

# Tech 1010

## Spring 2018

### Word #4

Today's assignment is on equation editor which allows you to type formulas (mathematical, Boolean, chemical etc) into word documents.

If you look at many textbooks that include formulas, you will notice that they include a number off to the side so that the equation can be easily referred. For example the following formula taken from Electronic Devices and Circuit Theory (11 ed):

$$E_g = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \quad (1.16)$$

Now the author can refer to the equation "using equation 1.16 we can calculate.....". This is the proper way to use equations in technical reports.

To create this format (and to number equations automatically, much like numbering figures) watch the video: <https://youtu.be/sU6ICnk0FEI> (create and save this format to equation gallery as per video)

Now use the above format to create all the formulas as show in the video:

<https://youtu.be/kIV6FIOPJmc>

The final document should be as follows (below the line). Please include the Class, assignment, and your name (top of page centered in TNR 14 font). Use the equation format (saved in the equation gallery) as per the first video for all equations and ensure there is at least one blank line between equations (or the tables will merge). Please do NOT change fonts, font size or color of equation (just note that it can be done as shown in the video). Also skip the 4<sup>th</sup> equation in the video  $h(x)=\dots$

---

TECH 1010

Word #4

By *yournamehere*

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{3} + 5 \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = 4x^2 \quad (2)$$

$$f(g(x)) = \frac{4x^2}{3} + 5 \quad (3)$$

$$g(f(x)) = 4\left(\frac{x}{3} + 5\right)^2 \quad (4)$$

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\left(\frac{6x^2y^2z^2}{xy^{-5}z^0}\right)^{-3} \quad (6)$$

$$\sqrt{25} \quad (7)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} \quad (8)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{8} \quad (9)$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x^n} \quad (10)$$

$$\sin^{-1} x \quad (11)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad (12)$$

$$\int_a^b x^2 dx \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 3} \div \frac{x - 2}{x^2 + 5x + 6} \quad (14)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad (15)$$

$$A(t) = A_0 \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} \quad (16)$$