Welcome to LaTeX, a wonderful system for document preparation, especially documents that contain mathematics. If you have ever tried to type math in Microsoft Word, you will have noticed that Equation Editor, at best, can be described as clunky. Never fear, LaTeX is here! LaTeX and WinEdt or another editor together make a very wonderful team for typesetting mathematics.

We will use the files example1.tex and example2.tex to help learn the basic skills you need to successfully use these programs. In order to learn what you need to learn, it is important that you not only read the the output files, but also the .tex file itself. The file template.tex can be used as a template for your homework.

LaTeX is a document preparation system that is much different from MS Word. Word is a WYSIWYG, which means that you format as you write. LaTeX is different in that you write the text and LaTeX will automatically format it for you. This is good because we end up with documents that look good and are uniform in appearance. For various reasons there are a few things we need to do to tweak the output, such as the use of the ~ after every \LaTeX command to ensure proper spacing, but these are easily learned.

As you type, note that it does not matter how many spaces you put between words, LaTeX automatically reads it as one space. To start a new paragraph, skip two lines in the body of the text where you want the new paragraph to start.

1. Some types of word formatting:
2. Some Typeface
   (a) **bold**,
   (b) *italicized*,
   (c) sans serif,
3. Some Font sizes
   (a) tiny,
   (b) small,
   (c) normal size,
   (d) large,
   (e) LARGE.
4. However, after we do this, we need to be sure to return the text to normal size. For most of our purposes, there will be no need to change from normal size.

Okay, this is a silly example page, but it should give you the idea of what the inside of a latex document looks like. You are now ready for example2.tex.