

Basic Latex Example

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Demo1 | 1 |
| 1.1. Ascii Doc Source Code | 1 |
| 1.2. Output | 1 |
| 2. Demo 2 | 2 |
| 2.1. Ascii Doc Source Code | 2 |
| 2.2. Output | 2 |
| 3. Demo 3 | 3 |
| 3.1. Ascii Doc Source Code | 3 |
| 3.2. Output | 3 |
| 4. Demo 4 | 4 |
| 4.1. AsciiDoc Source Code | 4 |
| 4.2. Output | 4 |
| 5. Demo 5 - Conduction in a finite thickness, rotating disk | 5 |
| 5.1. AsciiDoc Source Code | 5 |
| 5.2. Output | 5 |
| 6. Demo 6 | 6 |
| 6.1. Combining Multiple equations in a single diagram | 6 |
| 6.2. AsciiDoc Source Code | 6 |
| 6.3. Output | 6 |
| 7. Demo 7 | 7 |
| 7.1. Source | 7 |
| 7.2. Output | 7 |
| 8. Demo 8 Bit complex | 8 |
| 8.1. Source | 8 |
| 8.2. Output | 8 |
| 9. Demo 9 | 9 |
| 9.1. Source | 9 |
| 9.2. Output | 9 |

Chapter 1. Demo1

1.1. Ascii Doc Source Code

```
@startmath
f(t)=(a_0)/2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right)
@endmath
----
```

1.2. Output

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right)$$

Figure 1. demo1

Chapter 2. Demo 2

2.1. Ascii Doc Source Code

```
[latex,demo2]
----
@startmath
\underbrace{a_0+a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}_{x}
@endmath
----
```

2.2. Output

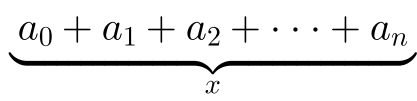

$$\underbrace{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}_x$$

Figure 2. demo2

Chapter 3. Demo 3

3.1. Ascii Doc Source Code

```
[latex,demo3]
----
@startmath
2x^2 + 3(x-1)(x-2) = 2x^2 + 3(x^2-3x+2) = 2x^2 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6 = 5x^2 - 9x + 6
@endmath
----
```

3.2. Output

$$2x^2 + 3(x-1)(x-2) = 2x^2 + 3(x^2 - 3x + 2) = 2x^2 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6 = 5x^2 - 9x + 6$$

Figure 3. demo3

Chapter 4. Demo 4

4.1. AsciiDoc Source Code

```
[latex,demo4]
----
@startuml
!theme silver
:<latex>q_{w}=\varepsilon q_{w,0} \sqrt{\frac{L}{h_{w}}}</latex>
@enduml
----
```

4.2. Output

$$q_w = \varepsilon q_{w,0} \sqrt{\frac{L}{h_w}}$$

Figure 4. demo4

Chapter 5. Demo 5 - Conduction in a finite thickness, rotating disk

5.1. AsciiDoc Source Code

```
[latex,demo5]
----
@startuml
!theme silver
:<latex>\frac {\partial^2 u} {\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} = P \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}; \quad P = \omega r_0^2 / \alpha</latex>
@enduml
----
```

5.2. Output

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \left(\frac{r_0}{z_0} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} = P \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}; \quad P = \omega r_0^2 / \alpha$$

Figure 5. demo5

Chapter 6. Demo 6

6.1. Combining Multiple equations in a single diagram

6.2. AsciiDoc Source Code

```
[latex,demo6]
----
@startuml
!theme silver
:<latex>q_{w}=\varepsilon q_{w,0} \sqrt{\frac{L}{h_{w}}}</latex>;
:<latex>\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2}</latex>;
@enduml
----
```

6.3. Output

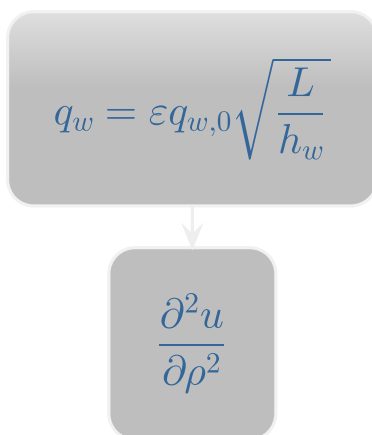


Figure 6. demo6

Chapter 7. Demo 7

7.1. Source

```
[latex,demo7]
----
@startuml
!theme silver
scale 4
skinparam Backgroundcolor transparent
:<math>\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2}dx = \pi/2</math>]
@enduml
----
```

7.2. Output

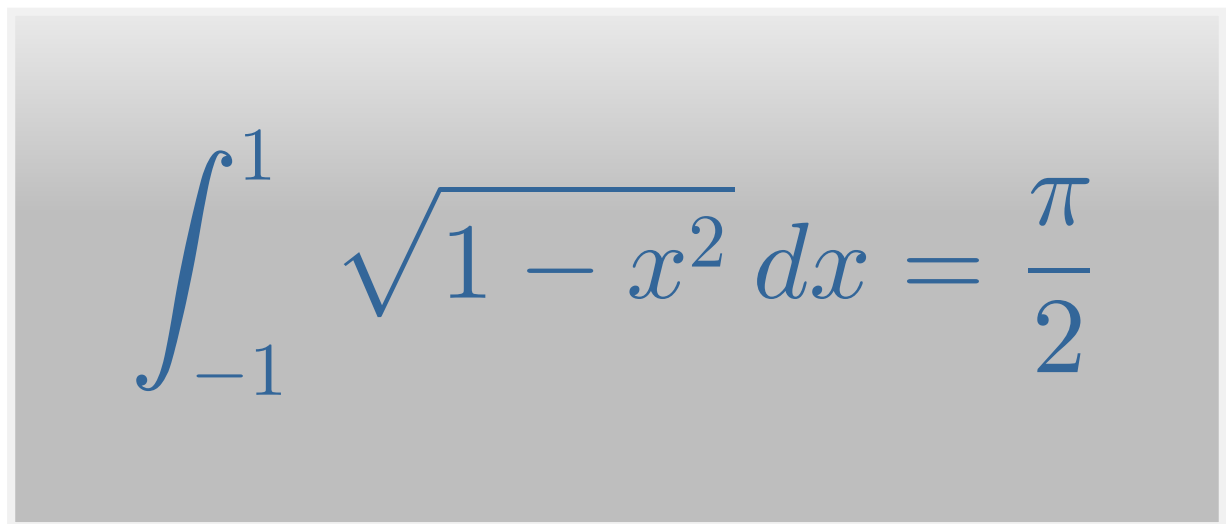

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Figure 7. demo7

Chapter 8. Demo 8 Bit complex

8.1. Source

```
@startuml
!theme silver
left to right direction
skinparam dpi 192
skinparam componentStyle uml2
[<back:gray><latex>P(y|\mathbf{x}) \mbox{ or } f(\mathbf{x})+\epsilon</latex></back>]
as fx
[<color:blue><latex>\mathcal{D}</latex></color>] as D
[<latex>\mathcal{H}</latex>] as H
[<latex>\mathcal{g}</latex>] as g
[<latex>P(\mathbf{x})</latex>] as Px
(<latex>\mathcal{A}</latex>) as A
Px --> D
fx --> D
D --> A
H --> A
A --> g
g .-> fx: <latex>\mbox{Loss}(f,g)</latex>
@enduml
```

8.2. Output

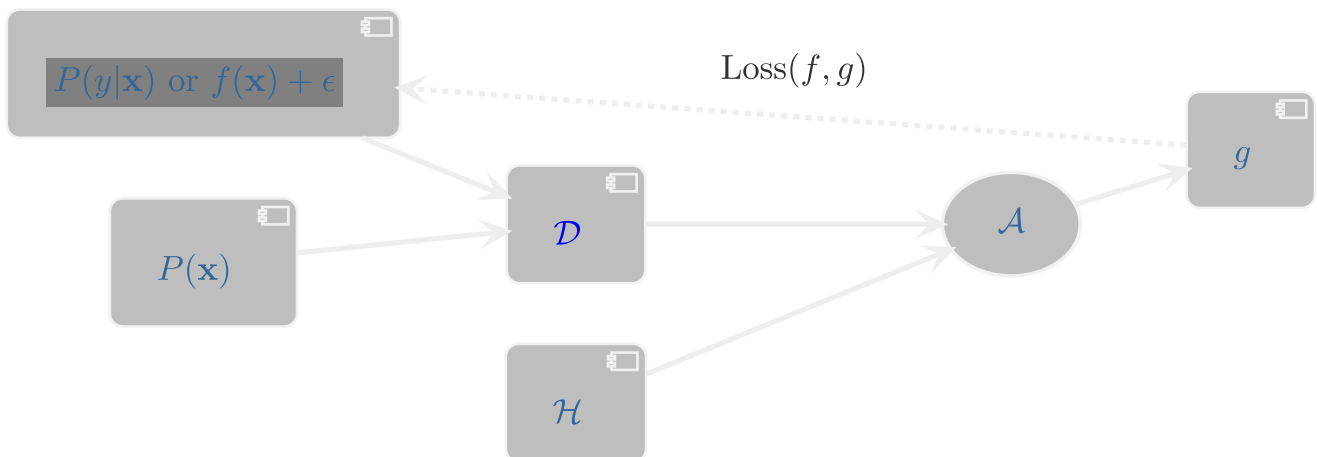


Figure 8. demo8

Chapter 9. Demo 9

9.1. Source

```
[latex,demo9]
----
@startuml
!theme silver
:<math>f(t) = a_0/2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos(nt) + b_n \sin(nt)]</math>]
:<math>x' = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}</math>]
:<math>ax^2 + bx + c = 0</math>]
@enduml
----
```

9.2. Output

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos(nt) + b_n \sin(nt)]$$

$$x' = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

Figure 9. demo9