

L^AT_EX 2_ε Cheat Sheet

Ensembles

Microcanonical Ensemble

$$p(E,\mathbf{x}) (\mu) = \frac{1}{\Omega(E,\mathbf{x})}$$

Document classes

book	Default is two-sided.
report	No \part divisions.
article	No \part or \chapter divisions.
letter	Letter (?).
slides	Large sans-serif font.

Used at the very beginning of a document:

\documentclass{class}. Use \begin{document} to start contents and \end{document} to end the document.

Common documentclass options

10pt/11pt/12pt	Font size.
letterpaper/a4paper	Paper size.
twocolumn	Use two columns.
twoside	Set margins for two-sided.
landscape	Landscape orientation. Must use dvips -t landscape.

draft Double-space lines.

Usage: \documentclass[opt,opt]{class}.

Packages

fullpage Use 1 inch margins.

anysize Set margins: \marginsize{l}{r}{t}{b}.

multicol Use *n* columns: \begin{multicols}{*n*}.

latexsym Use L^AT_EX symbol font.

graphicx Show image: \includegraphics[width=*x*]{file}.

url Insert URL: \url{http://...}.

Use before \begin{document}. Usage: \usepackage{package}

Title

\author{text} Author of document.

\title{text} Title of document.

\date{text} Date.

These commands go before \begin{document}. The declaration \maketitle goes at the top of the document.

Miscellaneous

\pagestyle{empty} Empty header, footer and no page numbers.

\tableofcontents Add a table of contents here.

Document structure

\part{title}	\subsubsection{title}
\chapter{title}	\paragraph{title}
\section{title}	\subparagraph{title}
\subsection{title}	

Use \setcounter{secnumdepth}{*x*} suppresses heading numbers of depth > *x*, where **chapter** has depth 0. Use a *, as in \section*{title}, to not number a particular item—these items will also not appear in the table of contents.

Text environments

\begin{comment}	Comment (not printed). Requires verbatim package.
\begin{quote}	Indented quotation block.
\begin{quotation}	Like quote with indented paragraphs.
\begin{verse}	Quotation block for verse.

Lists

\begin{enumerate}	Numbered list.
\begin{itemize}	Bulleted list.
\begin{description}	Description list.
\item text	Add an item.
\item[<i>x</i>] text	Use <i>x</i> instead of normal bullet or number. Required for descriptions.

References

\label{marker}	Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the form \label{sec:item}.
\ref{marker}	Give section/body number of marker.
\pageref{marker}	Give page number of marker.
\footnote{text}	Print footnote at bottom of page.

Floating bodies

\begin{table}[place]	Add numbered table.
\begin{figure}[place]	Add numbered figure.
\begin{equation}[place]	Add numbered equation.
\caption{text}	Caption for the body.

The *place* is a list valid placements for the body. t=top, h=here, b=bottom, p=separate page, !=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.

Text properties

Font face

Command	Declaration	Effect
\textrm{text}	{\rmfamily text}	Roman family
\textsf{text}	{\sffamily text}	Sans serif family
\texttt{text}	{\ttfamily text}	Typewriter family
\textmd{text}	{\mdseries text}	Medium series
\textbf{text}	{\bfseries text}	Bold series
\textup{text}	{\upshape text}	Upright shape
\textit{text}	{\itshape text}	<i>Italic shape</i>
\textsl{text}	{\slshape text}	<i>Slanted shape</i>
\textsc{text}	{\scshape text}	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
\emph{text}	{\em text}	<i>Emphasized</i>
\textnormal{text}	{\normalfont text}	Document font
\underline{text}		<u>Underline</u>

The command (tttt) form handles spacing better than the declaration (tttt) form.

Font size

\tiny	tiny	\Large	Large
\scriptsize	scriptsize	\LARGE	LARGE
\footnotesize	footnotesize	\huge	huge
\small	small	\Huge	Huge
\normalsize	normalsize		
\large	large		

These are declarations and should be used in the form {\small ...}, or without braces to affect the entire document.

Verbatim text

\begin{verbatim}	Verbatim environment.
\begin{verbatim*}	Spaces are shown as ␣.
\verb!text!	Text between the delimiting characters (in this case ‘!’) is verbatim.

Justification

Environment	Declaration
\begin{center}	\centering
\begin{flushleft}	\raggedright
\begin{flushright}	\raggedleft

Miscellaneous

\linespread{x} changes the line spacing by the multiplier *x*.

Text-mode symbols

Symbols

&	\&	~	_	...	\ldots	•	\textbullet
\$	\\$	^	\^{}{}		\textbar	\	\textbackslash
%	\%	~	\~{}{}	#	\#	§	\S

Accents

ò \’o	ó \’o	ô \’o	ō \’o	ō \=o
ó \.o	ö \”o	q \c o	ō \v o	ő \H o
ç \c c	q \d o	q \b o	ō \t oo	œ \oe
Œ \OE	æ \ae	Æ \AE	ä \aa	Å \AA
ø \o	Ø \O	l \l	L \L	ı \i
j \j	i \’	ı \’		

Delimiters

‘ ‘ ‘ ‘	{ \{	[[((< \textless
, , , ,	} \}]]))	> \textgreater

Dashes

Name	Source	Example	Usage
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.
en-dash	--	1–5	Between numbers.
em-dash	---	Yes—or no?	Punctuation.

Line and page breaks

\\	Begin new line without new paragraph.
*	Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
\kill	Don’t print current line.
\pagebreak	Start new page.
\noindent	Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous

\today	November 11, 2015.
\\$sim\$	Prints ~ instead of ~{}{, which makes ~.
~	Space, disallow linebreak (W.J.~Clinton).
\@.	Indicate that the . ends a sentence when following an uppercase letter.
\hspace{l}	Horizontal space of length <i>l</i> (Ex: <i>l</i> = 20pt).
\vspace{l}	Vertical space of length <i>l</i> .
\rule{w}{h}	Line of width <i>w</i> and height <i>h</i> .

Tabular environments

tabbing environment

\= Set tab stop. \> Go to tab stop.
Tab stops can be set on “invisible” lines with \kill at the end of the line. Normally \\ is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

\begin{array}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols}

tabular column specification

l Left-justified column.
c Centered column.
r Right-justified column.
p{width} Same as \parbox[t]{width}.
{decl} Insert decl instead of inter-column space.
| Inserts a vertical line between columns.

tabular elements

\hline Horizontal line between rows.
\cline{x-y} Horizontal line across columns x through y.
\multicolumn{n}{cols}{text}
 A cell that spans n columns, with cols column specification.

Math mode

For inline math, use \(...\) or \$...\$. For displayed math, use \[...\] or \begin{equation}.
Superscript^x ^{x} Subscript_x _{x}
 $\frac{x}{y}$ \frac{x}{y} $\sum_{k=1}^n$ \sum_{k=1}^n
 $\sqrt[n]{x}$ \sqrt[n]{x} $\prod_{k=1}^n$ \prod_{k=1}^n

Math-mode symbols

\leq	\leq	\geq	\geq	\neq	\neq	\approx	\approx
\times	\times	\div	\div	\pm	\pm	\cdots	\cdots
\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\prime	\prime	\cdots	\cdots
∞	\infty	\neg	\neg	\wedge	\wedge	\vee	\vee
\supset	\supset	\forall	\forall	\in	\in	\rightarrow	\rightarrow
\subset	\subset	\exists	\exists	\notin	\notin	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
\cup	\cup	\cap	\cap	\mid	\mid	\Leftrightarrow	\Leftrightarrow
\hat{a}	\hat{a}	\hat{a}	\hat{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\tilde{a}	\tilde{a}
α	\alpha	β	\beta	γ	\gamma	δ	\delta
ϵ	\epsilon	ζ	\zeta	η	\eta	ε	\varepsilon
θ	\theta	ι	\iota	κ	\kappa	ϑ	\vartheta
λ	\lambda	μ	\mu	ν	\nu	ξ	\xi
π	\pi	ρ	\rho	σ	\sigma	τ	\tau
υ	\upsilon	ϕ	\phi	χ	\chi	ψ	\psi
ω	\omega	Γ	\Gamma	Δ	\Delta	Θ	\Theta
Λ	\Lambda	Ξ	\Xi	Π	\Pi	Σ	\Sigma
Υ	\Upsilon	Φ	\Phi	Ψ	\Psi	Ω	\Omega

Bibliography and citations

When using BibTeX, you need to run latex, bibtex, and latex twice more to resolve dependencies.

Citation types

\cite{key} Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)
\citeA{key} Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
\citeN{key} Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)
\shortcite{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\shortciteA{key} Abbreviated author list. ?
\shortciteN{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\citeyear{key} Cite year only. (1953)
All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex. \citeNP.

BibTeX entry types

@article Journal or magazine article.
@book Book with publisher.
@booklet Book without publisher.
@conference Article in conference proceedings.
@inbook A part of a book and/or range of pages.
@incollection A part of book with its own title.
@misc If nothing else fits.
@phdthesis PhD. thesis.
@proceedings Proceedings of a conference.
@techreport Tech report, usually numbered in series.
@unpublished Unpublished.

BibTeX fields

address Address of publisher. Not necessary for major publishers.
author Names of authors, of format
booktitle Title of book when part of it is cited.
chapter Chapter or section number.
edition Edition of a book.
editor Names of editors.
institution Sponsoring institution of tech. report.
journal Journal name.
key Used for cross ref. when no author.
month Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.
note Any additional information.
number Number of journal or magazine.
organization Organization that sponsors a conference.
pages Page range (2,6,9--12).
publisher Publisher's name.
school Name of school (for thesis).
series Name of series of books.
title Title of work.
type Type of tech. report, ex. “Research Note”.
volume Volume of a journal or book.
year Year of publication.
Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

Common BibTeX style files

abbrv	Standard	abstract	alpha with abstract
alpha	Standard	apa	APA
plain	Standard	unsrt	Unsorted

The L^AT_EX document should have the following two lines just before \end{document}, where bibfile.bib is the name of the BibTeX file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}  
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BibTeX example

The BibTeX database goes in a file called file.bib, which is processed with bibtex file.

```
@String{N = {Na\-ture}}  
@Article{WC:1953,  
  author = {James Watson and Francis Crick},  
  title = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},  
  journal = N,  
  volume = {171},  
  pages = {737},  
  year = 1953  
}
```

Sample L^AT_EX document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}  
\usepackage{fullpage}  
\title{Template}  
\author{Name}  
\begin{document}  
\maketitle  
  
\section{section}  
\subsection*{subsection without number}  
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math: $2+2=5$  
\subsection{subsection}  
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}  
discovered the structure of DNA.
```

A table:
\begin{table}[!th]
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
first & row & data \\ \hline
second & row & data \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}

The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}.
\end{document}