

Reply for Weekly Report

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Abstract

Hi Yuandi,

Thanks for your report. Good job! I'm sorry for late reply. Please find my comments as follows.

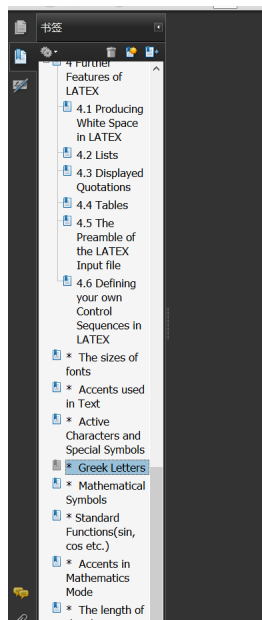
0.1 Some suggestions

1. "For I don't use L^AT_EX quite often, but when I come through some difficulties using it, I sometimes fail to find the right answer for me. Should I print the reference book for sometimes it's hard for me to find the answer I want by looking through the pdf."

I don't think it's useful to print the reference book, as the paper documentation is hard to retrieval. I have two suggestions for you:

Firstly, learn to use the search engine and google is better. Usually, type the key words in english such as "LaTeX Changing Fonts in Text Mode" can lead you to the right answer quickly.

Secondly, if you don't mind my messy notes, I have uploaded another "GWSLaTeX.pdf", which has many labels and bookmarks. I think they can help you to find the right answer more quickly. In addition, I think you'd better look through the whole file roughly for one time at least, so you can know which part you should check to solve a problem.



= - g⁻{jm} R₋{mkl} = - R^j{ }_{ikl} \]

3.4 Greek Letters

Greek letters are produced in mathematics mode by preceding the name of the letter by a backslash \. Thus to obtain the formula $A = \pi r^2$ one types `A = \pi r^2`.

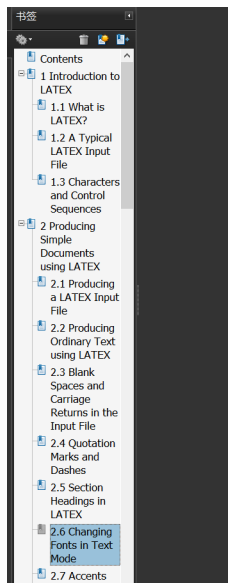
Here are the control sequences for the standard forms of the lowercase Greek letters:-

α	<code>\alpha</code>	ι	<code>\iota</code>	ρ	<code>\rho</code>
β	<code>\beta</code>	κ	<code>\kappa</code>	σ	<code>\sigma</code>
γ	<code>\gamma</code>	λ	<code>\lambda</code>	τ	<code>\tau</code>
δ	<code>\delta</code>	μ	<code>\mu</code>	υ	<code>\upsilon</code>
ϵ	<code>\epsilon</code>	ν	<code>\nu</code>	ϕ	<code>\phi</code>
ζ	<code>\zeta</code>	ξ	<code>\xi</code>	χ	<code>\chi</code>
η	<code>\eta</code>	\omicron	<code>\omicron</code>	ψ	<code>\psi</code>
θ	<code>\theta</code>	π	<code>\pi</code>	ω	<code>\omega</code>

There is no special command for omicron: just use `\omicron`.

Some Greek letters occur in variant forms. The variant forms are obtained by preceding the name of the Greek letter by 'var'. The following table lists the usual form of these letters and the variant forms:-

ϵ	<code>\epsilon</code>	ε	<code>\varepsilon</code>
θ	<code>\theta</code>	ϑ	<code>\vartheta</code>
π	<code>\pi</code>	ϖ	<code>\varpi</code>
ρ	<code>\rho</code>	ϱ	<code>\varrho</code>
σ	<code>\sigma</code>	ς	<code>\varsigma</code>
ϕ	<code>\phi</code>	φ	<code>\varphi</code>



2.6 Changing Fonts in Text Mode

LaTeX has numerous commands for changing the typestyle. The most useful of these is `\emph{text}` which *emphasizes* some piece of text, setting it usually in an *italic font* (unless the surrounding text is already italicized). Thus for example, the text

The basic results and techniques of *Calculus* were discovered and developed by *Newton* and *Leibniz*, though many of the basic ideas can be traced to earlier work of *Cavalieri*, *Fermat*, *Barrow* and others.

is obtained by typing

The basic results and techniques of `\emph{Calculus}` were discovered and developed by `\emph{Newton}` and `\emph{Leibniz}`, though many of the basic ideas can be traced to earlier work of `\emph{Cavalieri}`, `\emph{Fermat}`, `\emph{Barrow}` and others.

Another useful font-changing command is `\textbf{text}`, which typesets the specified portion of text in **boldface**.

A *font family* or *typeface* in LaTeX consists of a collection of related fonts characterized by *size*, *shape* and *series*. The font families available in LaTeX include roman, sans serif and typewriter:

- Roman is normally the default family and includes upright, *italic*, *slanted*, SMALL CAPS and **boldface** fonts of various sizes.

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2. “And when I want to learn LaTeX sometimes feel at a loss for I think there are some many things I should learn and have no idea from where I should begin.”

Yes, there is so much things we can learn about LaTeX, and the more we know about LaTeX, the better. But that doesn’t mean we have to know everything about it. LaTeX is just a good tool. We only need to learn the fundamental stuff about it, which is wholly contained within the file I sent to you. For more advanced functions, we could get the usage through the Internet or reference book when we need to use them. So the more important thing is how to learn to use it rather than what to learn about it.

0.2 Some english issues

1. “Should I print the reference book for sometimes it’s hard for me to find the answer I want by looking through the pdf.”

I think it’s better to try making two shorter sentences out of that long one. “Should I print the reference book? Because sometimes it’s hard for me to find the right answer by looking through the pdf.”

2. “And when I want to learn LaTeX sometimes feel at a loss for I think there are some many things...”

“And when I want to learn LaTeX. Sometimes I feel at a loss for I think there are so many things...”

What’s more, your plan for the next weeks is fine. Please stick with it.

Best Wishes,

Zhang Rui