

LATEX-cursus Week 1

TEXniCie

26/28 september 2022

Log in op
overleaf.com

(Maak een account aan als je er nog geen
hebt)

Agenda

Week 1 (26/28 september)

- Introductie tot LaTeX en Overleaf
- LaTeX documentstructuur
- Tekst
- Wiskunde

Week 2 (3/5 oktober)

- Referenties
- Afbeeldingen
- Extra wiskunde

Week 3 (10/12 oktober)

- tabellen
- \newcommand
- \DeclareMathOperator
- bibliografie
- Commutatieve diagrammen

Week 4 (17 oktober)

Installatie Visual Studio
Vragenuurtje

[Recap](#)[Bulk](#)[Hybrid](#)

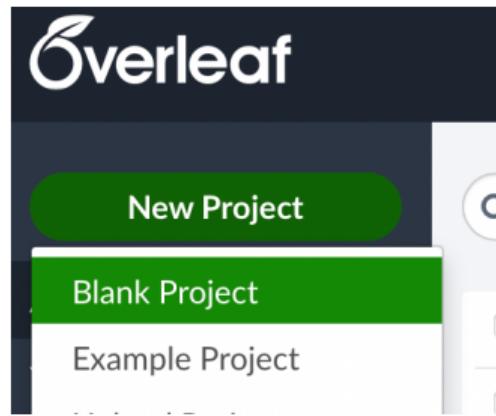
Overleaf

[Features & Benefits](#) ▾[Templates](#)[Plans & Pricing](#)[Help](#) ▾[Projects](#)[Account](#) ▾[New Project](#) Search projects...You're on the free plan [i](#)[Upgrade](#)[All Projects](#)[Your Projects](#)[Shared with you](#)[Archived Projects](#)[Trashed Projects](#)[TAGS/FOLDERS](#)[+ New Folder](#)[Jaar 1 \(1\)](#)[Jaar 2 \(5\)](#)[METEC \(2\)](#)[Uncategorized \(6\)](#)

Title	Owner	Last Modified	Actions
hw2 datastructuren Tim & Manuel	You	2 months ago by You	
hw1 datastructuren	You	4 months ago by You	
lina_groepsopdracht_1	You	a year ago by You	
or_project_literatuur_tim_jio	You	a year ago by You	
presentatie_gr_ri_1	You	a year ago by You	
antwoorden_dictaat_getaltheorie	You	2 years ago by You	
Enqueteverantwoording METEC	You	2 years ago by You	
ISTAT Eindopdracht verslag	You	2 years ago by jioni_dboy	
Eindrapport METEC	You	2 years ago by You	
Verwerkingsopdrachten week 1 tm 4	You	2 years ago by You	

[Recap](#)[Bulk](#)[Hybrid](#)

Overleaf



New Project x

Cancel Create

Een eenvoudig document in L^AT_EX

```
1 \documentclass{article}\n2\n3\n4 \begin{document}\n5\n6\n7\n8\n9\n10\n11\n12\n13 \end{document}
```

{

}

preamble: document settings go here

body: content (text and images) goes here

Een eenvoudig document in L^AT_EX

```
1 \documentclass{article}\n2\n3\n4 \begin{document}\n5\n6 The Differential and Integral\n7 Calculus, or, as it was formerly\n8 called in this country,\n9 the Doctrine of Fluxions, has always\n10 been supposed to present remarkable\n11 obstacles to the beginner.\n12\n13 \end{document}
```

{

body: inhoud (tekst, plaatjes, tabellen) hier

Example text: "Elementary Illustrations of the Differential and Integral Calculus" by Augustus De Morgan

Een eenvoudig document in L^AT_EX

```
1 \documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
2
3
4 \begin{document}
5
6 The Differential and Integral
7 Calculus, or, as it was formerly
8 called in this country,
9 the Doctrine of Fluxions, has always
10 been supposed to present remarkable
11 obstacles to the beginner.
12
13 \end{document}
```

{

preamble: instellingen hier

Example text: "Elementary Illustrations of the Differential and Integral Calculus" by Augustus De Morgan

LaTeX commands

LaTeX commando's beginnen met een backslash \, gevolgd door letters of een speciaal teken: , #, %,

Commando's kunnen **argumenten** en **optionele argumenten** hebben.

```
\commando
```

of

```
\commando{argument}
```

or

```
\commando[optioneel argument]{argument}
```

LaTeX commands

Sommige commando's staan in de **body** van het document

Het commando `\LaTeX` print het \LaTeX logo. Dit commando staat in de **body** van het document.

`\newpage` begint een nieuwe pagina en staat ook in de **body** van het document.

`\textbf{text}` is een commando voor **vetgedrukte** tekst. Dit commando heeft 1 argument.

`\sqrt[3]{y}` het wortelargument heeft 1 argument en 1 optioneel argument.

LaTeX commands

Andere commando's staan in de **preamble** van het document

Met `\title` geef je het document een titel.

`\usepackage{...}` laadt LaTeX code van anderen in je document. Deze code definiëert vaak nieuwe commando's of past bestaande commando's aan. Soms verandert de opmaak van je pagina ook door het laden van een package.

`\usepackage[paper=a5paper, margin=2cm, landscape=true]{geometry}` laadt het geometry package met 3 optionele argumenten.

Recap

Bulk

Hybrid

Oefeningen

Whitespace

- a b

a b

Whitespace

- $a\underline{\hspace{1cm}}b$ $a \ b$
- $a\textcolor{green}{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}\textcolor{green}{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}\textcolor{green}{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}\textcolor{green}{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}b$ $a \quad b$

Whitespace

- `a\u0000b` a b
- `a\u000a\u000a\u000a\u000ab` a b
- `a\quad b` a b

Whitespace

- `a\u0000b` 
- `a\u000a\u000a\u000a\u000ab` 
- `a\quad b` 
- `a\hspace{2cm}b` 

Whitespace

- `a\uuuuu b` 
- `a\ u\ u\ u\ u b` 
- `a\quad u b` 
- `a\hspace{2cm} b` 
- `\LaTeX u is u cool!` 

Whitespace

- `a\uuuuu b` a b
- `a\u\u\u\u\ub` a b
- `a\quad\u b` a b
- `a\hspace{2cm}b` a b
- `\LaTeX\u is\u cool!` \TeX is cool!
- `\LaTeX{}\u is\u cool!` \TeX is cool!

Paragraphs

Een paragraaf bestaat uit enkele regels tekst. Paragrafen worden van elkaar gescheiden door **witregels**.

```
\documentclass[a4paper, 10pt]{article}
\begin{document}
The agitation for the Universal Colour Bill
continued for three years; and up to the
last moment of that period it seemed as
though Anarchy were destined to triumph.

A whole army of Polygons, who turned out
to fight as private soldiers, was utterly
annihilated by a superior force of Isosceles
Triangles --- the Squares and Pentagons
meanwhile remaining neutral.

\end{document}
```

The agitation for the Universal Colour Bill continued for three years; and up to the last moment of that period it seemed as though Anarchy were destined to triumph.

A whole army of Polygons, who turned out to fight as private soldiers, was utterly annihilated by a superior force of Isosceles Triangles — the

Paragraphs

Standaard worden paragrafen ingesprongen. De paragrafen scheiden met een witregel in plaats van inspringing kan door het commando `\usepackage{parskip}` aan de preamble toe te voegen.

```
\documentclass[a4paper, 10pt]{article}
\usepackage{parskip}
\begin{document}

The agitation for the Universal Colour Bill
continued for three years; and up to the
last moment of that period it seemed as
though Anarchy were destined to triumph.

A whole army of Polygons, who turned out
to fight as private soldiers, was utterly
annihilated by a superior force of Isosceles
Triangles --- the Squares and Pentagons
meanwhile remaining neutral.
```

The agitation for the Universal Colour Bill continued for three years; and up to the last moment of that period it seemed as though Anarchy were destined to triumph.

A whole army of Polygons, who turned out to fight as private soldiers, was utterly annihilated by a superior force of

Sections

Het commando `\section{SECTIONNAME}` maakt een heading (titel, kop, tussenkopje). Deze headings worden automatisch genummerd. Andere headings zijn:

- `\subsection{}` , `\subsubsection{}` and `\paragraph{}`

```
1 \documentclass[a4paper]{article}
2 \begin{document}
3 \section{How I tried to teach the Theory of Three Dimensions to my
4 Grandson, and with what success}
5 I awoke rejoicing, and began to reflect on the glorious career before me.
6 I would go forth, methought, at once, and evangelize the whole of Flatland.
7 Even to Women and Soldiers should the Gospel of Three Dimensions
8 be proclaimed. I would begin with my Wife.
9 \end{document}
```

Example text: "Flatland" by Edwin A. Abbott

Title, author and date

We geven het artikel nu een titel. We gebruiken drie commando's om een **title**, **author** en **date** in te stellen. Deze commando's staan in de **preamble**.

Het commando `\maketitle` staat in de **body** van het document en bepaalt de positie van de titel.

```
1 \documentclass[a4paper, 12pt]{article}
2 \title{Elementary Illustrations of the Differential and Integral Calculus}
3 \author{Augustus De Morgan}
4 \date{November 11}
5 \begin{document}
6 \maketitle
7 The Differential and Integral Calculus, or, as it was formerly
8 called in this country, the Doctrine of Fluxions, has always
9 been supposed to present remarkable obstacles to the beginner.
10 \end{document}
```

Speciale tekens

Code	Resultaat	Code	Resultaat,
\{	{	{	Begin groep,
\}	}	}	Eindig groep,
\%	%	%	Comment
_	—	_	Betekenis voor wiskunde,
\textasciicircum	^	^	Betekenis voor wiskunde,
\\$	\$	\$	Wiskundemodus,
\textbackslash	\	\	Commando,
\&	&	&	Kolomscheiding,
\#	#	#	Parameter
\textgreater	>	>	>
\textless	<	<	<

Speciale tekens

Code	Resultaat	Code	Resultaat,
\{	{	{	Begin groep,
\}	}	}	Eindig groep,
\%	%	%	Comment
_	_	-	Betekenis voor wiskunde,
\textasciicircum	^	~	Betekenis voor wiskunde,
\\$	\$	\$	Wiskundemodus,
\textbackslash	\	\	Commando,
\&	&	&	Kolomscheiding,
\#	#	#	Parameter
\textgreater	>	>	>
\textless	<	<	<

Formatting text

Resultaat, Code

Text

Text

TEXT

Text

Resultaat, Code

Text

Text

Text

Text

Formatting text

Resultaat, Code

Text \textbf{Text}

Text

TEXT

Text

Resultaat, Code

Text

Text

Text

Text

bf = boldface | **it** = italics | **sc** = smallcaps | **tt** = teletype (a.k.a. monospace)

Formatting text

Resultaat, Code

Text

`\textbf{Text}`

Text

`\textit{Text}`

TEXT

Text

Resultaat, Code

Text

Text

Text

Text

Formatting text

Resultaat, Code

Text `\textbf{Text}`

Text `\textit{Text}`

TEXT `\textsc{Text}`

Text `\textcolor{red}{Text}`

Resultaat, Code

Text

Text

Text

Text

Formatting text

Resultaat, Code

Text

`\textbf{Text}`

Text

`\textit{Text}`

TEXT

`\textsc{Text}`

Text

`\underline{Text}`

Resultaat, Code

Text

Text

Text

Text

Formatting text

Resultaat, Code

Text `\textbf{Text}`

Text `\textit{Text}`

TEXT `\textsc{Text}`

Text `\underline{Text}`

Resultaat, Code

Text `\texttt{Text}`

Text

Text

Text

Formatting text

Resultaat, Code

Text `\textbf{Text}`

Text `\textit{Text}`

TEXT `\textsc{Text}`

Text `\underline{Text}`

Resultaat, Code

Text `\texttt{Text}`

Text `{\tiny Text}`

Text

Text

Formatting text

Resultaat, Code

Text `\textbf{Text}`

Text `\textit{Text}`

TEXT `\textsc{Text}`

Text `\underline{Text}`

Resultaat, Code

Text `\texttt{Text}`

Text `{\tiny Text}`

Text `{\LARGE Text}`

Text

Formatting text

Resultaat,	Code	Resultaat,	Code
Text	<code>\textbf{Text}</code>	Text	<code>\texttt{Text}</code>
<i>Text</i>	<code>\textit{Text}</code>	Text	<code>{\tiny Text}</code>
TEXT	<code>\textsc{Text}</code>	Text	<code>{\LARGE Text}</code>
<u>Text</u>	<code>\underline{Text}</code>	Text	

Huge, huge, LARGE, Large, large, normalsize, small, footnotesize,
scriptsize, tiny

Formatting text

Resultaat,	Code	Resultaat,	Code
Text	<code>\textbf{Text}</code>	Text	<code>\texttt{Text}</code>
<i>Text</i>	<code>\textit{Text}</code>	Text	<code>{\tiny Text}</code>
TEXT	<code>\textsc{Text}</code>	Text	<code>{\LARGE Text}</code>
<u>Text</u>	<code>\underline{Text}</code>	Text	<code>\textcolor{red}{Text}</code> ¹

Huge, huge, LARGE, Large, large, normalsize, small, footnotesize,
scriptsize, tiny

¹`\usepackage{xcolor}`

Logische opmaak

Het is vaak beter om niet teveel van de vorige commando's gebruik te maken om de *logische opmaak* filosofie van L^AT_EX te volgen.

niet logisch	logisch	resultaat
vector \stackrel{\rightarrow}{w}	\vec{w}	\vec{w}
nadruk \textit{text}	\emph{text}	<i>text</i>
kop \Large My Heading	\subsection{My Heading}	My Heading
lemma \textsc{LEMMA 3.2}	\begin{mylemma}... \end{mylemma}	LEMMA 3.2

Wiskunde

Er zijn twee manieren om wiskunde te zetten:

inline mode

The trigonometric identity is given by $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$ for all θ .

display mode

The Pythagorean trigonometric identity is given by

$$\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1. \quad (1)$$

The identity

$$1 + \tan^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} \quad (2)$$

is also called the Pythagorean trigonometric identity.

Inline wiskunde

Tekst en symbolen tussen \$ en \$ worden gezien als **wiskundige symbolen**.

```
1 \documentclass[a5paper]{article}
2 \begin{document}
3 The trigonometric identity is
4 given by $ \sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1 $. This identity is also
5 called the Pythagorean trigonometric identity.
6 \end{document}
```

The trigonometric identity is given by $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$. This identity is also called the Pythagorean trigonometric identity.

Wiskundepackages

De onderstaande drie packages zijn handig om wiskunde te zetten:

```
1 \documentclass[a4paper, 10pt]{article}
2 \usepackage{amsmath}
3 \usepackage{amssymb}
4 \usepackage{amsthm}
5 \begin{document}
6 \begin{align*}
7     ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad \text{qqquad}
8     \text{De algemene vorm van de kwadratische vergelijking}
9 \end{align*}
10 \end{document}
```

Met deze packages kun je tekst toevoegen aan formules, extra symbolen gebruiken zoals \blacksquare , \rightsquigarrow en \mathbb{R} betere environments voor stellingen en bewijzen gebruiken.

Wiskunde - basis

Formule Code

$\sqrt{2}$ \$ \$

$\frac{2}{3}$ \$ \$

$6 \geq 3$ \$ \$

$a^2 + b^2$ \$ \$

Formule Code

$\sqrt[3]{8}$ \$ \$

x_1 \$ \$

x_1^2 \$ \$

a^{2+b^2} \$ \$

Wiskunde - basis

Formule Code

$\sqrt{2}$ `$ \sqrt{2} $`

$\frac{2}{3}$ `$ \frac{2}{3} $`

$6 \geq 3$ `$ 6 \geq 3 $`

$a^2 + b^2$ `$ a^2 + b^2 $`

Formule Code

$\sqrt[3]{8}$ `$ \sqrt[3]{8} $`

x_1 `$ x_1 $`

x_1^2 `$ x_1^2 $`

a^{2+b^2} `$ a^{2+b^2} $`

Wiskunde - basis

Formule Code

$\sqrt{2}$ `$ \sqrt{2} $`

$\frac{2}{3}$ `$ \frac{2}{3} $`

$6 \geq 3$ `$ $`

$a^2 + b^2$ `$ $`

Formule Code

$\sqrt[3]{8}$ `$ $`

x_1 `$ $`

x_1^2 `$ $`

a^{2+b^2} `$ $`

Wiskunde - basis

Formule Code

$\sqrt{2}$

```
$ \sqrt{2} $
```

$\frac{2}{3}$

```
$ \frac{2}{3} $
```

$6 \geq 3$

```
$ 6\geq 3 $
```

$a^2 + b^2$

```
$ $
```

Formule Code

$\sqrt[3]{8}$

```
$ $ $
```

x_1

```
$ $
```

x_1^2

```
$ $
```

a^{2+b^2}

```
$ $
```

Wiskunde - basis

Formule Code

$\sqrt{2}$

```
$ \sqrt{2} $
```

$\frac{2}{3}$

```
$ \frac{2}{3} $
```

$6 \geq 3$

```
$ 6\geq 3 $
```

$a^2 + b^2$

```
$ a^2 + b^2 $
```

Formule Code

$\sqrt[3]{8}$

```
$ \sqrt[3]{8} $
```

x_1

```
$ x_1 $
```

x_1^2

```
$ x_1^2 $
```

a^{2+b^2}

```
$ a^{2+b^2} $
```

Wiskunde - basis

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sqrt{2}$	<code>\$ \sqrt{2} \$</code>	$\sqrt[3]{8}$	<code>\$ \sqrt[3]{8} \$</code>
$\frac{2}{3}$	<code>\$ \frac{2}{3} \$</code>	x_1	<code>\$ \$</code>
$6 \geq 3$	<code>\$ 6\geq 3 \$</code>	x_1^2	<code>\$ \$</code>
$a^2 + b^2$	<code>\$ a^2 + b^2 \$</code>	a^{2+b^2}	<code>\$ \$</code>

Wiskunde - basis

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sqrt{2}$	<code>\$ \sqrt{2} \$</code>	$\sqrt[3]{8}$	<code>\$ \sqrt[3]{8} \$</code>
$\frac{2}{3}$	<code>\$ \frac{2}{3} \$</code>	x_1	<code>\$ x_1 \$</code>
$6 \geq 3$	<code>\$ 6\geq 3 \$</code>	x_1^2	<code>\$ x_1^2 \$</code>
$a^2 + b^2$	<code>\$ a^2 + b^2 \$</code>	a^{2+b^2}	<code>\$ a^{2+b^2} \$</code>

Wiskunde - basis

Formule Code

$\sqrt{2}$

```
$ \sqrt{2} $
```

$\frac{2}{3}$

```
$ \frac{2}{3} $
```

$6 \geq 3$

```
$ 6\geq 3 $
```

$a^2 + b^2$

```
$ a^2 + b^2 $
```

Formule Code

$\sqrt[3]{8}$

```
$ \sqrt[3]{8} $
```

x_1

```
$ x_1 $
```

x_1^2

```
$ x_1^2 $
```

a^{2+b^2}

```
$ a^{2+b^2} $
```

Wiskunde - basis

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sqrt{2}$	<code>\$ \sqrt{2} \$</code>	$\sqrt[3]{8}$	<code>\$ \sqrt[3]{8} \$</code>
$\frac{2}{3}$	<code>\$ \frac{2}{3} \$</code>	x_1	<code>\$ x_1 \$</code>
$6 \geq 3$	<code>\$ 6 \geq 3 \$</code>	x_1^2	<code>\$ x_1^2 \$</code>
$a^2 + b^2$	<code>\$ a^2 + b^2 \$</code>	a^{2+b^2}	<code>\$ a^{2+b^2} \$</code>

Wiskunde - basis

Formule Code

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$\$ \sqrt{2} \$$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\$ \frac{2}{3} \$$$

$$6 \geq 3$$

$$\$ 6 \geq 3 \$$$

$$a^2 + b^2$$

$$\$ a^2 + b^2 \$$$

Formule Code

$$\sqrt[3]{8}$$

$$\$ \sqrt[3]{8} \$$$

$$x_1$$

$$\$ x_1 \$$$

$$x_1^2$$

$$\$ x_1^2 \$$$

$$a^{2+b^2}$$

$$\$ a^{2+b^2} \$$$

$$\$ x^{22} \$: x^2$$

Wiskunde - basis

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sqrt{2}$	$\$ \sqrt{2} \$$	$\sqrt[3]{8}$	$\$ \sqrt[3]{8} \$$
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\$ \frac{2}{3} \$$	x_1	$\$ x_1 \$$
$6 \geq 3$	$\$ 6 \geq 3 \$$	x_1^2	$\$ x_1^2 \$$
$a^2 + b^2$	$\$ a^2 + b^2 \$$	a^{2+b^2}	$\$ a^{2+b^2} \$$

$\$ x^{22} \$$: x^{22} | $\$ x^{\{22\}} \$$: x^{22}

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code		Formule	Code	
$\sum_i x_i$	\$	\$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	\$	\$
$A \cup B$	\$	\$	\emptyset	\$	\$
$A \cap B$	\$	\$	\forall	\$	\$
$A \subseteq B$	\$	\$	\exists	\$	\$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	\$		\$	\$	\$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i \ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$$
$A \cup B$	$\$$	\emptyset	$\$$
$A \cap B$	$\$$	\forall	$\$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$$	\exists	$\$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$$	\neg	$\$$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i \ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$$
$A \cup B$	$\$ A \backslash cup \ B \$$	\emptyset	$\$$
$A \cap B$	$\$$	\forall	$\$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$$	\exists	$\$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$$	\neg	$\$$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i \ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$$
$A \cup B$	$\$ A \backslash cup \ B \$$	\emptyset	$\$$
$A \cap B$	$\$ A \backslash cap \ B \$$	\forall	$\$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$$	\exists	$\$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$$	\neg	$\$$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i \ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$$
$A \cup B$	$\$ A \backslash cup \ B \$$	\emptyset	$\$$
$A \cap B$	$\$ A \backslash cap \ B \$$	\forall	$\$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$ A \backslash subseteq \ B \$$	\exists	$\$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$$	\neg	$\$$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i \ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$$
$A \cup B$	$\$ A \backslash cup \ B \$$	\emptyset	$\$$
$A \cap B$	$\$ A \backslash cap \ B \$$	\forall	$\$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$ A \backslash subseteq \ B \$$	\exists	$\$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$ x \backslash in \ A \backslash implies \ x \backslash in \ B \$$	\neg	$\$$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i \ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$ \backslash bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \$$
$A \cup B$	$\$ A \backslash cup \ B \$$	\emptyset	$\$ \emptyset \$$
$A \cap B$	$\$ A \backslash cap \ B \$$	\forall	$\$ \forall \$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$ A \backslash subseteq \ B \$$	\exists	$\$ \exists \$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$ x \backslash in \ A \backslash implies \ x \backslash in \ B \$$	\neg	$\$ \neg \$$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i\ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$ \backslash bigcup_{i\in I} U_i \$$
$A \cup B$	$\$ A \backslash cup\ B \$$	\emptyset	$\$ \backslash emptyset \$$
$A \cap B$	$\$ A \backslash cap\ B \$$	\forall	$\$ \quad \$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$ A \backslash subseteq\ B \$$	\exists	$\$ \quad \$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$ x \backslash in\ A \backslash implies\ x \backslash in\ B \$$	\neg	$\$ \quad \$$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i \ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$ \backslash bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \$$
$A \cup B$	$\$ A \backslash cup \ B \$$	\emptyset	$\$ \backslash emptyset \$$
$A \cap B$	$\$ A \backslash cap \ B \$$	\forall	$\$ \backslash forall \$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$ A \backslash subseteq \ B \$$	\exists	$\$ \backslash exists \$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$ x \backslash in \ A \backslash implies \ x \backslash in \ B \$$	\neg	$\$ \backslash neg \$$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i \ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$ \backslash bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \$$
$A \cup B$	$\$ A \backslash cup \ B \$$	\emptyset	$\$ \backslash emptyset \$$
$A \cap B$	$\$ A \backslash cap \ B \$$	\forall	$\$ \backslash forall \$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$ A \backslash subseteq \ B \$$	\exists	$\$ \backslash exists \$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$ x \backslash in \ A \backslash implies \ x \backslash in \ B \$$	\neg	$\$ \quad \$$

Wiskunde - Bewijzen in de Wiskunde

Formule	Code	Formule	Code
$\sum_i x_i$	$\$ \backslash sum_i \ x_i \$$	$\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$	$\$ \backslash bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \$$
$A \cup B$	$\$ A \backslash cup \ B \$$	\emptyset	$\$ \backslash emptyset \$$
$A \cap B$	$\$ A \backslash cap \ B \$$	\forall	$\$ \backslash forall \$$
$A \subseteq B$	$\$ A \backslash subseteq \ B \$$	\exists	$\$ \backslash exists \$$
$x \in A \implies x \in B$	$\$ x \backslash in \ A \backslash implies \ x \backslash in \ B \$$	\neg	$\$ \backslash neg \$$

Display mode

Er bestaan vele environments voor wiskunde in Display mode. Vandaag bekijken we de **align** environment.

The double angle formula can now be rewritten as

```
\begin{align}
\cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta \\
&= 2\cos^2\theta - 1
\end{align}
```

The double angle formula can now be rewritten as

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \tag{3}$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 \tag{4}$$

Eigen commando's

```
\newcommand{\Mod}[1]{\ (\mathbf{mod}\ #1)}
```

Because x is even we have

```
\begin{align*}
x &\equiv 0 \ (\mathbf{mod}\ #1) \\
x &\equiv 0 \ \text{Mod}\{2\}
\end{align*}
```

Because x is even we have

$$x \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$$

$$x \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$$

Afsluiting

De volgende cususavond is dinsdag 3 oktober en donderdag.

Closing remarks

De volgende cursusavond is op dinsdag 3 oktober van 11:00 tot 12:45 en donderdag 5 oktober van 13:15 tot 15:00.

Locatie komt op de website te staan.

texnicie.nl

Loop je vast? Mail ons op
texnicie@a-eskwadraat.nl

Licentie

Contributors

Copyright (c) 2022–2023 Thomas van Maaren

Copyright (c) 2022–2023 Hanneke Schrotten

Copyright (c) 2022–2023 Tim Weijers

Copyright (c) 2021–2023 Vincent Kuhlmann

De TEXniCie licenseert deze PDF aan het publiek onder
Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

Als je slide-inhoud in een andere presentatie wil gebruiken, moet je de TEXniCie eerst om een andere licentie vragen.