

A quick guide to L^AT_EX

What is L^AT_EX?

L^AT_EX (usually pronounced “LAY teck,” sometimes “LAH teck,” and never “LAY tex”) is a mathematics typesetting program that is the standard for most professional mathematics writing. It is based on the typesetting program T_EX created by Donald Knuth of Stanford University (his first version appeared in 1978). Leslie Lamport was responsible for creating L^AT_EX a more user friendly version of T_EX. A team of L^AT_EX programmers created the current version, L^AT_EX 2 ϵ .

Math vs. text vs. functions

In properly typeset mathematics variables appear in italics (e.g., $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$). The exception to this rule is predefined functions (e.g., $\sin(x)$). Thus it is important to **always** treat text, variables, and functions correctly. See the difference between x and x , -1 and -1 , and $\sin(x)$ and $\sin(x)$. There are two ways to present a mathematical expression—*inline* or as an *equation*.

Inline mathematical expressions

Inline expressions occur in the middle of a sentence. To produce an inline expression, place the math expression between dollar signs (\$). For example, typing `$90^\circ$` is the same as `$\frac{\pi}{2}$ radians` yields 90° is the same as $\frac{\pi}{2}$ radians.

Equations

Equations are mathematical expressions that are given their own line and are centered on the page. These are usually used for important equations that deserve to be showcased on their own line or for large equations that cannot fit inline. To produce an inline expression, place the mathematical expression between the symbols \[and \]. Typing `\[x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}\]` yields

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$

Displaystyle

To get full-sized inline mathematical expressions use `\displaystyle`. Use this sparingly. Typing `I want this $\displaystyle \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, not this $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$` yields

I want this $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, not this $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$.

Images

You can put images (pdf, png, jpg, or gif) in your document. They need to be in the same location as your .tex file when you compile the document. Omit `[width=.5in]` if you want the image to be full-sized.

```
\begin{figure}[ht]
\includegraphics[width=.5in]{imagename.jpg}
\caption{The (optional) caption goes here.}
\end{figure}
```

Text decorations

Your text can be *italics* (`\textit{italics}`), **boldface** (`\textbf{boldface}`), or underlined (`\underline{underlined}`).

Your math can contain boldface, **R** (`\mathbf{R}`), or blackboard bold, **R** (`\mathbb{R}`). You may want to use these to express the sets of real numbers (**R** or **R**), integers (**Z** or **Z**), rational numbers (**Q** or **Q**), and natural numbers (**N** or **N**).

To have text appear in a math expression use `\text`.

`(0,1]=\{x\in\mathbb{R}:x>0\text{ and }x\leq 1\}` yields

$(0,1] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0 \text{ and } x \leq 1\}$. (Without the `\text` command it treats “and” as three variables:

$(0,1] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0 \text{ and } x \leq 1\}$.)

Spaces and new lines

L^AT_EX ignores extra spaces and new lines. For example,

```
This sentence will look
fine after it is compiled.
```

This sentence will look fine after it is compiled.

Leave one full empty line between two paragraphs. Place `\` at the end of a line to create a new line (but not create a new paragraph).

```
This
compiles
```

```
like\
```

```
this.
```

This compiles

```
like
```

```
this.
```

Use `\noindent` to prevent a paragraph from indenting.

Comments

Use `%` to create a comment. Nothing on the line after the `%` will be typeset. `$f(x)=\sin(x)$ %this is the sine function` yields $f(x) = \sin(x)$

Delimiters

| description | command | output |
|--------------|--------------------|---------|
| parentheses | <code>(x)</code> | (x) |
| brackets | <code>[x]</code> | $[x]$ |
| curly braces | <code>\{x\}</code> | $\{x\}$ |

To make your delimiters large enough to fit the content, use them together with `\right` and `\left`. For example, `\left\{\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}` produces

$\left\{\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$.

Curly braces are non-printing characters that are used to gather text that has more than one character. Observe the differences between the four expressions `x^2`, `x^{2}`, `x^{2t}`, `x_{2t}` when typeset: x^2 , x^2 , x^{2t} , x^{2t} .

Lists

You can produce ordered and unordered lists.

| description | command | output |
|-------------|--|---|
| | <code>\begin{itemize}</code> <code>\item</code> <code>Thing 1</code> <code>\item</code> <code>Thing 2</code> <code>\end{itemize}</code> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thing 1• Thing 2 |
| | <code>\begin{enumerate}</code> <code>\item</code> <code>Thing 1</code> <code>\item</code> <code>Thing 2</code> <code>\end{enumerate}</code> | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Thing 12. Thing 2 |

Symbols (in *math* mode)

The basics

| description | command | output |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| addition | <code>+</code> | $+$ |
| subtraction | <code>-</code> | $-$ |
| plus or minus | <code>\pm</code> | \pm |
| multiplication (times) | <code>\times</code> | \times |
| multiplication (dot) | <code>\cdot</code> | \cdot |
| division symbol | <code>\div</code> | \div |
| division (slash) | <code>/</code> | $/$ |
| circle plus | <code>\oplus</code> | \oplus |
| circle times | <code>\otimes</code> | \otimes |
| equal | <code>=</code> | $=$ |
| not equal | <code>\neq</code> | \neq |
| less than | <code><</code> | $<$ |
| greater than | <code>></code> | $>$ |
| less than or equal to | <code>\leq</code> | \leq |
| greater than or equal to | <code>\geq</code> | \geq |
| approximately equal to | <code>\approx</code> | \approx |
| infinity | <code>\infty</code> | ∞ |
| dots | <code>1,2,3,\ldots</code> | $1, 2, 3, \dots$ |
| dots | <code>1+2+3+\cdots</code> | $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots$ |
| fraction | <code>\frac{a}{b}</code> | $\frac{a}{b}$ |
| square root | <code>\sqrt{x}</code> | \sqrt{x} |
| <i>n</i> th root | <code>\sqrt[n]{x}</code> | $\sqrt[n]{x}$ |
| exponentiation | <code>a^b</code> | a^b |
| subscript | <code>a_b</code> | a_b |
| absolute value | <code> x </code> | $ x $ |
| natural log | <code>\ln(x)</code> | $\ln(x)$ |
| logarithms | <code>\log_{a}b</code> | $\log_a b$ |
| exponential function | <code>e^x=\exp(x)</code> | $e^x = \exp(x)$ |
| degree | <code>\deg(f)</code> | $\deg(f)$ |

Functions

| description | command | output |
|--------------------|--|--|
| maps to | <code>\to</code> | \rightarrow |
| composition | <code>\circ</code> | \circ |
| piecewise function | <code>\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}</code> | $ x = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$ |

Greek and Hebrew letters

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

Set theory

| description | command | output |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| set brackets | <code>\{1,2,3\}</code> | $\{1,2,3\}$ |
| element of | <code>\in</code> | \in |
| not an element of | <code>\notin</code> | \notin |
| subset of | <code>\subset</code> | \subset |
| subset of | <code>\subseteq</code> | \subseteq |
| not a subset of | <code>\not\subset</code> | $\not\subset$ |
| contains | <code>\supset</code> | \supset |
| contains | <code>\supseteq</code> | \supseteq |
| union | <code>\cup</code> | \cup |
| intersection | <code>\cap</code> | \cap |
| big union | <code>\bigcup_{n=1}^{10} A_n</code> | $\bigcup_{n=1}^{10} A_n$ |
| big intersection | <code>\bigcap_{n=1}^{10} A_n</code> | $\bigcap_{n=1}^{10} A_n$ |
| empty set | <code>\emptyset</code> | \emptyset |
| power set | <code>\mathcal{P}</code> | \mathcal{P} |
| minimum | <code>\min</code> | min |
| maximum | <code>\max</code> | max |
| supremum | <code>\sup</code> | sup |
| infimum | <code>\inf</code> | inf |
| limit superior | <code>\limsup</code> | lim sup |
| limit inferior | <code>\liminf</code> | lim inf |
| closure | <code>\overline{A}</code> | \overline{A} |

Calculus

| description | command | output |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| derivative | <code>\frac{df}{dx}</code> | $\frac{df}{dx}$ |
| derivative | <code>\f'</code> | f' |
| partial derivative | <code>\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}</code> | $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ |
| integral | <code>\int</code> | \int |
| double integral | <code>\iint</code> | \iint |
| triple integral | <code>\iiint</code> | \iiint |
| limits | <code>\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}</code> | $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$ |
| summation | <code>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n</code> | $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ |
| product | <code>\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n</code> | $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ |

Logic

| description | command | output |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| not | <code>\sim</code> | \sim |
| and | <code>\land</code> | \wedge |
| or | <code>\lor</code> | \vee |
| if...then | <code>\to</code> | \rightarrow |
| if and only if | <code>\leftrightarrow</code> | \leftrightarrow |
| logical equivalence | <code>\equiv</code> | \equiv |
| therefore | <code>\therefore</code> | \therefore |
| there exists | <code>\exists</code> | \exists |
| for all | <code>\forall</code> | \forall |
| implies | <code>\Rightarrow</code> | \Rightarrow |
| equivalent | <code>\Leftrightarrow</code> | \Leftrightarrow |

Linear algebra

| description | command | output |
|-------------|--|---|
| vector | <code>\vec{v}</code> | \vec{v} |
| vector | <code>\mathbf{v}</code> | \mathbf{v} |
| norm | <code> \vec{v} </code> | $ \vec{v} $ |
| matrix | <code>\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}</code> | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| determinant | <code>\det(A)</code> | $\det(A)$ |
| determinant | <code>\operatorname{tr}(A)</code> | $\operatorname{tr}(A)$ |
| dimension | <code>\dim(V)</code> | $\dim(V)$ |

Number theory

| description | command | output |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| divides | <code> </code> | $ $ |
| does not divide | <code>\not </code> | \nmid |
| div | <code>\operatorname{div}</code> | div |
| mod | <code>\mod</code> | mod |
| greatest common divisor | <code>\gcd</code> | gcd |
| ceiling | <code>\lceil x \rceil</code> | $\lceil x \rceil$ |
| floor | <code>\lfloor x \rfloor</code> | $\lfloor x \rfloor$ |

Geometry and trigonometry

| description | command | output |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| angle | <code>\angle ABC</code> | $\angle ABC$ |
| degree | <code>90^\circ</code> | 90° |
| triangle | <code>\triangle ABC</code> | $\triangle ABC$ |
| segment | <code>\overline{AB}</code> | \overline{AB} |
| sine | <code>\sin</code> | sin |
| cosine | <code>\cos</code> | cos |
| tangent | <code>\tan</code> | tan |
| cotangent | <code>\cot</code> | cot |
| secant | <code>\sec</code> | sec |
| cosecant | <code>\csc</code> | csc |
| inverse sine | <code>\arcsin</code> | arcsin |
| inverse cosine | <code>\arccos</code> | arccos |
| inverse tangent | <code>\arctan</code> | arctan |

Symbols (in *text* mode)

The followign symbols do **not** have to be surrounded by dollar signs.

| description | command | output |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| dollar sign | <code>\\$</code> | $\$$ |
| percent | <code>\%</code> | $\%$ |
| ampersand | <code>\&</code> | $\&$ |
| pound | <code>\#</code> | $\#$ |
| backslash | <code>\textbackslash</code> | \backslash |
| left quote marks | <code>‘ ‘</code> | ‘ ‘ |
| right quote marks | <code>’ ’</code> | ’ ’ |
| single left quote | <code>‘</code> | ‘ |
| single right quote | <code>’</code> | ’ |
| hyphen | <code>X-ray</code> | X-ray |
| en-dash | <code>pp. 5--15</code> | pp. 5–15 |
| em-dash | <code>Yes---or no?</code> | Yes—or no? |

Resources

Great symbol look-up site: [Detexify](#)
[L^AT_EX Mathematical Symbols](#)
[The Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List](#)
[The Not So Short Introduction to L^AT_EX 2 \$\epsilon\$](#)
[TUG: The T_EX Users Group](#)
[CTAN: The Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network](#)

L^AT_EX for the Mac: [MacT_EX](#)
L^AT_EX for the PC: [T_EXnicCenter](#) and [MiK_TE_X](#)
L^AT_EX online: [WriteLaTeX](#).