Introduction to LyX for economics students

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1   Introduction and setup

There's nothing particular about usage for Economics, except perhaps for the choice of citation style and bibliography style. However, I've put this file together help get students (and colleagues!) up and running for the first time. There are three steps; allocate one hour or 90 minutes to go through them:

1. Download and install LyX (and anything else that the Download page says you need, like a LaTeX installation): `http://lyx.org`

2. Read a tutorial. Start up LyX and, under the Help menu, find and go through the Tutorial. Then browse through the User Guide. The tutorial is *key* to understand the major differences in mindset between a compiled typesetting language and the dominant alternative.

3. Go through this example, by:

   (a) Download a BibTEX citation from a journal page or Google Scholar. To get Google Scholar to show you BibTEX links by default, directly its search results page, just edit your Scholar preferences. Similarly, you should tell Scholar that you are at McGill (or etc) to get it to include links to the library subscription (free) versions of articles. The

journal copies (ie, on the publisher's page) of citation data are better than Google's, in general, as the latter are automatically generated. Each article on a journal's web page will have a link to download or view the citation, and BibTeX will be the top or one of the top choices of format.

(b) Use a text editor to edit the citation and either save it as a new file, "mytopic.bib", or add it to an existing BibTeX database like "learningexample.bib", which comes with this file.

Using a *plain-text editor* (look that up!) which your operating syxtem provides, edit the BibTeX entry by pasting or loading it in. Change the first line, which is called the *key*, of the BibTeX entry, to my preferred format:

```
@article{author1surname-author2surname-AER2011-keyword1-keyword2,
```

That is, separate the authors' surnames by dashes, followed by the journal abbreviation or acronym and the year of publication, followed, optionally, by some keywords or title words, also separated by dashes. The key is followed by a comma to conform to the database format. Save your file.

(c) If you've made a new BibTeX file, add it to the database used in this LyX file by clicking on the Bibliography box at the bottom and adding it. You can include as many .bib files as you need.

(d) Insert some new citations (Insert -> Citation) into this document to make use of your new entry. "Compile your document to PDF (Ctrl-R or Command-R). If you get an error, it is likely a problem with the formatting of your new citation in the BibTeX database file. In general, **cite and compile (in LyX) each reference as soon as you add it to the database.** That way, you will not let formatting errors accumulate there.

After this, you will be ready to make your own documents, nearly from scratch. However, it'll be best to start from (copy and edit) this one at first, because there are a few settings set for you already. To start from scratch, here are the things you'll want to set up:

1. Under Document → Settings →Bibliography, set your defaults to Natbib. Save as "document defaults" to apply it to your future documents too.

2. Under Document → Settings →PDF, turn on Hyperref.

3. Insert a bibliography into your document, and choose one (or more) BibTeX file to use for it.

4. Choose a format for your bibliography (I suggest cje or aer if you have them as options; otherwise you may need to grab those styles from somewhere).

2 Annotated bibliography

Here we introduce each bibliographic reference.

2.1 This is a subsection

Citations come in two forms: Sometimes a reference is a subject or object in a sentence. Absolute Astronomy Encyclo (2014) said some things.

Usually we do not use footnotes, but

Often, though, the citation is only indirectly referenced in the sentence, we call these parenthetical citations (e.g. Anand and Sen, 1994; *The Alberta GPI Blueprint: The Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) Sustainable Well-Being Accounting System*, n.d.).

Rarely do we use footnotes to cite interesting facts.[1]

2.2

3 Here we demo some cross-referencing

You should always have some text in between a heading and its first subheading.

3.1 Equations

The prettiest equation we've found so far is

$$e^{i\pi} = -1 \tag{1}$$

You can see how equation (1) unifies key values from algebra, calculus, and complex analysis.

3.2 Tables and figures

For both figures and tables, you should almost always *not* stick them straight in the flow of text, but rather let them *float.* For instance, for a table, insert a "float: Table" environment, and inside it insert the actual table, and a caption. See table 1.

References

Absolute Astronomy Encyclo (2014) 'Genuine progress indicator.' Retrieved May 15 2014. what is this reference??

Anand, Sudhir, and Amartya Sen (1994) 'Human development index: Methodology and measurement.' Human Development Occasional Papers (1992-2007)

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[1] See Anand and Sen (1994).

	α	β	γ
a	1		
b		3	
b			4

Table 1: Nice table.

HDOCPA-1994-02, Human Development Report Office (HDRO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), June
The Alberta GPI Blueprint: The Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) Sustainable Well-Being Accounting System

The Alberta GPI Blueprint: The Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) Sustainable Well-Being Accounting System *Technical Report*