# Lambda School LaTeX equation practice

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#### Abstract

Abstract: italics

### 1 Basic Algebra formulas

Algebra also includes real numbers, complex numbers, matrices, vectors and much more. X, Y, A, B are the most commonly used letters that represent the algebraic problems and equation.

# 2 Some examples to get started

$$(a+b)^{2} = (a^{2}+b^{2}+2ab)$$

$$(a-b)^{2} = (a^{2}+b^{2}-2ab)$$

$$(a+b)^{3} = (a^{3}+3a^{2}b+3ab^{2}+b^{3})$$

$$(a-b)^{3} = (a^{3}-3a^{2}b-3ab^{2}+b^{3})$$

### 2.1 Vector Triple Product

$$\vec{A} \times \left( \vec{B} \times \vec{C} \right) = \vec{B} \times \left( \vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} \right) + \vec{C} \times \left( \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \right) \tag{1}$$

#### 2.2 Chain rule

$$\frac{\partial \sin(x^2 + xy)}{\partial x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\sin(x^2 + xy)}{\mathrm{d}x^2 + xy} \frac{\partial(x^2 + xy)}{\partial x}$$
$$= \cos(x^2 + xy) \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x^2}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}x}y\right)$$
$$= \cos(x^2 + xy)(2x + y)$$

### 2.3 subscripts and superscripts

Let 
$$x_3$$
,  $5x = 5 \frac{1}{5}$   
 $x^3$ ,  $x^{sin(y)}$   
 $x_3$ ,  $x_{sin(y)}$   
 $x_j^{k_i}$   
 $A^{i^{i^{i^i}}}$   
 $x \frac{e^{i\pi}}{\ln(x)}$ 

# 2.4 More advanced expressions:sums,dervatives,partials etc

$$\sum_{i=0,k}^{2k} x_i$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}f(x)$$

$$\sum_{i=0,k}^{2k} x_i$$

### 2.5 Matrices, Vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \, \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \, \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \Omega \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{cases}$$

### 2.6 Representing Greek Letters