

# The So Long Introduction to $\text{\LaTeX}$

$\text{\LaTeX}$ Study Notes Based On Tobias Oetiker's Excellent Book

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*Version 20170320, March 22, 2017*

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**II**

**Part Two**

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# Part One

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1.1	$\text{\TeX}$ , $\text{\LaTeX}$ , and $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$	
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# 1. The Most Fundamental Truth About $\LaTeX$

This chapter presents the most fundamental information that we should know about  $\LaTeX$ , which will give us a overview of  $\LaTeX$ .

## 1.1 $\TeX$ , $\LaTeX$ , and $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$

$\TeX$  is a computer program created by Donald E. Knuth. It is aimed at typesetting text and mathematical formulae. Knuth started writing the  $\TeX$  typesetting engine in 1977 to explore the potential of the digital printing equipment that was beginning to infiltrate the publishing industry at that time, especially in the hope that he could reverse the trend of deteriorating typographical quality that he saw affecting his own books and articles.  $\TeX$  as we use it today was released in 1982, with some slight enhancements added in 1989 to better support 8-bit characters and multiple languages.  $\TeX$  is renowned for being extremely stable, for running on many different kinds of computers, and for being virtually bug free. The version number of  $\TeX$  is converging to and is now at 3.141592653.

## 1.2 Citation

This statement requires citation [**book\_key**]; this one is more specific [**article\_key**].

## 1.3 Lists

Lists are useful to present information in a concise and/or ordered way<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>Footnote example...

### 1.3.1 Numbered List

1. The first item
2. The second item
3. The third item

### 1.3.2 Bullet Points

- The first item
- The second item
- The third item

### 1.3.3 Descriptions and Definitions

**Name** Description

**Word** Definition

**Comment** Elaboration

## 2. In-text Elements

### 2.1 Theorems

This is an example of theorems.

#### 2.1.1 Several equations

This is a theorem consisting of several equations.

**Theorem 2.1.1 — Name of the theorem.** In  $E = \mathbb{R}^n$  all norms are equivalent. It has the properties:

$$|||\mathbf{x}|| - |||\mathbf{y}||| \leq ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|| \quad (2.1)$$

$$||\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i|| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n ||\mathbf{x}_i|| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \quad (2.2)$$

#### 2.1.2 Single Line

This is a theorem consisting of just one line.

**Theorem 2.1.2** A set  $\mathcal{D}(G)$  is dense in  $L^2(G)$ ,  $|\cdot|_0$ .

### 2.2 Definitions

This is an example of a definition. A definition could be mathematical or it could define a concept.

**Definition 2.2.1 — Definition name.** Given a vector space  $E$ , a norm on  $E$  is an application, denoted  $\|\cdot\|$ ,  $E$  in  $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty[$  such that:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\| = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\|\lambda \mathbf{x}\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|\mathbf{x}\| \quad (2.4)$$

$$\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\| \leq \|\mathbf{x}\| + \|\mathbf{y}\| \quad (2.5)$$

## 2.3 Notations

**Notation 2.1.** Given an open subset  $G$  of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , the set of functions  $\varphi$  are:

1. Bounded support  $G$ ;
2. Infinitely differentiable;

a vector space is denoted by  $\mathcal{D}(G)$ .

## 2.4 Remarks

This is an example of a remark.

**R** The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ , however, established properties are easily extended to  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$ .

## 2.5 Corollaries

This is an example of a corollary.

**Corollary 2.5.1 — Corollary name.** The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ , however, established properties are easily extended to  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$ .

## 2.6 Propositions

This is an example of propositions.

### 2.6.1 Several equations

**Proposition 2.6.1 — Proposition name.** It has the properties:

$$\left| \|\mathbf{x}\| - \|\mathbf{y}\| \right| \leq \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| \quad (2.6)$$

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i \right\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbf{x}_i\| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \quad (2.7)$$

### 2.6.2 Single Line 涓杓嫻嫻

**Proposition 2.6.2** Let  $f, g \in L^2(G)$ ; if  $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(G)$ ,  $(f, \varphi)_0 = (g, \varphi)_0$  then  $f = g$ .

## 2.7 Examples

This is an example of examples.

### 2.7.1 Equation and Text

■ **Example 2.1** Let  $G = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| < 3\}$  and denoted by:  $x^0 = (1, 1)$ ; consider the function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{|x|} & \text{si } |x - x^0| \leq 1/2 \\ 0 & \text{si } |x - x^0| > 1/2 \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

The function  $f$  has bounded support, we can take  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x - x^0| \leq 1/2 + \varepsilon\}$  for all  $\varepsilon \in ]0; 5/2 - \sqrt{2}[$ . ■

### 2.7.2 Paragraph of Text

■ **Example 2.2 — Example name.** Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris. ■

## 2.8 Exercises

This is an example of an exercise.

**Exercise 2.1** This is a good place to ask a question to test learning progress or further cement ideas into students' minds. ■

## 2.9 Problems

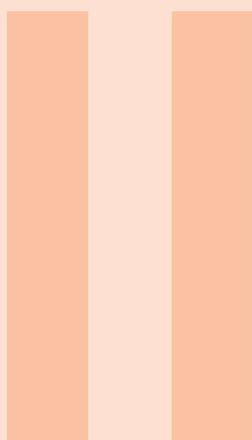
**Problem 2.1** What is the average airspeed velocity of an unladen swallow?

## 2.10 Vocabulary

Define a word to improve a students' vocabulary.

**Vocabulary 2.1 — Word.** Definition of word.





# Part Two

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## 3. Presenting Information

### 3.1 Table

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 3.1: Table caption

### 3.2 Figure



Figure 3.1: Figure caption





# Bibliography

**Books**

**Articles**



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