

Lettres

$\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$	<code>\mathds{X}</code>
\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{R}	<code>{\rm I\!X}</code>
$\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$	<code>\mathbb{X}</code>
$\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{C}$	<code>\mathbf{X}</code>
$\mathcal{A}\mathcal{B}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{F}\mathcal{H}\mathcal{K}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{V}\mathcal{W}$	<code>\mathcal{A}\mathcal{B}\mathcal{C}</code>
$\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{H}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{K}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Q}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{S}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{W}\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{Z}$	<code>\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{C}</code>

Accentuations

Accent circonflexe (texte) $\hat{\text{a}}$	<code>\string^</code>
Accent circonflexe (accent) $\hat{\text{a}}$	<code>\^{a}</code>
Accent circonflexe (accent)(maths) \hat{a}	<code>\hat{a}</code>
Produit vectoriel / PPCM $\wedge \vee$	<code>\wedge \vee</code>
Angle genre \widehat{abc}	<code>\widehat{abc}</code>
Accent aigu \acute{a}	<code>\acute{a}</code>
(peut s'appliquer à un mot entier)	
Accent grave \grave{a}	<code>\grave{a}</code>
Barre \bar{a} $\overline{10100^2}$ (largeur fixe)	<code>\bar{a}</code>
Overline \overline{a} $\overline{10100^2}$	<code>\overline{a}</code>
Underline \underline{a} $\underline{Z} = \underline{U}/\underline{I}$	<code>\underline{a}</code>
Overbrace \overbrace{abc}	<code>\overbrace{abc}</code>
Underbrace \underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>
Overset $\overset{a}{X}$ $\overset{\circ}{B}$	<code>\overset{a}{X}</code>
Underset $\underset{a}{X}$	<code>\underset{a}{X}</code>
Text overbrace $\overbrace{\text{mainthing}^{\text{overtex}}}$	<code>\overbrace{mainthing}^{\text{overtex}}</code>
Text underbrace $\underbrace{\text{mainthing}_{\text{undertext}}}$	<code>\underbrace{mainthing}_{\text{undertext}}</code>
Point \dot{x}	<code>\dot{x}</code>
Point point \ddot{x}	<code>\ddot{x}</code>
Tilde \tilde{u}	<code>\tilde{u}</code>
Widetilde \widetilde{abc}	<code>\widetilde{abc}</code>
Vecteur \vec{v} \overrightarrow{grad}	<code>\overrightarrow{grad}</code>
Vecteur \vec{v} \vec{grad} (moche)	<code>\vec{v}</code>
Produit scalaire	
$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$	<code>\cdot</code>
$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$	<code>\cdot</code>
$\vec{u} \bullet \vec{v}$	<code>\bullet</code>
$\overset{\circ}{A}$	<code>\circ</code> <code>\usepackage{accents}</code>

Espacements

x^2+3x+2	<code>\!</code>
x^2+3x+2	<code>[rien]</code>
x^2+3x+2	<code>[espaces]</code>
x^2+3x+2	<code>\,</code>
x^2+3x+2	<code>\:</code>
x^2+3x+2	<code>\;</code>
x^2+3x+2	<code>\</code>
x^2+3x+2	<code>\quad</code>
x^2+3x+2	<code>\quad\quad</code>

Fractions avec `\frac{}{}`

$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}}$	$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}}}}$
---	---

Fractions avec `\cfrac{}{}`

$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}}$	$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}}}}}$
---	---

Autres

Fonction usuelles

$\cos(x), \sin(x), \tan(x), \arccos(x), \arcsin(x), \arctan(x), \cosh(x), \sinh(x),$
 $\tanh(x), \cosh^{-1}(x), \sinh^{-1}(x), \tanh^{-1}(x), \exp(x), \ln(x), \log(x), \log_b(a)$
 $\arg(x), \dim(x), \min(a, b), \max(a, b), \gcd(a, b)$

$\cos(x), \sin(x), \tan(x), \arccos(x), \arcsin(x), \arctan(x), \cosh(x), \sinh(x),$
 $\tanh(x), \cosh^{-1}(x), \sinh^{-1}(x), \tanh^{-1}(x), \exp(x), \ln(x), \log(x), \log_b(a)$
 $\arg(x), \dim(x), \min(a, b), \max(a, b), \gcd(a, b)$

Pour d'autres fonctions : `\mathrm{PGCD}`

Pour ajouter des trucs en dessous comme ça :

$$\sum_{\substack{(x,K) \text{ tq} \\ x \in \Omega \\ K \subset I_x}} (-1)^{\text{Card}(K)}$$

`\sum_{\substack{... \\ ... \\ ...}}`

Ne pas oublier les brackets pour substack.

$$\iint_S \mu(x,y) dx dy$$

$$\oint_{\Sigma}$$

$$\int \bigcirc \int_{\Sigma}$$

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i \right\|$$

$$\left| \sum \ldots \right|$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow \ell$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow \ell$$

$$f(x) \not\rightarrow \ell$$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{\hspace{3mm}} \ell$$

Changer la numérotation des part, chapter, section, etc

Déjà, dans l'ordre

```
\part
\chapter
\section
\subsection
\subsubsection
\paragraph
\subparagraph
```

Chapitre 1

Chapter

1.1 Section

1.1.1 Subsection

Subsubsection

Paragraph

Subparagraph

Et ensuite pour renommer

```
\renewcommand\thepart{\arabic{part}}
\renewcommand\thesection{\arabic{section}}
\renewcommand\thesubsection{\arabic{subsection}}
\arabic : 1, 2, 3, ...
\alph : a, b, c, ...
\Alph : A, B, C, ...
\roman : i, ii, iii, ...
\Roman : I, II, III, ...
```

Systèmes d'équations

$$\begin{aligned}x + y + z &= a \\x - y &= b \\z &= c\end{aligned}$$

`\begin{align*} .. &= .. \\ .. &= .. \end{align*}`

$$\begin{array}{rcl}x + y + z & = & a \\x - y & = & b \\z & = & c\end{array}$$

`\begin{eqnarray*} .. &=& .. \\ .. &=& .. \end{eqnarray*}`

Une seule esperluette pour align, deux pour array.

Enlever les astérisques numérote les équations.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rcl}x + y + z & = & a \\x - y & = & b \\z & = & c\end{array} \right.$$

\$\$
\left\{
\begin{array}{r c l}
... &=& ...
... &=& ...
\end{array}
\right.
\$\$

Le point représente une **absence de délimiteurs**.

(on pourrait choisir de refermer l'accolade à droite). **Autres délimiteurs :**

$$\left(\begin{array}{rcl}x + y + z & = & a \\y - z & = & b \\z & = & c\end{array} \right) \left[\begin{array}{rcl}x + y + z & = & a \\y - z & = & b \\z & = & c\end{array} \right]$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{rcl}x + y + z & = & a \\x - y & = & b \\z & = & c\end{array} \right| \quad \left\| \begin{array}{rcl}x + y + z & = & a \\x - y & = & b \\z & = & c\end{array} \right\|$$

`\left(` `\left[` `\left|` `\left\|`

Matrices et applications

Faire une belle application (Aymeric sensei no jutsu)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \phi & : & \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \\ n & \mapsto & \text{Card}\{k \in [1, n], \text{pgcd}(k, n) = 1\} \end{array}$$

```
$ \begin{array}{ccccc}
f & : & \mathbb{N} & \rightarrow & \mathbb{N} \\
& & x & \mapsto & \dots
\end{array}
```

On retiendra : `\begin{array}{ccccc}`

Et mettre des esperluettes entre chaque truc, deux au début de la deuxième ligne (pour aligner f) et pas en fin de ligne

Faire des belles matrices (Aymeric sensei no jutsu)

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

```
$ \begin{bmatrix}
a & b & c \\
a & b & c \\
a & b & c
\end{bmatrix}
```

On retiendra : `array bmatrix`,
esperluettes entre les objets,
et on revient à la ligne avec `\\`

Il faut deux esperluettes au début de la deuxième ligne
pour que le f soit un peu décalé vers la gauche

Et sinon, un entre chaque truc, sauf en fin de ligne (y'a plus rien à aligner)

Matrices par blocs

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right)$$

```
$ \left( \begin{array}{c|c}
A & B \\ \hline
C & D
\end{array} \right)
```

Attention aux `\\`

Autres

Saut de ligne : `\bigskip` (ne *pas* mettre en fin de ligne)

Couleurs : `\textcolor{couleur}{texte}` (`\usepackage{color}`)

Pour afficher `\!`, il faut ajouter `\!\!` entre `\` et `!`.

Pour afficher `\`, il faut ajouter `\!\!\!` entre `\` et `:`.

Pour élargir le corps du texte : `\usepackage{geometry}` `\textwidth = 426pt` (**non**)

Pour afficher certains caractères hors du math mode : `\textbullet` `\dag` `\textasteriskcentered`
(p3 de la Big Great List)

Pour encadrer : `\fbox{...}`; remettre impérativement des dollars à l'intérieur si c'est dans une équation.

Lettre grecques en math mode *uniquement*.

`\displaystyle{}` : mettre les dollars à l'extérieur.

Remarques très anecdotiques

Il y a : et colon

Autres façons de faire l'ensemble vide : `\emptyset` `\o`

`\diamond` `\sqrt`

`\Arrowvert`

Import de packages

Belles lettres :

`\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}`

`\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}`

`\usepackage{lmodern}`

Français : `\usepackage[french]{babel}`

Quelques symboles de maths : `\usepackage{amsmath}`

Plus de symboles de maths : `\usepackage{amssymb}`

Belles lettres de maths : `\usepackage{dsfont}` (sans s)

Quelques polices : `\usepackage{amsfonts}` (avec s)

En particulier, cette police-là : `\texttt{...}`

SMALL CAPS : `\textsc{Small caps}`

Symboles utiles

`\newcommand{\og}{\langle}`

`\newcommand{\fg}{\rangle}`

These are provided by default in `\usepackage[french]{babel}`

Commandes

```
\newcommand{\cmdName}[numArgs][defaultValue]{substitution}  
\renewcommand{\mycommand}{Goodbye, World!}
```

Environments

```
\usepackage{amsthm}  
  
% Plain style : bold title, italic text  
\theoremstyle{plain}  
\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}[section]  
% "theorem" refers to the fact that  
% \begin{theorem} ... \end{theorem} must be used.  
% "Theorem" is what will be written at the beginning.  
% [section] here indicated that the counter will be reset at each \section.  
\newtheorem{lemma}[theorem]{Lemma}  
% [theorem] here indicates that the counter for lemmas  
% will be shared with the theorem's.  
\newtheorem{corollary}[theorem]{Corollary}  
% idem.  
  
% Definition style : bold title, upright text (=normal, non italic)  
\theoremstyle{definition}  
\newtheorem{definition}[theorem]{Definition}  
\newtheorem{example}[theorem]{Example}  
  
% Remark style : italic title, upright text (=normal, non italic)  
\theoremstyle{remark}  
\newtheorem*{remark}{Remark}  
% Use the starred version to have all remarks unnumbered.  
  
\begin{document}  
  
\section{Basic Concepts}  
  
\begin{definition} ... \end{definition}  
  
\begin{theorem}[Extreme Value Theorem] ... \end{proof}  
% Theorem name  
  
\begin{proof} ... \end{proof}  
% The proof environment is provided by default.  
% It adds "Proof. ... \qed".  
\end{document}
```

Include other files

```
\input{filename} % Directly includes code, does not require preamble
\include{filename} % Includes code in new page, does not require preamble
```

Indent paragraphs

(suitable for books)

```
\usepackage{parskip}
\usepackage{indentfirst}
\setlength{\parindent}{15pt}
```

Tableaux

```
a b
c d

\begin{tabular}{cccc}
a & b & \\\
c & d & \\
\end{tabular}
```

TABLE 1.1 – Multi-column alignment

Left	Center	Right
A	B	C
D	E	F

```
\begin{table}[ht]
\centering
\caption{Multi-column alignment}
\label{tab:align}
\begin{tabular}{lcr}
Left & Center & Right \\\
\hline
A & B & C \\\
D & E & F \\\
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

Cross-references

```
\hyperref[labelname]{custom text}

\section{Introduction} \label{sec:intro}
As seen in Section~\ref{sec:intro}, ...

\begin{equation} \label{eq:newton}
```

```
F = ma
\end{equation}
See Equation~\eqref{eq:newton}.
```

```
\begin{figure}
\includegraphics{image.png}
\caption{Sample Image}
\label{fig:sample}
\end{figure}
Refer to Figure~\ref{fig:sample}.
```

```
\begin{table}
\caption{Sample Data}
\label{tab:data}
\end{table}
Refer to Table~\ref{tab:data}.
```

```
\begin{theorem} \label{thm:main}
This is a theorem.
\end{theorem}
Theorem~\ref{thm:main}
```

```
See page~\pageref{fig:sample}. % Can be any
```

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item First item \label{item:first}
\end{enumerate}
See item~\ref{item:first}.
```

Note : The are non-breaking spaces. This allows for L^AT_EX to never break to a newline.

Aligner les équations

$$x = y$$

$$y \leqslant z$$

```
\begin{align*}
x &= y \\
y &\leqslant z
\end{align*}
```

Use the unstarred version `\begin{align}` to number the equation.

$$\forall n \in \mathbf{N}, \begin{cases} a_{n+1} \in (b_n, 1) \\ b_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{a_{n+1}^2 + u_n(1 - a_{n+1}^2)}{a_{n+1}^2 + (1 + u_n)(1 - a_{n+1}^2)}} \end{cases}$$

```
\[
\forall n \in \mathbf{N},
\left\{
\begin{aligned}
& a_{n+1} \in (b_n, 1) \\
& b_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{a_{n+1}^2 + u_n(1 - a_{n+1}^2)}{a_{n+1}^2 + (1 + u_n)(1 - a_{n+1}^2)}}
\end{aligned}
\right.
\]
```

Bibliography

In a .bib file :

```
@book{PPIntro2003,
  author={D. J. Daley and D. Vere-Jones},
  title={An Introduction to the Theory of Point Processes},
  journal={Probability and Its Applications},
  year={2003},
  volume={1},
  edition={2},
  doi={https://doi.org/10.1007/b97277},
  publisher={Springer},
  isbn={978-0-387-95541-4},
  isbn_softcover={978-1-4757-8109-0},
  isbn_ebook={978-0-387-21564-8},
}

@incollection{Decreusefond2016,
  title={Determinantal point processes},
  author={Decreusefond, Laurent, ...},
  booktitle={Stochastic analysis, ...},
  pages={311--342},
  year={2016},
  publisher={Springer}
}

@misc{ParisEst2022,
  author = {Nathael Gozlan, ...},
  title = {Notes de cours sur le Transport Optimal},
  year = {2022},
}
```

```
@misc{MorozSoftware,
  author      = {G. Moroz},
  title       = {Determinantal point process},
  year        = {2020},
  howpublished = {\url{...}},
  note        = {Software, doi:10.5281/zenodo.4088585 },
}
```

And then,

```
\usepackage{cite}
```

```
\cite{ParisEst2022}
```

...

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
```

```
\bibliography{Article, books, misc} % Files *.bib
```

```
$ > pdflatex main.tex ; bibtex main ; pdflatex main.tex ; pdflatex main.tex
```

Use `bibtotool -s -i misc.bib -o misc.bib -r 'author,year,title'` to sort and reformat your *.bib files!

Bibliography styles :

- `plain` : Entries are listed in alphabetical order by author and are labeled numerically.
- `unsrt` : Similar to plain, but entries are listed in the order they are cited in the document.
- `alpha` : Entries are listed alphabetically and are labeled with an alphabetic code based on the author's name and the year of publication.
- `abbrv` : Similar to plain, but uses abbreviated journal names and first names of authors.

Minipages

This is a block of text that takes 90% of the page text width block.

```
\begin{minipage}{0.9\textwidth}
```

This is a block of text that takes 90\% of the page text width block.

```
\end{minipage}
```

```
\setlength{\fboxsep}{5pt}
```

```
\setlength{\fboxrule}{1pt}
```

```
\fbox{
```

```
\begin{minipage}{\dimexpr\textwidth-2\fboxsep-2\fboxrule}
```

This text fits perfectly inside a box that is the full width of the text area.

```
\end{minipage}
```

```
}
```

Note : `\dimexpr -2\fboxsep-2\fboxrule` computes the width of the minipage.

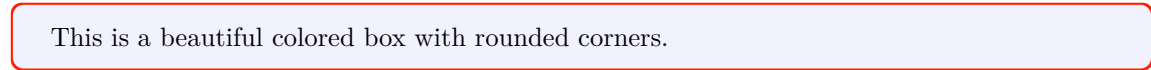
`\dimexpr a - b + c` allows to perform computations (in particular provides the syntax for it)

`textbackslash \-2\fbboxsep-2 fboxrule` Computes the text block width, minus twice the fbox padding, minus twice the fbox line width.

`\parbox` and `\makebox`

`\noindent` allows to remove indentation if needed

More fancy boxes



```
\usepackage{tcolorbox}

\tcbset{colframe=blue!75!black, colback=blue!5, boxrule=0.8pt, arc=4pt, outer arc=4pt}

\begin{tcolorbox}
This is a beautiful colored box with rounded corners.
\end{tcolorbox}
```

Packages

Espacements

```
\usepackage{parskip}
\includegraphics[scale=0.5]{img.jpg}
```

Unités pour la longueur

pt (72.25 pt = 1 in)

in (1 in = 2.54 cm)

cm (cm)

mm (mm)

graphicx

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
\includegraphics[scale=0.5]{img.jpg}
```

Fancy headers

```
\renewcommand{\chaptermark}[1]{
\markboth{\chaptername\ \thechapter.\ #1}{}
} % This actually sets \leftmark
\renewcommand{\sectionmark}[1]{
```

```

\markright{\thesection.\ #1}
} % This sets \rightmark
\pagestyle{fancy}
\fancyhead[LE,RO]{\nouppercase{\rightmark}}
\fancyhead[LO,RE]{\nouppercase{\leftmark}}

```

Algorithms

```

\begin{algorithm}
  \caption{This algorithm does ...}
  \begin{algorithmic}[1]
    \State \textbf{Input :} ...
    \State \textbf{Output :} ...
    \State  $x \leftarrow \dots$ 
    \State ...
    \For{$i \leftarrow 2$ to $n$}
      \State ...
    \EndFor
  \end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}

\begin{algorithmic}[1] Sets line numbering.

\begin{algorithmic}[2] Would set line numbering, but numbering every two line.

\begin{algorithmic} Disables line numbering.

```


Preamble for the article

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
%
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{lmodern}
\usepackage[english]{babel}
\newcommand{\og}{\langle}
\newcommand{\fg}{\rangle}
%
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{amsfonts}
\usepackage{amsthm}
%
\usepackage{svg}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{tikz}
%
\usepackage{cite}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{geometry}
%
\setlength{\parindent}{15pt} % or any desired value
\setlength{\parskip}{6pt} % optional:
\newgeometry{left = 1in, right = 1in, top = 1in}
%
\usepackage{algorithm}
\usepackage{algpseudocode} % For algorithmic environment
%
\theoremstyle{definition}
\newtheorem{definition}{Definition}
\newtheorem{theorem}[definition]{Theorem}
\newtheorem{corollary}[definition]{Corollary}
\newtheorem{notation}[definition]{Notation}
\newtheorem{proposition}[definition]{Proposition}
\newtheorem{remark}[definition]{Remark}
\newtheorem{hypothesis}[definition]{Hypothesis}
%
\hypersetup{
  colorlinks,
  citecolor=black,
  filecolor=black,
  linkcolor=black,
  urlcolor=black
}
```

```
%  
\title{...}  
\author{...}  
\date{...}  
%  
\begin{document}  
%  
\maketitle  
%  
\begin{abstract}  
...  
\end{abstract}  
%  
\tableofcontents  
%  
\section{Introduction}  
...
```