TeX

Victor Eijkhout

August 2004

No separate handout for this chapter; see the book 'TeX by Topic'.

Exercise 1. When TeX reads a line of input, trailing spaces are discarded. Explain how it is possible nevertheless to encounter a line end after a space. Give a piece of code that exhibits this behaviour.

Exercise 2. Write a macro `\intt` ('in typewriter type') such that `\intt{foo}` and `\intt{foo_bar}` are output as `foo` and `foo_bar`, in typewriter type.

Exercise 3. Write a macro that constructs another macro: `\tees\three3` should be equivalent to `\def\three{TTT}`, `\tees\five5` equivalent to `\def\five{TTTTT}` et cetera. In other words, the first argument of `\tees` is the name of the macro you are defining, the second is the number of letters 'T' the defined macro expands to.

Exercise 4. Make this work:
```
\def\LeftDelim{(}\def\RightDelim{)}
\DefineWithDelims{foo}{The argument is '#1'.}
\foo(bar) % note the parentheses!
```
which should have

> The argument is 'bar'.

as output. In other words, `\DefineWithDelims` defines a macro – in this case `\foo` – and this macro has one argument, delimited by parentheses. Hint: `\DefineWithDelims` is actually a macro with only one argument.

Contents