

Demo of My L^AT_EX Style

Hassium

1 Packages	7 Other Environments and Commands
2 Title Page Setup	8 Quiver
3 Page Geometry	9 Theorem Styles
4 More on Table of Contents	10 Invisible Proofs
5 Index Page	11 Simple Commands in Math Mode
6 Darkmode	12 Acknowledgement

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,chgcntr,
centernot,ytableau,tikz-cd}
\usepackage{imakeidx,textcomp,tocloft,envron,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}
  \def\hfauthor{Hassium}
  \hsetup
  \htoc
  \hmain
\end{document}
```

Here the “hfauthor” is the left part of the header. Also, feel free to use “hstart” command to include all three setup.

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

3 Page 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 commands change the background color to black and the text to white.

```
\begin{document}
  \darkhsetup
  \darkhmain
\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}
  \end{level}
  \item This is another line.
\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 Roman 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:

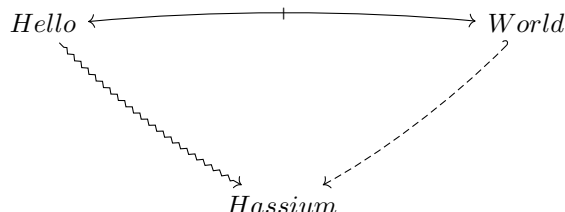
```
% chktex-file 15 % the three lines enables useless warnings
% chktex-file 17
% chktex-file 18
\begin{center}
  \begin{tikzcd}
    Hello & \&\&\& World \\
    & \backslash \\
    & \backslash
  \end{tikzcd}
\end{center}
```

```

&& 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.

$\backslash bs$	\backslash	$\backslash ga$	γ
$\backslash N$	\mathbb{N}	$\backslash de$	δ
$\backslash Z$	\mathbb{Z}	$\backslash ep$	ϵ
$\backslash Q$	\mathbb{Q}	$\backslash si$	σ
$\backslash R$	\mathbb{R}	$\backslash la$	λ
$\backslash C$	\mathbb{C}	$\backslash ka$	κ
$\backslash bb{H}$	\mathbb{H}	$\backslash om$	ω
$\backslash ca{H}$	\mathcal{H}	$\backslash Ga$	Γ
$\backslash fr{H}$	\mathfrak{H}	$\backslash De$	Δ
$\backslash T$	\mathcal{T}	$\backslash Si$	Σ
$\backslash Ps{n}$	\mathbb{P}^n	$\backslash LA$	Λ
$\backslash CP{n}$	\mathbb{CP}^n	$\backslash Om$	Ω
$\backslash RP{n}$	\mathbb{RP}^n	$\backslash vp$	φ
$\backslash Sym$	Sym	$\backslash vt$	ϑ
$\backslash GL$	GL	$\backslash ve$	ε
$\backslash SL$	SL	$\backslash ua$	\uparrow
$\backslash Mod$	Mod	$\backslash da$	\downarrow
$\backslash Sg$	\mathfrak{S}	$\backslash Ra$	\Rightarrow
$\backslash Ag$	\mathfrak{A}	$\backslash La$	\Leftarrow
$\backslash Cay$	Cay	$\backslash Ua$	\Uparrow
$\backslash uni$	$\exists !$	$\backslash Da$	\Downarrow
$\backslash al$	α	$\backslash nRa$	\nRightarrow
$\backslash be$	β	$\backslash nLa$	\nLeftarrow

<code>\hra</code>	\hookrightarrow	<code>\Hol</code>	Hol
<code>\hla</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\comp</code>	\circ
<code>\lt</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\Gal</code>	Gal
<code>\mt</code>	\mapsto	<code>\card{S}</code>	$ S $
<code>\rat</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\im</code>	im
<code>\lat</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\norm{M}</code>	$\ M\ $
<code>\thra</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\po</code>	\prec
<code>\thla</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\poe</code>	\preceq
<code>\bij</code>	$\xrightarrow{\sim}$	<code>\cyc{g}</code>	$\langle g \rangle$
<code>\wb{A}</code>	\bar{A}	<code>\Spec</code>	Spec
<code>\id</code>	id	<code>\Syl</code>	Syl
<code>\sub</code>	\subset	<code>\iso</code>	\approx
<code>\sube</code>	\subseteq	<code>\niso</code>	$\not\approx$
<code>\supe</code>	\supseteq	<code>\Mor</code>	Mor
<code>\nsub</code>	$\not\subset$	<code>\Aut</code>	Aut
<code>\nsup</code>	$\not\supseteq$	<code>\End</code>	End
<code>\nsube</code>	$\not\subseteq$	<code>\Hom</code>	Hom
<code>\nsupe</code>	$\not\supseteq$	<code>\Inn</code>	Inn
<code>\subn</code>	\subsetneq	<code>\Out</code>	Out
<code>\supn</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\Iso</code>	Iso
<code>\es</code>	\emptyset	<code>\Ob</code>	Ob
<code>\sm</code>	\setminus	<code>\tri</code>	\triangle
<code>\ps</code>	\mathscr{P}	<code>\pa</code>	∂
<code>\Un</code>	\bigcup	<code>\Ann</code>	Ann
<code>\In</code>	\bigcap	<code>\dom</code>	dom
<code>\Du</code>	\bigsqcup	<code>\ran</code>	ran
<code>\cp</code>	\amalg	<code>\cod</code>	cod
<code>\Cp</code>	\coprod	<code>\A{n}</code>	\mathbb{A}^n
<code>\ot</code>	\otimes	<code>\sq</code>	\square
<code>\op</code>	\oplus	<code>\CAT</code>	CAT
<code>\acts</code>	\curvearrowright	<code>\fl{A}</code>	$[A]$
<code>\sgn</code>	sgn	<code>\can</code>	can
<code>\nsg</code>	\leq	<code>\Can</code>	Can
<code>\defa</code>	$:=$	<code>\cat{A}</code>	\mathbf{A}
<code>\sdp</code>	\times	<code>\cata{A}{B}</code>	$\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{B}}$
<code>\inv{f}</code>	f^{-1}	<code>\catb{A}{B}</code>	$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}}$
<code>x\mod y</code>	$x \bmod y$	<code>\catop{A}</code>	\mathbf{A}^{op}
<code>\Cl</code>	Cl		

12 Acknowledgement

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