$\mathbf{F} = m \cdot \mathbf{a}$   $\mathbf{F} = m \cdot \mathbf{a}$ 

From http://pangea.stanford.edu/computerinfo/unix/formatting/latexexample.html

## 3 Mathematical Equations

Simple equations, like  $x^y$  or  $x_n = \sqrt{a+b}$  can be typeset right in the text line by enclosing them in a pair of single dollar sign symbols. Don't forget that if you want a real dollar sign in your text, like \$2000, you have to use the \\$ command.

A more complicated equation should be typeset in displayed math mode, like this:

$$z\left(1 + \sqrt{\omega_{i+1} + \zeta - \frac{x+1}{\Theta + 1}y + 1}\right) = 1$$

The "equation" environment displays your equations, and automatically numbers them consecutively within your document, like this:

$$\left[\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{a} \ge \frac{\hat{a}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lim_{x \to k} \delta C\right] \tag{1}$$

## 3 Mathematical Equations

Simple equations, like  $x^y$  or  $x_n = \sqrt{a+b}$  can be typeset right in the text line by enclosing them in a pair of single dollar sign symbols. Don't forget that if you want a real dollar sign in your text, like \$2000, you have to use the \\$ command.

A more complicated equation should be typeset in *displayed math* mode, like this:

$$z \cdot \left(1 + \sqrt{\omega_{i+1} + \zeta - \frac{x+1}{\Theta+1}y + 1}\right) = 1$$

The "equation" environment displays your equations, and automatically numbers them consecutive within your document, like this:

$$\left(\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{a} \ge \underline{a} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N} \lim_{x \to k} \delta C\right)$$
 (1)