

GSNS L^AT_EX course

T_EXniCie

7 september 2021

Schedule

- Introduction
 - Text formatting
 - Structure of a document
 - ⟨Exercises!⟩
 - Images
 - Formulas
 - ⟨Exercises!⟩
 - Good to know

LAT_EX vs Word

My document

Section 1

Donec pede justo
Fringilla vel, aliquet nec, vulputate eget, arcu. In enim justo, rhoncus ut, imperdiet a, venenatis vitae, iusto.

Nullam dictum felis eu pede mollis pretium. Integer tincidunt.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

Cras dapibus. Vivamus elementum semper nisi. Aenean vulputate eleifend tellus. Aenean leo ligula, porttitor eu, consequat vitae, eleifend ac, enim. Aliquam lorem ante, dapibus in, viverra quis, feugiat a, tellus.



Figure 1: Bengaalse tijger

My document

Vincent Kuhlmann

3 May 2021

Consectetur adipiscing elit. Aenean commodo ligula eget dolor. Aenean massa. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Donec quam felis, ultricies nec, pellentesque eu, pretium quis, sem. Nulla consequat massa quis enim.

1.1 Donec pede justo

Fringilla vel, aliquet nec, vulputate eget, arcu. In enim justo, rhoncus ut, imperdiet a, venenatis vitae, iusto.

Nullam dictum felis eu pede mollis pretium. Integer tincidunt.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^2} \quad (1)$$

Cras dapibus. Vivamus elementum semper nisi. Aenean vulputate eleifend tellus. Aenean leo ligula, porttitor eu, consequat vitae, eleifend ac, enim. Aliquam lorem ante, dapibus in, viverra quis, feugiat a, tellus.



Figuur 1: Bengaalse tijger

LAT_EX vs Word

Inner workings: big difference.

Word: Edit visually,

LATEX: Edit code (text)

```
\title{My document}
\author{Vincent Kuhlmann}
\date{3 May 2021}

\begin{document}
\maketitle
\section{Lorem ipsum}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur

\begin{align}
f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}
\end{align}
```

My document

Vincent Kuhlmann

3 May 2021

1 Lorem ipsum

...lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Aenean commodo ligula eget dolor. Aenean massa. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Donec quam felis, ultricies nec, pellentesque eu, pretium quis, sem. Nulla consequat massa quis enim.

1.1 Donec pede justo

Fringilla vel, aliquet nec, vulputate eget, arcu. In enim justo, rhoncus ut, imperdiet a, venenatis vitae, justo.

Nullam dictum felis eu pede mollis pretium. Integer tincidunt.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \quad (1)$$

Cras dapibus. Vivamus elementum semper nisi. Aenean vulputate eleifend tellus. Aenean leo ligula, porttitor eu, consequat vitae, eleifend ac, enim. Aliquam lorem ante, dapibus in, viverra quis, feugiat a, tellus.



Figuur 1: Bengaalse tijger

Code vs Visual

Bekijk hele assortiment ▾ Zoeken naar...

✓ Voor 23.59 uur besteld, morgen gratis bezorgd ✓ Gratis retourneren

Extern geheugen WD LaCie Seagate Toshiba Top

Geheugen & opslag

Externe harde schijven (HDD)

- 1 TB externe harde schijven
- 2 TB externe harde schijven
- 4TB externe harde schijven
- Externe HDD bundels
- Externe harde schijven voor Windows

▼ Bekijk meer

Externe harde schijven

Een externe harde schijf geheugen voor je compi maar 1 kabel voor besta het stopcontact nodig er

Code vs Visual

```
\begin{lemma}
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit
    ... eget dolor.

    \begin{proof}
        Aenean massa. Cum
        ... quis enim.
    \end{proof}
\end{lemma}
```

Lemma 1.9. *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aenean commodo ligula eget dolor.*

Proof. Aenean massa. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Donec quam felis, ultricies nec, pellentesque eu, pretium quis, sem. Nulla consequat massa quis enim. □

Code vs Visual

- Websites & Apps
Complex
- Wikipedia
Consistent



Ninglinspo
rivier in Wallonië (België), mons in Amblève

Artikel Overleg



De **Ninglinspo** is een zijriviertje van de **Amblève** nabij het **Luikse** plaatsje **Nonceveux** bij **Remouchamps** in de gemeente **Aywaille** en vormt de benedenloop van de (Ruisseau de) **Hornay** die ten zuiden van het plaatsje **Vert Buisson** in de gemeente **Theux** ontspringt.



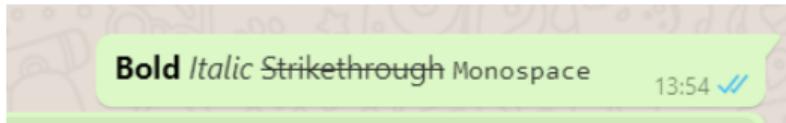
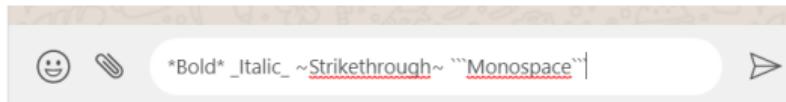
De Ninglinspo niet ver van haar monding in de Amblève

Lengte 15 km

Hoogte (bron) 420 m

Code vs Visual

- Websites & Apps
Complex
- Wikipedia
Consistent
- WhatsApp
Expandable



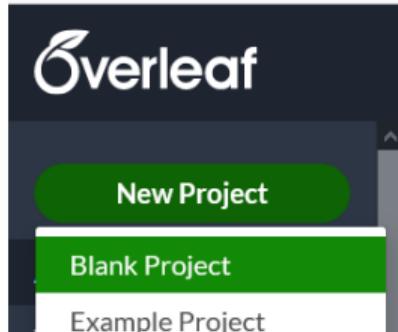
Overleaf

LaTeX is the programming language.

Overleaf is a website where you can write and compile LaTeX.

Visual Studio Code is a desktop app where you can write and compile LaTeX.

MiKTeX does compilation for Visual Studio code.



For now: Overleaf.

Want VS Code? Instructions at
vkuhlmann.com/latex/installation

Simple document

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}

\title{My document}
\author{Vincent Kuhlmann}
\date{1 May 2021}

\begin{document}
\maketitle
\section{Introduction}

Hello everyone!

\end{document}
```

My document

Vincent Kuhlmann

1 May 2021

1 Introduction

Hello iedereen!

Text effects

Result	Code
Text	
<i>Text</i>	
TEXT	
<u>Text</u>	

Result	Code
Text	
Text	
Text	
Text	

Text effects

Result	Code
Text	\textbf{Text}
<i>Text</i>	\textit{Text}
TEXT	\textsc{Text}
<u>Text</u>	\texttt{Text}

Result	Code
Text	\textbf{Text}
<i>Text</i>	\textit{Text}
TEXT	\textsc{Text}
<u>Text</u>	\texttt{Text}

bf = **boldface** | **it** = **italics** | **sc** = **smallcaps** | **tt** = **teletype** (a.k.a. monospace)

Text effects

Result	Code	Result	Code
Text	<code>\textbf{Text}</code>	Text	<code>\texttt{Text}</code>
<i>Text</i>	<code>\textit{Text}</code>	Text	<code>{\tiny Text}</code>
TEXT	<code>\textsc{Text}</code>	<big>Text</big>	<code>{\LARGE Text}</code>
<u>Text</u>	<code>\underline{Text}</code>	Text	<code>\textcolor{red}{Text}</code> ¹

Huge, huge, LARGE, Large, large, normalsize, small,
footnotesize, scriptsize, tiny

¹`\usepackage{xcolor}`

\textbf{\{}}

 Lorem ipsum **\tiny** dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus elementum, lacus quis tempus scelerisque, elit diam vulputate ex, semper elementum massa odio in ante.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus elementum, lacus quis tempus scelerisque, elit diam vulputate ex, semper elementum massa odio in ante.

\textbf{\{}}

```
 Lorem \{ipsum \tiny dolor sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit. Phasellus \{elementum\}, lacus quis  
tempus scelerisque, \{elit diam vulputate ex, semper\}  
elementum massa odio in ante.
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus elementum,
lacus quis tempus scelerisque, elit diam vulputate ex, semper elementum
massa odio in ante.

Paragraphs

```
 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
 ... ornare sit amet.  
 In ipsum ante, sollicitudin  
 ... sit amet augue.
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer id erat leo. Suspendisse sit amet ligula turpis. Duis congue turpis odio, non ornare elit ornare sit amet. In ipsum ante, sollicitudin at euismod vitae, tincidunt vitae massa. Aenean metus lectus, porta at tempor at, dapibus sit amet augue.

Paragraphs

```
 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
 ... ornare sit amet.  
 In ipsum ante, sollicitudin  
 ... sit amet augue.
```

```
 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
 ... ornare sit amet.
```

```
 In ipsum ante, sollicitudin  
 ... sit amet augue.
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer id erat leo. Suspendisse sit amet ligula turpis. Duis congue turpis odio, non ornare elit ornare sit amet. In ipsum ante, sollicitudin at euismod vitae, tincidunt vitae massa. Aenean metus lectus, porta at tempor at, dapibus sit amet augue.

Paragraphs

Text in a block environment:

```
\\begin{p}{}
```

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
 ... ornare sit amet.
 In ipsum ante, sollicitudin
 ... sit amet augue.

Text in a block environment:

```
\\begin{p}{}
```

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
 ... ornare sit amet.
 In ipsum ante, sollicitudin
 ... sit amet augue.

Text in a block environment:

```
\\begin{p}{}
```

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
 Integer id erat leo. Suspendisse sit amet ligula turpis. Duis
 congue turpis odio, non ornare elit ornare sit amet. In
 ipsum ante, sollicitudin at euismod vitae, tincidunt vitae
 massa. Aenean metus lectus, porta at tempor at, dapibus
 sit amet augue.

Text in a block environment:

```
\\begin{p}{}
```

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
 Integer id erat leo. Suspendisse sit amet ligula turpis. Duis
 congue turpis odio, non ornare elit ornare sit amet.

Text in a block environment:

```
\\begin{p}{}
```

 In ipsum ante, sollicitudin at euismod vitae, tincidunt
 vitae massa. Aenean metus lectus, porta at tempor at,
 dapibus sit amet augue.

Paragraphs

```
...
\usepackage{parskip}
\begin{document}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
... ornare sit amet.

In ipsum ante, sollicitudin
... sit amet augue.
\end{document}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer id erat leo. Suspendisse sit amet ligula turpis. Duis congue turpis odio, non ornare elit ornare sit amet.

In ipsum ante, sollicitudin at euismod vitae, tincidunt vitae massa. Aenean metus lectus, porta at tempor at, dapibus sit amet augue.

Paragraphs

```
\noindent Lorem ipsum dolor  
sit amet, ... ornare sit  
amet.
```

```
In ipsum ante, sollicitudin  
... sit amet augue.
```

Paragraphs

```
\noindent Lorem ipsum dolor  
sit amet, ... ornare sit  
amet.
```

```
In ipsum ante, sollicitudin  
... sit amet augue.
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer id erat leo. Suspendisse sit amet ligula turpis. Duis congue turpis odio, non ornare elit ornare sit amet.

In ipsum ante, sollicitudin at euismod vitae, tincidunt vitae massa. Aenean metus lectus, porta at tempor at, dapibus sit amet augue.

Paragraphs

```
 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
 ... ornare sit amet.
```

```
\vspace{1cm}
```

```
 In ipsum ante, sollicitudin  
 ... sit amet augue.
```

(From now on, always parskip)

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer id erat leo. Suspendisse sit amet ligula turpis. Duis congue turpis odio, non ornare elit ornare sit amet.

In ipsum ante, sollicitudin at euismod vitae, tincidunt vitae massa. Aenean metus lectus, porta at tempor at, dapibus sit amet augue.

Lists

These are the ingredients:

```
These are the ingredients:  
\begin{enumerate}  
    \item Carrots  
    \item Onions  
  
    Lipsum dolor sit amet.  
    \item Potatoes  
\end{enumerate}
```

1. Carrots

2. Onions

Lipsum dolor sit amet.

3. Potatoes

Lists

These are the ingredients:

```
\begin{enumerate}
    \item Carrots
    \begin{enumerate}
        \item Buy
        \item Peel
        \item Chop
    \end{enumerate}
    \item Onions

    Lipsum dolor sit amet.
    \item Potatoes
\end{enumerate}
```

These are the ingredients:

1. Carrots
 - (a) Buy
 - (b) Peel
 - (c) Chop
2. Onions
- Lipsum dolor sit amet.
3. Potatoes

Lists

These are the ingredients:

```
\begin{itemize}
    \item Carrots
    \begin{enumerate}
        \item Buy
        \item Peel
        \item Chop
    \end{enumerate}
    \item Onions

    Lipsum dolor sit amet.
    \item Potatoes
\end{itemize}
```

These are the ingredients:

- Carrots
 1. Buy
 2. Peel
 3. Chop
- Onions

Lipsum dolor sit amet.
- Potatoes

Lists

These are the ingredients:

```
\begin{itemize}
    \item Carrots
    \begin{itemize}
        \item Buy
        \item Peel
        \item Chop
    \end{itemize}
    \item Onions

    Lipsum dolor sit amet.
    \item Potatoes
\end{itemize}
```

These are the ingredients:

- Carrots
 - Buy
 - Peel
 - Chop
- Onions
 - Lipsum dolor sit amet.
- Potatoes

Special characters

Code	Result	Code	Result
\{	{	{	Begin group
\}	}	}	End group
\%	%	%	Comment
_	-	-	Used in maths
\textasciicircum	^	^	Used in maths
\\$	\$	\$	Math mode
\textbackslash	\	\	Command
\&	&	&	Column separation
\#	#	#	Parameter
\textgreater	>	>	i
\textless	<	<	j

Special characters

Code	Result	Code	Result
\{	{	{	Begin group
\}	}	}	End group
\%	%	%	Comment
_	-	-	Used in maths
\textasciicircum	[^]	[^]	Used in maths
\\$	\$	\$	Math mode
\textbackslash	\	\	Command
\&	&	&	Column separation
\#	#	#	Parameter
\textgreater	>	>	i
\textless	<	<	j

Comments

```
% Make soul package work in beamer presentations
% Source: https://tex.stackexchange.com/...
\let\UL\ul
\makeatletter
\renewcommand\ul{
    \let\set@color\beamerorig@set@color
    \let\reset@color\beamerorig@reset@color
    \UL
}
...
```

Comments

```
% TODO Translate to english
\section{Nonsense}

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
\textbf{ornare} sit amet.

\subsection{About  $\sqrt{2}$ }
```

Error! Undefined control sequence

Comments

```
% TODO Translate to english
\section{Nonsense}

%Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
%\textfb{ornare} sit amet.
%
%\subsection{About $ \sqrt{2} $}
```

1 Nonsense

Comments

```
% TODO Translate to english
\section{Nonsense}

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
\textfb{ornare} sit amet.

%\subsection{About $ \sqrt{2} $}
```

Error! Undefined control sequence

Comments

```
% TODO Translate to english
\section{Nonsense}

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
\textbf{ornare} sit amet.

\subsection{About  $\sqrt{2}$ }
```

1 Nonsense

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
ornare sit amet.

1.1 About $\sqrt{2}$

Quotes

'LaTeX' : 'LaTeX'

`LaTeX' : 'LaTeX'

``LaTeX'': "LaTeX"

Whitespace

- a...b..c

a b c.

Whitespace

- a_____b_c
- a___b_c

a b c.

a b c.

Whitespace

- a_c b_c a b c.
- a______b_c a b c.
- a\quad b c\,,d\;;e a b c d e
- a\hspace{2cm}b a b

Whitespace

- a_c b_c a b c.
- a______b_c a b c.
- a\quad b c\,,d\;;e a b c d e
- a\hspace{2cm}b a b
- \LaTeX is cool! \LaTeX is cool!
- Vincent is a member of the \TeX niCie. Vincent is a member of the TeXniCie.

Whitespace

- a_c b_c a b c.
- a______b_c a b c.
- a\quad b c\,,d\;;e a b c d e
- a\hspace{2cm}b a b
- \LaTeX is cool! \LaTeX is cool!
- Vincent is a member of the \TeX niCie. Vincent is a member of the TeXniCie.
- \LaTeX{} is cool! \LaTeX is cool!

Whitespace

- a_c b_c a b c.
- a______b_c a b c.
- a\quad b c\,,d\;;e a b c d e
- a\hspace{2cm}b a b
- \LaTeX is cool! \LaTeX is cool!
- Vincent is a member of the \TeX niCie. Vincent is a member of the \TeXniCie.
- \LaTeX{} is cool! \LaTeX is cool!
- ---

Hello , my name
is \textellipsis . Hello, my name is ...
- ---

Hello , my name%
is \textellipsis . Hello, my name is ...

Simple document

```
\documentclass{article}

\usepackage [utf8]{inputenc}

\title{My document}
\author{Vincent Kuhlmann}
\date{1 May 2021}
```

Preamble

My document

Vincent Kuhlmann

1 May 2021

```
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\section{Introduction}

Hello everyone!
\end{document}
```

1 Introduction

Hallo iedereen!

Document

Page margins

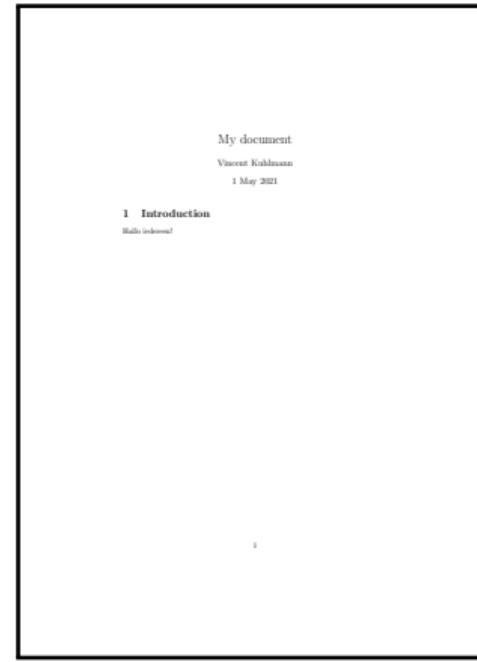
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}

\title{My document}
\author{Vincent Kuhlmann}
\date{1 May 2021}

\begin{document}
    \maketitle
    \section{Introduction}

    Hello everyone!

\end{document}
```



Page margins

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[margin=2.5cm]{geometry}

\title{My document}
\author{Vincent Kuhlmann}
\date{1 May 2021}

\begin{document}
    \maketitle
    \section{Introduction}

    Hello everyone!

\end{document}
```



Pagina marges

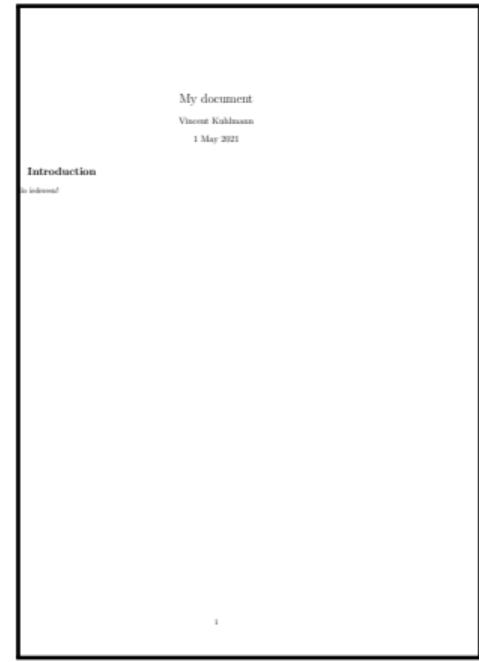
```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[margin=2.5cm, left=-0.5cm]
{geometry}

\title{My document}
\author{Vincent Kuhlmann}
\date{1 May 2021}

\begin{document}
    \maketitle
    \section{Introduction}

    Hello everyone!

\end{document}
```



Section commands

```
\section{AA}
```

```
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
  consectetur adipiscing elit.
```

```
\section{BB}
```

```
\subsection{CC}
```

```
\subsubsection{DD}
```

```
\subsection{EE}
```

```
  Nullam a risus at arcu  
  lobortis viverra vel  
  volutpat diam.
```

```
\section{FF}
```

```
\subsubsection{GG}
```

1 AA

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

2 BB

2.1 CC

2.1.1 DD

2.2 EE

 Nullam a risus at arcu lobortis viverra vel volutpat diam.

3 FF

3.0.1 GG

Contents

```
\begin{document}
    \maketitle
    \tableofcontents

    \section{AA}
    ...
\end{document}
```

Contents

1	AA	1
2	BB	2
2.1	CC	2
2.1.1	DD	2
2.2	EE	2
3	FF	2
3.0.1	GG	2

1 AA

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Contents

```
\begin{document}
    \maketitle
    \tableofcontents
    \newpage

    \section{AA}
    ...

\end{document}
```

Contents

1	AA	2
2	BB	2
2.1	CC	2
2.1.1	DD	2
2.2	EE	2
3	FF	2
3.0.1	GG	2

Contents

```
...
\usepackage[dutch]{babel}

\begin{document}
    \maketitle
    \tableofcontents
    \newpage

    \section{AA}
    ...

\end{document}
```

Inhoudsopgave

1	AA	2
2	BB	2
2.1	CC	2
2.1.1	DD	2
2.2	EE	2
3	FF	2
3.0.1	GG	2

Partial numbering

```
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{3}
\section{AA}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit.

\section{BB}
\subsection{CC}
\subsubsection{DD}
\subsection{EE}

Nullam a risus at arcu
lobortis viverra vel
volutpat diam.

\section{FF}
\subsubsection{GG}
```

1 AA

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

2 BB

2.1 CC

2.1.1 DD

2.2 EE

Nullam a risus at arcu lobortis viverra vel volutpat diam.

3 FF

3.0.1 GG

Partial numbering

```
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{2}
\section{AA}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit.

\section{BB}
\subsection{CC}
\subsubsection{DD}
\subsection{EE}
Nullam a risus at arcu
lobortis viverra vel
volutpat diam.

\section{FF}
\subsubsection{GG}
```

1 AA

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

2 BB

2.1 CC

DD

2.2 EE

Nullam a risus at arcu lobortis viverra vel volutpat diam.

3 FF

GG

Partial numbering

```
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{1}
\section{AA}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit.

\section{BB}
\subsection{CC}
\subsubsection{DD}
\subsection{EE}

Nullam a risus at arcu
lobortis viverra vel
volutpat diam.

\section{FF}
\subsubsection{GG}
```

1 AA

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

2 BB

CC

DD

EE

Nullam a risus at arcu lobortis viverra vel volutpat diam.

3 FF

GG

Partial numbering

```
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{0}
\section{AA}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit.

\section{BB}
\subsection{CC}
\subsubsection{DD}
\subsection{EE}

Nullam a risus at arcu
lobortis viverra vel
volutpat diam.

\section{FF}
\subsubsection{GG}
```

AA

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

BB

CC

DD

EE

Nullam a risus at arcu lobortis viverra vel volutpat diam.

FF

GG

Partial numbering

```
\section{AA}
```

```
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
    consectetur adipiscing elit.
```

```
\section*{BB}
```

```
\subsection*{CC}
```

```
\subsubsection{DD}
```

```
\subsection*{EE}
```

```
    Nullam a risus at arcu  
    lobortis viverra vel  
    volutpat diam.
```

```
\section{FF}
```

```
\subsubsection{GG}
```

1 AA

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

BB

CC

1.0.1 DD

EE

Nullam a risus at arcu lobortis viverra vel volutpat diam.

2 FF

2.0.1 GG

My favorite package: \usepackage[bookmarksnumbered]{hyperref}

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a tree view of the document structure. The visible parts include:

- Preface
- Introduction
 - Hilbert and the Motivation for Logic
 - What Is to Be Found in This Book?
- Contents
- 1 Sets
 - 1.1 Cardinal Numbers
 - 1.1.1 The Continuum Hypothesis
 - 1.2 The Axiom of Choice
 - 1.3 Partially Ordered Sets and Zorn's Lemma
 - 1.4 Well-Ordered Sets
 - 1.5 Principles Equivalent to the Axiom of Choice
- 2 Models
 - 2.1 Rings and Orders: Examples
 - 2.2 Languages of First-Order Logic
 - 2.2.1 Free and Bound Variables
 - 2.2.2 Legitimate Substitutions** (highlighted)
 - 2.2.3 First-Order Logic and Other Kinds of Logic
 - 2.3 Structures for First-Order Logic
 - 2.3.1 Validity and Equivalence of Formulas
 - 2.4 Examples of Languages and Structures

The main document area contains the following text:

Write $\vec{a} \equiv_{\Gamma} \vec{b}$ if for every formula $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ from Γ we have:

$$M \models \phi(a_1, \dots, a_n) \Leftrightarrow N \models \phi(b_1, \dots, b_n).$$

We shall apply this for Γ the set of quantifier-free L -formulas and for 1 simple L -formulas; in which case we write $\vec{a} \equiv_{\text{qf}} \vec{b}$, $\vec{a} \equiv_{\text{simple}} \vec{b}$, respect

Lemma 2.7.4 *Let L be an arbitrary language. Suppose that an L -theor following property:*

Whenever M and N are models of T , and $\vec{a} = a_1, \dots, a_n, \vec{b} = b_1, \dots, b_n$ tuples of elements of M and N , respectively, then $\vec{a} \equiv_{\text{qf}} \vec{b}$ implies $\vec{a} \equiv_{\text{simple}} \vec{b}$.

Then T has quantifier elimination.

Proof. Assume that T has the property in the statement of the Lemma 2.7.2 we have to show that every simple L -formula is T -equivalent to a quantifier-free formula in the same free variables. So, let $\exists v\phi(v, \vec{w})$ be a formula, with $\vec{w} = w_1, \dots, w_n$ the free variables. Let $\vec{c} = c_1, \dots, c_n$ constants; we write $L_{\vec{c}}$ for $L \cup \{c_1, \dots, c_n\}$.

Let Γ be the set of all quantifier-free L -formulas $\psi(\vec{w})$ such that

$$T \models (\exists v\phi(v, \vec{c})) \rightarrow \psi(\vec{c})$$

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}

\usepackage[margin=2.5cm]{geometry}
\usepackage{parskip}
\usepackage{xcolor}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

```
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{1}

\section{AA}
\subsection{BB}
\subsubsection{CC}
\subsection*{BB}
\tableofcontents
\newpage
```

Lorem \textbf{ipsum} \\ \underline{dolor} \emph{sit} amet.

Fusce \textcolor{red}{red} {ac risus} ...

\includegraphics

\includegraphics

Here you see a penguin:

\includegraphics [height=2cm]{penguin.jpg}

Photo by Sue Flood.

\includegraphics

\includegraphics

Here you see a penguin:

\includegraphics [height=2cm]{penguin.jpg}

Photo by Sue Flood.



Here you see a penguin:

Photo by Sue Flood.

<https://www.pinterest.co.kr/pin/645844402812554993/>

\includegraphics

Here you see a penguin:

```
\includegraphics [height=2cm]{penguin.jpg}
```

Photo by Sue Flood.

Here you see a penguin:



Photo by Sue Flood.

\includegraphics

Here you see a penguin:

```
\begin{center}
    \includegraphics[height=2cm]{penguin.jpg}
\end{center}
Photo by Sue Flood.
```

Here you see a penguin:



Photo by Sue Flood.

\includegraphics

You can see a penguin in `\figref{fig:penguin}`.

```
\begin{figure}[h]
    \centering
    \includegraphics[height=2cm]{penguin.jpg}
    \caption{A cute penguin. Photo by Sue Flood.}
    \label{fig:penguin}
\end{figure}
```

You can see a penguin in Figure 1.



Figuur 1: A cute penguin. Photo by Sue Flood.

Figure placement

- h (HERE): Figure can come here.
- t (TOP): Figure can come at the top of the page.
- b (BOTTOM): Figure can come at the bottom of the page
- p (PAGE): Figure can come on a special page for figures.
- H (HERE): No floating, always here. (`\usepackage{float}`)

Figure appearing too late? Try placing `figure` to a point earlier in the code.

Dimensions

- Full linewidth

```
\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{assets/pinguin.jpg}
```

- 90% linewidth

```
\includegraphics[width=0.9\linewidth]{assets/pinguin.jpg}
```

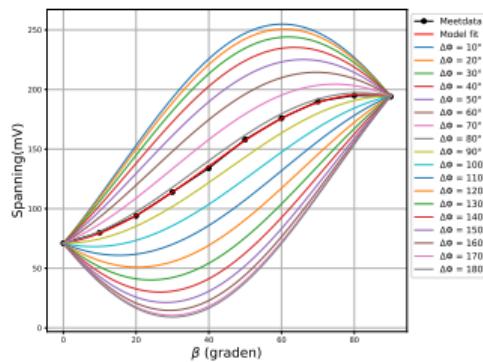
- Width maximally 90% linewidth and height maximally 5 cm

```
\includegraphics[  
    width=0.9\linewidth, height=5cm, keepaspectratio  
]{assets/penguin.jpg}
```

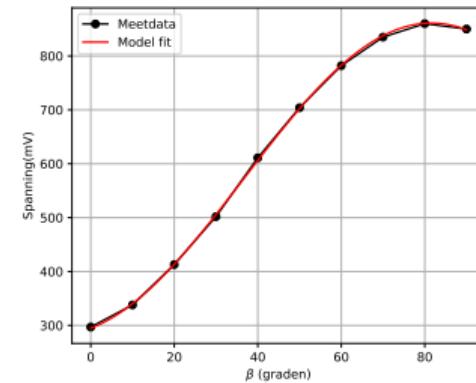
Subfigure (\usepackage{subcaption})

```
\begin{figure}[htbp]
    \centering
    \begin{subfigure}[b]{0.45\textwidth}
        \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{AA}
        \caption{BB}
        \label{fig:dphiExample}
    \end{subfigure}\quad
    \begin{subfigure}[b]{0.45\textwidth}
        \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{CC}
        \caption{CC}
        \label{fig:fitExample}
    \end{subfigure}
    \caption{Multiple images next to each other!}
\end{figure}
```

Subfigure (\usepackage{subcaption})



(a) BB



(b) CC

Figuur 1: Multiple images next to eachother!

Formules

De trigonometrische identiteit is $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$.

Formules

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De trigonometrische identiteit  
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```

Formules

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```
De trigonometrische identiteit  
is $ \sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1 $.
```

```
\usepackage{amsmath, amssymb}  
\usepackage{commath, mathtools}
```

\$ \$ | ^ | -

Formules: Basis

Formule	Code		Formule	Code	
$\sqrt{2}$	\$	\$	$\sqrt[3]{8}$	\$	\$
$\frac{2}{3}$	\$	\$	x_1	\$	\$
$6 \geq 3$	\$	\$	x_1^2	\$	\$
$a^2 + b^2$	\$	\$	a^{2+b^2}	\$	\$

\$\$ | ^ | -

Formules: Basis

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$\frac{2}{3}$	<code>\$</code>	x_1	<code>\$</code>
$6 \geq 3$	<code>\$</code>	x_1^2	<code>\$</code>
$a^2 + b^2$	<code>\$</code>	a^{2+b^2}	<code>\$</code>

\$ \$ | ^ | -

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$6 \geq 3$	<code>\$ 6\geq 3 \$</code>	x_1^2	<code>\$</code>
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$\frac{2}{3}$	<code>\$ \frac{2}{3} \$</code>	x_1	<code>\$ \$</code>
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$\frac{2}{3}$	<code>\$ \frac{2}{3} \$</code>	x_1	<code>\$ x_1 \$</code>
$6 \geq 3$	<code>\$ 6\geq 3 \$</code>	x_1^2	<code>\$ x_1^2 \$</code>
$a^2 + b^2$	<code>\$ a^2 + b^2 \$</code>	a^{2+b^2}	<code>\$ a^{2+b^2} \$</code>

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Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sqrt{2}$	<code>\$ \sqrt{2} \$</code>	$\sqrt[3]{8}$	<code>\$ \sqrt[3]{8} \$</code>
$\frac{2}{3}$	<code>\$ \frac{2}{3} \$</code>	x_1	<code>\$ x_1 \$</code>
$6 \geq 3$	<code>\$ 6\geq 3 \$</code>	x_1^2	<code>\$ x_1^2 \$</code>
$a^2 + b^2$	<code>\$ a^2 + b^2 \$</code>	a^{2+b^2}	<code>\$</code>

Formules: Basis

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sqrt{2}$	<code>\$ \sqrt{2} \$</code>	$\sqrt[3]{8}$	<code>\$ \sqrt[3]{8} \$</code>
$\frac{2}{3}$	<code>\$ \frac{2}{3} \$</code>	x_1	<code>\$ x_1 \$</code>
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\$ \$ | ^ | -

Formules: Basis

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sqrt{2}$	$\$ \sqrt{2} \$$	$\sqrt[3]{8}$	$\$ \sqrt[3]{8} \$$
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\$ \frac{2}{3} \$$	x_1	$\$ x_1 \$$
$6 \geq 3$	$\$ 6 \geq 3 \$$	x_1^2	$\$ x_1^2 \$$
$a^2 + b^2$	$\$ a^2 + b^2 \$$	a^{2+b^2}	$\$ a^{2+b^2} \$$
<hr/>			
$\$ x^{22} \$$: x^{22}		

\$ \$ | ^ | -

Formules: Basis

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sqrt{2}$	$\$ \sqrt{2} \$$	$\sqrt[3]{8}$	$\$ \sqrt[3]{8} \$$
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\$ \frac{2}{3} \$$	x_1	$\$ x_1 \$$
$6 \geq 3$	$\$ 6 \geq 3 \$$	x_1^2	$\$ x_1^2 \$$
$a^2 + b^2$	$\$ a^2 + b^2 \$$	a^{2+b^2}	$\$ a^{2+b^2} \$$

$\$ x^{22} \$$: x^{22} | $\$ x^{\{22\}} \$$: x^{22}

Formules: Symbolen

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
x_1, \dots, x_n	\$	$5 \cdot 6$	\$
α, β, γ	\$	A, B, Γ	\$
ϵ, ε	\$	\mathcal{P}	\$
ϕ, φ	\$	\mathbb{P}	\$

Formules: Symbolen

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
x_1, \dots, x_n	<code>\$ x_1, \dots, x_n \$</code>	$5 \cdot 6$	<code>\$ 5 \cdot 6 \$</code>
α, β, γ	<code>\$ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \$</code>	A, B, Γ	<code>\$ A, B, \Gamma \$</code>
ϵ, ε	<code>\$ \epsilon, \varepsilon \$</code>	\mathcal{P}	<code>\$ \mathcal{P} \$</code>
ϕ, φ	<code>\$ \phi, \varphi \$</code>	\mathbb{P}	<code>\$ \mathbb{P} \$</code>

Formules: Symbolen

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
x_1, \dots, x_n	$\$ x_1, \backslash dots, x_n \$$	$5 \cdot 6$	$\$ \quad \$$
α, β, γ	$\$ \backslash alpha, \backslash beta, \backslash gamma \$$	A, B, Γ	$\$ \quad \$$
ϵ, ε	$\$$	\mathcal{P}	$\$ \quad \$$
ϕ, φ	$\$$	\mathbb{P}	$\$ \quad \$$

Formules: Symbolen

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
x_1, \dots, x_n	$\$ x_1, \backslash dots, x_n \$$	$5 \cdot 6$	$\$ \quad \$$
α, β, γ	$\$ \backslash alpha, \backslash beta, \backslash gamma \$$	A, B, Γ	$\$ \quad \$$
ϵ, ε	$\$ \backslash epsilon, \backslash varepsilon \$$	\mathcal{P}	$\$ \quad \$$
ϕ, φ	$\$ \quad \$$	\mathbb{P}	$\$ \quad \$$

Formules: Symbolen

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
x_1, \dots, x_n	<code>\$ x_1, \dots, x_n \$</code>	$5 \cdot 6$	<code>\$ 5 \cdot 6 \$</code>
α, β, γ	<code>\$ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \$</code>	A, B, Γ	<code>\$ A, B, \Gamma \$</code>
ϵ, ε	<code>\$ \epsilon, \varepsilon \$</code>	\mathcal{P}	<code>\$ \mathcal{P} \$</code>
ϕ, φ	<code>\$ \phi, \varphi \$</code>	\mathbb{P}	<code>\$ \mathbb{P} \$</code>

Formules: Symbolen

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
x_1, \dots, x_n	<code>\$ x_1, \dots, x_n \$</code>	$5 \cdot 6$	<code>\$ 5\cdot 6 \$</code>
α, β, γ	<code>\$ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \$</code>	A, B, Γ	<code>\$ A, B, \Gamma \$</code>
ϵ, ε	<code>\$ \epsilon, \varepsilon \$</code>	\mathcal{P}	<code>\$ \mathcal{P} \$</code>
ϕ, φ	<code>\$ \phi, \varphi \$</code>	\mathbb{P}	<code>\$ \mathbb{P} \$</code>

Formules: Symbolen

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
x_1, \dots, x_n	<code>\$ x_1, \dots, x_n \$</code>	$5 \cdot 6$	<code>\$ 5\cdot 6 \$</code>
α, β, γ	<code>\$ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \$</code>	A, B, Γ	<code>\$ A, B, \Gamma \$</code>
ϵ, ε	<code>\$ \epsilon, \varepsilon \$</code>	\mathcal{P}	<code>\$ \mathcal{P} \$</code>
ϕ, φ	<code>\$ \phi, \varphi \$</code>	\mathbb{P}	<code>\$ \mathbb{P} \$</code>

Formules: Symbolen

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
x_1, \dots, x_n	<code>\$ x_1, \dots, x_n \$</code>	$5 \cdot 6$	<code>\$ 5\cdot 6 \$</code>
α, β, γ	<code>\$ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \$</code>	A, B, Γ	<code>\$ A, B, \Gamma \$</code>
ϵ, ε	<code>\$ \epsilon, \varepsilon \$</code>	\mathcal{P}	<code>\$ \mathcal{P} \$</code>
ϕ, φ	<code>\$ \phi, \varphi \$</code>	\mathbb{P}	<code>\$ \mathbb{P} \$</code>

Formules: Symbolen

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
x_1, \dots, x_n	<code>\$ x_1, \dots, x_n \$</code>	$5 \cdot 6$	<code>\$ 5\cdot 6 \$</code>
α, β, γ	<code>\$ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \$</code>	A, B, Γ	<code>\$ A, B, \Gamma \$</code>
ϵ, ε	<code>\$ \epsilon, \varepsilon \$</code>	\mathcal{P}	<code>\$ \mathcal{P} \$</code>
ϕ, φ	<code>\$ \phi, \varphi \$</code>	\mathbb{P}	<code>\$ \mathbb{P} \$</code>

Formules: Vectoren

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
\vec{x}	<code>\$ \vec{x} \$</code>	\vec{F}_{tot}	<code>\$ \vec{F}_{\text{tot}} \$</code>
\mathbf{x}	<code>\$ \mathbf{x} \$</code>	$\hat{i} + 6\hat{k}$	<code>\$ \hat{i} + 6\hat{k} \$</code>
$\ \vec{x}\ $	<code>\$ \ \vec{x}\ \$</code>	$\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$	<code>\$ \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \$</code>

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}}, \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}$$

Formules: Integraalrekening

```
\usepackage{commath}  
  
\dod{\sin(x)}{x}, \dpd{f(x,y)}{x}, \partial_x f  
  
\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \dif x = 1
```

$$\frac{d \sin(x)}{dx}, \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}, \partial_x f$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$$

Formules: Wiskundige relaties

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$a \leq b$	$\$ a \leq b \$$	$a \geq b$	$\$ a \geq b \$$
$a < b$	$\$ a < b \$$	$a > b$	$\$ a > b \$$
$a \ll b$	$\$ a \ll b \$$	$a \gg b$	$\$ a \gg b \$$
$a = b$	$\$ a = b \$$	$a \simeq b$	$\$ a \simeq b \$$
$a \neq b$	$\$ a \neq b \$$	$a \approx b$	$\$ a \approx b \$$
$a \sim b$	$\$ a \sim b \$$	$a \stackrel{*}{=} b$	$\$ a \stackrel{*}{=} b \$$

Formules: Pijltjes en operatoren

```
\DeclareMathOperator{\Image}{Image}
```

```
a \iff b, a\implies b, a\mapsto b  
\lim_{x\rightarrow 0}\frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1  
\Image(f) = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}
```

$$a \iff b, a \implies b, a \mapsto b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\Image(f) = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

Zo veel! En nog veel meer :-)

CTAN symbolenlijst:

[http://mirrors.ctan.org/info/symbols/comprehensive/
symbols-a4.pdf](http://mirrors.ctan.org/info/symbols/comprehensive/symbols-a4.pdf)

Detexify:

<http://detexify.kirelabs.org/classify.html>

Equation

```
De trigonometrische identiteit is
$ \sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1 $.
```

```
De trigonometrische identiteit is
\begin{equation}
    \sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1.
\end{equation}
```

De trigonometrische identiteit is $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$.

De trigonometrische identiteit is

$$\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1. \tag{1}$$

Align

De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als

```
\begin{align}
\cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\
&= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1.
\end{align}
```

De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \quad (1)$$

$$= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1. \quad (2)$$

Align

De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als

```
\begin{align}
\cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\
&\equiv 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1.
\end{align}
```

De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \tag{1}$$

$$= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1. \tag{2}$$

Align

```
De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als
\begin{align}
    \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\
    &\stackrel{\text{\color{orange}\nonumber}}{=} 2\cos^2(\theta)-1.
\end{align}
```

De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\ &= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Align

De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als

```
\begin{align*}
    \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\
    &\equiv 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1.
\end{align*}
```

De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\ &= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Align

De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als

```
\begin{align*}
    \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\
    &\equiv 2\cos^2(\theta)-1. \tag{$*$}
\end{align*}
```

De verdubbelingsformule herschrijven we nu als

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\ &= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1. \end{aligned} \tag{*}$$

Align

Dit doen we met de verdubbelingsformule

```
\begin{align}
    \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta),
\end{align}
```

die we kunnen herschrijven als

```
\begin{align}
&= \cos^2(\theta) - (1 - \cos^2(\theta)) \\
&= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1.
\end{align}
```

Dit doen we met de verdubbelingsformule

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta),$$

die we kunnen herschrijven als

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos^2(\theta) - (1 - \cos^2(\theta)) \\
&= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Align

Dit doen we met de verdubbelingsformule

```
\begin{align}
    \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta), \\
\intertext{die we kunnen herschrijven als}
&= \cos^2(\theta) - (1 - \cos^2(\theta)) \\
&= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1.
\end{align}
```

Dit doen we met de verdubbelingsformule

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta),$$

die we kunnen herschrijven als

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos^2(\theta) - (1 - \cos^2(\theta)) \\
&= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Ook in gebruik

```
AA \(\sqrt{2}\)
BB [\sqrt{3}]
CC $$ \sqrt{4} $$
```

AA $\sqrt{2}$ BB

$\sqrt{3}$

CC

$\sqrt{4}$

Left-right

```
\begin{align*}
& f(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i) \\
& f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)
\end{align*}
```

$$f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)$$

Delimiter point

```
\begin{align*}
    \left.\left.x^2\right.^2\right|_{x=0}^{x=2} = 4
\end{align*}
```

$$\left[x^2 \right] \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2} = 4,$$

\nonumber | align* | \tag | \intertext | \[\dots\]

```
\begin{aligned}
R(\theta) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}, \\
|x| &= \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}
```

$$R(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}, \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Installatie

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** On the left, there's a tree view for a LaTeX project named "scratch". It includes sections for **COMMANDS** (Build LaTeX project, View LaTeX PDF, View Log messages, Navigate, select, and edit, Miscellaneous, Snippet Panel), **STRUCTURE** (1 Introdutie), and **TEX** (SNIPPET VIEW with Symbol and TikZ tabs). A search bar and dropdown menu are also present.
- Editor:** The main editor area contains the LaTeX code for "scratch1.tex".

```
\documentclass[a6paper]{article}
\usepackage[margin=2.5cm]{geometry}
\usepackage[dutch]{babel}
\usepackage{parskip}
\usepackage{amsmath,amssymb}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{hyperref}

\begin{document}
\section{Introductie}

Hello!
\begin{align*}
x = \sqrt{2} + 3
\end{align*}
\end{document}
```
- Terminal:** At the bottom, there's a terminal tab showing the command "master*".
- Output:** On the right, the PDF output "scratch1.pdf" is displayed, showing the rendered document with the title "1 Introdutie" and the text "Hallo!".
- Bottom Bar:** Includes icons for Go Live, Run, Stop, and other navigation controls.

Op installaties meermaals compileren.

The end

Questions?

Stuck? Mail us at
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