## Introduction to LATEX ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 2

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1. \[
  x_1,x_2 = \frac{-\beta^2}{\alpha^2-4\cdots\beta^2-4\cdots\beta^2}
  \]
2. \begin{align}
             x^2+2x-15 \& = 0, \
  \Rightarrow (x+5)(x-3) \& = 0, \\nonumber \\
  \Rightarrow
                x \& = -5, \, 3.
  \end{align}
3. \[
  \sin 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin 60^{\circ}
  = \cos(\pi/3).
  \]
4. \[
  \arccos x = \int_x^1 \frac{d}u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}},
5. \[
  n^\mathrm{th}, \quad 1^\mathrm{st}, \quad 2^\mathrm{th}.
6. \newcommand{\fork}{\mathrm{Fork}\,}
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7. \[
    \left(
    \begin{array}{ccc}
      F[1,1] & \cdots & F[1,m] \\
      \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
     F[n,1] & \cdots & F[n,m]
    \end{array}
    \right)
    \]
 8. \[
    \alpha = \frac{e^2}{2h\epsilon_0 c} \alpha_0 c}
    \quad k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \setminus Mathrm{J}\,\mathrm{K}^{-1}.
 9. \begin{align*}
    f(x) & = \frac{a_0}{2} +
    \sum_{n=1}^{infty} (a_n\cos nx + b_n\sin nx), ,
    a_n & = \frac{1}{\pi c_1} \left( -\pi \right)^\pi f(x) \cos nx
    \mbox{\mbox{$\mbox{$\sim$}},\mbox{$\sim$}, \quad n=1,2,\ldots\,, \}
    \mbox{\mbox{$\mbox{$\sim$}},\mbox{$\sim$}} x \mbox{\mbox{$\sim$}}, \mbox{\mbox{$\sim$}} n=1,2,\mbox{\mbox{$\sim$}}.
    \end{align*}
10. \newenvironment{proof}{{\scshape Proof. }\slshape}
         {\hfill \mathrm{Q.E.D.}\par}
11. \mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{$1$}}}}_1} = \mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{$1$}}}}_1} = \mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{$1$}}}}_1} = \mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{$1$}}}}_1} = \mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{$1$}}}}_1} = \mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{$1$}}}}_1} = \mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{$1$}}}}}_1
12. \newcommand\defint[3]{\left [ #1 \right ]^{#3}_{#2}}
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