

Data 100 LaTeX cheatsheet

(Released with Homework 1, Spring 2022)

You should use LaTeX to format math in your answers. If you aren't familiar with LaTeX, not to worry. It's not hard to use in a Jupyter notebook. Just place your math in between dollar signs within Markdown cells:

$$\text{\$ } f(x) = 2x \text{ \$} \qquad \text{becomes } f(x) = 2x$$

If you have a longer equation, use double dollar signs to place it on a line by itself:

$$\text{\$\$ } \sum_{i=0}^n i^2 \text{ \$\$} \qquad \text{becomes } \sum_{i=0}^n i^2$$

You can align multiple lines using the & anchor, \\ newline, in an align block as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{\backslashbegin\{align\}} \\ f(x) \text{ \&= } (x - 1)^2 \text{ \backslash\} \\ \text{ \&= } x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ \text{\backslashend\{align\}} \end{array} \qquad \text{becomes} \qquad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = (x - 1)^2 \\ = x^2 - 2x + 1 \end{array}$$

Here is some handy LaTeX:

Output	LaTeX
x^{a+b}	<code>x^{a + b}</code>
x_{a+b}	<code>x_{a + b}</code>
$\frac{a}{b}$	<code>\frac{a}{b}</code>
$\sqrt{a+b}$	<code>\sqrt{a + b}</code>
$\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \pi, \mu, \sigma^2\}$	<code>\{ \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \pi, \mu, \sigma^2 \}</code>
$\sum_{x=1}^{100}$	<code>\sum_{x=1}^{100}</code>
$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	<code>\frac{\partial}{\partial x}</code>
$\begin{bmatrix} 2x + 4y \\ 4x + 6y^2 \end{bmatrix}$	<code>\begin{bmatrix} 2x + 4y \\ 4x + 6y^2 \end{bmatrix}</code>

For more about basic LaTeX formatting, you can read this article:
https://www.sharelatex.com/learn/Mathematical_expressions

0.0.1 Preliminary: Sums

Here's a recap of some basic algebra written in sigma notation. If you are ever unsure of whether you're working correctly with a sum, you can always try writing $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ as $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$ and see if that helps. You can use any reasonable notation for the index over which you are summing, just as in Python you can use any reasonable name in `for name in list`. Thus $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$.

- $\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$ `\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i`
- $\sum_{i=1}^n d = nd$ `\sum_{i=1}^n d = nd`
- $\sum_{i=1}^n (ca_i + d) = c \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + nd$ `\sum_{i=1}^n (ca_i + d) = c \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + nd`