Font Config Tutorial

Eureka

Contents

! ⚠ 1 本文的所有字体均为本人个人使用，未应用于任何的商业有用途。学习者若要使用文档中附带字体，请明确字体的使用规范或和字体设计人员联系。一切字体滥用与本人无关，本文仅供个人学习使用.

⚠ 2 本文采用 LuaLaTeX 编译, 字体来源: `https://www.fontspace.com/`

⚠ 3 参考文献: `https://ctan.org/pkg/free-math-font-survey`

⚠ 3 doge 对应下载网站地址: `https://iconscout.com/`

1 Icon 使用

1.1 正文使用

主要是使用 fontawesome5 宏包, 然后可以使用 xelatex 直接进行编译，下面就是图标测试

图标名称	命令	显示效果
浏览器图标	`\faInternetExplorer`	
Java logo	`\faJava`	
QQ 图标	`\faQq`	
Github logo	`\faGithub`	

1.2 自定义字体族

由于目前的 xelatex 还不能和 emoji 宏包共存，而且 lualatex 又不太成熟，编译具有一定的局限性，于是我们自己声明一个字体族，用于展示 Emoji。

Nerd Font 字体

→ 我们直接使用 xelatex 编译含有 Icon 的文件，这里的 Icon 是从 Nerd Font 的官网下载粘贴的。

```
{\Meslo  →}我们直接使用xelatex编译含有Icon的文件，
这里的Icon是从Nerd Font的官网下载粘贴的。{\Meslo  }
```

图 1: 输入演示

→ Windows 自带的 Emoji 字体其实我们也是可以使用的, 。由于 LaTeX 的默认字体设置和编译方式导致我们的编译得到的 Emoji 不是彩色的，想要得到彩色的表情就只能使用 LuaLaTeX 编译，并且使用 Emoji 宏包。

注意：尽量更改你自己的 VS Code 的编辑器字体，使其能够显示 Emoji

→ 这个就是普通的 Emoji 表情的设置了，很简单?? DOGE. OF COURSE

1.3 公式使用

当 $\square \to 0$ 时:

$$\tan(\square) \sim \square$$

$$\square - \sin(\square) = \frac{\square^3}{3} - \frac{\square^5}{5} + O(\square^5)$$

而且我们可以做出如下的推断，在当今 Python 越来越流行，而 Rust 势头正盛，一切均面临着被 Rust 重写，GNU 组织不断的发展壮大的前提下。如果火狐浏览器再不努力改变自身的状况，那么未来的局势必定和下面公式的描述一致，走向自我的灭绝。

$$\lim \left(\frac{\quad - \quad}{\quad} \right) = 0 \tag{1}$$

你也许在网上看到过下面这个图，但是它可能是使用图片插入的，并不是矢量公式.

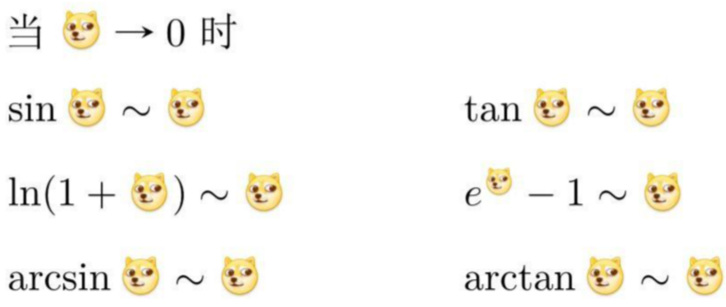

图 2: 等价无穷小替换

我们使用一张下面的 SVG 矢量图片来进行公式的表达:

图 3: 主人公 Doge 图示

下面给出这个公式的矢量图版本:🐶的演示如下:
常见的等价无穷下替换如下，当 🐶→ 0 时, 我们恒有以下的式子成立:

$\sin(🐶^2) \sim 🐶$ $\qquad$ $\tan(🐶) \sim 🐶$

$\ln(1 + 🐶) \sim 🐶$ $\qquad$ $e^{🐶} - 1 \sim 🐶$

$\arcsin(🐶) \sim 🐶$ $\qquad$ $\arctan(🐶) \sim 🐶$

$\log_a(1 + 🐶) \sim \frac{🐶}{\ln a}$ $\qquad$ $🐶 - \ln(1 + 🐶) \sim \frac{1}{2}🐶^2$

$1 - \cos(🐶) \sim \frac{1}{2}🐶^2$ $\qquad$ $\ln(🐶 + \sqrt{1 + 🐶^2}) \sim 🐶$

$🐶 - \sin(🐶) \sim \frac{1}{6}🐶^3$ $\qquad$ $\tan(🐶) - 🐶 \sim \frac{1}{3}🐶^3$

$(1 + 🐶)^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha🐶$ $\qquad$ $\arcsin(🐶) - 🐶\frac{1}{6}🐶^3$

$🐶 - \arctan(🐶) \sim \frac{1}{3}🐶^3$ $\qquad$ $\tan(🐶) - \sin(🐶) \sim \frac{1}{2}🐶^3$

1.4 Emoji 编译

说回正题,如果你想要使用彩色的表情包 Emoji,那么目前的唯一选择就是:**LuaLaTeX+ Emoji 宏包**, 具体的使用流程如下 📒:

- 💠 首先便是在导言区使用命令`\usepackage{emoji}`
- 💠 设置 emoji 对应的字体（Windows 不用设置），Linux 可以安装 Twemoji Mozilla 字体，不然的话，编译出来的 pdf 中表情包是位图。
- 💠 然后编译方式改为 LuaLaTeX

至于怎么使用 🧐，直接参看增祥东老师写的官方文档：`texdoc emoji` 即可 😎.
此时我们便可以使用 Emoji 编辑一个数学题了，一个 emoji 编辑的数学题如下：

$$\begin{cases} 2\times\text{🍎}-\text{🍐}+3\times\text{🍌}=10 \\ 4\times\text{🍎}+2\times\text{🍐}-4\times\text{🍌}=-10 \\ \text{🍎}+\text{🍐}+\text{🍌}=5 \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

你还可以尝试一下下面这个题目，关于数论中整数的问题:

95% 的人解不出这道题!

$$\frac{\text{🍎}}{\text{🍌}+\text{🍐}}+\frac{\text{🍌}}{\text{🍎}+\text{🍐}}+\frac{\text{🍐}}{\text{🍎}+\text{🍌}}=4 \tag{3}$$

你能找到 🍎, 🍌, 🍐 的整数解吗?

⚠️ 警告: 这是一个钓鱼题目, 别怪我们有告诉你。
正确答案如下:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 154476802108746166441951315019919837 \\ &\quad 485664325669565431700026634898253202035277999 \\ b &= 36875131794129999827197811565225474 \\ &\quad 8254929799689719709962831374716372246340555 79 \\ c &= 437361267792869725786125260237139015 \\ &\quad 281653755816161361862143799337842346777 2036 \end{aligned}$$

2 中英文字体设置

2.1 字体族声明

中英文的字体族声明方式是不同的，下面是二者声明的方式:

```
% 西文字体
\newfontfamily{\FamilyMame1}[Path=./Fonts/]{FontName1.ttf}
% 中文字体
\setCJKfamilyfont{FamilyName2}[Path=./Fonts/]{FontName2.TTF}
% 表情包字体
\newfontfamily{\EmojiFontFamily}[Path=./Fonts/]{FontName3.ttf}
```

从上面我们可以看出二者的声明是不同的，对应的二者的使用方法也不同:

```
% 英文的使用
{\FamilyMame1 Your Text Here!}
% 中文的使用
{\CJKfamily{FamilyMame2} 你的文字内容}
% Emoji的使用
{\FamilyMame3 Your Emoji Here!}
```

很有可能你会遇到你自己定义的字体族无法加粗的问题，也就是说下面的对文中的中(日韩)文字语句无效:

下面就是实际的演示情况

`\textbf{\ComicA Hello你好}` → **Hello 你好**, `{\bf Hello你好}` → **Hello 你好**

`\textit{\ComicA Hello你好}` → Hello 你好, `{\it Hello你好}` → *Hello* 你好

而且直接产生了如下的警告:

```
Font shape `TU/comic.ttf(0)/bx/n' undefined
(Font) using `TU/comic.ttf(0)/m/n' instead.

Font shape `TU/comic.ttf(0)/m/it' undefined
(Font) using `TU/comic.ttf(0)/m/n' instead.
```

其实上面的内容就是告诉你，你自己定义的字体族中的字体系列(加粗)，字形(斜体)还没有指定。此时你应该重新声明一下你自定义字体族的**字体系列**，指定它的各种系列对应的字体，如下:

```
\newfontfamily{\comicB}{comic.ttf}[
    BoldFont=comicbd.ttf,
    ItalicFont=comici.ttf,
    BoldItalicFont=comicz.ttf
]
```

再次测试一下, 此时就能够对 comic 字体实现加粗了

`\textbf{\ComicB  comic Bold font 你好}` ➞ **comic Bold font 你好**,

`\textit{\ComicB  comic italic font 你好}` ➞ *comic italic font* 你好,

!

1. 字体族，字体系列，字形，中文字体这几个概念是不同的，不知道的自己去百度.
2. comic 字体是给西文设置的，所以对中文才没有起作用.
3. 西文才有字形概念，中文所谓的斜体概念都是 word 这个毒瘤产生的

其实自己定义的字体族你还可以定义很多的东西, 比如颜色, 下面这个命令定义了一个叫做 ComicBlue 的字体族，颜色默认是蓝色.

```
\newfontfamily{\ComicBlue}[Path=./Fonts/]{comic.ttf}[Color=blue]
```

`{\ComicBlue Blue Comic Font}` ➞ Blue Comic Font

同样的，对于字体的加粗和斜体你可以偷懒，使用如下的命令声明一个名为 AutoF 的字体族，它会自动同时实现中英文伪粗体和伪斜体，不用你自己单独去指定:

```
\setCJKfamilyfont{AutoF}{FZSTK.TTF}[AutoFakeBold, AutoFakeSlant]
```

演示效果: `{\CJKfamily{AutoF}\bfseries 你好Hello}` ➞ **你好 Hello**

局部的数学字体声明也是简单的，命令如下:

```
% 设置数学公式字体, 注意: 三个选项设置中间不能有空格
\setmathfont(Digits, Greek, Latin){comic.ttf}
\setmathfont(Digits,Greek,Latin)[
    ItalicFont=comici.ttf,
    BoldFont=comicbd.ttf,
    BoldItalicFont=comicz.ttf
]{comic.ttf}
% 注意: 如果没有给出新的数学字体的粗体和斜体
% 的样式的话, LaTeX会给出警告
```

3 全局

3.1 正文字体

也许你会遇到这样一种情况，我使用下面的命令改变了全文的西文字体后，中文根本就没有变，那么问题出在哪里了??

```
    \setmainfont{Times New Roman}
```

西文字母和中文的全局声明固然不同, 西文和中文的设置命令如下:

- \setmainfont{Times New Roman} ➞ 设置全局西文字体为 Times New Roman
- \setCJKmainfont{STKAITI.TTF} ➞ 设置全文的中文字体为楷体

下面是一个完整的设置全文中英文字体示例

```
\setmainfont{comic.ttf}
% 先清空中文字体设置, 再重新设置中文字体
\renewcommand\CJKrmdefault{}
\setCJKmainfont{STKAITI.TTF}
```

具体的演示效果如下:

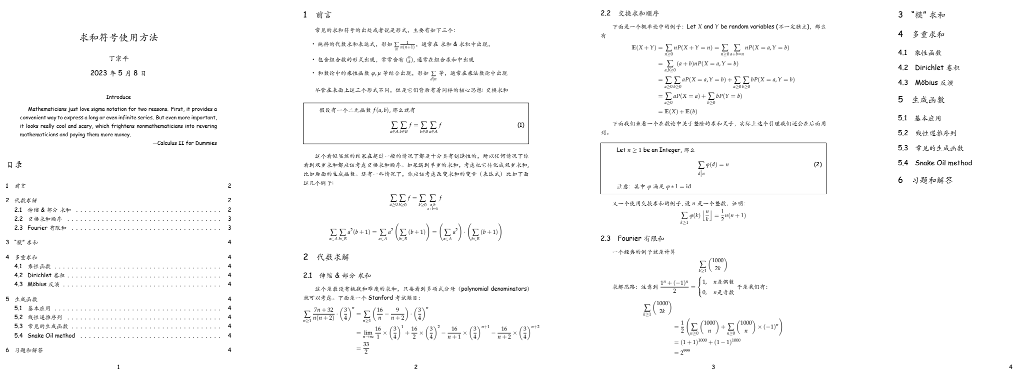

图 4: 全局字体设置

当你设置了 font 的 Path 后，更加的简单:

```
\setCJKmainfont[
    Path = fonts/zh_CN-Adobe/,          % 设置字体的路径
    Extension = .otf,                   % 扩展名设置, 省略扩展名
    BoldFont=AdobeHeitiStd-Regular,     % 粗体设置
    ItalicFont=AdobeKaitiStd-Regular,   % 斜体设置
    SmallCapsFont=AdobeHeitiStd-Regular % 小型大写字体
    ]{AdobeSongStd-Light}
```

> !
> 1 本来 TEX 这玩意儿就是为了西文发明的，也就能理解对亚洲文字支持差
> 2 在当今的形势下，使用英语是必须的，慢慢的习惯，然后其实还挺好的，关键是 LaTeX 的编译速度，使用方便程度会指数式上升。

3.2 数学字体

LaTeX 中的数学字体又是一个大坑，尽管我们的 D.E. K 在最开始设计 TeX 的时候就为它设计了一个 Computer Modern 字体,LaTeX 中的数学字体可以分为如下的几类：

- ❖ 原生为 TeX 设计的：Computer Modern, CM Bright, Concrete and Euler, Concrete Math, Iwona, Kurier, Antykwa Półtawskiego, Antykwa Toruńska
- ❖ Core Postscript Fonts 核心字体系列：Kerkis, Millennial, fouriernc, pxfonts, Pazo, mathpple, txfonts, Belleek, mathptmx, mbtimes
- ❖ 后面设计的一些免费的数学字体：Arev Sans, Math Design with Charter, Math Design with Garamond, Fourier-GUTenberg, Math Design with Utopia

注：绿色盒子的 tcolorbox 定义

```
% \usepackage{tcolorbox}
% \tcbuselibrary{skins}
\newtcbox{\mathfontname}{
    enhanced,nobeforeafter,
    % 边距
    tcbox raise base,boxrule=0.4pt,
    top=0mm,bottom=0mm,
    right=0mm,left=4mm,
    arc=1pt,boxsep=2pt,before upper={\vphantom{dlg}},
    % 颜色
    colframe=green!50!black,
    coltext=green!25!black,
    colback=green!10!white,
    overlay={
        \begin{tcbclipinterior}
            \fill[green!75!blue!50!white] (frame.south west)
                rectangle node[
                        text=white,
                        font=\sffamily\bfseries\tiny,rotate=90
                ]
                {Font} ([xshift=4mm]frame.north west);
        \end{tcbclipinterior}}}
```

先看下 LaTeX 中默认的数学字体,word 中常用的 Cambridge Math Font 字体以及书籍中常用的 Euler Math Font 字体:

Font 1.Computer Moder(Deafault Math Font)

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k).$$

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). *Let G be a bounded open set in $\mathbb{C}$ and suppose that f is a continuous function on G^- which is analytic in G. Then*

$$\max\{|f(z)| : z \in G^-\} = \max\{|f(z)| : z \in \partial G\}.$$

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$\alpha\alpha b\beta c\partial d\delta e\epsilon\varepsilon f\zeta\xi g\gamma h\hbar\hslash\iota i\imath j\jmath k\kappa\varkappa l\ell\lambda mn\eta\theta\vartheta o\sigma\varsigma\phi\varphi\wp p\rho\varrho qrst\tau\pi\upsilon\mu\nu vvuw\omega\varpi x\chi y\psi z \infty \propto \emptyset\varnothing d\eth \backepsilon$

Font 2.Cambridge Bright ➞ `\usepackage{cmbright}`

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

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$\alpha\alpha b\beta c\partial d\delta e\epsilon\varepsilon f\zeta\xi g\gamma h\hbar\hslash\iota i\imath j\jmath k\kappa\varkappa l\ell\lambda mn\eta\theta\vartheta o\sigma\varsigma\phi\varphi\wp p\rho\varrho qrst\tau\pi\upsilon\mu\nu vvuw\omega\varpi x\chi y\psi z \infty \propto \emptyset\varnothing d\eth \backepsilon$

Font 3.Euler math ➞ `\usepackage[]{ccfonts,eulervm}` ➞ `\usepackage[T1]{fontspec}`

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

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$\alpha\alpha b\beta c\partial d\delta e\epsilon\varepsilon f\zeta\xi g\gamma h\hbar\hslash\iota i\imath j\jmath k\kappa\varkappa l\ell\lambda mn\eta\theta\vartheta o\sigma\varsigma\phi\varphi\wp p\rho\varrho qrst\tau\pi\upsilon\mu\nu vvuw\omega\varpi x\chi y\psi z \infty \propto \emptyset\varnothing d\eth \backepsilon$

后面便是其他的 Core Postscript Fonts 数学字体

Font 5.Iwona text and math ➞ `\usepackage[math]{iwona}`

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k).$$

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$\alpha a b \beta c \partial d \delta e \epsilon \varepsilon f \zeta \xi g \gamma h \hbar \hslash \iota i \imath j \jmath k \kappa \varkappa l \ell \lambda m n \eta \theta \vartheta o \sigma \varsigma \phi \varphi \wp p \rho \varrho q r s t \tau \pi u \mu \nu v \upsilon w \omega \varpi x \chi y \psi z \infty \propto \emptyset \varnothing d ð \backepsilon$

Font 6.Antykwa Toruǹska text and math ➞ `\usepackage[math]{anttor}`

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

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$\alpha a b \beta c \partial d \delta e \epsilon \varepsilon f \zeta \xi g \gamma h \hbar \hslash \iota i \imath j \jmath k \kappa \varkappa l \ell \lambda m n \eta \theta \vartheta o \sigma \varsigma \phi \varphi \wp p \rho \varrho q r s t \tau \pi u \mu \nu v \upsilon w \omega \varpi x \chi y \psi z \infty \propto \emptyset \varnothing d ð \backepsilon$

Font 7.Kerkis text and math ➞ \usepackage[]{kmath,kerkis}

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

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$\alpha a b \beta c \partial d \delta e \epsilon \varepsilon f \zeta \xi g \gamma h \hbar \hslash \iota i \imath j \jmath k \kappa \varkappa l \ell \lambda m n \eta \theta \vartheta o \sigma \varsigma \phi \varphi \wp p \rho \varrho q r s t \tau \pi u \mu \nu v \upsilon w \omega \varpi x \chi y \psi z \infty \propto \emptyset \varnothing d ð \backepsilon$

Font 8.New Century Schoolbook with Fourier math ➞ `\usepackage[]{fouriernc}`

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

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Font 9.New Century Schoolbook with pxfonts math ➞ \usepackage[]{pxfonts}

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

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Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k).$$

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). Let G be a bounded open set in $\mathbb{C}$ and suppose that f is a continuous function on G^- which is analytic in G. Then

$$\max\{|f(z)| : z \in G^-\} = \max\{|f(z)| : z \in \partial G\}.$$

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4 结语

Thank you