剩闲丛书

MEX技术交流群问题汇总

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http://www.latexstudio.net

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本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 请自行处理一下

景目

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Q 1.1 如何在行内插入命令?就是直接显示\\% 等符号?

A: 可以使用\verb+\|%+或者\mintinline{tex}{\|%}。

Q 1.2 verb不能在frame环境里用啊?

A: beamer的frame后加个[fragile]就好了。

Q 1.3 请问一下 T_{EXLive} 是用命令行安装的么?

A: TEXLive可以不用命令行安装,也可以用命令行安装。如果没记错的话,安装命令是install-tl-windows.bat -no-gui。

Q 1.4 运行以下mwe,如果将 $%\usepackage\{colortbl\}$ 打开,则运行出错;如果将注释掉colortbl包,则运行正常。我想用colortbl包的色彩表格功能,同时也用到memoir文档类扩充的array数学环境。请问如何兼得呢。

- 1 %MWE_array_colortbl.tex
- 2 \documentclass[11pt,a4paper]{memoir}
- 3 %\usepackage{array}
- 4 %\usepackage{xcolor}
- 5 %%----colortbl 与 memoir 中的array环境冲突-----
- 6 %colortbl 要求 array 及 color 包。
- %\usepackage{colortbl}
- s %色彩表格\columncolor,\rowcolor,\cellcolor,\rowcolors

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```
\begin{document}
                                                    \[
10
                                                    \begin{array}({cc})
11
                                                    a \ \mathcal{B} \ b \setminus \ \ c \ \mathcal{B} \ d
 12
                                                    \end{array}
                                                    \]
 14
                                                    ١[
 15
                                                  \begin{array}[c](\{c\})
16
                                                    \begin{array}[c]|{cc}|
17
                                                  x_1 & x_2 
 18
                                                    x_3 & x_4
                                                    \ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensur
                                                  y \setminus \setminus
21
                                                    \boldsymbol{z}
22
                                                    \end{array}
23
                                                    \ 7
                                     \end{document}
```

A: 这两个宏包并不冲突, 是用法不对。

 $\label{lem:columntype} $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}c<{s}$$

```
\[
  \left(
  \begin{tabular}{C>{\columncolor{gray}[0pt]}C}
    \rowcolor{green}[0pt]a & b\\ c & d
  \end{tabular}
  \right)
\]

  \( \begin{tabular}{c d \)
  \( c d \)
\[
  \left(
  \begin{tabular}{C>{\columncolor{gray}[0pt]}C}
    x_1 & x_2\\
  \end{tabular}\]
```

Q 1.5 问一个小问题,我设置

\renewcommand{\thefigure}{S\arabic{figure}}
输出为 Figure S1, 有没有办法让他显示 Fig S1?

A: 可以重定义格式。

\renewcommand{\figurename}{Fig.}
\renewcommand{\thefigure}{S\arabic{figure}}

Q 1.6 有没有类似于\begin{proof}的框,类似于证明的那个环境,或者自己定义一个解答的环境?

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if
$$a$$
 and a and a

A: 调用amsthm宏包。使用\newtheorem自定义一个你要的不就行了? 或者,你还可以使用 xsim 宏包,还可以控制分值,solution的显示和隐藏。想用框还可以用tcolorbox宏包。

\mathbf{Q} 1.7 一个 1*3 的矩阵外围用了 pmatrix 括号有点问题。

A: 可以改变下思路。

```
\[
\times
\left(
\left[\begin{aligned}1\\ i\\0\end{aligned}\right](M_0+M_2+M_4+M_6),
\left[\begin{aligned}1\\-i\\0\end{aligned}\right](M_1+M_3+M_5+M_7),
\left[\begin{aligned}0\\ 0\\1\end{aligned}\right](N_1+N_2+N_3+N_4)
\right)
\times {\mathrm e}^{i\frac{u\cos\theta}{\sin^2\alpha}}
\,{\mathrm d}\theta
\]

或者页面太窄时折行。
\begin{align*}
\times &
\left(
\left[\begin{aligned}1\\ i\\0\end{aligned}\right](M_0+M_2+M_4+M_6),
```

\left[\begin{aligned}1\\-i\\0\end{aligned}\right](M_1+M_3+M_5+M_7),
\right.\\
&\hspace{5cm}
\left.
\left[\begin{aligned}0\\ 0\\1\end{aligned}\right](N_1+N_2+N_3+N_4)
\right)
\times {\mathrm e}^{i\frac{u\cos\theta}{\sin^2\alpha}}
\,{\mathrm d}\theta
\end{align*}

$$\times \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} (M_0 + M_2 + M_4 + M_6), \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} (M_1 + M_3 + M_5 + M_7), \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + N_4) \right) \times e^{i \frac{u \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \alpha}} d\theta$$

Q 1.8 不知道他们说的 Better Bibtex是什么?

A: Better BibTeX 是 Zotero 的一个插件,可以让Zotero 导出.bib 档时设置一些选项。

Q 1.9 biblatex可以继续用 bib文件来生成参考文献吗?

A: bibtex 要转用 biblatex 只需这么做:

\usepackage[backend=biber,style=ieee]{biblatex} % style 在这里!
\addbibresource{yourfile.bib}

然后主文不要用

\bibliographystyle \bibliography, 直接\printbibliography就行。

Q 1.10 biblatex有没有对应于abbrvnat那样的style?

A: 试试\usepackage[style=trad-abbrv,natbib,backend=biber]{biblatex}。 还可以看看biblatex-trad宏包。 6 1 20180404

The biblatex-trad Package

Traditional bibliography styles for biblatex

Marco Daniel Version 0.4a

Moritz Wemheuer 17th February 2018

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1 Introduction

The package biblatex-trad is a contribution to the great package biblatex. It provides the implementation of the traditional bibliography styles (plain, unsrt, alpland abbrv) as a style for biblatex.

1.1 Motivation

The package is motivated by a question at TeX-LaTeX Stack Exchange `How to emulate the traditional BibTeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibTeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibTeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as possible with biblates are traditional bibLeX styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) as closely as the styles (plain, abbrv, unsrt, alpha) are traditional biblates are traditional biblates are traditional biblates are traditional biblates. The traditional biblates are traditional biblates are traditional biblates are traditional biblates. The traditional biblates are traditional biblates. The traditional biblates are traditional bi

1.2 Requirements

The use of the styles requires the biblatex package. It is tested with the current versic of biblatex (at the time of writing that is 3.10). Care has been taken to retain backware.

Q 1.11 中文加粗有什么方法?

A: 加粗多是英文的概念,中文的加粗,则是通过更改字体更合理,因为中文的笔划较多。比如宋体,加粗可以设置粗宋、小标宋、宋黑。再比如,黑体、大黑、中粗黑。你得知道使用的正文字体文件是否有 bold 版本。一般 windows 下为你配置的中易宋体是没有粗体字重的,\bfseries 或\textbf{文字}只是为你切换到中易黑体。

Q 1.12 数学公式中如何实现任意内容堆叠?

A: 可以定义mathop。

$$L(x,y) \to A(1 - e^{-kd(x,y)})$$

 $\rho(x,y) \to 0$

索引

beamer \mathbb{H} verb, 1 Better Bibtex, 4

行内 verb, 1

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