

- 1. 计算 $x + y$
- 2. 第一布里渊区的范围是： $-\frac{\pi}{a} < k < \frac{\pi}{a}$
- 3. 白日依山尽， 黄河入海流

问题：

- 如果传入的公式是行间公式，不清楚如何放置下划线

$$\underline{f(x) \, dx}$$

- 不清楚如何针对公式的宽度自适应下划线的位置

对于 p⁺n 结，其扩散电容的表达式为： $C_D = \left(\frac{Aq^2p_{n0}L_p}{k_oT}\right) \exp\left(\frac{qV}{k_oT}\right)$

你好。下面是一段测试文字。

```
1 x = 3
2 print("Hello, World!")
```

这是变量里的内容 **with style**

```
1 #let forecast(day) = block[
2   #box(square(
3     width: 2cm,
4     inset: 8pt,
5     fill: if day.weather == "sunny" {
6       yellow
7     } else {
8       aqua
9     },
10    align(
11      bottom + right,
12      strong(day.weather),
13    ),
14  ))
15 #h(6pt)
16 #set text(22pt, baseline: -8pt)
17 #day.temperature °#day.unit
18 ]
```

zebraw 测试

Adding `rbx` to `rcx` gives the desired result.

What is `fn main()` in Rust would be `int main()` in C.

```
1 fn main() {
2     println!("Hello World!");
3 }
```

This has ``backticks`` in it (but the spaces are trimmed). And `here` the leading space is also trimmed.