Demo of My LATEX Style

Hassium

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1 Packages

This style contains the following packages:

```
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage[explicit]{titlesec}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage{amsmath,amsthm,amssymb,amsfonts,mathrsfs,mathtools,nicematrix,chngcntr,
    centernot,ytableau,tikz-cd}
\usepackage{imakeidx,textcomp,tocloft,environ,setspace,geometry,enumerate,
    enumitem,blindtext,multicol,xcolor,fancyhdr,calligra,graphicx,wrapfig,pgfplots,
    mdframed,tabularx,lipsum,comment,csquotes,verbatim,transparent,scalerel,halloweenmath}
    \usepackage[hidelinks]{hyperref}
    \usepackage{chemfig}
How to insert it?
    \documentclass{article}
    \input{hassium.tex} % Download and input it using its path
```

2 Title Page Setup

After inserting the package, you should define the title and author name. Here is an example, which is the code of this demo:

```
\documentclass{article}
\input{hassium.tex}
\begin{document}
    \def\htitle{Demo of Hassium Style}
    \def\hauthor{Hassium}
    \hsetup
    \htoc
    \hmain
\end{document}
```

3 General Geometry

There are some commands that adjust the geometry of the document:

```
\geometry{letterpaper, top=54pt,bottom=46.8pt,marginparsep=5.67pt,marginparwidth=56.69pt, voffset=0pt,hoffset=0pt,left=54pt,right=54pt,headheight=24pt,headsep=10pt} \setstretch{1.25} % spacing
```

4 More on Table of Contents

You can add descriptions to each section and the description will appear in the table of contents, directly below the section name:

```
\section{This is a Sample Section}
\descr{This is a description to the section}
```

The table of contents only shows the section names, but no subsections and numberless sections. If you want a numberless section in the table of contents, use the "newsection" command:

```
\newsection{This is a numberless section}
```

Note that the section names in the table of contents are hyperlinks; click on any section name to navigate directly to that section. You can do the converse to navigate to the first page as well.

5 Index Page

This style has a customized index page. Check the code:

```
This is a \hdef{defintiion}. This is another \hdef{vocabulary}. \hindex
```

The command "hdef" mark the word and print it. The command "hindex" is a customized index page that print words in three columns. Each page number in the index page contains a hyperlink to that page.

6 Darkmode

Darkmode command changes the background color to black and the text to white.

```
\begin{document}
      \darkmode
\end{document}
```

7 Other Environments and Commands

The line-spacing in "enumerate" environment is changed:

```
\setlist[enumerate] {topsep=0pt,itemsep=-1ex,partopsep=1ex,parsep=1ex}
```

The "level" environment is used in "enumerate" environment, consider the following code:

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item This is the first line.
  \begin{level}
    \item This is the second line.
  \begin{level}
    \item This is the third line.
  \end{level}
  \item This is another line.
  \end{level}
\end{enumerate}
```

This code gives:

- 1. This is the first line.
 - 2. This is the second line.
 - 3. This is the third line.
 - 4. This is another line.

The command "circled" draws a small circle and you can add something inside the circle:

```
\circled{1}
```

The output is ①. You can write any Romam numerals by:

\rom108

There are two simple commands for hand-written fonts:

```
\cfd{font 1}
\cfc{font 2}
```

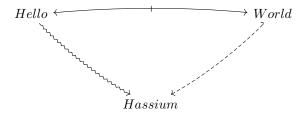
The outputs are font 1 and font 2.

8 Quiver

Quiver is done by varkor and AndréC, check their github for more information. I include quiver to draw curve arrows in a commutative diagram. To draw a diagram with quiver, check this website. An example is given below:

```
% chktex-file 15 % the three lines enables useless warnings
% chktex-file 17
% chktex-file 18
\begin{center}
  \begin{tikzcd}
    Hello &&&& World \\
    \\
    \\
    && Hassium
    \arrow["\shortmid"{marking}, curve={height=-6pt}, tail reversed, from=1-1, to=1-5]
    \arrow[curve={height=6pt}, squiggly, from=1-1, to=4-3]
    \arrow[curve={height=-6pt}, dashed, hook', from=1-5, to=4-3]
  \end{tikzcd}
\end{center}
```

The diagram looks like:



9 Theorem Styles

Several theorem styles are offered:

```
\theoremstyle{definition}
\newtheorem{definition}{Definition}[section]
\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}[section]
\newtheorem*{proposition}{Proposition}
\newtheorem*{lemma}{Lemma}
\newtheorem*{corollary}{Corollary}
\newtheorem*{example}{Example}
\newtheorem*{remark}{Remark}
\newtheorem*{notation}{Notation}
```

There is a "hdefinition" environment, which works exactly the same as "definition" if you write:

```
\begin{hdefinition}

This is a definition of Hassium.
\end{hdefinition}
```

If you include a name variable, it gives an index to the name.

```
\begin{hdefinition} [Hassium]
    This is a definition of Hassium
\end{hdefinition}
\hindex % This will print Hassium
```

The environment name can be customized by using:

```
\customtheorem{This is a custom theorem}
\begin{This is a custom theorem}
    The proof is trivial.
\end{This is a custom theorem}
```

The output environment is:

This is a custom theorem. The proof is trivial.

You can put any number or label in "exercise" environment:

```
\begin{exercise}[8.6]
   The proof is trivial.
\end{exercise}
```

The environment looks like:

Exercise 8.6. The proof is trivial.

10 Invisible Proofs

The environment "reviewmode" is originally done by my friend ETwilight. It replaces your "proof" environment by three empty lines:

```
\begin{reviewmode}
    \begin{proof}
        The proof is trivial.
    \end{proof}
\end{reviewmode}
```

11 Simple Commands in Math Mode

I will give a table of all commands in math mode.

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$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
\bb{H} \B \Da \B \ca{H} \B \nRa \R \fr{H} \Da \nRa \R \rank{H} \Da \rank{H} \R \fr\{H} \Da \nLa \R \rank{Pn} \Pha \hla \L \RP{n} \RP \mt \R \Sym \Sym \rank \R \GL \GL \lat \R \SL \SL \thra \R \Mod \thra \R \R \Ag \B \bij \R \Cay \bid \bid \d \uni \B \bid \d \mathrm{A} \bid \d \d \sqrt{1} \uni \d \d \lambda \thra \d \d \sqrt{2} \uni \uni \d \lambda \uni \d \d \sqrt{2} \uni \d \d \lambda \uni \d
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
\GL \GL \GL \Lambda \
\SL SL \thra \\ \Mod \\ Mod \\ \thra \\ \Sg \\ \Sg \\ \Sig \\ \Sg \\ \Sg \\ \Sg \\ \Sig \\ \Sig \\ \Cay \\ \Cay \\ \Cay \\ \Lay \\ \Sig \\ \S
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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\uni \equiv ! \sub
\al
\be β \supe \supseteq \gamma \gamma \lambda \qquad \qq \q
\ga γ \nsub
δ \\nsup
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λ \subn
ω \es
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$\forall vt$ $\theta \mid ps$

Hassium	Demo of My	MEX Style	p.6
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\In	\cap	\Spec	Spec
\Du		\Syl	Syl
\c	П	\iso	\approx
\Cp	П	\niso	≉
\ot	\otimes	\Mor	Mor
\op	\oplus	\Aut	Aut
\acts	\curvearrowright	\End	End
\Span	span	\Hom	Hom
\sgn	sgn	\Inn	Inn
\nsg	⊴	\Out	Out
$\backslash defa$	≔	\Iso	Iso
$\sd p$	×	\Ob	Ob
$\inf\{f\}$	f^{-1}	$\operatorname{Cop}\{C\}$	C_{ob}
$x \mod y$	$x \mod y$	\tri	Δ
\Cl	Cl	\pa	∂
\Hol	Hol	\Ann	Ann
$\backslash \mathrm{comp}$	٥	\dom	dom
\Gal	Gal	\ran	ran
$\backslash \operatorname{card}\{S\}$	S	\cod	cod
\im	im	$\setminus A\{n\}$	\mathbb{A}^n
$\operatorname{Norm}\{M\}$	$\ M\ $	\sq	
\po	\prec	\CAT	CAT
\poe	≼ .	f(A)	$\lfloor A floor$

12 Acknowledgement

Special thanks to \mathcal{FSG} ; his advice on style has been invaluable.