

```

\documentclass[11pt]{article}

\usepackage{amsmath}           % preloaded by amsart above
\usepackage{amssymb}
\newcommand{\R}{\mathbb{R}}
\newcommand{\C}{\mathbb{C}}
\newcommand{\vu}{\vec{u}}
%===== END PREAMBLE =====
\begin{document}
\parindent=0pt

The solutions
of the {\bf quadratic equation}  $ax^2 + 2bx + c=0$  are
\[
x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2-ac}}{a}.
\]
In many applications the ``formula''
\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}
\]
is important.  In the .tex file, the symbol \, above before
dx adds a thin space.

\bigskip

Let  $\vu=(u_1, \ldots, u_n)$  be a point in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

\vskip .2cm
\emph{Geometric series} If  $|x|<1$  then
\[
1+x+x^2+\cdots + x^n+\cdots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}.
\]
This arises in many applications.

\medskip

Let  $A$  be the  $2 \times 3$  matrix
\[
A=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & c & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
\]
There may be letters with accents: Poincaré.  \TeX{} (in English) treats
Greek letters as mathematical symbols:  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\Phi$ . Here
is
how you type a dollar sign (for US money):  $\$123.49$ 

Leave a blank line to begin a new line.

For TeX two (or more) blank lines are the same as one blank line.  To

```

skip more space, use smallskip

`\smallskip`
or `medskip`

`\medskip`

or `bigskip`

`\bigskip`

or `vskip` with whatever you want:

`\vskip .51in`

On a line, everything after a percent sign is invisible `%ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ`
1239.

`\bigskip`
{`\large \bf Bye bye`}

`\end{document}`