

First Try

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Chapter 1

First Chapter

1.1 First Section

1.1.1 First Subsection

First Subsubsection

First paragraph Latex is easy¹!

A reference to this subsection looks like: “see section 1.1.1 on page 2.”

First subparagraph Also interesting!

1.2 Second Section

1.2.1 Second Subsection

Second Subsubsubsection

Second paragraph There is not second subparagraph

¹Perheps easy

Chapter 2

Second Chapter

2.1 emp and underline

If you empasizing inside a piece of emphasized text, then \LaTeX uses the normal font for emphasizing.

1. You can mix the list environments to your taste:

- But it might start to look silly.
- With a dash

2. Therefore rementer:

Stupid things will not become smart because they are in a list.

Smart things, though, can be presented beautifully in a list.

This text is
left-aligned. \LaTeX is not trying to make
each line the same length.

This text is right-
aligned. \LaTeX is not trying to make each
line the same length.

At the centre
of the earch

A typographical rule of thumb for the line
length is:

On average, no line should be
longer than 66 characters.

This is why \LaTeX pages have such large borders by default and also why multicolumn print is used in newspapers.

I turn away in fright and horror from this lamentable
plague of functions that do not have derivatives.
C.Herimite,1893

I turn away in fright and horror from this lamentable
plague of functions that do not have derivatives.

C.Herimite,1893

Another ways!

I turn away in fright and horror from this lamentable
plague of functions that do not have derivatives.
C.Herimite,1893

Abstract

The abstract abstract.

Pi expression	Value
π	3.14.16
π^π	36.46
$(\pi^\pi)^\pi$	80662.7

Figure 2.1: Pi Value

1.\verb

2.\verb

7C0	hexadecimal
3700	octal
11111000000	binary
1984	decimal

Welcome to Boxy's paragraph. We sincerely hope you'll all enjoy the show.
--

no leading space

leading space left and right

Pi expression	Value
π	3.14.16
π^π	36.46
$(\pi^\pi)^\pi$	80662.7

Figure 2.2 is an example of Pop-Art.

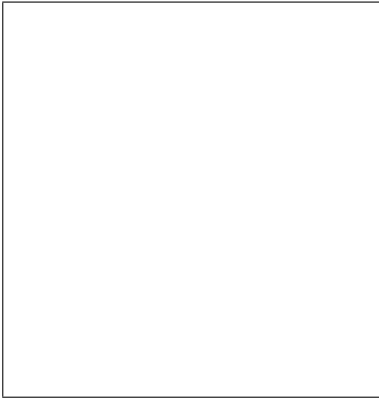


Figure 2.2: Five by Five in Centimetres.

Pi expression	Value
π	3.14.16
π^π	36.46
$(\pi^\pi)^\pi$	80662.7

List of Figures

2.1 Pi Value 1

2.2 Five by Five in Centimetres. 1

Add a squared and b squared to get c squared.Or, using a more mathematical approach: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

TeX is pronounced as $\tau\epsilon\chi$.

100m³ of water

This comes from my ♡

Add a squared and b squared to get c squared.Or, using a more mathematical approach:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

or you can type less with:

$$a + b = c$$

$$\epsilon > 0 \tag{2.1}$$

From(2.1), we gather ...From 3 we do the same.

ab
 ab
 $a \quad b$
 $a \quad \quad b$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \qquad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{\Pi\pi\sqrt{3}}{\underbrace{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)+n}_{nge}}$$

$$a \bmod b$$
$$x \equiv a \pmod{b}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \quad C_n^k$$
$$\frac{a}{b}$$

$$\Pi\Pi$$

$$\sum_{\substack{0\leq i\leq n\\1\leq j\leq m}}P(i,j)=\sum_{\substack{i\in I\\1\leq j\leq m}}Q(i,j)\\1+\left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}\right)^3$$

$$((\parallel\bigg\{\bigg\langle$$

$$\iint_D g(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$$

$$\iint_D g(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$$

$$\int \cdots \int$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\dot{\vdots}\dot{\vdots}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{array}\right)$$

$$y=\begin{cases}a&\text{if }d>c\\b+x&\text{in the morning}\\l&\text{all day long}\end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\middle|\frac{2}{4}\right)$$

$$E=mc^2\tag{2.2}$$

$$f(x) \quad = \quad \cos x \tag{2.3}$$

$$f'(x) \quad = \quad -\sin x \tag{2.4}$$

$$\int_0^x f(y)\mathrm{d}y \quad = \quad sinx \tag{2.5}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \\ - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots \tag{2.6}$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \quad 2^{\text{nd}} \tag{2.7}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2\right]^{1/2}}$$

Law 1. Don't hide in the witness box

Jury 1 (The Twelve). *It could be you! So beware and see law 1*

Margaret. No, No, No

Murphy 2.1.1. If there are two or more ways to do something, and one of those ways can result in a catastrophe, then someone will do it.

Proof. Trivial, used

$$E=mc^2$$

□

Something [1] has proposed that ...

Something [2] had proposed that ...

Bibliography

[1] This is something 1.

[2] This is something 2.

My Word . As opposed to Word . Note the position of the full stop.