Contents

🥙 UserGuide XX 👺

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Settings	2
2.1.	Document Preamble	2
2.2.	Document Class	2
3.	Commands	3
3.1.	Formatting Commands	3
3.2.	TColorBox Commands	4
3.3.	Math Commands	6
3.4.	Symbol Abbreviations	7
4.	Other Notable Commands	8
5.	Known Bugs / Improvements	9

1. Introduction

The DocumentClass alittlebear.cls aims to provide a simple and easy template for writing math notes on latex. The link to alittlebear.cls, Example.tex, and Template.tex can be found at https://github.com/ a-little-bear/Latex-Template.

Here is the template of a new tex file:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{alittlebear}
\def \neg {}
\def\course{}
\def\headername{}
\def\headernum{}
\begin{document}
\end{document}
```

2. Settings

UserGuide XX 😍

2.1. Document Preamble.

\documentclass[#pt]{alittlebear}

#: font size in $\{10, 11, 12\}$, in pt

 $\left(\frac{\pi}{name} \right)$

#: author name

\def\course{#}

#: course name

\def\headername{#}

#: header name

\def\headernum{#}

#: header number

2.2. Document Class.

\skippar{5pt}

Space between paragraphs, Default: 5pt

\indentpar{0pt}

Indentation of the first line of a paragraph, Default: 0pt

\def\maincolor{brown}

Main color, Default: brown

\marginsize{0.5in}

margin of the pages, may change to 0.5in 1in etc

\thmstyle{definition}

Theorem style from asmthm, Default: definition

🥴 UserGuide XX 👺 – 3. Commands

3.1. Formatting Commands.

```
Indented environment, use package changepage
                Example: \indenv{
                    This is an indented environment (multiple paragraphs)
                \indenv[10]{
                    This is an indented environment with 10mm indentation
                }
\ind[1][5]{\hspace*{#1mm}}
          #1: indentation, Default: 5mm
                Example: \ind{
                    This is an indented paragraph
                \ind[10]{
                    This is an indented paragraph with 10mm indentation
                }
\unind[1][5]{\hspace*{-#1mm}}
          #1: unindentation, Default: -5mm
\ensuremath{\mbox{ explain [2] [20] {\ \ \ [#1] {#2}}}
          #1: indentation, Default: 20mm, #2: explanation
\np{\newpage}
\ds{\displaystyle}
\bb{\mathbb}
\cal{\mathcal}
\scr{\mathscr}
\frak{\mathfrak}
\bf{\mathbf}
          shortcut for math fonts command
\tit{\textit}
\trm{\textrm}
\tsf{\textsf}
\ttt{\texttt}
\tsc{\textsc}
\tbf{\textbf}
          shortcut for text fonts command
```

MAT114: Latex IV Joseph Siu

```
🥙 UserGuide XX 👺
```

3.2. TColorBox Commands.

```
\qbreak
          End the question and follow by the proof / solution
\envbreak
          And a seperator line within an environment
\tcbcnt
          Set the counter for tcolorbox theorem environment
\retcbcnt
          Reset the counter for tcolorbox theorem environment
\newn,\newm
          New notitle tcolorbox
                 Example: \newn{
                     This is a new notitle "note" tcolorbox
                 }
                 \newm{
                     This is a new notitle "mathnote" tcolorbox
                 }
\newh,\newr,\newp
          New asmthm theorem toolorbox environment with prefixes
                 Example: \newh{
                     This is a new "hint" asmthm tcolorbox environment
                 }
                 \newr{
                     This is a new "remark" asmthm tcolorbox environment
                 \newp{
                     This is a new "proof" asmthm tcolorbox environment
\newq,\newcl,\newd,\newco,\newt,\newl,\newe,\newu,\newch
          New TColorBox theorem environment with titles
                 Example: \newq[optional: #EnvName]{#label}{
                     This is a new "question" tcolorbox theorem environment
                 \newcl[optional: #EnvName]{#label}{
                     This is a new "claim" tcolorbox theorem environment
                 \newd[optional: #EnvName]{#label}{"definition"}
                 \newco[optional: #EnvName]{#label}{"corollary"}
                 \newt[optional: #EnvName]{#label}{"theorem"}
                 \newl[optional: #EnvName]{#label}{"lemma"}
                 \newe[optional: #EnvName]{#label}{"exercise"}
                 \newu[optional: #EnvName]{#label}{"unit"}
                 \newch[optional: #EnvName]{#label}{"chapter"}
\ref{#1:#label}
          Use ref to reference the environment, where #1:#label e.g. is "question:q1"
```

———— 🤨 UserGuide XX 👺 —

\tbox[optional:#1]{#2}

optional #1 define more options, #2 is the centered title

UserGuide XX

3.3. Math Commands.

\numberthis

Add the line number in unnumbered math environment

 $T[1]{\text{\#1}}$

Abbreviation of $\text{text}\{\}$

\A1[3]{#1 &=#2 &\text{#3}&&\\}

$$(left) = (right) + (explanation)$$

\cd{\cdot}

Abbreviation of \cdot

\alt[1]{\intertext{#1}}

Insert line between align math equations, \\ included

\bb[1]{\mathbb{#1}}

\cal[1]{\mathcal{#1}}

 $\sc[1]{\text{textsc}\{\#1\}}$

More shortcuts for mathbb, mathcal, textsc

\D{\mathop{}\!\mathrm{d}}}

d symbol for differentiation, example: $\D x$

 $DD[2]{\frac{D \#1 }{D \#2}}$

Leibniz's notation of differentiation, example: $DD\{x\}\{y\}$

\vspan{span}

span in linear algebra, Math Operator

\rank{rank}

rank in linear algebra, Math Operator

 $\lim\{im\}$

image in linear algebra, Math Operator

\sgn{sgn}

defined math operator sgn as the sign function

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3.4. Symbol Abbreviations.

```
\C \rightarrow \mathbb{C} = complex
\R \rightarrow \mathbb{R} = \text{reals}
\Q \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} = \text{rationals}
\Z \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} = integers
N \rightarrow \mathbb{N} = \text{naturals}
F \rightarrow \mathbb{F} = field
\al -> \alpha
\be -> \beta
\ga -> \gamma
\Ga -> \Gamma
\ep -> \varepsilon
\de -> \delta
\sig -> \sigma
\Sig -> \Sigma
\p -> \partial
\? -> \stackrel{?}{=} == question mark on equal sign
\ra -> \rightarrow == rightarrow (single line)
\Ra -> \Rightarrow == Rightarrow (double lines)
\is -> \equiv == equivalent (triple lines)
\injective \surjective \bijective
\arr = angle brackets
\bra = parenthesis ()
\sqrbra = square brackets []
\curbra = curly brackets {}
\abs = absolute value | |
\norm = double absolute || ||
\ceil = ceiling + () + ceiling
\floor = floor + () + floor
\near = floor + () + ceiling
\func[3]{#1: #2 \rightarrow #3} == function (name, domain, codomain)
\Pset{#} -> \mathcal{P}(#) == power set
\Relate{\#}{\#\#} \rightarrow \#\mathbb{R}{\#} == relation
GF[1][2]{\bb{F} {#1}} == Galois field, default #1 = 2
\mbox{modulo}[1][n]{\Z/#1\Z} == modulo, default #1 = n
\P -> \mathbb{P} == primes
\nil -> \varnothing == empty set
0 \rightarrow \mathcal{0} = 0
\relate -> \mathcal{R} == relate (relation)
```

MAT114: Latex IV Joseph Siu

```
– 🤨 UserGuide XX 👺 ——
```

4. Other Notable Commands

```
\renewcommand{\qedsymbol}
{\c \scriptstyle \substack{\sc{quod}}\\c \erat}\\c \dem}
\scalebox{0.53}{$\blacksquare$}}}$}
       Modified QED symbol
\lstnewenvironment{CPP}{\lstset{language=C++}}{}
       New environment for C++ et al code listing
              Example (CPP = C++, Cl = C):
                  \begin{CPP}
                      hi
                  \end{CPP}
```

5. Known Bugs / Improvements

- 1) Nest chapter, exercise, unit together are unlickly to work.
- 2) To improve readability, the environments should try to not be nested.
- 3) Extend listings and tikzpictures.
- 4) The number counters cannot align with section numbers.
- 5) The color box sometimes touches the footer.
- 6) Make sure use \np or \newpage for new exercise/unit/chapter so that the page splitting functions properly.