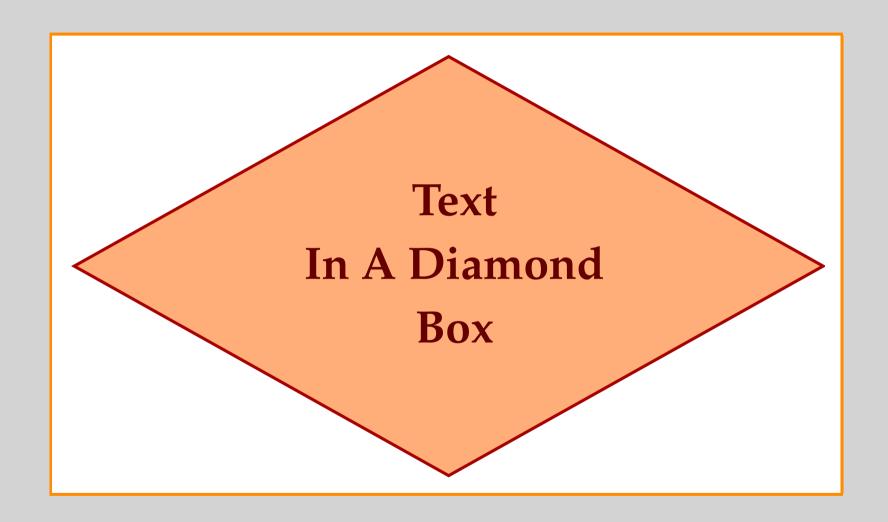
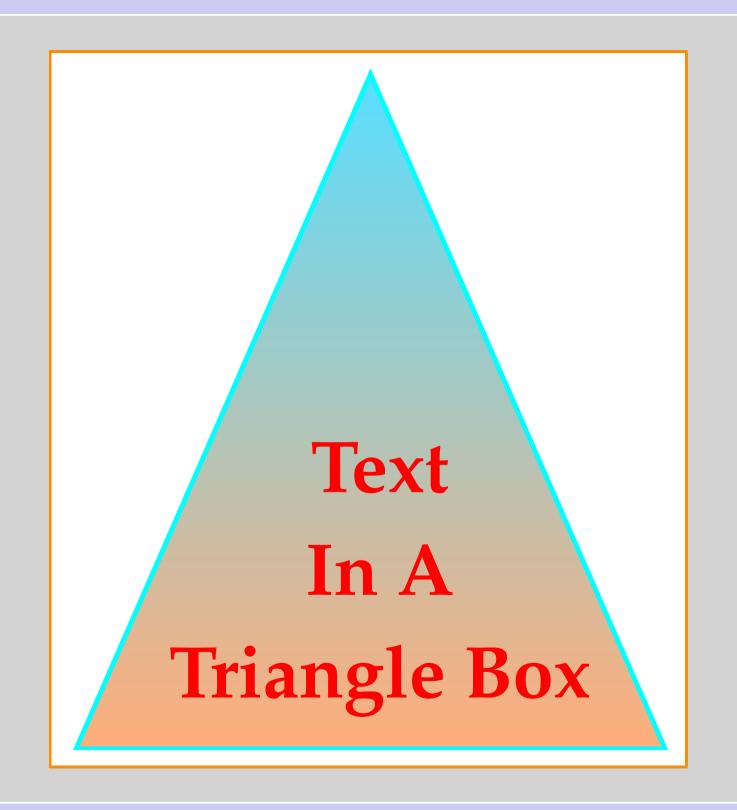
## Text In A Box

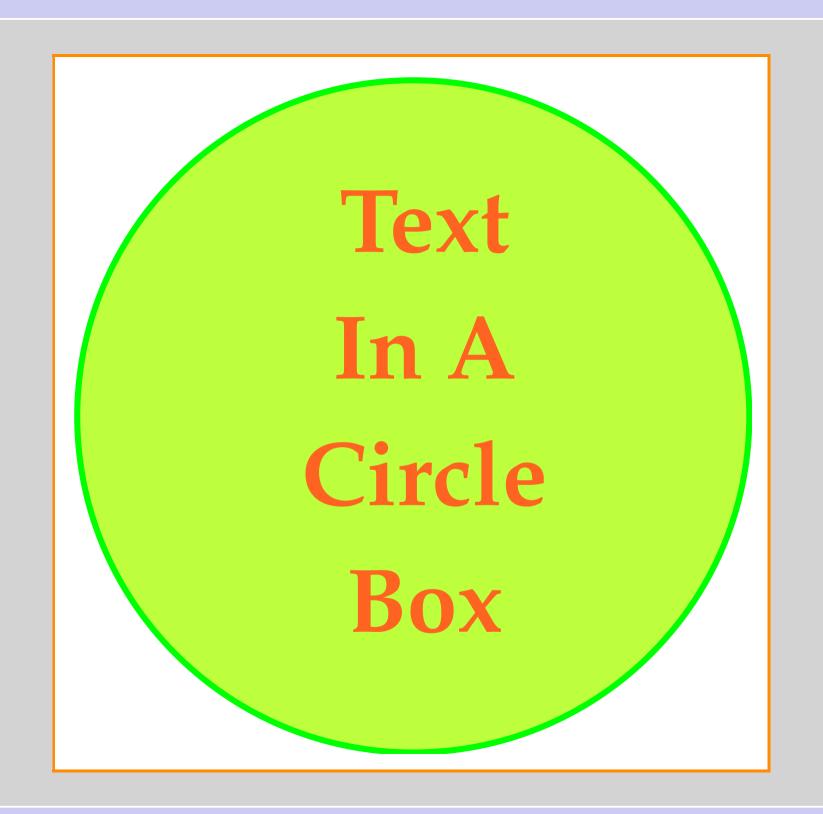
### Text In A Box

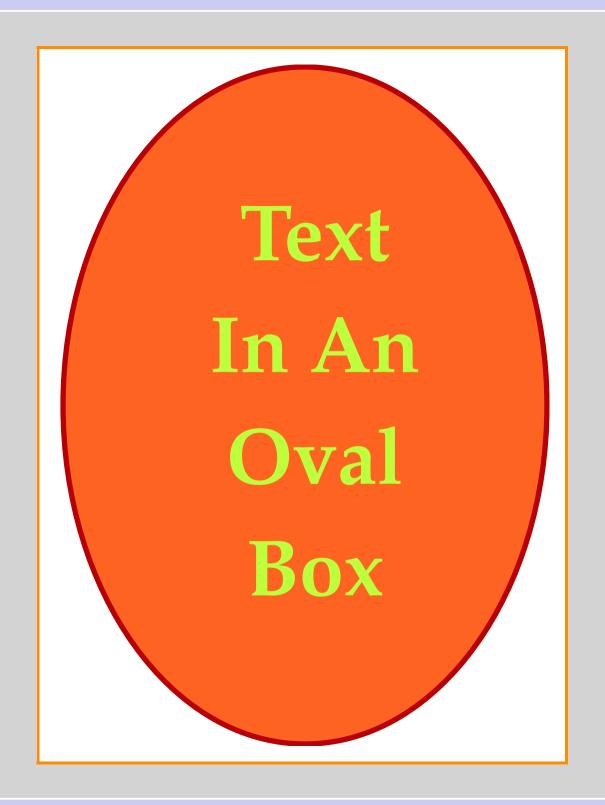


#### **Text In A Shadow Box**









Thus we nd that x + y = 3 and using this together with

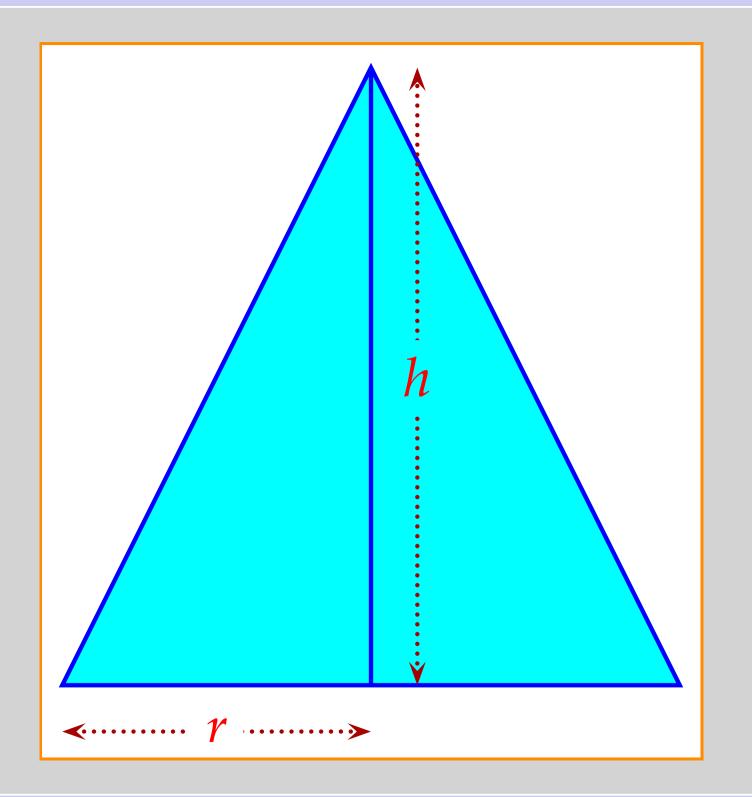
$$x^2 + y^2 = 3$$
 found earlier,

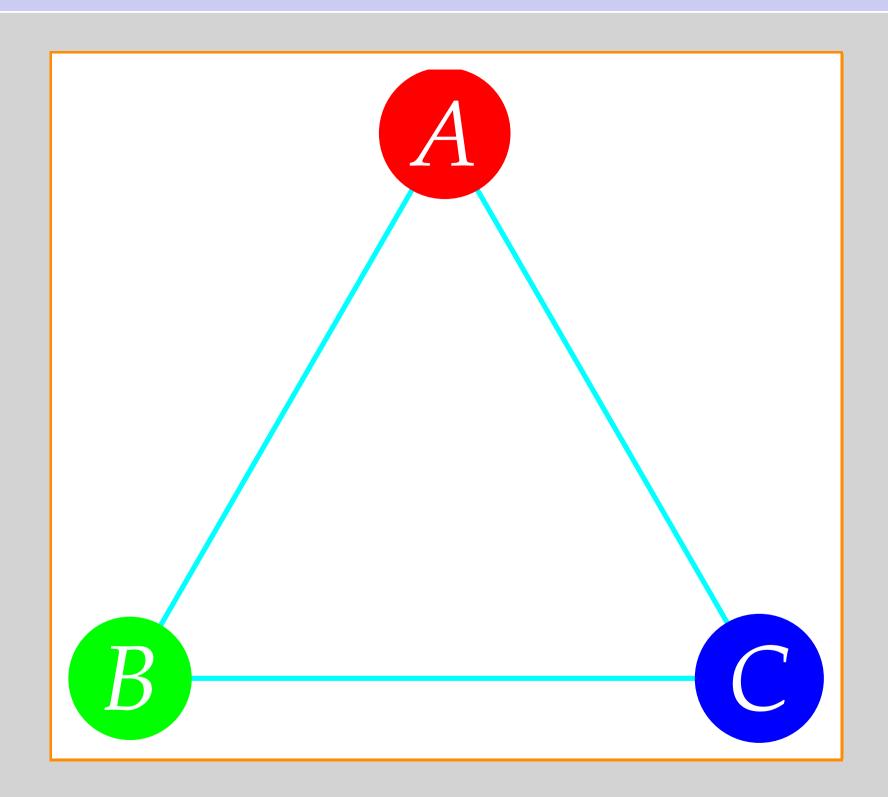
we see that x = 2 and y = 1

Thus we not that x + y = 3 and using this together with  $x^2 + y^2 = 3$  found earlier, we see that x = 2 and y = 1

Text In A \psframebox

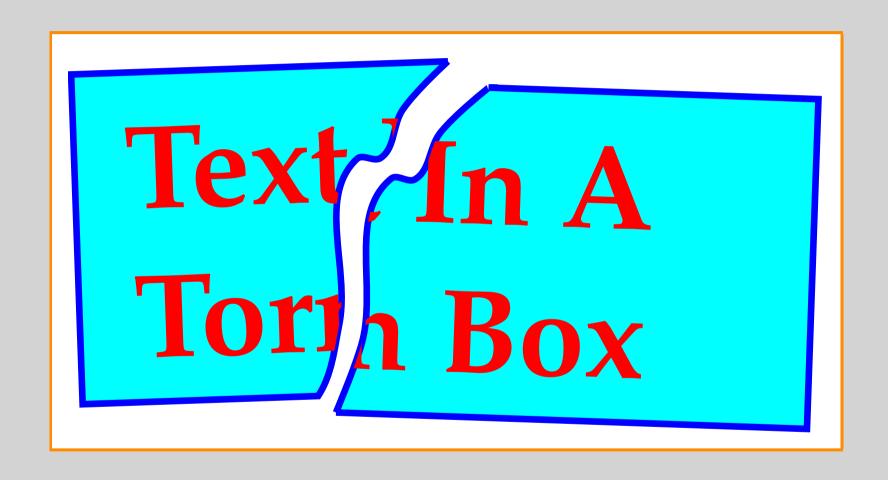
Text In A \psframebox\*

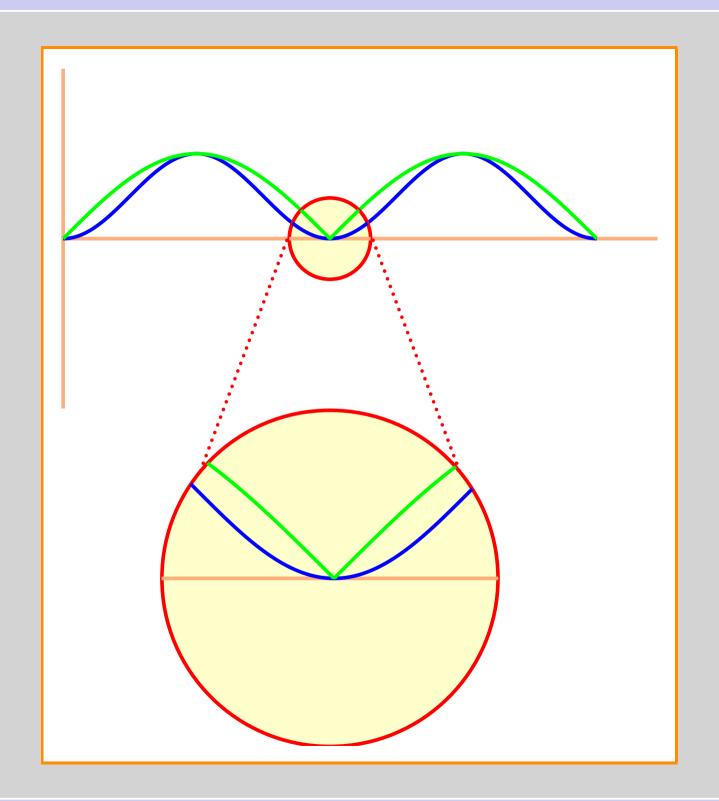






## Cut Diamond







go straight go straight again um & umop əpisdn um &

Question: Why did the tachyon cross the street?

Answer: Because it's already on the other side

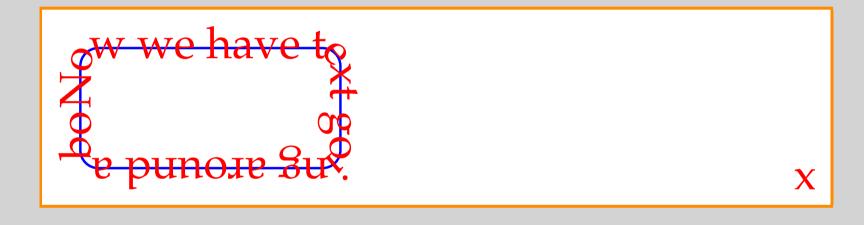


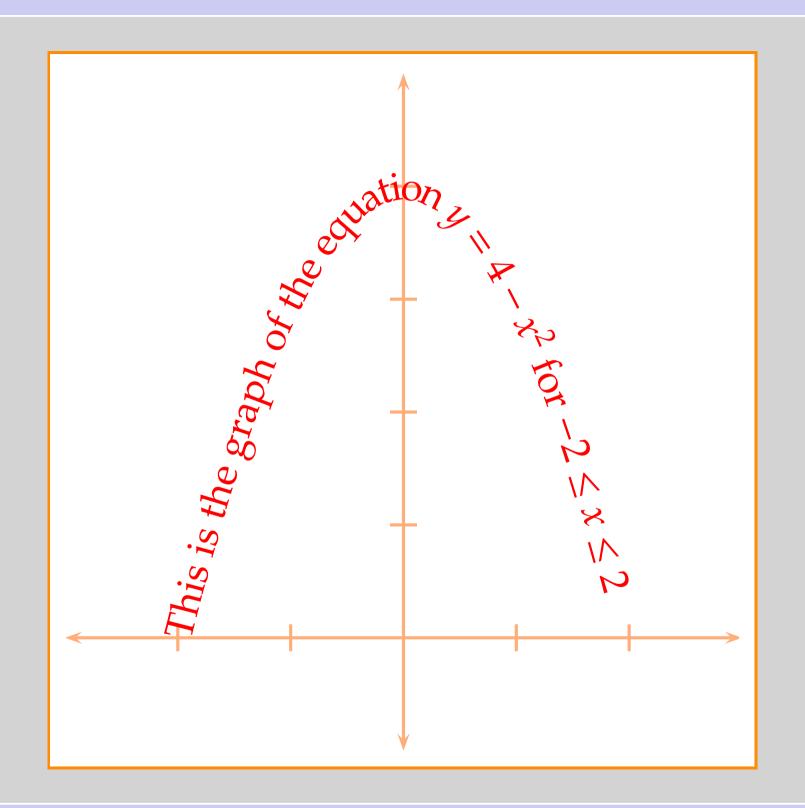
## MIRROR ЯОЯЯІМ

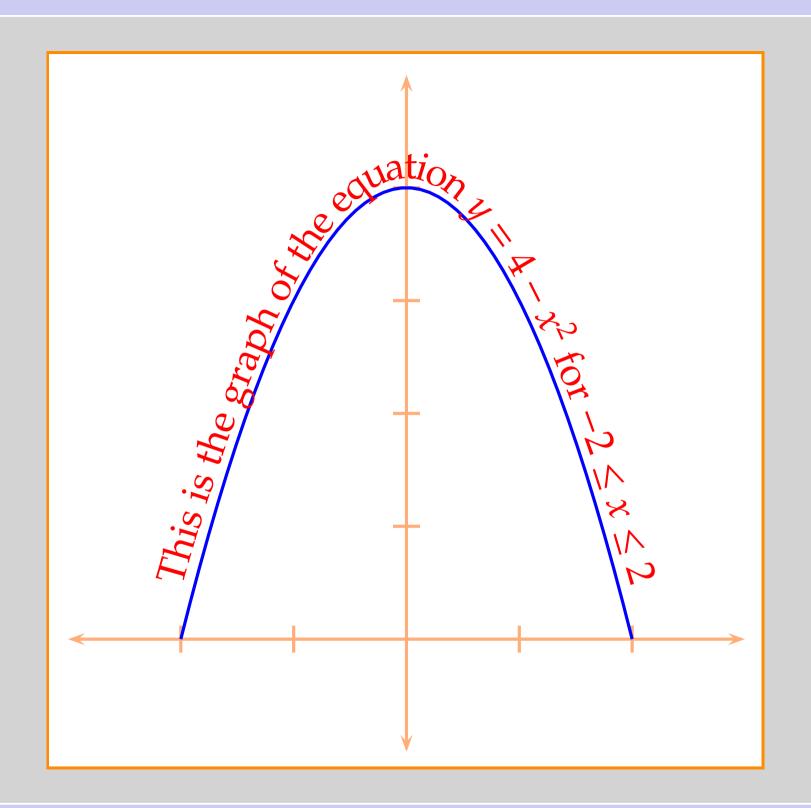
**MIRROR** 

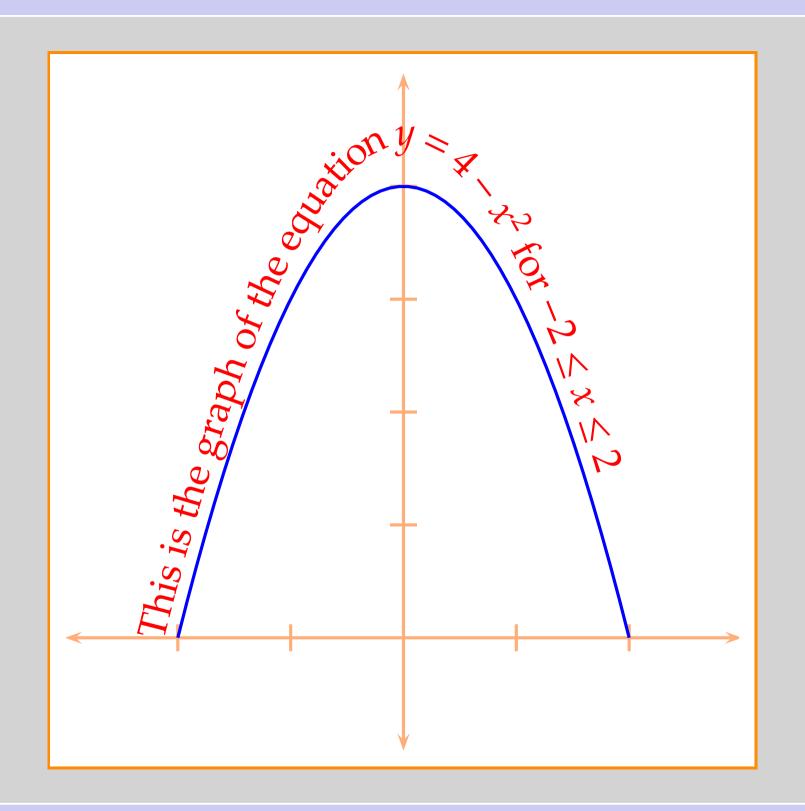
MIRROR

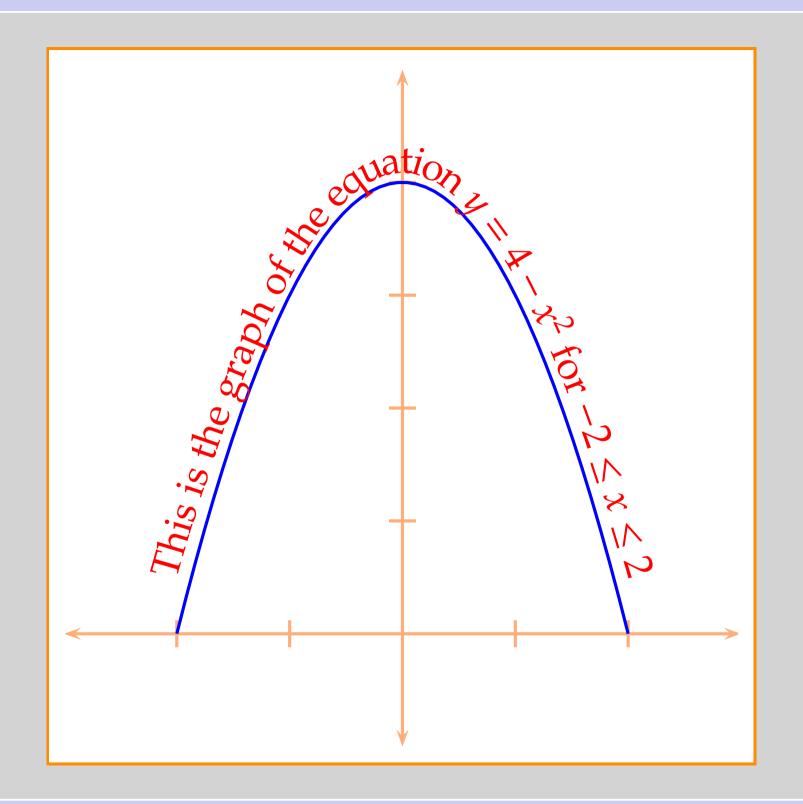


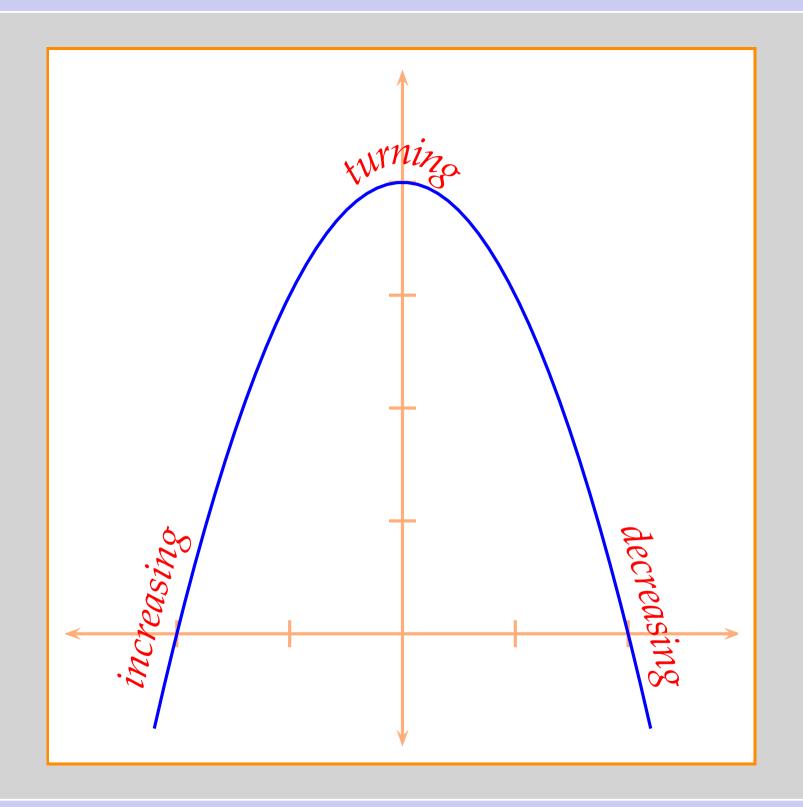












# PSTicks

# PSTICKS



LATEX has only limited drawing capabilities, while PostScript is a page description language which has a rich set of drawing commands; and there are programs (such as dvips) which translate the dvi output to PostScript. So, the natural question is whether one can include PostScript code in a TEX source le itself for programs such as dvips to process after the TEX compilation? This is the idea behind the PSTricks package of Timothy van Zandt. The beauty of it is one need not know PostScript to use it—the necessary PostScript code can be generated by TEX macros de ned in the package