This is an example word document showing how to do various equations. Above each example I have the actual set of commands written. For example, if you type “\gamma” and then hit space, it will turn into the gamma symbol in an equation. In the examples with the written commands above, I have shown spaces that are used to modify the preceding text as highlighted yellow areas. Normal spaces within the equation are just shown as normal spaces. For additional examples see <https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Linear-format-equations-and-Math-AutoCorrect-in-Word-2e00618d-b1fd-49d8-8cb4-8d17f25754f8>, and <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/murrays/2015/05/14/equation-numbering-in-office-2016/>, and <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/murrays/2011/03/30/equation-arrays/>, and <http://www.iun.edu/~mathiho/useful/Equation%20Editor%20Shortcut%20Commands.pdf>, and <http://www.unicode.org/notes/tn28/UTN28-PlainTextMath-v3.pdf>.

Any questions or additions let me know,

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*Accents*: This is created by type “x\hat\_\_ = y\bar\_\_” note you need two spaces after \hat and \bar.

*Subscripts and Superscripts*: This is created by typing “log\_(\lambda\_)\_= \beta\_0\_ + \beta\_1\_(X) + \beta\_2\_(X^2\_)”

Double equations for variance and expected values: “\doubleV\_(X) = \doubleE\_(X)^2 + \doubleE\_(X^2)”

Text within equations: “Y = -1\cdot\_log\_(“Property Crime”\_) + (not pretty text)”

Sum: “n^-1\cdot\_\sum^n\_(i=1)\_x\_i\_ = x\bar\_\_”

Square Root: “d\_ij\_ = \sqrt\_\_<back>(x\_i-x\_j)^2+(y\_i-y\_j)^2\_” – here <back> means hit the left arrow (note double space after \sqrt).

Fractions: “1/n = 1\/n”

Multiple lines of equations: “\eqarray(10x&=4y@5x&=2y)\eqarray\_<backspace>”

Numbering an equation: “E = mc^2#(30)<enter>” – ?note it changes the look of the formula?