

Introduction to \LaTeX

A \LaTeX Presentation

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Lesson Progress

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2 Preamble

3 Setup

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Introduction

Welcome to L^AT_EX

- Lamport T_EX

Introduction

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- Written as \LaTeX or LaTeX.

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- Written as \LaTeX or LaTeX.
- Pronounced lay-tek

Introduction

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- Engineering
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Since \LaTeX is so versatile, once you get used to it, you will find that you can do almost anything in it.

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When using \LaTeX , it is important to remember that it makes correct design choices 99% of the time. Accept what it does, as it does it for a reason.

For example, \LaTeX uses very large margins by default. It may look odd, but it actually sets the margins to make lines the size that studies have shown is best for readability (60–70 characters). This is easy to change of course.

Introduction

Basic syntax

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Environments \LaTeX uses environments to create things too complex for commands. They start with $\backslash\text{begin}\{\text{environment}\}$ and end with $\backslash\text{end}\{\text{environment}\}$.

Introduction

Installing

Installing \LaTeX is easy, but there are lots of options for installing it.

Listed below are the easiest solutions for the main desktop operating systems. Some of these work on all operating systems, but certain ones are easier with certain operating systems.

GNU/Linux and BSD Install \TeX Live from your distro's repo

macOS Mac \TeX is supposed to be good

Windows MikTeX is a distribution that comes with many programs for editing and compiling \LaTeX , such as TexWorks.

If you have difficulty installing \LaTeX , you can try an online editor such as overleaf.com

You can also check <https://www.latex-project.org/get/> if you are not satisfied with any of these options.

Introduction

Let's start

In this presentation, we will show how to write a \LaTeX document that proves the quadratic formula.

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Preamble

The beginning

Our document is split into two sections.

The **preamble** and the **main document**.

Preamble

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- Document class
- Packages
- Document title
- Author
- Date (defaults to date when document was compiled)
- Miscellaneous information about your document

Preamble

Example

Let's code our preamble.

```
1 \documentclass[12pt]{article} % Use the article class.
2
3 \usepackage[margin=1in]{geometry} % Use 1 inch margins.
4 \usepackage{parskip} % Simplified formatting of paragraphs.
5 \usepackage{amsmath} % Package from AMS that makes formatting
   LaTeX math easier.
6 \usepackage{amssymb} % AMS package for mathematical symbols.
7
8 \title{Quadratic Proof} % The title of our document.
9 \author{Vincent Macri} % The author's name.
10 \date{March 29, 2017} % The date of this document.
11
12 \frenchspacing % LaTeX puts extra space after periods by default.
   This line disables that.
```

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L^AT_EX uses **sections** to split up parts of the document.

In school assignments, you will usually have each question be its own section. If a question has more than one “subquestion”, you can create a “subsection” as well.

Example

```
\section{Prove that  $1 + 1 = 2$ }\n  
\subsection{Extend the previous proof to  $1+2 = 3$ }
```

Setup

Title page and table of contents

The `\maketitle` command is used to generate a title page.

Example

```
\maketitle
```

The `\tableofcontents` command will generate a neat table of contents out of your sections.

Example

```
\tableofcontents
```

If your items aren't showing up in your table of contents, try recompiling.

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The Document

Let's actually start

Time to actually start our document!

Let's explain how we prove the quadratic formula using our words before we derive it.

Example

```
\section{Prove the quadratic formula}
```

We will prove this by deriving it from $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

This is fairly trivial.

The Document

Doing math

Most of the math we do right now is just using formulas and solving for things.

The **align** environment is useful for this. We put an asterisk into the name of the environment to get rid of equation numbering.

Example

```
\begin{align*}  
\end{align*}
```

The Document

Math symbols

Here is a list of useful \LaTeX math symbols:

\therefore `\therefore`

\because `\because`

\approx `\approx`

\rightarrow `\rightarrow`

\neq `\neq`

\pm `\pm`

\times `\times`

\cdot `\cdot`

∞ `\infty`