Minimalism

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目录

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[1]and protect my footnotes

1 Start

Well, and here begins my lovely article.

2 End

… and here it ends.

…when Einstein introduced his formula

$$e = m \cdot c^2 \;,\tag{1}$$

which is at the same time the most widely known and the least well understood physical formula. …from which follows Kirchoff's current law:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} I_k = 0 \;.\tag{2}$$

Kirchhoff's voltage law can be derived ……which has several advantages.

$$I_D = I_F - I_R \tag{3}$$

is the core of a very different transistor model. …

3 sfs

不是 shelfful
而是 shelfful

4 2.4.7

Straße

ı

ŏ

ȷ

5   sfsaf

Mr. Smith was happy to see her
cf. Fig. 5
I like BASIC. What about you?

6   safsdaf

A reference to this subsection looks like: ''see section 6 on page 4.''

Footnotes[2] are often used by people using LaTeX.

7   saofjsd

You can also emphasize *text if it is set in italics,* in a sans-serif font, or in `typewriter` style.

8   asfd

1. You can mix the list environments to your taste:

   o But it might start to look silly.

   - With a dash.

2. Therefore remember:

   Stupid things will not become smart because they are in a list.

   Smart things, though, can be presented beautifully in a list.

---

[2]This is a footnote.

9   saf

This text is
left-aligned. LATEX is not trying to make each line the same length.

10   saf

This text is right-
aligned. LATEX is not trying to make each line the same length.

At the centre
of the earth

11   2.11.3 Quote, Quotation, and Verse

A typographical rule of thumb for the line length is:

On average, no line should be longer than 66 characters.

This is why LATEX pages have such large borders by default and also why
multicolumn print is used in newspapers.

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multicolumn print is used in newspapers.

I know only one English poem by heart. It is about Humpty Dumpty.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall:
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
All the King's horses and all the King's men
Couldn't put Humpty together again.

12   sfsf

The **\ldots** command …

```
10 PRINT "HELLO WORLD ";
20 GOTO 10
```

```
the␣starred␣version␣of
the␣verbatim
environment␣emphasizes
the␣spaces␣in␣the␣text
```

13   tabular

7C0	hexadecimal
3700	octal
11111000000	binary
1984	decimal

Welcome to Boxy's paragraph. We sincerely hope you'll all enjoy the show.

no leading space

leading space left and right

14   tabular

Pi expression	Value
π	3.1416
π^π	36.46
$(\pi^\pi)^\pi$	80662.7

14.1   tabular

Ene	
Mene	Muh!

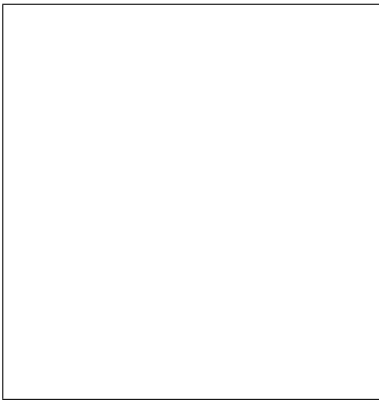## 14.2   square

Figure 1 is an example of Pop-Art.

图 1: Five by Five in Centimetres.

15   I am considerate [3]

15.1   title

Add a squared and b squared to get c squared. Or, using a more mathematical approach: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

TEX is pronounced as $\tau\epsilon\chi$.

100 m^3 of water

This comes from my $\heartsuit$

---

[3]and protect my footnotes

15.2   title

Add a squared and b squared to get c squared. Or, using a more mathematical approach:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

And just one more line.

$$\epsilon > 0 \tag{4}$$

From (4), we gather …

15.3   title

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

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

15.4   title

a b

a   b

a

15.5   title

$$\forall x \in \mathbf{R} : \qquad x^2 \geq 0 \tag{5}$$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \qquad \text{for all } x \in \mathbf{R} \tag{6}$$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \qquad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a^x + y \neq a^{x+y} \tag{7}$$

15.6   title

$a_1 \qquad x^2$

$e^{-\alpha t}$

a_{ij}^3

$e^{x^2} \neq e^{x2}$

$\overline{m+n} \qquad \underline{m+n}$

$\underbrace{a + b + \cdots + z}_{26}$

$$y = x^2 \qquad y' = 2x \qquad y'' = 2$$

$$\vec{a} \quad \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\vec{a} \quad \overleftarrow{AB}$$

$$v = \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2 \tau_1 \cdot \tau_2$$

$1/2$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$a \pmod b$

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours

$$\frac{x^2}{k+1} \qquad x^{\frac{2}{k+1}} \qquad x^{1/2}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \qquad \begin{matrix} x \\ y+2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\int f_N(x) \overset{!}{=} 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \qquad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \qquad \prod_\epsilon$$

$\{\}$

$$a, b, c \neq \{a, b, c\}$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}\right)^3$$

15.7   title

$$\Big((x+1)(x-1)\Big)^2$$

$$\left(\left(\left(\left(\right\}\right\}\right\}\right\} \quad \||\||\|\|$$

15.8   title

$$x_1, \ldots, x_n \qquad x_1 + \cdots + x_n \qquad x_1 + \cdots + x_n \qquad x_1 + \vdots + x_n$$

15.9   title

$$\iint_D g(x, y)\, \mathrm{d}x\, \mathrm{d}y$$

instead of

$$\int \int_D g(x,y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$$

$$\iint_D \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$$

15.10   title

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } d > c \\ b + x & \text{in the morning} \\ l & \text{all day long} \end{cases}$$

15.11   title

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

15.12   eqnarray

$$f(x) = \cos x \tag{8}$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \tag{9}$$

$$\int_0^x f(y)dy = \sin x \tag{10}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} -$$
$$- \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots \tag{11}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} +$$
$$+ \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots \tag{12}$$

15.13   title

$$^{12}_{6}\text{C} \qquad \text{versus} \qquad ^{12}_{6}\text{C}$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}{}^{k} \qquad \text{versus} \qquad \Gamma^{k}_{ij}$$
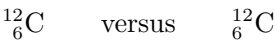
15.14   title

$$2^{\text{nd}} \quad 2^{\text{nd}} \tag{13}$$

$$\tag{123}$$

15.15   title

$$\text{corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \overline{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \overline{y})^2\right]^{1/2}}$$

15.16   title

$$\text{corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \overline{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \overline{y})^2\right]^{1/2}}$$

Law 1 *Don't hide in the witness box*

Jury 2 (The Twelve) *It could be you! So beware and see law 1*

Law 3 *No, No, No*

15.17　title

Murphy 15.17.1 *If there are two or more ways to do something, and one of those ways can result in a catastrophe, then someone will do it.*[10]

$$\mu, M \qquad \mathbf{M} \qquad \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{M}$$

15.18　title

$$\mu, M \qquad \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{M}$$

Partl [1] has proposed that …

15.19　title

- This is the *not so* Short Introduction to LaTeX 2_ε
- This is the *very* Short Introduction to LaTeX 2_ε

参考文献

[1] H. Partl: *German TeX*, TUGboat Volume 9, Issue 1 (1988)

x　　　　　　　　x　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　x

这是　　　　　一段长为 1.5 厘米的空白。

Some text …

这一行将出现在页的最后。

---

[10]what the fuck

fuck me from front side

c e n t r a l

s   p   r   e   a   d

Guess I' m framed now!

Bummer, I am too wide

never Cand you aead this?

slslsls

15.20   title

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Where: a, b – are adjunct to the right angle of a right-angled triangle. c – is the hypotenuse of

the triangle and feels lonely. d – finally does not show up here at all. Isn' t that puzzling?

$$\vec{e_r}$$