LaTeX Example File Two

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This is a simple document to try LaTeX. Use your favorite plain text editor to type in your text. See how the command LaTeX produces the LaTeX logo. Here is the end of the first paragraph.

Here starts the second paragraph (use one or more empty lines in your input file to introduce a new paragraph). The document class of this sample is "article" and it is defined at the very beginning of the document. Other popular classes are "report", "book" and "letter".

Please note that the double quote is hardly ever used, utilize two ‘ to begin a quote and two ’ to close it. This nicely formats the opening and closing quotes.

You can itemize things:

- one
- two
- three

You can also enumerate things:

1. one
2. two
3. three

Here are different typefaces:

- This is also roman typeface. It is the default typeface.
- **This is bold typeface.**
- *This is emphasize (italic) typeface.*
- *This is slanted typeface, which is different from the italic.*
- `This is typewriter typeface.`
- This is sans serif typeface.
- This is small caps style.

Try some foreign letters and symbols: åÅøØłŁßæÆœŒ£©†‡§¶. There are also three dashes of different length: - – —. Try some accents over the letter "a": á à ä â ã ā ȧ ą ạ ő a͡ ă ǎ. Other letters can be accented in a similar way.

The pair of "$" marks a math context. Many special characters are available only in the "math" context. For example, try the Greek alphabet:

Small: $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi o\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\upsilon\phi\varphi\chi\psi\omega$

Capital: $AB\Gamma\Delta EZH\Theta IK\Lambda MN\Xi\Pi P\Sigma T\Upsilon\Phi X\Psi\Omega$

Try some equations: $x^{y+1} + \sqrt{p \times q} = z_{\gamma+1}$

$$\frac{x \times y}{x/2 + 1} = \frac{1}{3} \tag{1}$$

Use the verbatim mode to print the 10 special symbols which normally have special meaning in LaTeX: `%${}_#&^~\`. The special symbols must be contained between any two identical characters which in the example above is :. Most of these special symbols can also be printed by preceding the character with a backslash: % $ { } _ # & ^ .