Contents

1 Code Snippet Example

```go
type Figure struct {
      Target string
      Path   string
      Caption interface{}
      Label  interface{}                    // LaTeX only
      Options interface{}                   // LaTeX only
      Place  interface{}                    // LaTeX only
      Suffix map[string]string        // not externally used
}

const latexTemplate = '
\begin{figure}[{{.Place}}]
  \centering
  \includegraphics[{{.Options | stringify}}]%
      {{"{"}}{{.Path}}.{{index .Suffix .Target}}{{"}"}}
  \caption{{"{"}}{{.Caption | stringify}}{{"}"}}
  \label{{"{fig:"}}{{.Label | stringify}}{{"}"}}
\end{figure}
'
```

2 amsthm Example

2.1 Circle

Definition 2.1 (Plane). In mathematics, a plane is a flat, two-dimensional surface that extends infinitely far.

Definition 2.2 (Circle). A circle is a shape consisting of all points in a plane that are a given distance from a given point, the centre; equivalently it is the curve traced out by a point that moves in a plane so that its distance from a given point is constant.

2.2 Chord and tangent line

Definition 2.3 (Chord). A line segment whose endpoints lie on the circle, thus dividing a circle in two sements.

Definition 2.4 (Tangent line). A tangent line to a circle is a line that touches the circle at exactly one point, never entering the circle's interior.

3 Figure Example

3.1 Tangent Line

See Figure 1, We have a theorem about tangent line to a circle:

Theorem 3.1 (Tangent line to a circle). A line is tangent to a circle if and only if the line is perpendicular to the radius drawn to the point of tangency.
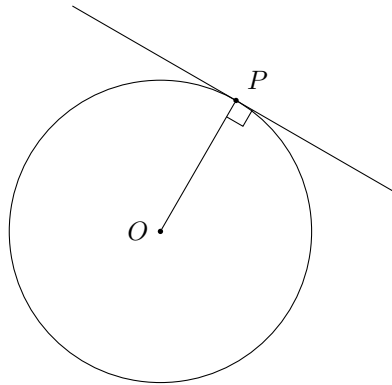

Figure 1: Tangent line to a circle
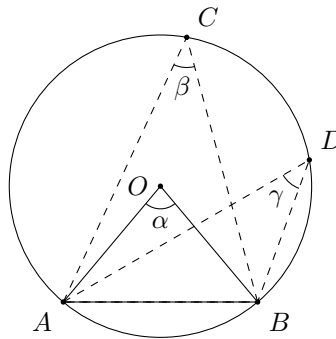
3.2 Inscribed angle and central angle

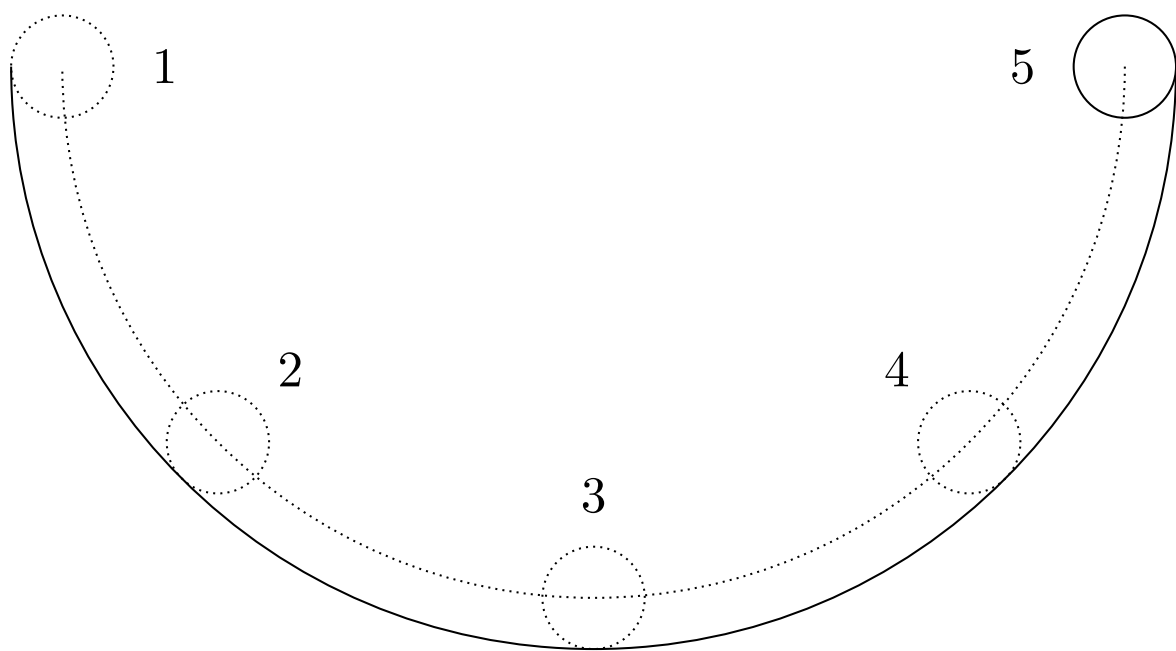

Figure 2: Inscribed Angle and Central Angle

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Figure 3: Test4 Q25