## The $\slash\hspace{-0.6em}A T_{\!E} \! X$ package showexpl

Examples	
The overhang parameter The wide parameter The wide parameter again The overhang parameter again The wide parameter again  The wide parameter again  The graphic parameter Fix width of the result (side-by-side default: The varwidth parameter  Fix width of the result (default: \linewidt The justification parameter	<pre></pre>
The listings parameters still works	
BTEX BTEX BTEX	
\Large 	
half text area ha	alf text area margin area
The pos, overhang, and caption parameter    \Large	eters
IATEX RATEX RATEX	
half text area ha	alf text area margin area
	rge   reX{}
half text area ha	alf text area margin area
The <b>wide</b> parameter with inner and out	er position
Example 2: The wide parameter  1 \Large  2	IATEX IATEX IATEX
	olf toyt area

1 \Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
2 \LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}

BAEX BAEX BAEX BAEX

## More examples on an even (left) page

IALEX FALFIX FALFIX		
BBB-		
<pre>1 \Large 2  </pre>		
margin area half text area half text area half text area		
<pre>1 \Large  2  </pre>		
IATEX IATEX IATEX		
Example 3: The overhang parameter again		
margin area half text area half text area half text area		
margin area half text area half text area		
IATEX IATEX IATEX TATEX  1 \Large  2		
Example 4: The wide parameter again		
margin area half text area half text area		
LATEX LATEX ATEX LATEX LATEX LATEX		

Example 5: This is a floating Example (parameter rangeaccept=true)

```
Line 3 \par
Line 4 \par
Line 5 \par
Line 6 \par
Line 8 \par
Line 9 \par
Line 10 \par

Line 3
Line 4
Line 4
Line 5
Line 5
Line 6
Line 8
Line 9
Line 9
Line 10
```

## Whole LATEX documents as example code and the parameters preset, rframe, and rangeaccept

```
1\documentclass[a4paper,twoside]{article}
2\begin{document}
3 \begin{equation}
4 \sigma(t)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}
5 \int^t_0 e^{-x^2/2} dx
6 \end{equation}
7\end{document}
```

$$\sigma(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t e^{-x^2/2} dx \quad (0)$$

half text area \_\_\_\_\_ half text area \_\_\_\_ margin area \_\_\_\_

$$H_{c} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{l=0}^{n} (-1)^{l} (n-l)^{p-2} \sum_{l_{1}+\dots+l_{p}=l} \prod_{i=1}^{p} {n_{i} \choose l_{i}}$$

$$\cdot [(n-l) - (n_{i}-l_{i})]^{n_{i}-l_{i}} \cdot \left[ (n-l)^{2} - \sum_{j=1}^{p} (n_{i}-l_{i})^{2} \right].$$

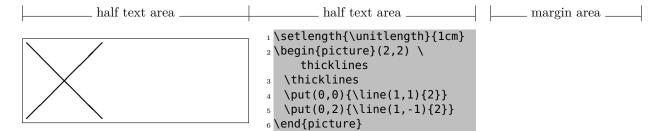
$$(0)$$

```
1\documentclass[a4paper,twoside]{
                                article}
  2 \usepackage{amsmath}
  3% enhancements for mathematical
                                 formulas
  4 \begin{document}
  5 \begin{equation}\label{eq:barwq}
  6 \begin{split}
                 H c&=\{1\}\{2n\}
                  \sum_{l=0}^{l=0} (-1)^{l} (n-{l})^{p-2}
                  \sum {l = 1+\dots+ l p=l} prod^p {i}
                                        =1}
                  \binom{n_i}{l _i}\
                  &\quad\cdot[(n-l )-(n_i-l _i)]^{n_i
                                           -l _i}\cdot
                   \Bigl[(n-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l)^2-\sum^p
                                            i)^2\Bigr].
13 \end{split}
14 \end{equation}
15 \end{document}
```

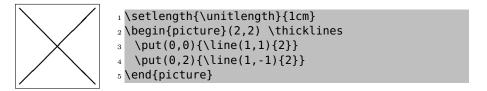
margin area half text a	rea half text area
Using a graphic as the result	
<pre>1 \Large  2  </pre>	IATEX IATEX IATEX
<pre>1 \Large 2  </pre>	IATEX IATEX IATEX IATEX
1\Large	IATEX IATEX

Example 6: The graphic parameter

## The parameter varwidth



Example 7: Fix width of the result (side-by-side default: 0.5\linewidth)



Example 8: Width of the result reduced to the "natural" width (varwidth=true)

```
1 \setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
2 \begin{picture}(2,2) \thicklines
3 \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
```

Example 9: Fix width of the result (default: \linewidth)

4 \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}}

5 \end{picture}



```
1\setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
2\begin{picture}(2,2)
3 \thicklines
4 \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
5 \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}}
6\end{picture}
```

Example 10: Result is centered (varwidth=true)