LATEX Template James Cook University Cairns

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June 24, 2024

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Intro

This is my cool document. I have a lot of cool things to say. note to self: Improve this introduction

Feature Demonstration

Images

I made a couple of latex commands that make inserting images a bit shorter. I made a command called \insertimage {}{}{}, which takes three arguments: the image filename, the caption, and the label. I also made a command called \insertbigimage {}{}{}, which does the same thing, but for big images that are too wide to be placed in a single column. Figures 1 and 2 are the result of using these commands (Though the big image is too big to fit on this page).

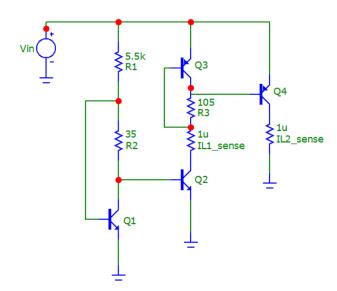


Fig. 1. Example Image

Math

This isn't really a feature of my template, but more a feature of LATEX itself. Here is some Math:

$$C = A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$
(1)

Here is some more ChatGPT gave me:

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-2\pi ix\xi} dx \tag{2}$$

I made a couple of commands that make writing math a bit easier. For example, I made a command called \E {}, which takes one argument, the exponent. For example, \E {3} will display as $\cdot 10^3$. I also made a command called \abs {}, which takes one argument, the value to be enclosed in absolute value bars. For example, \abs {-3} will display as |-3| 1

Tables

I don't have any custom commands to make tables, but I can still make them My recommendation is to use ChatGPT to generate the table for you.

Column 1	Column 2
Data 1	Data 2
More Data 1	More Data 2
Even More Data 1	Even More Data 2
Dummy Data 1	Dummy Data 2
Another Data 1	Another Data 2

Table 1: A small table

I (mostly ChatGPT) have configured a way for latex to read <code>.xlsx</code> and <code>.csv</code> files, which can be seen in table 2. This table was generated using a <code>.csv</code> file, with the column names changed to have nice math in them. Table 2 shows this.

Reco- rding	$ \Delta P_{\text{avg}} \\ -\Delta P'_{\text{avg}} \text{ (m)} $	$\Delta P_{\rm fin} - \Delta P'_{\rm fin} ({\rm m})$	$\begin{array}{c} \Delta P_{\rm max} \\ -\Delta P_{\rm max}' \ ({\rm m}) \end{array}$
1	-0.0091	-0.0611	-0.0601
2	0.006	0.2037	-0.0651
3	0.0002	0.0018	-0.0029
4	0.0008	0.1437	0.1447
5	0.0062	0.0154	0.0139
6	0.0286	0.1566	-0.0558

Table 2: Data from tables/data.csv

¹Only works in a math environment, either in an align/equation environment or between \$ \$ symbols. By the way footnotes are also a thing in LATEX.

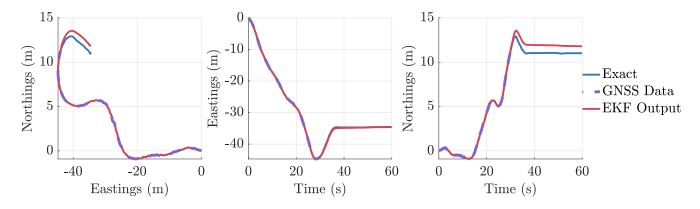


Fig. 2. Example Big Image (Made using MATLAB)

Code

I also made a command for inline code, \code {}. This command takes one argument, the code to be displayed. For example, \code {print("Hello World")} will display as print("Hello World"). Groundbreaking, I know.

I also made a command for code blocks, \codeblock \{\}\{\}

Listing 1: Example Python Code

```
1 import numpy as np
  def incmatrix(genl1,genl2):
3
       m = len(genl1)
 4
       n = len(gen12)
 5
       M = None #to become the incidence matrix
6
       VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int)
       variable
7
       x = 0
 8
       #compute the bitwise xor matrix
9
       M1 = bitxormatrix(genl1)
10
       M2 = np.triu(bitxormatrix(genl2),1)
11
       for i in range(m-1):
12
13
           for j in range(i+1, m):
                [r,c] = np.where(M2 == M1[i,j])
14
15
                for k in range(len(r)):
16
                    VT[(i)*n + r[k]] = 1;
17
                    VT[(i)*n + c[k]] = 1;
18
                    VT[(j)*n + r[k]] = 1;
19
                    VT[(j)*n + c[k]] = 1;
20
21
                    if M is None:
22
                        M = np.copy(VT)
23
                    else:
24
                        M = np.concatenate((M, VT
      ), 1)
25
26
                    VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int)
27
28
       return M
```

This command takes four arguments: the language, the caption, the label, and the filename. Mostly, I'd reccommend using \onecolumn before using this command. This way, the code won't do any weird overflowing stuff, like you can see on line 24 in listing 1

Discussion

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Conclusion

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