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Samples Pages typeset using L^AT_EX 2_ε

The following equations and tables are only samples, they do not make any mathematical sense.

$$\prod_1^n G_i = \sum_1^n (G_{i+2} - G_{i+1}) = \sum_1^n G_{i+2} - \sum_1^n G_{i+1} = G_{n+2} - b$$

Since the two cases are mutually exclusive, by the addition principle, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 2, & a_2 &= 3 & \leftarrow r &\neq 0 \\ a_n &= a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}, & n &\geq 3 & \leftarrow t_0 &\propto 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & \underbrace{\quad \dots \quad}_{n-3 \text{ bits}} & n-1 & n \end{array}$$

These tokens feed a pretty-printer. So, the same scanner is composed both with a search engine and a pretty-printer. TeX processes hundreds of definitions in a few seconds, thanks to the fast scanner.

$$\int_{t-y}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{16}R + \mathbf{H}}}{\sqrt[n]{qr_n + 1}} + \sum_{\substack{[x-y-z] \\ \infty}}^{\infty} \frac{\left\{ \frac{L^n + \epsilon t}{z} \right\}^{n_n} m^{m+n_n}}{1y - \left\{ \frac{T_4}{x-y} \right\}} \quad (1)$$

This is a sample for Inline Math and also Bold Face Math formulae $(x+y) \int_{x=a}^b 2\pi(y + \frac{1}{2}\delta y) \sqrt{(\delta x)^2 + (\delta y)^2}$.

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \int_1^n G_{2i} &= \sum_1^{2n} G_i - \sum_1^n G_{2i-1} \\ &= G_{2n+2} - G_{2n} - a = G_{2n+1} - a \\ \sum_1^{10} G_{k+i} &= \sum_1^{10} (aF_{k+i-2} + bF_{k+i-1}) \\ &= a \prod_1^{10} F_{k+i-2} + b \bigoplus_1^{10} F_{k+i-1} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Table 1: Another wide table. Numbers in columns Three-Five have been aligned by using the “d” column specifier. Non-numeric entries (those entries without a “.”) are centered in “d” columns.

One	Two	Three	Four	Five
one	two	three	four	five
He	2	2.77234	45672.	0.69
	C	12537.64	37.66345	86.37

L^AT_EX 2_ε is much easier than the original Plain T_EX on which it is based.¹ It contains more provisions for automatic equation numbering (which has been used in our samples).

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_1^{n-1} S_i &= \sum_1^{n-1} G_{i+2} - (n-1)b \\ &= S_{n+1} - (G_1 + G_2) - (n-1)b \\ &= S_{n+1} - a - nb = G_{n+3} - a - (n+1)b \\ \sum_1^n iG_i &= \sum_1^n G_i + \sum_2^n G_i + \sum_3^n G_i + \dots + \sum_n^n G_i \\ &= S_n + (S_n - S_1) + (S_n - S_2) + (S_n - S_{n-1}) \\ &= nS_n - \sum_1^{n-1} S_i \\ &= n(G_{n+2} - b) - [G_{n+3} - a - (n+1)b] \\ &= nG_{n+2} - G_{n+3} + a + b \end{aligned}$$

$$b^0 + \frac{a^1}{b_1 + \frac{a^2}{b_2 + \frac{a^3}{b_3}}} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathfrak{F} = - \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^{k_1-1} (\alpha_i e_i - h\beta_i \delta f_i) \\ \sum_{i=0}^{k_1-2} (\alpha_i e_{i+1} - h\beta_i \delta f_{i+1}) \\ \vdots \\ (\alpha_0 e_{k_1-1} - h\beta_0 \delta f_{k_1-1}) \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ (\alpha_k e_N - h\beta_k \delta f_N) \\ \sum_{i=k-1}^k (\alpha_i e_{N+1-k+i} - h\beta_i \delta f) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=k+1}^k (\alpha_i e_{N-1-k+i} - h\beta_i \delta f) \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathcal{M} = ig_Z^2 (4E_1 E_2)^{1/2} (l_i^2)^{-1} \delta_{\sigma_1, -\sigma_2} (g_{\sigma_2}^e)^2 \chi_{-\sigma_2}(p_2) \times [\epsilon_j l_i \epsilon_i]_{\sigma_1} \chi_{\sigma_1}(p_1), \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\overbrace{\sqrt{\frac{ab(40^2 + 50b^2)}{70-80}} + \int_{\sum 45}^{\sqrt{b^2}} + \overbrace{\frac{80+75}{40}}}}{\underbrace{\frac{8}{7} \prod_5^4 + \oint_{bc}^{bc}}}} \quad (5)$$

¹All the above equations and tables do not make any mathematical sense.