Using TEX and LATEX

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TEXand LATEX

- TEX is a system for typesetting documents, especially documents that use mathematical notation.
- Typing mathematics using a word processor is clumsy.
- Leslie Lamport created LATEX, an add-on to TEX.
- TEX allows the author to focus more on content and less on appearance.
- This document was typeset using LATEX.

"Thinking doesn't guarantee that we won't make mistakes. But not thinking guarantees that we will."

LESLIE LAMPORT

Preamble

- The start of a LATEX file has commands that control the typeface, font, spacing, and more.
- This part of a LATEX file is called the preamble.
- For the most part, you do not need to fiddle with the preamble—just use the preamble of the problem set.
- In the preamble, you can define your own commands.

Text

Following the preamble, the text goes in between

```
\begin{document}
\end{document}
```

Word spacing is handled for you:

Example

Once processed, the text

```
Every function that is a derivative has the intermediate value property.
```

typesets as

Every function that is a derivative has the intermediate value property.

To start a new paragraph, leave a blank line.

Problem sets

For a problem set, type your answer following the question, surrounded by a solution environment

```
Example

\question [3] Write the statement \emph{For
every positive real number \(x\), there is a
positive real number \(y\) such that \(y < x\) }
in symbolic form.

\begin{solution}
This is my answer, and I'm sticking to it.
\end{solution}</pre>
```

Finish what you start

If you start an environment, such as

\begin{solution}

be sure to terminate it with

\end{solution}

If you don't properly end an environment, you'll get errors that might be difficult to understand.

The math environment

Within text, put mathematics between \setminus (and \setminus). For example

Example

```
Define \( F = x \in \reals \mapsto x^2 \cos(x)\)
```

Typeset, this is: Define $F = x \in \mathbf{R} \mapsto x^2 \cos(x)$

- $\hfill \hfill \hfill$
- Function names that have two or more characters should be in a non-italic font.

The math environment

To put mathematics on a separate line, use the $\[\]$ environment; for example

Example

```
We have shown that \ [ E = m c^2 . \ ]
```

Typeset: We have shown that

$$E = mc^2$$
.

Alignments

Example

$$0 < a < 1 \implies 0 < a^2 < 1,$$
$$\implies 0 < 1 - a^2,$$
$$\equiv 1 - a^2 > 0.$$

enter

To start a new line, terminate with a double slash; to align on a symbol, put an ampersand before the symbol.

Mistakes? Me, never

- If an environment isn't closed, your file will not process and you will get an error message.
- The error message might indicate where the error is located.
- To use the comment environment, the preamble needs the command \usepackage{comment}.
- When the error vanishes, you know it is inside a comment environment.

Help

- I sometimes forget how to do something using LATEX, but
- almost surely, the answer can be found with a web search.
- Beware: A web search that includes the word "latex" might result in some not particularly safe for class items.

Further study



Overleaf

https://www.overleaf.com/learn



Overleaf

https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Learn_LaTeX_in_30_minutes



YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g8Ejj0T0yG4



YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P5EWoPOnZTU



Latex Cheat Sheet

http://joshua.smcvt.edu/undergradmath/undergradmath_0.png



Latex Cheat Sheet

http://joshua.smcvt.edu/undergradmath/undergradmath 1.png



Symbol Cheat Sheet

https://oeis.org/wiki/List_of_LaTeX_mathematical_symbols