

L^AT_EX 2_ε Cheat Sheet

Document classes

book Default is two-sided.
report No \part divisions.
article No \part or \chapter divisions.
letter Letter (?).
slides Large sans-serif font.

Used at the very beginning of a document:
\documentclass{class}. Use \begin{document} to start contents and \end{document} to end the document.

Common documentclass options

10pt/11pt/12pt Font size.
letterpaper/a4paper Paper size.
twocolumn Use two columns.
twoside Set margins for two-sided.
landscape Landscape orientation. Must use dvips -t landscape.
draft Double-space lines.
Usage: \documentclass[opt,opt]{class}.

Packages

fullpage Use 1 inch margins.
anysize Set margins: \marginsize{l}{r}{t}{b}.
multicol Use *n* columns: \begin{multicols}{n}.
latexsym Use L^AT_EX symbol font.
graphicx Show image: \includegraphics[width=x]{file}.
url Insert URL: \url{http://...}.
Use before \begin{document}. Usage: \usepackage{package}

Title

\author{text} Author of document.
\title{text} Title of document.
\date{text} Date.
These commands go before \begin{document}. The declaration \maketitle goes at the top of the document.

Miscellaneous

\pagestyle{empty} Empty header, footer and no page numbers.

Document structure

\part{title} \subsubsection{title}
\chapter{title} \paragraph{title}
\section{title} \subparagraph{title}
\subsection{title}
Section commands can be followed with an *, like \section*{title}, to suppress heading numbers.
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{x} suppresses heading numbers of depth > x, where chapter has depth 0.

Text environments

\begin{comment} Comment block (not printed).
\begin{quote} Indented quotation block.
\begin{quotation} Like quote with indented paragraphs.
\begin{verse} Quotation block for verse.

Lists

\begin{enumerate} Numbered list.
\begin{itemize} Bulleted list.
\begin{description} Description list.
\item text Add an item.
\item[x] text Use x instead of normal bullet or number. Required for descriptions.

References

\label{marker} Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the form \label{sec:item}.
\ref{marker} Give section/body number of marker.
\pageref{marker} Give page number of marker.
\footnote{text} Print footnote at bottom of page.

Floating bodies

\begin{table}[place] Add numbered table.
\begin{figure}[place] Add numbered figure.
\begin{equation}[place] Add numbered equation.
\caption{text} Caption for the body.
The place is a list valid placements for the body. t=top, b=bottom, p=separate page, !=place even if ugly.
Captions and label markers should be within the environment.

Text properties

Font face

Command	Declaration	Effect
\textrm{text}	{\rmfamily text}	Roman family
\textsf{text}	{\sffamily text}	Sans serif family
\texttt{text}	{\ttfamily text}	Typewriter family
\textmd{text}	{\mdseries text}	Medium series
\textbf{text}	{\bfseries text}	Bold series
\textup{text}	{\upshape text}	Upright shape
\textit{text}	{\itshape text}	<i>Italic shape</i>
\textsl{text}	{\slshape text}	<i>Slanted shape</i>
\textsc{text}	{\scshape text}	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
\emph{text}	{\em text}	<i>Emphasized</i>
\textnormal{text}	{\normalfont text}	Document font
\underline{text}		<u>Underline</u>

The command (tttt) form handles spacing better than the declaration (tttt) form.

Font size

\tiny	tiny	\Large	Large
\scriptsize	scriptsize	\LARGE	LARGE
\footnotesize	footnotesize		
\small	small	\huge	huge
\normalsize	normalsize		
\large	large	\Huge	Huge

These are declarations and should be used in the form {\small ...}, or without braces to affect the entire document.

Verbatim text

\begin{verbatim} Verbatim environment.
\begin{verbatim*} Spaces are shown as ␣.
\verb!text! Text between the delimiting characters (in this case '!') is verbatim.

Justification

Environment	Declaration
\begin{center}	\centering
\begin{flushleft}	\raggedright
\begin{flushright}	\raggedleft

Miscellaneous

\linespread{x} changes the line spacing by the multiplier x.

Text-mode symbols

Symbols

&	\&	~	_	...	\ldots	•	\textbullet
\$	\\$	^	\^{}{}		\textbar	\	\textbackslash
%	\%	~	\~{}{}	#	\#	§	\S

Accents

ò \`o	ó \’o	ô \^o	õ \~o	ō \=o
ô \.o	ö \\"o	q \c o	õ \v o	ő \H o
ç \c c	q \d o	q \b o	õo \t oo	œ \oe
Œ \OE	æ \ae	Æ \AE	å \aa	Å \AA
ø \o	Ø \O	ı \l	L \L	ı \i
J \j	i \i	ı \i	ı \i	ı \i

Delimiters

‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘	{ \{	[[[[[[((((((< \textless
, , , , , ,	} \}]]]]]]))))))	> \textgreater

Dashes

Name	Source	Example	Usage
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.
en-dash	--	1-5	Between numbers.
em-dash	---	Yes—or no?	Punctuation.

Line and page breaks

\\ Begin new line without new paragraph.
* Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
\kill Don't print current line.
\pagebreak Start new page.
\noindent Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous

\today January 11, 2010.
\$sim\$ Prints ~ instead of \~{}, which makes ~.
~ Space, disallow linebreak (W.J.~Clinton).
\@. Indicate that the . ends a sentence when following an uppercase letter.
\hspace{l} Horizontal space of length l (Ex: l = 20pt).
\vspace{l} Vertical space of length l.
\rule{w}{h} Line of width w and height h.

Tabular environments

tabbing environment

\= Set tab stop. \> Go to tab stop.
Tab stops can be set on “invisible” lines with \kill at the end of the line. Normally \\ is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

```
\begin{array}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols}
```

tabular column specification

```
l      Left-justified column.
c      Centered column.
r      Right-justified column.
p{width} Same as \parbox[t]{width}.
@{decl} Insert decl instead of inter-column space.
|      Inserts a vertical line between columns.
```

tabular elements

```
\hline      Horizontal line between rows.
\cline{x-y} Horizontal line across columns x through y.
\multicolumn{n}{cols}{text}
           A cell that spans n columns, with cols column
           specification.
```

Math mode

```
To use math mode, surround text with $ or use
\begin{equation}.

Superscript^x ~{x}      Subscript_x _{x}

$$\frac{x}{y}$$
 ~{x}{y}      
$$\sum_{k=1}^n$$
 ~sum_{k=1}^n

$$\sqrt[n]{x}$$
 ~sqrt[n]{x}      
$$\prod_{k=1}^n$$
 ~prod_{k=1}^n
```

Math-mode symbols

```
≤ \leq      ≥ \geq      ≠ \neq      ≈ \approx
× \times    ÷ \div      ± \pm       · \cdot
° ~{\circ}  ° \circ     ′ \prime  … \cdots
∞ \infty    ¬ \neg      ∧ \wedge  ∨ \vee
⊃ \supset   ∀ \forall     ∈ \in     → \rightarrow
⊂ \subset   ∃ \exists     ∉ \notin  ⇒ \Rightarrow
⊂ \subset   ∩ \cap     | \mid    ⇔ \Leftrightarrow
â \dot a    â \hat a    â \bar a    ã \tilde a
α \alpha    β \beta     γ \gamma    δ \delta
ε \epsilon  ζ \zeta      η \eta     ε \varepsilon
θ \theta    ι \iota     κ \kappa    ϑ \vartheta
λ \lambda    μ \mu      ν \nu      ξ \xi
π \pi        ρ \rho     σ \sigma    τ \tau
υ \upsilon   φ \phi     χ \chi     ψ \psi
ω \omega     Γ \Gamma    Δ \Delta    Θ \Theta
Λ \Lambda    Ξ \Xi     Π \Pi      Σ \Sigma
Υ \Upsilon   Φ \Phi     Ψ \Psi     Ω \Omega
```

Bibliography and citations

When using BibTeX, you need to run latex, bibtex, and latex twice more to resolve dependencies.

Citation types

```
\cite{key}      Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick
1953)
\citeA{key}     Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
\citeN{key}     Full author list and year. Watson and Crick
(1953)
\shortcite{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\shortciteA{key} Abbreviated author list. ?
\shortciteN{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\citeyear{key}  Cite year only. (1953)
All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex.
\citeNP.
```

BibTeX entry types

```
@article      Journal or magazine article.
@book         Book with publisher.
@booklet      Book without publisher.
@conference   Article in conference proceedings.
@inbook       A part of a book and/or range of pages.
@incollection A part of book with its own title.
@misc         If nothing else fits.
@phdthesis    PhD. thesis.
@proceedings  Proceedings of a conference.
@techreport   Tech report, usually numbered in series.
@unpublished  Unpublished.
```

BibTeX fields

```
address      Address of publisher. Not necessary for major
publishers.
author       Names of authors, of format ....
booktitle    Title of book when part of it is cited.
chapter      Chapter or section number.
edition      Edition of a book.
editor       Names of editors.
institution   Sponsoring institution of tech. report.
journal      Journal name.
key          Used for cross ref. when no author.
month        Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.
note         Any additional information.
number       Number of journal or magazine.
organization Organization that sponsors a conference.
pages        Page range (2,6,9--12).
publisher    Publisher's name.
school       Name of school (for thesis).
series       Name of series of books.
title        Title of work.
type         Type of tech. report, ex. "Research Note".
volume       Volume of a journal or book.
year         Year of publication.
Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.
```

Common BibTeX style files

```
abbrv      Standard      abstract  alpha with abstract
alpha      Standard      apa       APA
plain      Standard      unsrt     Unsorted
```

The L^AT_EX document should have the following two lines just before \end{document}, where bibfile.bib is the name of the BibTeX file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BibTeX example

The BibTeX database goes in a file called file.bib, which is processed with bibtex file.

```
@String{N = {Na\ture}}
@Article{WC:1953,
  author = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
  title = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
  journal = N,
  volume = {171},
  pages = {737},
  year = 1953
}
```

Sample L^AT_EX document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle

\section{section}
\subsection*{subsection without number}
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math: $2+2=5$
\subsection{subsection}
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}
discovered the structure of DNA.

A table:
\begin{table}[!th]
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
first & row & data \\
second & row & data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}

The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}.
\end{document}
```