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Chapter 1

Das gute Zeug

1.1 Document classes & differences

```
\documentclass[...]{report, article, book, beamer}
```

e.g. `\documentclass[11pt,a4paper]{report}`

Differences with regard to available commands and environments

- `book` and `report` feature the `\chapter` sectioning command, while `article` doesn't.
- In `book` and `report`, `\appendix` will cause `\chapter`s to be typeset as “Appendix X” instead of “Chapter X”. For `article`, this isn't applicable.
- `book` and `report` will start a new page for `\part`s, while `article` won't.
- `book` offers the `\frontmatter`, `\mainmatter`, and `\backmatter` commands to control page numbering (Roman for the front matter, arabic elsewhere) and numbering of sectioning titles (no numbering in the front and back matter), while `report` and `article` don't.
- `book` *doesn't* offer the `abstract` environment, while `report` and `article` *do*.

Differences with regard to default settings

- The `book` class uses the `twoside` class option (which means different margins and headers/footers for even and odd pages), while `report` and `article` use `oneside`.
- The `book` class uses the `twoside` class option (which means different margins and headers/footers for even and odd pages), while `report` and `article` use `oneside`.
- `book` uses `openright` (new parts and chapters start on “right” pages, adding a blank page before if necessary), while `report` uses `openany`. (Note that “right” means an odd page in twoside mode, but any page in oneside mode.) For `article`, the distinction between `openright` and `openany` isn't applicable.
- `book` uses the `headings` pagestyle for non-chapter-starting pages, while `report` and `article` always use `plain`.
- `book` and `report` use `titlepage` (the title page and – if applicable – the `abstract` environment will be typeset on pages of their own), while `article` uses `notitlepage`.
- For `book` and `report`, the lowest-level sectioning command which is numbered and incorporated into the table of contents is `\subsection`, while for `article` it is `\subsubsection`.

- `book` and `report` will use the arguments of `\chapter`s and `\section`s for running headings (if such headings are present), while `article` will use `\section`s and `\subsection`s.
- `book` and `report` will number floats (figures, tables etc.), equations, and footnotes per chapter, while `article` will number them continuously. Note that footnotes – even when numbered per chapter – do not feature a chapter prefix.
- `book` and `report` will use `\bibname` (which defaults to “Bibliography”) for the heading of bibliographic references, while `article` will use `\refname` (which defaults to “References”).

1.2 Packages

1.2.1 Math

```
\usepackage{amsmath} % adds a lot of math stuff
\usepackage{mathtools} % fixes some amsmath things and adds more
\usepackage{amssymb} % adds a lot of math symbols
\usepackage{amsfonts} % stuff like \mathbb
\usepackage{mathrsfs} % for \mathscr
```

1.2.2 Colors

```
\usepackage{color}
%or even better (adds names like \RoyalPurple)
\usepackage[dvipsnames]{xcolor}
```

Defining colors

`\definecolor{name}{HTML}{RRGGBB}`, we can could also use `rgb` or `gray` instead of `HTML`.

The option `[dvipsnames]` from `xcolor` defines PascalCase color names like in css like `'MidnightBlue'`.

Using colors

```
\colorbox {blue}{fundal} - fundal
\fcolorbox {Black}{White}{text} - text - \fcolorbox{margine}{fundal}{text}
\pagecolor{White}
or \color {red} hello \color {black} - hello
or {\color {red} hello} - hello
```

1.2.3 Images

```
%preamble
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{epstopdf}% for eps images

%in document
\includegraphics[scale=.4, angle=45]{something}
\includegraphics[width=3cm, height=4cm]{something}
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{something}
```

Tell where the images are, relative to main .tex file:

```
\graphicspath{ {./images/} {./images2/} }
```

1.2.4 Figure

```
\begin{figure}[!hbt]
  \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{plot}
  \caption{Caption}\label{plot}
\centering
\end{figure}
```

Note: You can use `wrapfigure` for wrapping text around a figure. See `wraptable` (page 30). Options:

<code>h</code>	place here - kinda
<code>h!</code>	place here - more strict
<code>t</code>	top of the page
<code>b</code>	bottom of the page
<code>p</code>	on a special page

Two figures inline:

```
\begin{figure}[!hbt]
  \centering
  \includegraphics[height = 3cm]{stema.eps}
  \hspace{3cm}
  \includegraphics[width = 3cm]{Escher_Relativity.jpg}
  \caption[Imagini\~{i}n linie]{Stema Facult\u{a}\c{t}ii de Matematic\u{a}
    \c{s}i \textit{Relativitate} de M.C. Escher (1953)}\label{Stema_Escher2}
\end{figure}
```

Note: We can use `minipages` to number them separately.

To number them separately but within the same main number use `subfigure` (Requires the package `subfigure`):

```
\begin{figure}[!htb]
  \centering
  \subfigure[Stema Facult\u{a}\c{t}ii de Matematic\u{a}]{
    \includegraphics[height=3cm]{stema.eps}\label{Stema4}}
  \hspace{3cm}
  \subfigure[\textit{Relativitate} de M.C. Escher (1953)]{
    \includegraphics[width=3cm]{Escher_Relativity.jpg}\label{Escher4}}
  }\\
  \caption{Stema Facult\u{a}\c{t}ii de Matematic\u{a}
    \c{s}i \textit{Relativitate} de M.C. Escher (1953)}\label{Stema_Escher4}}
\end{figure}
```

1.2.5 Fancy quotes & Unicode

```
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
% allows inserting unicode directly in latex (i.e. from keyboard)
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc} % \noncurs
```

<code>\quotesinglbase</code>	,	Single low-9 quotation mark
<code>\quotedblbase</code>	„	Double low-9 quotation mark
<code>\guillemetleft</code>	«	Left-pointing double angle quotation mark
<code>\guillemetright</code>	»	Right-pointing double angle quotation mark
<code>\guilsinglleft</code>	<	Single left-pointing angle quotation mark
<code>\guilsinglright</code>	>	Single right-pointing angle quotation mark
<code>'</code>	'	Single high quotation mark
<code>`</code>	‘	Single high-6 quotation mark
<code>``</code>	“	Double high-6 quotation mark
<code>''</code>	”	Double high-9 quotation mark
<code>"</code>	"	Double high-straight quotation mark

```
\begin{center}
\quotedblbase Cze\'s\'c'' czy „,dzien dobry''. \\
\textquotedblleft Hello\textquotedblright{}
or ``Hi''.\\
\guillemetleft Bonjour\guillemetright{}.
\end{center}
```

„Cześć” czy „dzien dobry”.
 “Hello” or “Hi”.
 «Bonjour».

1.2.6 Centering and setting font sizes

Quick Usage:

```
\usepackage{sectsty}
\chaptertitlefont{\centering\LARGE}
\sectionfont{\Large}
```

Long list (tl;dr - executes ... before printing whatever it says): $\notin \mathcal{C}$

<code>\allsectionsfont{...}</code>	<code>\subparagraphfont{...}</code>
<code>\partfont{...}</code>	<code>\minisecfont{...}</code>
<code>\chapterfont{...}</code>	<code>\partnumberfont{...}</code>
<code>\sectionfont{...}</code>	<code>\parttitlefont{...}</code>
<code>\subsectionfont{...}</code>	<code>\chapternumberfont{...}</code>
<code>\subsubsectionfont{...}</code>	<code>\chaptertitlefont{...}</code>
<code>\paragraphfont{...}</code>	

1.2.7 Links and references

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
\hypersetup{colorlinks=true, linkcolor=cyan, citecolor=green,
filecolor=black, urlcolor=blue}
```

More in [References and labels](#) (page 11)

1.2.8 Dots after chapters in table of contents

```
\usepackage {tocloft}
\renewcommand{\cftchapleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
```

If we are in `article`, we use:

```
\renewcommand{\cftsecleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
```

Note: if this command is misspelled the error doesn't appear immediately, but when a chapter is added to the Table of Contents.

1.3 Environments

1.3.1 Text alignment

```
\begin{center} Centered \end{center}
\begin{flushleft} Left \end{flushleft}
\begin{flushright} Right \end{flushright}
```

1.3.2 Mini Page

Useful for putting things side by side

Usage

```
\begin{minipage}[adjusting]{width of the minipage}
Text | Images | ...
\end{minipage}
```

Adjustment

When adjusting the choices is: `c` (centers), `t` (top) and `b` (bottom). By default, `c` is used for centering. It is aligned by `t` and/or `b` at the highest (top line) and/or at the lowest line (bottom line).

Further options

Besides there are still further options, which however in practical application the minipage does not play a role like the height and the adjustment (again `c`, `t` and `b`) within the minipage.

Example of further options: `\begin{minipage}[t][5cm][b]{0,5\textwidth}`

This minipage now has a defined height of 5cm, and the content will now be aligned to the bottom of the minipage.

Hint

A mistake that is often made is, there is a blank line between the `\end{minipage}` and `\begin{minipage}` left. Then the pages are no longer together.

Example

```
\begin{minipage}[t]{0.3\textwidth}
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{pic1}
\end{minipage}
```

1.3.3 Others

For `abstract`, `titlepage`, `thebibliography`, see [Document Structure](#) (page 38).

For math stuff, see [Math](#)¹.

1.4 Romanian Names and diacritics

1.4.1 Quick way - not useful for exam

```
\usepackage[romanian]{babel}
```

1.4.2 Long way

```
\renewcommand{\contentsname}{Cuprins}
\renewcommand{\chaptername}{Capitolul}

\renewcommand{\bibname}{B\lowercase{ibliografie}}
\renewcommand{\refname}{B\lowercase{ibliografie}} %in article

\renewcommand{\appendixname}{Anexa}
\renewcommand{\indexname}{I\lowercase{ndice}}
\renewcommand{\abstractname}{Rezumatul lucr\u{a}rii}
\renewcommand{\listtablename}{Lista de tabele}
\renewcommand{\listfigurename}{Lista de figuri}
```

Note: don't combine The Long way with The Quick way.

1.4.3 Proper diacritics $\notin \mathcal{C}$

```
\usepackage {combelow}
\cb {s} \cb {t}, not \c {s} \c {t} - ș ț, not s t
```

Easier diacritics:

```
\code{\usepackage[romanian]{babel}}
\usesshorthands{'}
\defineshorthand{'t'}{\cb{t}}
```

1.5 Macro definitions $\notin \mathcal{C}$

```
\newcommand{\mat}[1]{\mathcal{M}_{#1}(\mathbb{R})}
% this "*" makes it that it complains if a \par is encountered
\newcommand*\{dx}[1][x]{\, \mathrm{d}#1}
\renewcommand{\contentsname}{Cuprins}

\usepackage{xparse}
% 0, o optional, m= mandatory
\DeclareDocumentEnvironment{problema}{0 {1} o m}{
  \begin{enumerate}[leftmargin=*,]
    \addtocounter{enumi}{#1}
    \item
```

¹Natürlich


```

}{
  \end{enumerate}
  \IfValueT{#2}{\cppcode{#2}}
}
\newenvironment{\name}{begin}{end}

```

Using `\renewcommand` inside an environment will make that definition local to the environment.

Note: remember to add "`\\`" before the command name (ie. not `\newcommand {foo}{}`)

1.6 Fancy Headers

1.6.1 Main Commands

```

\pagestyle{fancy}
\thispagestyle{fancy} % only for one page
\lhead{\nouppercase{\leftmark}}
\chead{\chaptername}
\rhead{\rightmark}
\lfoot{\thechapter}
\cfoot{\thepage}
\rfoot{\thesection}

\fancyhf{} % reset the fancy settings

```

1.6.2 Page Styles

<code>empty</code>	Both header and footer are cleared
<code>plain</code>	Header is clear, but the footer contains the page number in the center
<code>headings</code>	Footer is blank, header displays information according to document class (e.g., section name) and page number top right.
<code>myheadings</code>	Page number is top right, and it is possible to control the rest of the header.

The commands `\markright` and `\markboth` can be used to set the content of the headings by hand. The following commands placed at the beginning of an article document will set the header of all pages (one-sided) to contain “John Smith” top left, “On page styles” centered and the page number top right:

```

\pagestyle{headings}
\markright{John Smith\hfill On page styles\hfill}

```

1.6.3 Information commands

There are special commands containing details on the running page of the document.

<code>\thepage</code>	number of the current page
<code>\leftmark</code>	current chapter (or section for articles) name printed like “CHAPTER 3. THIS IS THE CHAPTER TITLE”
<code>\rightmark</code>	current section (or subsection for articles) name printed like “1.6. THIS IS THE SECTION TITLE”

<code>\chaptername</code>	the name chapter in the current language. If this is English, it will display “Chapter”
<code>\thechapter</code>	current chapter number
<code>\thesection</code>	current section number

Example:

```
\renewcommand{\chaptermark}[1]{ \markboth{#1}{} }
\renewcommand{\sectionmark}[1]{ \markright{#1}{} }
\pagestyle{fancy}
\cfoot{Page - \thepage}
\lhead{L Mark - \nouppercase{\leftmark}}
\rhead{R Mark - \nouppercase{\rightmark}}
\chead{C Name - \chaptername}
\lfoot{The Chapter - \thechapter}
\rfoot{The Section - \thesection}
```

Note that `\leftmark` and `\rightmark` convert the names to uppercase, whichever was the formatting of the text. If you want them to print the actual name of the chapter without converting it to uppercase use the following command:

```
\renewcommand{\chaptermark}[1]{ \markboth{#1}{} }
\renewcommand{\sectionmark}[1]{ \markright{#1}{} }
```

Now `\leftmark` and `\rightmark` will just print the name of the chapter and section, without number and without affecting the formatting. Note that these redefinitions must be inserted *after* the first call of `\pagestyle{fancy}`. The standard book formatting of the `\chaptermark` is:

```
\renewcommand{\chaptermark}[1]{\markboth{
\MakeUppercase{\chaptername\ thechapter.\ #1}}{}}
```

Moreover, with the following commands you can define the thickness of the decorative lines on both the header and the footer:

```
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0.5pt}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}
```

1.6.4 fancyhdr

Add this in your preamble:

```
\usepackage{fancyhdr}
\setlength{\headheight}{15.2pt}
\pagestyle{fancy}
```

You can use these commands to customize headers and footers

```
\lhead[<even output>]{<odd output>}
\chead[<even output>]{<odd output>}
\rhead[<even output>]{<odd output>}

\lfoot[<even output>]{<odd output>}
```

```
\cfoot[<even output>]{<odd output>}
\rfoot[<even output>]{<odd output>}
```

Example:

```
\lhead[Author Name]{}
\rhead[] {Author Name}
\lhead[] {\today}
\rhead[\today]{}
\lfoot[\thepage]{}
\rfoot[] {\thepage}
```

1.6.5 titlesec - not tested $\notin \mathcal{C}$

Useful for showing first thing on page - not last.

```
\usepackage[pagestyles]{titlesec}
% Definition of the page style with required headers
\newpagestyle{TitleMarks}{%
  \sethead[Top is~\toptitlemarks\thesubsection]% even-left
  [First is~\firsttitlemarks\thesubsection]% even-center
  [Bottom is~\bottitlemarks\thesubsection]% even-right
  {Top is~\toptitlemarks\thesubsection}% odd-left
  {First is~\firsttitlemarks\thesubsection}% odd-center
  {Bottom is~\bottitlemarks\thesubsection}% odd-right
}
```

1.6.6 Page n of m

```
\usepackage{lastpage}
...
\cfoot{\thepage\ of \pageref{LastPage} }
```

1.7 References and labels

Requires `\usepackage {hyperref}`.

1.7.1 Labels

```
\label {aLabel} -
\ref {aLabel} - 1.7.1
\ref *{aLabel} - 1.7.1
\nameref {aLabel} - Labels
\nameref *{aLabel} - Labels
\pageref {aLabel} - 11
\autoref {aLabel} - subsection 1.7.1
\hyperref [aLabel]{here} - here
\url {run:/usr/bin/firefox} - run:/usr/bin/firefox
\href {run:/usr/bin/firefox}{here} - here
```

```
\cite {author/19} - [1]
\cite [Chapter IV]{author/19} - [1, Chapter IV]
\eqref {aLabel} - (1.7.1)
```

Adding "*" to `\ldotsref` will not create a clickable thing (the text is black).

Not adding `\phantomsection` before a link or reference might not center the page properly
e.g. `\phantomsection\label{bLabel}`

1.7.2 Web Links

```
\href {http://example.com/}{here} - here
\url {http://example.com/} - http://example.com/
\href {mailto:my_addr@a.com}{my\_addr@a.com} - my\_addr@a.com
\nolinkurl makes it so LATEX doesn't complain about an invalid url
\href {mailto:my_addr@a.org}{\nolinkurl {my_addr@a.org}} - my_addr@a.org
```

1.7.3 Settings

Using `\usepackage[hidelinks]{hyperref}` will make links black.

Short way

```
\hypersetup{colorlinks=true, linkcolor=cyan, citecolor=green,
  filecolor=black, urlcolor=blue}
```

Full way $\notin \mathcal{C}$

```
\hypersetup{
  bookmarks=true,           % show bookmarks bar?
  unicode=false,            % non-Latin characters in Acrobat's bookmarks
  pdftoolbar=true,          % show Acrobat's toolbar?
  pdfmenubar=true,          % show Acrobat's menu?
  pdffitwindow=false,       % window fit to page when opened
  pdfstartview={FitH},      % fits the width of the page to the window
  pdftitle={My title},      % title
  pdfauthor={Author},       % author
  pdfsubject={Subject},     % subject of the document
  pdfcreator={Creator},     % creator of the document
  pdfproducer={Producer},   % producer of the document
  pdfkeywords={keyword1, key2, key3}, % list of keywords
  pdfnewwindow=true,        % links in new PDF window
  colorlinks=false,         % false: boxed links; true: colored links
  linkcolor=red,            % color of internal links
  citecolor=green,          % color of links to bibliography
  filecolor=magenta,        % color of file links
  urlcolor=cyan,            % color of external links
  %if colorlinks=false:
  linkbordercolor={1 0 0}, % color of frame around internal links
  citebordercolor={0 1 0}, % color of frame around citations
```

```
urlbordercolor={0 1 1} % color of frame around URL links
}
```

Note: The explicit RGB specification is only allowed for the border colors (like `linkbordercolor` etc.), while the others may only assigned to named colors.

1.8 Footnotes

1.8.1 Usage

Text`\footnote` {hi there} more text. - Text² more text.

To use whatever number:

```
\footnote [9]{fn 2} - 9
```

To define footnote style:

```
\renewcommand {\thefootnote} {\roman {footnote}} - iii or
```

```
\renewcommand {\thefootnote} {\fnsymbol {footnote}}\footnote {fn 4} - §
```

Reset footnotes:

```
\setcounter {footnote}{0} -
```

For continuous footnotes:

```
\usepackage {chngcntr}
```

1.8.2 Number footnotes continuously in all chapters

In `book` and `report` footnotes are reset every chapter, to number them continuously do this:

```
\counterwithout{footnote}{chapter} 1
```

1.8.3 Forcing footnotes when it doesn't work

In math mode¹⁹ and tables `\footnote` doesn't work.

Instead use: `\footnotemark[18] ... \footnotetext[18]{hi}` .

<pre>\begin{tabular}{l l} bar\footnotemark & I'm a table \\ baz\footnotemark & Very tabley \\ \end{tabular} \footnotetext{Now shown}</pre>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">bar²</td> <td>I'm a table</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">baz³</td> <td>Very tabley</td> </tr> </table> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>Now shown</p>	bar ²	I'm a table	baz ³	Very tabley
bar ²	I'm a table				
baz ³	Very tabley				

Note: Using multiple `\footnotemark` s might not number them properly
e.g. `\footnotetext {Now shown 2}` -

²hi there

⁹fn 2

ⁱⁱⁱlike so

[§]fn 4

¹Requires the package `chngcntr`

¹⁹but not in the `equation` environment

³Now shown 2

1.9 Symbols

1.9.1 The bane of students

```

\backslash$ \textbackslash$ \
\sharp$ \# #
\checkmark - ✓
\LaTeX - LATEX
\copyright - ©

```

1.9.2 Diacritics

<code>\~{a}</code>	â	circumflex	<code>\={o}</code>	ō	macron accent
<code>\`{o}</code>	ò	grave accent	<code>\b{o}</code>	ō	bar under the letter
<code>\'{o}</code>	ó	acute accent	<code>\.{o}</code>	ô	dot over the letter
<code>\^{o}</code>	ô	circumflex	<code>\d{u}</code>	ṁ	dot under the letter
<code>\"{o}</code>	ö	umlaut, trema or dieresis	<code>\r{a}</code>	å	ring over the letter
<code>\H{o}</code>	ő	Hungarumlaut	<code>\u{o}</code>	ů	breve over the letter
<code>\~{o}</code>	õ	tilde	<code>\v{s}</code>	š	caron/háček
<code>\c{c}</code>	ç	cedilla	<code>\t{oo}</code>	ōō	tie over the two letters
<code>\cb{s}</code>	ş	comma bellow	<code>\i\j</code>	ıj	dotless i and j
<code>\k{a}</code>	ą	ogonek	<code>\o</code>	ø	slashed o
<code>\l{}</code>	ł	barred l	<code>\ss</code>	ß	scharfes s

1.10 Spacing

1.10.1 Indentaion

```

\noindent not indenting otherwise indented text\\ not indenting otherwise indented text
\indent indenting otherwise unindented text          indenting otherwise unindented text

```

1.10.2 Vertical (that way ↓)

```

\par - Next paragraph (like \\ but with indent)
\newpage \pagebreak \clearpage - duh
\smallskip \medskip \bigskip - duh
\cleardoublepage - in book mode goto next odd page
\\[10cm] \vspace{10pt} - vertical space of height (might require newline after)
\vfill - add spaces till the end of page

```

1.10.3 Horizontal (that way →)

```

\- - hyphenation point
e.g. Panzer\ -kampf\ -wagen VI Tiger Aus\ -füh\ -rung B „Königs\ -tiger'' - Panzerkampf-
wagen VI Tiger Ausführung B „Königtiger”
alternative: \hyphenation{Panzer-kampf-wagen}
\hspace{10pt} - exact unit - might be negative M\hspace{-9pt}M - M

```

`\!` - negative space
`\thinspace \medspace \thickspace` \iff `\, \: \;` - duh
`\quad \qquad` - bigger

e.g. `a\, b\: c\; d~e\ f\quad g\qquad h` - a b c d e f g h

`\vfill` - add spaces till the end of line

`\dotfill` - add dots till the end of line

```
Hello \hfill there\\
General \dotfill Kenobi
```

```
Hello                               there
General ..... Kenobi
```

Note: `~` is non breaking space.

1.10.4 Line spacing $\notin \mathcal{C}$

```
\linespread{1.3} % ~1.5
\linespread{1.6} % ~2
\setstretch{2} % 2
```

or:

```
\singlespacing
\doublespacing

\begin{singlespace} ... \end{singlespace}
\begin{doublespace} ... \end{doublespace}
\begin{onehalfspace} ... \end{onehalfspace}
\begin{spacing}{factor} ... \end{spacing}{factor}
```

1.11 Pointless Miscellaneous

1.11.1 Striketrough

```
\usepackage {soul} \st {text} - text
```

1.11.2 Page Numbers

<code>\thispagestyle {empty}</code>	no page number
<code>\pagenumbering {roman}</code>	roman i ii
<code>\pagenumbering {Roman}</code>	Roman I II
<code>\pagenumbering {arabic}</code>	arabic
<code>\pagenumbering {alph}</code>	alph - a b
<code>\pagenumbering {Alph}</code>	alph - A B

`\pagenumbering` resets the counter, use `\setcounter{page}{7}` afterwards to set the counter
 It can be useful to do something like this:

```
\pagenumbering{roman}
<The table of contents, introduction ...>
\pagenumbering{arabic}
```

1.11.3 Self explanatory

```
\include{smth.txt}
\input{smth.txt} % same as include, but without a \clearpage in front
```

1.12 Font styles

1.12.1 Text mode

<code>\textnormal</code> {Normal}	Normal	The default font
<code>\textrm</code> {Roman}	Roman	Roman font
<code>\textsf</code> {Sans}	Sans	Sans serif
<code>\texttt</code> {Typewriter}	Typewriter	Teletype - monospace font
<code>\emph</code> {Emph <code>\emph</code> {nested}}	<i>Emph</i> nested	Emphasis. Might be nested
<code>\textbf</code> {Bold}	Bold	Boldface
<code>\textmd</code> {Medium}	Medium	Medium - default
<code>\textup</code> {Upright}	Upright	Upright shape - default
<code>\textit</code> {abcx - Italics}	<i>abcx - Italics</i>	Italic shape
<code>\textsl</code> {abcx - Slanted}	<i>abcx - Slanted</i>	Slanted shape
<code>\textsc</code> {Small Caps}	SMALL CAPS	Small Capitals
<code>\uppercase</code> {Uppercase $F=x$ }	UPPERCASE $F = X$	Uppercase
<code>\lowercase</code> {Lowercase $F=x$ }	lowercase $f = x$	Lowercase
<code>\tiny</code> {tiny}	tiny	tiny
<code>\scriptsize</code> {script}	script	scriptsize
<code>\footnotesize</code> {footnote}	footnote	footnote
<code>\small</code> {small}	small	small
<code>\normalsize</code> {normalsize}	normalsize	normal - default
<code>\large</code> {large}	large	large
<code>\Large</code> {Large}	Large	Large
<code>\LARGE</code> {LARGE}	LARGE	LARGE
<code>\huge</code> {huge}	huge	huge
<code>\Huge</code> {Huge}	Huge	Huge

1.12.2 Math mode

<code>\text</code> {ABC\ i\ abc\ 123}	ABC i abc 123	Enter text mode
<code>\mathnormal</code> {ABC\ i\ abc\ 123}	<i>ABC i abc 123</i>	Default
<code>\mathrm</code> {ABC\ i\ abc\ 123}	ABC i abc 123	Roman - one word functions
<code>\mathit</code> {ABC\ i\ abc\ 123}	<i>ABC i abc 123</i>	Italics - words spaced more naturally
<code>\mathbf</code> {ABC\ i\ abc\ 123}	ABC i abc 123	Boldface
<code>\mathsf</code> {ABC\ i\ abc\ 123}	ABC i abc 123	Sans serif
<code>\mathtt</code> {ABC\ i\ abc\ 123}	ABC i abc 123	Teletype - monospaced
<code>\mathfrak</code> {ABC\ i\ abc\ 123}	$\mathfrak{ABC i abc 123}$	Fraktur
<code>\mathcal</code> {ABC\ I\ DEF}	$\mathcal{ABC I DEF}$	Calligraphy - of note \mathcal{Matrix} (uppercase only)
<code>\mathbb</code> {ABC\ I\ DEF}	$\mathbb{ABC I DEF}$	Blackboard bold - of note \mathbb{R} (uppercase only)
<code>\mathscr</code> {ABC\ I\ DEF}	$\mathscr{ABC I DEF}$	Script - Super \mathscr{Fancy} (uppercase only)

Chapter 2

Math

2.1 Math mode

- **Inline** can be entered by using `$...$` or `\(...\)`, or by using the environment `math`
- **Displayed** mode can be entered using `\[...\]` or with the environment `displaymath`.
Using the environment `equation` automatically numbers the equation.
`equation*` and `displaymath` are functionally equivalent

e.g. `\[F(x) = \int f(x) dx\]` -

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

e.g. `$F(x) = \int f(x) dx$` - $F(x) = \int f(x) dx$

Note: Adding `fleq` in the `\documentclass` options aligns equations to the left
Most spaces are ignored, and must be specified manually.

Note: LaTeX complains if you leave empty lines in math mode.

Adding `\numberwithin{equation}{section}` will reset equation numbers every section. `chapter` may also be used.

2.1.1 Bold Math

this doesn't work: `\textbf{Text f}`
this works: `\textbf{Text} \boldsymbol{f}`

this doesn't work: **Text** f
this works: **Text** \boldsymbol{f}

2.1.2 Font size

<code>\displaystyle</code>	\int
<code>\textstyle</code>	\int
<code>\scriptstyle</code>	\int
<code>\scriptscriptstyle</code>	\int

Declaring `\everymath{\displaystyle}` in the preamble will force `\displaystyle` in all math environments

2.2 Environments

Note: Adding `\nonumber` to an otherwise numbered environments cancels the numbering.

Note: Adding more white space than needed inside `align` and `aligned` makes latex complain.

Since “a picture is worth a thousand words”, just look at this:

2.2.1 align

Writing `\allowdisplaybreaks` in the preamble allows splitting an equation written in `align` on multiple pages.

<pre>\begin{align} a &= 3\\ &= 2 + 1 \nonumber \\ &= 2 + \sigma(0) \end{align}</pre>	$a = 3 \tag{2.1}$ $= 2 + 1$ $= 2 + \sigma(0) \tag{2.2}$
--	---

Adding small interjections to align:

<pre>\begin{minipage}{3in} \begin{align*} \intertext{If} A &= \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 \\ B &= \rho_1 + \rho_2 \\ \intertext{then} C(x) &= e^{\{Ax^2 + \pi\}} + B \end{align*} \end{minipage}</pre>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">If</div> $A = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2$ $B = \rho_1 + \rho_2$ </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">then</div> $C(x) = e^{Ax^2 + \pi} + B$ </div>
--	--

2.2.2 aligned

Like align but used inside math mode. Useful for numbering multiple lines once.

<pre>\begin{equation} \begin{aligned} a &= 3\\ &= 2 + \sigma(0) \end{aligned} \end{equation}</pre>	$a = 3 \tag{2.3}$ $= 2 + \sigma(0)$
--	-------------------------------------

2.2.3 eqnarray

People on the internet say “don’t use `eqnarray`” so we won’t talk about it.

2.2.4 subequations

<pre>\begin{subequations} \begin{align} a &= 3\\ &= 2 + \sigma(0) \end{align} \end{subequations}</pre>	$a = 3 \tag{2.4a}$ $= 2 + \sigma(0) \tag{2.4b}$
--	---

or:

```
\begin{subequations}
\begin{equation}
a = 3\label{blasphemy}
\end{equation}
```

Therefore:

```
\begin{equation}
\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{3}{4}
\end{equation}
\end{subequations}
```

The equation `\eqref{blasphemy}` `%(\ref{blasphemy})` is obviously false^a.
Unless you are an engineer.

$$a = 3 \quad (2.5a)$$

Therefore:

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{3}{4} \quad (2.5b)$$

The equation (2.5a) is obviously false^a.

^aUnless you are an engineer

2.2.5 cases

Useful for functions with multiple branches.

```
\[f(x) =
\begin{cases}
\int \frac{\sin(x)}{x}, & \text{daca } x \neq 0, \\
1, & \text{daca } x = 0.
\end{cases}
\]
```

With displaystyle:

```
\[f(x) =
\begin{dcases}
\int \frac{\sin(x)}{x}, & \text{daca } x \neq 0, \\
1, & \text{daca } x = 0.
\end{dcases}
\]
```

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \int \frac{\sin(x)}{x}, & \text{daca } x \neq 0, \\ 1, & \text{daca } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \int \frac{\sin(x)}{x}, & \text{daca } x \neq 0, \\ 1, & \text{daca } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

If there's a lot of plain text on the right¹:

```
\[f(x) =
\begin{dcases*}
\int \frac{\sin(x)}{x}, & \text{daca } x \neq 0$, \\
1, & \text{daca } x = 0$.
\end{dcases*}
\]
```

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \int \frac{\sin(x)}{x}, & \text{daca } x \neq 0, \\ 1, & \text{daca } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Nice spacing:

```
%\newcommand{\parti}[2]{\frac{\partial #1}
% {\partial #2}}
\[f(x, y) =
\begin{dcases}
\parti{g}{x}\,, & \text{daca } x y \geq 0, \\
\parti{g}{y}\,, & \text{daca } x y < 0,
\end{dcases}
\]
```

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, & \text{daca } xy \geq 0, \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, & \text{daca } xy < 0, \end{cases}$$

¹same goes for `cases*`

vs

```
\[f(x, y) =
\begin{dcases}
\parti{g}{x}, & \text{daca } x y \geq 0, \\
\parti{g}{y}, & \text{daca } x y < 0,
\end{dcases}
\]
```

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, & \text{daca } xy \geq 0, \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, & \text{daca } xy < 0, \end{cases}$$

2.2.6 matrix

For writing matrices with more columns (default is 10): `\setcounter{MaxMatrixCols}{15}`

Environment name	Surrounding delimiter
<code>pmatrix</code>	$()$
<code>bmatrix</code>	$[\]$
<code>Bmatrix</code>	$\{ \}$
<code>vmatrix</code>	$ $
<code>Vmatrix</code>	$ $

```
\[
A_{\{m,n\}} =
\begin{pmatrix}
a_{\{1,1\}} & a_{\{1,2\}} & \cdots & a_{\{1,n\}} \\
a_{\{2,1\}} & a_{\{2,2\}} & \cdots & a_{\{2,n\}} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
a_{\{m,1\}} & a_{\{m,2\}} & \cdots & a_{\{m,n\}}
\end{pmatrix}
\]
```

$$A_{m,n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m,1} & a_{m,2} & \cdots & a_{m,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Nicer spacing:

```
\begin{equation*}
\begin{bmatrix}
x & -y+y' & z+z' \\
u & v & w \\
-r-r' & s & -t
\end{bmatrix}
\end{equation*}
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & -y+y' & z+z' \\ u & v & w \\ -r-r' & s & -t \end{bmatrix}$$

`\hline` adds a horizontal line. Adding a `|` like below adds a vertical line.

```
\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
1 & 2 \\ \hline
3 & 4
\end{array}
\]
```

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \end{array}$$

```
\[
M = \bordermatrix{~ & x & y \\
A & 1 & 0 \\
B & 0 & 1}
\]
```

$$M = \begin{array}{cc} & x & y \\ A & 1 & 0 \\ B & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

A matrix in text must be set smaller:

```
\bigl(\begin{smallmatrix}
a&b \\ c&d
\end{smallmatrix}\bigr)
```

to not increase leading in a portion of text.

A matrix in text must be set smaller:
 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ to not increase leading in a portion of text.

```
\[
\boldsymbol{\beta} =
(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)
\]
```

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$$

Adding a "*" after the name allows us to specify alignment:

```
\[
\begin{matrix}
-1 & 3 \\
2 & -4
\end{matrix}
=
\begin{matrix*}[r]
-1 & 3 \\
2 & -4
\end{matrix*}
\]
```

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{matrix}$$

2.3 Symbols

Regular

`$+ - = ! / () [] < > | ' : *$` - + - = ! / () [] < > | ' : *

Greek

Only showing a few peculiar symbols. Most have intuitive names.

```
\[
\begin{matrix}
\gamma & \eta & \kappa \\
\mu & \nu & \varphi \\
\rho & \varrho & \chi
\end{matrix}
\]
```

$\gamma \quad \eta \quad \kappa$
 $\mu \quad \nu \quad \varphi$
 $\rho \quad \varrho \quad \chi$

Operators

Most multiple letter functions have a separate command (eg. `\sin` - sin).

Other peculiar symbols are:

`\liminf` - lim inf

`\limsup` - lim sup

For declaring custom operators: `\operatorname{atan}(x)` - atan(x)
 or if it's used frequently: `\DeclareMathOperator*{atan}{atan}` (in preamble).

Sums, integrals, and other “big” symbols

<code>\sum</code>	\sum	<code>\prod</code>	\prod	<code>\coprod</code>	\coprod
<code>\bigoplus</code>	\bigoplus	<code>\bigotimes</code>	\bigotimes	<code>\bigodot</code>	\bigodot
<code>\bigcup</code>	\bigcup	<code>\bigcap</code>	\bigcap	<code>\biguplus</code>	\biguplus
<code>\bigsqcup</code>	\bigsqcup	<code>\bigvee</code>	\bigvee	<code>\bigwedge</code>	\bigwedge
<code>\int</code>	\int	<code>\oint</code>	\oint	<code>\iint</code>	\iint
<code>\iiint</code>	\iiint	<code>\iiiint</code>	\iiiint	<code>\idotsint</code>	$\int \cdots \int$

Fancy braces

```
\[
( a ), [ b ], \{ c \}, | d |, \| e \|,
\langle f \rangle, \lfloor g \rfloor,
\lceil h \rceil, \ulcorner i \urcorner
\]
```

 $(a), [b], \{c\}, |d|, \|e\|, \langle f \rangle, \lfloor g \rfloor, \lceil h \rceil, \ulcorner i \urcorner$

Fractions

```
\[
x = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{a_3 + \cfrac{1}{a_4}}}}
\]
```

$$x = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \frac{1}{a_4}}}}$$

vs

```
\[
x = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \frac{1}{a_4}}}}
\]
```

$$x = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \frac{1}{a_4}}}}$$

There's also the option for slanted fractions (requires `\usepackage{xfrac}`):

```
\sfrac{1}{2} - \tfrac{1}{2}
```

Automatic sizing

```
\[
P\left(A=2\middle|\frac{A^2}{B}>4\right)
\]
```

$$P\left(A=2\middle|\frac{A^2}{B}>4\right)$$

Manual sizing

```
\[
(\big(\Big(\bigg(\Bigg(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}kg(x)\big)
\]
```

$$\left(\left(\left(\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(kg(x))\right.\right.\right.\right)$$

Accents

<code>a' or a ^{\prime}</code>	a'	<code>a''</code>	a''
<code>\hat {a}</code>	\hat{a}	<code>\bar {a}</code>	\bar{a}
<code>\grave {a}</code>	\grave{a}	<code>\acute {a}</code>	\acute{a}
<code>\dot {a}</code>	\dot{a}	<code>\ddot {a}</code>	\ddot{a}
<code>\overrightarrow {AB}</code>	\overrightarrow{AB}	<code>\overleftarrow {AB}</code>	\overleftarrow{AB}
<code>\overline {aaaa}</code>	\overline{aaaa}	<code>\check {a}</code>	\check{a}
<code>\breve {a}</code>	\breve{a}	<code>\vec {a}</code>	\vec{a}
<code>\ddddot {a}</code>	\ddddot{a}	<code>\ddddot {a}</code>	\ddddot{a}
<code>\widehat {ABC}</code>	\widehat{ABC}	<code>\widetilde {AAA}</code>	\widetilde{AAA}
<code>\tilde {a}</code>	\tilde{a}	<code>\underline {a}</code>	\underline{a}
<code>\underset {u}{abc}</code>	$\underset{u}{abc}$	<code>\overset {o}{abc}</code>	$\overset{o}{abc}$
<code>\underbrace {abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\overbrace {abc}</code>	\overbrace{abc}
<code>\stackrel{\frown}{AAA}</code>	$\stackrel{\frown}{AAA}$	<code>\vec {a}</code>	\vec{a}

E.g.:

```
\[
\overline { \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} }
= A \cap B, \quad \text{folosind legile lui De Morgan}
\]
```

$\overline{\overline{A} \cup \overline{B}} = A \cap B$, folosind legile lui De Morgan

Dots

<code>\dots</code>	...	generic dots (ellipsis), to be used in text (outside formulae as well). It automatically adjusts to the font size.
<code>\ldots</code>	...	similar to the previous, but no whitespace management
<code>\cdots</code>	...	centered dots
<code>\vdots</code>	⋮	vertical dots
<code>\ddots</code>	⋮	diagonal dots
<code>\iddots</code>	⋮	inverse diagonal dots (requires the package <code>mathtdots</code>)
<code>\hdotsfor {n}</code>	a row of dots spanning n columns.

Other operators

Binary and relation

<code><</code>	$<$	<code>></code>	$>$	<code>=</code>	$=$	<code>\doteq</code>	\doteq
<code>\leq</code>	\leq	<code>\geq</code>	\geq	<code>\equiv</code>	\equiv	<code>\approx</code>	\approx
<code>\ll</code>	\ll	<code>\gg</code>	\gg	<code>\cong</code>	\cong	<code>\simeq</code>	\simeq
<code>\subset</code>	\subset	<code>\supset</code>	\supset	<code>\sim</code>	\sim	<code>\propto</code>	\propto
<code>\subseteq</code>	\subseteq	<code>\supseteq</code>	\supseteq	<code>\parallel</code>	\parallel	<code>\nparallel</code>	\nparallel
<code>\nsubseteq</code>	\nsubseteq	<code>\nsupseteq</code>	\nsupseteq	<code>\asymp</code>	\asymp	<code>\bowtie</code>	\bowtie
<code>\sqsubset</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\sqsupset</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\vdash</code>	\vdash	<code>\dashv</code>	\dashv

<code>\sqsubseteq</code>	\sqsubseteq	<code>\sqsupseteq</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\smile</code>	\smile	<code>\frown</code>	\frown
<code>\preceq</code>	\preceq	<code>\succeq</code>	\succeq	<code>\prec</code>	\prec	<code>\succ</code>	\succ
<code>\in</code>	\in	<code>\ni</code>	\ni	<code>\notin</code>	\notin	<code>\neq</code>	\neq
<code>\mid</code>	\mid	<code>\perp</code>	\perp	<code>\models</code>	\models	<code>\therefore</code>	\therefore
<code>\sphericalangle</code>	\sphericalangle	<code>\measuredangle</code>	\measuredangle	<code>\leqslant</code>	\leqslant	<code>\geqslant</code>	\geqslant
<code>\subsetneq</code>	\subsetneq	<code>\varsubsetneq</code>	\varsubsetneq	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\subsetneqq	<code>\subseteqq</code>	\subseteqq
<code>\nleq</code>	\nleq	<code>\ngeq</code>	\ngeq	<code>\nsim</code>	\nsim	<code>\nleqslant</code>	\nleqslant

<code>\pm</code>	\pm	<code>\mp</code>	\mp	<code>\cup</code>	\cup	<code>\cap</code>	\cap
<code>\div</code>	\div	<code>\times</code>	\times	<code>\vee</code>	\vee	<code>\wedge</code>	\wedge
<code>\ast</code>	\ast	<code>\star</code>	\star	<code>\sqcup</code>	\sqcup	<code>\sqcap</code>	\sqcap
<code>\setminus</code>	\setminus	<code>\smallsetminus</code>	\smallsetminus	<code>\uplus</code>	\uplus	<code>\wr</code>	\wr
<code>\dagger</code>	\dagger	<code>\ddagger</code>	\ddagger	<code>\bigtriangleup</code>	\bigtriangleup	<code>\bigtriangledown</code>	\bigtriangledown
<code>\cdot</code>	\cdot	<code>\odot</code>	\odot	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\diamond</code>	\diamond
<code>\oplus</code>	\oplus	<code>\ominus</code>	\ominus	<code>\circ</code>	\circ	<code>\amalg</code>	\amalg
<code>\oslash</code>	\oslash	<code>\otimes</code>	\otimes	<code>\bigcirc</code>	\bigcirc	<code>\bullet</code>	\bullet

Logic and arrows

<code>\exists</code>	\exists	<code>\nexists</code>	\nexists	<code>\rightarrow</code> or <code>\to</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code> or <code>\gets</code>	\leftarrow
<code>\forall</code>	\forall	<code>\neg</code>	\neg	<code>\mapsto</code>	\mapsto	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\leftrightarrow
<code>\wedge</code>	\wedge	<code>\lor</code>	\vee	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	\leftrightharpoons	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>	\Leftrightarrow
<code>\top</code>	\top	<code>\bot</code>	\perp	<code>\implies</code>	\implies	<code>\Rightarrow</code>	\Rightarrow
<code>\emptyset</code>	\emptyset	<code>\varnothing</code>	\varnothing	<code>\iff</code>	\iff	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>	\Leftrightarrow
<code>\langle</code>	\langle	<code>\rangle</code>	\rangle	<code>\vert</code>	\mid	<code>\Vert</code>	\parallel
<code>\angle</code>	\angle	<code>\backslash</code>	\backslash	<code>\mid</code>	\mid	<code>\ </code>	\parallel
<code>\uparrow</code>	\uparrow	<code>\downarrow</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>	\Uparrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\Downarrow
<code>\rightarrowtail</code>	\rightarrowtail	<code>\longmapsto</code>	\longmapsto	<code>\varsubsetneq</code>	\varsubsetneq	<code>\Leftarrow</code>	\Leftarrow
<code>\leadsto</code>	\leadsto	<code>\updownarrow</code>	\updownarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\Longrightarrow</code>	\Longrightarrow
<code>\nearrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\searrow</code>	\searrow	<code>\swarrow</code>	\swarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>	\nwarrow

Other symbols

<code>\partial</code>	∂	<code>\imath</code>	\imath	<code>\Re</code>	\Re	<code>\nabla</code>	∇	<code>\aleph</code>	\aleph	<code>\square</code>	\square
<code>\eth</code>	\eth	<code>\jmath</code>	\jmath	<code>\Im</code>	\Im	<code>\Box</code>	\Box	<code>\beth</code>	\beth	<code>\blacksquare</code>	\blacksquare
<code>\hbar</code>	\hbar	<code>\ell</code>	ℓ	<code>\wp</code>	\wp	<code>\infty</code>	∞	<code>\gimel</code>	\gimel	<code>\&</code>	$\&$

More non-math symbols are at page 14.

Misc

<code>x \equiv a \pmod {b}</code>	$x \equiv a \pmod{b}$
<code>a \bmod {b}</code>	$a \bmod b$
<code>\sqrt[n]{a}</code>	$\sqrt[n]{a}$
<code>\frac {a}{b}</code>	$\frac{a}{b}$
<code>\left (\frac {a}{b} \right)</code>	$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$
<code>\left \{ \frac {a}{b} \right \}</code>	$\left\{\frac{a}{b}\right\}$

Limits

<code>\lim _{x \to \infty }</code>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$
<code>\lim \limits _{x \to \infty }</code>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$
<code>\lim \nolimits _{x \to \infty }</code>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$
<code>\sum _{k = 0}^{\infty}</code>	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}$
<code>\sum \limits _{k = 0}^{\infty}</code>	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}$
<code>\sum \nolimits _{k = 0}^{\infty}</code>	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}$

Multiple things in limit:

```
\[\sum\limits_{\substack{
0<i<m \\
0<j<n
}} \sim \substack{1\backslash 2}}
P(i,j)
\]
```

$$\sum_{\substack{0 < i < m \\ 0 < j < n}}^{\frac{1}{2}} P(i, j)$$

Things over and below arrows and equals

Requires the package `\usepackage {extrarrows}`.

```
\[
A \overset{!}{=} B; A \stackrel{!}{=} B
\]
\[
x \overset{\text{text}}{\Longrightarrow} y
\]
```

$$A \overset{!}{=} B; A \stackrel{!}{=} B$$

$$x \overset{\text{text}}{\Longrightarrow} y$$

Or, for longer text:

```
\[A \xlongequal{\text{long text}} B \]
\[A \xleftarrow{\text{this way}} B
\xrightarrow[\text{bottom}]{\text{top}} C
\]
```

$$A \xlongequal{\text{long text}} B$$

$$A \xleftarrow[\text{bottom}]{\text{this way}} B \xrightarrow[\text{bottom}]{\text{top}} C$$

Horizontal braces:

```
\[
z = \overbrace{
\underbrace{x}_{\text{real}} + i
\underbrace{y}_{\text{imaginary}}
}^{\text{complex number}}
\]
```

$$z = \overbrace{\underbrace{x}_{\text{real}} + i \underbrace{y}_{\text{imaginary}}}^{\text{complex number}}$$

Nicer spacing on equals:

```
$y \xlongequal{\hspace{-4pt}\mathrm{def}\hspace{-4pt}} f(x)$ - y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x)
```

To make integrals look like this \int_a^b :

```
\int\limits_a^b
```

or, if it's used frequently, add this in preamble to make all look like this:

```
\usepackage[intlimits]{amsmath}
```

Boxed equations

```
\begin{equation}
\boxed{x^2+y^2 = z^2}
\end{equation}
```

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 = z^2} \quad (2.6)$$

```
\fbox{
\addtolength{\linewidth}{-2\fboxsep}%
\addtolength{\linewidth}{-2\fboxrule}%
\begin{minipage}{\linewidth}
\begin{equation}
x^2+y^2=z^2
\end{equation}
\end{minipage}
}
```

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 = z^2} \quad (2.7)$$

Nice vertical space

```
\centering
$\int f(x)\,dx$ vs $\int f(x) \,dx$
$(x - y) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$
```

$$\int f(x) \,dx \text{ vs } \int f(x) dx$$

$$(x - y) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

2.4 Equations Naming and number placement

```
\begin{equation}
f(x) = y \tag{Fancy Thing}\label{fThing}
\end{equation}
We defined this \eqref{fThing}
```

$$f(x) = y \quad (\text{Fancy Thing})$$

We defined this (Fancy Thing)

No parens:

```
\begin{equation}
f(x) = y \tag*{Fancy Thing}\label{fThing2}
\end{equation}
We defined this \eqref{fThing2}
```

$$f(x) = y \quad \text{Fancy Thing}$$

We defined this (Fancy Thing)

Adding `leqno` in documentclass options like below will put the numbers on the left.

```
\documentclass[a4paper,leqno]{article}
```

2.5 Theorem environments

Note: `\emph` might be useful inside theorems

Without `asmthm`

```
\newtheorem{theo}{Teorema}
%the [theo] signifies that all these environments share the same counter
\newtheorem{corol}[theo]{Corolarul}
\newtheorem{defin}[theo]{Defini\c{t}ia}
\newtheorem{exem}[theo]{Exemplul}
```

```

\newtheorem{exer}[theo]{Exerci\c{t}iul}
\newtheorem{lema}[theo]{Lema}
\newtheorem{prop}[theo]{Propozi\c{t}ia}
\newtheorem{rem}[theo]{Remarca}
\newenvironment{proof}{\noindent\textbf{Demonstratie.}}{\hfill\rule{.5em}{.5em}}

```

That square is made using `\rule[raise]{width}{thickness}` (raise means above or below the baseline)

This will number theorems continuously throughout the document. To reset the counter each chapter/ section define like so: `\newtheorem{theo}{Teorema}[chapter]`

Adding `[Some name]` will name that theorem.

```

\begin{theo}[Trichotomy theorem]
  Let  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x = y \vee (x < 0) \vee (x > 0)$ .
\end{theo}
\begin{proof}
  The proof is trivial and left as
  an exercise to the reader.
\end{proof}
\begin{corol}
 $x \neq 0 \implies (x < 0) \vee (x > 0)$ 
\end{corol}

```

Teorema 1 (Trichotomy theorem). *Let $x \in \mathbb{R}, y \in \mathbb{R}$, $(x = y) \vee (x < 0) \vee (x > 0)$.*

Demonstrație. The proof is trivial and left as an exercise to the reader. ■

Corolarul 2. $x \neq 0 \implies (x < 0) \vee (x > 0)$

With `asmthm`

Adding a "*" after `\newtheorem` will not number any theorem of that type like so:

```
\newtheorem*{rem}[theo]{Remarca}
```

Theorem styles:

Name	Appearance
plain	Theorem 1. <i>Some text.</i>
definition	Definition 1. <i>Some text.</i>
remark	<i>Remark 1.</i> <i>Some text.</i>

Custom theorems: $\notin \mathcal{C}$

```

\newtheoremstyle{stylename}% name of the style to be used
{spaceabove}% measure of space to leave above the theorem. E.g.: 3pt
{spacebelow}% measure of space to leave below the theorem. E.g.: 3pt
{bodyfont}% name of font to use in the body of the theorem
{indent}% measure of space to indent
{headfont}% name of head font
{headpunctuation}% punctuation between head and body
{headspace}% space after theorem head; " " = normal interword space
{headspec}% Manually specify head

```

```

\theoremstyle{plain} %the default style
\newtheorem{theo}{Teorema}[section]
\newtheorem{corol}[theo]{Corolarul}
\newtheorem{prop}{Propozi\c{t}ia}[section]

```

```
\theoremstyle{definition}
\newtheorem{defin}{Defini\c{t}ia}[section]
\newtheorem{exem}{Exemplul}[section]
```

Proof now becomes:

```
\renewcommand*{\proofname}{\noindent\textbf{Demonstra\c{t}ie.}}
```

To replace the Q.E.D. symbol: $\notin \mathcal{C}$

```
\renewcommand{\qedsymbol}{\blacksquare}
```

```
\begin{theo}
  This is a theorem $f = 0$.
\end{theo}
\begin{proof}
Here is the proof:
\[a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \text{ \textit{qedhere}}\]
\end{proof}

\begin{proof}
Here is another proof:
\[a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \text{ \textit{qedhere}}\]
\end{proof}
```

Teorema 3. *This is a theorem $f = 0$.*

Demonstrație. Here is the proof:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad \blacksquare$$

Demonstrație. Here is another proof:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad \blacksquare$$

Doing something like this might be useful to add a symbol at the end:

```
\newenvironment{exem}{\begin{example}}{\hfill$\diamond$\end{example}}
```

Tables and lists

3.1.1 The tabular environment

Note: a very common mistake is not defining the centering (ie `\begin {tabular}{1 l}\end {tabular}`)

The number of columns isn't specified, since it's inferred by looking at the number of arguments provided.

<code>l</code>	left justified column
<code>c</code>	center justified column
<code>r</code>	right justified column
<code>p{'width'}</code>	paragraph column with text vertically aligned at the top
<code>m{'width'}</code>	paragraph column with text vertically aligned in the middle (requires array package)
<code>b{'width'}</code>	paragraph column with text vertically aligned at the bottom (requires array package)
<code> </code>	vertical line
<code> </code>	double vertical line

```
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|c|r||p{1cm}|m{1cm}|b{1cm}|}  
l & c & r & p & m & b\\  
\hfill l & \hfill & \hfill c & \hfill r & \hfill & \\  
\hfill p & \hfill & \hfill m & \hfill b & \hfill \\  
aaa & bbb & ccc & \\  
AAA & BBB & CCC & DDD&  
AAA & BBB & CCC & DDD&  
AAA & BBB & CCC & DDD\\  
\end{tabular}
```

l	c	r	p	m	b
l	c	r	p	m	b
				AAA	AAA
				BBB	BBB
aaa	bbb	ccc	AAA	BBB	CCC
			BBB	CCC	DDD
			CCC	DDD	
			DDD		

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it. Using `p{'width'}` you can define a special type of column which will wrap-around the text as in a normal paragraph.

In `p m b` the text is always left aligned. we could use `\hfill` to override this, sometimes `\hfil` can also be useful.

Multiple columns can be defined at the same time using `*{count}{table spec}`. E.g:

```
\begin{tabular}{*{2}{l} *{2}{|c} |}
a & b & c& d\\
aaa & bbb & ccc& ddd
\end{tabular}
```

a	b		c		d	
aaa	bbb		ccc		ddd	

The optional parameter `pos` specifies the vertical position relative to the baseline of the surrounding text. You can use:

`b` bottom
`c` center (default)
`t` top

For adding horizontal lines we use `\hline` or `\hline\hline` for a double line.

```
Foo \quad
\begin{tabular}[b]{|l|| r | c|}\hline
Name & Math & LaTeX \\[0.3cm]\hline\hline
Łucasz & 8 & 9 \\ \hline
Wojtek & 12 & 1 \\ \hline
\end{tabular} bar \ldots
```

	Name	Math	LaTeX	
	Łucasz	8	9	
Foo	Wojtek	12	1	bar ...

```
Foo \quad
\begin{tabular}[c]{|m{2cm}|| m{1.5cm} | m{1.5cm}|}\hline
Country & Flammen\~werfer & Panzerkampfwagen \\ \hline\hline
Russia & - & - \\ \hline
Germany & \checkmark & \checkmark \\ \hline
\end{tabular} bar \ldots
```

	Country	Flammen- werfer	Panzerkampfwagen	
	Russia	-	-	
Foo	Germany	✓	✓	bar ...

3.1.2 wraptable

This requires the package `wrapfig` Usage:

```
\begin{wraptable}[number_of_lines]{pos}{width}
```

- `number_of_lines` The number of lines. May be omitted.
- `pos` The horizontal alignment; you can use `l` or `r`.
- `width` Width to be reserved for the table.

We have a nice table below:

```
\begin{wraptable}[9]{r}{12cm}
\vspace{-11pt}
\hspace{20pt}
\begin{tabular}[c]{|l|l| *9{l|} }\hline
Country & Best song & Known for \\ \hline
Russia & Smuglianka & Putin's lifetime rule \\ \hline
Serbia & Crni Bombarder & Rakija and Kosovo \\ \hline
Poland & Hej soko\l{}y & Bisons and their grass \\ \hline
Finland & S\"akkij\"arven polkka & Suomi Perkele \\ \hline
Germany & Westerwaldlied & Losing both world wars \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\hspace{5pt}
\end{wraptable}
```

I have no idea what to put here, so I'll put this:

Nuapurista kuulu se polokan tahti jalakani pohjii kutkutti.

Ievan \"aiti se tytt\"o\"os\"a vahti vaan kyll\"ah\"an Ieva sen jutkutti,
sill\"a ei meit\"a silloin kiellot haittaa kun my\"o tanssimme laiasta laitaan.
Salivilii hippu tupput t\"appyt \"appyt tippu hilijalleen.

We have a nice table below:

I have no idea what to put here, so I'll put this: Nuapurista kuulu se polokan tahti jalakani pohjii kutkutti. Ievan äiti se tyttöösä vahti vaan kyllähän Ieva sen jutkutti, sillä ei meitä silloin kiellot haittaa kun

Country	Best song	Known for
Russia	Smuglianka	Putin's lifetime rule
Serbia	Crni Bombarder	Rakija and Kosovo
Poland	Hej sokoły	Bisons and their grass
Finland	Säkkijärven polkka	Suomi Perkele
Germany	Westerwaldlied	Losing both world wars

myö tanssimme laiasta laitaan. Salivilii hippu tupput täppyt äppyt tippu hilijalleen.

Note: We can't use `wraptable` inside theorem environments

Note: We can use `wrapfigure` with a similar syntax for inserting figures

`\cline{i-j}` draws a line from column `i` to `j`.

3.1.3 `multirows` and `multicolumns`

This requires the package `multirow`. Usage:

```
\multicolumn{count}{alignment}{content}
\multirow{count}{width}{content}
```

Where:

- `alignment` can be `l`, `c`, `r`.
- `width` is the minimum cell width, can be `*` to be adjusted automatically.

```

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|*{3}{l}|l|} \hline
\multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{3}{c}{Food} & \multirow{2}{*}{Beverage} \\
\cline{2-4}
& Soup & Main dish & Dessert & \\ \hline
Germany & Biersuppe & Bratwurst & Lebkuchen & Weizenbier \\ \hline
Russia & Borscht & Stroganoff & Syrniki & Kvass \\ \hline
Poland & Chłódnik & Gołąbki & Pączek & Gorzalka \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

```

Country	Food			Beverage
	Soup	Main dish	Dessert	
Germany	Biersuppe	Bratwurst	Lebkuchen	Weizenbier
Russia	Borscht	Stroganoff	Syrniki	Kvass
Poland	Chłodnik	Gołąbki	Pączek	Gorzalka

If we want to set the min width by writing `\multirow{2}{3cm}{Country}` we need to use `\hfill` (or `\hfil`) to center it. `\centering` can also be used

```

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|} \hline
\multirow{2}{3cm}{\centering Country} & A \\
\cline{2-2}& B \\ \hline

\multirow{2}{3cm}{\hfill Country \hfill} & A \\
\cline{2-2}& B \\ \hline

\multirow{2}{3cm}{\hfil Country \hfil} & A \\
\cline{2-2}& B \\ \hline

\multirow{2}{3cm}{Country} & A \\
\cline{2-2}& B \\ \hline
\end{tabular}

```

Country	A
	B
Country	A
	B
Country	A
	B
Country	A
	B

3.1.4 arraystretch

Redefining spacing between lines `\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{factor}`

```

\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.5}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|} \hline
\multirow{2}{3cm}{\centering Country} & A \\
\cline{2-2}& B \\ \hline
\end{tabular}

```

Country	A
	B

If we want to scale the table: requires `graphics`


```

\resizebox{7cm}{1.4cm}{
\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.5}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l||c|c||*{3}{c|}}\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c||}{ }&
\multicolumn{2}{c||}{Regimul disciplinei}&
\multicolumn{3}{c|}{Numar de ore/sapt.}\\
\cline{3-7} \multicolumn{2}{|c||}{ } &
Obligatorie& Optionala & Curs &
Sem. & Lab.\\ \hline\hline
\multirow{3}{*}{Sem. I} & Disciplina 1 & \checkmark & -- & 3 & 2 & 1 \\
\cline{2-7}& Disciplina 2 & \checkmark & -- & 2 & 1 & 1 \\
\cline{2-7}& Disciplina 3 & -- & \checkmark & 2 & 2 & - \\
Sem. II & Disciplina 4 & \checkmark & -- & 2 & - & 3 \\
\cline{2-7}& Disciplina 5 & -- & \checkmark & 2 & 2 & - \\
\end{tabular}
\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1}
}

```

		Regimul disciplinei		Numar de ore/sapt.		
		Obligatorie	Optionala	Curs	Sem.	Lab.
Sem. I	Disciplina 1	✓	–	3	2	1
	Disciplina 2	✓	–	2	1	1
	Disciplina 3	–	✓	2	2	–
Sem. II	Disciplina 4	✓	–	2	–	3
	Disciplina 5	–	✓	2	2	–

```

\begin{tabular}{cc|c|c|c|c|l}
\cline{3-6}
& & \multicolumn{4}{c|}{Primes} & \\
& 2 & 3 & 5 & 7 & & \\
\multicolumn{1}{c|}{Powers} & 504 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & \\
\multicolumn{1}{c|}{Powers} & 540 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & \\
\multicolumn{1}{c|}{Powers} & gcd & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & min \\
\multicolumn{1}{c|}{Powers} & lcm & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 & max
\end{tabular}

```

		Primes				
		2	3	5	7	
Powers	504	3	2	0	1	
	540	2	3	1	0	
Powers	gcd	2	2	0	0	min
	lcm	3	3	1	1	max

3.1.5 Colored tables

This requires the package `colortbl`.

This defines: `\rowcolor{red}`, `\cellcolor{blue}` and `\columncolor{MidnightBlue}`

```

\begin{tabular}{l | l | >{\columncolor{red}} l | l}
\rowcolor{red} A & B & \cellcolor{blue} C & D\\
%A & \rowcolor{blue} A & C & \\
A & \cellcolor{green} B & C & D\\
A & B & C & D\\
\end{tabular}

```

A	B	C	D
A	B	C	D
A	B	C	D
A	B	C	D

3.1.6 table environment

This is very similar to figure (page 5).

```
\begin{table}[pos]
```

Where `pos` can be `h` - here, `t` - top, `b` - bottom. It's useful to set `pos` to `!hbt` meaning force it here, if not possible put it on the bottom, else at the top.

```

\begin{centering}
\begin{table}[h]
\caption{A nice table}\label{nice_table}
\begin{tabular}{l | l}
this & is\\
vert & nice\\
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
\end{centering}

```

This is a nice table: `\ref{nice_table}`.

Table 3.2: A nice table

this	is
vert	nice

This is a nice table: 3.2.

Note: `\listoftable` will print a list of tables

3.1.7 tabularx

This requires the package `tabularx`.

It stretches the table to

```

\begin{tabularx}{\textwidth}{|X|X|X|X| }
\hline
label 1 & label 2 & label 3 & label 4 \\
\hline
item 1 & item 2 & item 3 & item 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabularx}

```

label 1	label 2	label 3	label 4
item 1	item 2	item 3	item 4

3.1.8 longtable

This requires the package `longtable`.

```
\begin{longtable}[pos]{table spec}
```

Does everything that `tabular` does and more:

- can be split on multiple pages
- can be labeled
- is centered (by default), by setting the optional argument `pos` to `r` or `l` we can change this
- can have captions

```
\begin{longtable}{l l}\label{longTable}
We finally & finished tables \\
yay & yay \\
\end{longtable}
\bigskip
Table \ref{longTable} is a nicer table.
```

```
We finally    finished tables
yay           yay
```

Table 3.3 is a nicer table.

Note: `sidewaysstable` might be useful for sideways tables.

3.2 Lists

There are 3 main environments to use lists: `enumerate`, `itemize` and `description`.

New items are inserted with `\item [sym]`.

There's a default vertical space between items. This space can be modified by writing

```
\setlength{\itemsep}{5mm}
```

after `\begin{env}`.

We can nest those a maximum of 4 times.

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item Operating systems
\begin{enumerate}\setlength{\itemsep}{0mm}
\item[J.] Linux
\item Windows
\item DOS
\item BSD
\end{enumerate}
\item Programing languages
\begin{description}
\item[1] \texttt{C++}
\item[b] \texttt{D}
\item[III] \texttt{F\#}
\end{description}
\end{enumerate}
```

1. Operating systems

J. Linux

(a) Windows

(b) DOS

(c) BSD

2. Programing languages

1 C++

b D

III F#

3.2.1 enumerate

Items can be labeled (the other 2 can't).

This redefines the labels names (see [Page Numbers](#)):

```
\renewcommand{\labelenumi}{\Roman{enumi}.}
\renewcommand{\labelenumii}{(\arabic{enumii})}
\renewcommand{\labelenumiii}{(\alph{enumiii})}
\renewcommand{\labelenumiv}{(\roman{enumiv})}
```

We can redefine the numbering using:

```
\renewcommand{\theenumi}{\Roman{enumi}.}
\renewcommand{\theenumii}{(\arabic{enumii})}
\renewcommand{\theenumiii}{(\alph{enumiii})}
\renewcommand{\theenumiv}{(\roman{enumiv})}
```

```
\renewcommand{\theenumi}{Point \Alph{enumi}}
\renewcommand{\labelenumi}{I \Alph{enumi}}
\begin{enumerate}
\item First\label{first}
\item Second
\end{enumerate}
We reference an item \ref{first}
```

I A First

I B Second

We reference an item [Point A](#)

If we use the package `enumitem` we can change the indent:

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item Level 1
\begin{enumerate}[leftmargin=0cm]
\item Level 2
\end{enumerate}
\item Also Level 1
\begin{enumerate}
\item Also Level 2
\end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
```

1. Level 1

(a) Level 2

2. Also Level 1

(a) Also Level 2

Using `enumitem` also allows us to have two separate lists with continuous numbering:

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item First
\end{enumerate}
Some text
\begin{enumerate}[resume]
\item Second
\end{enumerate}
```

1. First

Some text

2. Second

3.2.2 itemize

`itemize` can also have its symbols changed:

```
\renewcommand{\labelitemi}{\bigstar}
\renewcommand{\labelitemii}{\checkmark}
\renewcommand{\labelitemiii}{\sharp}
\renewcommand{\labelitemiv}{\maltese}
\begin{itemize}
\item Foo
\end{itemize}
```

★ Foo

Chapter 4

The rest

4.1 Page Size, layout and units

4.1.1 Page Size

The `geometry` package

```
\usepackage {geometry}
```

```
\geometry{a4paper,left=30mm,right=20mm,top=20mm,bottom=30mm}
```

Or:

```
\usepackage[a4paper,left=30mm,right=20mm,top=20mm,bottom=30mm]{geometry}
```

Options

<code>a4paper</code>	specifies usage of a4 paper - the one true paper size ¹
<code>screen</code>	a special paper size for use in presentations ²
<code>paperweight</code>	width of the paper. <code>paperwidth=30cm</code>
<code>landscape</code>	landscape mode
<code>portrait</code>	portrait mode
<code>centering</code>	auto centering
<code>twoside</code>	<code>left</code> and <code>right</code> are swapped on even and odd pages

For more, see [Figure 1](#).

4.1.2 Units

- pt - a point is 1/72.27 inch, that means about 0.351 mm in non freedom units
- mm - millimeter
- cm - centimeter
- in - inch
- ex - roughly the height of an "x" in the current font
- em - roughly the width of an "M" (uppercase) in the current font

¹the one true paper size (apart from others in the A series) is `a4paper` as it was made by german engineers with mathematics in mind. This german sheet of engineering has a width of precisely $\sqrt[4]{2}/4\text{m}$ and a height of precisely $1/(4\sqrt[4]{2})\text{m}$, or about $210 \times 297\text{mm}$ and has an area of exactly $1/16\text{m}^2$.

²For actual presentations use `screen,centering` and the `slide` class.

4.2 Document Structure

4.2.1 Main structure

```
\part{Part}
\chapter{C} % not found in article
\section{S}
\subsection{SS}
\subsubsection{SSS}
\paragraph{P}
\subparagraph{SP}
```

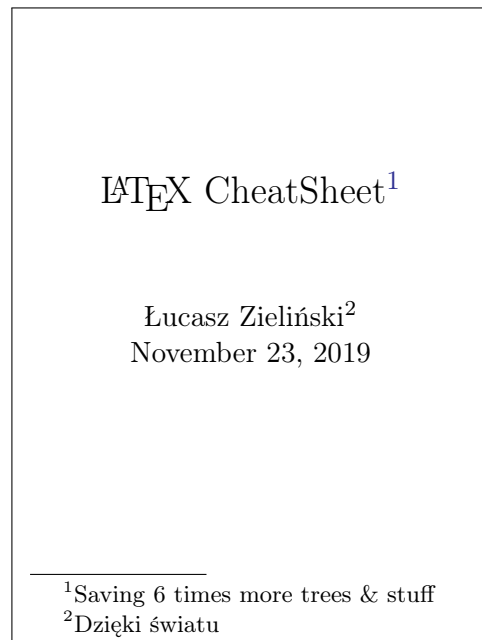
Adding `[Short title]` will add that short name in the Table contents.

Adding a `*` will not add the structure to Table of contents and will not number it.

To add it to the Table of contents use: `\addcontentsline{toc}{section}{My name}`

4.2.2 Title page

```
% preamble:
\title{\LaTeX{} CheatSheet\footnote{
    Saving 6 times more trees \& stuff}}
\author{\L{}ucasz Zieli\'nski}
\thanks{Dzi\'k{e}ki \'swiatu}}
\date{\today}
%first thing in document
\begin{titlepage}
\maketitle
\end{titlepage}
```



4.2.3 Appendix, abstract

```
\appendix
\chapter{something}
bla

\begin{abstract}
Bla bla
\end{abstract}
```

4.2.4 Table of X

```
\tableofcontents
\listoffigures
\listoftables
```

4.2.5 Bibliography

Bibliografie

```
% 99 = max num of entries
\begin{thebibliography}{99}
  \bibitem{author/19} The Author, A book, 2019
\end{thebibliography}
```

[1] The Author, A book, 2019

Citing

```
\hrulefill\\
Cite from bibliography \cite{author/19}.\
Cite from bibliography \cite[Chapter VI, VII]{author/19}.
```

4.2.6 Index

In some editors the index must be compiled separately (with Ctrl-Shift-I).

```
%in preamble
\usepackage{makeidx}
\makeindex

% in doc (at the end)
\phantomsection
% index is not added by default to tableofcontents
\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{Index}
\printindex

Add word to index: \index{Entry}
Doing it like this groups them: \index{Convergenta!in $L^{\{p\}}$}
```

4.2.7 Pdfbookmark

Requires packages: hyperref, bookmark

```
\pdfbookmark[1]{Cuprins}{Cuprins}
```

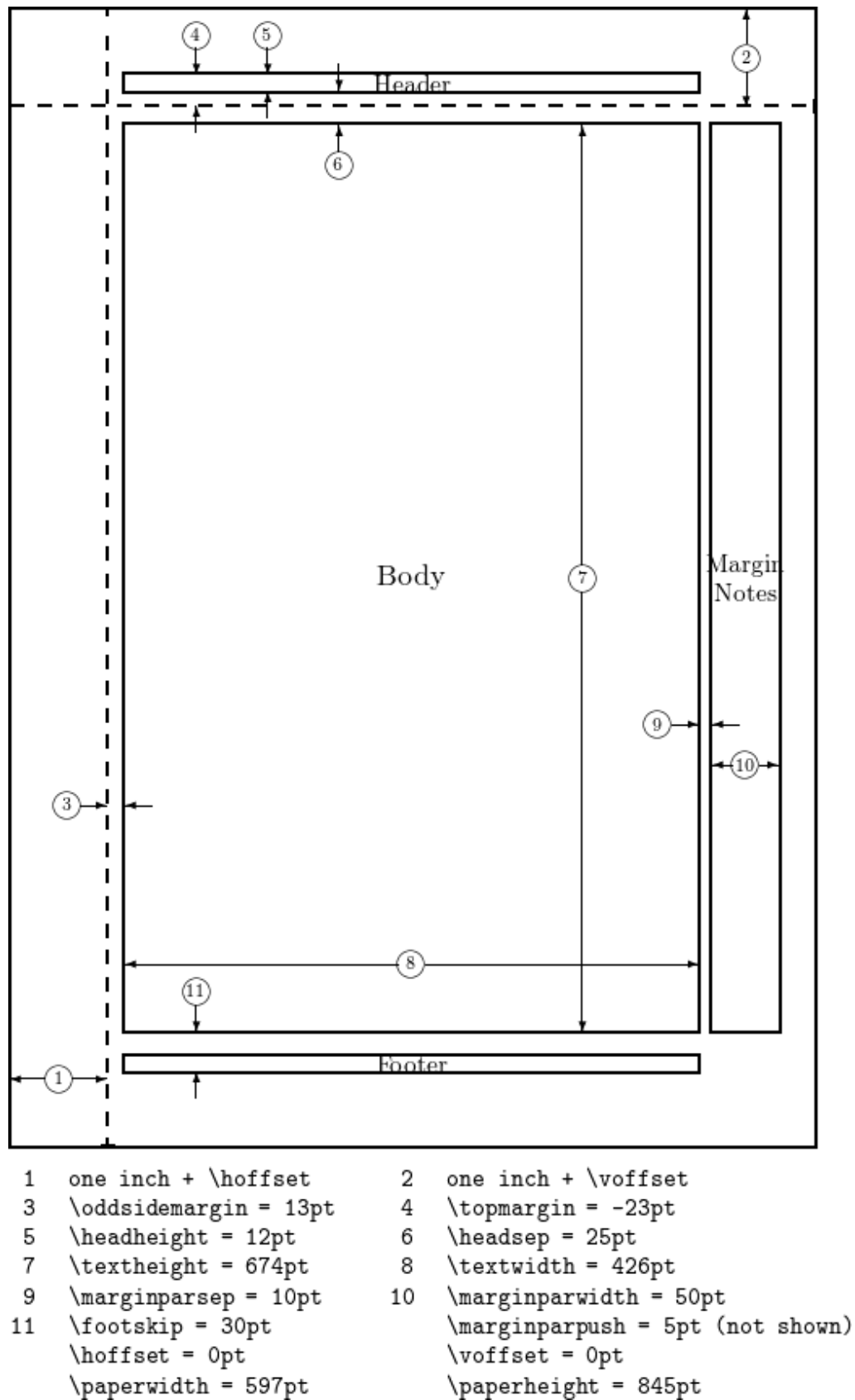


Figure 1: More options for Page layout