LaTeX 2_ε Cheat Sheet

Document classes

book	Default is two-sided.
report	No \part divisions.
article	No \part or \chapter divisions.
letter	Letter (?).
slides	Large sans-serif font.

Used at the very beginning of a document:
\documentclass{*class*}. Use \begin{document} to start contents and \end{document} to end the document.

Common documentclass options

10pt/11pt/12pt	Font size.
letterpaper/a4paper	Paper size.
twocolumn	Use two columns.
twoside	Set margins for two-sided.
landscape	Landscape orientation. Must use dvips -t landscape.
draft	Double-space lines.

Usage: \documentclass[*opt,opt*]{*class*}.

Packages

fullpage	Use 1 inch margins.
anysize	Set margins with \marginsize{*l*}{*r*}{*t*}{*b*}.
multicol	Use *n* columns with \begin{multicols}{*n*}.
latexsym	Use LaTeX symbol font.

Use before \begin{document}. Usage: \usepackage{*package*}

Title

\author{*text*}	Author of document.
\title{*text*}	Title of document.
\date{*text*}	Date.

These commands go before \begin{document}. The declaration \maketitle goes at the top of the document.

Miscellaneous

\pagestyle{empty} Empty header, footer and no page numbers.

Document structure

\part{*title*}	\subsubsection{*title*}
\chapter{*title*}	\paragraph{*title*}
\section{*title*}	\subparagraph{*title*}
\subsection{*title*}	

Section commands can be followed with an *, like \section*{*title*}, to supress heading numbers.
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{*x*} supresses heading numbers of depth $> x$, where chapter has depth 0.

Text environments

\begin{comment}	Comment block (not printed).
\begin{quote}	Indented quotation block.
\begin{quotation}	Like quote with indented paragraphs.
\begin{verse}	Quotation block for verse.

Lists

\begin{enumerate}	Numbered list.
\begin{itemize}	Bulletted list.
\begin{description}	Description list.
\item *text*	Add an item.
\item[*x*] *text*	Use *x* instead of normal bullet or number. Required for descriptions.

References

\label{*marker*}	Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the form \label{sec:item}.
\ref{*marker*}	Give section/body number of marker.
\pageref{*marker*}	Give page number of marker.
\footnote{*text*}	Print footnote at bottom of page.

Floating bodies

\begin{table}[*place*]	Add numbered table.
\begin{figure}[*place*]	Add numbered figure.
\begin{equation}[*place*]	Add numbered equation.
\caption{*text*}	Caption for the body.

The *place* is a list valid placements for the body. t=top, h=here, b=bottom, p=separate page, !=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.

Text properties

Font face

Command	Declaration	Effect
\textrm{*text*}	{\rm *text*}	Roman family
\textsf{*text*}	{\sf *text*}	Sans serif family
\texttt{*text*}	{\tt *text*}	Typewriter family
\textmd{*text*}	{\md *text*}	Medium series
\textbf{*text*}	{\bf *text*}	**Bold series**
\textup{*text*}	{\up *text*}	Upright shape
\textit{*text*}	{\it *text*}	*Italic shape*
\textsl{*text*}	{\sl *text*}	*Slanted shape*
\textsc{*text*}	{\sc *text*}	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
\emph{*text*}	{\em *text*}	*Emphasized*
\textnormal{*text*}	{\normalfont *text*}	Document font
\underline{*text*}		Underline

The command (t*tttt*) form handles spacing better than the declaration (t*tttt*) form.

Font size

\tiny	tiny
\scriptsize	scriptsize
\footnotesize	footnotesize
\small	small
\normalsize	normalsize
\large	large
\Large	Large
\LARGE	LARGE
\huge	huge
\Huge	Huge

These are declarations and should be used in the form {\small . . .} or without braces to affect the entire document.

Verbatim text

\begin{verbatim}	Verbatim environment.
\begin{verbatim*}	Spaces are shown as ␣.
\verb!text!	Text between the delimiting characters (in this case !) is verbatim.

Justification

Environment	Declaration
\begin{center}	\centering
\begin{flushleft}	\raggedright
\begin{flushright}	\raggedleft

Miscellaneous

\linespread{*x*} changes the line spacing by the multiplier *x*.

Text-mode symbols

Symbols

&	\&	_	_	. . .	\ldots	•	\textbullet
$	\$	^	\^{}			\textbar	\	\textbackslash
%	\%	~	\~{}	#	\#			\textbar

Accents

ò	\'o	ó	\'o	ô	\^o	õ	\~o	ō	\=o
ȯ	\.o	ö	\"o	ǫ	\c o	ǒ	\v o	ő	\H o
ç	\c c	ọ	\d o	o̲	\b o	o͡o	\t oo	œ	\oe
Œ	\OE	æ	\ae	Æ	\AE	å	\aa	Å	\AA
ø	\o	Ø	\O	ł	\l	Ł	\L	ı	\i
J	\j	ı	~'	¿	?'				

Delimiters

'	`	"	``	{	\{	[	[	(	(	<	\textless
'	'	"	''	}	\}	]	]	)	)	>	\textgreater

Dashes

Name	Source	Example	Usage
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.
en-dash	--	1–5	Between numbers.
em-dash	---	Yes—or no?	Punctuation.

Line and page breaks

\\	Begin new line without new paragraph.
*	Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
\kill	Don't print current line.
\pagebreak	Start new page.
\noindent	Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous

\today	May 11, 2002.
$\sim$	Prints $\sim$ instead of \~{}, which makes ˜.
~	Space, disallow linebreak (W.J.~Clinton).
\@.	Indicate that the . ends a sentence when following an uppercase letter.
\hspace{*l*}	Horizontal space of length *l* (Ex: $l = 20$pt).
\vspace{*l*}	Vertical space of length *l*.
\rule{*w*}{*h*}	Line of width *w* and height *h*.

Tabular environments

tabbing environment

`\=` Set tab stop.   `\>` Go to tab stop.

Tab stops can be set on "invisible" lines with `\kill` at the end of the line. Normally `\\` is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

`\begin{array}[`*pos*`]{`*cols*`}`
`\begin{tabular}[`*pos*`]{`*cols*`}`
`\begin{tabular*}{`*width*`}[`*pos*`]{`*cols*`}`

tabular column specification

`l`	Left-justified column.
`c`	Centered column.
`r`	Right-justified column.
`p{`*width*`}`	Same as `\parbox[t]{`*width*`}`.
`@{`*decl*`}`	Insert *decl* instead of inter-column space.
`|`	Inserts a vertical line between columns.

tabular elements

`\hline`   Horizontal line between rows.
`\cline{`*x*–*y*`}` Horizontal line across columns x through y.
`\multicolumn{`*n*`}{`*cols*`}{`*text*`}`
       A cell that spans n columns, with *cols* column specification.

Math mode

To use math mode, surround text with `$` or use `\begin{equation}`.

`^{x}`	Superscript^x	`_{x}`	Subscript$_x$
`\frac{x}{y}`	$\frac{x}{y}$	`\sum_{k=1}^n`	$\sum_{k=1}^n$
`\sqrt[n]{x}`	$\sqrt[n]{x}$		

Math-mode symbols

$\leq$	`\leq`	$\geq$	`\geq`	$\neq$	`\neq`
$\cdot$	`\cdot`	$\times$	`\times`	$\div$	`\div`
$*$	`\ast`	$\circ$	`\circ`	$\cdots$	`\cdots`
α	`\alpha`	β	`\beta`	γ	`\gamma`
δ	`\delta`	ϵ	`\epsilon`	ε	`\varepsilon`
ζ	`\zeta`	η	`\eta`	θ	`\theta`
ϑ	`\vartheta`	ι	`\iota`	κ	`\kappa`
λ	`\lambda`	μ	`\mu`	ν	`\nu`
ξ	`\xi`	π	`\pi`	ρ	`\rho`
σ	`\sigma`	τ	`\tau`	υ	`\upsilon`
ϕ	`\phi`	χ	`\chi`	ψ	`\psi`
ω	`\omega`	Γ	`\Gamma`	Δ	`\Delta`
Θ	`\Theta`	Λ	`\Lambda`	Ξ	`\Xi`
Π	`\Pi`	Σ	`\Sigma`	Υ	`\Upsilon`
Φ	`\Phi`	Ψ	`\Psi`	Ω	`\Omega`

Special symbols

$\circ$ `^{\circ}` Ex: 22°C: `$22^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$`.

Bibliography and citations

When using BIBTEX, you need to run `latex`, `bibtex`, and `latex` twice more to resolve dependencies.

Citation types

`\cite{`*key*`}`	Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)
`\citeA{`*key*`}`	Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
`\citeN{`*key*`}`	Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)
`\shortcite{`*key*`}`	Abbreviated author list and year. ?
`\shortciteA{`*key*`}`	Abbreviated author list. ?
`\shortciteN{`*key*`}`	Abbreviated author list and year. ?
`\citeyear{`*key*`}`	Cite year only. (1953)

All the above have an `NP` variant without parentheses; Ex. `\citeNP`.

BIBTEX entry types

`@article`	Journal or magazine article.
`@book`	Book with publisher.
`@booklet`	Book without publisher.
`@conference`	Article in conference proceedings.
`@inbook`	A part of a book and/or range of pages.
`@incollection`	A part of book with its own title.
`@manual`	Technical documentation.
`@mastersthesis`	Master's thesis.
`@misc`	If nothing else fits.
`@phdthesis`	PhD. thesis.
`@proceedings`	Proceedings of a conference.
`@techreport`	Tech report, usually numbered in series.
`@unpublished`	Unpublished.

BIBTEX fields

`address`	Address of publisher. Not necessary for major publishers.
`author`	Names of authors, of format ....
`booktitle`	Title of book when part of it is cited.
`chapter`	Chapter or section number.
`edition`	Edition of a book.
`editor`	Names of editors.
`institution`	Sponsoring institution of tech. report.
`journal`	Journal name.
`key`	Used for cross ref. when no author.
`month`	Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.
`note`	Any additional information.
`number`	Number of journal or magazine.
`organization`	Organization that sponsors a conference.
`pages`	Page range (`2,6,9--12`).
`publisher`	Publisher's name.
`school`	Name of school (for thesis).
`series`	Name of series of books.
`title`	Title of work.
`type`	Type of tech. report, ex. "Research Note".
`volume`	Volume of a journal or book.
`year`	Year of publication.

Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

Common BIBTEX style files

`abbrv`	Standard	`abstract`	`alpha` with abstract
`alpha`	Standard	`apa`	APA
`plain`	Standard	`unsrt`	Unsorted

The LATEX document should have the following two lines just before `\end{document}`, where `bibfile.bib` is the name of the BIBTEX file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BIBTEX example

The BIBTEX database goes in a file called *file*`.bib`, which is processed with `bibtex file`.

```
@String{N = {Na\-ture}}
@Article{WC:1953,
  author  = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
  title   = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
  journal = N,
  volume  = {171},
  pages   = {737},
  year    = 1953
}
```

Sample LATEX document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle

\section{section}
\subsection*{subsection without number}
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math: $2+2=5$
\subsection{subsection}
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}
discovered the structure of DNA.

A table:
\begin{table}[!th]
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
first  & row  & data \\
second & row  & data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}

The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}.
\end{document}
```