LaTeX Tutorial

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1 COMMON MATHEMATICAL NOTATION

superscripts

$$2x^3$$

$$2x^{[34]}$$

$$2x^{[}3x+4]$$

$$2x^{[}3x^4+5]$$

subscripts

 x_1

 x_{12}

 x_{1_2}

 $x_{1_{2_3}}$

 $a_0, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{100}$

Greek letters

 π

Π

 α

 $A = \pi r^2$

Trig functions

 $y = \sin x$

 $y = \cos x$

 $y = \csc \theta$

 $y = \sin^{-1} x$

 $y = \arcsin x$

Log functions

 $y = \log x$

 $y = \log_5 x$

 $y = \ln x$

Roots

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}$$

 $\frac{2}{3}$

About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the glass is full.

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$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}}$$

2 BRACKETS, TABLES, ARRAYS

The distributive property states that a(b+c)=ab+ac, for all $a,b,c\in(R)$.

The equivalent class of a is [a].

The set A is defined to be $\{1, 2, 3\}$.

The movie ticket costs \$11.50.

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

$$2\left[\frac{1}{x^2 - 1}\right]$$

$$2\left\{\frac{1}{x^2 - 1}\right\}$$

$$2\left\langle\frac{1}{x^2 - 1}\right\rangle$$

$$2\left|\frac{1}{x^2 - 2}\right|$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{1 + x}\right)}\right)$$