

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

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1 Sections

secSec

1.1 Subsection

secSsec

1.1.1 Subsubsection

secSssec

Paragraph

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

paragraph

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

paragraph

Remark 1.3. Paragraph comes after subsubsection.

To add a label to it, use

remSec1

Remark 1.4. With t

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

2 Formulas

secForm

expFor2

Example 2.1 (Unnumbered formula).

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

eqFor2

expFor1

Example 2.2 (Numbered formula).

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

eqFor1

remFor1

Remark 2.3. Why I use equation + aligned by default

There are simpler ways to write the equation such as backslash square brackets `\[... \]`, 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

secTab

expTab1

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.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Table 1: caption

tab1

remTab1

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.

remTab2

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.

remTab3

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

secCom

5 References

secRef

remLab1

Remark 5.1. \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 5.2. For url compatibility hyphen separation is a good idea: def-a-definition-was-here.

expRef1

Example 5.3. The next ref aims at this example.

Ref: 5.3

6 Citations and bibliography

secCit

expCite1

Example 6.1. One [1] Two [2]

remCite1

Remark 6.2. You have to cite a reference before it appears in the bibliography

remCite2

Remark 6.3. In the bibliography command, use the same name as your .bib file.

7 Bibliography

secBib

References

- LL00 [1] Firstname Lastname and Firstname2 Lastname2. Title. *Journal*, pages 1–2, 2000.
- LL01 [2] Firstname Lastname and Firstname2 Lastname2. *Title*. Publisher, 2001.