LaTeX (& LyX) Typesetting Tips

Version 1.01

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This document contains a collection of best practices using LaTeX (with or without LyX). I have compiled them primarily for my own reference, but hope that you might find them useful, too.

Everything was thoroughly tested with the LaTeX packages mentioned below (all versions dating back to May 2015) and LyX 2.1.0 and later, using XeTeX as the output engine[1]. Each package was chosen after careful consideration of other options – I decided to add a package only if necessary, and only after I was convinced that it was stable, written by a reputable package author, compatible with other packages, and under active and sustained development.

The latest version of this document, together with the file `configJCW.sty` (see Section 3.6) and accompanying LyX macros file `configJCW.lyx` (see Section 7.2), are available at https://github.com/JorgWoehl/LaTeXTips.git.

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[1] XeTeX is enabled in LyX by selecting PDF (XeTeX) as Default output format in Document ▷ Settings ▷ Formats. To make use of its extended font capabilities, Use non-TeX fonts (via XeTeX/LuaTeX) needs to be selected under Document ▷ Settings ▷ Fonts.

1 Text

1.1 Spaces after dots

Between initials that are followed by a dot use a *thin space* `\,` (`Option-ShiftSpace` in LyX). **After the last initial** use an *interword space*[2] `\␣` (`Option-Command-Space`[3]) – without adding any additional space after it. If the abbreviation is followed by a non-space character (such as a comma), the interword space is omitted.

J. C. Woehl	`J. C. Woehl`
J.C. Woehl	`J.\,C.\ Woehl`
Smith *et al.* show	`Smith \textit{et al.} show`
Smith *et al.* show	`Smith \textit{et al.}\ show`

Common abbreviations such as *e.g. or i.e.* are typeset *without any space* between the letters, and are followed by an interword space (unless followed by a punctuation mark):

[2] An interword space is also sometimes called a control space or normal space.
[3] On macOS, you may need to deselect the option using the same shortcut (System Preferences ▷ Keyboard ▷ Shortcuts ▷ Input Sources).

e.g. the following	`\textit{e.g.} the following`
e.g. the following	`\textit{e.g.}\ the following`

1.2 Spaces inside word groups

Use a *protected (or non-breaking) space* `~` (`Option-Space`), *without* any space around it, **in word groups** such as references to named parts of a document[4], between forenames, between multiple surnames, or wherever words are so closely linked that they should not be separated by a line break.

Samuel L. Jackson	`Samuel~L.\ Jackson`

A thin space is – by definition – also non-breaking, so `S.\,L.\ Jackson` is preferred over `S.~L.\ Jackson`.

Bartel Lendert van der Waerden	`Bartel~Lendert van~der~Waerden`
Figure 3	`Figure~3`

Note that typing out a cross-reference to a figure (or other part of the document) should never be necessary; this is better handled by the package `cleveref` (see Section 5).

1.3 Dashes

A *single dash* is used for hyphens in a multi-compound word:

my e-mail to a co-worker	`my e-mail to a co-worker`

A *double dash* (also called en-dash because it matches the width of the letter *n*) is used for number ranges or in text:

the July–August issues	`the July--August issues`
pages 3–17	`pages~3--17`

[4] The package `cleveref` takes care of cross-references to labels in a document.

the San Francisco–New York flight	`the San Francisco--New York flight`

A *triple dash* (also called em-dash because it matches the width of an uppercase *M*) is used to set off a parenthical statement inside a sentence. The en-dash can also be used for this purpose if it is surrounded by spaces (which I personally prefer):

A flock of sparrows—some of them juveniles—alighted and sang.	`A flock of sparrows---some of them juveniles---alighted and sang.`

A flock of sparrows – some of them juveniles – alighted and sang.	`A flock of sparrows -- some of them juveniles -- alighted and sang.`

2 Numbers and units

The package `siunitx` takes care of the correct typesetting and formatting of numbers, units, and physical quantities that involve both. It is loaded by entering

```
\usepackage{siunitx}
```

(in Document ▷ Settings ▷ LaTeX Preamble when using LyX).

`siunitx` commands can be used both in text mode or math mode.

When working in LyX, these commands are entered using Insert ▷ TeX code (`Command-L`) while in text mode[5], or directly in math mode. For example, to enter a number followed by a unit, type `\SI{` followed by the numerical value, move the cursor outside the closing curly bracket, and enter `\{` followed by the unit symbol(s).

Numbers are entered using the `\num` command and are automatically spaced in groups of three (separated by a thin space) and without commas in the final output:

$15\,374.553\,32$	`\num{15374.55332}`

$6.022\,141\,3 \times 10^{23}$	`\num{6.0221413e23}`

Angles are entered using the `\ang` command; the angle sign is followed by the number without space:

[5] Raw LaTeX commands inserted into the body of a LyX document are also often referred to as ERT (for evil red text), a term coined on the developers mailing list by Larry Marso in 2000.

12.3°	`\ang{12.3}`

Units are entered using the `\si` command in either an abbreviated format (where a dot signifies multiplication) or a more explicit textual format. `siunitx` automatically inserts a thin space between the unit symbols:

$\mathrm{kg\,m\,s^{-2}}$	`\si{kg.m.s^{-2}}`
$\mathrm{kV^2\,\mu m^{-1}}$	`\si{\square\kilo\volt\per\um}`
$\mathrm{^\circ C}$	`\si{\celsius}`

Numbers followed by units are entered using `\SI` following the same rules as above. `siunitx` automatically inserts a thin space between the number and unit:

$c = 299\,792\,458\,\mathrm{m/s}$	`$c=\SI{299792458}{m/s}$`
$20\,\mathrm{^\circ C}$	`\SI{20}{\celsius}`
$(1.204 \pm 0.007)\,\mathrm{Å}$	`\sisetup{separate-uncertainty}` `\SI{1.204(7)}{\angstrom}`
$760\,\mathrm{mmHg}$	`\SI{760}{\mmHg}`
$8.314\,\mathrm{J\,mol^{-1}\,K^{-1}}$	`\SI{8.314}{\joule\per\mole\per\kelvin}`

A vast array of possibilities for switches that alter the output format without changing the input (including rounding) is built into `siunitx`. In addition, lists and ranges of numbers as well as products and quotients of numbers can be entered directly, and numbers or units can be color-coded.

Because LyX does not natively support `siunitx`, only the raw LaTeX code is displayed in LyX, which makes reading longer expressions difficult. This display issue can be resolved by defining corresponding LyX math macros for `siunitx` commands, as described in Section 7.2.

3 Math

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has developed a set of conventions for typesetting math in the physical and applied sciences. These recommendations are in agreement with the conventions specified in the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP) red book and the International Union for Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) green book. The implementation of these recommendations in LaTeX is summarized below.

In what follows it is assumed that the `mathtools` package is loaded, which is an extension of the `amsmath` package. In LyX, it can be enabled by choosing Document ▷ Settings ▷ Math Options ▷ mathtools and selecting `Load always`, or by loading it in the LaTeX Preamble:

```
\usepackage{mathtools}
```

In the latter case, Do not load should be selected for Document ▷ Settings ▷ Math Options ▷ mathtools, to prevent possible option clashes that occur when the same package is loaded a second time but with different options[6].

3.1 Vectors, matrices, and tensors

Unfortunately, even with the `mathtools` package there are certain math typesetting conventions that LaTeX is unable to cover. For example, physical quantities should be typeset in *italic*, vectors and matrices in ***bold italic***, tensors in ***sans-serif bold italic***, while mathematical operators and constants (see Section 3.2) should be typeset in upright font. LaTeX supports these scenarios for Latin characters, but typesets lowercase Greek variables only in italic and uppercase Greek variables only in upright font. The `amsmath` package provides some uppercase Greek characters in italic (e.g. `\varDelta` for $\varDelta$), but support for boldface Greek symbols is inconsistent.

The `unicode-math` package provides a fix for these font issues. It can be loaded in the LaTeX Preamble[7]:

```
\usepackage[math-style=ISO]{unicode-math}
```

`unicode-math` uses the Latin Modern Math font by default. Other fonts can be loaded by adding a line to the LaTeX Preamble, such as:

[6] LyX loads packages that it natively supports before any packages defined in the LaTeX Preamble.

[7] Alternatively, the `unicode-math` package can be loaded in LyX by selecting Non-TeX Fonts Default in the Math field in Document ▷ Settings ▷ Fonts (the box Use non-TeX fonts (via XeTeX/LuaTeX) needs to be checked as well). Options such as `math-style=ISO` can be passed to `unicode-math` by entering it in the Custom field under Document Class, or entered in the LaTeX Preamble with `\unimathsetup{math-style=ISO}`.

If the `unicode-math` package is loaded in the LaTeX Preamble, the Math field in Document ▷ Settings ▷ Fonts needs be set to Class Default (TeX Fonts), or an option clash error will occur.

```
\setmathfont{xits-math.otf}
```

A list of currently supported fonts is available on the `unicode-math` homepage.

$bD\beta\Delta$	`$b D \beta \Delta$`
$\mathbf{bD\beta\Delta}$	`$\symbfup{b D \beta \Delta}$`
$\boldsymbol{bD\beta\Delta}$	`$\symbfsfit{b D \beta \Delta}$`
$\mathrm{bD\beta\Delta}$	`$\symup{b D \beta \Delta}$`

For consistency, it is suggested to define the following semantic markup commands in the LaTeX Preamble,

```
\newcommand*{\vect}[1]{\ensuremath{\symbf{#1}}}
\newcommand*{\matr}[1]{\ensuremath{\symbf{#1}}}
\newcommand*{\tens}[1]{\ensuremath{\symbfsfit{#1}}}
```

and use these new commands instead of directly changing font specifications. Adding the `\ensuremath` command ensures that the markup can be used in both text mode and math mode. Vectors can also be entered using a top arrow (`\vec`) in LyX; they can be automatically converted to the new notation by adding the following to the LaTeX Preamble:

```
\AtBeginDocument{
 \renewcommand{\vec}{\vect}
}
```

The `\AtBeginDocument` command ensures that the redefinition happens at the beginning of the document so that other packages cannot tamper with it.

vector $\boldsymbol{E}$ or $\boldsymbol{E}$
vector $\boldsymbol{\mu}$
matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$
tensor $\boldsymbol{A}$
	`vector $\vec{E}$ or $\vect{E}$\\`
	`vector $\vect{\mu}$\\`
	`matrix $\matr{A}$\\`
	`tensor $\tens{A}$`

Although the fonts may not be properly displayed in LyX itself, they will appear correctly in the final output. Note that display issues in LyX can be overcome by defining (protected) LyX math macros as described in Section 7.2.

Also note that `unicode-math` cannot be used with pdfLaTex, which is the default TeX engine in modern LaTeX 2_ε distributions; however, it runs fine with XeTeX or LuaTeX, which are also included in these distributions.

3.2 Mathematical constants and operators

Mathematical constants (such as Euler's number e, the imaginary unit i, or the number π) and mathematical operators (such as the differential operator d, the partial differential operator ∂, or the difference operator Δ) are typeset in upright font. LaTeX respects this convention for operators that are entered as commands:

$sinx$	`$sin x$`
$\sin x$	`$\sin x$`

Also, some special symbols such as the `\nabla` ∇ operator are typeset correctly, but this is not the case for other mathematical constants and operators.

The best way to deal with this situation is to define the semantic markup `\const{}` and use shortcuts like `\ee` or `\ii` for frequently used mathematical constants:

```
\newcommand*{\const}[1]{\ensuremath{\symup{#1}}}
\newcommand{\ee}{\const{e}}
\newcommand{\ii}{\const{i}}
```

The Greek letter π almost always refers to the mathematical constant π and can therefore simply be redefined globally (at the beginning of the document). In order to avoid an infinite recursive loop, the old definition must be assigned to a new command first:

```
\AtBeginDocument{
 \let\oldpi\pi
 \renewcommand{\pi}{\const{\oldpi}}
}
```

Note that the two lines inside the `\AtBeginDocument` environment can simply be added to an existing `\AtBeginDocument` environment.

For differentials and difference operators we proceed similarly:

```
\newcommand*{\oper}[1]{\ensuremath{\mathop{}\!\symup{#1}}}
\newcommand{\dd}{\oper{d}}
\newcommand{\pd}{\oper{\partial}}
\newcommand{\Dd}{\oper{\Delta}}
```

The empty `\mathop` command and negative space `\!` is used to provide the correct spacing before the operator signs. This definition distinguishes dx from d times x and automatically leads to the correct spacing in all contexts in which these operators may

be used (which makes it, for example, unnecessary to insert *thin spaces* `\,` before differentials when used in math mode).

$\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\pi} + 1 = 0$

```
$\ee^{\ii\pi} + 1 = 0$
```

$f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$

```
$f(x)\dd x$
```

3.3 Extensible parentheses

If a mathematical expression is enclosed in parentheses, use *extensible* parentheses to accommodate for different vertical space needs. In LyX, extensible parentheses are entered by clicking on `()` or typing `Control-M (`.

Extensible parentheses should *always* be used around values for physical quantities (except when they appear alone) to make the equations easier to read:

$\frac{3}{2}\left(8.314\,\mathrm{J\,K^{-1}\,mol^{-1}}\right)$

```
$\frac{3}{2} \left(
\SI{8.314}{J.K^{-1}.mol^{-1}}
 ↪  \right)$
```

However, TEX adds additional space around extensible parentheses, which is not always welcome:

$f\left(x\right)$

```
$f \left( x \right)$
```

$f(x)$

```
$f ( x )$
```

Therefore, **avoid** using extensible parentheses when they enclose the **argument of a function or operator**, such as in the function $f(x)$, differential $\mathrm{d}(xy)$, derivative $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(xy)$, or difference $\Delta(xy)$. If extensible parentheses are necessary to accommodate the argument, insert a *negative thin space* `\!` before them to cancel the extra space (in LyX, just type `\!` or use the space popup in the math toolbar).

$\mathrm{d}(\sum x_i)$

```
$\displaystyle
\dd ( \sum x_i )$
```

$\mathrm{d}\left(\sum x_i\right)$

```
$\displaystyle
\dd \left( \sum x_i \right)$
```

$\mathrm{d}\!\left(\sum x_i\right)$

```
$\displaystyle
\dd \! \left( \sum x_i \right)$
```

3.4 Multiplication sign

The multiplication operator × (type `\times` in LyX) should be used for all multiplications involving *numerical values* in order to avoid potential confusion with the decimal point. The package `siunitx` (Section 2) does this automatically when multi-part numbers or quantities are entered.

$3 \times 4 \times 8$	`$\num{3 x 4 x 8}$`
3×10^{10}	`$\num{3e10}$`
$3\,\mathrm{cm} \times 4\,\mathrm{cm} \times 8\,\mathrm{cm}$	`$\SI{3 x 4 x 8}{cm}$`

Everywhere else the centered dot · (type `\cdot` in LyX) can be used if so desired, such as between parentheses or between symbolic quantities.

$(3\,\mathrm{cm}) \cdot (5\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}})$	`$\left( \SI{3}{cm} \right) \cdot \left( \SI{5}{m.s^{-2}} \right)$`
$a \cdot b$	`$a \cdot b$`

3.5 Text in math mode

Text in math mode that appears in a *subscript or superscipt* is entered using the `\textnormal` command[8]. However, it is recommended to use the `\text` command for *all other text* in math mode, because it adapts to the surrounding text environment by using the same font. Both commands require `amsmath` (which is automatically loaded by the `mathtools` package).

V_{tot}	`$V_\textnormal{tot}$`
$pV = nRT \qquad \text{(ideal gas)}$	`$pV=nRT \qquad \text{(ideal gas)}$`

Subscripts and superscripts are typeset using `\textnormal` if they are **descriptive** (representing the name of a person or a particle), but remain italic if they represent a **variable or quantity**:

[8] This is preferred over `\mathrm` or `\textrm`. `\mathrm` uses math roman font, but uses math spacing (ignoring spaces) and interprets dashes as minus signs, while `\textrm` uses roman font that adjusts to the text environment (which would lead to italic sub/superscripts in a theorem environment).

Boltzmann's constant, k_B (name of a person)

mass of an electron, m_e (name of a particle)

heat capacity at constant pressure, C_p (quantity)

3.6 Other LaTeX tips

Eqnarray

Avoid using the `eqnarray` environment, which is very buggy. Use the `AMS align` environment instead (Insert ▷ Math ▷ AMS align environment in LyX).

Avogadro's Number

Insert a *negative space* `\!` into the *subscript* of Avogadro's number N_A (if the negative space is put directly after the N, it has the same effect on the subscript, but potential superscripts will now be drawn too close to it):

N_A	`$N_\textnormal{A}$`
N_A	`$N_\textnormal{\!A}$`

Definitions

To typeset an equation definition, define the following command in the LaTeX Preamble:

```
\newcommand{\eqdef}{\overset{\textnormal{def}}{=}}
```

$a \overset{\mathrm{def}}{=} b$	`$a \eqdef b$`

LaTeX Preamble

In order to avoid a messy preamble, put configuration-related commands in a file `config.sty` and call it from the LaTeX Preamble with

```
\usepackage{config}
```

Follow the instructions in Section 6.3 to add this package to your TEX system.

A file named `configJCW.sty` with the recommendations contained in this document is available at https://github.com/JorgWoehl/LaTeXTips.git.

4 Chemistry

Typesetting chemical formulas and reaction equations is done with the package `mhchem`.

Although this package can be selected directly using Document ▷ Settings ▷ Math Options in LyX, it loads by default with the older version 3 format and without any options. As there seems to be no way to change the options of packages loaded natively by LyX, it is suggested to select Do not load and use the following code in Document ▷ Settings ▷ LaTeX Preamble instead (which also uses prettier arrows rather than those from the current math font[9]):

```
\usepackage[version=4,arrows=pgf-filled]{mhchem}
```

The `mhchem` commands are entered in LyX as TeX code (`Command-L`) when in text mode; they can be typed in directly in math mode.

$\mathrm{SO_4^{2-} + Ba^{2+} \longrightarrow BaSO_4 \downarrow}$	`\ce{SO4^2- + Ba^2+ -> BaSO4 v}`
$\mathrm{A \xrightleftharpoons{x_i} B}$	`\ce{A <-->[$x_i$] B}`
$\mathrm{CO_2(g) + C(s) \underset{\text{below}}{\overset{k_1,\,\Delta}{\rightleftharpoons}} 2\,CO(g)}$	`\ce{CO2(g) + C(s)` `<=>>[$k_1,\Dd$][below] 2CO(g)}`
$\mathrm{Hg^{2+} \xrightarrow{I^-} \underset{\text{red}}{HgI_2}}$	`\ce{Hg^2+ ->[\ce{I-}]` `$\underset{\mathrm{red}}{\ce{HgI2}}$}`
$\mathrm{^{227}_{90}Th^+}$	`\ce{^{227}_{90}Th+}`
$\mathrm{RNO_2 \overset{+\,e}{\rightleftharpoons} RNO_2^{\bullet -}}$	`\ce{RNO2 <=>[+e] RNO2^{.-}}`

[9] The `layout` option for stacked superscripts and subscripts is not recognized by `mhchem v3.21`, even though it is officially referenced in the documentation. This is working correctly in `v4.08`. (Note that the `layout` option should be avoided anyhow as it does not conform to IUPAC conventions.)

V_{H_2O}	`$V_{\ce{H2O}}$`
$A\cdots B{=}C{=}D{\equiv}E$	`\ce{A\bond{...}B\bond{~-}C=D#E}`

$a\,A + b\,B \longrightarrow c\,C + d\,D \qquad \Delta_f H^\circ < 0$

```
\ce{$a$A + $b$B -> $c$C + $d$D \qquad $\Dd_{\text{f}} H^\circ<0$}
```

5 Cross-references

Cross-references to figures, tables, and parts of a document are best done using the package `cleveref`. It automatically determines the type of cross-reference and the context in which it is used, and can even typeset lists of cross-references.

`cleveref` is designed to work with the `hyperref` package (which turns cross-references into clickable hyperlinks in the pdf output), but `cleveref` must be loaded last. The documentation even states that `cleveref` should be loaded *after* all other packages that don't specifically support it.

```
\usepackage[noabbrev,capitalize]{cleveref}
```

This loads the package with options that prevent abbreviations like eq. or fig. and capitalizes all occurrences (Equation, Figure). The hyperref package can be loaded in LyX by checking User Hyperref Support in Document ▷ Settings ▷ PDF Properties; it can also be loaded using

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

in the LaTeX Preamble (before `cleveref` is loaded).

LyX normally uses `prettyref` or `refstyle` for cross-references, and does not natively support `cleveref`. Fortunately, there is a simple workaround: enter all cross-references as usual using LyX's built-in functionality by selecting the format <reference>, and convert these `\ref` commands into `\cref` commands during the compile phase (but before `hyperref` goes to work). This can be achieved by adding the following lines to the end of the LaTeX Preamble (right after the `cleveref` package is loaded):

```
\AtBeginDocument{
 \renewcommand{\ref}{\cref}
}
```

Section 1	`\ref{sec:Typesetting-text}`
Footnote 4	`\ref{fn:Cross-references-to-labels}`

Cross-references containing more than one label are entered as TeX code (`Command-L`):

```
\crefrange{fig:PoissA}{fig:PoissB}
```

```
\cref{fig:PoissA,fig:PoissE}
```

6 Other packages

6.1 `minted`

To use the `minted` package with LyX, the source file must be compiled with the `-shell-escape` flag. Starting with LyX 2.3.0, this is done by simply checking `Allow running external programs` in Document ▷ Settings ▷ Formats for the source file in question. The first time the source file is compiled, a warning dialog will be displayed, where the option is confirmed by clicking the Always allow for this document button.

In older versions of LyX, the compile option has to be enabled globally, which can be achieved by selecting the proper converter in LyX ▷ Preferences ▷ File Handling ▷ Converters and adding the `-shellescape` flag to the Converter string, e.g.

```
xelatex -shell-escape $$i
```

Click on Modify and Save to apply the change. The converter in use can be determined by clicking on View Complete Log when a TeX error is generated after `minted` is used for the first time. For example, if the log starts with "This is XeTeX" you have to add the shell-escape flag to the `xelatex` converter (click on the LaTeX (XeTeX) -> PDF (XeTeX) entry).

`minted` requires additional software, `Pygments`, which can be installed using the Python package manager on macOS. At the command line prompt, type

```
sudo easy_install Pygments
```

Alternatively, `Pygments` can also be installed using MacPorts. At the command line prompt, type

```
port search pygments
```

and choose the `pygments` version with the highest number (*e.g.* `py34-pygments`). Install it with

```
sudo port install py34-pygments
```

and create a soft link from `pygmentize` (use `sudo find / -name pygmentize` if necessary) to the `/usr/local/bin` folder so that it is on the search path:

```
sudo ln -s /opt/local/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/(cont...)
(...)Versions/3.4/bin/pygmentize /usr/local/bin/pygmentize
```

6.2 `microtype`

The `microtype` package provides "subliminal refinements towards typographical perfection".

6.3 Add your own package

Write your own package using the following format:

```
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
\ProvidesPackage{mypackage}
% Your new commands here.
% Load packages with
%  \RequirePackage[options]{package}
% instead of
%  \usepackage[options]{package}
\endinput
```

If you are on macOS, put a symbolic link in the folder `~/Library/texmf/tex/latex/` (create the `texmf` folder and all subfolders if they do not yet exist) that points to your package file:

```
sudo ln -s /path/to/mypackage.sty ~/Library/texmf/tex/latex/mypackage.sty
```

Follow a similar procedure if you are on Windows or Linux.

Note: Before defining a new command, look up the command name in the Comprehensive LaTeX Symbol List to make sure that it is still available.

7 LyX tricks

7.1 LaTeX vs. LaTeX

If you want to render the text "LaTeX" as "LaTeX" instead of "LaTeX" (which LyX does automatically), simply put it inside a TeX code box (`Command-L`). This works for other text logos as well.

7.2 Displaying math macros in LyX

To display math marcos in LyX that it does not natively support (for example those that were added through packages or in your own LaTeX Preamble), insert a comment[10] at the beginning of your document (Insert ▷ Note ▷ Comment). Inside this comment, insert one or more math macros via Insert ▷ Math ▷ Macro. The LyX macro has three fields: Name, TeX, and LyX. In the Name field, enter the name of the math macro you want to add support for. Leave the TeX field empty, as the math macro is already defined elsewhere. In the LyX field, use a graphical representation that mimics how the macro will look like in the final output. Arguments are entered in the LyX field only, by typing `\#1` (with a backslash) for argument 1, and so on; they are automatically added to the Name part.

A LyX macros file `configJCW.lyx` for all commands recommended in this document is available at https://github.com/JorgWoehl/LaTeXTips.git.

In order to use the math macro in LyX, simply type the LaTeX command in math mode and hit the spacebar, at which point one or more boxes will appear for entering the arguments. The cursor will be automatically placed in the first argument box; to jump to the next argument box, use the right arrow or tab key.

7.3 Hyperref options

Options for the `hyperref` package (such as `urlcolor=blue`) can be added by entering them in the Additional options field in Document ▷ Settings ▷ PDF Properties. In the Hyperlinks tab, you should check the options No frames around links and Color links.

[10] By putting the macro inside a comment, the LyX code that it generates gets ignored and does not interfere with the macro definition in the package or the preamble.