

Equations with LaTeX

Dogs

Inline Equations

Jax

Mathematical Equations

Online Tools

Rendering

Mathematical equations may be created using [LaTeX notation](#).

While editing a chapter, select **Insert > LaTeX Equation (Block)**. In the resulting box, type your equation between the double-dollar signs.

Equation: `$$E=mc^2$$`

You can continue to edit the formula in the editor (provided that you do not remove the double-\$ symbols). When saved, the example equation will render like this:

$$E = mc^2$$

Here is a more sophisticated example:

Equation: `$$S(\omega)=1.466 H_s^2 \frac{\omega_0^5}{\omega^6} e^{[-3^{(\omega/(\omega_0))^2}]}$$`

Which will render like this:

$$S(\omega) = 1.466 H_s^2 \frac{\omega_0^5}{\omega^6} e^{[-3^{(\omega/(\omega_0))^2}]}$$

Inline Equations

Equations may be typed directly into text, such as $E = mc^2$, by placing them within slash parentheses. You can also insert an inline equation by right-clicking and choosing **Insert > LaTeX Equation (Inline)**.

Equations may be typed directly into text, such as `\(E=mc^2\)` by placing them within slash parentheses.

Example of an inline text input

Multi-Line Equations

For multi-line equations, you must encapsulate your equation in a `\displaylines{}` function and separate each line with a double-slash:

Equation: `$$\displaylines{f(x) = x^2 \ \ g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ \ F(x) = \int^a_b \frac{1}{3}x^3}$$`

$$f(x) = x^2$$
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
$$F(x) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{3} x^3$$

If you need assistance writing LaTeX equations, there are many online tools that can help you do this such as the [Online LaTeX Equation Editor](#).

All rendering is performed courtesy of [MathJax](#) and [CodeDogs](#).



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