

# LaTeX Guide: Example-Based Approach

Ginger Gengar

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# Contents

## 0.1 Introduction

### 0.1.1 Rationale

Microsoft Word comes pre-installed in most machines and so most people use Microsoft word. The first thin about LaTeX is that this typesetting system is not WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get).

LaTeX as a typesetting system separates the content from the actual form of the document, so that users can just focus on what the content of the document should contain first, and then worry about the document's appearance later using a bunch of **macros** or **environments**. I will explain in greater detail what those are. Just the separation between content and appearance is already a good thing as it encourages the user to tackle one problem at a time and not be overwhelmed.

The second aspect as to why LaTeX is much better than word is that LaTeX is **cli** based meanwhile word is **gui** based. **cli** here stands for "command line interface" meanwhile **gui** represents "graphical user interface". A **cli** based typesetting system is much faster and convenient to write in compared to a **gui** system, though it might not seem like it at first. To write in **cli** one can just abandon the mouse and type all necessary commands. In **gui** however, one has to navigate to the specific option, scan the entire menu for the type of equation one wants to make and then select it and so forth. Not abandoning the mouse and having to click and search takes time and hinders speed and convenience of writing long mathematical equations.

Another advantage of LaTeX is that it's beautiful, and neat. The equations in LaTeX are written so beautifully compared to word. I will give you an example,

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} (x-a)^n \right]$$

Try recreating something as neat as that in word. The equation above is quite standard and easy to produce in LaTeX without even any further configurations.

### 0.1.2 Guide Usage

This guide is meant to be used for the absolute beginner to LaTeX. The way this guide works is to show by example. The readers are **HEAVILY ENCOURAGED** to try the examples for themselves to learn how the LaTeX typesetting system really works. This guide is meant to "teach by inference" wherein snippets of code is shown and then based on the results they produce, the readers can "infer" the rules of the LaTeX typesetting system.

### 0.1.3 Computing Environment

LaTeX as a typesetting system works absolutely well with a standard **Linux** operating system, but also works fine for **Windows** system. Before I had migrated to **Linux** I used MikTeX on windows. There are other LaTeX distributions out there that can work. After installing LaTeX using the package manager in **Linux** or through MikTeX or some other distribution in windows, it is important to keep in mind that LaTeX is compiled. Here are the steps to writing in LaTeX:

1. Write code in LaTeX using a text editor: On a linux system, one can choose their own text editors, such as **vim**, **emacs**, **nano**, **sublime**, just to name a few. These text editors work the same. All we are doing by invoking the text editor is writing some **ASCII** words into a file in a directory of our choosing.
2. Compile the LaTeX code using a compiler (mine is **pdflatex**): The compilation process here typically uses the terminal. To compile a **.tex** file named **myfile.tex** using **pdflatex**, do this **pdflatex myfile.tex**.

3. Examine the generated PDF document, or, if an error occurred, examine the error, fix the LaTeX code and retry compiling at step 2.

When I first started I made a lot of errors. If we make errors in not having balanced braces or invoked an invalid command, then the LaTeX compiler will complain and no document is generated, because code is invalid. When I first started it was so difficult for me to interpret the common error messages. So it is advised to compile the document often, so that if an error were to occur, there is only a few changes before last compilation and it would help significantly in debugging LaTeX code.

Of course, this is the common beginner experience. As you use LaTeX and gain more familiarity with it, you will naturally avoid all the common errors and writing LaTeX rarely invokes any new errors, thus making LaTeX a sane and effective means to communicate formal ideas.

## 0.2 The Simplest Document

The simplest LaTeX document that I can produce is shown below. The document below prints only "This is some text".

```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{report}

\begin{document}

This is some text.

\end{document}
```

To me, it seems that only 3 things are needed for the absolute minimum of a LaTeX document:

1. Declaration at the top of what "Type" of Document one wants to generate: `\documentclass[a4paper, 12pt]{report}`
2. Environment block statements: `\begin{document}` followed by a `\end{document}`
3. Some small content inside the Environment block statement: `This is some text.`

Earlier I mentioned "macros" and "environments". An environment was invoked in the LaTeX document above. The LaTeX document above contains a single environment: `document`.

## 0.3 Commenting Lines

The base LaTeX typesetting system acknowledges that a line beginning with % contains comments. All lines beginning with a % would be ignored by the LaTeX compiler. An example is shown below,

```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{report}

\begin{document}

This is some text.
%This is just a comment. LaTeX will not print anything on this line

\end{document}
```

You can make comments using the % anywhere in a LaTeX document. The example below is a valid LaTeX document and demonstrates this fact:

```
%You can even put comments here
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{report}

%Another comment was declared here
```

```

\begin{document}

This is some text.
%This is just a comment. LaTeX will not print anything on this line

\end{document}

%Or Here, It doesn't matter where you put comments

```

Comments are useful for encoding messages that are just for the author and not for the reader's to see. For example, when writing a long document, perhaps some part of the document needs to be made clearer or is wrong. It would be useful to add comments to mark where changes are necessary. The method shown above works great, except that it is limited to single line comments.

## 0.4 Introduction to Packages

The most simple document we studied earlier is shown below,

```

\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{report}

\begin{document}

This is some text.

\end{document}

```

Comments were added to mark the "Preamble" region and the "Document Body" region.

```

\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{report}

%This is the place between the document class definition
%and the "start" of the document by the command \begin{document}
%This particular region is called the pre-amble

\begin{document}

%This is the region between the \begin{document}
%and the \end{document}. This is the "body" of the document

This is some text.

\end{document}

```

The preamble is where packages are included for the rest of the document. Packages extends the commands a programmer can use, thereby extending LaTeX functionalities. Earlier, I mentioned how it is only possible to comment single lines with the % command. To make multi-line commented blocks, we need to use the `comment` package in order to declare multi-line commented blocks. An example of how to load the package is shown below,

```

\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{report}

%This is the pre-amble region

%This is the command to load the comment package
\usepackage{comment}

\begin{document}

%This is the document body

This is some text.

\end{document}

```

Note in the example above, all we have done is load the `comment` package. We have not used the `comment` package yet. The `comment` package adds a bunch of utilities, but most importantly it declares a new environment: `comment`. Environments were introduced briefly and previously. Below shows a demonstration of how to use the `comment` environment in making multi-line block comments:

```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{report}

%This is the pre-amble region

%This is the command to load the comment package
\usepackage{comment}

\begin{comment}
This is a comment block
More lines can be added
and the LaTeX Compiler would ignore
All of the lines we put in here
This is some more lines
and more lines
and more lines
\end{comment}

\begin{document}

%This is the document body

This is some text.

\begin{comment}
This is a comment block
More lines can be added
and the LaTeX Compiler would ignore
All of the lines we put in here
This is some more lines
and more lines
and more lines
\end{comment}

\end{document}
```

The statement `\usepackage{comment}` is necessary. Without this, the LaTeX document would not compile. Try commenting that statement out and try compiling and see what happens. The `comment` environment must be used after the `\usepackage` statement. This is because using the LaTeX compilers read the documents sequentially and would not recognize the environment before it is loaded.

## 0.5 Document Margins

The document below is just a simple document that contains some text. The text shown below is long enough to fit easily into multiple lines.

```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{report}

\begin{document}

Flow separation is one of the most important things to avoid in the design of aircraft wings. Flow separation is accompanied by dramatic increase in drag and loss of lift. When an airfoil is tested in the transonic regime, the flow over the airfoil goes supersonic on the front of the airfoil. In the pressure recovery phase where the flow slows down to subsonic speeds, a shock wave might occur. This shock wave impinges on the airfoil and typically separation follows at this point. Airfoils which are not designed at transonic speeds would experience poor performance at transonic flight speeds.

\end{document}
```

Try compiling it. The document as is kind of looks "stifled" the margins are kind of too wide and it would be great if the margins could be made thinner. This is exactly what the `geometry` package allows us to do. Consider an addition of a few lines in the pre-amble as shown below,

```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{report}

\usepackage{geometry}

\geometry{portrait,margin=0.8in}

\begin{document}

Flow separation is one of the most important things to avoid in the design of aircraft wings. Flow separation is accompanied by dramatic increase in drag and loss of lift. When an airfoil is tested in the transonic regime, the flow over the airfoil goes supersonic on the front of the airfoil. In the pressure recovery phase where the flow slows down to subsonic speeds, a shock wave might occur. This shock wave impinges on the airfoil and typically separation follows at this point. Airfoils which are not designed at transonic speeds would experience poor performance at transonic flight speeds.

\end{document}
```

The statement `\usepackage{geometry}` loads the geometry package and the statement `\geometry{portrait, margin= 0.8in}` determines what the size of the margins are going to be and also the layout of the document. Try changing the margin value and the configuration to `landscape` from `portrait`.

## 0.6 Basic Equations

Consider the expression  $x^2 = 3$ . Let us try to write that in LaTeX. Begin by writing this inside the body of a LaTeX document:

```
\begin{equation}
x^2=3
\end{equation}
```

The output of the code above is shown below.

$$x^2 = 3 \tag{1}$$

Here we are invoking a basic LaTeX environment `equation`. There is a primitive command in TeX for making simple equations,

```
$$x^2=3$$
```

The output of the primitive LaTeX code is shown below,

$$x^2 = 3$$

This has certain issues possibly with inconsistent vertical spacing, so it is recommended to do this instead,

```
\[x^2=3\]
```

The output of the LaTeX code is shown below,

$$x^2 = 3$$

It really depends on personal preference, but I've used the `$$ $$` command and it has worked so far. Another important thing to note is that spaces do not matter in a LaTeX `equation` environment. Here is an example,

```
$$x=ab$$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code of the product of 2 numbers without space is shown below,

$$x = ab$$

Now adding alot of space between  $a$  and  $b$ ,

```
$$x_{\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad}b$$
```

The result of the code above is shown below,

$$x = ab$$

This shows that spacing in the variables do not matter in the **equation** environment or has no effect on how the equation is interpreted by the **LaTeX** compiler.

## 0.7 Amsmath Package

The **amsmath** package is massive package that extends the mathematical typesetting capabilities of **LaTeX**. The **amsmath** package can be loaded using the command

```
\usepackage{amsmath}
```

**amsmath** is such an important package that almost any **LaTeX** document that has any substantial mathematical expressions would need to use **amsmath**.

### 0.7.1 Suppressing Equation Labels

The **amsmath** package overwrite some of the basics of the **equation** environment. Adding a **\*** symbol on the **equation** environment suppresses the labellings. The example below would demonstrate this:

```
\begin{equation*}
x^2_{\quad\quad}=3
\end{equation*}
```

The output of the code above is shown below,

$$x^2 = 3$$

Why would we ever want to suppress the labelling? Imagine you were writing a long mathematical derivation, and you wrote every single equation with labelling unsuppressed. The last line would be labelled with some obscenely high number due to the sheer amount of steps that was done in the derivation. So it is unruly to see meaningless labels and is best to suppress the labels except for the time the equations need to be referred back to.

### 0.7.2 Aligning Equations

### 0.7.3 Multi-Equation Lines

Imagine that you want to communicate a bunch of simple equations. Putting the each equation on a newline, is the default, but that would leave alot of wasted space. Here is an example of what I mean:

```
$$x_{\quad\quad}=k$$
$$y_{\quad\quad}=q$$
$$z_{\quad\quad}=u$$
$$b_{\quad\quad}=m$$
```

The outuput of the **LaTeX** code above is shown below,

$$x = k$$

$$y = q$$



$$z = u$$

$$b = m$$

It would be far more compact to write those simple equation in a single line. A naive approach of that would be to do this:

```
$$x=kyy=qzz=ub=m$$
```

The output of the naive approach is shown below,

$$x = ky = qz = ub = m$$

The equations look completely messed up, because there are no gaps between them. The `amsmath` package provides a way to add gaps between equations, using the command `\quad`. A more reasonable approach is to add `\quad` in between the equations, like this:

```
$$x=k\quad y=q\quad z=u\quad b=m$$
```

The output of the LaTeX code with `\quad` is shown below,

$$x = k \quad y = q \quad z = u \quad b = m$$

The result looks okay, but it could be made better by adding a comma in between to separate the equations,

```
$$x=k\quad,\quad y=q\quad,\quad z=u\quad,\quad b=m$$
```

The output of the LaTeX equation above is shown below,

$$x = k \quad , y = q \quad , z = u \quad , b = m$$

My personal preference looks something like this instead,

```
$$x=k\quad,\quad,\quad y=q\quad,\quad,\quad z=u\quad,\quad,\quad b=m$$
```

$$x = k \quad , \quad y = q \quad , \quad z = u \quad , \quad b = m$$

## 0.8 Macros

Macros are a set of commands that allow the programmer to redefine typical LaTeX command as something else. These commands are typically declared in the pre-amble of a document.

### 0.8.1 Usage & Syntax

Consider the following command declared in the pre-amble of a document:

```
\def\t{\theta}
```

The command `\def` is a special keyword, which allows the command inside the brackets, in this case `\theta` to be redefined as the command in front of the bracket, which is `\t`. Therefore, when the command shown below is invoked.

```
$$\t$$
```

The output of the LaTeX code shown above,

$$\theta$$

Here is a list of Macros I had personally used in the past,

```

\def\t{\theta}
\def\a{\alpha}
\def\b{\beta}
\def\w{\omega}
\def\la{\lambda}
\def\g{\gamma}
\def\ff{\frac}
\def\l{\left}
\def\r{\right}
\def\dst{\displaystyle}
\def\b{\bar}
\def\h{\hat}
\def\ph{\phi}
\def\d{\cdot}
\def\n{\nabla}
\def\p{\partial}
\def\lap{\mathcal{L}}

```

With the macros defined as such, code as shown below,

$$t \quad , \quad a \quad , \quad ph \quad , \quad lap$$

compiles into an equation shown below,

$\theta \quad , \quad \alpha \quad , \quad \phi \quad , \quad \mathcal{L}$

### 0.8.2 Advantages and Disadvantages

Should anyone use Macros? Macros are one way to write in **LaTeX** faster. By redefining an otherwise long command such as `\frac{ }{ }` one can simply write `\f{ }{ }`, which improves speed of writing a **LaTeX** document. This is not too obvious since it only saves 3 keystrokes, but what about `\left` as `\l` and `\right` as `\r`? Those macros save 4 keystrokes for **right** and 3 keystrokes for **left**. The small increments in ease stacks up when writing increasingly long documents.

That being said, I believe that macros are evil. The issue with macros is that the commands we redefine is author specific. If Sue redefines `\displaystyle` as `\dst`, everytime Mary looks at `\displaystyle` she will get confused because `\displaystyle` is not part of the standard `LaTeX` command. If Sue and Mary work together, then Mary would have to keep referring to the preamble to translate the Macros, or Mary and Sue must work in completely different parts of the document and cannot easily check each other's work. This is just for a team of 2. But what happens if a project is sufficiently large and has 7 people working on it? Does it mean we need 7 different Macros redefining `\frac{ }{ }`? It is silly and that is why macros should be avoided.

So is there another way? Yes. There are cleaner ways to reduce keystrokes while typing. The way to reduce keystrokes is by using **snippets**. **snippets** allow a text editor such as **vim** to expand a string into another string, and **snippets** are configured by the author. For example, in my **snippet** setup, **dst** will automatically expand to **\displaystyle**. Therefore, I can enjoy the same benefits of reduced keystrokes while writing, while retaining readability by using just the standard **LaTeX** commands.

There are other ways as well that make Macros obsolete. For example, `vim` has a plugin named `vimtex` which allows the adding of the `\left` and `\right` commands to a set of brackets by just keying `tsd`, which allows for even more effective writing.

## 0.9 Common Mathematical Equations

Now the "fun parts" of mathematical writing in LaTeX begins.

## 0.9.1 Greek Symbols

A list of the greek symbols that are available using the base **LaTeX** is shown below. Some of the lowercase greek symbols shown below do not have an uppercase equivalent. This is because the uppercase equivalent is just a typical latin alphabet capital. For example. `\alpha` is valid, but `\Alpha` is not valid. It seems that if one wants to represent `\Alpha` one can just invoke `$A$`, which results in *A*.

Command	Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command	Symbol
<code>\alpha</code>	$\alpha$	<code>\beta</code>	$\beta$	<code>\gamma</code>	$\gamma$	<code>\Gamma</code>	$\Gamma$
<code>\delta</code>	$\delta$	<code>\Delta</code>	$\Delta$	<code>\epsilon</code>	$\epsilon$	<code>\zeta</code>	$\zeta$
<code>\eta</code>	$\eta$	<code>\theta</code>	$\theta$	<code>\Theta</code>	$\Theta$	<code>\iota</code>	$\iota$
<code>\kappa</code>	$\kappa$	<code>\lambda</code>	$\lambda$	<code>\Lambda</code>	$\Lambda$	<code>\mu</code>	$\mu$
<code>\nu</code>	$\nu$	<code>\xi</code>	$\xi$	<code>\Xi</code>	$\Xi$	<code>\pi</code>	$\pi$
<code>\Pi</code>	$\Pi$	<code>\rho</code>	$\rho$	<code>\sigma</code>	$\sigma$	<code>\Sigma</code>	$\Sigma$
<code>\tau</code>	$\tau$	<code>\upsilon</code>	$\upsilon$	<code>\Upsilon</code>	$\Upsilon$	<code>\phi</code>	$\phi$
<code>\Phi</code>	$\Phi$	<code>\chi</code>	$\chi$	<code>\psi</code>	$\psi$	<code>\Psi</code>	$\Psi$
<code>\omega</code>	$\omega$	<code>\Omega</code>	$\Omega$	None	None	None	None

## 0.9.2 Subscripts & Superscripts

Often times, it is important to make a distinction between variables. The subscript is used to make such a distinction. This is an example of how to use a subscript. **LaTeX** should print  $x$  subscripted by  $a$ .

```
$$x_{a}$$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code above,

$$x_a$$

Earlier, I have already shown how to do a superscript, though I did not formally declare how to use superscript. The example below is going to print  $x$  superscripted by  $a$ .

```
$$x^{a}$$
```

The output of the superscript is shown below,

$$x^a$$

The subscripts and superscripts accept whatever is inside the brackets. Below is an example that demonstrates putting whatever we want inside the brackets,

```
$$x^{abc/d}\quad,\quad x_{abc/d}$$
```

Please do not be intimidated by the `\quad,\quad` part. This was explained in section ???. This command only adds a space followed by a `,` and then another space. The output of the **LaTeX** code above is shown below,

$$x^{abc/d} \quad , \quad x_{abc/d}$$

The subscripts and superscripts can be used at the same time in the same equation. The **LaTeX** code below will show some a polynomial expression demonstrating how subscripts and superscripts can be used at the same time,

```
$$0=k_a^2x_i^3+m_s^3x_i^2+l_r^2x_i+k_b$$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code is shown below,

$$0 = k_a^2 x_i^3 + m_s^3 x_i^2 + l_r^2 x_i + k_b$$

Note that when we the order at which a subscript and superscript is written for a variable does not matter. For example,

```
$$k_{a}^2\quad,\quad k_a^2$$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code is shown below,

$$k_a^2 \quad , \quad k_a^2$$

Subscripts and superscripts might be enough for most applications, but what if we wanted even more control of how a variable is specified? What if we wanted to add small subscripts and superscripts at the front of a variable? This might sound like a silly idea after all, it is a rarity to find any mathematical working with such an odd form of notation. I have encountered this problem before in particular in the fields of dynamics, wherein it was necessary to specify alot of information about a variable such as its basis vectors, the reference frame it is nested in, the object the quantity belongs to, and a counter variable. Consider the following **LaTeX** code:

```
$$\{^{\{a\}}_{\{b\}}v$$
```

The output of the strange **LaTeX** code is shown below,

$$\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix}$$

So the **LaTeX** code above subscripts an empty set by  $b$  and superscripts the same empty set by  $a$ . Since the empty set represented by  $\{\}$  does not represent anything, the compiler prints  $a$  on top of  $b$ . So the code above can be used to give forward subscript and superscript to some variable  $v$ . The code below demonstrates this,

```
$$\{^{\{a\}}_{\{b\}}v$$
```

The **LaTeX** code prints,

$$\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} v$$

From then on, it is simple enough to add the conventional superscripts and subscripts to the variable to give the variable  $v$  a combined total of 4 specifiers,  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  :

```
$$\{^{\{a\}}_{\{b\}}v^{\{c\}}_{\{d\}}v$$
```

The **LaTeX** code above produces the result below,

$$\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} v \begin{matrix} c \\ d \end{matrix}$$

### 0.9.3 Fractions & Brackets

Usually there are 3 levels of conventional mathematical brackets, those are demonstrated below,

$$\{[(())]\}$$

The most common bracket is generated by the code shown below,

```
$$()$$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code is shown below,

$$()$$

The 2<sup>nd</sup> level of bracket is generated by the code below,

```
$$[]$$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code is shown below,

$$[]$$

The outermost bracket is generated by the code below,

```
$$\{\}\$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code is shown below,

$$\{\}$$

The last bracket is kind of unique. The issue with just commanding  $\{\}$  is that the characters  $\{$  and  $\}$  are special characters in the **LaTeX** typesetting system. Therefore,  $\backslash$  must be used in front to specify the bracket characters as truly brackets and not special **LaTeX** characters. The way to write fractions in **LaTeX** is to invoke the  $\backslash\text{frac}\{\}\{\}$  command. The 1<sup>st</sup> set of brackets would be the numerator meanwhile the 2<sup>nd</sup> set of brackets would be the denominator. An example of that is shown below,

```
$$\frac{numerator}{denominator}$$
```

The resulting **LaTeX** output is shown below,

$$\frac{numerator}{denominator}$$

Now it is quite typical to encounter a fraction nested within another fraction. In default **LaTeX**, a situation like this would make the nested fraction usually smaller. An example of that is shown below,

```
$$f=\frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{A}}$$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code is shown below,

$$f = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{A}}$$

Sometimes this is acceptable or desirable, but personally I find this ugly. So, to inflate the nested fraction to its original size, we can invoke the  $\backslash\text{displaystyle}$  command. Here is an example of the  $\backslash\text{displaystyle}$  command,

```
$$f=\frac{1}{\displaystyle 1+\frac{3}{A}}$$
```

The corrected **LaTeX** code output is shown below,

$$f = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{A}}$$

Here, notice how the  $\backslash\text{displaystyle}$  command has returned the nested fraction to its original size. Do note that the  $\backslash\text{displaystyle}$  command needs to be declared in the region of the nested fraction, which in this case is the numerator of the "main" fraction. Often times, it is necessary to add brackets to fractions. Consider the normal fraction,

```
$$x=\frac{1}{2}$$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code above is shown below,

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

What if we naively declared brackets on the fraction like below:

```
$$x=(\frac{1}{2})$$
```

The output of the **LaTeX** code above is shown below,

$$x = (\frac{1}{2})$$

The brackets do not span the entire height of the fraction and this looks very ugly. So we can fix this by invoking the  $\backslash\text{left}$  and  $\backslash\text{right}$  on the brackets like this,

```
$$x_{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$
```

The output of the LaTeX code above is shown below,

$$x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

The commands `\left` and `\right` is also compatible for other types of brackets as well, here is an example:

```
$$x_{\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]}$$
```

The output of the LaTeX code above is shown below,

$$x = \left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$$

```
$$x_{\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}}$$
```

The output of the LaTeX code above is shown below,

$$x = \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

the `\left` and `\right` command combined together with the previous `\displaystyle` example:

```
$$f_{\left\{\left[\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{A}}\right)\right]\right\}}$$
```

The output of the LaTeX code above is shown below,

$$f = \left\{\left[\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{A}}\right)\right]\right\}$$

## 0.9.4 Basic Calculus Operations

### Derivatives

The code below demonstrates how to show a derivative operator,

```
$$\frac{d}{dx}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{d}{dx}$$

Note that a simple derivative operator is just a fraction whose numerator is `d` and denominator is `d var` wherein you can choose `var` the name of a variable of your choosing. To demonstrate the different choices of variables,

```
$$\frac{d}{dx}\quad,\quad\frac{d}{dy}\quad,\quad\frac{d}{dz}\quad,\quad\frac{d}{d\alpha}\quad,\quad\frac{d}{d\beta}\quad,\quad\frac{d}{d\gamma}\quad,\quad\frac{d}{d\xi}\quad,\quad\frac{d}{d\beta}\quad,\quad\frac{d}{d\gamma}\quad,\quad\frac{d}{d\xi}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \quad , \quad \frac{d}{dy} \quad , \quad \frac{d}{dz} \quad , \quad \frac{d}{d\alpha} \quad , \quad \frac{d}{d\beta} \quad , \quad \frac{d}{d\gamma} \quad , \quad \frac{d}{d\xi}$$

Sometimes we want to take derivative of a variable or function by "inlining" it to the derivative operator, here is an example of how to do that,

```
$$\frac{d_{\text{f(x)}}}{dx}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx}$$

By the syntax of `\frac{}{}`, it is sufficient to just add the object that is differentiated to the numerator of the derivative fraction. Preferably, we might want to separate the derivative operator and the object of derivative. This shows how,

```
$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]$$

Taking multiple derivatives consecutively can be done by a simple subscript to the derivative numerators and denominators like so,

```
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\quad,\quad\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\quad,\quad\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}\quad,\quad\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \quad , \quad \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} \quad , \quad \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} \quad , \quad \frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$$

Preferably if one seeks to separate operators,

```
$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}[f(x)]\quad,\quad\frac{d^3}{dx^3}[f(x)]\quad,\quad\frac{d^4}{dx^4}[f(x)]\quad,\quad\frac{d^n}{dx^n}[f(x)]$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}[f(x)] \quad , \quad \frac{d^3}{dx^3}[f(x)] \quad , \quad \frac{d^4}{dx^4}[f(x)] \quad , \quad \frac{d^n}{dx^n}[f(x)]$$

Suppose we had a fraction in object we would like to differentiate, the results of section ?? would allow the brackets to span the entire fraction. Below is a demonstration

```
$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n}[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}]\quad,\quad\frac{d^n}{dx^n}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]\quad,\quad\frac{d^n}{dx^n}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] \quad , \quad \frac{d^n}{dx^n}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]$$

The one on the left is without the `\left` and `\right` commands. The brackets are stunted. The right invokes the `\left` and `\right` command, the brackets are appropriately sized. So the findings from the previous sections can be reused in conjunction with each other to form increasingly complicated expressions with simple commands. It is also possible to change the total derivative with the partial derivative. Instead of using `d` use the command `\partial`. Below demonstrates how to do partial derivatives instead of normal derivatives,

```
$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}[f(x)]\quad,\quad\frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3}[f(x)]\quad,\quad\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4}[f(x)]\quad,\quad\frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n}[f(x)]$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}[f(x)] \quad , \quad \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3}[f(x)] \quad , \quad \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4}[f(x)] \quad , \quad \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n}[f(x)]$$

## Integrals

The integral symbol could be invoked using the `\int` command. Below is a demonstration

```
$$\int$$
```

The `LaTeX` code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\int$$

Suppose we wanted to take a simple indefinite integral of a monomial  $x^2$ , then we can use the `\int` command shown previously, followed by the monomial, and then ended by `d var` wherein `var` is the variable we are integrating with respect to. Below shows a demonstration of this,

```
$$\int x^2 dx$$
```

The `LaTeX` code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\int x^2 dx$$

The integral looks decent, except that the integrand which is  $x^2$  in this case, has no gap with the end of the integral,  $dx$ . To remedy this, we can invoke the base `LaTeX` command `\,` to add a gap between the integrand and the end of the integral like so,

```
$$\int x^2 \, dx$$
```

The `LaTeX` code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\int x^2 \, dx$$

This looks much better. After the indefinite integral, how to write a definite integral with bounds? To do that, we can just superscript and subscript the `\int` command to fill the bounds of the integral.

Below is a demonstration of this superscripting and subscripting,

```
$$\int^a_b x^2 \, dx$$
```

The `LaTeX` code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\int_b^a x^2 \, dx$$

Of course as with all things in `LaTeX` the integral commands can be combined together to form more complex expressions such as the one below,

```
$$\int^e_f \int^c_d \int^a_b g(x,y,z) \, dx dy dz$$
```

The `LaTeX` code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\int_f^e \int_d^c \int_b^a g(x,y,z) \, dx dy dz$$

Here is another example, this time for cylindrical coordinates, just to demonstrate the `LaTeX` syntax,

```
$$\int^h_0 \int^{2\pi}_0 \int^{r_2}_{r_1} f(r, \theta, z) \, r dr \, d\theta \, dz$$
```

The `LaTeX` code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} f(r, \theta, z) \, r dr \, d\theta \, dz$$



## Summation Operations

Earlier I showed how to write the greek symbol `\Sigma`, which compiles to  $\Sigma$ . This is tiny so don't do this. The true summation operation is invoked using the `\sum` command. Here is a demonstration,

```
$$\sum$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\sum$$

The summation operation is just a symbol, similar to the way the integral symbol works. To do say summation of some coefficient  $a_i$ :

```
$$\sum(a_{i})$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\sum(a_i)$$

Other types of brackets can be used as well,

```
$$\sum[a_{i}]$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\sum[a_i]$$

If the object to be summed over is a fraction, then the commands `\left` and `\right` would both be valid as well. Here is an example,

```
$$\sum\left[\frac{a_{i}}{i!}\right]$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\sum\left[\frac{a_i}{i!}\right]$$

This is fine for more basic equations, but we can add the lower bounds and upper bounds of the summation just like in the case with the integral. Here is an example,

```
$$\sum^{n}_{i=0}\left[\frac{a_{i}}{i!}\right]$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\sum_{i=0}^n\left[\frac{a_i}{i!}\right]$$

Let us try reconstructing the taylor series shown earlier in section ??,

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} (x-a)^n \right]$$

From section ??, the polynomial part of the taylor series can be written,

```
$$ (x-a)^{n} $$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$(x-a)^n$$

From section ??, we can easily construct the first order derivative of function  $f$  using fractions and `d`,

```
$$\frac{df}{dx}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{df}{dx}$$

To take  $n$  successive derivatives, just use the superscript notations,

```
$$\frac{d^n f}{dx^n}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{d^n f}{dx^n}$$

Putting these 2 together forms,

```
$$\frac{d^n f}{dx^n}(x-a)^n$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{d^n f}{dx^n}(x-a)^n$$

Just adding a simple fraction at the beginning with a numerator 1 and denominator  $n!$  yields,

```
$$\frac{1}{n!}\frac{d^n f}{dx^n}(x-a)^n$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n f}{dx^n}(x-a)^n$$

There's only 1 additional new symbol that one has to take care of, the infinity symbol. Here is the syntax for the infinity symbol,

```
$$\infty$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\infty$$

Putting all that inside a summation operation,

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n f}{dx^n}(x-a)^n \right]$$

This is the Taylor expression shown in section ??.

## Product Operations

The product operators are similar to the integral operators and the summation operator. Here is an example,

```
$$\prod_{i=0}^n [a_i]$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\prod_{i=0}^n [a_i]$$

The same rules for summation operations also apply for product operations. To find the successive multiplications of fraction objects, just do the same thing with the summation case,

```
$$\prod_{i=0}^n \left[ \frac{a_i}{i!} \right]$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\prod_{i=0}^n \left[ \frac{a_i}{i!} \right]$$

## 0.9.5 Vector Calculus Notations

The bar vector is typically used to denote that a vector. The way the bar is used is shown below,

```
$$\bar{v}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\bar{v}$$

A bar would be drawn over the entirety of whatever is in between { and }. Here is an example of using multiple symbols,

```
$$\bar{vb}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\bar{vb}$$

The hat is usually used to denote unit vectors. Its usage and syntax is similar to the bar case,

```
$$\hat{v}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\hat{v}$$

For multiple symbols,

```
$$\hat{vb}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\hat{vb}$$

Of course, in LaTeX, anything can be mixed with each other. So, one can use a subscript and a bar or hat to represent some vector like this,

$$\bar{v}_i \quad , \quad \hat{v}_i$$

When discussing vector calculus, one cannot leave out the operations. Most of the operations are essentially symbols. To do a cross product notation, use `\times` as shown below,

```
$$\bar{a}\times\bar{b}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\bar{a} \times \bar{b}$$

To do a dot product notation, use `\cdot` as shown below,

```
$$\bar{a}\cdot\bar{b}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$$

To use the gradient operator, invoke the command `\nabla` as shown below

```
$$\nabla\bar{v}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\nabla\bar{v}$$

Since commands can be mixed in LaTeX it is also possible to get the curl and divergence of a vector field by using a combination of the operators above,

```
$$\nabla\times\bar{v} \quad , \quad \nabla\cdot\bar{v}$$
```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\nabla \times \bar{v} \quad , \quad \nabla \cdot \bar{v}$$

## 0.9.6 Matrices

Matrices in **LaTeX** are characterized by the type of brackets that they have. The `\pmatrix` environment declared matrices with rounded brackets meanwhile the `\bmatrix` environment declares matrices with sharp brackets. There are other different types of matrices other than `\pmatrix` and `\bmatrix`, but for now these 2 should suffice. To write the next horizontal element of a matrix one use `&`. Here is a simple example,

```
$$\begin{bmatrix}
v_{1}&&v_{2}&&v_{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$
```

The **LaTeX** code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

To have a larger gap between the columns of the matrix, one can use `&&` instead of just `&`. Here is an example,

```
$$\begin{bmatrix}
v_{1}&&&v_{2}&&&v_{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$
```

The **LaTeX** code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

To write the next vertical element of a matrix, one can use `\\`. Here is a simple example,

```
$$\begin{bmatrix}
v_{1}\\
v_{2}\\
v_{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$
```

The **LaTeX** code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

To make the rows have a larger separation between them, one can use `\\\` instead of just `\\`. Here is an example,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, putting all that together allows us to write a simple matrix as shown below,

```
$$\begin{bmatrix}
a&&b\\
c&&d
\end{bmatrix}$$
```

The **LaTeX** code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

In principle, this matrix can be of any size. Therefore, a  $3 \times 3$  matrix could be written below,

```


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & v_{13} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} & v_{23} \\ v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$


```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & v_{13} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} & v_{23} \\ v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

We could also leave some entries blank and nothing will be printed for those elements. Here is an example to demonstrate,

```


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & v_{13} \\ v_{21} & & v_{23} \\ v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$


```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & v_{13} \\ v_{21} & & v_{23} \\ v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

LaTeX matrices can also be superscripted and subscripted. Here is an example of that,

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}_x^3$$

A common mathematical statement regarding transposes therefore can already be written with the tools covered,

```


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$


```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

It is sometimes needed to speak about general-sized matrices, at which dots would be useful. To use horizontal dots in a matrix, one can just use the `\dots` symbol as one of the matrix elements. Here is an example of this,

```


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix}$$


```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

to invoke vertical dots this time, one can use the `\vdots` symbol as one of the matrix elements, such as shown below,

```


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$


```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Now one can combine the 2 different kinds of dot symbols to form a generally sized matrix,

```


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & \dots & v_{1j} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ v_{i1} & \dots & v_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$


```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & \dots & v_{1j} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ v_{i1} & \dots & v_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$

The center element of the matrix above is left blank, but one can populate it with `\ddots` to invoke diagonal dots. That would make the matrix notation look more complete,

```


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & \dots & v_{1j} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_{i1} & \dots & v_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$


```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & \dots & v_{1j} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_{i1} & \dots & v_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$

From all of this, the following example should be readable by now,

```


$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial_{x_1} & \partial_{x_2} & \dots & \partial_{x_n} \\ \partial_{x_1} & \partial_{x_2} & \dots & \partial_{x_n} \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{x_1} \\ \partial_{x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \partial_{x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$


```

The LaTeX code above, produces the output shown below,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial_{x_1} & \partial_{x_2} & \dots & \partial_{x_n} \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{x_1} \\ \partial_{x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \partial_{x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 0.10 Document Organization

### 0.10.1 Organizational Hierarchy

### 0.10.2 Adding Titles

### 0.10.3 Table of Contents

## 0.11 Miscellaneous

### 0.11.1 Image Insertion

### 0.11.2 Programming Insertion

## 0.12 Additional References

Overleaf is a fantastic resource containing very beginner-friendly explanations on how to write in LaTeX. Overleaf also contains a web-based application that allows LaTeX document to be written through the web-browser. The link for Overleaf:

[https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Learn\\_LaTeX\\_in\\_30\\_minutes](https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Learn_LaTeX_in_30_minutes)

The official LaTeX documentation can be found in the link below:

<https://www.latex-project.org/help/documentation/>

There are many LaTeX packages out there. The documentation for many of these packages can be found in CTAN (Comprehensive Tex Archive Network). The link to that is shown below:

<https://ctan.org/?lang=en>

These are my personal preference for packages and their uses:

1. **amsmath**: Various mathematical utilities
2. **comment**: Allows the usage of comment blocks
3. **amssymb**: For more mathematical symbols
4. **esint**: For notations of double and triple integrals
5. **geometry**: To trim the margin of the document and also declare the layout, like landscape or portrait
6. **graphicx**: To include images in a LaTeX document
7. **hyperref**: Generate hyperlinks on the LaTeX document to online sites.
8. **listings**: A way to include computer programming languages in a LaTeX document seamlessly
9. **xcolor**: A way to incorporate colors to LaTeX. Usually used for syntax highlighting with **listings**
10. **array**: Extends the usage of tables. Table column sizes can be set through this package
11. **multicol**: Allows the document to be written in columns
12. **circuitikz**: Allows the drawing of circuit diagrams
13. **tikz**: A general drawing tool for LaTeX