



A Demo of Elegantbook Bookdown

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Date: 2020-03-22

Version: 0.90

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Introduction

ElegantLaTeX Program developers are intended to provide you beautiful, elegant, user-friendly templates. Currently, the ElegantLaTeX is composed of ElegantNote, ElegantBook, ElegantPaper, designed for typesetting notes, books, and working papers respectively. Latest releases are strongly recommended! This guide is aimed at briefly introducing the 101 of this template. For any other question, suggestion or comment, feel free to contact us on GitHub issue or email us.

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Chapter 1 Some Explanations



The way to make the Bookdown generated TeX files works of the elegantbook class is to use `bookdown.post.latex` option to modify the generated tex file. Due the natural of the fancy definition of theorem environments in elegantbook, the current hack to unnamed theorem environments is to add `{ }{ }` to the end to `\BeginKnitrBlock{ }`. For named theorem environments, the brackets `[` and `]` will be substituted by braces `{` and `}`. In addition, an empty pair of braces `{ }` will be added to the end of `\BeginKnitrBlock{ }...`. In elegantbook, the last pair of brackets stores the label of the theorem environment which seems unnecessary for bookdown.

An alternative approach define theorem environments is to use pandoc fence blocks and lua to translate them into tex environments. This is the way how “Think”, “Note”, and “Tip” environments were defined in this demo.

In the following Chapter, you will see a demo of how theorem environments work with elegantbook class. If you have any suggestions/comments, please submit them to this repo. Thank you!

Chapter 2 Examples

2.1 Don't Be Tricked



Think

1. A pizza shop sales 12-inches pizza and 8-inches pizza at the price \$12/each and \$6/each respectively. With \$12, would you like to order one 12-inches and two 8-inches. Why?
2. A sheet of everyday copy paper is about 0.01 millimeter thick. Repeat folding along a different side 20 times. Now, how thick do you think the folded paper is?

2.2 Properties of Exponents

For an integer n , and an expression x , the mathematical operation of the n -times repeated multiplication of x is call exponentiation, written as x^n , that is,

$$x^n = \underbrace{x \cdot x \cdots x}_{n \text{ factors of } x}.$$

In the notation x^n , n is called the exponent, x is called the base, and x^n is called the power, read as “ x raised to the n -th power”, “ x to the n -th power”, “ x to the n -th”, “ x to the power of n ” or “ x to the n ”.

Property	Example
<p>The product rule</p> $x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}.$	$2x^2 \cdot (-3x^3) = -6x^5.$
<p>The quotient rule (for $x \neq 0$.)</p> $\frac{x^m}{x^n} = \begin{cases} x^{m-n} & \text{if } m \geq n. \\ \frac{1}{x^{n-m}} & \text{if } m \leq n. \end{cases}$	$\frac{15x^5}{5x^2} = 3x^3;$ $\frac{-3x^2}{6x^3} = -\frac{1}{2x}.$
<p>The zero exponent rule (for $x \neq 0$.)</p> $x^0 = 1.$	$(-2)^0 = 1;$ $-x^0 = -1.$
<p>The negative exponent rule (for $x \neq 0$.)</p> $x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{x^{-n}} = x^n.$	$(-2)^{-3} = \frac{1}{(-2)^3} = -\frac{1}{8};$ $\frac{x^{-2}}{x^{-3}} = \frac{x^3}{x^2} = x.$

Property	Example
<p>The power to a power rule</p> $(x^a)^b = x^{ab}.$	$(2^2)^3 = 2^6 = 64;$ $(x^2)^3 = x^6.$
<p>The product raised to a power rule</p> $(xy)^n = x^n y^n.$	$(-2x)^2 = (-2)^2 x^2 = 4x^2.$
<p>The quotient raised to a power rule (for $y \neq 0$.)</p> $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^n = \frac{x^n}{y^n}.$	$\left(\frac{x}{-2}\right)^3 = \frac{x^3}{(-2)^3} = -\frac{x^3}{8}.$



Note

Order of Basic Mathematical Operations

In mathematics, the order of operations reflects conventions about which procedure should be performed first. There are four levels (from the highest to the lowest):

Parenthesis; Exponentiation; Multiplication and Division; Addition and Subtraction.

Within the same level, the convention is to perform from the left to the right.

Example 2.1 Simplify. Write with positive exponents.

$$\left(\frac{2y^{-2}z^{-5}}{4x^{-3}y^6}\right)^{-4}.$$

Solution The idea is to simplify the base first and rewrite using positive exponents only.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{2y^{-2}z^{-5}}{4x^{-3}y^6}\right)^{-4} &= \left(\frac{x^3}{2z^5y^8}\right)^{-4} \\
 &= \left(\frac{2z^5y^8}{x^3}\right)^4 \\
 &= \frac{2^4(z^5)^4(y^8)^4}{(x^3)^4} \\
 &= \frac{16y^{32}z^{20}}{x^{12}}.
 \end{aligned}$$



Tips

Simplify (at least partially) the problem first

To avoid mistakes when working with negative exponents, it's better to apply the negative exponent rule to change negative exponents to positive exponents and simplify the base first.

2.3 Generating Theorem Environments Using R Bookdown Code Chunks

Bookdown theorem environments work great. It will be awesome if it can handle `r` code chunks within a theorem block.

Theorem 2.1. Pythagorean Theorem

If c denotes the length of the hypotenuse and a and b denote the lengths of the other two sides, the Pythagorean theorem can be expressed as the Pythagorean equation:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2.$$



Corollary 2.1

For any angle θ , we have

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$



Lemma 2.1

For any angle θ , projecting the terminal side to the x -axis forms a right triangle.



2.4 Generating Theorem Environments Using Pandoc Fence Code Blocks

Bookdown has a lua filter called “`latex-div.lua`” which handles theorem environments for latex.

Theorem 2.2. Pythagorean Theorem

No Theorem Name Displayed

If c denotes the length of the hypotenuse and a and b denote the lengths of the other two sides, the Pythagorean theorem can be expressed as the Pythagorean equation:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2.$$



Corollary 2.2

For any angle θ , we have

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$



Lemma 2.2. Pandoc Div Blocks

Pandoc use `::: {#Id .Div_attributes}` to start and `:::` to end a Div block. Such a block can be converted to LaTeX environment using lua.



The codes for the above three environments are in the following

```
::: {.theorem data-latex="Pythagorean Theorem"}
```

```
**No Theorem Name Displayed**
```

```
If $c$ denotes the length of the hypotenuse and $a$ and $b$
```

```
denote the lengths of the other two sides,
```

```
the Pythagorean theorem can be expressed as
```

```
the Pythagorean equation:
```

```
$$a^2+b^2=c^2.$$
```

```
:::
```

```
::: {.corollary data-latex=""}
```

```
For any angle $\theta$, we have
```

```
$$
```

```
\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta=1
```

```
$$
```

```
:::
```

```
::: {.lemma data-latex="Pandoc Div Blocks"}
```

```
Pandoc use `::: {#Id .Div_attributes}` to start
```

```
and `:::` to end a Div block.
```

```
Such a block can be converted to LaTeX environment using lua.
```

```
:::
```



2.5 Practice

 **Exercise 2.1** Simplify. Write with positive exponents.

1. $(3a^2b^3c^2)(4abc^2)(2b^2c^3)$
2. $\frac{4y^3z^0}{x^2y^2}$
3. $(-2)^{-3}$

 **Exercise 2.2** Simplify. Write with positive exponents.


1. $\frac{-u^0v^{15}}{v^{16}}$
2. $(-2a^3b^2c^0)^3$
3. $\frac{m^5n^2}{(mn)^3}$

 **Exercise 2.3** Simplify. Write with positive exponents.

1. $(-3a^2x^3)^{-2}$
2. $\left(\frac{-x^0y^3}{2wz^2}\right)^3$
3. $\frac{3^{-2}a^{-3}b^5}{x^{-3}y^{-4}}$

 **Exercise 2.4** Simplify. Write with positive exponents.

1. $(-x^{-1}(-y)^2)^3$
2. $\left(\frac{6x^{-2}y^5}{2y^{-3}z^{-11}}\right)^{-3}$
3. $\frac{(3x^2y^{-1})^{-3}(2x^{-3}y^2)^{-1}}{(x^6y^{-5})^{-2}}$

 **Exercise 2.5** A store has large size and small size watermelons. A large one cost \$4 and a small one \$1. Putting on the same table, a smaller watermelons has only half the height of the larger one. Given \$4, will you buy a large watermelon or 4 smaller ones? Why?