Example

The purpose of this example is to compare adoc-math and asciidoctor-mathematical, and to show example of its usage.

adoc-math vs asciidoctor-mathematical

adoc-math

We are about to discuss the Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality.

Theorem 1 (Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality) Let n be a non-negative integer, and let $a_0, a_1, ..., a_n, b_0, b_1, ..., b_n \in \mathbb{R}$ where $\mathbb{R}$ is the set of real numbers. It follows that:

$$\left(a_0^2 + a_1^2 + ... + a_n^2\right)\left(b_0^2 + b_1^2 + ... + b_n^2\right) \geq \left(a_0 b_0 + a_1 b_1 + ... + a_n b_n\right)^2$$

Figure 1. Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality

asciidoctor-mathematical

Theorem 1 (Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality) Let n be a non-negative integer, and let $a_0, a_1, ..., a_n, b_0, b_1, ..., b_n \in R$ where R is the set of real numbers. It follows that

Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality

$(a_0^2 + a_1^2 + ... + a_n^2)(b_0^2 + b_1^2 + ... + b_n^2) \geq (a_0 b_0 + a_1 b_1 + ... + a_n b_n)^2$

Examples

input	output	notes
`$a/b$`	$\frac{a}{b}$	• The default language is AsciiMath. • Inline cells start with a `$`, and end with a `$`.
`$a/b$ amath`	$\frac{a}{b}$	• Options come after the last `$` in inline cells. • You can override the default language with ◦ `amath` (AsciiMath), or ◦ `tex` (LaTeX) options
`$\dfrac{a}{b}$ tex`	$\frac{a}{b}$	
`$a/b$ scale = 150%`	$\frac{a}{b}$	• You can scale your math.
`$a/b$ vertical_align_offset = 1ex`	$\frac{a}{b}$	• You can move your math up or down.

`$$ amath`
`sum_(i=1)^n i^3=((n(n+1))/2)^2`
`$$`
	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$	• Block cells are written between lines of `$$`; the options will be on the first line.

`$$ amath, right`
`a^2 + b^2 = c^2`
`$$`
	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	• You can horizontally align block cells.

input	output	notes

`$$ amath, max_lines = 8`
`1 +`
`2 +`
`3 +`
`4 +`
`5 +`
`6 =`
`21`
`$$`
	$1+2+3+4+5+6=21$	• If you forget to close a cell, it can be difficult to find the culprit. To prevent this, block cells have a `max_lines` parameter (by default 6). You can override this with `max_lines=X`.