LaTeX For Beginner

BY

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(Align)

Let's find some align

$$(a+b)^2 = (a+b)(a+b) \tag{1}$$
$$(a-b)_2 = (a-b)(a-b) \tag{2}$$

Ok this can be seem to be same with the math mode. But this is not let's break down
(\begin{align}
(a+b)^ 2=(a+b)(a+b) double \
\end{align}
see now we don't need to double$ or goto math mode and automatically get line numbers. This can help you to locate lines or specify lines.

$$(a+b)^2 = (a+b)(a+b)$$
$$(a-b)_2 = (a-b)(a-b)$$

In cases if you don't want to show your line numbers then you can do this
in the begin and end (\begin{align} and \end{align}
after word align just add * (asterisk) this will forbidden line number)

$$= 100 \div 2 + [20 + 10 - \{5 + 9 - (2 \times 2) + 5\} + 10] \times 2$$

In cases if you need or want (equals) from beginning then do this
(\begin{align}
& =100 \div2+[20+10-\{5+9-(2 \times2)+\}+10]
\times2
\end {align})
you cannot normaly add equal sign = in align so & helps you to get that

Time for mess :::

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= 100 \div 2 + [20 + 10 - \{5 + 9 - (2 \times 2) + 5\} + 10] \times 2 \\
&= 100 \div 2 + [20 + 10 - \{5 + 9 - 4 + 5\} + 10] \times 2 \\
&= 100 \div 2 + [20 + 10 - \{5 + 5 + 5\} + 10] \times 2 \\
&= 100 \div 2 + [20 + 10 - 15 + 10] \times 2 \\
&= 100 \div 2 + [20 + -5 + 10] \times 2 \\
&= 100 \div 2 + [15 + 10] \times 2 \\
&= 100 \div 2 + 25 \times 2 \\
&= 50 + 25 \times 2 \\
&= 50 + 50 \\
&= 100
\end{aligned}
$$

The answer is 100.

Find how i made this by your own.

Tips ::::

Remember don't give a line space or don't write anything form begin to end .