LaTeX Assignment 1

Please upload all source files (for example, the `.tex` source file) as well as the `.pdf` output to this assignment and all future assignments to Canvas.

Exercise 1: Reproduce the type between the lines.

As shown on page 5 of the textbook, special characters such as $, {, ~, and % are produced with a preceding backslash. Another way to produce these characters is to use the `\verb#stuff#` command, which typesets "stuff" verbatim (including spaces and special characters) in a typewriter font. The beginning and ending `#` delimiters can be replaced with other non-letter characters such as ^, \, 4, or !.

Only use `\verb` to display short strings verbatim. Do not use `\verb` to change the font. For that purpose there is the command `\texttt{text}` which prints "text" in a typewriter font.

There are other commands which change the font: **bold**, sans serif, *slanted*, *italicized*, and SMALL CAPS are produced by `\textbf{}`, `\textsf{}`, `\textsl{}`, `\textit{}`, and `\textsc{}`. Within any of these fonts, words can be *emphasized* using `\emph{}`. For instance, **this is *special* bold text**. Text can also be underlined with `\underline{}`. Use special fonts sparingly, if at all!

The compiler tries to align the first and last characters in consecutive lines in a paragraph. As a result, the space between words can vary from line to line. Naïve LaTeXers sometimes try to change this spacing by forcing breaks with commands such as `\newline` or `\\`. Don't do this!

Some users may try to change the spacing between paragraphs using commands such as `\\[4cm]` or `\vspace{1.1in}`. These last commands produce vertical spaces of 4 centimeters and 1.1 inches, respectively. Using these commands frequently is the hallmark of poor LaTeXer.

Exercise 2: In section 2.4 beginning on page 21, the textbook introduces

1. the correct way to enter quotation marks,

2. the three types of dashes and hyphens,

3. ellipses,

4. the degree symbol, and

5. accents on letters.

Write English sentences (or paragraphs) which both make sense and contain at least 7 of these elements. An assignment which does this in an interesting way or makes amusing use of the above elements will earn the coveted LaTeXer of the week distinction.