1 My first section

This is a section with a few subsections.

1.1 A part of my first section

Here I could write about the problem I'm trying to solve.

1.2 Another part of my first section

In this subsection I could solve the problem.

1.2.1 Further fragmentation...

anything really

2 My second section

In Section 1 we saw that...

A very helpful reference for LaTeX is [1]. Mathematics can be typed in to LaTeX as x^2 and/or $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

$$e = mc^2 (1)$$

In equation (1) we have a very well known relationship!

$$x^2 = 1$$
 implies $x = \pm 1$

- \bullet a+b
- \bullet a-b
- −a
- ab
- $\bullet \ a \cdot b$
- \bullet $a \times b$
- *a/b*
- \bullet $\frac{a}{b}$
- \bullet $\frac{a}{b}$

$$\int_0^{\pi} 4x^2 dx$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \\ e & f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \\ e & f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \\ e & f \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(x+h)^2 - x^2 = x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x^2$$
 (by distributivity) (2)
= $2xh + h^2$ (by subtraction) (3)
= $h(2x+h)$ (by factorisation) (4)

$$1 + (-1)^n = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n \text{ odd} \\ 2, & \text{if } n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

References

[1] George Grätzer. More Math Into LaTeX: A Guide for Documentation and Presentation. Springer, 2007.