

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,chngecntr,
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:

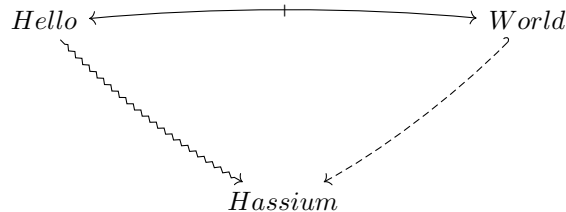
```
% chktex-file 15 % the three lines enables useless warnings
% chktex-file 17
% chktex-file 18
\begin{center}
  \begin{tikzcd}
    Hello & \&\&\& World \\
    & \backslash \\
    & \backslash
  \end{tikzcd}
\end{center}
```

```

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

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

12 Acknowledgement

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