

Common Errors in L^AT_EX Document

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Abstract

This document is written to help you find common errors in a L^AT_EX Document.

Find the typesetting errors in the following sentences. The errors may not be captured by your L^AT_EX programme.

1. The words T_EX can be typeset using `\TeX` and `\LaTeX` commands.
2. Two words have to be separated by atleast one space or one newline character (end of line, carriage return). Any number of spaces between two words amounts just one space. Similarly we can have words written in fresh line without blank lines in between.
3. A paragraph is separated by a blank line.
Any amount of blank lines is simply equal to one
4. .
5. L^AT_EX macros are always preceeded by a `\` symbol. The macros are like inline (or `#define` functions) of the C-language. Some macros accept arguments. Each argument must be enclosed in curly braces `{ }`. Example a macro accepting three arguments is written as:
`\somemacro{arg 1}{argument 2}{third arg}`
6. If you want to emphasise a part of a sentence you must use `\emph`. It does not always mean to change to italics font. It emphasises depending on the surrounding characters. If all the surrounding characters are normal (it is called roman), then it becomes italics, and vice versa.
Therefore, you can have *nested emphasize statements like this, where there is an emphasise inside another emphasised section of sentence.*
7. Mathematical symbols in running text should be written between two Dollar symbols `$ $`. As an example see how this is written: $\sum_{i=0}^N x_i$. Here x is any math variable, it must not be written like x (without the dollar symbols). Did you notice the *difference* ?
8. Math mode does not mean simply italics, even the spacing between the letters changes. Consider the difference between *different* and *different*.