Remark 0.1.

TODO2 Put TODOs as the first thing for development so you don't forget to do them.

You may want to put those in order of urgency/difficulty here.

TODO1 Mark TODO location in the middle of text with labels TODO, then explain them here.

Comment them out for release.

- TODO2 deal with this TODO at all costs

- TODO1 this TODO is not as important as the first one.

- TODO3

1

Contents

1 Sections

1.1 Subsection

1.1.1 Subsubsection

Paragraph

Remark 1.1. Paragraph comes after subsubsection.

To add a label and numbering to it, use:

```
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{4}
```

To add it to the toc, use:

```
\setcounter{tocdepth}{4}
```

Subparagraph

Remark 1.2. Subparagraph comes after paragraph.

To add a label and numbering to it, use:

```
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{5}
```

To add it to the toc, use:

```
\setcounter{tocdepth}{5}
```

Paragraph

Remark 1.3. Paragraph comes after subsubsection.

To add a label to it, use

Remark 1.4. With t

If you feel the need to do so, try and split your current document into two.

---

2   Formulas

Example 2.1 (Unnumbered formula)**.**

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u) \tag{1}$$

Example 2.2 (Numbered formula)**.**

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u) \tag{2}$$

Remark 2.3. Why I use equation + aligned by default

There are simpler ways to write the equation such as backslash square brackets $\[\dots\]$, but if you use those you will soon notice that you will waste a long time modifying equations either to make them multiline, or to give them numbers, so it is just better to always use equation + aligned unless you have a reason not to do so.

---

3 Tables

Example 3.1. Table 1 is a simple table. Note how it may have floated around, so I must refer to it as table 1.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array}$$

Table 1: caption

Remark 3.2. The [h] means that the table should stay at current position (here) if possible, and not float around the page if possible.

Remark 3.3. For complex tables with label LABEL, create a LABEL.ods spreadsheet with same name as the label and use it to make the table, then copy paste to the .tex.

Remark 3.4. As with any other float (object that can change its position on the page to fit to content), always reference table labels when talking about tables, and never use expressions such as "the table" or "next table".

4 Comments

Example 4.1. Next line will be commented out, and therefore invisible to output.

5   Computer code

secCode

remCode1 **Remark 5.1.**Use:

```
\usepackage{lstlisting}
```

expCom1 **Example 5.2.**This is how you use it:

```
if i in is:
    echo i
else:
    echo −i
```

6   References

secRef

remLab1 **Remark 6.1.**\label refers to the smallest surrounding thing that is numbered, typically a section or a theorem environment. Therefore, if you simply put a label in a point paragraph, you don't normally get a link to that point of paragraph like you would in an html anchor.

remLab2 **Remark 6.2.**For url compatibility hyphen separation is a good idea: def-a-definition-was-here.

expRef1 **Example 6.3.**The next ref aims at this example.

Ref: 6.3

7 Citations and bibliography

secCit

expCite1 **Example 7.1.**One [?] Two [?]

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remCite1 **Remark 7.2.**You have to cite a reference before it appears in the bibliography

---

remCite2 **Remark 7.3.**In the bibliography command, use the same name as your .bib file.

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8 Bibliography

secBib