

Intro to L^AT_EX

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Abstract

This is a simple paragraph at the beginning of the document. A brief introduction about the main subject. The document contains the very basics of \LaTeX documentations. The tutorial is gratefully followed from Overleaf docs.

Chapter 1

L^AT_EX 101

1.1 Preamble, Paragraphs and Emphasis

First document. This is a simple example, with no extra parameters or packages included. We have now added a title, author and date to our first L^AT_EX document!

This line will start a second Paragraph.

Some of the **greatest** discoveries in science were made by ***accident***.

Some of the greatest *discoveries* in science were made by accident.

Some of the greatest discoveries in science were made by accident.

1.2 Images and Figures

1.2.1 Image

The universe is immense and it seems to be homogeneous, in a large scale, everywhere we look at.



There's a picture of a galaxy above.

1.2.2 Figure

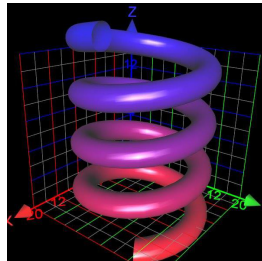


Figure 1.1: 3D Circular Pipe

As you can see in the figure 1.1, the function equivalent around 0. Also, in the page 2 is the same example.

1.3 Lists

Some unordered lists

- The individual entries are indicated with a black dot, a so-called bullet.
- The text in the entires may be of any length.

Some ordered lists

1. This is the first entry of the list
2. The list number increases
3. As each entry is added

1.4 Math in L^AT_EX

In physics, the mass-energy equivalence is stated by the equation $E = mc^2$ discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein. In natural units ($c = 1$) the formula expresses the identity

$$E = m$$

In mathematics the most beautiful equation is stated as

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \tag{1.1}$$

Subscripts in mathematics are written as a_b and superscripts are written as a^b . These can be combined and nested to write equations such as:

$$T_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_q}^{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p} = T(x^{i_1}, \dots, x^{i_p}, e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_q})$$

We write integral using \int and fractions using $\frac{a}{b}$. Limits are placed on integral using subscripts and superscripts.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x} = \frac{e - 1}{e}$$

Lower case Greek letters are written as ω δ etc. while upper case Greek letters are written as Ω Δ .

Mathematical operators are prefixed with a backslash as $\sin(\beta)$, $\cos(\alpha)$, $\log(x)$ etc.

Unnumbered Section

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisissem