

# **LaTeX Tutorial**

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December 21, 2018

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# Chapter 1

## Chapter Name

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

neki novga kar ni še noben človk kdaj vidu. to pišem zato, ker vadm na slepo pisat in bi se rad čimprej naučil. sej neki že kr znam jebiga včasih pa tud pogledam

### 1.1 A Section

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ . If you read this text, you will get no information  $E = mc^2$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $a\sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ . Hello, here is some text without a meaning.  $d\Omega = \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ . This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you

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- First item in a list
- Second item in a list
- Third item in a list
- Fourth item in a list
- Fifth item in a list

1. First item in a list
2. Second item in a list
3. Third item in a list
4. Fourth item in a list
5. Fifth item in a list

**First** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

**Third** item in a list

**Fourth** item in a list

**Fifth** item in a list

Hello, here is some text without a meaning.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $a\sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ . If you read this text, you will get no information.  $d\Omega = \sin\vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ .



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words should match the language.

## Wrap Image

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ . If you read this text, you will get no information  $E = mc^2$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $a\sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ .

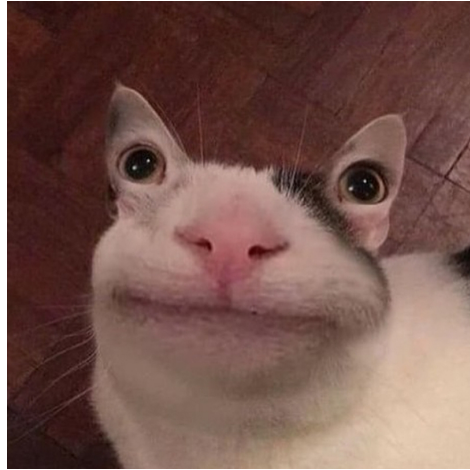


Figure 1.1: Pretty Picture

## Spacing

This is our first L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document. It is quite amazing. The 1st line isn't indented.

The second line is indented. If we use multiple spaces it won't matter

Special characters can be escaped % \$ & - \

## 1.2 Smoothie Recipe

- 1 Cup Spinach
- 1 Cup Frozen Blueberries
- 2 Bananas
- 1.5 Cups Almond Milk
- Powders

- 1 Tbs PB2
- 1 Tsp Ambla Powder
- 6 Dates

## 1.3 Perfect Meal Recipe

simmon gre jest hrano in potem v šolonene

- I Add the following and cook for 2 minutes
  - 1 tsp Olive Oil
  - 1 Cup Onion, diced
  - 3 cloves Garlic, minced
  - 1 tsp Salt
  - 1 Cup chopped Portobello Mushrooms
- II Add the following and stir for 2 minutes
  - 2 TBs Curry Powder
  - 1 tsp Fresh Minced Ginger
  - 2 TBs Tomato Paste
- III Add the following and simmer for 15 minutes
  - 1 cup uncooked Lentils
  - 4 cups Vegetable Broth
- IV Add the following and simmer for 20 minutes
  - 2 cups chopped Carrots
  - 4 Cups cubed Yams
- V Add the following and cook for 10 minutes
  - 2 cups boiled diced Collard Greens
  - 1 cup frozen diced Spinach

**Philtrum** The vertical groove on the median line of the upper lip

**Darkle** Becoming cloudy or dark

**Pogonotrophy** Growing and grooming a beard or other facial hair

**Interrobang** A punctuation mark designed for use especially at the end of an exclamatory rhetorical question; usually written as ?!

Customer Name	Street	City
Derek Banas	123 Main St	Pittsburgh

Name		Age
First	Last	
Derek	Banas	44
Sally	Smith	42



Name	Command	Sample Text
emphasize	<code>\emph</code>	<i>abcdefgh</i>
italic	<code>\textit</code>	<i>abcdefgh</i>
slanted	<code>\textbf</code>	<b>abcdefgh</b>
bold	<code>\emph</code>	<i>abcdefgh</i>
small capped	<code>\textsc</code>	ABCDEFGH
medium	<code>\textmd</code>	abcdefgh
upright	<code>\textup</code>	abcdefgh
roman family	<code>\textrm</code>	abcdefgh
sans serif	<code>\textsf</code>	abcdefgh
typewriter	<code>\texttt</code>	abcdefgh
combo	<code>\textup{\textbf{}}</code>	<b><i>abcdefgh</i></b>

Table 1.1: Ways to emphasize text

á ê ‘ ö ü à õ ñ ã ä ë öø ç ñ ï

## 1.4 Type Emphasis & Sizing

If you want font changes to continue *italic*, *slanted*, SMALL CAPS, upright, back to normal

Get Smaller : normal, small, footnote, script, tiny

Get Bigger : large, larger, larger, huge, Hugest

I want to use a big font

Back to normal

## 1.5 Font Families

We can temporarily change a font family, or change it for the rest of the document

“I like long walks, especially when they are taken by people who annoy me.” - Fred Allen

## 1.6 Math Formulas

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

This  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  is the quadratic equation

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Greek letters  $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\lambda\Lambda\mu\nu\xi\Xi\pi\Pi\rho\varrho\sigma\Sigma\tau\nu\Upsilon\phi\varphi\Phi\chi\psi\Psi\Omega\omega$

Script letters  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$

Subscript  $t_0$

Superscript  $x^2$

Vectors  $\vec{a} \cdot \hat{x} = a_x$

Matrices  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Integrals  $\Delta x = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} v(t) dt$

Limits  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$

Summations  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

Operators arccos, arcsin, arctan, arg, cos, cosh, cot, coth, deg, det, dim, exp, gcd, hom, inf, ker, lim, lg, lim inf, lim sup, ln, log, max, min, Pr, sec, sin, sinh, sup, tan, tanh

Arrows  $\leftarrow, \Leftrightarrow, \rightarrow, \Rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \rightrightarrows, \uparrow, \downarrow, \Uparrow, \Downarrow, \Updownarrow, \mapsto, \multimap, \nearrow, \searrow, \swarrow, \nwarrow, \leftarrow, \rightarrow, \leftarrow, \rightarrow$

Relational Operators  $\geq, \gg, \leq, \ll, \neq$

Binary Operation/Relation Symbols  $\approx, \asymp, \bowtie, \cong, \dashv, \dot{=}, \equiv, \frown, \mid, \models, \parallel, \perp, \prec, \preceq, \propto, \sim, \simeq, \subset, \supset, \succeq, \vdash$

## 1.7 Custom Commands

You can use custom commands : New Think Tank or **New Think Tank**

---

Style to typewriter.

## 1.8 Text Columns

Get in the middle of me  
Okay

I used to	Always
think I was	remember
indecisive,	that you're
but now	unique.
I'm not too	Just like
sure.	everyone.
I always	
wanted to	
be	
somebody,	
but I should	
have been	
more	
specific.	
When I	
was a kid	
my parents	
moved a	
lot, but I	
always	
found	
them.	
One advantage of talking to	
yourself is that you know at	
least somebody's listening.	

## 1.9 Referencing

The answer you're looking for is inside of you, but it's wrong.<sup>2</sup>

There is a great table on Type Emphasis is in this section 1.4 on page 9  
There is a pretty picture in section 1.1 on page 7

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<sup>2</sup>author unknown

How I learned my ABCs [1].

# Bibliography

[1] Walter Abish *The Alphabetical Africa*, 1974

When I was born I was so ugly the doctor slapped my mother - Rodney Dangerfield

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