

And now comes the good news, if you haven't used computer typesetting before. You don't have to worry about where to break lines in a paragraph (i.e., where to stop at the right margin and being a new line), because T<sub>E</sub>X will do that for you. Your manuscript file can contain long lines or short lines, or both; it doesn't matter. This is especially helpful when you make changes, since you don't have to retype anything except the words that changed. *Every time you bring a new line in your manuscript file it is essentially the same as typing a space.* When T<sub>E</sub>X has read an entire paragraph — in this case lines 7 to 11 — it will try to break up the text so that each line of output, except the last, contains about the same amount of copy; and it will hyphenate words if necessary to keep the spacing consistent, but only as a last resort.

Once upon a time, in a distant  
galaxy called ---  
there lived a computer

Consider also the following examples, which  
show that binary operations can be used as ordinary symbols in superscripts and subscripts:

- $f^*(x) \cap f_*(y)$
- $g^\circ \mapsto g^\bullet$