## Latex Cheatsheet by Blair Labatt III, page 1 of 2

See here for comprehesive list of primitive [7] T<sub>E</sub>X cmds. For plain T<sub>E</sub>X macros, see here. TeX for the Impatient (chap 13) has a list of all plain T<sub>F</sub>X commands, as does The T<sub>F</sub>Xbook (appen  $\bar{B}$ ).

## Document.

#### Headers & Footers

```
Use fancyhdr package to define a style:
\fancypagestyle{appendix}{
                                    # name style
  # now dictate customizations: 
\fancyhead[RO,LE]{header \thepage}
  \renewcommand\headrulewidth0pt
... and then declare its use:
\pagestyle{appendix}
                              # for all pages
```

\thispagestyle{addendix} # this page only

#### **Document Types**

```
\documentclass{< type>} \# set type, \in
 article
         report
                    extreport slides
 amsart
          beamer
                    book
```

#### **Sections & Contents**

```
Designate organization ([sub*]sections) inline:
\part{<name>}
                        # level 1
\chapter{< name>}
                        # level 2
\section{<name>}
                        # level 3
\subsection{<name>}
                        # level 4
```

For a table of contents, use \tableofcontents

## Layout

```
\usepackage{geometry}[margin=5mm]
\documentclass[landscape] # landscape
\vfill\,
                           # flush, vertically
```

#### Spacing, Rules, Pagination

```
\thepage
                # current page number
newpage
                # page break
\clearpage
                 # page break
\vspace{3mm}
                # vertical separation
\hspace{4mm}
                # horizontal separation
```

Some **hspace** aliases (macros): \enskip \thinspace \quad \qquad

## Page Anchors ("References")

```
\label{<name>}
                       # place anchor
                       # point to anchor
\ref{< name >}
                       # page # of ref
\pageref{<name>}
```

#### **Footnotes**

$\setminus footnote{}$	#	basic use
$\footnote[3]{}$	#	micromanage foot num
\thefootnote	#	last foot #

```
Set style as follows:
\renewc'md{\thefootnote}{\roman{footnote}}
```

```
Use symbols rather than numbers (from here):
\usepackage[symbol]{footmisc}
\renewc'md{\thefootnote}{\fnsymbol{footnote}
footnote[<num>]{text} # < num> \in 1-9
```

### Overlays

## **Text**

#### Font Size

Magnify text using \magstep#, but it is better to set font face size using \font\...at # construct (below), or to use a macro like:

\footnotesize

small	\normalsize	∖large
\Large	\ I ARGF	huge

\scriptsize

## Font Family

serif	\textrm {}	\rmfamily
sans-serif	\textsf {}	sffamily
typewriter	\texttt \{\ldots\}	ttfamily

#### Font Styles

medium	$\text{textmd}\{\dots\}$	\mdseries	$\{ \mbox{ md } \}$
bold		bfseries	{\bf }
upright	$\text{textup}\{\dots\}$	upshape	{\up}
italic		\itshape	{\it }
slanted	$\text{textsl}\{\dots\}$	\slshape	{\sl }
SML CAPS	$\text{textsc}\{\dots\}$	\scshape	$\{ \sc \}$

## Fonts ("Typefaces")

The font catalog contains a long list of fonts which can only be used if compiling with XeLa-TeX or LuaLaTex. Otherwise, normal LATEX only enables open fonts (see here).

\usepackage{fontspec} # catalog package \font\myft=cmr at 10pt # raw TFX alias newfontfamily\myfont $\{<$ font $>\}$  # ibid, XeTeX  ${\mathsf mvfont \dots}$ # use the above setmainfont{<font>} # set overall \setsansfont{<font>} # set sans overall \setmonofont{<font>} # set mono overall

<b>QTBlimpo</b>	QTArtiston	otasa-ancial
<b>QTL</b> inoscroll	QTOKCorral	Fontauri
QTPalatine	pica	ocr
QTTechtone	Imodern	QTTimeOutline

#### Font Decorations

```
\underline\ul{text}
                      # text
\subscript{text}
                      # text
                     # text
\superscript{text}
{\color{red}text}
                      # text
\hl{text}
                      # text
```

If using XeLaTex and fontenc you can use the character code directly, rather than the following:

```
ō
                       െ
                                          \=o
                            ŏ
                                       ŏ
                                          \v o
ò
   0.
         ö
            ۱ö
                   Q
                     \c o
                               \u o
ő
   \ H o
                     \b o
                            oo \t oo
         0
            \d o
                   0
                                       œ ∖oe
Œ
  \OE
                   Æ
                      \AE
                            å∖aa
                                       Å \AA Greek (omitted capitals are identical to latin):
            \ae
         æ
         Ø
ø
  \e
            10
                            Ł \L
J /j
```

## Characters (more here)

```
\textasciicircum
                       \textasciitilde
   \textdagger
                     † \textdaggerdbl
 Ş
   \textsection
                     ¶ \textparagraph
                     ° \textdegree
    \checkmark
   $\uparrow$
                     '\textauotesingle
∃ thousands of wilder symbols, including:
# signals
# dice
                             # particles
F≈π−
     p-\bar{q}\bar{t} p+KK^{o}D+
     PrtSc Enter Del End # keys
                             # E, O runes
$44 DO TEXA
                             # zodiac
9: J A J 4 #
                             # musical
```

For native characters (UTF-8 encoded ASCII) you can use keyboard characters or, masochistically, enter the ASCII code (in hex or octal): \char\<schar> # insert special char # insert char by  $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$  code ^<hex>

## Primitive character<sup>†</sup> manipulation:

accent catcode char endlinech'r esc'pechar lccode newlinech'r number rom'nnume string uccode uppercase	chardef lowercase eral sfcode
--	-------------------------------------

Define your own, such as these keyboard icons: #7~介図**⇒**☆☆◆◎→11←♂→10

#### Quotations

```
`is a quote''
                      # "is a quote"
  `qts`in''qts'\thinspace ' # "'qts 'in" qts'"
\say{is a quote}
                     # quote altern.
\midinsert\narrower . . . \endinsert # blkquote
```

#### Lorem Ipsem

\blindtext[7]	# from pkg blindtext
$\lceil 1 \rceil$	# from pkg lipsum

## Alignment

_	
\centering	# center within group
	# center envmt
	# right justified
\hfil <text> \hfil\hfil</text>	# 2/3 to left

## **Kerning & Ligatures**

$\begin{array}{l} ff \to ff \\ \setminus not \setminus kern-1pt = \end{array}$	# automatic "ligature" # "kerning" (DIY lig's): ≠
hey — you - — — —	# ligature removal -{}- # dashes: \$-\$
	# dasiles 5-5

Kerning prin	nitives <sup>†</sup> :		
kern	lastkern	lower	moveleft
moveright	raico	unkorn	

## Math

## Greek Symbols

#### Adornments

$\vec{a} \setminus vec\{a\}$	^ \ F-+(-)
$30^{\circ} \setminus ang\{30\}$	$\hat{a} \setminus hat\{a\}$
$\overline{a} \setminus \text{overline a}$	$\tilde{a} \setminus tilde\{a\}$

### Operators

$\times \setminus times$	÷ \div
⊕ \oplus	⊗ \otimes
· \cdot	<ul><li>\bullet</li></ul>
∧ \wedge	∨ \vee

#### Relations

The below can all be negated by either an 'n' in front or being preceded by \neg:

```
≯ \[n]gtr
\geq \not\geq \setminus [n] geq
≤≰ \[n]leq
                              ≫ \[n]gg
≪≪ \[n]||
                             ≻ \succ

√ \ prec

                             ≺ \preceq
\approx \arrange
                             \simeq \setminus \mathsf{simeq}
\cong \setminus \mathsf{cong}
                             \propto \setminus propto
\sim \setminus \mathsf{sim}
                             ≠ \neq
⊥ \perp
€∉ \[not]in
                             \ni \setminus ni
```

#### Groupings

The below can be prefixed by big, Big, Bigg, for larger openers. Preface with r... to close:

[ \lbrack	\  4
∫∖lceil	<pre></pre>
⟨ \langle	{ \librace

#### Algebra

$[ d t s]frac\{1\}\{2\}$	$\# \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$
$\backslash cancel\{5\}$	# 5 2 -

#### Sets

Nrite symbo			
name	mathbb	mathcal	code
Integers	$\mathbb Z$	${\mathcal Z}$	Z
Integers Rational	Q	$\mathcal Q$	Q
Real	$\mathbb{R}$	${\cal R}$	R
Complex	$\mathbb C$	$\mathcal C$	C

$\cap \setminus cap$	∪∖cup
	⊃ \supset
$\subseteq \setminus subseteq$	⊇ \supseteq
⊈ \nsubseteq	<b>⊉</b> \nsupseteq

#### Logic

∃∄ ∖[n]exists	∀ \forall
$\Rightarrow \setminus Rightarrow$	$\Leftarrow \setminus Leftarrow$
¬ \neg	$\Leftrightarrow \setminus Leftrighta.$
∨ \lor	∧ \land

#### Calculus

$\sum$ \sum	lim \lim
$\overline{\int}$ \int	∮ \oint
∬ \iint	∭ \iiint
$ abla \setminus nabla$	× \times
$ _{x=0}$ \rvert	/ \times

## Geometry

```
∠ \angle ⊥ \perp
```

## Linear Algebra

```
\begin{[|p|b]matrix} # a matrix \\ A & B & C \setminus # 3 columns \\ D & E & F \setminus # 2 rows \\ end{pmatrix} # end matrix def
```

## Organization

## **Aligned Equations**

```
\begin{array}{lll} \begin{array}{lll} \text{\ensuremath{\sc hegin}\{flalign*\}} & \# \text{\ensuremath{\sc hegin}\{flalign*\}} & \# \text{\ensuremath{\sc hegin}\{flalign*\}} & \# \text{\ensuremath{\sc closeout}} \end{array}
```

#### Math Primitives<sup>†</sup>

above abv.disp.sk.s. ab'vw'thdelims bel.disp.s.s. bel.disp.skp def'ltskewchar delcode delim.shortfall delim.factor displaylimits displaystyle displaywidth eano everymath fam limits legno mathbin mathchar mathchoice mathclose mathinner mathop mathord mathpunct mathsurrn'd medmuskip mskip muskip nolimits nonscript over overline postdisp.pen. predisp.pen. radical relpenalty scriptfont script"'font scriptspace scriptstyle textfont textstyle thinmuskip underline

## 4 Lists and Tables

#### enumerate

\begin{enumerate} # begin \item ... # unnumbered \end{enumerate} # end

Can nest lists and mix enumerate and itemize nested lists. To change numbering style: \renewcommand{\labelenumii}{\Roman{enumii}}

#### itemize

Same format as enumerate:
\begin{itemize} # begin
[topsep=8pt,itemsep=4pt, # some params
parsep=4pt,leftmargin=\*] # ... and more
\item ... #
\end{itemize} # end

## tabular LATEX

\begin{tabular}{r r r}  $\# 3 \underline{r}ight cols$ \multicolumn{2}{c} # 2-col spread ( $\underline{c}ent'd$ )

## Table Primitives<sup>†</sup>

cr crcr everycr halign noalign omit span tabskip valign

## 5 Alignment

TEX "glues" horizontal and then vertical "boxes" together to make lines, paragraphs / pages (respectively). TEX primitives (cmds & params) afford fine-grained control of placement. For narrow eqn, force box height / depth to Opt with smash.

```
Boxes
badness
            box
                        boxmaxdepth
                                        cleaders
                        everyhbox
сору
                                        everyvbox
hbadness
            hbox
                        hfuzz
                                        hrule
                                       overfullrule
ht
            lastbox
                        leaders
prevdepth
            setbox
                        unhbox
                                        unhcopy
unvbox
            unvcopy
                        vbadness
                                        vbox
vfuzz
            vrule
                        vtop
                                        wd
xleaders
```

#### Glue<sup>†</sup> hfil hfill hfilneg hskip hss unskip vfil vfill vfilneg vskip vss *lastskip*

#### Pages

ab'vdisk.skp

binoppenalty

displayindent

disp.win.pen.

everydisplay

mathaccent

mathchardef

mathcode

mathopen

muskipdef

nulldelmt'rsp'c

overwithdl'ms

predisp.size

skewchar

vcenter

thickmuskip

mathrel

mkern

right script"'tstyle

left

delimiter

atopwithdelims

hoffset maxdepth pagedepth p'fillstretch p'fillstretch pagegoal pageshrink pagestretch pagetotal topskip voffset

## Paragraphs<sup>†</sup>

adjdemerits	baselineskip	d'blhyp.d's	emerg.stret
fin.hyph.d's	hangafter	hsize	ignorespace
indent	leftskip	lineskip	linesk.lim
looseness	noboundary	noindent	par
parfillskip	parindent	parshape	parskip
pretolerance	prevgraf	rightskip	spacefactor
spaceskip	tolerance	vadjust	xspaceskip

## parbox LATEX

 $\label{eq:where pos} Where pos \in [\underline{top}|\underline{bot}|\underline{cent}] $$ \operatorname{pos}[pos][height][contentpos]?{width}{text} $$ \operatorname{parbox}[t][2cm]{...} \# \underline{top-align}, 2cm high$ 

## minipage LATEX

\begin{minipage}{3cm}[t]...# top-align

## 6 Graphics

#### Inclusion

\includegraphics{a.jpg} # basic invocation \includegraphics[5,10][2,2]{a.jpg}# specific loc.

## Positioning

scalebox and resizebox resize content to arguments. Use "!" in one of  $h-scl>, v-scl> (while setting the other) to retain aspect ratio. <math display="block">\label{eq:content} $$ \scalebox{ --scl>}{--scl>}{...} $$ \resizebox{ --scl>}{...} $$$ 

#### Rotation

 $\t 00^{\circ}$   $\t 00^{\circ}$   $\t 00^{\circ}$  rotat'n

## Wrapping

 $\begin{wrapfigure}[9]{I}{3cm} \# 3 wide, 9 lines \\ \vert vspace{-3mm} # micromanage \\ \cite{-includegraphics}[]{...jpg} # fig to wrap \\ \end{wrapfigure} # close out \\ \end{wrapfigure}$ 

## 7 Control

#### Content

\input{file.tex} % insert content \include{file.tex} % see diff here

# Macros Macro defs "expand" into "replacement" text:

aft.assign. def expandaft.	aft.group edef futurelet	begingroup endcsname gdef	csname endgroup global
globaldefs	let	long	noexpand
outer	relax	the	xdef

## Logic & Loops

 $\label{eq:compare} $$ \inf_{\sigma \to \infty} \lambda = 0... fi $$ \# simple compare $$ \inf_{\sigma \to \infty} 100 \dots fi $$ \# register compare $$ \inf_{\sigma \to \infty} 100 \dots fi $$ \# another if type $$ newif if abc $$ \# define own if-type $$ loop $$ \alpha if < cond > $$ repeat $$ \# repeat $$ $$$ 

else	fi	if	ifcase	ifcat
ifdim	ifeof	iffalse	ifhbox	ifhmode
ifinner	ifmmode	ifnum	ifodd	iftrue
ifvbox	ifvmode	ifvoid	ifx	or

## Registers

255 registers. Access these directly, or, preferably, define an alias for what you'll use. Groups ({}) create a lexical stack of new registers. \count5=123 # set register \advance\count by 1 # mutate register \multiply\dimen4 by 3 # another mutate \newcount\myname # "reserve" a reg

Each type (count, dimen, skip, muskip, toks) ∋

advance	count	countdef	dimer
dimendef	divide	multiply	skip
skipdef	toks	toksdef	

## 8 Packages

- amsmath equation envmts & math aids - **comment** multi-line \begin{comment}... - **dirtytalk** easier quoting with \say{...} - **fontspec** many fonts \setmainfont{...} see § Graphics - graphics - listings sourcecode: \begin{lstlisting} - multicol \begin{multicols}  ${\operatorname{color}\{\operatorname{red}\}}; \operatorname{ul}\{\ldots\}); etc$ - soul affords \tabto{...} tabbing - tabto - tabularx additions atop tabular tcolorbox \begin{tcolorbox}... wrapfig (see § Graphics) - xcolor floating pt arithmetic - xfp - xparse

ATEXadvanced functions
String manipulation & conditionals
Gantt charts

pgfgantt Gantt chartssankey Sankey diagrams

xstring