Session 2. Text and Math

Digital Skills for Research

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Contents

| 2 7 | Γex | t formatting |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 | 2.1 | Languages |
| 4 | 2.2 | Fonts and colours |
| 4 | 2.3 | Special characters |
| 3] | Mat | ${f th}$ |
| | 3.1 | Mathmode |
| | 3.2 | Fractions |
| | 3.3 | Brackets |
| | 3.4 | Standard functions |
| | 3.5 | Symbols |
| | 3.6 | Characters from other scripts |

1 Explore the interface of your desktop TeX editor

- line numbers are useful for fixing errors
- use the toolbar to insert typical commands, if you prefer

2 Text formatting

2.1 Languages

International language support

```
\label{lem:continuous} $$ \usepackage [T1, T2A]{fontenc} \\ \usepackage [french, russian, main=english]{babel} $$
```

See specific packages names for individual languages here.

For example, you need \usepackage{arabtex} and \usepackage[LFE, LAE] {fontenc} for Arabic.

T1 encoding for Latin script

T2A encoding for Cyrillic script

- You might want to install languages to your **local** TEXdistribution on Linux with sudo apt install texlive-lang-polish or install them all sudo apt-get install -y texlive-lang-all
- You might need to specifically import fonts for other languages.

- NB! main (or last one) in \usepackage[french,russian,main=english] {babel} is the language for automatic structural elements (e.g. Contents)
- In some templates short text snippets in non-main language are inserted with \foreignlanguage{spanish}{.

Examples in Spanish and Russian:

Sección Introductoria

Спасибо.

Sección Introductoria Спасибо.

2.2 Fonts and colours

```
font style roman (serif), bold, italics, typewriter, sans serif, small caps respectively in
   \textrm,\textbf,\textit, \textsf, \textsc
e.g. Encyclopedia Galactica
Don't Panic
```

text formatting

underline Google strikethrough!

```
font colour {\color{red!50!white}your_coloured_text}
    e.g. my pink text
```

2.3 Special characters

The following characters are reserved to have special meaning in LATEX: % & ~ ^ { } _ \

To print them literally you need to escape them with backslash (\), except

- for \ itself use \$\backslash\$
- for ~ and ^ Use them inside \verb||

Formatting conventions:

- double quotes: tilde key (left uppermost key under Esc) without SHIFT and single quote twice \rightarrow " and "
- \lq and \rq or tilde key + single quote \rightarrow ' and 'or ' and '
- non-breaking space (SHIFT + tilde key): Fig.~\ref{fig:logo}
- dots: $\label{eq:dots} \cdot$...
- dash: $-- \rightarrow -$
- superscripts and subscripts: 2^2 and CO_2 o 2², CO_2 e.g. Proceedings of the 11th conference...
- accents: $\^{a}$, '(o), $\v(c)$, '(e), '(o) $\rightarrow \hat{a}$, \acute{o} , \check{c} , \ddot{e} , \ddot{o}
- language-specific ligatures: \ss{}, \1{}, \L{} $\rightarrow \beta$, \text{}, \L

Useful tool: Detexify (CLICK ME! I am linked!) symbol table and classifier

3 Math

3.1 Mathmode

• inline: \$your_formula\$

• on a separate line: \[your_formula\]

• special environment with a counter in label: \begin{equation}\label{eq:entropy} ... \end{equation}

This formula f(x) = 5x is incorporated in the body of text.

This is the same formula on a separate line:

$$f(x) = 5x$$

This is the same formula in the environment (notice the number on the right/left!). See equation 1. You can move the number to the left by adding lequo as an optional argument to the class definition \documentclass[a4paper,11pt,leqno] {article}

$$(1) f(x) = 5x$$

3.2 Fractions

 $[\frac{1+\frac{4}{2}}{6} = 0,5]$

$$\frac{1+\frac{4}{2}}{6} = 0,5$$

3.3 Brackets

 $[\left(2+\frac{9}{3}\right) \times 5 = 25]$

$$\left(2 + \frac{9}{3}\right) \times 5 = 25$$

$$[2 + 3]$$

$${2+3}$$

3.4 Standard functions

 $\sin x = 0$, $\cos x = 1$, $\sin x = 5$, $\sin x = 0$, $\cos x = 1$, $\ln x = 5$

3.5 Symbols

 $2\times 2 \le 5$

 $2 \times 2 \neq 5$

 $A \cap B$, $A \cup B$

3.6 Characters from other scripts

$$\alpha, \$$
 tg $\Phi=1$ $\epsilon, \ \phi$

There are useful tools that reduce the sufferings:

- 1. Online Equation Editor
- 2. Copy formatted formulas from html source code (Inspect \rightarrow Copy \rightarrow Copy element): Second Law of Thermodynamics

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} - \frac{1}{T} \sum_{j} \Xi_{j} \, \delta \xi_{j}$$

Task 2. Reproduce a pdf formatting, inc. formulas

- Reproduce text formatting on this page
- Link your resulting pdf for Task 2 in the Achievement Tracker