- 1. 计算 x+y
- 2. 第一布里渊区的范围是: $-\frac{\pi}{6} < k < \frac{\pi}{6}$
- 3. 白日依山尽, 黄河入海流

问题:

• 如果传入的公式是行间公式,不清楚如何放置下划线

f(x) dx

• 不清楚如何针对公式的宽度自适应下划线的位置

对于 p^+ n 结,其扩散电容的表达式为: $C_D = \left(\frac{Aq^+p_{n_0}L_p}{k_*T}\right) \exp\left(\frac{qV}{k_*T}\right)$

你好。下面是一段测试文字。

```
1 x = 3
2 print("Hello, World!")
```

Here is the content of the variable with style

```
Hello World
                                                                      Typst 💶
 1 #let forecast(day) = block[
 2 #box(square(
       width: 2cm,
       inset: 8pt(c),
        fill: if day(a).weather == "sunny"(b) {
 6
        yellow
 7
        } else {
 8
         aqua
 9
        },
 10
       align(
 11
         bottom + right,
 12
         strong(day.weather),
 13
       ),
 14
     ))
 15 #h(6pt)
 #set text(22pt, baseline: -8pt)
 17 #day.temperature °#day.unit // 你好呀
 19 #let forecast(day) = block[
```

```
Hello World
                                                                    Typst 🚺
 20 #box(square(
 21
       width: 2cm,
 22
       inset: 8pt,
 23
       fill: if day.weather == "sunny" {
 24
        yellow
 25
       } else {
 26
        aqua
 27
       },
 28
       align(
 29
        bottom + right,
 30
        strong(day.weather),
 31
      ),
 32 ))
 33 #h(6pt)
 34 #set text(22pt, baseline: -8pt)
 35 #day.temperature °#day.unit
```

zebraw 测试

Adding rbx to rcx gives the desired result.

What is fn main() in Rust would be int main() in C.

```
1 fn main() {
2  println!("Hello World!");
3 }
```

This has `backticks` in it (but the spaces are trimmed). And here the leading space is also trimmed.

Hello world

Hello World

10

raw(text: "strong", block: false, lang: "typc")

content