Advanced Pandoc and LaTeX Features

Your Name

$\mathrm{May}\ 13,\ 2025$

Abstract

This document demonstrates key features available when using Pandoc with LaTeX.

Contents

1	Introduction	3					
2	2 Text Formatting						
3	Lists and Definition Lists 3.1 Bullet Lists	3 3 3					
4	Mathematical Content 4.1 Inline Mathematics	4 4 4					
5	Figures and Tables 5.1 Figures with Captions	4 4					
6	Code Blocks6.1 Inline Code	5 5					
7	Cross-References	5					

8	Footnotes and Margin Notes	5
9	Block Quotes	5
10	Custom LaTeX Environments	6
11	Citations and Bibliography	6
12	References	6

1 Introduction

This document showcases Pandoc and LaTeX features for academic writing. Cross-references help navigate complex documents [1]. Multiple citations can be grouped together [1].

2 Text Formatting

Basic markdown supports **bold**, *italic*, and *bold italic* text. LaTeX extensions allow for <u>underlined text</u>, SMALL CAPS, and monospaced text.

You can also include strikethrough text and superscript or subscript elements.

Highlighted text requires the soul package.

3 Lists and Definition Lists

3.1 Bullet Lists

- First-level item
 - Second-level item
 - * Third-level item
 - Another second-level item

3.2 Numbered Lists

- 1. First item
- 2. Second item
 - 1. Sub-item 2.1
 - 2. Sub-item 2.2
- 3. Third item

3.3 Definition Lists

Term 1 Definition 1

Term 2 Definition 2a

Definition 2b

Mathematical Content 4

4.1 Inline Mathematics

The quadratic formula is $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ where $a \neq 0$.

4.2**Display Equations**

Equation 1 shows Maxwell's first equation:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \tag{1}$$

Equation systems can be aligned:

$$\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1} \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad \text{for } n \neq -1$$
(2)

Matrix Notation 4.3

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

5 Figures and Tables

5.1Figures with Captions

As shown in Figure 1, images can be referenced.

5.2 **Tables**

Table 1: Example table with alignment. {#tbl:simple}

Right	Left	Default	Center
12	12	12	12
123	123	123	123

Right	Left	Default	Center
1	1	1	1

As seen in Table ??, we can create complex tables.

6 Code Blocks

6.1 Inline Code

Use print("Hello, world!") for a simple Python example.

6.2 Code Blocks with Syntax Highlighting

```
def factorial(n):
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * factorial(n-1)

result = factorial(5)
print(f"5! = {result}")
```

7 Cross-References

As mentioned in Section 4, equations can be referenced.

8 Footnotes and Margin Notes

Regular footnotes¹ are supported.

9 Block Quotes

This is a blockquote.

It can span multiple paragraphs.

Nested blockquotes are also possible.

¹This is a footnote with additional details.

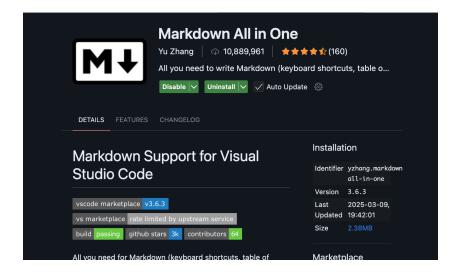


Figure 1: Example figure with caption. This figure is referenced as Figure 1.

10 Custom LaTeX Environments

Theorem 1. For all n > 0, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

Proof. Mathematical induction can be used.

11 Citations and Bibliography

Different citation styles include parenthetical [1], textual [2], and with page numbers [1, p. 42].

12 References

- [1] D. E. Knuth, *The art of computer programming: Fundamental algo*rithms, 3rd ed., vol. 1. in The art of computer programming, vol. 1. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Professional, 1997.
- [2] K. Mejia-Hernandez, A. Chang, N. Eardley-Harris, R. Jaarsma, T. K. Gill, and J. M. McLean, "Smartphone applications for the evaluation of pathologic shoulder range of motion and shoulder scores—a comparative study," *JSES Open Access*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 109–114, Mar. 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.jses.2017.10.001.