$\LaTeX 2_{\varepsilon}$ Cheat Sheet

Document classes

book Default is two-sided. report No \part divisions.

article No \part or \chapter divisions.

letter (?).

slides Large sans-scrif font.

Used at the very beginning of a document:

\documentclass{class}. Use \begin{document} to start contents and \end{document} to end the document.

Common documentclass options

10pt/11pt/12pt Font size. letterpaper/a4paper Paper size. twocolumn Use two columns.

twoside Set margins for two-sided.

twoside Set margins for two-sided.

landscape Landscape orientation. Must use dvips

-t landscape.

draft Double-space lines.
Usage: \documentclass[opt, opt]{class}.

Packages

fullpage Use 1 inch margins.

anysize Set margins: $\mbox{\mbox{marginsize}\{l\}\{r\}\{t\}\{b\}.}$ multicol Use n columns: $\mbox{\mbox{\mbox{begin}\{multicols}\{n\}.}$

latexsym Use IATEX symbol font.

graphicx Show image: $\include graphics [width=x] \{file\}.$

url Insert URL: \url{http://...}.

Use before \begin{document}. Usage: \usepackage{package}

Title

\author{text} Author of document. \title{text} Title of document.

 \del{text} Date.

These commands go before \begin{document}. The declaration \maketitle goes at the top of the document.

Miscellaneous

\pagestyle{empty} Empty header, footer and no page numbers.

\tableofcontents Add a table of contents here.

Document structure

\part{title} \subsubsection{title} \chapter{title} \paragraph{title} \section{title} \subparagraph{title}

\subsection{title}

Use \setcounter{secnumdepth}{x} suppresses heading numbers of depth > x, where chapter has depth 0. Use a *, as in \section*{title}, to not number a particular item—these items will also not appear in the table of contents.

Text environments

\begin{comment} Comment (not printed). Requires verbatim

package.

\begin{quote} Indented quotation block.

\begin{quotation}Like quote with indented paragraphs.

\begin{verse} Quotation block for verse.

Lists

\begin{enumerate} Numbered list.
\begin{itemize} Bulleted list.
\begin{description}Description list.
\item text Add an item.

\item[x] text Use x instead of normal bullet or number.

Required for descriptions.

References

\label{marker} Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the

form \label{sec:item}.

\ref{marker} Give section/body number of marker.

\pageref{marker} Give page number of marker. \footnote{text} Print footnote at bottom of page.

Floating bodies

\begin{table}[place] Add numbered table.
\begin{figure}[place] Add numbered figure.
\begin{equation}[place] Add numbered equation.
\caption{text} Caption for the body.

The place is a list valid placements for the body. t=top, h=here, b=bottom, p=separate page, !=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.

Text properties

Font face

Command Declaration Effect\textrm{text} {\rmfamily text} Roman family Sans serif family \textsf{text} {\sffamily text} \texttt{text} {\ttfamily text} Typewriter family text{\mdseries text} Medium series \textbf{text} {\bfseries text} Bold series \textup{text} Upright shape {\upshape text} \textit{text} {\itshape text} Italic shape Slanted shape \textsl{text} {\slshape text} \textsc{text} {\scshape text} SMALL CAPS SHAPE \emph{text} $\{\ensuremath{\mbox{em } text}\}$ Emphasized\textnormal{text}{\normalfont text}Document font \underline{text} Underline

The command (tttt) form handles spacing better than the declaration (tttt) form.

Font size

\tiny \tiny \Large Large \tage \Large LARGE \tage \tag

These are declarations and should be used in the form {\small ...}, or without braces to affect the entire document.

Verbatim text

\begin{verbatim} Verbatim environment. \begin{verbatim*} Spaces are shown as _.

\verb!text! Text between the delimiting characters (in

this case '!') is verbatim.

Justification

Environment Declaration
| begin{center} \centering
| begin{flushleft} \raggedright
| begin{flushright} \raggedleft

Miscellaneous

 $\label{linespread} x \$ changes the line spacing by the multiplier x.

Text-mode symbols

Symbols

&ε	\&	_	_		\ldots	•	\textbullet
8	\\$	-	\^{}		\textbar	\	\textbackslash
%	\%	~	\"{}	#	\#	§.	\S

Accents

ò \'o	ó \'o	ô \^o	õ \″o	ō \=o
ό \.o	ö \″o	9 \c o	ō \v o	ő \H o
ç \cc	o ∤d o	ō /p o	ôo∖t oo	ce \oe
Œ /Œ	æ \ae	Æ \AE	ā \aa	Ä \AA
ø \o	Ø \0	ł \1	Ł \L	1 \i
ı ∖j	i ~ '	1. ?"		

Delimiters

```
'' "'' {\{ [[ (( < \textless
'' "'' } \}\]] )) > \textgreater
```

Dashes

Name	Source	Example	Usage
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.
en-dash		1-5	Between numbers.
em-dash		Yes—or no?	Punctuation.

Line and page breaks

\\ Begin new line without new paragraph.
* Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
\kill Don't print current line.

\pagebreak Start new page.

\noindent Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous

\today March 28, 2017.

\$\sim\$ Prints ~ instead of \"{}, which makes ~.

Space, disallow linebreak (W.J. "Clinton).

\Q. Indicate that the . ends a sentence when following

an uppercase letter.

\hspace{l} Horizontal space of length l (Ex: l = 20pt).

 \vert_{l} Vertical space of length l. \vert_{w} Line of width w and height h.

Tabular environments

tabbing environment

\= Set tab stop. \> Go to tab stop.

Tab stops can be set on "invisible" lines with \kill at the end of the line. Normally \\ is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

\begin{array}[pos]{cols} \begin{tabular}[pos]{cols} \begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols}

tabular column specification

1 Left-justified column.
c Centered column.
r Right-justified column.
p{width} Same as \parbox[t]{width}.
0{decl} Insert decl instead of inter-column space.
I Inserts a vertical line between columns.

tabular elements

\hline Horizontal line between rows. \cline{x-y} Horizontal line across columns x through y. \multicolumn{n}{cols}{text}

A cell that spans n columns, with cols column specification.

Math mode

For inline math, use $\(...\)$ or $...\$. For displayed math, use $\[...\]$ or $\$

Superscript x	^{x}	$Subscript_x$	_{x}
$\frac{x}{y}$	$\frac{x}{y}$	$\sum_{k=1}^{n}$	\sum_{k=1}^n
$\sqrt[y]{x}$	$\sqrt[n]{x}$	$\prod_{k=1}^{n}$	\prod_{k=1}^n

Math-mode symbols

\leq	\leq	\geq	\geq	\neq	\neq	\approx	\approx
×	\times	÷	\div	\pm	\pm		\cdot
0	^{\circ}	0	\circ	/	\prime		\cdots
∞	\infty	\neg	\neg	Λ	\wedge	V	\vee
\supset	\supset	Α	\forall	\in	\in	\rightarrow	\rightarrow
\subset	\subset	∃	\exists	∉	\notin	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
U	\cup	\cap	\cap		\mid	\Leftrightarrow	\Leftrightarrow
\dot{a}	\dot a	\hat{a}	\hat a	\bar{a}	\bar a	\tilde{a}	\tilde a
α	\alpha	β	\beta	γ	\gamma	δ	\delta
€	\epsilon	ζ	\zeta	η	\eta	ε	\varepsilon
θ	\theta	L	\iota	κ	\kappa	v	\vartheta
λ	\lambda	μ	\mu	ν	\nu	ξ	\xi
π	\pi	ρ	\rho	σ	\sigma	τ	\tau
v	\upsilon	φ	\phi	χ	\chi	ψ	\psi
ω	\omega	Γ	\Gamma	Δ	\Delta	Θ	\Theta
Λ	\Lambda	Ξ	\Xi	П	\Pi	Σ	\Sigma
Υ	\Upsilon	Φ	\Phi	Ψ	\Psi	Ω	\Omega

Bibliography and citations

When using BibTpX, you need to run latex, bibtex, and latex twice more to resolve dependencies.

Citation types

\cite{key} Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)
\citeA{key} Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
\citeN{key} Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)
\shortcite{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\shortciteA{key} Abbreviated author list. ?
\shortciteN{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\citeyear{key} Cite year only. (1953)
All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex.

BibT_EX entry types

Obook Book with publisher.
Obooklet Book without publisher.
Oconference Article in conference proceedings.
Oinbook A part of a book and/or range of pages.
Oincollection A part of book with its own title.

Omisc If nothing else fits.
Ophdthesis PhD. thesis.

Oproceedings Proceedings of a conference.

@techreport Tech report, usually numbered in series.

@unpublished Unpublished.

BibTeX fields

type volume

address Address of publisher. Not necessary for major publishers. author Names of authors, of format Title of book when part of it is cited. booktitle Chapter or section number. chapter Edition of a book. edition editor Names of editors. Sponsoring institution of tech, report. institution Journal name. journal Used for cross ref. when no author. key Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation. month Any additional information. note Number of journal or magazine. number organization Organization that sponsors a conference. Page range (2,6,9--12). pages Publisher's name. publisher school Name of school (for thesis). series Name of series of books. title Title of work.

Type of tech. report, ex. "Research Note".

Common BibTpX style files

abbry Standard abstract alpha with abstract alpha Standard apa APA plain Standard unsrt Unsorted

Year of publication.

Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

Volume of a journal or book.

The LATEX document should have the following two lines just before \end{document}, where bibfile.bib is the name of the BETEX file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BibTeX example

The BIET_EX database goes in a file called *file*.bib, which is processed with bibtex file.

```
@String{N = {Na\-ture}}
@Article{WC:1953,
   author = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
   title = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
   journal = N,
   volume = {171},
   pages = {737},
   year = 1953
}
```

Sample LaTeX document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
```

```
\section{section}
\subsection*{subsection without number}

text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math: $2+2=5$
\subsection{subsection}

text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}

discovered the structure of DNA.
```

```
A table:
\begin{table}[!th]
\begin{tabular}{|1|c|r|}
\hline
first & row & data \\
second & row & data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}
```

```
The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}. 
\end{document}
```

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