MATH 351 Exercise 1

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As shown on page 5 of the textbook, special characters such as $, {, ∼ and % are produced with a preceding backslash. Another way to produce these characters is to use the `\verb#stuff#` command, which typesets "stuff" verbatim (including spaces and special characters) in a typewriter font. The beginning and ending `#` delimiters can be replaced with other non-letter characters such as ⌢, \, 4, or !.

Only use `\verb` to display short strings verbatim. Do not use `\verb` to change the font. For that purpose there is the command `\texttt{text}` which prints "text" in a typewriter font.

There are other commands which change the font: **bold**, sans serif, *slanted*, *italicized*, and SMALL CAPS are produced by `\textbf{}`, `\textsf{}`, `\textsl{}`, `\textit{}`, and `\textsc{}`. Within any of these fonts, words can be *emphasized* using `\emph{}`. For instance, **this is *special* bold text**. Text can also be underlined with `\underline{}`. Use special fonts sparingly, if at all!

The compiler tries to align the first and last characters in consecutive lines in a paragraph. As a result, the space between words can vary from line to line. Naïve LaTeXers sometimes try to change the spacing by forcing breaks with commands such as `\newline` or `\\`. Don't do this!

Some users may try to change the spacing between paragraphs using commands such as `\\[4cm]` or `\vspace{1.1in}`. These last commands produce vertical spaces of 4 centimeters and 1.1 inches, respectively. Using these commands frequently is the hallmark of poor LaTeXer.