Tutorial 1: Welcome! Introduction to LATEX

MATH 1200: Problems, Conjectures, and Proofs

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Introduction

- Name: Joe
- Graduate Studies: Pure Mathematics
- Undergraduate Studies: Mathematics for Education (graduated in June of this year)
- President of Club Infinity (the math club at York)

General Logistics

- Attendance is taken during tutorial, as it is mandatory that you attend. You must attend at least 60% of the tutorials (7 out of 12 tutorials) in order to obtain a participation score of 5% towards the overall participation grade 20%.
- ② I will show the agenda for each tutorial, basically going over what is going to be covered each session.
- I will also make any reminders, or announcements either at the beginning or the end of the tutorial session.
- Participation is strongly encouraged in this tutorial. A lot of the prompts will be group discussions, so it's a good idea to get to know one another!
- At the end of each tutorial, sometime in the afternoon or evening, I will send a followup email about what was covered in each tutorial session, in case anyone missed the tutorial. However, this does not mean you can simply skip the tutorial!
- During the month of November, you will have the opportunity to do an oral presentation, that is worth 5% towards overall participation grade 20%. More to come!

Announcements

• Join Club Infinity! This is the Math Club at York University, where we will host games, social events, competitions, and many more!



• First Assignment on getting started with LaTeX due September 19, 2024 at 11:59 PM

LATEX Introduction

- Powerful typesetting system used for producing scientific and mathematical documents.
- Allows you to create professional-looking documents.
- It may seem difficult at first, but you will get the hang of it after this semester.

Installing LATEX

A LATEX distribution is a collection of software that includes the LATEX program and necessary tools.

- Windows: Install MiKTeX
- macOS: Install MacTeX
- Linux: Use the TeX Live distribution. You can install it using your package number (e.g. sudo apt-get install texlive-full on Ubuntu).

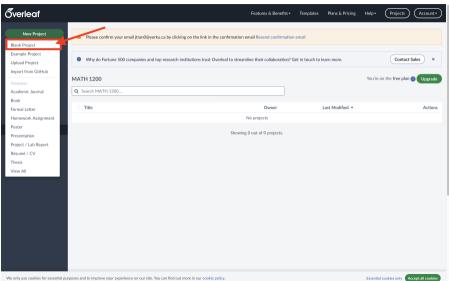
LATEX Editor

A LATEXeditor helps you write and compile your LATEXcode. Here are some popular editors:

- TeXShop (macOS)
- TeXworks (Windows, Linux)
- Overleaf (web-based, no installation required)
- Texmaker (cross-platform)
- VS Code with LATEX Workshop extension (cross-platform)

Choose an editor that fits your needs. If you're just starting out, Overleaf is an excellent option since it's web-based and requires no setup.

Overleaf



Writing Your First LATEX Document

Let's create a simple document that includes text, a section header, and a mathematical equation. A basic LATEX document follows a simple structure:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
title{My First LaTeX Document}
\author{Author}
\date{\today}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\section{Introduction}
This is my first document. Here is an example of a simple mathematical equation:
\begin{equation}
E = mc^2
\end{equation}
\end{document}
```

- \documentclass{article} specifies the type of document. Common options include article, amsart, report, and book.
- \begin{document} and \end{document} enclose the content of your document.
- \title, \author, \date define the title, author, and date of your document. These are displayed using the \maketitle command.
- \section{Introduction} creates a section heading.
- \begin{equation} and \end{equation} encloses a mathematical equation that is centered on the page, producing $E=mc^2$.

After writing the code, you need to compile it to generate the PDF document.

- In Overleaf, click the [Recompile] button.
- In desktop editors, look for the [Compile] or [Build] button.

Text Formatting

- Bold: \textbf{bold text}
- Italic: \textit{italic text}
- Underline: \underline{underlined text}

Lists

Unordered List:

```
\begin{itemize}
\item First item
\item Second item
end{itemize}
```

Ordered List:

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item First item
\item Second item
end{enumerate}
```

Tables

Here's how you can create a simple table:

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|} \hline
Data 1 & Data 2 \\
Data 3 & Data 4 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
```

- |c|c| defines two centered columns with vertical lines.
- \hline inserts a horizontal line.

Figures

To add images to your document, use the graphicx package and the \includegraphics command:

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\linewidth]{example-image}
\caption{An example image.}
\end{figure}
```

Replace example-image with your image file name.

Equations

LATEX excels at typesetting mathematics. Here are some common examples:

Use \$...\$ to include mathematics within text:

```
The quadratic formula is given by x = \frac{-b \pm (-b \pm b^2 - 4ac)}{2a}.
```

Use \((...\) or the equation environment for centered equation:

```
\(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \)
```

Common Symbols

- Greek letters: \alpha, \beta, \gamma, etc.
- Common symbols: \times, \div, \pm, \infty, etc.

Resources

As you continue learning, these resources may be helpful:

- Overleaf Documentation: Comprehensive guide and examples.
- LATEX Wikibook: A detailed online book about LATEX.
- Detexify: A tool to help you find LATEX commands for symbols by drawing them.