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Markdown chapter

This is a chapter written in markdown.

Internal links

You can link to other files simply by making an internal [link](#). The build process will automatically search for this ID in all files, and append the filename if needed for the particular format.

This is another test

Hola, soy un parrafo sin acento.

Images

You can insert images simply by adding an image tag with the name of the image. This will look for an image located in `images/bruce.jpg`, but you can easily change this location if you want.



Code examples

Code examples can be written using the markdown syntax, and they will automatically be converted to HTMLBook programlistings. Here's an example of using the `console.log` function.

```
console.log("hello");
```

Footnotes

You can also write footnotes using the Markdown syntax¹, or the HTMLBook syntax².

Then you use the following `footnotes` liquid tag to insert the footnote references on the page. This is often done at the bottom of the page.

1. They are great
2. They are great too

MathJax = { tex: { inlineMath: [['\$', '\$'], ['\(', '\)']] }, svg: { fontCache: 'global' } };

Capítulo 1 Angulos, Lineas Paralelas, Paralelogramos

Proposición 1.1 CONSTRUYENDO UN TRIÁNGULO EQUILATERO.

Proposición 1

Proposición 1

Ejercicio 1

Si los segmentos \overline{AF} y \overline{BF} son contruidos, demuestra que la figura $\boxdot ACBF$ es un rombo.

Solución

Puesto que A es el centro del círculo \Circle A , se deduce que $\overline{AF} = \overline{AB}$ [Def. 1.33]. Puesto que B es el centro del círculo \Circle B , $\overline{BF} = \overline{AB}$ [Def. 1.33]. Puesto que $\overline{AF} = \overline{BF} = \overline{AB} = \overline{AC} = \overline{BC}$, se deduce que $\boxdot ACBF$ es un rombo.

Este es otro ejemplo de parrafo