

Basic L^AT_EX commands for Piazza

Jérôme Gilles

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This document is not a complete tutorial about L^AT_EX but gives the basics commands which can be useful for the cooperative website:

<http://www.piazza.com>.

L^AT_EX is a kind of scientific word processing language, it is designed to generate high quality scientific material (equation, graphics, ...). Basically, it is close to a programming language you need to compile to get your formatted document. In the case of Piazza, you don't need to manage the formatting setting of your document but you can simply use the mathematical L^AT_EX commands to generate equations in your questions or answers. Consequently, I will not describe how to set up a complete L^AT_EX document in this tutorial, if you are interested to learn more about L^AT_EX, you can freely refer to the wikibook which is available online at <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX> (a pdf version is also available).

In piazza, to use the L^AT_EX commands you just need to use open and close your commands with the following tags: `$$command$$`. For example if you want to write $f(x, y)$ you may type `$$f(x,y)$$` it's just simply as this! Below are some useful command to write equations, the `$$` is not indicated but don't forget it to use those commands on piazza!

Purpose	Example	L ^A T _E X command
Power	x^{3b}	<code>x^{3b}</code>
Indice	x_{3b}	<code>x_{3b}</code>
Power + Indice	x_a^b	<code>x_a^b</code>
Roots	\sqrt{x} $\sqrt[n]{x}$	<code>\sqrt{x}</code> <code>\sqrt[n]{x}</code>
Brackets	$()$, $\{$, $\}$, \square	<code>()</code> , <code>\{</code> , <code>\}</code> , <code>\square</code>
Set of real numbers	\mathbb{R}	<code>\mathbb{R}</code>
Fraction	$\frac{a}{b}$	<code>\frac{a}{b}</code>
Sum	$\sum_{i=1}^N P(i)$	<code>\sum_{i=1}^N P(i)</code>
Integrals	$\int_a^b f(x) dx$ $\int_R f(x, y) dA$ $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dx dy$	<code>\int_a^b f(x) dx</code> <code>\int_R f(x,y) dA</code> <code>\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x,y) dx dy</code>
Useful symbols	\in	<code>\in</code>
	\subset	<code>\subset</code>
	\leq , \geq	<code>\leq</code> , <code>\geq</code>
	\sim	<code>\sim</code>
	∞	<code>\infty</code>
	\leftarrow , \rightarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code> , <code>\rightarrow</code>
	\Leftarrow , \Rightarrow	<code>\Leftarrow</code> , <code>\Rightarrow</code>
	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>

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Purpose	Example	L ^A T _E Xcommand
	\forall	<code>\forall</code>
Most used Greek letters	α	<code>\alpha</code>
	β	<code>\beta</code>
	γ	<code>\gamma</code>
	δ	<code>\delta</code>
	ϵ	<code>\epsilon</code>
	η	<code>\eta</code>
	θ	<code>\theta</code>
	λ	<code>\lambda</code>
	μ	<code>\mu</code>
	ν	<code>\nu</code>
	π	<code>\pi</code>
	ρ	<code>\rho</code>
	σ	<code>\sigma</code>
	φ	<code>\varphi</code>
	ϕ	<code>\phi</code>
	τ	<code>\tau</code>
	ψ	<code>\psi</code>
ω	<code>\omega</code>	
	Δ	<code>\Delta</code>
Limit	$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = A$	<code>\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = A</code>

For example, if we want to write the definition of a double integral as the limit of the Riemann sum:

$$\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx = \lim_{m, n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_i^*, y_j^*) \Delta A$$

the corresponding L^AT_EXcommand is

`\int_{a}^{b} \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dy dx =`
`\lim_{m, n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_{i}^{*}, y_{j}^{*}) \Delta A`