

L^AT_EX 2_ε Cheat Sheet

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.

Document structure

\part{title} \subsubsection{title}
\chapter{title} \paragraph{title}
\section{title} \subparagraph{title}
\subsection{title}
Section commands can be followed with an *, like \section*{title}, to suppress heading numbers.
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{x} suppresses heading numbers of depth > x, where chapter has depth 0.

Text environments

\begin{comment} Comment block (not printed).
\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[x] text Use x 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, 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		
\small	small	\huge	huge
\normalsize	normalsize		
\large	large	\Huge	Huge

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 \ˆo	õ \˜o	ō \=o
ô \.o	ö \¨o	q \c o	õ \v o	ö \H o
ç \c c	q \d o	q \b o	õ \t oo	œ \oe
Œ \OE	æ \ae	Æ \AE	å \aa	Å \AA
ø \o	Ø \O	ı \l	L \L	ı \i
J \j	i \i	ı \i	ı \i	ı \i

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 January 11, 2010.
\$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 l (Ex: l = 20pt).
\vspace{l} Vertical space of length l.
\rule{w}{h} Line of width w and height h.

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.