Learn LATEX in Y Minutes!

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April 6, 2019

Contents

1	Introduction	3	
2	Another section 2.1 This is a subsection	3 3	
3	Some Text notes	3	
4	Lists		
5	Math		
6	Figures 6.1 Table		
7	Getting IATEX to not compile something (i.e. Source Code)	6	
8	Compiling	6	
9	Hyperlinks	7	
10	End	7	

Abstract

 \LaTeX documentation written as \LaTeX . How novel and totally not my idea!

1 Introduction

Hello, my name is Colton and together we're going to explore LATEX!

2 Another section

This is the text for another section. I think it needs a subsection.

2.1 This is a subsection

I think we need another one

2.1.1 Pythagoras

Much better now.

This is an unnumbered section

然而并不是所有章节都要被标序号

3 Some Text notes

LATEX is generally pretty good about placing text where it should go. If a line

needs

to

break

you add $\setminus \setminus$ to the source code.

4 Lists

Lists are one of the easiest things to create in LATEX! I need to go shopping tomorrow, so let's make a grocery list.

- 1. Salad.
- 2. 27 watermelon.
- 3. A single jackrabbit.

how many? Medium sized squirt guns.

Not a list item, but still part of the enumerate.

5 Math

使用 LPT_EX 的一个最主要的方面是学术论文和技术文章通常在数学和科学的领域因此我们需要在文章中插入特殊符号!

数学符号极多,远超出你能在键盘上找到的那些;集合关系符,箭头,操作符,希腊字符等等

集合与关系在数学文章中很重要如声明所有x属于 $X \forall x \in X$.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

My favorite Greek letter is ξ . I also like β , γ and σ . I haven't found a Greek letter yet that LaTeX doesn't know about!

常用函数操作符同样很重要:

trigonometric functions (sin, cos, tan), logarithms 和 exponentials (log, exp), limits (lim), etc. 在 LaTeX 指令中预定义让我们写一个等式看看发生了什么: $\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta)$

分数可以写成以下形式:

$$^{10}/_{7}$$

$$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

我们同样可以插入公式 (equations) 在环境 "equation environment"下。

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2. (1)$$

引用我们的新等式! Eqn. 1 is also known as the Pythagoras Theorem which is also the subject of Sec. 2.1.1. A lot of things can be labeled: figures, equations, sections, etc.

求和 (Summations) 与整合 (Integrals) 写作 sum 和 int:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{5} f_i \tag{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{5} f_i \tag{2}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx \tag{3}$$

Figures 6

让我们插入图片。图片的放置非常微妙。我在每次使用时都会查找可用选 项。



Figure 1: Right triangle with sides a, b, c

Table 6.1

插入表格与插入图片方式相同

Table 1: Caption for the Table.

Number	Last Name	First Name
1	Biggus	Dickus
2	Monty	Python

7 Getting LATEX to not compile something (i.e. Source Code)

现在增加一些源代码在 LATEX 文档中, 我们之后需要 LATEX 不翻译这些内容而仅仅是把他们打印出来这里使用 verbatim environment。

```
print("Hello World!")
a%b; % 在这一环境下我们可以使用 %
random = 4; #decided by fair random dice roll
```

8 Compiling

现在你大概想了解如何编译这个美妙的文档然后得到饱受称赞的 LATEX pdf 文档 (这个文档确实被编译了)。 得到最终文档,使用 LATEX 组合步骤:

- 1. Write the document in plain text (the "source code").
- 2. Compile source code to produce a pdf. The compilation step looks like this (in Linux):

> pdflatex learn-latex.tex

许多 LATEX 编译器把步骤 1 和 2 在同一个软件中进行了整合所以你可以 只看步骤 1 完全不看步骤 2 步骤 2 同样在以下情境中使用情景 ¹.

在步骤 1 中, 用普通文本写入格式化信息步骤 2 的编译阶段则注意在步骤 1 中定义的格式信息。

 $^{^1}$ 以防万一,当你使用引用时 (如 Eqn. 1),你将需要多次运行步骤 2 来生成一个媒介文件 *.aux 。

9 Hyperlinks

同样可以在文档中加入超链接使用如下命令在序言中引入库:

\usepackage{hyperref}

有两种主要的超链接方式

https://learnxinyminutes.com/docs/latex/, 或 shadowed by text 这个库同样在输出 PDF 文档时制造略缩的列表,或在目录中激活链接

10 End

这就是全部内容了!

References

- [1] The amazing LATEX wikibook: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX
- [2] An actual tutorial: http://www.latex-tutorial.com