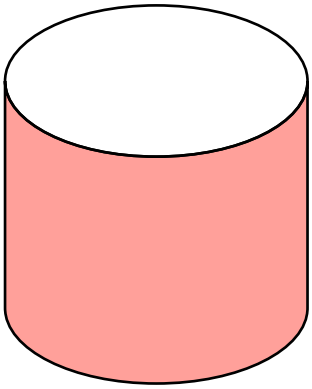
GROUP PROJECT 2.1, FLAVOR A

Some Group

Jane **Doe**
12345678

~~Jane~~John **Smith**
10010010

Alex **kʷikʷəƛ̓**
9999^{9999}



$12\,\text{km}\ \overset{\text{wut}}{\lim_{x \to 0}}$

---

1. (3 points) one
   (a) (Extra, no) two
      i. (1 point) three

what

User Manual

Math

Formatting math equations is probably the reason you are here. Unlike LaTex, math in Typst is simple.

`$E = m c^2$`	$E = mc^2$
`$e^(i pi) = -1$`	$e^{i\pi} = -1$
`$x = (-b plus.minus sqrt(b^2 - 4a c)) / (2a)$`	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

For “block” or “display” math, leave a space or newline between the dollar sign and the equations.

`$ E = m c^2 $`	$$E = mc^2 \quad (1)$$

Documented are the built-in **math functions** and **symbols**

Numbering and Referencing Equations

Note that you must enable equation numbering to reference equations, which is set by this template. Add a `#<label-name>` right after the equation you wish to reference.

```
$
  e^(i pi) = -1 #<ex:eq:euler>
$
@ex:eq:euler is Euler's identity. \
#link(<ex:eq:euler>)[This] is the same.
```

$$e^{i\pi} = -1 \tag{2}$$

Equation 2 is Euler's identity.
This is the same.

Extra Math Symbols and Functions

The `physica` package provides additional math symbols and functions.

`$A^T, curl vb(E) = - pdv(vb(B), t)$`	$A^{\mathsf{T}}, \boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t}$
`$tensor(Lambda,+mu,-nu) = dmat(1,RR)$`	$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & \mathbb{R} \end{pmatrix}$
`$f(x,y) dd(x,y)$`	$f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$

It is imported in this template.

Units and Quantities

Although no as common as in physics, we do sometimes need to use units and quantities. Directly typing the 'units' will not result in correct output.

`$1 m = 100 cm$`	$1m = 100cm$
`$N = kg m s^(-2)$`	$N = kgms^{-2}$

This template uses the `metro` package for this purpose. If you prefer, you can also use the `unify` package.

`$qty(1, m) = qty(100, cm)$`	$1\,\mathrm{m} = 100\,\mathrm{cm}$
`$unit(N) = unit(kg m s^(-2))$`	$\mathrm{N} = \mathrm{kg\,m\,s^{-2}}$

As you see, the `qty()` and `unit()` functions correct the numbers, units and spacing.

Other helps: `introduction`, `getting-started`, `setup`, `author`, `drawing`, `question`, `solution`, `caveats`.