

# A Comprehensive Study of LaTeX Document Features

## Sample Scientific Paper

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### **Abstract**

This document serves as a comprehensive showcase of various LaTeX features commonly used in scientific papers. We demonstrate mathematical notation, including inline and display formulas, complex equations, and mathematical symbols. Additionally, we present various document elements such as lists, tables, figures, algorithms, and code listings. The purpose of this paper is to serve as a reference template for creating well-formatted scientific documents using LaTeX.

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# 1 Introduction

Scientific writing requires precise mathematical notation, clear presentation of data, and structured content organization. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X provides powerful tools for achieving these goals. In this paper, we explore various L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X features including:

- Mathematical formulas and equations (see Equation 1)
- Structured lists (bulleted and numbered)
- Tables with professional formatting (see Table 1)
- Figures and images (see Figure 1)
- Algorithms and pseudocode (see Algorithm 1)
- Code listings (see Listing 1)
- Theorems and definitions

Note: All cross-references work seamlessly across section files! You can reference tables, figures, equations, algorithms, etc. from any section file.

Recent studies have demonstrated the importance of proper document preparation tools in scientific communication [1]. The use of advanced typesetting systems enables researchers to present their findings with clarity and precision, facilitating better understanding and reproducibility of scientific work.

## 2 Mathematical Formulas

### 2.1 Inline Mathematics

Mathematical expressions can be embedded within text, such as the famous Euler's formula:  $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$ , or Einstein's mass-energy equivalence  $E = mc^2$ . We can also express variables like  $x$ ,  $y$ , and functions such as  $f(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$ .

### 2.2 Display Mathematics

For prominent equations, we use display mode:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \quad (1)$$

This is Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. We can also express complex equations:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (3)$$

These equations represent the Navier-Stokes equations for fluid dynamics.

## 2.3 Advanced Mathematical Notations

We can express matrices:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Or summations and products:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad \prod_{i=1}^n i = n! \quad (5)$$

## 3 Lists and Structured Content

### 3.1 Bulleted Lists

Itemized lists are useful for presenting key points:

- First important point
- Second key observation
  - Nested item at first level
  - Another nested item
  - \* Deeply nested item
- Final point

### 3.2 Numbered Lists

For sequential steps or ordered information:

1. Initialize the system parameters
2. Load the input data
3. Process the data through the algorithm
4. Evaluate the results
5. Output the final solution

### 3.3 Descriptive Lists

For definitions or explanations:

**Accuracy** The proportion of correct predictions among total predictions.

**Precision** The proportion of true positives among all positive predictions.

**Recall** The proportion of true positives that were correctly identified.

## 4 Tables

Tables are essential for presenting structured data. Table 1 shows experimental results.

Table 1: Experimental Results Comparison

Method	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	F1-Score
Baseline	85.2	82.1	0.836
Method A	89.7	87.3	0.885
Method B	91.4	89.6	0.905
Method C	93.8	92.1	0.929

Another example with more complex formatting:

Table 2: Algorithm Performance Metrics

Algorithm	Time (s)	Memory (MB)	Iterations
Gradient Descent	12.34	256	1000
Newton's Method	3.45	512	15
Conjugate Gradient	8.76	384	150

## 5 Figures and Images

Figures are crucial for visualizing results. Figure 1 demonstrates how to include images in a document.



Figure 1: Example figure demonstrating data visualization. This could be a plot, diagram, or photograph relevant to the research.

Multiple figures can be arranged in subfigures:



(a) First subfigure



(b) Second subfigure

Figure 2: Multiple subfigures arranged side by side.

## 6 Graphs and Plots

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X can create high-quality graphs and plots using the `pgfplots` package. Here are examples of different plot types commonly used in scientific papers.

### 6.1 Line Plot

Line plots are useful for showing trends over time or continuous data:

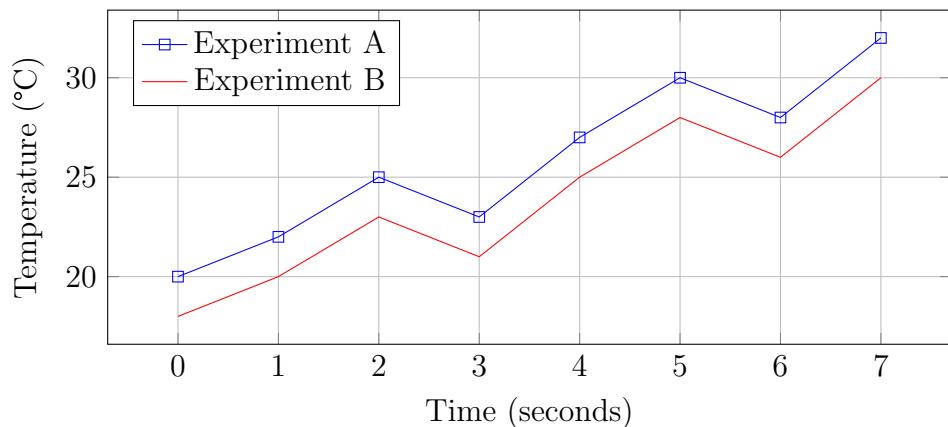


Figure 3: Temperature measurements over time for two experiments.

### 6.2 Bar Chart

Bar charts are ideal for comparing discrete categories:

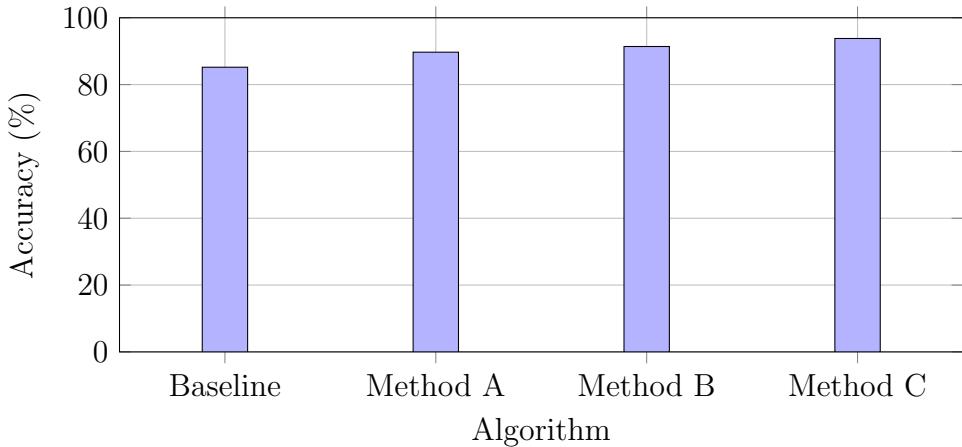


Figure 4: Comparison of algorithm accuracy percentages.

### 6.3 Scatter Plot

Scatter plots show relationships between two variables:

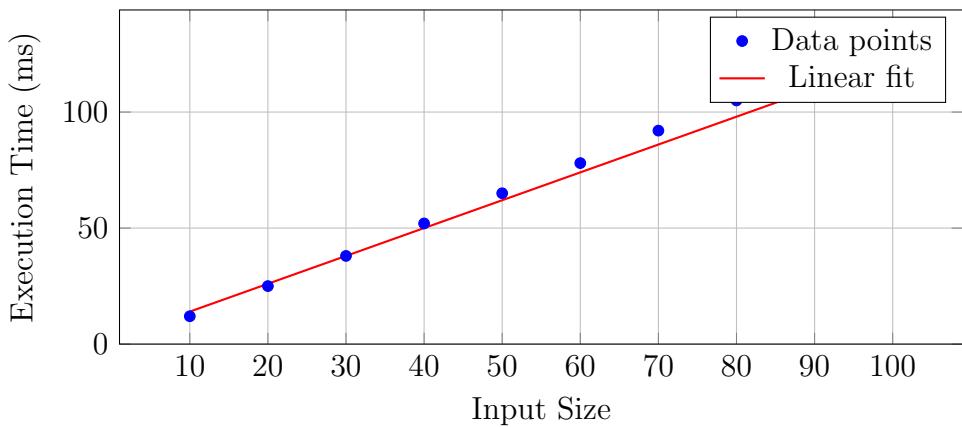


Figure 5: Execution time versus input size with linear regression fit.

### 6.4 Multiple Series Comparison

Multiple data series can be compared in a single plot:

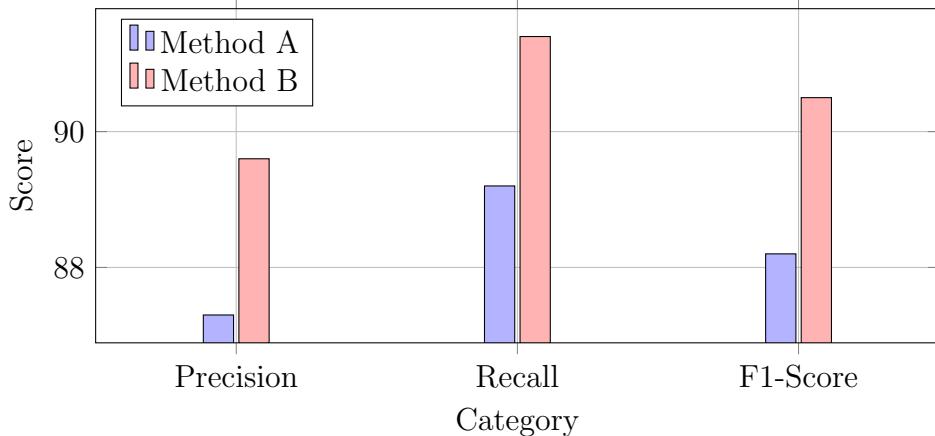


Figure 6: Performance metrics comparison between two methods.

## 7 Algorithms

Algorithms are presented using pseudocode. Algorithm 1 shows a sample algorithm.

---

**Algorithm 1:** Example Algorithm for Optimization

---

```

Input : Initial guess  $x_0$ , tolerance  $\epsilon > 0$ 
Output: Optimal solution  $x^*$ 
Initialize  $k \leftarrow 0$ ;
 $x \leftarrow x_0$ ;
while  $\|\nabla f(x_k)\| > \epsilon$  do
    Compute search direction:  $d_k \leftarrow -\nabla f(x_k)$ ;
    Compute step size:  $\alpha_k \leftarrow \arg \min_{\alpha} f(x_k + \alpha d_k)$ ;
    Update:  $x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + \alpha_k d_k$ ;
     $k \leftarrow k + 1$ ;
return  $x_k$ ;

```

---

## 8 Code Listings

Code can be included with syntax highlighting. Listing 1 shows a Python example.

```

1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 def compute_gradient(x):
5     """Compute the gradient of a function."""
6     epsilon = 1e-8
7     grad = np.zeros_like(x)
8     for i in range(len(x)):
9         x_plus = x.copy()
10        x_plus[i] += epsilon
11        grad[i] = (f(x_plus) - f(x)) / epsilon
12    return grad
13
14 def gradient_descent(f, x0, learning_rate=0.01, max_iter=1000):

```

```

15     """Perform gradient descent optimization."""
16     x = x0.copy()
17     for i in range(max_iter):
18         grad = compute_gradient(x)
19         x = x - learning_rate * grad
20         if np.linalg.norm(grad) < 1e-6:
21             break
22     return x
23
24 # Example usage
25 x0 = np.array([1.0, 2.0])
26 result = gradient_descent(f, x0)
27 print(f"Optimal point: {result}")

```

Listing 1: Example Python code for numerical computation

## 9 Theorems and Definitions

### 9.1 Definitions

**Definition 9.1** (Convergence). A sequence  $\{x_n\}$  converges to a limit  $L$  if for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists a natural number  $N$  such that for all  $n > N$ , we have  $|x_n - L| < \epsilon$ .

### 9.2 Theorems

**Theorem 9.1** (Fundamental Theorem of Calculus). If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and  $F$  is an antiderivative of  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ , then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \quad (6)$$

**Lemma 9.1.** For any positive real numbers  $a$  and  $b$ , we have:

$$\sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a+b}{2} \quad (7)$$

with equality if and only if  $a = b$ .

## 10 Cross-References

LaTeX provides powerful cross-referencing capabilities. We can reference:

- Equations: see Equation 1 or Equations 2 and 3
- Tables: Table 1 and Table 2
- Figures: Figure 1 and Figure 2
- Graphs: Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6
- Algorithms: Algorithm 1
- Code listings: Listing 1
- Sections: Section 12

## 11 Advanced Text Formatting

Various text formatting options:

- **Bold text**
- *Italic text*
- `Monospace text`
- `SMALL CAPS`
- Underlined text
- *Emphasized text* (typically italic)

Special characters and symbols: &, %, \$, #, {, }, \.

## 12 Conclusion

This document demonstrates a comprehensive set of LaTeX features commonly used in scientific papers. We have covered mathematical notation, lists, tables, figures, algorithms, code listings, and various formatting options. This template can serve as a starting point for creating well-formatted scientific documents.

## Acknowledgments

We thank the LaTeX community for providing excellent documentation and tools for scientific typesetting.

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# References

- [1] K. Zhang and A. B. Aslan, “Ai technologies for education: Recent research and future directions,” *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 2, p. 100025, 2021.