

1. 计算  $x + y$
2. 第一布里渊区的范围是：  $-\frac{\pi}{a} < k < \frac{\pi}{a}$
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：  $C_D = \left(\frac{Aq^2 p_{n0} L_p}{k_{\sigma} T}\right) \exp\left(\frac{qV}{k_{\sigma} T}\right)$

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
1 #let forecast(day) = block[
2   #box(square(
3     width: 2cm,
4     inset: 8pt(c),
5     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)
16 #set text(22pt, baseline: -8pt)
17 #day.temperature °#day.unit // 你好呀
18 ]
19 #let forecast(day) = block[
```

```
Hello World
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
36 ]
```

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

Hello world ! this is a very very very very very very very very very very lo

ong text