# **0.MARKDOWN\_TEMPLATE**

**0.MARKDOWN\_TEMPLATE** 

# 数式 ギリシャ文字 フラクトゥール 分数 微分 積分 重積分 アンダーブレース 行列 行列式 サイズの大きい行列 連立方程式 論理記号 運動方程式 プリュームモデル 収支式 Q1, Q2 of Yanai et al. (1973) 移流項 温度風 レイアウト 改行 改ページ 色 Red <font color="red">Red</font> blue <font color="blue">blue</font> green <font color="green">green</font>

<font color="darpink">darkPink</font>

## 数式

## ギリシャ文字

 $\alpha$ : ¥alpha  $\epsilon$ : ¥epsilon  $\varphi$ : ¥varphi

## フラクトゥール

 $\mathfrak{B}$ 

## 分数

 $\frac{A}{D}$ 

\begin{eqnarray}

\end{eqnarray}

## 微分

 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ 

\begin{eqnarray}

 $\verb| frac{\partial y}{\partial x}|$ 

\end{eqnarray}

$$0 \\ \frac{dy}{dx}$$

\begin{eqnarray}
\frac{d y}{d x}
\end{eqnarray}

## 積分

$$\overline{A} := \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L A dx$$

\begin{eqnarray}
\overline{A}:=\frac{1}{L}\int\_0^L Adx
\end{eqnarray}

## 重積分

$$\iint dx \quad \iiint dx$$

$$IVT := \int_{p_s}^{100hPa} uq_v \, dp \tag{1}$$

\begin{eqnarray}

 $\label{local_tot$ 

\end{eqnarray}

 $\text{tag}\{1\}$ 

## アンダーブレース

$$\underbrace{A}_{ ext{実際の値}} = \underbrace{\overline{A}}_{ ext{平均}} + \underbrace{A'}_{ ext{偏差}}$$

```
\begin{eqnarray}
\underbrace{A}_{実際の値}=\underbrace{\overline{A}}_{平均}+\underbrace{A'}_{偏差}
\end{eqnarray}
```

### 行列

$$m{A} = egin{pmatrix} a & b \ c & d \end{pmatrix} \qquad egin{bmatrix} a & b \ c & d \end{bmatrix} \qquad egin{bmatrix} a & b \ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

```
\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d \\
\end{pmatrix}
\qquad
\begin{bmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d \\
c & d \\
\end{bmatrix}
\qquad
\begin{bmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d \\
\end{bmatrix}
\qquad
\begin{bmatrix}
\qquad
\begin{bmatrix}
\qquad
\begin{bmatrix}
a & b \\ c & d \\
\end{bmatrix}
```

#### 行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

```
\begin{vmatrix}
0 & -2 \\
-2 & 0 \\
\end{vmatrix}
```

#### サイズの大きい行列

$$A = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \ dots & dots & dots \ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \ \end{pmatrix}$$

```
A=
\begin{bmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\
a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \\
\end{bmatrix}
```

https://mathlandscape.com/latex-matrix/

$$egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} igg\} = n$$
個

```
\begin{eqnarray}
\left.
\begin{bmatrix}

a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \\
\end{bmatrix}
\right\}

= n個
\end{eqnarray}
```

$$\mathbf{e}_1 := egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ dots \ 0 \end{bmatrix} igg\} = n$$
個

```
\mathbf{e}_1:=
\left.
\begin{bmatrix}

1 \\
0 \\
\vdots \\
0 \\
\end{bmatrix}

\right\}

= n個
```

$$A = (a_{ij}) = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} iggr) m ext{ rows}$$

```
\begin{equation*}
% a disposable command for avoiding repetitions
\newcommand{\zm}{%
  \begin{bmatrix}
    a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n}\\
    a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n}\\
    \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots\\
    a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn}\\
    \end{bmatrix}%
}

A=\underset{m\times n}{(a_{ij})}=
  \left.
  \,\smash[b]{\underbrace{\!\zm\!}_{\textstyle\text{$n$ columns}}}\,
  \right\}\text{$m$ rows}
  \vphantom{\underbrace{\zm}_{\text{$n$}} columns}}\
\end{equation*}
```

https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/644625/how-can-i-have-both-horizontal-and-vertical-curly-braces-in-a-matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \sigma_N & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 連立方程式

$$\begin{cases} x = a + b \\ y = c + d \end{cases}$$

```
\left\{
  \begin{align*}
    x = a + b \\
    y = c + d
  \end{align*}
  \right.
```

0

$$P_0(s) = 1$$
 $P_1(s) = s$ 
 $P_2(s) = \frac{1}{2}(3s^2 - 1)$ 
 $P_3(s) = \frac{1}{2}(5s^3 - 3s)$ 
 $P_4(s) = \frac{1}{8}(35s^4 - 30s^2 + 3)$ 
 $P_6(s) = \frac{1}{8}(63s^5 - 70s^3 + 15s)$ 
 $(7.19)$ 

```
\left.
\begin{align}
P_0(s)=&\;1 \qquad\\
\\
P_1(s)=&\;s \qquad\\
\\
P_2(s)=&\;\frac{1}{2}(3s^2-1) \qquad\\
\\
P_3(s)=&\;\frac{1}{2}(5s^3-3s) \qquad\\
\\
P_4(s)=&\;\frac{1}{8}(35s^4-30s^2+3) \qquad\\
\\
P_6(s)=&\;\frac{1}{8}(63s^5-70s^3+15s) \qquad\\
\right\}\tag{7.19}
```

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \rho_{\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \begin{cases} +\infty; & \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{0} \\ 0; & \boldsymbol{x} \neq \boldsymbol{0} \end{cases}$$
 (2.170)

```
\delta_{ij}=\left\{
  \begin{align*}
    1 \quad (i=j) \\
    0 \quad (i\ne j)
  \end{align*}
  \right.
```

```
\delta_{ij} = egin{cases} 1 & (i=j) \ 0 & (i 
eq j) \end{cases}
```

```
\lim_{\epsilon\to 0} \rho_\epsilon(\boldsymbol{x})=
\left\{
  \begin{align*}
    +\infty; \quad \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{0} \\
      0; \quad \boldsymbol{x} \ne \boldsymbol{0}
  \end{align*}
\right.
\tag{2.170}
```

$$\langle arphi_j, arphi_k 
angle = egin{cases} 1 & (j=k), \ 0 & (j 
eq k). \end{cases}$$

```
\langle \varphi_j, \varphi_k\rangle=\delta_{jk}=\left\{
  \begin{align*}
    1 \quad (j=k), \\
    0 \quad (j\ne k).
  \end{align*}
\right.
```

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a = 1 \\
a = 2
\end{vmatrix}$$
(11.4a,b)

```
\left.
\begin{align*}
a=1 \quad\\
\\
a=2 \quad \\
\end{align*}
\right\}
\tag{11.4a,b}
```

#### 論理記号

```
⇒ \implies

← \impliedby

⇔ \iff
```

## 運動方程式

$$m\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{F}$$

```
\begin{eqnarray}
m \frac{d \mathbf{v}}{dt}=\mathbf{F}
\end{eqnarray}
```

$$\rho \frac{du}{dt} = F_x$$

$$\rho \frac{dv}{dt} = F_y$$

$$\rho \frac{dw}{dt} = F_z$$
(1)

```
\begin{eqnarray}
\rho\frac{du}{dt} &=& F_x\\
\rho\frac{dv}{dt} &=& F_y \\
\rho\frac{dw}{dt} &=& F_z \\
\end{eqnarray} \tag{1}
```

## プリュームモデル

$$w_c \frac{\partial s_c}{\partial z} = L_v c - \epsilon W_c (s_c - s_e) \tag{1}$$

$$w_c \frac{\partial q_{v,c}}{\partial z} = c - \epsilon W_c (s_{v,c} - s_{v,e})$$
 (2)

$$w_c \frac{\partial q_{l,c}}{\partial z} = c - G\epsilon - W_c q_{l,c} \tag{3}$$

```
\begin{eqnarray}
w_c \frac{\partial s_c}{\partial z}&=&L_vc-\epsilon W_c(s_c-s_e) \tag{1}\\
w_c \frac{\partial q_{v,c}}{\partial z}&=& c-\epsilon W_c(s_{v,c}-s_{v,e}) \tag{2}
\\
w_c \frac{\partial q_{l,c}}{\partial z}&=& c -G \epsilon - W_c q_{l,c} \tag{3}\\
\end{eqnarray}
```

#### 収支式

$$digg(rac{\partial h_b}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V}_h \cdot 
abla h_bigg) = F_h - (M_d + w_e)(h_b - h_m) - \dot{Q}_b d$$
 (2)

```
\begin{eqnarray} $$ d \leq (\frac{partial h_b}{partial t} + \mathcal{V}_h \leq h_b \leq p=F_h-(M_d+w_e)(h_b-h_m)- dot{Q_b}d $$ \end{eqnarray} $$ \end{eqnarray}
```

## Q1, Q2 of Yanai et al. (1973)

$$Q_1 := -\frac{\partial \overline{q''\omega''}}{\partial p} + Q_R - L(c - e) \quad \left( = \frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \overline{s} \overline{\mathbf{v}} + \frac{\partial \overline{s} \overline{\omega}}{\partial p} \right) \tag{1}$$

$$Q_2 := L \frac{\partial \overline{q''\omega''}}{\partial p} + L(c - e) \quad \left( = -L \left[ \frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \overline{q} \overline{\mathbf{v}} + \frac{\partial \overline{q} \omega}{\partial p} \right] \right) \tag{2}$$

```
\begin{eqnarray}
Q_2:=L\frac{\partial \overline{ q" \omega"}}{\partial p}+L(c-e) \quad \bigg(= -
L\bigg[\frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial t}+\nabla\cdot
\overline{q\mathbf{v}}+\frac{\partial \overline {q \omega}}{\partial p}
\bigg]\bigg)
\tag{2}
\end{eqnarray}
```

#### 移流項

$$u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(uu)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial y}$$
(3)

```
\begin{eqnarray}
u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}
=\frac{\partial (uu)}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial (uv)}{\partial y}\\
\end{eqnarray}
\tag{3}
```

### 温度風

 $fu = -\partial \phi/\partial y$ 

fu=-\partial \phi / \partial y

 $dp = -\rho g dz$ 

dp=-\rho g dz

 $\partial \phi / \partial p = -\alpha$ 

 $\partial \phi / partial p=-\alpha$ 

$$f\frac{\partial u}{\partial p} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p} \right) = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}$$

\begin{eqnarray}

 $f\frac{\partial u}{\partial p}=-\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\bigg({\frac{\partial phi}{\partial p}} \ \partial \partial y}$ 

\end{eqnarray}

 $y = a\phi$ を用いると,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{af} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \phi}$$

\begin{eqnarray}

\frac{\partial u}{\partial p}=\frac{1}{af}\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \phi} \end{eqnarray}

## レイアウト

## 改行

<\br >

## 改ページ

<div class="page-break"></div>