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\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: Poincar'e.  \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

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\smallskip  
or medskip
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\medskip
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or bigskip
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\bigskip
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or vskip with whatever you want:
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\vskip .51in
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On a line, everything after a percent sign is invisible %ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ 1239.
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\bigskip  
{\large \bf Bye bye}
```

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\end{document}
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