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1 Code Snippet Example

```

type Figure struct {
    Target string
    Path   string      'json:path'
    Caption string      'json:caption'
    Label  string      'json:label'
    Options string      'json:options'
    Place  string      'json:place'
    Suffix map[string]string
}

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

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.

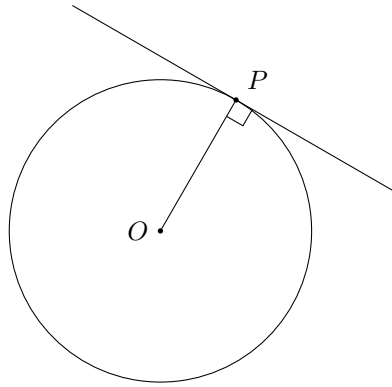


Figure 1: Tangent line to a circle

3.2 Inscribed angle and central angle

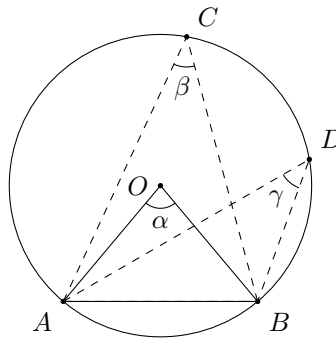


Figure 2: Inscribed Angle and Central Angle

3.3 AMC8

With the code block below:

```

'''{.figure}
{
  "path"    : "Figures/t4q25",
  "caption" : "Test4 Q25",
  "label"   : "t4q25",
  "options" : "width=0.67\\textwidth",
  "place"   : "ht"
}
'''

```

You get Figure 3:

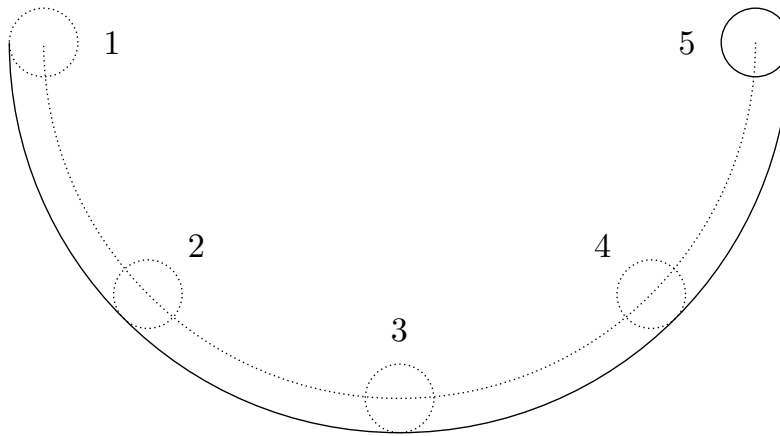


Figure 3: Test4 Q25

4 L^AT_EX example

L^AT_EX is great!

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$F(x) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{3}x^3$$