Einführung in LATEX

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- 1 LAT_EX?
- 2 Beispiele
- 3 Beispiele
- 4 Anderes



Geschichte

Donald Knuth hat 1977-1986 TEXgemacht, da er die typografische Qualität seiner Bücher nicht gut fand. (The Art of Computer Programming)



Was ist LATEX?

- Textsatzystem.
- Ermöglicht Erstellen von Dokumenten.
- Beliebt im Akademischen Bereich/Wissenschaft.
- Erstellt hochwertige PDF Ausgabe.



Warum L^AT_EX?

- Ist sehr intuitiv.
- Sehr extensiv mit packages.
- Kümmert sich um viel von alleine
- Man muss sich nicht mit Typografie und Vergleichbarem vertraut machen¹.
- Macht spaß



¹Es funktioniert einfach und sieht gut aus.

Warum nicht Word? (oder andere WYSIWYG² software)

- Word macht es schwerer Änderungen an großen Dokumenten vorzunehmen.
- Bibliografien werden nicht automatisch gemacht, auch Zitierstil nachträglich änderbar.
- Seitenzahlen, Referenzen, etc. werden nicht automatisch erzeugt.
- kann man nicht in Vim benutzen.

²WYSIWYG = What you see is what you get



Nutzzwecke

- Ausarbeitungen/Laborberichte
- Präsentationen
- Dokumente
- Lebenslauf
- Bücher



Berichte

Laborberichte

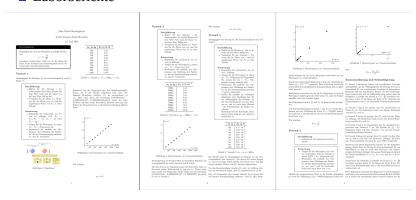


Abbildung: Laborprotokoll Gravitationsgesetz















Intuitively, the index of a critical point p is 'the number of downward direc-Example 1.3. Let M be the torus T^2 embedded in \mathbb{R}^2 as its strated in Figure 1.1. Then the height function $h: T^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ which is the projection on Example 1.4. In Figure 1.2, we have illustrated two embeddings of S^2 in

Nonespeeds 1.5. Let M = R² and f : R² = R : (e, v) = e². Then all makes an extended to the control of the function in control of the Newspaper 1 & Let May Band C : Bay B : year 2. Then you fill in a critical point, but if is not Morse. Note however that if we add a small

1.2 Coordinate-free definition

Definition 1.7 (Hessian), Let M be a manifold and $f:M\to\mathbb{R}$ a

Because we are only considering the Hessian AL, at critical points, this is a

 $H_0 = 2(-dx_1^2 - \cdots - dx_k^2 + dx_{k+1}^2 + \cdots + dx_k^2).$ where $dx_i^2=dx_i\otimes dx_i$. Note in particular that H_0 is non-degenerate and

 $f(x) = f(p) - x_1^2 - \dots - x_n^2 + x_{n+1}^2 + \dots + x_n^2,$

Lemma I.I (Mone Lemma). Let M be a manifold and $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ a

Proof. We follow the proof of Milno¹¹. We may assume that $M = \mathbb{R}^n$, p is $\frac{11}{2}$ Jules billion. More theory (AM.53). Vol. 51. Proof for surrently area, 2016, a. 6. $f(x) = f(y) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - y_i) g_i(x)$

Because this sum is symmetric in / and j., we may assume that h_{ij} is symmetric which is non-degenerate by assumption.

Now we imitate the proof of diagonalization of a non-degenerate quadratic

The value of N_p also does not depend on the extension of the vector field. Indeed, suppose \hat{Y} and \hat{Y} are two different extensions of Y. Then by symmetry of N_p , we have

Abbildung: Auszug einer Masterarbeit über Morse Theory



Beispiel 1

Beispiele:

■ Irgendwas mit Euler [1]

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_k^2}.$$

Analysis Aufgabe:

$$\lim_{x \to \int_0^\infty \sqrt{t}e^{-t}dt} \left(\left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^{4n_4}}{(2n+1)(4n+3)(4n+4)} \right)'' \right).$$



Toeplitz Matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_{-1} & a_{-2} & \dots & a_{-n+1} \\ a_1 & a_0 & a_{-1} & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a_2 & a_1 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & a_{-1} & a_{-2} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & a_1 & a_0 & a_{-1} \\ a_{n-1} & \dots & \dots & a_2 & a_1 & a_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Physik Beispiel

Sequential Quantum Circuits as Maps between Gapped Phases.[2]

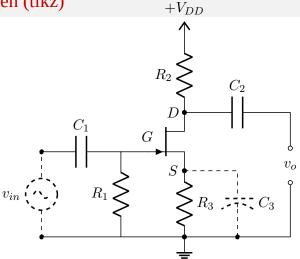
$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g} X_{i}^{g} \to \sum_{h} T_{i-1}^{h} T_{i}^{h}, \quad i = 2, \dots, N,$$

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g} X_{1}^{g} \to \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{h,h'} e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{|G|}(h'-h)g} T_{1}^{h} T_{N}^{h'} \prod_{i=1}^{N} X_{i}^{g},$$

$$\sum_{h} T_{i}^{h} T_{i+1}^{h} \to \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g} X_{i}^{g}, i = 2, \dots, N$$

$$\sum_{h} T_{1}^{h} T_{2}^{h} \to \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g} X_{1}^{g} \prod_{i=1}^{N} X_{i}^{g}.$$

Abbildungen (tikz)





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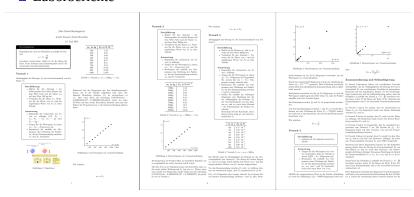


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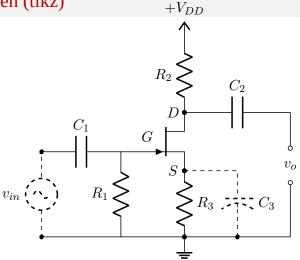
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Sequential Quantum Circuits as Maps between Gapped Phases.[2]

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g} X_{i}^{g} \to \sum_{h} T_{i-1}^{h} T_{i}^{h}, \quad i = 2, \dots, N, \\ &\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g} X_{1}^{g} \to \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{h,h'} e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{|G|} (h'-h)g} T_{1}^{h} T_{N}^{h'} \prod_{i=1}^{N} X_{i}^{g}, \\ &\sum_{h} T_{i}^{h} T_{i+1}^{h} \to \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g} X_{i}^{g}, i = 2, \dots, N \\ &\sum_{h} T_{1}^{h} T_{2}^{h} \to \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g} X_{1}^{g} \prod_{i=1}^{N} X_{i}^{g}. \end{split}$$

Abbildungen (tikz)





Aus gestalterischer Sicht

Im Vergleich zu Affinity Publisher

Publisher	IATEX
Wird unübersichtlich, wenn man nicht genau weiß, was man macht.	Wird auf größeres Dokument nicht unübersichtlich.
Man muss alles grafisch anordnen.	Sachen sind da, wo sie hingehören.



Wie man es benutzt

- Arch-basiert: pacman -S texlive-basic
- Debian-basiert: apt-get install texlive-full
- MacOS: MacTeX
- Windows: MiKTeX
- Online: Overleaf



Weitere Resourcen

- diese Präsentation: https://github.com/d-rens/LaTeX-Einfuehrung/
- L^AT_EX Tutorials, von Luke Smith
- Overleaf Tutorials
- "The T_EXbook", von Donald E. Knuth



Literatur

- [1] Marcin Baranek u. a. On the randomized Euler algorithm under inexact information. 2023. arXiv: 2307.04718 [math.NA].
- [2] Xie Chen u. a. Sequential Quantum Circuits as Maps between Gapped Phases. 2023. arXiv: 2307.01267 [cond-mat.str-el].

