# Contents

1	<b>Hea</b> 1.1		0	ead	lin	g	1.		•			•									•							•		<b>2</b> 2
<b>2</b>	Hea																													2
	$2.1 \\ 2.2$		aths																											$\frac{2}{2}$
	2.3	Lis	sts .																				•							3
	2.4	Ta	bles		•				•	•		•			•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		4
Li	$\mathbf{ist}$		<b>Fi</b> is is	U				ını	ny	pi	.ct	ur	e.				•									•			•	3
$\mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{i}}$	ist	of	Ta	ιb	le	es																								

### 1 Heading 1

This is a section.

#### 1.1 Sub Heading 1

And here we have reached a subsection under section 1.

#### Sub Heading 2

This is an unnumbered section. This sentence shows the different formatting options: **bold**, *italic*, *emphasize*. You can also make text huge Or small or any combination like **bold and large**.

### 2 Heading 2

This section contains examples of the most used environments.

#### 2.1 Maths

There are two ways of included mathematical expression, in-line . Maths expressions enclosed in \$\$ is used to create in-line maths. E.g.  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ .

Maths that does not need to be in-line can be typeset using the *equation* environment. For example:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x},\tag{1}$$

if we wanted to add multiple equations that are aligned we use the *align* environment as follows:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x+y)^2 = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \right], = 2x + 2y.$$
(2)

as in other environments we can use the *label* command to refer to equations. As you can see in equations 1 and (2) typing maths in  $LAT_EX$  is fun and easy.

#### 2.2 Figures

In  $IAT_EX$  it also easy to include figures. Figures are treated as objects that are separate from the text. They are referred to as floats and their position is not fixed. An example figure is shown below:

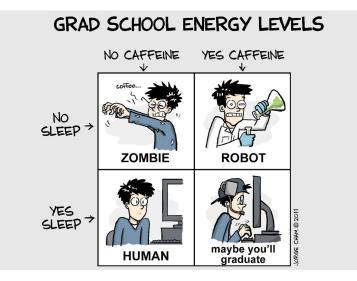


Figure 1: This is a very funny picture.

#### 2.3 Lists

 $L^{A}T_{E}X$  also allows various ways to list text. They can either be numbered lists or unnumbered lists. An example of these are:

- 1. We have so far learnt how to structure a document.
- 2. How to format text.
- 3. How to use various math environments.
- 4. How to display graphics.

or in unnumbered fashion:

- We have so far learnt how to structure a document.
- How to format text.
- How to use various math environments.
- How to display graphics.

#### 2.4 Tables

LATEX allows you you to include your hard earned data in tables such as:

Table 1: A S.No.	table with Price [\$]	useless Stock	info.
1	200	5	=
2	200 65 198	7	
3	198	8	

## References

- [1] Leslie Lamport, LATEX Guide and Reference Manual, Addison Wesley (1994).
- [2] Tobias Oetiker, Hubert Partl, Irene Hyna and Elisabeth Schlegl, The (Not So) Short Introduction to  $\square T_E X2e$ , www.latex-project.org (2011).