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original link: <https://functor.network/user/341/entry/101>

This is a minimal working example. To update preview, you can either use the shortcut **Ctrl + Enter** or click the **update preview** submenu under the **Preview** menu in the toolbar.

Math formula

Anything between two **\$** characters will be treated as TeX math, for example, $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$. For display math, use **\$\$** delimiters.

Numbering and referencing

For any real number x , we have

$$\exp(ix) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(ix)^k}{k!} \quad (1)$$

$$= \cos x + i \sin x. \quad (2)$$

The equation (1) is the power series definition of the exponential function, and the equation (2) is known as Euler's formula.

LaTeX package

To use a LaTeX package, include it in the **latex preamble** submenu under the **Meta** menu. Here is an example of using **tikz-cd** package:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} T & & & & \\ & \searrow^{\text{dotted}} & & \searrow^x & \\ & X \times_Z Y & \xrightarrow{p} & X & \\ & \downarrow q & & \downarrow f & \\ & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z & \end{array}$$

Theorem-like environment

Thm 1 (Fermat's Last Theorem) No three positive integers a , b , and c satisfy the equation $a^n + b^n = c^n$ for any integer value of n greater than 2.

Fermat's lost proof I have a proof of this theorem, but there is not enough space.

You need not remember the exact syntax, the editor will help you with that.

Bibliography

Einstein's journal paper (Einstein 1905) and Dirac's book (Dirac 1981) are physics-related items.

Reference

- Dirac, Paul Adrien Maurice. 1981. *The Principles of Quantum Mechanics*. International Series of Monographs on Physics. Clarendon Press.
- Einstein, Albert. 1905. "Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies]." *Annalen Der Physik* 322 (10): 891–921.