MTEX.

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Code

1.1 verbatim

1.1.1 Inline code

```
\text{verb|Hello, world!} Hello, world!
```

1.1.2 Code block

\begin{verbatim} ... \end{verbatim}

```
begin{verbatim}

def hello():
    print("Hello, world!")

def hello():
    print("Hello, world!")

def hello():
    print("Hello, world!")
```

1.1.3 Block comment

\begin{comment} ... \end{comment}

```
Text 1

| begin{comment} Text 1
| This part will be ignored. | Text 1
| text 2 | Text 2
```

1.2 listings

\usepackage{listings}

1.2.1 Inline code

\lstinline!<text>! ("|" can be replaced by any character)

```
1 \lstinline|Hello, world!| Hello, world!
```

1.2.2 Code block

\begin{lstlisting} ... \end{lstlisting}

```
def hello():
    print("Hello, world!")
```

1.2.3 Input file

\lstinputlisting{<file-path>}

```
\lstinputlisting{hello.py}
```

```
def hello():
    print("Hello, world!")
```

1.3 minted

\usepackage{listings}

Minted uses Pygments for syntax highlighting.

Install Python and then Pygments.

```
$ pip install Pygments
```

To use Pygments on LATEX, you need to pass -shell-escape flag to LATEX.

```
$ lualatex -shell-escape <file>
```

If you want to compile LATEX document containing minted with Visual Studio Code and LaTeX Workshop Plugin, add the following to settings.json.

```
{
      "latex-workshop.latex.tools": [
2
        {
3
          "name": "lualatex",
          "command": "lualatex",
5
          "args": [
6
            "-shell-escape",
            "-synctex=1",
            "-interaction=nonstopmode",
            "-file-line-error",
10
            "%DOC%"
11
          ],
12
          "env": {}
13
       },
14
        {
15
          "name": "bibtex",
          "command": "bibtex",
17
          "args": [
18
            "%DOCFILE%"
19
          ],
20
          "env": {}
21
       }
22
     ],
23
     "latex-workshop.latex.recipes": [
24
        {
25
          "name": "lualatex",
26
          "tools": [
            "lualatex"
28
29
        },
30
        {
31
```

```
"name": "lualatex -> bibtex -> lualatex * 2",
32
          "tools": [
33
             "lualatex",
34
             "bibtex",
35
             "lualatex",
36
             "lualatex"
37
38
        }
39
     ]
40
   }
41
```

1

2

1.3.1 Inline code

\mintinline{<language>}{<text>}

1.3.2 Code block

For single line: \mint{<language>}{<text>}

```
1 \mint{python}{
2 print("Hello, world!")
3 }
```

print("Hello, world!")

For multiple lines: \begin{minted} ... \end{minted}

```
begin{minted}{python}
def hello():
    print("Hello, world!")
}
end{minted}
```

```
def hello():
    print("Hello, world!")
```

1.3.3 Input file

\inputminted{<language>}{<file-path>}

```
\inputminted{python}{hello.py}
```

```
def hello():
   print("Hello, world!")
```

1.3.4 Captions and labels

Minted provides floating listing environment to use with caption and label.

```
begin{listing}[H]

mint{python}|print("Hello, world!")|

caption{Code example}

label{lst:example}

end{listing}
```

```
print("Hello, world!")
```

Listing 1: Code example

1.3.5 Options

Setting global minted options

inline & code blocks

```
\setminted(<options>)
\setminted[<language>] {<options>}
```

inline

```
\setmintedinline{<options>}
\setmintedinline[<language] {<options>}
```

Defining shortcuts

minted environment

```
\newminted{<language>}{<options>} % default environment-name: <language>code
\newminted[<environment-name>] {<language>}{<options>}

\begin{<environment-name>}
\end{<environment-name>}
```

mint command

```
\newmint{<language>}{<options>} % default macro-name: <language>
\newmint[<macro-name>] {<language>}
\default macro-name: <language>
\default macro-name: <language>
\default macro-name: <language>
\default macro-name: \default macro-na
```

mintinline command

```
\newmintinline{<language>}{<options>} % default macro-name: <language>inline
\newmintinline[<macro-name>] {<language>}{<options>}

\macro-name>/<text>/ % \macro-name by any character
```

inputminted command

```
1  \newmintedfile{<language>}{<options>} % default macro-name: <language>file
2  \newmintedfile[<macro-name>] {<language>}{<options>}
3
4  \<macro-name>{<file-path>}
```

Available options

- autogobble (boolean): Remove gobble (leading whitespace)
- breaklines (boolean): Automatically break long lines
- frame (none | leftline | topline | bottomline | lines | single): Put lines around the code
- linenos (boolean): Linen numbers
- numbersep (dimension): Gap between numbers and start of line

```
1  \setminted{
2    autogobble,
3    breakanywhere,
4   breaklines,
5   frame=single,
6   linenos,
7   numbersep=2mm,
8  }
```

Split files

2.1 input

Includes contents of the file.

\input{<subfile-path>} \frac{1}{\circle} \frac{1

Listing 2: main file Listing 3: sub file

2.2 include

Includes contents of the file and automatically starts a new page. Doesn't allow nesting.

\include{<subfile-path>} <file-content>

Listing 4: main file Listing 5: sub file

2.3 standalone

1 \usepackage{standalone}
2 \input{<subfile-path>}
1 \usepackage{standalone}
 Listing 7: sub file

subfiles

2.4

\usepackage{subfiles} \subfile{<subfile-path>} {subfile-path>}

Listing 8: main file

Listing 6: main file

Listing 9: sub file

Math

3.1 Text over and under symbols

3.1.1 Place text using overset & underset

```
\usepackage{amsmath} % align

begin{align}
    a \overset{why?}{=} b \\
    a \underset{why?}{=} b

end{align}
```

$$a \stackrel{why?}{=} b \tag{3.1}$$

$$a = b \tag{3.2}$$

3.1.2 Remove extra spaces with mathclap

```
\usepackage{amsmath} % align
\usepackage{mathtools} % mathclap

begin{align}
    a \overset{
        \mathclap{why?}
    }{=} b \\
    a \underset{
        \mathclap{why?}
    }{=} b \\
    \underset{
        \mathclap{why?}
    }{=} b
\underset{align}

end{align}
```

$$a = b$$

$$a = b$$

$$why?$$

$$(3.3)$$

3.1.3 Multiple lines with substack

```
\usepackage{amsmath} % align, substack
\usepackage{mathtools} % mathclap

begin{align}
a \overset{
```

```
\mathclap{
6
          \substack{
7
     why?
              11
8
            how?
9
          }
10
        }
11
     }{=} b \\
12
     a \underset{
13
14
        \mathclap{
          \substack{
15
     why?
             //
16
            how?
17
          }
18
        }
19
     }{=} b
20
   \end{align}
21
```

3.1.4 Place arrows

```
\usepackage{amsmath} % align, substack
   \usepackage{mathtools} % mathclap
3
   \begin{align}
4
     a \overset{
       \mathclap{
6
         \substack{
7
     why?
               11
     how?
               //
9
           \downarrow
10
11
       }
12
     }{=} b
              11
13
     a \underset{
14
       \mathclap{
15
         16
17
     \uparrow \\
     why?
              11
18
           how?
19
         }
20
       }
21
     }{=} b
22
   \end{align}
23
```

$$\begin{array}{l}
why?\\
how?\\
a \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} b
\end{array} \qquad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
a = b\\
\downarrow \\
why?\\
how?
\end{aligned} \qquad (3.8)$$

3.1.5 Use long arrows with \big

```
\usepackage{amsmath} % align, substack \usepackage{mathtools} % mathclap
```

```
3
   \begin{align}
4
     a \overset{
5
       \mathclap{
          \substack{
     why?
                //
     how?
                11
9
            \big \downarrow
10
11
       }
12
     }{=} b
               //
13
     a \underset{
       \mathclap{
15
          \substack{
16
     \big \uparrow \\
17
     why?
              - \ \
18
            how?
19
20
       }
21
     }{=} b
22
   \end{align}
23
```

$$\begin{array}{c}
why?\\
how?\\
a \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} b
\end{array} \qquad (3.9)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
a = b\\
\uparrow\\
why?\\
how?
\end{array} \qquad (3.10)$$

3.2 Curly braces over and under equations

$$x = \underbrace{a \cdot b \cdot c}_{explanation} + \underbrace{d \cdot e \cdot f}_{explanation}$$
(3.11)

3.2.1 Inside square root or \left & \right parentheses etc.

```
begin{align}

x

    & = \sqrt{
    \underbrace{a \cdot b \cdot c}_{explanation}}

    y & = \left[
    \underbrace{d \cdot e \cdot f}_{explanation}}

right]

end{align}
```

$$x = \sqrt{\underbrace{a \cdot b \cdot c}_{explanation}} \tag{3.12}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} d \cdot e \cdot f \\ explanation \end{bmatrix}$$
 (3.13)

3.2.2 Use smash to write explanation outside

```
\begin{align}
2
        \& = \sqrt{\text{sqrt}}
        \smash[b]{
          \underbrace{a \cdot b \cdot c}_{explanation}
6
     }
     y \& = \left[ \right]
        \smash[b]{
9
          \underbrace{d \cdot e \cdot f}_{explanation}
10
        \right]
12
   \end{align}
13
```

$$x = \sqrt{\underline{a \cdot b \cdot c}}$$

$$y = [\underbrace{\text{tiple nation}}_{explanation}$$
(3.14)

3.2.3 Add vertical space

```
begin{align}

x
    & = \sqrt{
    \smash[b]{
    \underbrace{a \cdot b \cdot c}_{explanation}}

}

// \ldots \underbrace{begin{align}

which is a sqrt{
    \underbrace{a \cdot b \cdot c}_{explanation}}

which is a sqrt{
    \underbrace{a \cdot b \cdot c}_{explanation}}

which is a sqrt{
    \underbrace{begin{align}}

which is a sqrt{
    \underbrace{begin{align}}
    \underbrace{begin{al
```

$$x = \sqrt{\underbrace{a \cdot b \cdot c}_{explanation}} \tag{3.16}$$

$$y = \left[\underbrace{d \cdot e \cdot f}_{explanation}\right] \tag{3.17}$$

3.3 Vector notations

- arrow: \vec{x}
- \bullet bold: \mathbf{x}
- bm package: \boldsymbol{x}

3.4 Derivative notations

\usepackage{derivative}

3.4.1 Ordinary derivative

1	\begin{align}
2	<pre>& \frac{df}{dx} \\</pre>
3	<pre>& \odv{f}{x} \\</pre>
4	<pre>& \odv*{f}{x}</pre>
5	\end{align}

3.4.2 Partial derivative

```
begin{align}

k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\

k \pdv{f}{x} \\

k \pdv*{f}{x} \\

k \pdv*{f}!{x} \\

k \pdv{f}!{x} \\

k \pdv{f}!{x} \\

k \pdv{f}{x,y}

k \pdv[order={2,3}]{f}{x,y,z} \\
end{align}
```

3.4.3 Material derivative

```
1  \begin{align}
2     & \frac{Df}{Dx} \\
3     & \mdv{f}{x} \\
4     & \mdv*{f}{x}
5  \end{align}
```

3.4.4 Functional derivative

```
begin{align}
    & \frac{\delta f}{\delta x} \\
    & \fdv{f}{x} \\
    & \fdv*{f}{x}
    \end{align}
```

3.4.5 Average rate of change

3.4.6 Jacobian

```
1 \begin{align}
2  & \frac{
3     \partial (f, g, h)
4     }{
5     \partial (x, y, z)
6     } \\
7     & \jdv{f, g, h}{x, y, z}
8 \end{align}
```

$$\frac{df}{dx} \tag{3.18}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x} \tag{3.19}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}f\tag{3.20}$$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \tag{3.21}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \tag{3.22}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}f\tag{3.23}$$

$$\partial_x f$$
 (3.24)

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \, \partial y} \tag{3.25}$$

$$\frac{\partial^6 f}{\partial x^2 \, \partial y^3 \, \partial z} \tag{3.26}$$

$$\frac{Df}{Dx} \tag{3.27}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{D}f}{\mathrm{D}x} \tag{3.28}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{D}}{\mathrm{D}x}f\tag{3.29}$$

$$\frac{\delta f}{\delta x} \tag{3.30}$$

$$\frac{\delta f}{\delta x} \tag{3.31}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta x}f\tag{3.32}$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \tag{3.33}$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \tag{3.34}$$

$$\frac{\partial(f,g,h)}{\partial(x,y,z)}\tag{3.35}$$

$$\frac{\partial (f, g, h)}{\partial (x, y, z)} \tag{3.36}$$

3.5 Cancel

\usepackage{cancel}

```
\begin{array}{lll} \begin{align} \\ a \\ & = \\ cancel{b} \\ & + \\ bcancel{c} \\ & + \\ xcancel{d} \\ & + \\ cancelto{x}{e} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ & = \\ b \\ & + \\ cancelto{x}{e} \\ & + \\ & + \\ \end{array}  \begin{array}{ll} a \\ & = \\ b \\ & + \\ & + \\ \end{array}  \begin{array}{ll} a \\ & = \\ b \\ & + \\ & + \\ \end{array}  \begin{array}{ll} a \\ & = \\ b \\ & + \\ & + \\ \end{array}
```

3.6 Multiline equations

\usepackage{amsmath}

```
1 \multirow{<nrows>}{<text>}
```

```
\begin{align} & begin{split} \\ x & & & = a \cdot b \cdot c \ \\ & & & & + d \cdot e \cdot f \ \\ & & & + d \end{split} \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \end{align} \end{alig
```

Layout

4.1 geometry

\usepackage{geometry}

```
\usepackage[<options>]{geometry}
```

```
or

1 \usepackage{geometry}
2 
3 \geometry{<options>}
```

4.1.1 Paper size

```
geometry{
   paper=<paper-name>, % paper size
   screen=<(W,H)>, % paper size in width & height
   paperwidth=<length>,
   paperheight=<length>,
   papersize={<width>,<height>},
   landscape,
   portrait,
}
```

4.1.2 Margin size

```
left=<length>,
inner=<length>,
right=<length>,
outer=<length>,
bottom=<length>,
hmargin=<length>, % left & right
vmargin=<length>, % top & bottom
margin=<length>, % hmargin & umargin
}
```

4.1.3 Example

```
1 \geometry{
2 paper=a4paper,
```

```
margin=15mm,
```