

Writing and L^AT_EX Tips for academic writing in the AERO-CORE Lab

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Writing and L^AT_EX tips are presented to guide future document creation. Writing best practices are addressed, along with common writing errors to avoid. A summation of useful L^AT_EX functions is presented to reduce coding errors and increase writing efficiency. Finally a holistic suggestion for the writing process is reviewed. The first sentence in the abstract is the most important sentence in a document. The first sentence is what people will read first, and is what they will use to determine if the paper is relevant or worth reading. The first sentence should describe the overall purpose of the paper, or what was performed. The rest of the abstract acts as a condensed paper, discussing the high-level process and results.

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I. Nomenclature

The nomenclature should be laid out according to the journal/conference/thesis requirements. Common nomenclature sections include: Abbreviations, Symbols, Greek Symbols, Roman Symbols, Subscripts, and Superscripts. Within each of these nomenclature sections, symbols are organized alphabetically. An example nomenclature is presented in this section, however, always refer to the formatting requirements of where a document is being submitted to.

Symbols

c_{mean} = mean aerodynamic chord, m

\mathbf{F}_{aero} = aerodynamic force vector along the body axes, N

\mathbf{F}_g = force of gravity vector, N

\mathbf{F}_{net} = total force vector, N

\mathbf{F}_T = force vector of engine thrust, N

Greek Symbols

α = angle of attack, rad

β = angle of sideslip, rad

$\delta_a, \delta_e, \delta_r$ = control surface deflections, rad

Subscripts

0 = nominal coefficient

II. Writing

CLEAR and concise writing is critical in science to convey research, making it a paramount skill to exercise. This section outlines advice, tips, and suggestions to consider when writing. The writing instruction provided is in no way conclusive, however, it is the author's hope that this document will be developed through time to ease students into the expectations of academic writing. Sources that go more in-depth on writing instruction include work by Nature Education [1], Springer [2], and AIAA [3].

A. Document Setup

The most important thing to consider before even beginning to write is *what are the expectations*. Every technical writing conference/journal/thesis will have a set of formatting requirements [3, 4]. Review these requirements **before** writing to save time re-formatting everything later. These organizational formatting requirements are the be-all-end-all to discussions about formatting, the document must align with the requirements.

1. Tense

Tense is a common simple mistake that is easily correctable by considering the intent of the information. Tense is determined by what the sentence is describing [1], common sentence types and their associated tense are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 How tense changes based on the intent of the sentence [1].

Sentence Describes	Tense
Work done Work reported Observations	Past
General truths Atemporal facts	Present
Perspectives	Future

Loose tense guidance is also inferred from what section of a scientific report the sentence is in. General tense guidance based on typical scientific writing sections is presented in Table 2. Exceptions to Table 2 do exist, and as such this table should only be used as a guide. One such major exception is that the present tense is always used when a specific result, figure, table, or paper is the subject of a sentence (as demonstrated throughout this document).

Table 2 General tense usage in scientific writing sections [5].

Section	Tense
Abstract	Past
Introduction	Present
Literature Review	Past and Present
Methods	Past
Results	Past
Discussion	Past, Present, and Future
Conclusion	Past, Present, and Future

2. Figures and Tables

Figures and tables are useful tools to present complex visual data, or relate two concepts graphically. General presentation norms and rules exist that apply to figures and tables. A couple of these shared norms are listed here:

- Figures and tables must always be introduced in-text before they are presented,
- Figures and tables must always be introduced in a consistent way as presented in Section II.B.3,

- Figures and tables should not have titles,
- Figure and table text should match document size and font,
- Captions should remain within the margins of the figure/table they describe,
- Captions should be sufficiently descriptive to know what the figure will contain without viewing it,
- Captions should end with a period (as they are a proper sentence).

Specific figure considerations include:

- Colour should be chosen in such a way that data will still be differentiable in greyscale,
- Gradient colour should start/end light/dark, not have white in the middle of the gradient as this could become confusing in greyscale, an example of gradients is presented in Fig. 1,
- Ideally, different data symbols should be utilized to ensure data is differentiable in greyscale,
- Colour choice should be considerate of colourblind people [6],
- Sub-figures require captions,
- Axes labels should be present and contain units,
- Axes should start and end on definitive numbers.

Examples of these aforementioned norms are presented in Fig. 1 and 2. How to create figures is discussed in Section III.F.

The significance of a figure/table should always be discussed just prior, or just after it is introduced. As per A. Ramirez-Serrano (personal communication, March 22, 2022), it is the author's responsibility to "digest" the figure information and clearly present the important elements to the reader.

3. Equations

Equations are similar to figures and tables in that they are addressed in-text prior to their presentation. Unless otherwise stated, the first time a variable is used in an equation it is presented in-text before or just after the equation. Exceptions to the rule do exist inline with formatting guidelines specific to the conference/journal/thesis being written. An example equation highlighting how aerodynamic forces are added is presented in Eq. 1,

$$F_{\text{net}} = F_{\text{aero}} + F_{\text{g}} + F_{\text{T}} \quad (1)$$

where F_{net} , F_{aero} , F_{g} , and F_{T} represent net force, aerodynamic force, gravitational force, and thrust force, respectively.

B. General Writing

Common writing mistakes and misconceptions are presented in this section. It is the authors hope this list is useful (and error-free). Great writing resources are found online [3], and at the University of Calgary [8, 9]. The Student Success Centre [8] in particular is a great resource for 1-on-1 writing help and support, with extremely knowledgeable staff. It is strongly recommended to seek assistance **BEFORE** completing a document. By requesting feedback early,

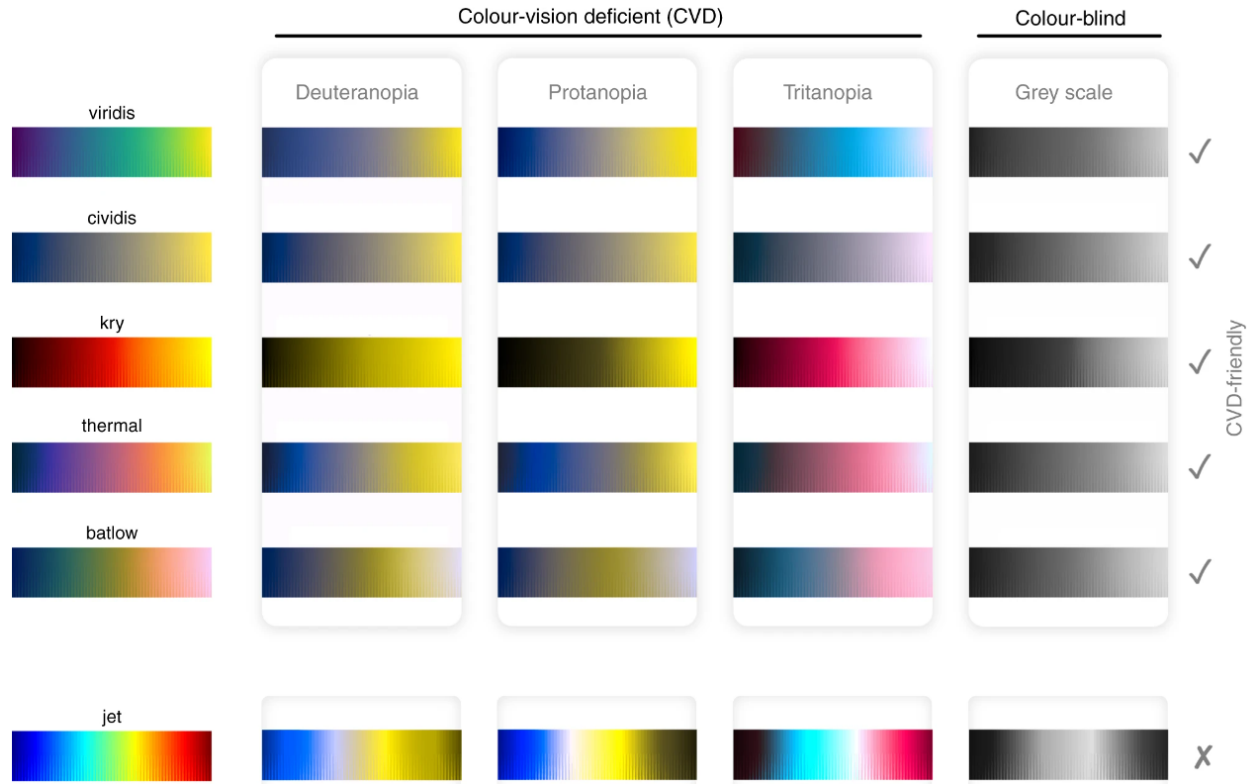


Fig. 1 How common gradients appear to various colourblind diagnoses, adapted from Crameri et al. [6].

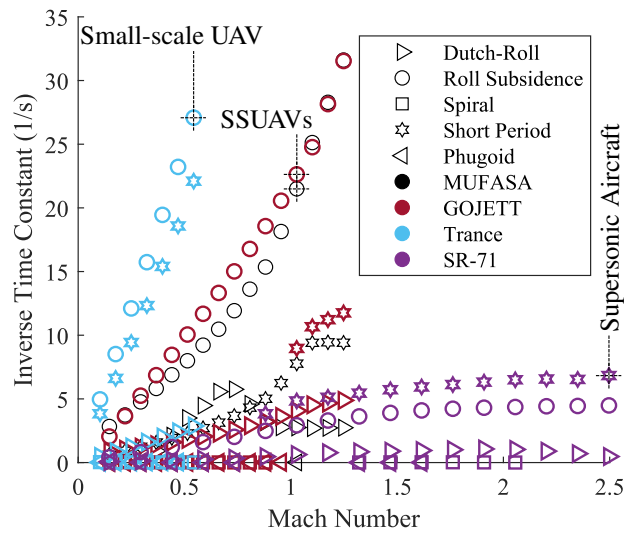


Fig. 2 MUFASA B aerodynamic design and coordinate system [7]. Notice how different symbols and colours are used. Also note how the ends of the x and y axes are denoted by a number and not left ambiguously floating.

more time can be spent writing properly instead of editing what has already been written.

1. Sentence Structure

Conciseness is key in academic writing, readers “want to find the relevant information quickly and efficiently,” [2]. Sentences should only contain **one idea**, and be no longer than 20-25 words in length [2].

2. Language

A conference/journal/thesis requires exact language be used. Using words such as *can*, *could*, and *would* make the document sound uncertain. This type of uncertain wording should only be used when discussing future work, which is always inherently uncertain. Do not write “...*this can be seen in Fig...*”, instead write “...*this is presented in Fig...*”.

A word on the use of the word *this*. The word *this* should not start a sentence unless it is followed directly with an indication of what *this* is. A sentence should be a standalone idea, thus, without reiterating to the reader what *this* is, it is very easy for the reader to become confused. Parallel to this concept of the uncertainty of *this* is how authors sometimes use *it* without explaining what *it* is they are referring to.

Word choice is paramount and matters. While often used interchangeably in normal language, *compute*, *evaluate*, and *calculate* suggest very different approaches were taken. Consider what verbs are being used throughout the document and what they imply.

3. Consistency

Consistency applies to terminology describing research concepts and the document features. Word usage describing research concepts should be consistent with the broader literature. As an example, the word *gyre* and *vortex* both describe similar fluid phenomenon. Based on the existing literature, *gyre* should be used in an oceanography paper, while *vortex* should be used in a fluids paper [10]. Research terminology and acronym usage should also be consistent throughout a document. As an example, while the control system H-Infinity is referred to in multiple ways in the literature (ie. H-Infinity, H-infinity, $H-\infty$, or H-Inf) only one method should be used within a single document. Finally, consistency should be applied when referencing document features such as figures, equations, and tables (ie. Fig. or Figure, Eq. or Equation, Tab. or Table). J. Edwards (personal communication, December 21, 2023) recommends referring to the feature labelling guidelines set out for the paper being written, or to choose one style and stick with it.

4. Commas

Always use the Oxford comma when making a list. The Oxford comma helps the reader understand if the last two items in a list are together or separate.

Commas should also be used after transition words, such as “..., however,...”.

C. Referencing

Referencing is a vital part of science, a way to track that all scientific statements are supported by evidence [11]. It is imperative that references are used properly and correctly associated to the factual information they are related to. As stated by Mertens and Baethge [11]:

A reference citation is supposed to provide accurate underpinning for a statement and to represent the current state of research, or, in the case of a maverick opinion, to ensure it is recognizable as such [11].

Some good rules of thumb to guide if you need to reference a statement are:

- Did you perform the task/experiment?
- If commenting about an industry trend, do you have years of first-hand experience in that industry?
- Is the statement common knowledge (ie. it is a first-year taught engineering concept/fact)?
- Did you develop this equation, figure, diagram?
- Was the idea, method, statement learnt from another source (ie. a textbook or article)?

If the answer to any of the first four is no, or the last is yes, then you **NEED** a reference. If a reference cannot be found to support a statement, either the statement is incorrect, or it is too broad and should be reworded to be more defensible.

References are placed at the end of a sentence if describing a single idea, if describing multiple ideas, referencing is placed just behind the idea it is associated with. The name of the author is included when necessary, the reference should be formatted to seamlessly integrate grammatically with the associated text. An example of when to use each is presented in the following two sentences:

The University of Calgary is developing a Small-scale Supersonic Uncrewed Aerial Vehicle (SSUAV) [12].

SSUAV's pose unique handling quality challenges according to Durante et al. [12].

Reference style is automatically controlled when using L^AT_EX as presented in Section III.E, however, it is always good practice to check references are following the correct format. When citing a reference by listing authors, the format changes between citation styles, APA for example has very strict rules which indicate any reference having more than two authors must list in-text the first author followed by *et al.* [13].

Proper referencing is a topic formally instructed on by the Student Success Centre [8] and University of Calgary [9]. Proper APA referencing is discussed by James Cook University [13].

1. Reference Managers

A good way to organize academic literature is via a reference manager. Common reference managers include Mendeley and Zotero. As Zotero is open-source, useful packages to integrate with L^AT_EX exist such as Better BibTex.

III. L^AT_EX Coding Best Practices

This section outlines some key packages and functions that are extremely helpful when working with L^AT_EX. For readers new to L^AT_EX “LaTeX is a high-quality typesetting system; it includes features designed for the production of technical and scientific documentation,” [14]. L^AT_EX is written via the use of an editing software. Common editing programs include OverLeaf for online usage, or MikT_EX with T_EXstudio for offline usage.

A. Document Setup

Long L^AT_EX documents become very confusing, very quickly if a proper file structure is not established. L^AT_EX uses one document to import required packages, set formats, and generate a .PDF document. It is suggested to use the main L^AT_EX document only for the global packages, and the calling of subsequent document files. Therefore, limited writing should occur within the main L^AT_EX file. Sections of a document should be individual files, added to the main file via the command `\input{}`. An example file structure, with L^AT_EX files in the main folder, and supporting photos and resources in sub-folders, is presented in Fig. 3.

Name	Type
Revisions	File folder
Resources	File folder
Photos	File folder
WritingTips.tex	tex File
writing.tex	tex File
variableDefinitions.tex	tex File
process.tex	tex File
nomenclature.tex	tex File
conclusion.tex	tex File
coding.tex	tex File
Appendix.tex	tex File
abstract.tex	tex File
README.md	MD File
new-aiaa.cls	LaTeX Class
.gitignore	GITIGNORE File
.gitattributes	GITATTRIBUTES File
LICENSE	File
new-aiaa.bst	BST File
library_ben.bib	BibTeX Database
WritingTips.pdf	Adobe Acrobat Document

Fig. 3 Example file structure for a L^AT_EX document project.

In Fig. 3, the main L^AT_EX file is named *WritingTips.tex*. This main file then imports code written in the remaining .TEX files. File types ending with .CLS and .BST are files used to automatically format the main document. File types ending with .BIB is for the BibT_EX bibliography entries.

B. Useful Command Packages

A list of useful \LaTeX command packages not always included in \LaTeX templates are detailed in Tables 3 to 5. The packages presented in Tables 3 to 5 are in no-way representative of all packages in existence, however, they have been included here due to the usefulness they have previously provided the author.

Table 3 Useful \LaTeX packages related to document text.

Package	Description
natbib	Bibliography style formatting
glossaries	Glossary/nomenclature/symbol referencing
hyperref	For linking references within the text
cleveref	Smarter in-text referencing
comment	Comment out sections of \LaTeX code
rotating	For rotating text/figures/tables
draftwatermark	Creates a watermark over every page

Table 4 Useful \LaTeX packages related to document figures and tables.

Package	Description
graphicx	For figures
float	For figure placement
caption	Allows for sub-figures
subcaption	Allows for sub-figures
color	Package required for InkScape text
threeparttable	Aligns table caption to be the width of the table
booktabs	Allows for centered table entries
array	Allows for centered table entries
multirow	Allows for multirow table entries

Table 5 Useful \LaTeX packages related to document math.

Package	Description
amsmath	For extra math utilities
amssymb	For math symbols and fonts
cancel	For crossing out terms in equations
bm	For bold mathematical symbols
siunitx	For SI units in equations
empheq	To box multi-line equations

C. Nomenclature

Nomenclature tracking is facilitated via the *glossaries* package. The *glossaries* package allows for internal referencing of variables. The style of the nomenclature presented is controlled via the command `\newglossarystyle{name}{code}`.

Acronyms and symbols are defined using the following two commands, respectively:

```
\newacronym{label}{short}{long}
```

```
\newglossaryentry{label}{name={name},description={description}}.
```

Variables are called in-text via the command `\gls{label}`. The first time a acronym is written using the `\gls{}` command it is fully spelled out, all subsequent references print only the acronym.

D. Internal Document Referencing

L^AT_EX automatically handles referencing using its built-in `\ref{}` or the often preferred *cleveref* package `\cref{}`. How referencing works is a `\label{}` is placed at a section title (`\label{sec:}`), in an equation (`\label{eqn:}`), in a table (`\label{tab:}`), or in a figure (`\label{fig:}`). With a label in place, say in Fig. 4, the *Cleveref* is used to add a reference in text. For example, Fig. 4 is labelled *fig:mufasaB2*, so to reference Fig. 4 in-text the code required is `\cref{fig:mufasaB2}`.

E. Citations

Always check the style and expected format of references for the journal/conference/university the paper will be submitted to. When citing, ensure the Bib_TE_X file has all the required information to be displayed according to the journal/conference/university requirements. Unfortunately, the Bib_TE_X data fields required vary slightly between referencing formats. It is suggested to be extra cognizant of how the references are appearing when switching between referencing styles. An example Bib_TE_X entry for work by Durante [7] is provided in Section VI.A. Additional Bib_TE_X entry formats are found online, with common types being `@article{}`, `@inproceedings{}`, `@techreport{}`, `@mastersthesis{}`, `@phdthesis{}`, `@book{}`, and `@misc{}`.

Based on the Bib_TE_X identification name (ex. *BenThesis* in Section VI.A) references are easily cited in-text and added to the bibliography. Multiple commands are used to automatically cite a work depending on the presentation desired. Common L^AT_EX commands, and their resulting text, are presented in Table 6.

F. Figure Creation

Figures and diagrams should appear crisp, ideally they are vector files meaning they can be infinitely zoomed in without getting blurry. Examples of vector files include .PDF, .EPS, and .SVG. Diagram text should align with the document text exactly, as presented in Fig. 4. One way to ensure diagram text always matches the L^AT_EX document text is by creating the diagrams in InkScape. The diagram creation video is outlined in the following YouTube video:

Table 6 \LaTeX commands and their resulting text using common citation formats.

\LaTeX Command	Citation Format		
	AIAA	IEEE	APA (<i>apalike</i>)
<code>\cite{BenThesis}</code>	[7]	[7]	Durante (2023)
<code>\citep{BenThesis}</code>	[7]	N/A	(Durante, 2023)
<code>\citeauthor{BenThesis}</code>	Durante	Durante	Durante

https://youtu.be/NbHKJNM5YqE?si=W-XXTR8T_Izss_j1. Note, this YouTube example only works for InkScape Version 1.1. Figure 4 is generated using the source code presented in Section VI.B.

If it is not possible to use a vector file, a photo file such as .PNG is best. Attempt to avoid the use of .JPG files as the image displayed is more compressed and prone to blur.

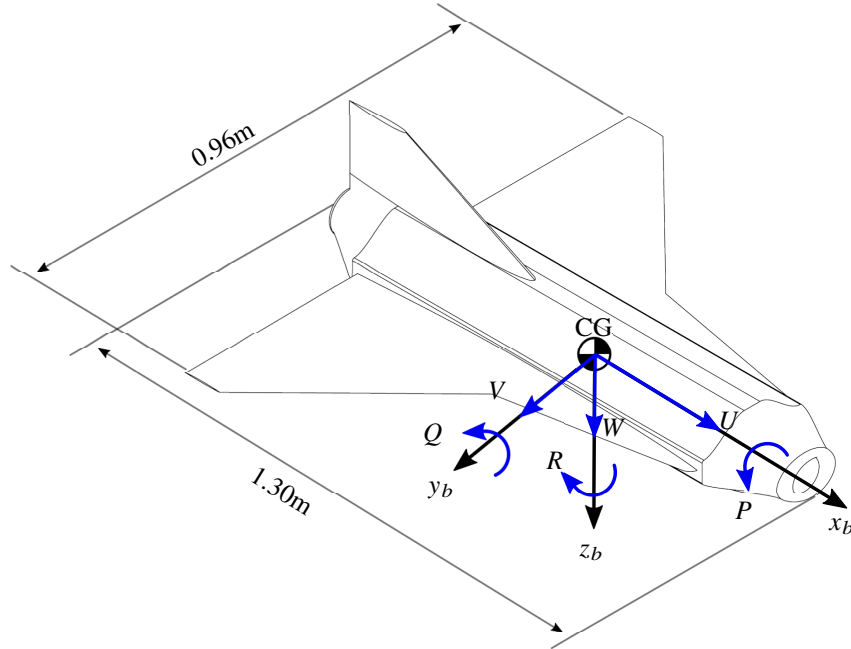


Fig. 4 MUFASA B aerodynamic design and coordinate system.

If multiple related figures are presented than the \LaTeX *subfigure* command should be used. An example of a subfigure is presented in Fig. 5, with the associated source-code presented in Section VI.C.

Matching the formatting of plotted results to the \LaTeX document they will be presented in is critically important. All rules provided in Section II.A.2, and exemplified in Fig. 2 should be followed. An example of MATLAB code used to auto-format plotted data for \LaTeX is presented in Section VI.D. It is also worth noting that plotted data could be directly drawn in \LaTeX using \LaTeX code, however this workflow requires first generating the plotted data in Python

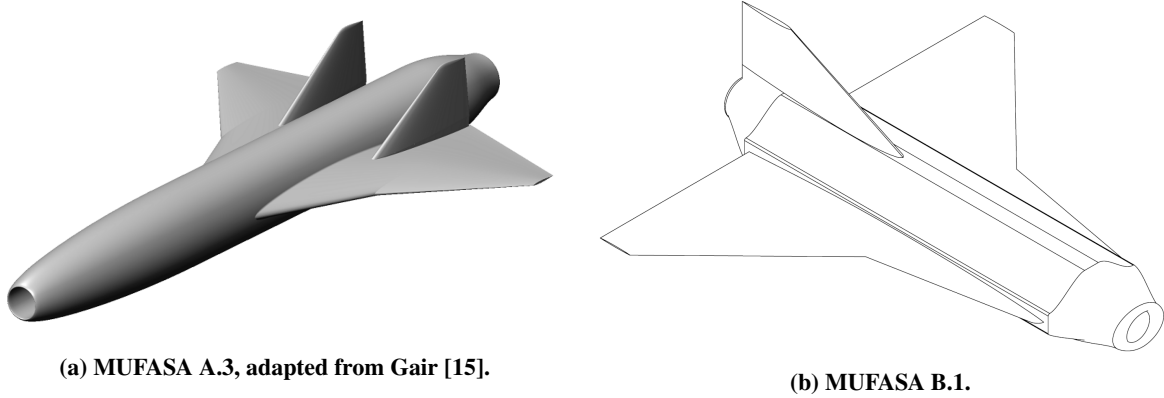


Fig. 5 MUFASA project aircraft versions (not to scale).

according to A. Garcia (personal communication, December 05, 2023).

G. Table Creation

Useful \LaTeX commands to generate tables meeting the requirements outlined in Section II.A.2 are presented in this section. A useful package to generate tables with correct caption widths is *threeparttable*. To generate correct thickness horizontal lines, the commands `\toprule`, `\midrule`, and `\bottomrule` are used. Manually typing table formatting is complex, and it is instead recommended to use a formatting tool, such as the TablesGenerator website. As an example, the code used to generate Table 2 is presented in Section VI.E.

H. Equations

When coding an equation, carefully consider what is a variable and what is a label. Variables should be in math text, while labels should be in regular text. For example, in Eq. 1, F_{net} is net force, not force as a function of variables $n \times e \times t$. Regular text can be inserted into an equation via the `\text{\texttt{}}\{}` command.

Sometimes equations are exceptionally long, or a matrix is too tall. Some commands that aid with unwieldy equations include *smallmatrix*, *sideways*, *align*, and *split*. An example of how to split a long equation is presented in Section VI.F.

\LaTeX allows for the creation of multiple unique mathematical symbols. A comprehensive overview of possible \LaTeX symbols, and their associated commands, is presented in Section VI.G.

I. Custom Variable Creation

Local \LaTeX document variables are a way to aid in typing repetitive words or numerical values. These custom variables also aid in document consistency when referring to repeated words or values. An example of using locally defined document variables is creating a command to represent the word *ArduPilot*. Due to the letters in *ArduPilot*, it is an awkward word to type and a coding shorthand is created using the command: `\newcommand{\ap}{ArduPilot}`.

Now, by typing `\ap\`, the word `ArduPilot` is seamlessly inserted into the text. Note that the `\` following the `\ap` indicates a space should be left following the word `ArduPilot`.

\LaTeX variables also work when inserted into InkScape generated figures, as outlined in the following YouTube video: <https://youtu.be/r0G441xhTwc?si=SVSKCUj6mTy4rGCN>. Using variables in a diagram increases writing efficiency as it reduces the need to manually regenerate diagrams to change a variable when using the workflow presented in Section III.F.

IV. Process

Writing is a process, and in order to create a cohesive document that can be iterated upon, certain steps such as backups and revision control procedures must be thought of and implemented before writing.

A. Backups

Backing-up a document should be a priority, not an afterthought. Rewriting a paragraph is unfortunate, rewriting an entire thesis would be soul crushing. Multiple backup methods exist such as OneDrive, DropBox, GitHub, OverLeaf, or physical local backups, to name a few. While one is good, it is suggested to use multiple backup methods should a device or service become unexpectedly unavailable. The author's preferred choice is GitHub because it tracks line-by-line changes, allowing a proof-reading step in the revision process. This approach of multiple backups also applies to data, always ensure data is backed-up.

B. Revision Control

Revision control refers to the process of tracking changes to a document, or structured information. When writing, revision control takes two forms, iterative and milestone revision control.

Iterative revision control refers to tracking the small changes a document naturally undergoes. Maybe a paragraph was removed in error, instead of rewriting, proper revision control should allow the document to be rolled back to a state where that paragraph exists. A very powerful program for this type of revision control is GitHub, which integrates with both physical machines and OverLeaf.

Milestone revision control refers to when a document is in a state to be reviewed. As indicated by C. Johansen (personal communication, May 25, 2023), revisions should be denoted sequentially following R1, R2, R3. Documents with feedback will have the reviewer's initials appended to the filename. An example document filename on revision three that was reviewed by C. Johansen would appear as: `AIAA_Scitech2024_Abstract_RocketTests_Smith_R3_CJ.pdf`.

V. Conclusion

Clear and concise writing is a skill that requires it be a forethought, not an afterthought. Understanding the writing process reduces frustrations and increases writing efficiency. Document expectations should be considered prior to beginning, feedback should be sought early on, and writing best practices should be implemented throughout. L^AT_EX is a powerful tool to aid in final formatting, with multiple userpackages that exist. By combining all the topics presented in this document, it is the author's hope that the reader's documents will be more enjoyable to write, and easier to review.

Acknowledgments

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VI. Appendix

A. BibT_EX Format

An example BibT_EX entry for work by Durante [7] is displayed following this paragraph. Note, this BibT_EX reference has been formatted with data entries for the AIAA reference format.

```
@mastersthesis{BenThesis,
author = {Durante, Benjamin Joseph},
pages = {1--128},
school = {University of Calgary}},
title = {Flying and Handling Qualities of Small-Scale Supersonic Uncrewed Aerial Vehicles},
note = {{Avaliable: \url{https://dx.doi.org/10.11575/PRISM/40789}}},
type = {[Master’s} Thesis},
year = {2023}
}
```

B. Figures in L^AT_EX

Figure 4 is generated using the following L^AT_EX source code:

```
\begin{figure}[hbt!]
\centering
\captionsetup{width=0.7\textwidth}
```



```

%\includegraphics[width=0.7\textwidth]{Photos/MUFASA/MUFASA-ISO-Frames-BodyLength.png}
\def\svgwidth{0.7\textwidth}
\input{Photos/MUFASA/MUFASA-ISO-Frames-BodyLength.eps_tex}
\caption{MUFASA B aerodynamic design and coordinate system.}
%\caption[Short caption for list of figures]{This is the full caption that will appear
under the figure.}
\label{fig:mufasaB2}
\hfill
\end{figure}

```

C. Sub-Figures in L^AT_EX

Figure 5 is generated using the following L^AT_EX source code:

```

\begin{figure}[hbt!]
\centering
\begin{subfigure}{0.48\textwidth}
\centering
\captionsetup{width=0.95\linewidth}
\includegraphics[width=0.95\linewidth]{Photos/Aircraft/MUFASA_Gair}
\caption{MUFASA A.3, adapted from \citeauthor{ShaunThesis} \cite{ShaunThesis}.}
\end{subfigure}
\begin{subfigure}{0.48\textwidth}
\centering
\captionsetup{width=0.95\linewidth}
\includegraphics[width=0.95\linewidth]{Photos/Aircraft/MUFASA_ISO}
\caption{MUFASA B.1.}
\end{subfigure}
\caption{MUFASA project aircraft versions (not to scale). \label{fig:aircraftComparison}}
\end{figure}

```

D. MATLAB Figure Saving

The following MATLAB code automatically saves generated MATLAB figures which are currently open. The code adjusts the figure text and size, and saves each figure into three file types (.png, .eps, and .svg). The code requires that each figure generated has a unique figure name. The figure name from MATLAB is used as the filename, and is

extremely useful once multiple result figures are displayed in one document. [16]

```
1 function SaveGeneratedFigures(FolderName, SaveStuff)
2 %SaveGeneratedFigures Saves open figures
3 %   Saves MATLAB figures currently open. The code requires that each figure
4 %   have a unique name [set when creating the figure via:
5 %   figure(Name,Value)].
6 %   Created by Benjamin Durante, 2021
7
8 if SaveStuff == true
9     % Acquires list of all open figures
10    FigList = findobj(allchild(0), 'flat', 'Type', 'figure');
11    % Goes through and saves one by one
12    for iFig = 1:length(FigList)
13        % Setup height plotting options
14        height.NumericalList = [4,3.6,3.5,3.25,3.25];
15        height.WrittenList = {'','-Short','-2column','-Short-Narrow'};
16        % The final width entry is denoted above by "-Short-Narrow"
17        width.NumericalList = [6.5,6.5,6,4.4,3.25];
18        width.WrittenList = {'','','Presentation-','',''};
19        % Determining the name of the current figure
20        FigHandle = FigList(iFig);
21        FigName    = get(FigHandle, 'Name');
22        % Hide title, if there is one
23        title('')
24        for heightOptionsindex = 1:length(height.NumericalList)
25            % Set the font values
26            if strcmp(width.WrittenList(heightOptionsindex),'Presentation-')
27                % Set the font values for presentations
28                fontInfo.font = 'calibri';
29                fontInfo.size = 12;
30            else
31                % Set the font values for documents
```

```

32         fontInfo.font = 'times';
33         fontInfo.size = 10;
34         % Font size AIAA = 10
35         % Font size Thesis = 11
36     end
37     FormatPictures(height.NumericalList(heightOptionsindex),width.
        NumericalList(heightOptionsindex),fontInfo) % Formats each
        figure a certain height in inches
38     FigNamePrinted = [width.WrittenList{heightOptionsindex} FigName(
        find(~isspace(FigName))) height.WrittenList{heightOptionsindex
        }];
39     % Saves the figures as 3 formats png for viewing, svg for
40     % presentations and eps colour for LaTeX
41     saveas(FigHandle,fullfile(FolderName, FigNamePrinted),'png')
42     saveas(FigHandle,fullfile(FolderName, FigNamePrinted),'eps')
43     saveas(FigHandle,fullfile(FolderName, FigNamePrinted),'svg')
44     %savefig(FigHandle, fullfile(FolderName, FigName, '.fig'));
45     end
46     close(FigHandle)
47     end
48     close all
49 end
50 end
51
52 function [] = FormatPictures(Height,Width,fontInfo)
53 %FormatPictures Format Figures for printing into a thesis
54 %   Format figures for printing in a thesis
55
56
57
58 % Look for all axes in a figure
59 AllAxes = findobj( get(gcf,'Children'), '-depth', 1, 'type', 'axes');

```

```

60
61 % Maintains the y-axis (basically stops the y-axis from being recomputed
62 % automatically and screwing up the relationship plots
63 set(AllAxes,'ylimmode','manual')
64
65 % Set font to times and size to Thesis format of 11
66 set(AllAxes,'fontname',fontInfo.font,'fontsize',fontInfo.size)
67 % Replaced gca (ie. current axis) with something to look for all axes
68
69 % Set figure size to paper width
70 set(gcf, 'Units', 'Inches', 'Position', [0, 0, Width, Height], 'PaperUnits', '
        Inches', 'PaperSize', [Width, Height])
71 end

```

E. Tables in L^AT_EX

Table 2 is generated using the following L^AT_EX source code:

```

\begin{table}[hbt!]
\centering
\begin{threeparttable}[b]
\caption{General tense usage in scientific writing sections \cite{tenseScientificWriting}.}
\label{tab:tenseBasedOnSection}
\begin{tabular}{cc}
\toprule
\textbf{Section} & \textbf{Tense} \\ \midrule
Abstract & Past \\
Introduction & Present \\
Literature Review & Past and Present \\
Methods & Past \\
Results & Past \\
Discussion & Past and Present, and Future \\
Conclusion & Past, Present, and Future \\ \bottomrule
\end{tabular}

```

```
\end{threeparttable}
\end{table}
```

F. Long Equations in L^AT_EX

Splitting a long equation, as presented in Eq. 2 from Durante [7], is achieved via the L^AT_EX code in this section:

```
\begin{align}
\begin{split}
\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{P} \\
\dot{Q} \\
\dot{R}
\end{bmatrix} &=
\begin{bmatrix}
I_{\text{xx}} & 0 & I_{\text{xz}} \\
0 & I_{\text{yy}} & 0 \\
I_{\text{xz}} & 0 & I_{\text{zz}}
\end{bmatrix}^{-1}
\left(
\left( \left( k_0 + k_1 V_a^{-2} \right) \delta_T S \rho V_a^2 \frac{1}{2} \right. \right. \\
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
&\times \left( \bar{r}_{\text{EC}} - \bar{r}_{\text{CG}} \right) + \\
\bar{M}_{\text{aero}} &\left. \right) \right) \\
&\quad \left. - \right. \\
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & -R & Q \\
R & 0 & -P \\
-Q & P & 0
\end{bmatrix}
& \\
\begin{bmatrix}
I_{\text{xx}} & 0 & I_{\text{xz}} \\
0 & I_{\text{yy}} & 0 \\
I_{\text{xz}} & 0 & I_{\text{zz}}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{split}
\end{align}
```

```

\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
P \\
Q \\
R
\end{bmatrix}
\end{bmatrix}
\right)
\end{split} \quad \text{\label{eqn:dotAngularRateStateExpandedComplete}}
\end{align}

```

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} \dot{P} \\ \dot{Q} \\ \dot{R} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & 0 & I_{xz} \\ 0 & I_{yy} & 0 \\ I_{xz} & 0 & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times (\bar{r}_{\text{EC}} - \bar{r}_{\text{CG}}) + \bar{M}_{\text{aero}} \right) \\
&\quad - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -R & Q \\ R & 0 & -P \\ -Q & P & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & 0 & I_{xz} \\ 0 & I_{yy} & 0 \\ I_{xz} & 0 & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P \\ Q \\ R \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

G. L^AT_EX Commands

This section covers common L^AT_EX commands, reproducing a document created by Heinkenschloss [16].

L^AT_EX Mathematical Symbols

The more unusual symbols are not defined in base L^AT_EX (NFSS) and require `\usepackage{amssymb}`

1 Greek and Hebrew letters

α	<code>\alpha</code>	κ	<code>\kappa</code>	ψ	<code>\psi</code>	\digamma	<code>\digamma</code>	Δ	<code>\Delta</code>	Θ	<code>\Theta</code>
β	<code>\beta</code>	λ	<code>\lambda</code>	ρ	<code>\rho</code>	ε	<code>\varepsilon</code>	Γ	<code>\Gamma</code>	Υ	<code>\Upsilon</code>
χ	<code>\chi</code>	μ	<code>\mu</code>	σ	<code>\sigma</code>	\varkappa	<code>\varkappa</code>	Λ	<code>\Lambda</code>	Ξ	<code>\Xi</code>
δ	<code>\delta</code>	ν	<code>\nu</code>	τ	<code>\tau</code>	φ	<code>\varphi</code>	Ω	<code>\Omega</code>		
ϵ	<code>\epsilon</code>	\omicron	<code>\omicron</code>	θ	<code>\theta</code>	ϖ	<code>\varpi</code>	Φ	<code>\Phi</code>	\aleph	<code>\aleph</code>
η	<code>\eta</code>	ω	<code>\omega</code>	υ	<code>\upsilon</code>	ϱ	<code>\varrho</code>	Π	<code>\Pi</code>	\beth	<code>\beth</code>
γ	<code>\gamma</code>	ϕ	<code>\phi</code>	ξ	<code>\xi</code>	ς	<code>\varsigma</code>	Ψ	<code>\Psi</code>	\daleth	<code>\daleth</code>
ι	<code>\iota</code>	π	<code>\pi</code>	ζ	<code>\zeta</code>	ϑ	<code>\vartheta</code>	Σ	<code>\Sigma</code>	\gimel	<code>\gimel</code>

2 L^AT_EX math constructs

$\frac{abc}{xyz}$	<code>\frac{abc}{xyz}</code>	\overline{abc}	<code>\overline{abc}</code>	\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overrightarrow{abc}</code>
f'	<code>f'</code>	\underline{abc}	<code>\underline{abc}</code>	\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\overleftarrow{abc}</code>
\sqrt{abc}	<code>\sqrt{abc}</code>	\widehat{abc}	<code>\widehat{abc}</code>	\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overbrace{abc}</code>
$\sqrt[n]{abc}$	<code>\sqrt[n]{abc}</code>	\widetilde{abc}	<code>\widetilde{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>

3 Delimiters

$ $	<code> </code>	$\{$	<code>\{</code>	\lfloor	<code>\lfloor</code>	$/$	<code>/</code>	\Uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>	\llcorner	<code>\llcorner</code>
$\ $	<code>\ </code>	$\}$	<code>\}</code>	\rfloor	<code>\rfloor</code>	\backslash	<code>\backslash</code>	\uparrow	<code>\uparrow</code>	\lrcorner	<code>\lrcorner</code>
$\ $	<code>\ </code>	\langle	<code>\langle</code>	\lceil	<code>\lceil</code>	$[$	<code>[</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\ulcorner	<code>\ulcorner</code>
$\ $	<code>\ </code>	\rangle	<code>\rangle</code>	\rceil	<code>\rceil</code>	$]$	<code>]</code>	\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>	\urcorner	<code>\urcorner</code>

Use the pair `\lefts1` and `\rights2` to match height of delimiters s_1 and s_2 to the height of their contents, e.g.,
`\left| expr \right|` `\left\{ expr \right\}` `\left\Vert expr \right\Vert`

4 Variable-sized symbols (displayed formulae show larger version)

\sum	<code>\sum</code>	\int	<code>\int</code>	\biguplus	<code>\biguplus</code>	\bigoplus	<code>\bigoplus</code>	\bigvee	<code>\bigvee</code>
\prod	<code>\prod</code>	\oint	<code>\oint</code>	\bigcap	<code>\bigcap</code>	\bigotimes	<code>\bigotimes</code>	\bigwedge	<code>\bigwedge</code>
\coprod	<code>\coprod</code>	\iint	<code>\iint</code>	\bigcup	<code>\bigcup</code>	\bigodot	<code>\bigodot</code>	\bigsqcup	<code>\bigsqcup</code>

5 Standard Function Names

Function names should appear in Roman, not Italic, e.g.,

Correct: `\tan(at-n\pi)` $\longrightarrow \tan(at - n\pi)$
 Incorrect: `\tan(at-n\pi)` $\longrightarrow \tan(at - n\pi)$

<code>arccos</code>	<code>\arccos</code>	<code>arcsin</code>	<code>\arcsin</code>	<code>arctan</code>	<code>\arctan</code>	<code>arg</code>	<code>\arg</code>
<code>cos</code>	<code>\cos</code>	<code>cosh</code>	<code>\cosh</code>	<code>cot</code>	<code>\cot</code>	<code>coth</code>	<code>\coth</code>
<code>csc</code>	<code>\csc</code>	<code>deg</code>	<code>\deg</code>	<code>det</code>	<code>\det</code>	<code>dim</code>	<code>\dim</code>
<code>exp</code>	<code>\exp</code>	<code>gcd</code>	<code>\gcd</code>	<code>hom</code>	<code>\hom</code>	<code>inf</code>	<code>\inf</code>
<code>ker</code>	<code>\ker</code>	<code>lg</code>	<code>\lg</code>	<code>lim</code>	<code>\lim</code>	<code>lim inf</code>	<code>\liminf</code>
<code>lim sup</code>	<code>\limsup</code>	<code>ln</code>	<code>\ln</code>	<code>log</code>	<code>\log</code>	<code>max</code>	<code>\max</code>
<code>min</code>	<code>\min</code>	<code>Pr</code>	<code>\Pr</code>	<code>sec</code>	<code>\sec</code>	<code>sin</code>	<code>\sin</code>
<code>sinh</code>	<code>\sinh</code>	<code>sup</code>	<code>\sup</code>	<code>tan</code>	<code>\tan</code>	<code>tanh</code>	<code>\tanh</code>

6 Binary Operation/Relation Symbols

$*$	<code>\ast</code>	\pm	<code>\pm</code>	\cap	<code>\cap</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\lhd</code>
\star	<code>\star</code>	\mp	<code>\mp</code>	\cup	<code>\cup</code>	\triangleright	<code>\rhd</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\amalg	<code>\amalg</code>	\oplus	<code>\oplus</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>
\circ	<code>\circ</code>	\odot	<code>\odot</code>	\sqcap	<code>\sqcap</code>	\triangleright	<code>\triangleright</code>
\bullet	<code>\bullet</code>	\ominus	<code>\ominus</code>	\sqcup	<code>\sqcup</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\unlhd</code>
\bigcirc	<code>\bigcirc</code>	\oplus	<code>\oplus</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedge</code>	\triangleright	<code>\unrhd</code>
\diamond	<code>\diamond</code>	\oslash	<code>\oslash</code>	\vee	<code>\vee</code>	\bigtriangledown	<code>\bigtriangledown</code>
\times	<code>\times</code>	\otimes	<code>\otimes</code>	\dagger	<code>\dagger</code>	\bigtriangleup	<code>\bigtriangleup</code>
\div	<code>\div</code>	\wr	<code>\wr</code>	\ddagger	<code>\ddagger</code>	\setminus	<code>\setminus</code>
\cdot	<code>\centerdot</code>	\Box	<code>\Box</code>	$\bar{\wedge}$	<code>\barwedge</code>	\vee	<code>\veebar</code>
\circledast	<code>\circledast</code>	\boxplus	<code>\boxplus</code>	\curlywedge	<code>\curlywedge</code>	\curlyvee	<code>\curlyvee</code>
\circledcirc	<code>\circledcirc</code>	\boxminus	<code>\boxminus</code>	\Cap	<code>\Cap</code>	\Cup	<code>\Cup</code>
\circledR	<code>\circledR</code>	\boxtimes	<code>\boxtimes</code>	\bot	<code>\bot</code>	\top	<code>\top</code>
$\dot{+}$	<code>\dotplus</code>	\boxdot	<code>\boxdot</code>	\intercal	<code>\intercal</code>	\times	<code>\rightthreetimes</code>
\div	<code>\divideontimes</code>	\square	<code>\square</code>	\doublebarwedge	<code>\doublebarwedge</code>	\times	<code>\leftthreetimes</code>
\equiv	<code>\equiv</code>	\leq	<code>\leq</code>	\geq	<code>\geq</code>	\perp	<code>\perp</code>
\cong	<code>\cong</code>	\prec	<code>\prec</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>	\mid	<code>\mid</code>
\neq	<code>\neq</code>	\preceq	<code>\preceq</code>	\succeq	<code>\succeq</code>	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>
\sim	<code>\sim</code>	\ll	<code>\ll</code>	\gg	<code>\gg</code>	\bowtie	<code>\bowtie</code>
\simeq	<code>\simeq</code>	\subset	<code>\subset</code>	\supset	<code>\supset</code>	\Join	<code>\Join</code>
\approx	<code>\approx</code>	\subseteq	<code>\subseteq</code>	\supseteq	<code>\supseteq</code>	\ltimes	<code>\ltimes</code>
\asymp	<code>\asymp</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\sqsubset</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\sqsupset</code>	\rtimes	<code>\rtimes</code>
\doteq	<code>\doteq</code>	\sqsubseteq	<code>\sqsubseteq</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\sqsupseteq</code>	\smile	<code>\smile</code>
\propto	<code>\propto</code>	\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>	\frown	<code>\frown</code>
\models	<code>\models</code>	\in	<code>\in</code>	\ni	<code>\ni</code>	\notin	<code>\notin</code>
\approx	<code>\approx</code>	\leq	<code>\leq</code>	\geq	<code>\geq</code>	\lessgtr	<code>\lessgtr</code>
\sim	<code>\sim</code>	\leqslant	<code>\leqslant</code>	\geqslant	<code>\geqslant</code>	\lesseqgtr	<code>\lesseqgtr</code>
\backsimeq	<code>\backsimeq</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\lessapprox</code>	\gtrapprox	<code>\gtrapprox</code>	\lesseqqgtr	<code>\lesseqqgtr</code>
\backsimeq	<code>\backsimeq</code>	\lll	<code>\lll</code>	\ggg	<code>\ggg</code>	\gtreqless	<code>\gtreqless</code>
\trianglelefteq	<code>\trianglelefteq</code>	\lessdot	<code>\lessdot</code>	\gtrdot	<code>\gtrdot</code>	\gtreqless	<code>\gtreqless</code>
\circeq	<code>\circeq</code>	\lesssim	<code>\lesssim</code>	\gtrsim	<code>\gtrsim</code>	\gtrless	<code>\gtrless</code>
\bumpeq	<code>\bumpeq</code>	\eqslantless	<code>\eqslantless</code>	\eqslantgtr	<code>\eqslantgtr</code>	\backepsilon	<code>\backepsilon</code>
\Bumpeq	<code>\Bumpeq</code>	\prec	<code>\prec</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>	\between	<code>\between</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\doteqdot</code>	\prec	<code>\prec</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>	\pitchfork	<code>\pitchfork</code>
\thickapprox	<code>\thickapprox</code>	\Subset	<code>\Subset</code>	\Supset	<code>\Supset</code>	\shortmid	<code>\shortmid</code>
\fallingdotseq	<code>\fallingdotseq</code>	\subseteq	<code>\subseteq</code>	\supseteq	<code>\supseteq</code>	\smallfrown	<code>\smallfrown</code>
\risingdotseq	<code>\risingdotseq</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\sqsubset</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\sqsupset</code>	\smallsmile	<code>\smallsmile</code>
\varpropto	<code>\varpropto</code>	\preccurlyeq	<code>\preccurlyeq</code>	\succcurlyeq	<code>\succcurlyeq</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\therefore	<code>\therefore</code>	\curlyeqprec	<code>\curlyeqprec</code>	\curlyeqsucc	<code>\curlyeqsucc</code>	\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>
\because	<code>\because</code>	\blacktriangleleft	<code>\blacktriangleleft</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\blacktriangleright</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\eqcirc	<code>\eqcirc</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\trianglelefteq</code>	\trianglerighteq	<code>\trianglerighteq</code>	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>
\neq	<code>\neq</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>	\vartriangleright	<code>\vartriangleright</code>	$\nspace\parallel$	<code>\nspace\parallel</code>
\ncong	<code>\ncong</code>	\nleq	<code>\nleq</code>	\ngeq	<code>\ngeq</code>	\nsubseteq	<code>\nsubseteq</code>
\nmid	<code>\nmid</code>	\nleqq	<code>\nleqq</code>	\ngeqq	<code>\ngeqq</code>	\nsupseteq	<code>\nsupseteq</code>
\nparallel	<code>\nparallel</code>	\nleqslant	<code>\nleqslant</code>	\ngeqslant	<code>\ngeqslant</code>	\nsubseteq	<code>\nsubseteq</code>
\nshortmid	<code>\nshortmid</code>	\nless	<code>\nless</code>	\ngtr	<code>\ngtr</code>	\nsupseteq	<code>\nsupseteq</code>
\nshortparallel	<code>\nshortparallel</code>	\nprec	<code>\nprec</code>	\nsucc	<code>\nsucc</code>	\subseteq	<code>\subseteq</code>
\nsim	<code>\nsim</code>	\npreceq	<code>\npreceq</code>	\nsucceq	<code>\nsucceq</code>	\supseteq	<code>\supseteq</code>
\nVDash	<code>\nVDash</code>	\prec	<code>\prec</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>	\subseteq	<code>\subseteq</code>
\nvDash	<code>\nvDash</code>	\prec	<code>\prec</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>	\subseteq	<code>\subseteq</code>
\nvdash	<code>\nvdash</code>	\napprox	<code>\napprox</code>	\gtrapprox	<code>\gtrapprox</code>	\varsubsetneq	<code>\varsubsetneq</code>
\ntriangleleft	<code>\ntriangleleft</code>	\nleq	<code>\nleq</code>	\gneq	<code>\gneq</code>	\varsupsetneq	<code>\varsupsetneq</code>
\ntrianglelefteq	<code>\ntrianglelefteq</code>	\nleqq	<code>\nleqq</code>	\gneqq	<code>\gneqq</code>	\varsubsetneqq	<code>\varsubsetneqq</code>
\ntriangleright	<code>\ntriangleright</code>	\lnsim	<code>\lnsim</code>	\gnsim	<code>\gnsim</code>	\varsupsetneqq	<code>\varsupsetneqq</code>
\ntrianglerighteq	<code>\ntrianglerighteq</code>	\nvertneqq	<code>\nvertneqq</code>	\gvertneqq	<code>\gvertneqq</code>		

7 Arrow symbols

\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\longleftarrow	<code>\longleftarrow</code>	\uparrow	<code>\uparrow</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\Leftarrow</code>	\Longleftarrow	<code>\Longleftarrow</code>	\Uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>	\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>
\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longrightarrow</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\longleftrightarrow	<code>\longleftrightarrow</code>	\updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>
\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>	\Longleftrightarrow	<code>\Longleftrightarrow</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
\mapsto	<code>\mapsto</code>	\longmapsto	<code>\longmapsto</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>
\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>	\hookleftarrow	<code>\hookleftarrow</code>	\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>
\leftharpoonup	<code>\leftharpoonup</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>	\swarrow	<code>\swarrow</code>
\leftharpoondown	<code>\leftharpoondown</code>	\rightharpoondown	<code>\rightharpoondown</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>
\rightleftharpoons	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	\leadsto	<code>\leadsto</code>		
\dashrightarrow	<code>\dashrightarrow</code>	\dashleftarrow	<code>\dashleftarrow</code>	\leftrightsquigarrow	<code>\leftrightsquigarrow</code>
\leftrightarrows	<code>\leftrightarrows</code>	\Lleftarrow	<code>\Lleftarrow</code>	\twoheadleftarrow	<code>\twoheadleftarrow</code>
\leftarrowtail	<code>\leftarrowtail</code>	\looparrowleft	<code>\looparrowleft</code>	\leftrightharpoons	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>
\curvearrowleft	<code>\curvearrowleft</code>	\circlearrowleft	<code>\circlearrowleft</code>	\Lsh	<code>\Lsh</code>
\upuparrows	<code>\upuparrows</code>	\upharpoonleft	<code>\upharpoonleft</code>	\downharpoonleft	<code>\downharpoonleft</code>
\multimap	<code>\multimap</code>	\leftrightsquigarrow	<code>\leftrightsquigarrow</code>	\righttrightsquigarrow	<code>\righttrightsquigarrow</code>
\rightleftarrows	<code>\rightleftarrows</code>	\rightrightarrows	<code>\rightrightarrows</code>	\rightleftharpoons	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>
\twoheadrightarrow	<code>\twoheadrightarrow</code>	\rightarrowtail	<code>\rightarrowtail</code>	\looparrowright	<code>\looparrowright</code>
\rightleftharpoons	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	\curvearrowright	<code>\curvearrowright</code>	\circlearrowright	<code>\circlearrowright</code>
\Rsh	<code>\Rsh</code>	\downdownarrows	<code>\downdownarrows</code>	\upharpoonright	<code>\upharpoonright</code>
\downharpoonright	<code>\downharpoonright</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightsquigarrow</code>		
\nleftarrow	<code>\nleftarrow</code>	\nrightarrow	<code>\nrightarrow</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nLeftarrow</code>
\nrightarrow	<code>\nrightarrow</code>	\nleftrightarrow	<code>\nleftrightarrow</code>	\nLeftrightarrow	<code>\nLeftrightarrow</code>

8 Miscellaneous symbols

∞	<code>\infty</code>	\forall	<code>\forall</code>	\Bbbk	<code>\Bbbk</code>	\wp	<code>\wp</code>
∇	<code>\nabla</code>	\exists	<code>\exists</code>	\bigstar	<code>\bigstar</code>	\angle	<code>\angle</code>
∂	<code>\partial</code>	\nexists	<code>\nexists</code>	\diagdown	<code>\diagdown</code>	\measuredangle	<code>\measuredangle</code>
\eth	<code>\eth</code>	\emptyset	<code>\emptyset</code>	\diagup	<code>\diagup</code>	\sphericalangle	<code>\sphericalangle</code>
\clubsuit	<code>\clubsuit</code>	\varnothing	<code>\varnothing</code>	\Diamond	<code>\Diamond</code>	\complement	<code>\complement</code>
\diamondsuit	<code>\diamondsuit</code>	\imath	<code>\imath</code>	\Finv	<code>\Finv</code>	\triangledown	<code>\triangledown</code>
\heartsuit	<code>\heartsuit</code>	\jmath	<code>\jmath</code>	\Game	<code>\Game</code>	\triangle	<code>\triangle</code>
\spadesuit	<code>\spadesuit</code>	ℓ	<code>\ell</code>	\hbar	<code>\hbar</code>	\vartriangle	<code>\vartriangle</code>
\cdots	<code>\cdots</code>	\iiiint	<code>\iiiint</code>	\hslash	<code>\hslash</code>	\blacklozenge	<code>\blacklozenge</code>
\vdots	<code>\vdots</code>	\iiint	<code>\iiint</code>	\lozenge	<code>\lozenge</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\blacksquare</code>
\ldots	<code>\ldots</code>	\iint	<code>\iint</code>	\mho	<code>\mho</code>	\blacktriangle	<code>\blacktriangle</code>
\ddots	<code>\ddots</code>	\sharp	<code>\sharp</code>	\prime	<code>\prime</code>	\blacktriangledown	<code>\blacktriangledown</code>
\Im	<code>\Im</code>	\flat	<code>\flat</code>	\square	<code>\square</code>	\backprime	<code>\backprime</code>
\Re	<code>\Re</code>	\natural	<code>\natural</code>	\surd	<code>\surd</code>	\circledS	<code>\circledS</code>

9 Math mode accents

\acute{a}	<code>\acute{a}</code>	\bar{a}	<code>\bar{a}</code>	\acute{A}	<code>\Acute{\Acute{A}}</code>	\bar{A}	<code>\Bar{\Bar{A}}</code>
\breve{a}	<code>\breve{a}</code>	\check{a}	<code>\check{a}</code>	\breve{A}	<code>\Breve{\Breve{A}}</code>	\check{A}	<code>\Check{\Check{A}}</code>
\ddot{a}	<code>\ddot{a}</code>	\dot{a}	<code>\dot{a}</code>	\ddot{A}	<code>\Ddot{\Ddot{A}}</code>	\dot{A}	<code>\Dot{\Dot{A}}</code>
\grave{a}	<code>\grave{a}</code>	\hat{a}	<code>\hat{a}</code>	\grave{A}	<code>\Grave{\Grave{A}}</code>	\hat{A}	<code>\Hat{\Hat{A}}</code>
\tilde{a}	<code>\tilde{a}</code>	\vec{a}	<code>\vec{a}</code>	\tilde{A}	<code>\Tilde{\Tilde{A}}</code>	\vec{A}	<code>\Vec{\Vec{A}}</code>

10 Array environment, examples

Simplest version:

$$\begin{array}{c} row_1 \\ row_2 \\ \vdots \\ row_m \end{array}$$

where *cols* includes one character `[lrc]` for each column (with optional characters `|` inserted for vertical lines)

and row_i includes character `&` a total of $(n - 1)$ times to separate the n elements in the row. Examples:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 2\tau + 7\phi - \frac{5}{12} \\ 3\psi + \frac{\pi}{8} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 729 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\tau & 7\phi - \frac{5}{12} \\ 3\psi & \frac{\pi}{8} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 729 \end{array} \right]$$

$$f(z) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{\overline{z^2} + \cos z} \quad \& \quad \text{for } |z| < 3 \\ \sin \overline{z} \quad \& \quad \text{for } 3 \leq |z| \leq 5 \\ \end{array} \right. \quad \& \quad |z| > 5$$

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \overline{z^2 + \cos z} & \text{for } |z| < 3 \\ 0 & \text{for } 3 \leq |z| \leq 5 \\ \sin \bar{z} & \text{for } |z| > 5 \end{cases}$$

11 Other Styles (math mode only)

Caligraphic letters: \mathcal{A} etc.: *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z*

Mathbb letters: \mathbb{A} etc.: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Mathfrak letters: \mathfrak{A} etc.: $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{J} \mathfrak{K} \mathfrak{L} \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{N} \mathfrak{O} \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{Q} \mathfrak{R} \mathfrak{S} \mathfrak{T} \mathfrak{U} \mathfrak{V} \mathfrak{W} \mathfrak{X} \mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{c} \mathfrak{1} \mathfrak{2} \mathfrak{3}$

Math Sans serif letters: A etc.: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abc 123

Math bold letters: \mathbf{A} etc.: **A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c 1 2 3**

Math bold italic letters: define `\def\mathbi#1{\textbf{\em #1}}` then use `$_{\mathbi{A}}$` etc.:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abc 123

12 Font sizes

Math Mode:

$\int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx$	<code>\int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx</code>
$\int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx$	<code>\text{\int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx}</code>
$\int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx$	<code>\scriptstyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx</code>
$\int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx$	<code>\scriptscriptstyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx</code>

Text Mode:

`\tiny` = smallest

$$\scriptsize = \text{very small}$$

\footnotesize = smaller

$$\backslash\mathrm{small} = \mathrm{small}$$

\normalsize = normal

`\large` = large

\Large = \Large

$$\backslash \text{LARGE} = \text{LARGE}$$
$$\backslash_{\text{huge}} = \text{huge}$$
$$\backslash_{\text{Huge}} = \text{Huge}$$

13 Text Mode: Accents and Symbols

ó	\{o}	ö	\"o}	ô	\^o}	ò	_o}	õ	\~o}	ō	\={o}	ş	\d s
ô	\.o}	ö	\u{o}	ô	\H{o}	oo	\t{oo}	o	\c{o}	o	\d{o}	š	\r s
ø	\b{o}	Å	\AA	å	\aa	ß	\ss	ı	\i	ı	\j	š	\H s
ø	\o	ſ	\t s	š	\v s	Ø	\O	¶	\P	§	\S		
æ	\ae	Æ	\AE	†	\dag	‡	\ddag	©	\copyright	£	\pounds		