

The following characters can be used for typing the source file:

a-z  
A-Z  
0-9  
+ = \* / ( ) [ ]  
, ; . ? ! : ' ' -

The following are used by LaTeX commands and therefore reserved:

# \$ % & ~ - ^ \{ } @ " | < >

In some cases, it may be necessary to enter text with `\text {someText}` in order to build the correct layout. This is demonstrated in the next line.

*Inline formulas* are enclosed with `\$`, for example typing:

`\$2\textless \textbar x \textbar \textgreater y\$`

yields  $2 < |x| > y$ .

*Displayed formulas* are enclosed in `\[` and `\]`, as typesetted below:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

Math symbols are invoked by command, e.g. `\infty` and `\to`: as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ . Many require arguments to produce:

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} + 7}{x + r}$$

Note from this source that there are no blank lines before a displayed formula, only after. Formulas are styled according to the document class. Whitespace within a math environment (as denoted above) is mostly ignored.

One can temporarily revert to regular text in a math environment with `\text{something}`, for example  $a + b$  is not the same as  $a - b$ . Again, check how spaces are not ignored in regular text (in the source) and therefore the extra space is required.