+a$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The ampersand character & determines where the equations align. Let's check a more complex example:

Example

```
1  \begin{align*}
2    x&=y          &  w &=z                &  a&=b+c \\
3    2x&=-y        &  3w&=\frac{1}{2}z     &  a&=b \\
4    -4 + 5x&=2+y  &  w+2&=-1+w           &  ab&=cb
5  \end{align*}
```

$$\begin{aligned} x &= y & w &= z & a &= b + c \\ 2x &= -y & 3w &= \frac{1}{2}z & a &= b \\ -4 + 5x &= 2 + y & w + 2 &= -1 + w & ab &= cb \end{aligned}$$

Here we arrange the equations in three columns. LaTeXassumes that each equation consists of two parts separated by an &; also that each equation is separated from the one before by an &.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The gather Environment

If you just need to display a set of consecutive equations, centered and with no alignment whatsoever, use the gather environment. The asterisk trick to set/unset the numbering of equations also works here.

Example

```
\begin{gather}
  2x - 5y =  8 \\
  3x^2 + 9y =  3a + c
\end{gather}
```

$$2x - 5y = 8 \tag{6}$$
$$3x^2 + 9y = 3a + c \tag{7}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The gathered Environment (inline)

There is also an inline version of gather, called gathered. The relationship of them is similar to align and aligned.

Example

```
1  \begin{equation}
2    \begin{gathered}
3      2x - 5y =  8 \\
4      3x^2 + 9y =  3a + c
5    \end{gathered}
6  \end{equation}
```

$$\begin{gathered} 2x - 5y = 8 \\ 3x^2 + 9y = 3a + c \end{gathered} \tag{8}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The multline Environment

For equations longer than a line use the multline environment. Insert a double backslash to set a point for the equation to be broken. The first part will be aligned to the left and the second part will be displayed in the next line and aligned to the right.

Example

```
\begin{multline}
  p(x) = 3x^6 + 14x^5y + 590x^4y^2 + 19x^3y^3 \\
         - 12x^2y^4 - 12xy^5 + 2y^6 - a^3b^3
\end{multline}
```

$$p(x) = 3x^6 + 14x^5y + 590x^4y^2 + 19x^3y^3 - 12x^2y^4 - 12xy^5 + 2y^6 - a^3b^3 \quad (9)$$

The equation number will be in the last line, use multline* for no numbering.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

For equations equal or longer then three lines,

Example

```
\begin{multline*}
  a+b+c=1 \\
  b+c=2 \\
  c+d=1 \\
  d=3
\end{multline*}
```

$$a+b+c=1$$
$$b+c=2$$
$$c+d=1$$
$$d=3$$

Here, the first column aligns left, the last aligns right and others align center.

The flalign Environment

For equations aligned left, use the flalign environment. It is similar to the align environment.

Example

```
\begin{flalign}
  a+b &=1=& b+a \\
  b   &=2=& c
\end{flalign}
```

$$a+b=1= \qquad b+a \tag{10}$$
$$b=2= \qquad c \tag{11}$$

You may notice that the columns are aligned left except that the right most column is aligned right, different from the align environment.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

1 Use Maths in LaTeX
- Math Expressions
- Math Environments
- Spacing in Math Mode
- Basic Math Commands
- Matrices and Arrays

2 Useful Maths Packages

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Horizontal Spacing

Horizontal spacing in maths mode is useful in several situations, let's see an example: [1]

Example

```
1  Assume we have the next sets
2  \[
3  S = \{ z \in \mathbb{C}\, |\, |z| < 1 \} \quad
4  \textrm{and} \quad S_2=\partial{S}
5  \]
```

Assume we have the next sets

$$S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \,|\, |z| < 1\} \quad \text{and} \quad S_2 = \partial S$$

As you see in this example, a mathematical text can be explicitly spaced by means of some special commands.

[1] Some of this part is ported from the tutorial of Overleaf: Link

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The spacing depends on the command you insert, the example below contains a complete list of spaces and how they look like.

Example

```
\begin{align*}
f(x) =& x^2\! +3x\! +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2+3x+2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\, +3x\, +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\: +3x\: +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\; +3x\; +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\ +3x\ +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\quad +3x\quad +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\qquad +3x\qquad +2
\end{align*}
```

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) =& x^2\! +3x\! +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2+3x+2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\, +3x\, +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\: +3x\: +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\; +3x\; +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\ +3x\ +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\quad +3x\quad +2 \\
f(x) =& x^2\qquad +3x\qquad +2
\end{aligned}
$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Vertical Spacing

When the space between display maths and the main body paragraph is considered larger than expectation, is there any way to modify the line spacing?

In default style of display mode is like

Example

```
your body paragraph is supposed to be typed here
\begin{equation}
  a \times b = c
\end{equation}
your body paragraph is supposed to be typed here
```

your body paragraph is supposed to be typed here

$$a \times b = c \tag{12}$$

your body paragraph is supposed to be typed here

You can use `\setlength` to set the displayskip.

Command

```
\setlength\abovedisplayskip{<length>}
\setlength\belowdisplayskip{<length>}
```

Example

```
\setlength\abovedisplayskip{0em}
\setlength\belowdisplayskip{0em}
your body paragraph is supposed to be typed here
\begin{equation}
  a \times b = c
\end{equation}
your body paragraph is supposed to be typed here
```

your body paragraph is supposed to be typed here

$$a \times b = c \tag{13}$$

your body paragraph is supposed to be typed here

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

1 Use Maths in LaTeX
- Math Expressions
- Math Environments
- Spacing in Math Mode
- Basic Math Commands
- Matrices and Arrays

2 Useful Maths Packages

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Fractions and Binomials

Fractions and binomial coefficients are common mathematical elements with similar characteristics - one number goes on top of another. [1]

Command

```
\frac{top}{bottom}   % fraction
\binom{top}{bottom} % binomial coefficients
```

Using fractions and binomial coefficients in an expression is straightforward.

Example

```
The binomial coefficient is defined by the next
↪ expression:
\[ \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \]
```

The binomial coefficient is defined by the next expression:

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

[1] Some of this part is ported from the tutorial of Overleaf. Link

In inline and display mode, the appearance of the fractions and binomials may differ. You can use `\displaystyle` or `\textstyle` to adjust the size of the fractions and binomials, or use `\dfrac` if not all fractions in an equation need to be resized.

Example

```
When displaying fractions in-line, for example $\frac{3x}{2}$
you can set a different display style: $ \displaystyle \frac{3x}{2} $.
Or you can use $\dfrac{3x}{2}$. This is also true the other way around
\[ f(x)=\binom{n}{x}=\frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} \quad \textrm{and} \quad
   f(x)=\textstyle\binom{n}{x}=\frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} \]
```

When displaying fractions in-line, for example $\frac{3x}{2}$ you can set a different display style: $\displaystyle \frac{3x}{2}$. Or you can use $\dfrac{3x}{2}$. This is also true the other way around

$$f(x)=\binom{n}{x}=\frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} \quad \textrm{and} \quad f(x)=\textstyle\binom{n}{x}=\frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The usage of fractions is quite flexible, they can be nested to obtain more complex expressions. And `\cfrac` can be used to make continued fractions.

Example

```
1  The fractions can be nested
2  \[ \frac{1+\frac{a}{b}}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}}} \]
3  Now a wild example
4  \[
   ↪  a_0+\cfrac{1}{a_1+\cfrac{1}{a_2+\cfrac{1}{a_3+\cdots}}}
   ↪  \]
```

The fractions can be nested

$$\frac{1+\frac{a}{b}}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}}}$$

Now a wild example

$$a_0+\cfrac{1}{a_1+\cfrac{1}{a_2+\cfrac{1}{a_3+\cdots}}}$$

Operators

Characters in mathematical mode are usually shown in italics, but sometimes especial function names require different formatting (font and skip), this is accomplished by using operators defined in LaTeX. [1]

Trigonometrical functions, logarithms, and some others can be written in a document by means of some special commands.

Example

```
1  \[ \sin(a + b ) = \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b) \]
2  \[ \log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} = \frac{\ln
   ↪  b}{\ln a} \]
3  \[ \tan a,\quad \arccos a,\quad \arcsin a,\quad \arctan
   ↪  a \]
```

$$\sin(a + b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} = \frac{\ln b}{\ln a}$$

$$\tan a, \quad \arccos a, \quad \arcsin a, \quad \arctan a$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Integrals

Integral expression can be added using the command

Command

```
\int_{lower}^{upper}
```

Note, that integral expression may seems a little different in inline and display math mode - in inline mode the integral symbol and the limits are compressed.

Example

```
Integral $\int_{a}^{b} x^2 dx$ inside text
\[ \int_{a}^{b} x^2 dx \]
```

Integral $\int_a^b x^2 dx$ inside text

$$\int_a^b x^2 dx$$

There is always an argue about whether *italic* or roman style of "d" should be used in integrals and derivatives. There's no right or wrong. If you prefer to use roman style, try `commath` or `physics` package. Either of them provides some macros to insert the "d" you want simply.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Multiple Integrals

To obtain double/triple/multiple integrals you must use `amsmath` package.

Example

```
1  \begin{gather*}
2  \iint_V \mu(u,v) \,du\,dv
   ↪  \\
3  \iiint_V \mu(u,v,w)
   ↪  \,du\,dv\,dw \\
4  \iiiint_V \mu(t,u,v,w)
   ↪  \,dt\,du\,dv\,dw \\
5  \idotsint_V
   ↪  \mu(u_1,\dots,u_k)
   ↪  \,du_1 \dots du_k \\
6  \end{gather*}
```

$$\iint_V \mu(u,v)\,du\,dv$$

$$\iiint_V \mu(u,v,w)\,du\,dv\,dw$$

$$\iiiint_V \mu(t,u,v,w)\,dt\,du\,dv\,dw$$

$$\int\dots\int_V \mu(u_1,\dots,u_k)\,du_1\dots du_k$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Cyclic Integrals

To obtain cyclic integrals you must use `esint` package.

Example

```
1  \begin{gather*}
2  \oint_V f(s) \,ds \\
3  \oiint_V f(s,t) \,ds\,dt
   ↪  \\
4  \end{gather*}
```

$$\oint_V f(s)\,ds$$
$$\oiint_V f(s,t)\,ds\,dt$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Limits, Sums and Products

Like integrals, limits, sums and products expression are compressed in inline mode.

Command

```
\limits_{lower}
\sum_{lower}^{upper}
\prod_{lower}^{upper}
```

Example

```
Limit $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ inside text^^I
\[ \lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) \]
```

Limit $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ inside text

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Example

```
1  Sum $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} = 1$ inside text
2  \[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} = 1 \]
```

Sum $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} = 1$ inside text

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} = 1$$

Example

```
1  Product $\prod_{i=a}^{b} f(i)$ inside text
2  \[ \prod_{i=a}^{b} f(i) \]
```

Product $\prod_{i=a}^{b} f(i)$ inside text

$$\prod_{i=a}^{b} f(i)$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Improvement of Integrals, Limits, Sums and Products

In inline math mode the integral/sum/product lower and upper limits are placed right of integral symbol. Similar is for limit expressions. If you want the limits of an integral/sum/product to be specified above and below the symbol in inline math mode (or in display mode), use the `\limits` command before limits specification.

Example

```
1  Integral $\int_{a}^{b} x^2 dx$ inside text \par
2  Improved integral $\int\limits_{a}^{b} x^2 dx$ inside
   ↪ text \par
3  Use limits in display mode \[ \int\limits_{a}^{b} x^2
   ↪ dx \]
```

Integral $\int_a^b x^2 dx$ inside text

Improved integral $\int\limits_a^b x^2 dx$ inside text

Use limits in display mode

$$\int\limits_a^b$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Moreover, adding `\displaystyle` beforehand will make the symbol in inline mode large and easier to read, as in display mode.

Example

```
1  Limit $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ inside text \par
2  Display style limit $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to\infty}
   ↪  f(x)$ inside text
```

Limit $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ inside text
Display style limit $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ inside text

On the other hand, `\mathlarger` command (provided by `relsize` package) is used to get bigger integral symbol in display.

Example

```
1  $\int\frac{1}{2}dx - \mathlarger{ \int\frac{1}{2}dx}$
```

$$\int \tfrac{1}{2}dx - \int \frac{1}{2}dx$$

Other Math Symbols

Some examples of other common used math symbols are shown.

Name	LaTeX	Code
Square Root	$\sqrt{a}\ \sqrt[b]{a}$	`\sqrt {a}\ \sq`
Over/Under Line	$\overline{a+b}\ \underline{a+b}$	`\overline {a+b}\ \u`
Over Brace	$\overbrace{1+2+\cdots+n}^{n}$	`\overbrace {1+2+\`
Under Brace	$\underbrace{1+2+\cdots+n}_{n}$	`\underbrace {1+2+`
Over Arrow	$\overrightarrow{a+b}\ \overleftarrow{a+b}$	`\overrightarrow {a+b}\ \`
Under Arrow	$\underrightarrow{a+b}\ \underleftarrow{a+b}$	`\underrightarrow {a+b}\ \`
Dots	$\ldots\ \cdot\ \cdots\ \vdots\ \ddots$	`\dots \ \cdot \ \cdots`
Arrows	$\rightarrow\ \leftarrow\ \leftrightarrow$	`\rightarrow \ \leftarrow`
	$\Rightarrow\ \Leftarrow\ \Leftrightarrow$	`\Rightarrow \ \Leftarrow`
	$\longleftarrow\ \Longrightarrow$	`\longleftarrow \ \L`

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Mathematical Fonts

In mathematical mode as well as in text mode, you can change the typeface as needed. For instance, it's customary to represent real numbers with a blackboard bold font, or topological spaces with calligraphic font. [1]

For some elements is convenient to have the possibility of changing the font typeface.

Example

```
Let \( \mathcal{T} \) be a topological space, a basis is defined as
\[ \mathcal{B} = \{B_{\alpha} \in \mathcal{T}\, |\,
   U = \bigcup B_{\alpha} \forall U \in \mathcal{T} \}
\]
```

Let $\mathcal{T}$ be a topological space, a basis is defined as

$$\mathcal{B} = \{B_\alpha \in \mathcal{T} \,|\, U = \bigcup B_\alpha \forall U \in \mathcal{T}\}$$

[1] Some of this part is ported from the tutorial of Overleaf: Link

Mathematical Fonts for Capital Letters

There are some font typefaces that support only a limited number of characters; these fonts usually denote some special sets.

Example

```
\begin{gather*}
  RQSZ \\
  \mathcal{RQSZ} \\
  \mathfrak{RQSZ} \\
  \mathbb{RQSZ}
\end{gather*}
```

$$RQSZ$$
$$\mathcal{RQSZ}$$
$$\mathfrak{RQSZ}$$
$$\mathbb{RQSZ}$$

This example shows Calligraphic, Fraktur and Blackboard bold typefaces. For instance, to display the R in blackboard bold typeface `$\mathbb{R}$` will do the trick.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Other Mathematical Fonts

It's possible to set a different font family for a complete mathematical expression.

Example

```
\begin{gather*}
  3x^2 \in R \subset Q \\
  \mathnormal{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
  \mathrm{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
  \mathit{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
  \mathbf{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
  \mathsf{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
  \mathtt{3x^2 \in R \subset Q}
\end{gather*}
```

$$3x^2 \in R \subset Q$$
$$3x^2 \in R \subset Q$$
$$3\mathrm{x}^2 \in \mathrm{R} \subset \mathrm{Q}$$
$$3x^2 \in R \subset Q$$
$$\mathbf{3x^2 \in R \subset Q}$$
$$3\mathsf{x}^2 \in \mathsf{R} \subset \mathsf{Q}$$
$$3\mathtt{x}^2 \in \mathtt{R} \subset \mathtt{Q}$$

In this case, not only letters but all characters change its appearance, for example `$\mathit{3x^2}$` italicises the entire expression.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Define Own Symbols

If you need to add a personalized operator to be displayed in Roman font instead of italics use `\DeclareMathOperator`, provided by the the package `amsmath`.

Example

```
\DeclareMathOperator{\Mr}{M_{\mathbb{R}}}
User-defined operator for matrices with Real entries $
↪  x \in \Mr $
```

User-defined operator for matrices with Real entries $x \in \mathrm{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$

The command can be slightly modified if you need that your defined operator uses subscripts, as the `\lim` operator, in such case use `\DeclareMathOperator*`.

You can also use `\mathop` to define a italics math operator supporting subscripts, and change it to Roman font by hand.

Example

```
\[
↪  \mathop{\mathrm{limsup}}_{n\to\infty}\mathbin{rot}F_n
↪  \]
```

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} rot F_n$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

1 Use Maths in LaTeX
- Math Expressions
- Math Environments
- Spacing in Math Mode
- Basic Math Commands
- Matrices and Arrays

2 Useful Maths Packages

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The matrix Environment (inline)

There are various kinds of matrix environments defined in amsmath package, they are matrix, pmatrix, bmatrix, Bmatrix, vmatrix, Vmatrix.

Command

```
\begin{[p/b/B/v/V]matrix}
  a_{11} & a_{12} & ... & a_{1n} \\
  a_{21} & a_{22} & ... & a_{2n} \\
  ...    & ...    & ... & ...    \\
  a_{n1} & a_{n2} & ... & a_{nn} \\
\end{[p/b/B/v/V]matrix}
```

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \begin{pmatrix}
    a_{11} & a_{12} &
    ↪  a_{13} \\
    a_{21} & a_{22} &
    ↪  a_{23} \\
    a_{31} & a_{32} &
    ↪  a_{33} \\
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \tag{14}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Here is some examples of the style of these matrix.

Example

`matrix`

$$\begin{matrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{matrix}$$

`bmatrix`

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

`vmatrix`

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

`pmatrix`

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

`Bmatrix`

$$\begin{Bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{Bmatrix}$$

`Vmatrix`

$$\begin{Vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{Vmatrix}$$

Some packages may also help simplify the typesetting of matrix, for example, there is some macros defined in the `physics` package to make identity matrix, or generate the examples above more simply.

If you need to create matrices with different delimiters, you can add them manually to a plain matrix. For example:

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \left\lceil
  \begin{matrix}
    1 & 2 & 3 \\
    a & b & c
    \end{matrix}
  \right\rceil
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
  \left\langle
  \begin{matrix}
    1 & 2 & 3 \\
    a & b & c
  \end{matrix}
  \right\rangle
\end{equation}
```

$$\left\lceil \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{matrix} \right\rceil \tag{15}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{matrix} \right\rangle \tag{16}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The smallmatrix Environment

When typesetting inline math, the usual matrix environments above may look too big. It may be better to use smallmatrix in such situations, although you will need to provide your own delimiters.

Example

```
Trying to typeset an inline matrix here
$\begin{pmatrix}
  a & b \\
  c & d
\end{pmatrix}$
but it looks too big, so let's try
$\big(\begin{smallmatrix}
  a & b \\
  c & d
\end{smallmatrix}\big)$ instead.
```

Trying to typeset an inline matrix here $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ but it looks too big, so let's try $\big(\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}\big)$ instead.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The array Environment

An array environment is actually a math mode tabular environment, and the usage of them are almost the same. You can refer to the lecture about tables for this part.

A simple example is given here:

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \chi(\lambda) =
  \left|
    \begin{array}{ccc}
      \lambda - a & -b & -c \\
      -d & \lambda - e & -f \\
      -g & -h & \lambda - i
    \end{array}
  \right|
\end{equation}
```

$$\chi(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & -b & -c \\ -d & \lambda - e & -f \\ -g & -h & \lambda - i \end{vmatrix} \tag{17}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

1 Use Maths in LaTeX

2 Useful Maths Packages
- Common Packages
- The physics Package
- The systeme Package
- The gauss Package

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The AMS-LaTeX Packages

AMS-LaTeX is a collection of LaTeX document classes and packages developed for the American Mathematical Society (AMS).

It is an extension of plain-LaTeX maths, with many new maths environments (most of them were introduced in the previous section), maths symbols and maths fonts.

Usually you can insert all of the commands in the preamble of your document.

Command

```
1  \usepackage{amsmath}  % loads maths environments
2  \usepackage{amssymb}  % loads maths symbols
3  \usepackage{amsfonts} % loads maths fonts
```

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Some Other Packages

Recall that we also use some other packages in this lecture:

Command

```
\usepackage{esint}    % for cyclic integrals
\usepackage{relsize}  % for \mathlarger
```

For a better `array` environment, though it's not mandatory (you can use it without the package), you're recommended to add the `array` package.

Command

```
\usepackage{array}
```

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

1 Use Maths in LaTeX

2 Useful Maths Packages

- Common Packages
- The physics Package
- The systeme Package
- The gauss Package

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The physics Package

To use the physics package, simply insert the command in the preamble of your document.

Command

```
1  \usepackage{physics}
```

The goal of this package is to make typesetting equations for physics simpler, faster, and more human-readable. But it can also be used in various maths circumstances.

To that end, the commands included in this package have names that make the purpose of each command immediately obvious and remove any ambiguity while reading and editing physics code.

The documentation of the physics package can be found in http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/physics/physics.pdf.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Recall the equation:

```
\begin{equation}
    \mathop{\rm rot}F=\left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y}
        -\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}\right)\hat{n_x}
        +\left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z}
        -\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}\right)\hat{n_y}
        +\left(\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x}
        -\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y}\right)\hat{n_z}
\end{equation}
```

Now we can rewrite it with the commands defined in the physics package.

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \mathop{\rm rot}F=\qty(\pdv{F_z}{y}-\pdv{F_y}{z})\hat{n_x}+
                    \qty(\pdv{F_x}{z}-\pdv{F_z}{x})\hat
                    \qty(\pdv{F_y}{x}-\pdv{F_x}{y})\hat
\end{equation}
```

Automatic Bracing

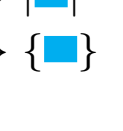
When typesetting maths equations, you may use something like `\left(` and `\right)` to make the braces taller than the typical ones. The `physics` package provides some macros to simplify and replace them.

`\quantity`

`\qty(\typical)` → 

automatic ( )

`\qty(\tall)` → 

`\qty(\grande)` → 

`\qty[\typical]` → 

automatic [ ]

`\qty|\typical|` → 

automatic | |

`\qty{\typical}` → 

automatic { }

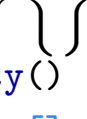
`\qty\big{}` → 

manual sizing

`\qty\Big{}` → 

above bracket

`\qty\bigg{}` → 

`\qty\Bigg{}` → 

`\pqty{}` ↔ `\qty()`

alternative sy

`\bqty{}` ↔ `\qty[]`

LaTeX-friendly

`\vqty{}` ↔ `\qty||`

`\Bqty{}` ↔ `\qty{}`

\absolutevalue	\abs{a} → $\lvert a \rvert$	automatic sizi
	\abs\Big{a} → $\Big\lvert a \Big\rvert$	inherits manu
	\abs*{\grande} → $\left\lvert \blacksquare \right\rvert$	star for no res
\norm	\norm{a} → $\lVert a \rVert$	automatic sizi
	\norm\Big{a} → $\Big\lVert a \Big\rVert$	manual sizing
	\norm*{\grande} → $\left\lVert \blacksquare \right\rVert$	star for no res
\evaluated	\eval{x}_0^\infty → $x\Big\rvert_0^\infty$	vertical bar fo
	\eval(x|_0^\infty → $\left(x\right\rvert_0^\infty$	alternate form
	\eval[x|_0^\infty → $\left[x\right\rvert_0^\infty$	alternate form
	\eval[\venti|_0^\infty → $\left[\blacksquare\right\rvert_0^\infty$	automatic sizi
	\eval*[\venti|_0^\infty → $\left[\blacksquare\right\rvert_0^\infty$	star for no res
\order	\order{x^2} → $\mathcal{O}\left(x^2\right)$	order symbol; space handlin
	\order\Big{x^2} → $\mathcal{O}\Big(x^2\Big)$	manual sizing
	\order*{\grande} → $\mathcal{O}\left(\blacksquare\right)$	star for no res

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Vector Notation

You may use `\mathbf` to make bold maths symbols, However, it won't always work. For example, with `\mathbf{\alpha}` you may have α, which is actually not bold. These commands will help provide the correct $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$.

`\vectorbold`	`\vb{a}` $\rightarrow \mathbf{a}$	upright/no Gr
	`\vb*{a}`, `\vb*{\theta}` $\rightarrow \boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{\theta}$	italic/Greek
`\vectorarrow`	`\va{a}` $\rightarrow \vec{\mathbf{a}}$	upright/no Gr
	`\va*{a}`, `\va*{\theta}` $\rightarrow \vec{\boldsymbol{a}}, \vec{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$	italic/Greek
`\vectorunit`	`\vu{a}` $\rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{a}}$	upright/no Gr
	`\vu*{a}`, `\vu*{\theta}` $\rightarrow \hat{\boldsymbol{a}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$	italic/Greek

There are also some shorthand for vector operations.

`\dotproduct`	`\vdot` $\rightarrow \cdot$ as in $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$	note: `\dp` is a tive
`\crossproduct`	`\cross` $\rightarrow \times$ as in $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$	alternate nam
	`\cp` $\rightarrow \times$ as in $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$	shorthand nar

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The default del (nabla) symbol ∇ used in `physics` vector notation can be switched to appear with an arrow $\vec{\nabla}$ by including the option `arrowdel` in the document preamble → `\usepackage[arrowdel]{physics}`.

`\divergence`	`\div` → $\nabla\cdot$	note: `amsmat` `\divisionsy`
	`\div{\vb{a}}` → $\nabla\cdot\mathbf{a}$	default mode
	`\div(\vb{a}+\tall)` → $\nabla\cdot\left(\mathbf{a}+\blacksquare\right)$	long-form
	`\div[\vb{a}+\tall]` → $\nabla\cdot\left[\mathbf{a}+\blacksquare\right]$	
`\curl`	`\curl` → $\nabla\times$	
	`\curl{\vb{a}}` → $\nabla\times\mathbf{a}$	default mode
	`\curl(\vb{a}+\tall)` → $\nabla\times\left(\mathbf{a}+\blacksquare\right)$	long-form
	`\curl[\vb{a}+\tall]` → $\nabla\times\left[\mathbf{a}+\blacksquare\right]$	
`\laplacian`	`\laplacian` → ∇^2	
	`\laplacian{\Psi}` → $\nabla^2\Psi$	default mode
	`\laplacian(\Psi+\tall)` → $\nabla^2\left(\Psi+\blacksquare\right)$	long-form
	`\laplacian[\Psi+\tall]` → $\nabla^2\left[\Psi+\blacksquare\right]$	

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Operators

The standard set of trig functions is redefined in `physics` to provide automatic braces that behave like `\qty()`. In addition, an optional power argument is provided. This behavior can be switched off by including the option `notrig` in the preamble → `\usepackage[notrig]{physics}`.

For example,

`\sin`	`\sin(\grande)` → $\sin\left(\blacksquare\right)$	automatic bra
		`\sine`
	`\sin[2](x)` → $\sin^2(x)$	optional powe
	`\sin x` → $\sin x$	can still use w

Similar behavior has also been extended to the following functions:

`\exp(\tall)`	$\exp\left(\blacksquare\right)$		`\exponentia`
`\log(\tall)`	$\log\left(\blacksquare\right)$		`\logarithm`
`\ln(\tall)`	$\ln\left(\blacksquare\right)$	old definitions ⇒	`\naturallog`
`\det(\tall)`	$\det\left(\blacksquare\right)$		`\determinan`
`\Pr(\tall)`	$\Pr\left(\blacksquare\right)$		`\Probabilit`

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

There are also some new operators:

`\trace` or `\tr`	`\tr\rho` → $\tr\rho$ also `\tr(\tall)` → $\tr\left(\blacksquare\right)$	trace; same b
`\Trace` or `\Tr`	`\Tr\rho` → $\Tr\rho$	alternate
`\rank`	`\rank M` → $\rank M$	matrix rank
`\erf`	`\erf(x)` → $\erf(x)$	Gauss error fu
`\Res`	`\Res[f(z)]` → $\Res[f(z)]$	residue; same tions
`\principalvalue`	`\pv{\int f(z) \dd{z}}` → $\pv{\int f(z)\dd{z}}$ `\PV{\int f(z) \dd{z}}` → $\PV{\int f(z)\dd{z}}$	Cauchy princi alternate
`\Re`	`\Re{z}` → $\Re{z}$	old `\Re` renam
`\Im`	`\Im{z}` → $\Im{z}$	old `\Im` renam $\Im$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Quick Quad Text

This set of commands produces text in math-mode padded by \quad spacing on either side. This is meant to provide a quick way to insert simple words or phrases in a sequence of equations. Each of the following commands includes a starred version which pads the text only on the right side with \quad for use in aligned environments such as cases.

\qqtext	\qq{}	general quick quad text v
	\qq{word or phrase} → ␣ word or phrase␣	normal mode; left and rig
	\qq*{word or phrase} → word or phrase␣	starred mode; right \quad

Some special macros:

\qcomma or \qc →,␣	right \quad only
\qcc →␣ c.c.␣	complex conjugate; left and right \quad unless starred → c.c.␣
\qif →␣ if␣	left and right \quad unless starred \qif* → if␣

\qthen, \qelse, \qotherwise, \qunless, \qgiven, \qusing, \qassume, \qsince, \qlet, \qfor, \qall, \qeven, \qodd, \qinteger, \qand, \qor, \qas, \qin

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Derivatives

The default differential symbol d which is used in `\differential` and `\derivative` can be switched to an italic form d by including the option `italicdiff` in the preamble → `\usepackage[italicdiff]{physics}`.

`\differential`

`\dd` → d	
`\dd x` → $\mathrm{d}x$	no spacing (not
`\dd{x}` → $\,\mathrm{d}x\,$	automatic spaci
`\dd[3]{x}` → d^3x	optional power
`\dd(\cos\theta)` → $\mathrm{d}(\cos\theta)$	long-form; autor

`\derivative`

`\dv{x}` → $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}$	one argument
`\dv{f}{x}` → $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x}$	two arguments
`\dv[n]{f}{x}` → $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}^n f}{\mathrm{d}x^n}$	optional power
`\dv{x}(\grande)` → $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left(\blacksquare\right)$	long-form; autor
`\dv*{f}{x}` → $\mathrm{d}f/\mathrm{d}x$	inline form using

\partialderivative	\pderivative{x} → $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	alternate name
	\pdv{x} → $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	shorthand name
	\pdv{f}{x} → $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$	two arguments
	\pdv[n]{f}{x} → $\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n}$	optional power
	\pdv{x}(\grande) → $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\blacksquare\right)$	long-form
	\pdv{f}{x}{y} → $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$	mixed partial
	\pdv*{f}{x} → $\partial f / \partial x$	inline form using
\variation	\var{F[g(x)]} → $\delta F[g(x)]$	functional variat
	\var(E-TS) → $\delta(E - TS)$	long-form
\functionalderivative	\fdv{g} → $\frac{\delta}{\delta g}$	functional deriva
	\fdv{F}{g} → $\frac{\delta F}{\delta g}$	
	\fdv{V}(E-TS) → $\frac{\delta}{\delta V}(E - TS)$	long-form
	\fdv*{F}{x} → $\delta F / \delta x$	inline form using

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Matrices

The following matrix macros produce unformatted rows and columns of matrix elements for use as separate matrices as well as blocks within larger matrices. For example, the command `\identitymatrix{2}` which has also has the shortcut `\imat{2}` produces the elements of a 2×2 identity matrix $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$ without braces or grouping. This allows the command to also be used within another matrix, as in:

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \begin{pmatrix}
    \imat{2} \\
    a & b
  \end{pmatrix}
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} \tag{19}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

To specify elements on the right of left sides of our `\imat{2}` sub-matrix we use the grouping command `\matrixquantity` or `\mqty` to effectively convert `\imat{2}` into a single matrix element of a larger matrix:

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \begin{pmatrix}
    \mqty{\imat{2}} &
    \mqty{a\\b} \\
    \mqty{c & d}    & e
  \end{pmatrix}
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ c & d & e \end{pmatrix} \tag{20}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The extra `\mqty` groups were required in this case in order to get the a and b elements to behave as a single element, since `\mqty{\imat{2}}` also acts like a single matrix element (the same can be said of the grouped c and d elements). Finally, the outermost `pmatrix` environment could have also been replaced with the `physics` macro `\mqty()`, allowing the above example to be written on one line:

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \mqty(
    \mqty{\imat{2}} &
    ↪  \mqty{a\\b} \\
    \mqty{c & d}    & e
  )
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ c & d & e \end{pmatrix} \tag{21}$$

The matrix commands are listed below:

`\matrixquantity`	`\mqty{a & b \\ c & d}` → $\mqty{a & b \\ c & d}$	groups a into a sin
	`\mqty(a & b \\ c & d)` → $\mqty(a & b \\ c & d)$	parenthes
	`\mqty*(a & b \\ c & d)` → $\mqty*(a & b \\ c & d)$	alternate
	`\mqty[a & b \\ c & d]` → $\mqty[a & b \\ c & d]$	square br
	`\mqty|a & b \\ c & d|` → $\mqty\|a & b \\ c & d\|$	vertical b
	`\pmqty{}` ↔ `\mqty()`	alternativ
	`\Pmqty{}` ↔ `\mqty*()`	more LaTe
	`\bmqty{}` ↔ `\mqty[]`	
	`\vmqty{}` ↔ `\mqty||`	
`\smallmatrixquantity`	`\smqty{a & b \\ c & d}` → $\smqty{a & b \\ c & d}$	the small
	`\smqty()` or `\spmqty{}`	small vers
	`\smqty*()` or `\sPmqty{}`	small vers
	`\smqty[]` or `\sbmqty{}`	small vers
	`\smqty||` or `\svmqty{}`	small vers
`\matrixdeterminant`	`\mdet{a & b \\ c & d}` → $\mdet{a & b \\ c & d}$	matrix de
	`\smdet{a & b \\ c & d}` → $\smdet{a & b \\ c & d}$	small ma
`\identitymatrix`	`\imat{n}`	elements
	`\smqty(\imat{3})` → $\smqty(\imat{3})$	formatted

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

`\xmatrix` `\xmat{x}{n}{m}` elements with x

`\smqty(\xmat{1}{2}{3})` → $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ formatted

`\smqty(\xmat*{a}{3}{3})` → $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ star for e

`\smqty(\xmat*{a}{3}{1})` → $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ as a vect

`\smqty(\xmat*{a}{1}{3})` → $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$

`\zeromatrix` `\zmat{n}{m}` $n \times m$ m

`\smqty(\zmat{2}{2})` → $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ equivalen

`\paulimatrix` `\pmat{n}` n^{th} Pauli

`\smqty(\pmat{0})` → $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ $n \in \{0, 1$

`\smqty(\pmat{1})` → $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$

`\smqty(\pmat{2})` → $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$

`\smqty(\pmat{3})` → $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$

`\diagonalmatrix` `\dmat{a,b,c,...}` specify u block dia

`\mqty(\dmat{1,2,3})` → $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

`\mqty(\dmat[0]{1,2})` → $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ optional

`\mqty(\dmat{1,2&3\\4&5})` → $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & 3 \\ & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ enter ma block as ment

`\antidiagonalmatrix` `\admat{a,b,c,...}` same as s

`\mqty(\admat{1,2,3})` → $\begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & 2 & \\ 3 & & \end{pmatrix}$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

1 Use Maths in LaTeX

2 Useful Maths Packages
- Common Packages
- The physics Package
- The systeme Package
- The gauss Package

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The systeme Package

To use the systeme package, simply insert the command in the preamble of your document.

Command

```
\usepackage{systeme}
```

This package can make it really easy when typesetting linear systems by the command \systeme.

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \systeme{
    2a-3b+4c=2,
    a+8b+5c=8,
    -a+2b+c=-5
  }
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{cases} 2a-3b+4c=2 \\ a+8b+5c=8 \\ -a+2b+c=-5 \end{cases} \tag{22}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

It also works for subscripts.

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \systeme{
    4x_1-x_2=3,
    -x_1+5x_2=-1
  }
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 - x_2 = 3 \\ -x_1 + 5x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \tag{23}$$

It can also reorder the variables and numbers in the equations.

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \systeme{
    3y+2x=0,
    x-z+9=0,
    2+3x+5-y-7+z=0
  }
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 0 \\ x - z + 9 = 0 \\ 3x - y + z + 2 + 5 - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \tag{24}$$

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

Complicated coefficients can be handle correctly. Note that + and - should be replaced with \+ and \- in the coefficients.

Example

```
\begin{equation}
  \systeme{
    (2\+\sqrt{2})x-
    (1\-\sqrt{2})y=1,
    x+(1\+\sqrt{2})y=-1
  }
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{cases} (2+\sqrt{2})x-(1-\sqrt{2})y=1 \\ x+(1+\sqrt{2})y=-1 \end{cases} \tag{25}$$

The documentation of the systeme package can be found in http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/generic/systeme/systeme_fr.pdf, however it's in French, and the author is Manuel de l'utilisateur.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

1 Use Maths in LaTeX

2 Useful Maths Packages
- Common Packages
- The physics Package
- The systeme Package
- The gauss Package

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

The gauss Package

To use the gauss package, simply insert the command in the preamble of your document.

Command

```
1  \usepackage{gauss}
```

This package provides LaTeX-macros for typesetting operations on a matrix. By an "operation on a matrix" we understand a row operation or a column operation. It is named gauss because Gauss Elimination is a widely used application of matrix operations.

The documentation of the systeme package can be found in http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/gauss/gauss-doc.pdf.

Use Maths in LaTeX
Math Expressions
Math Environments
Spacing in Math Mode
Basic Math Commands
Matrices and Arrays
Useful Maths Packages
Common Packages
The physics Package
The systeme Package
The gauss Package

For example, if you are taking VV285 or working with other linear algebra stuffs in LaTeX, you may use the `gmatrix` environment provided by the `gauss` package.

Example

```
1  \begin{equation}
2    \begin{array}{ccc|}
3      4 & 2 & -2 \\
4      -3 & 1 & 0 \\
5      1 & 4 & 2
6    \end{array}
7    \begin{gmatrix}
8      -2 \\ 6 \\ -9
9      \rowops
10     \swap{0}{2}
11     \add[*(3)]{0}{1}
12   \end{gmatrix}
13 \end{equation}
```

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & -9 \end{array} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ *(3) \\ + \end{matrix} \tag{26}$$