

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 famous [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:

$$(a_0^2 + a_1^2 + ... + a_n^2)(b_0^2 + b_1^2 + ... + b_n^2) \geq (a_0b_0 + a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n)^2$$

Figure 1. Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality

asciidoctor-mathematical

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

Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality

$$(a_0^2 + a_1^2 + \text{ ellipsis } + a_n^2)(b_0^2 + b_1^2 + \text{ ellipsis } + b_n^2) \geq (a_0b_0 + a_1b_1 + \text{ ellipsis } + a_nb_n)^2$$

Examples

input	output	notes
<code>\$a/b\$</code>	$\frac{a}{b}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The default language is AsciiMath.Inline cells start with a \$, and end with a \$.
<code>\$a/b\$ amath</code>	$\frac{a}{b}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Options come after the last \$ in inline cells.You can override the default language with<ul style="list-style-type: none">amath (AsciiMath), ortex (LaTeX) options
<code>\$\$\dfrac{a}{b}\$\$ tex</code>	$\frac{a}{b}$	
<code>\$a/b\$ scale = 150%</code>	$\frac{a}{b}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You can scale your math.
<code>\$a/b\$ vertical_align_offset = 1ex</code>	$\frac{a}{b}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You can move your math up or down.
<code>\$\$ amath sum_(i=1)^n i^3=((n(n+1))/2)^2 \$\$</code>	$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Block cells are written between lines of \$\$; the options will be on the first line.
<code>\$\$ amath, right a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \$\$</code>	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You can horizontally align block cells.
<code>\$\$ amath, max_lines = 8 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 21 \$\$</code>	$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 21$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.