

L^AT_EX Workshop Demo (complete)

Jesse Wei

March 26, 2024

Contents

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Introduction | 2 |
| 2 | Math formatting | 2 |
| 2.1 | Math mode (inline) | 2 |
| 2.2 | Math mode (display) | 2 |
| 2.3 | Expressions | 2 |
| 2.4 | Symbols | 3 |
| 2.5 | How to find symbol | 3 |
| 2.5.1 | Exercise | 3 |
| 3 | Text formatting | 4 |
| 3.1 | Text | 4 |
| 3.2 | Lists | 4 |
| 3.3 | Figures | 4 |
| 3.4 | Tables | 5 |
| 3.5 | Comments | 5 |
| 3.6 | Escape characters | 5 |
| 3.6.1 | Exercise | 6 |
| 3.7 | Code | 6 |
| 4 | Define our own formatting | 6 |
| 4.1 | Environments | 6 |
| 4.2 | Macros | 7 |
| 5 | Bibliography | 7 |

1 Introduction

This is our L^AT_EX workshop's complete demo (template here). Here are the associated slides. This demo is heavily inspired by [Baza] and [Bazb].

2 Math formatting

Let's write some expressions involving the number e .

2.1 Math mode (inline)

$e = 2.71828$

2.2 Math mode (display)

$$e = 2.71828$$

2.3 Expressions

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \\ & \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \\ & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \\ & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \\ & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \\ & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Since we labeled the above equation with `\label{esum}`, we can refer to it with `\ref`, like so: 1.

2.4 Symbols

Some lowercase symbols: $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \sigma, \rho, \pi$

Uppercase symbols: Γ, Σ, Π

Symbols sometimes look different in inline and display mode even when the code is the same. For example,

$$\sum_{i=0}^n$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n$$

$$\prod_i$$

$$\prod_i$$

2.5 How to find symbol

Is there a symbol that you don't know how to write in L^AT_EX? You could try Detexify ¹, but I don't find it that great. Instead, I recommend googling (e.g., “How to type alpha in LaTeX”).

2.5.1 Exercise

Exercise 2.5.1: Expressions and symbols

Transcribe the following. If you don't know how to write a symbol in L^AT_EX, search up how to write it. Once you're done, you can compare with `solutions/expressions.tex`.

1. $\sum_{n=1}^{2024} \frac{1}{n}$

2. $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

3. $\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2}$

4. $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

5. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

¹Link made possible by `\usepackage{hyperref}` in the preamble

Solution 2.5.1

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

3 Text formatting

3.1 Text

Bold, *Italicize*, underline, footnote²

3.2 Lists

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

If you forget the source code for these, you can click $\cdots >$ Bullet list or Numbered List in the Overleaf UI at the top.

3.3 Figures

Click $\cdots >$ Insert Figure $>$ From project files in the Overleaf UI to insert `img/latex.png`.

If we label it with `\label`, we can refer to it using `\ref`, like so 1.

The figure will probably go somewhere unexpected (i.e., some location that isn't where you wrote `\begin{figure}`) because \LaTeX decides where it goes. For example, if there isn't enough space on the current page, then the figure will be placed on the next page. Try removing `[h]` from the above source code, and see where the figure goes.

We can sometimes resolve this with `\begin{figure}[h]`. If that doesn't work, you may have to use `\pagebreak` or other means.

²This is a footnote



Figure 1: L^AT_EX logo

3.4 Tables

Click Insert table at the top of the UI. Similar to figures, tables also may not go where you want without [h] or other means.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

Table 1: No lines

You can add lines:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

Table 2: With lines

3.5 Comments

Write a comment for your source code using %.

For example, there's an unrendered comment here →

3.6 Escape characters

However, if % denotes a comment, how do we write % in text? Use \ to escape the reserved character. And note that \ is also reserved, so to write \, this source code uses `\textbackslash`.

3.6.1 Exercise

Exercise 3.6.1: Escape characters

Transcribe the following. Once you're done, you can compare with `solutions/escape.tex`.

1. \$, &, and ~
2. $x = \{1, 2, 3\}$
3. rain \Rightarrow bring umbrella \Rightarrow use umbrella

3 should be done in math mode (for the sake of example), and use `\text` to escape math mode.

Solution 3.6.1

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

3.7 Code

For inline code, it's good practice to use `\texttt`, which is a monospace code-looking font. For example, `print("hello world")`.

For longer code listings, use the `listings` package. For example,

```
def bogosort(l: list[int]):  
    """Bogosorts list of integers"""  
    while not sorted(l) == 1:  
        shuffle(l)
```

See [Oveb] for more information.

4 Define our own formatting

4.1 Environments

When we use `\begin` and `\end`, we enter environments. We can actually define our own environments. For example, see the `\newtheorem` definitions in `preamble.tex`.

Theorem 4.1. *There are no solutions to $a^n + b^n = c^n$ for positive integers $n > 2$.*

Proof. Left as an exercise to the reader. □

Theorem 4.2. $P=NP$

Proof. Left as an exercise to the reader. □

Corollary 4.2.1. *All of cryptography³ is broken.*

4.2 Macros

Macros help us automate repetitive tasks.

For example, we normally write \mathbb{R} with `\mathbb{R}`. However, this is tedious to write every time. So, we can define a new command as a shortcut. For example, since we have `\newcommand{\R}{\mathbb{R}}` in the preamble, we can simply write `\R` to display \mathbb{R} .

As another example, suppose we want to implement a macro for column vectors. We can write a column vector using `\bmatrix` (even inline). For example, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. However, this is a lot to type. So, check out the macro for `\cv` in the preamble. Now, `\cv{0}{1}` outputs $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

5 Bibliography

We can add a bibliography using the package `biblatex` and a `.bib` file.

See the `biblatex` import in `preamble.tex`. Also see `refs.bib`. You can cite a source using `\cite`, like so [Baza] [Bazb]. Then, use `\printbibliography` to place the bibliography.

Note that if a source from the `.bib` file is not cited, it will not appear in the document.

See [Ovea] for more information.

³except OTP

References

- [Baza] Trefor Bazett. *Intro to LaTeX : Learn to write beautiful math equations* — *Part 1*. URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jp01Pj2-DQA>. Accessed 03/26/2024.
- [Bazb] Trefor Bazett. *Intro to LaTeX **Full Tutorial** Part II (Equations, Tables, Figures, Theorems, Macros and more)*. URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-HvRvBjBAvg>. Accessed 03/26/2024.
- [Ovea] Overleaf. *Bibliography Management in LaTeX*. URL: https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Bibliography_management_in_LaTeX. Accessed 03/26/2024.
- [Oveb] Overleaf. *Code listing*. URL: https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Code_listing. Accessed 03/26/2024.