Guide for thesisdtetiugm Class File

Equations in LaTeX

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Introduction

What is LaTeX?

 One of the strengths of using LaTeX compared to other editors is its excellent support for writing equations.

Environments

Various Environments for Equations

There are several environments in LaTeX that you can use to typeset equations. Here are some commonly used ones:

- inline equation: You can typeset equations inline within the text by enclosing them in single dollar signs (\$).
- equation environment: The equation environment is used for displaying standalone, single equation. It automatically numbers the equations and places them in the center of the line.
- align environment: The align environment is used to typeset multiline equations with alignment. It provides multiple alignment points using ampersands (&).
- align* environment: The align* environment is similar to the align environment but does not automatically number the equations. It is useful when you don't want equation numbers.

Inline Equation

Inline equation is used when you want to mention equation or variable inside of sentence. For example, this equation of $E=mc^2$ is written using $E=mc^2$.

equation Environment

```
In (1) called using \ref{eq:eq1}
\begin{equation}
    \label{eq:eq1}
    x = 2x + 3
\end{equation}
```

$$x = 2x + 3 \tag{1}$$

align Environment

Just like equation but support multiple equation and allign at &.

$$x = 2x + 3 \tag{2}$$

$$x - 2x = 3 \tag{3}$$

$$x = 1 \tag{4}$$

align* Environment

Just like align but default to no numbering.

$$x = 2x + 3$$
$$x - 2x = 3$$
$$x = 1$$

Equation Cotrol and Commands

- \notag to not add euqation numbering on current line of align environment. This is the recommended way.
- \tag{\stepcounter{equation}\theequation} to add euqation numbering in align* environment.

Example Equation using align **environment and** \notag #1

```
\begin{align}
 f(x+h)
                  \&= f(x)
                      + f^\prime(x)h
                       + \mathcal{0}(h^{2}) \notag \\
 f^\prime(x)h
                  \&= f(x+h)
                      - f(x)
                      + \mathcal{0}(h^{2}) \not \
  f^\prime(x)
                  \&= \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}
                      + \mathcal{0}(h)
\end{align}
```

Example Equation using align **environment and** \notag #2

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$

$$-f'(x)h = -f(x+h) + f(x) + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \mathcal{O}(h)$$
(5)