The \LaTeX package showexpl

Examples		
The overhang parameter The wide parameter The overhang parameter again The wide parameter again The wide parameter again The graphic parameter Fix width of the result (side-by-side default: 0.5\linewidth) The varwidth parameter Fix width of the result (default: \linewidth) The justification parameter	1 2 3 3 4 5 6 6 6 6 7	
The listings parameters still works		
ETEX FLEX FLEX		
\Large 		
half text area half text area half text area	margin area	_
The pos, overhang, and caption parameters		
Example 1: The overhang parameter		
1 \Large 2		
LATEX TALEX LATEX		
half text area half text area	margin area	_
<pre>LATEX LATEX LATEX</pre> <pre></pre>	}	
half text area half text area	margin area	_

The $\ensuremath{\text{wide}}$ parameter with inner and outer position

Example 2: The wide parameter	
MEX MEX MEX MEX	<pre>1 \Large 2 </pre>
margin area h	nalf text area half text area
1 \Large	IATEX TALK XALAT

More examples on an even (left) page

IALEX IALEX IALEX IALEX	
1 \Large	
2	
half text area	half text area margin area
1 \Large 2	
IALEX IALEX IALEX	
Example 3: The overhang parameter again	
half text area	half text area margin area
MEX MEX MEX	<pre>1 \Large 2 </pre>
half text area	half text area margin area
<pre>1 \Large 2 </pre>	LATEX TALEX TALEX
Example 4: The wide parameter again	
half text area	half text area margin area
IFLX IFLX IFLX FLEX	1 \Large

Example 5: This is a floating Example (parameter rangeaccept=true)

```
Line 3 \par
Line 4 \par
Line 5 \par
Line 6 \par
Line 8 \par
Line 9 \par
Line 10 \par

Line 10
```

Whole LATEX documents as example code and the parameters preset, rframe, and rangeaccept

```
% \documentclass[a4paper,twoside]{article} \egin{document} \begin{equation} \sigma(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sigma(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sigma(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{2\pi} \rangle \text{vend{equation}} \end{equation} \text{vend{eocument}}
```

$$H_{c} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{l=0}^{n} (-1)^{l} (n-l)^{p-2} \sum_{l_{1} + \dots + l_{p} = l} \prod_{i=1}^{p} {n_{i} \choose l_{i}}$$

$$\cdot \left[(n-l) - (n_{i} - l_{i}) \right]^{n_{i} - l_{i}} \cdot \left[(n-l)^{2} - \sum_{j=1}^{p} (n_{i} - l_{i})^{2} \right].$$

$$(2)$$

```
1 \documentclass[a4paper,twoside]{article}
2 \usepackage{amsmath}
3 % enhancements for mathematical formulas
4 \begin{document}
5 \begin{equation}\label{eq:barwq}
6 \begin{split}
   H_c&=\frac{1}{2n}
   \sum_{1=0}^{1=0} (-1)^{1} (n-{1})^{p-2}
   \sum_{1 _{1+\Delta t}+1 _{p=1}} prod^p_{i=1}
  \binom{n_i}{l _i}\\
   \alpha \operatorname{dot}[(n-1)-(n_i-1_i)]^{n_i-1}
   Bigl[(n-1)^2-\sum_{j=1}(n_i-1_i)
        ^2\Bigr].
13 \end{split}
14 \end{equation}
15 \end{document}
```

half text area	half text area	margin area

Using a graphic as the result

Kala Kala Kala Kala

- 1 \Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
- 2 \LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}



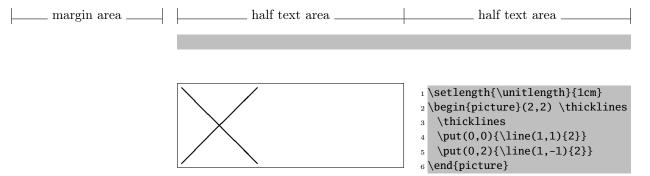
- 1 \Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
- 2 \LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}



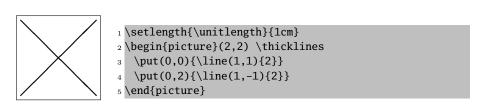
Example 6: The graphic parameter $\,$

- 1 \Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
- $_2 \LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}$

The parameter varwidth



Example 7: Fix width of the result (side-by-side default: 0.5\linewidth)



Example 8: Width of the result reduced to the "natural" width (varwidth=true)

```
1 \setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
```

```
1 \set!ength{\unit!ength}{!cm}
2 \begin{picture}(2,2) \thicklines
3 \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
4 \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}}
5 \end{picture}
```

Example 9: Fix width of the result (default: \linewidth)



```
1\setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
2\begin{picture}(2,2)
3 \thicklines
```

- 4 \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
 5 \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}}
 6 \end{picture}

 $\textbf{Example 10:} \ \ \text{Result is centered (varwidth=true)} \\$