A Fun Template

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Conventions

$\mathbb{F}$ denotes either $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$.
$\mathbb{N}$ denotes the set $\{1, 2, 3, ...\}$ of natural numbers (excluding 0).

1 Force

Definition 1.1. The **centre of gravity** of an object is the point at which the weight of the object *appears* to act.

1.1 Newton's Laws of Motion

Definition 1.2. The following are Newton's 3 laws:

1. A body **stays ar rest** or **continues to move with a constant speed** in a *straight* line unless acted upon by a **net** external force.
2. The **rate of change of linear momentum** of a body is **directly proportional** to the **resultant force** acting on it and is in the direction of the resultant force.
3.

A Bonus Material

The `talign` and `talign*` environments work like the `align` and `align*` environments, except they render equations in inline size. For example, `\begin{align*}...\end{align*}` yields:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

While `\begin{talign*}...\end{talign*}` yields:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

As usual, the purpose of `*` is to prevent numbering of the equation.

Some commands, like `\sumn`, can be used with or without a starting value (the default starting value is 1). For example, `$\sumn\frac{1}{n^2}$` yields $\sumn\frac{1}{n^2}$, while `$\sumn[69]\frac{1}{n^2}$` yields $\sumn[69]\frac{1}{n^2}$. This can be used in inline mode as well as display mode.