Demo of My LaTeX Style

Hassium

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}
    \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}
        \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}
```

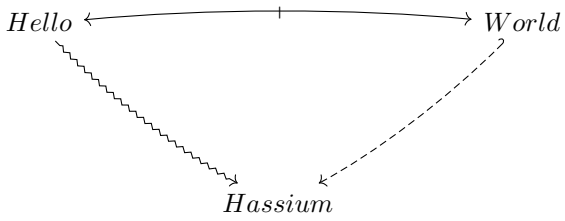
The outputs are *font 1* and *font 2*.

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.

\bs	$\backslash$	\Sym	Sym
\N	$\mathbb{N}$	\GL	GL
\Z	$\mathbb{Z}$	\SL	SL
\Q	$\mathbb{Q}$	\Mod	Mod
\R	$\mathbb{R}$	\Sg	$\mathfrak{S}$
\C	$\mathbb{C}$	\Ag	$\mathfrak{A}$
\bb{H}	$\mathbb{H}$	\Cay	Cay
\ca{H}	$\mathcal{H}$	\uni	$\exists\,!$
\fr{H}	$\mathfrak{H}$	\al	α
\T	$\mathcal{T}$	\be	β
\Ps{n}	$\mathbb{P}^n$	\ga	γ
\CP{n}	$\mathbb{CP}^n$	\de	δ
\RP{n}	$\mathbb{RP}^n$	\ep	ϵ

\si	σ	\cp	$\amalg$
\la	λ	\Cp	$\coprod$
\ka	κ	\ot	$\otimes$
\om	ω	\op	$\oplus$
\Ga	Γ	\acts	$\curvearrowright$
\De	Δ	\sgn	sgn
\Si	Σ	\nsg	$\trianglelefteq$
\LA	Λ	\defa	$:=$
\Om	Ω	\sdp	$\rtimes$
\vp	φ	\inv{f}	f^{-1}
\vt	ϑ	x\mod y	$x \bmod y$
\ve	ε	\Cl	Cl
\ua	$\uparrow$	\Hol	Hol
\da	$\downarrow$	\comp	$\circ$
\Ra	$\Rightarrow$	\Gal	Gal
\La	$\Leftarrow$	\card{S}	$\lvert S\rvert$
\Ua	$\Uparrow$	\im	im
\Da	$\Downarrow$	\norm{M}	$\lVert M\rVert$
\nRa	$\nRightarrow$	\po	$\prec$
\nLa	$\nLeftarrow$	\poe	$\preceq$
\hra	$\hookrightarrow$	\cyc{g}	$\langle g\rangle$
\hla	$\hookleftarrow$	\Spec	Spec
\lt	$\rightsquigarrow$	\Syl	Syl
\mt	$\mapsto$	\iso	$\approx$
\rat	$\rightarrowtail$	\niso	$\not\approx$
\lat	$\leftarrowtail$	\Mor	Mor
\thra	$\twoheadrightarrow$	\Aut	Aut
\thla	$\twoheadleftarrow$	\End	End
\bij	$\xrightarrow{\sim}$	\Hom	Hom
\wb{A}	$\overline{A}$	\Inn	Inn
\id	id	\Out	Out
\sub	$\subset$	\Iso	Iso
\sube	$\subseteq$	\Ob	Ob
\supe	$\supseteq$	\tri	$\triangle$
\nsub	$\not\subset$	\pa	∂
\nsup	$\not\supset$	\Ann	Ann
\nsube	$\not\subseteq$	\dom	dom
\nsupe	$\not\supseteq$	\ran	ran
\subn	$\subsetneq$	\cod	cod
\supn	$\supsetneq$	\A{n}	$\mathbb{A}^n$
\es	$\varnothing$	\sq	$\square$
\sm	$\setminus$	\CAT	CAT
\ps	$\mathscr{P}$	\fl{A}	$\lfloor A\rfloor$
\Un	$\bigcup$	\can	can
\In	$\bigcap$	\Can	Can
\Du	$\bigsqcup$	\cat{A}	A

12 Acknowledgement

Special thanks to $\mathcal{FSG}$. His advice on this style has been invaluable.