# Skel for LaTeX

A first sketch for a general template for article writing

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### **Abstract**

Some tips for a LTFX template.

## 1 Styles, et al.

Here I'll describe a way of installing LTEX styles, BiBTeX styles, and a couple of other things in a straightforward way—I think this should work with most \*nix systems.

The first thing to do, is discover where whatever you want to install should be installed. And the ideal way to do this is using a tool named kpsewhich, which should get installed when you install LaTeX. It can be used to do a lot of things (\$ kpsewhich --help), but the one we're interested in here, location of styles, uses the --show-path NAME option. The list of allowed names is part of the output of the --help option. So for instance, to discover where to place BiBTeX style files (\*.bst), run:

kpsewhich --show-path bst

This will output a list of locations where BiBTeX style files are searched for. So if you have a file called mystyle.bst, create a folder named "mystyle" in the appropriate location (I use /home/user/texmf/bibtex/bst/), and put mystyle.bst inside the folder you just created. Then run \$ texhash . (don't forget the dot!) from the "appropriate location" folder you used. And you're done!

### 2 Math Stuff

Ah, the beauty of math!

Yours Truly

The commands I use for mathematics are included in the file  ${\tt custom\_commands.tex}$ .

For spacing: In a "math" environment, LaTeX ignores the spaces you type and puts in the spacing that it thinks is best. LaTeX formats mathematics the way it's done in mathematics texts. If you want different spacing, LaTeX provides the following four commands for use in math mode:

\; - a thick space

\: - a medium space

\, - a thin space

\! - a negative thin space

## 3 Graphics

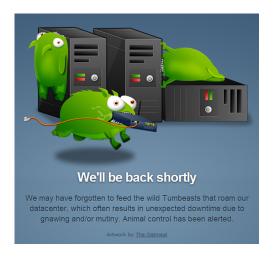


Figure 1: A simple caption

And this is an example of an endnote  $^{1}$ .

#### **Notes**

<sup>1</sup>Continuing the example of an endnote.