Latex typing Math

```
Add $a$ squared and $b$ squared
to get $c$ squared. Or, using
a more mathematical approach
 \begin{equation}
   a^2 + b^2 = c^2
 \end{equation}
Einstein says
 \begin{equation}
   E = mc^2 \label{clever}
 \end{equation}
He didn't say
 \begin{equation}
  1 + 1 = 3 \tag{dumb}
 \end{equation}
This is a reference to
\eqref{clever}.
```

Add a squared and b squared to get c squared. Or, using a more mathematical approach

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \tag{3.1}$$

Einstein says

$$E = mc^2 \tag{3.2}$$

He didn't say

$$1 + 1 = 3 \tag{dumb}$$

This is a reference to (3.2).

```
Add $a$ squared and $b$ squared
to get $c$ squared. Or, using
a more mathematical approach
 \begin{equation*}
   a^2 + b^2 = c^2
 \end{equation*}
or you can type less for the
same effect:
 \[ a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \]
```

Add a squared and b squared to get c squared. Or, using a more mathematical approach

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

or you can type less for the same effect:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

```
This is text style:
$\lim_{n \to \infty}
 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}
 = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.
And this is display style:
 \begin{equation}
  \lim_{n \to \infty}
  \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}
  = \frac{\pi^2}{6}
 \end{equation}
```

This is text style: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.
And this is display style:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \tag{3.3}$$

```
A $d_{e_{e_p}}$ mathematical
expression  followed by a
$h^{i^{g^h}}$ expression. As
opposed to a smashed
\smash{$d_{e_{e_p}}$} expression
followed by a
\smash{$h^{i^{g^h}}$} expression.
```

A $d_{e_{e_p}}$ mathematical expression followed by a $h^{i^{g^h}}$ expression. As opposed to a smashed $d_{e_{e_p}}$ expression followed by a $h^{i^{g^h}}$ expression.

Mathematics and Text inside a formula

```
$x^{2} \geq 0\qquad
 \text{for all } x
 \in \mathbb{R}$
```

$$x^2 \geq 0 \qquad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

The commands `\overline` and `\underline` create **horizontal lines** directly over or under an expression:

```
$0.\overline{3} =
 \underline{\underline{1/3}}$
```

$$0.\overline{3} = \underline{\underline{1/3}}$$

The commands `\overbrace` and `\underbrace` create long **horizontal braces** over or under an expression:

```
$\underbrace{\overbrace{a+b+c}^6
 \cdot \overbrace{d+e+f}^7}
 _\text{meaning of life} = 42$
```

$$\underbrace{\overbrace{a+b+c}^{6} \cdot \overbrace{d+e+f}^{7}}_{\text{meaning of life}} = 42$$

For binary relations it may be useful to stack symbols over each other. `\stackrel{#1}{#2}` puts the symbol given in #1 in superscript-like size over #2 which is set in its usual position.

```
\begin{equation*}
 f_n(x) \stackrel{*}{\approx} 1
\end{equation*}
```

$$f_n(x) \stackrel{*}{\approx} 1$$

To get more control over the placement of indices in complex expressions, amsmath provides the `\substack` command:

```
\begin{equation*}
\sum^n_{\substack{0<i<n \\
        j\subseteq i}}
   P(i,j) = Q(i,j)
\end{equation*}
```

$$\sum_{\substack{0<i<n \\ j\subseteq i}}^{n} P(i,j) = Q(i,j)$$

```
\begin{eqnarray}
  a & = & b + c \\
  & = & d + e + f + g + h + i
  + j + k + l \nonumber \\
  && +\: m + n + o \\
  & = & p + q + r + s
\end{eqnarray}
```

$$
\begin{aligned}
a &= b + c && (3.12)\\
&= d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k + l \\
&\quad + m + n + o && (3.13)\\
&= p + q + r + s && (3.14)
\end{aligned}
$$

```
\begin{equation*}
  \mathbf{X} = \left(
    \begin{array}{ccc}
      x_1 & x_2 & \ldots \\
      x_3 & x_4 & \ldots \\
      \vdots & \vdots & \ddots
    \end{array} \right)
\end{equation*}
```

$$
\mathbf{X} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & \ldots \\ x_3 & x_4 & \ldots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{array} \right)
$$

```
\begin{equation*}
  |x| = \left\{
    \begin{array}{rl}
      -x & \text{if } x < 0,\\
      0 & \text{if } x = 0,\\
      x & \text{if } x > 0.
    \end{array} \right.
\end{equation*}
```

$$|x| = \begin{cases} -x & \text{if } x < 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ x & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

Table 3.1: Math Mode Accents.

$\hat{a}$	`\hat{a}`	$\check{a}$	`\check{a}`	$\tilde{a}$	`\tilde{a}`
$\grave{a}$	`\grave{a}`	$\dot{a}$	`\dot{a}`	$\ddot{a}$	`\ddot{a}`
$\bar{a}$	`\bar{a}`	$\vec{a}$	`\vec{a}`	$\widehat{AAA}$	`\widehat{AAA}`
$\acute{a}$	`\acute{a}`	$\breve{a}$	`\breve{a}`	$\widetilde{AAA}$	`\widetilde{AAA}`
$\mathring{a}$	`\mathring{a}`				

Table 3.2: Greek Letters.

There is no uppercase of some of the letters like \Alpha, \Beta and so on, because they look the same as normal roman letters: A, B...

α	\alpha	θ	\theta	o	o	υ	\upsilon
β	\beta	ϑ	\vartheta	π	\pi	ϕ	\phi
γ	\gamma	ι	\iota	ϖ	\varpi	φ	\varphi
δ	\delta	κ	\kappa	ρ	\rho	χ	\chi
ϵ	\epsilon	λ	\lambda	ϱ	\varrho	ψ	\psi
ε	\varepsilon	μ	\mu	σ	\sigma	ω	\omega
ζ	\zeta	ν	\nu	ς	\varsigma		
η	\eta	ξ	\xi	τ	\tau		
Γ	\Gamma	Λ	\Lambda	Σ	\Sigma	Ψ	\Psi
Δ	\Delta	Ξ	\Xi	Υ	\Upsilon	Ω	\Omega
Θ	\Theta	Π	\Pi	Φ	\Phi		

Table 3.3: Binary Relations.

You can negate the following symbols by prefixing them with a \not command.

$<$	<	$>$	>	$=$	=
$\leq$	\leq or \le	$\geq$	\geq or \ge	$\equiv$	\equiv
$\ll$	\ll	$\gg$	\gg	$\doteq$	\doteq
$\prec$	\prec	$\succ$	\succ	$\sim$	\sim
$\preceq$	\preceq	$\succeq$	\succeq	$\simeq$	\simeq
$\subset$	\subset	$\supset$	\supset	$\approx$	\approx
$\subseteq$	\subseteq	$\supseteq$	\supseteq	$\cong$	\cong
$\sqsubset$	\sqsubset [a]	$\sqsupset$	\sqsupset [a]	$\bowtie$	\Join [a]
$\sqsubseteq$	\sqsubseteq	$\sqsupseteq$	\sqsupseteq	$\bowtie$	\bowtie
$\in$	\in	$\ni$	\ni , \owns	$\propto$	\propto
$\vdash$	\vdash	$\dashv$	\dashv	$\models$	\models
$\mid$	\mid	$\parallel$	\parallel	$\perp$	\perp
$\smile$	\smile	$\frown$	\frown	$\asymp$	\asymp
$:$	:	$\notin$	\notin	$\neq$	\neq or \ne

Table 3.4: Binary Operators.

$+$	+	$-$	-		
$\pm$	\pm	$\mp$	\mp	$\triangleleft$	\triangleleft
$\cdot$	\cdot	$\div$	\div	$\triangleright$	\triangleright
$\times$	\times	$\setminus$	\setminus	$\star$	\star
$\cup$	\cup	$\cap$	\cap	$*$	\ast
$\sqcup$	\sqcup	$\sqcap$	\sqcap	$\circ$	\circ
$\vee$	\vee , \lor	$\wedge$	\wedge , \land	$\bullet$	\bullet
$\oplus$	\oplus	$\ominus$	\ominus	$\diamond$	\diamond
$\odot$	\odot	$\oslash$	\oslash	$\uplus$	\uplus
$\otimes$	\otimes	$\bigcirc$	\bigcirc	$\amalg$	\amalg
$\bigtriangleup$	\bigtriangleup	$\bigtriangledown$	\bigtriangledown	$\dagger$	\dagger
$\lhd$	\lhd ^{a}	$\rhd$	\rhd ^{a}	$\ddagger$	\ddagger
$\unlhd$	\unlhd ^{a}	$\unrhd$	\unrhd ^{a}	$\wr$	\wr

Table 3.5: BIG Operators.

$\sum$	\sum	$\bigcup$	\bigcup	$\bigvee$	\bigvee
$\prod$	\prod	$\bigcap$	\bigcap	$\bigwedge$	\bigwedge
$\coprod$	\coprod	$\bigsqcup$	\bigsqcup	$\biguplus$	\biguplus
$\int$	\int	$\oint$	\oint	$\bigodot$	\bigodot
$\bigoplus$	\bigoplus	$\bigotimes$	\bigotimes		

Table 3.6: Arrows.

$\leftarrow$	\leftarrow or \gets	$\longleftarrow$	\longleftarrow
$\rightarrow$	\rightarrow or \to	$\longrightarrow$	\longrightarrow
$\leftrightarrow$	\leftrightarrow	$\longleftrightarrow$	\longleftrightarrow
$\Leftarrow$	\Leftarrow	$\Longleftarrow$	\Longleftarrow
$\Rightarrow$	\Rightarrow	$\Longrightarrow$	\Longrightarrow
$\Leftrightarrow$	\Leftrightarrow	$\Longleftrightarrow$	\Longleftrightarrow
$\mapsto$	\mapsto	$\longmapsto$	\longmapsto
$\hookleftarrow$	\hookleftarrow	$\hookrightarrow$	\hookrightarrow
$\leftharpoonup$	\leftharpoonup	$\rightharpoonup$	\rightharpoonup
$\leftharpoondown$	\leftharpoondown	$\rightharpoondown$	\rightharpoondown
$\rightleftharpoons$	\rightleftharpoons	$\iff$	\iff (bigger spaces)
$\uparrow$	\uparrow	$\downarrow$	\downarrow
$\updownarrow$	\updownarrow	$\Uparrow$	\Uparrow
$\Downarrow$	\Downarrow	$\Updownarrow$	\Updownarrow
$\nearrow$	\nearrow	$\searrow$	\searrow
$\swarrow$	\swarrow	$\nwarrow$	\nwarrow
$\rightsquigarrow$	\leadsto [a]		

Table 3.7: Arrows as Accents.

$\overrightarrow{AB}$	`\overrightarrow{AB}`	$\underrightarrow{AB}$	`\underrightarrow{AB}`
$\overleftarrow{AB}$	`\overleftarrow{AB}`	$\underleftarrow{AB}$	`\underleftarrow{AB}`
$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$	`\overleftrightarrow{AB}`	$\underleftrightarrow{AB}$	`\underleftrightarrow{AB}`

Table 3.8: Delimiters.

(	(	)	)	↑	\uparrow
[	[or \lbrack	]	] or \rbrack	↓	\downarrow
{	\{ or \lbrace	}	\} or \rbrace	↕	\updownarrow
⟨	\langle	⟩	\rangle	⇑	\Uparrow
|	| or \vert	‖	\\| or \Vert	⇓	\Downarrow
/	/	\	\backslash	⇕	\Updownarrow
⌊	\lfloor	⌋	\rfloor		
⌉	\rceil	⌈	\lceil		

Table 3.9: Large Delimiters.

⎛	\lgroup	⎞	\rgroup	⎰	\lmoustache
⎪	\arrowvert	‖	\Arrowvert	⎪	\bracevert
⎝	\rmoustache				