#### HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN



# LATEX for Linguists

LATEX 2: Math mode & new commands

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Customizing your command

1 Math mode 1

## Math mode 1

- LATEX has a special mode for formulae.
- Text is in italics, blanks and line breaks are ignored.
- With the command \textrm{} inside the math mode, text in upright mode with blanks can be used.

```
$You shouldn't use text in math mode.$
$You shouldn't use \textrm{ text in math } mode.$
```

Youshouldn' tusetextinmathmode.

Youshouldn' tuse text in math mode.

## Math environments

Two different math environments can be used for the math mode:

• for inline formulae: \$ test test \$

If  $2^2+\sqrt{2}=c^4$ , what is the value of c?

If 
$$2^2 + \sqrt{2} = c^4$$
, what is the value of  $c$ ?

• **display** style (*math environment* in narrow sense): \[ ... \]

If  $2^2+\sqrt{2}=c^4$ , what is the value of c?

$$2^2 + \sqrt{2} = c^4$$

, what is the value of c?

## Equation environment

#### For numbered equations: equation environment

```
\begin{equation}
\label{eq:FirstEq}
\lim_{n \to \infty}
\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}
= \frac{\pi^2}{6}
\end{equation}
```

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$
 (1)

For **cross references** to numbered equations \eqref{} can be used.

```
see \eqref{eq:FirstEq} see (1)
see \ref{eq:FirstEq}
```

# Math packages

Some symbols can be used only when specific math packages are loaded.

Math packages from the American Mathematical Society (AMS)

```
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amsfonts}
\usepackage{amssymb}
```

\usepackage{amstext}

\usepackage{amstext}
\usepackage{mathrsfs}

Customizing your commands

Math mode 1

# Customizing your commands

You can create your own commands!

Defining a command with **one argument** (for semantic types):

```
\newcommand{\type}[1]{\langle #1 \rangle}
```

The argument of the new command will be in angled brackets:

\typem{ } can be embedded in further \typem{ } commands!

Defining a command with one argument (for graphemes):

```
\newcommand{\ab}[1]{$\langle$#1$\rangle$}
```

The argument of the new command will be in angled brackets, but not in math mode:

```
\ab{buying a house}
```

- (2) a. (buying a house) [mit ab]
  b. (buyingahouse) [mit typem]
- \ab{ } cannot embed further \ab{ } commands!

Defining a command without arguments (for abbreviations):

```
\label{eq:problem} P \to Q P \to Q
```

Defining a command with more than one argument:

```
\newcommand{\citegen}[3]{#1's #2 (#3)}
\citegen{Abney}{dissertation}{1987} is considered a milestone in NP Syntax.
```

Abney's dissertation (1987) is considered a milestone in NP Syntax.

## Exercise

Go to

https://github.com/langsci/latex4linguists/blob/master/1-2.md and follow the instructions of the **five blocks** in your .tex file.

## Quellen I

 Grafik: File Extensions – xkcd, A webcomic of romance, sarcasm, math, and language https://xkcd.com/1301/ [Zugriff: 10.04.2017]

• Link: Akzente und Sonderzeichen in LATEX. https://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/\_Akzente\_und\_Sonderzeichen [Zugriff: 10.10.2017]

Link: LATEX/Special Characters.
 https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special\_Characters
 [Zugriff: 02.01.2019]

Link: CTAN - The Comprehensive T<sub>E</sub>X Archive Network .
 http://www.ctan.org/
 [Zugriff: 02.01.2019]

Software: MiKTeX https://miktex.org/ [Zugriff: 10.04.2017]

Software: TeXstudio
 TeXstudio

https://www.texstudio.org/

[Zugriff: 10.04.2017]

### Literatur I

Freitag, C. and A. Machicao y Priemer (2015). LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten. Manuskript.

Knuth, D. E. (1986). The TEXbook. Boston: Addison-Wesley.

Kopka, H. (1994). LaTeX: Einführung, Volume 1. Bonn: Addison-Wesley.

Machicao y Priemer, A. (2018). Hinweise für Seminararbeiten. Manuskript.

Machicao y Priemer, A. and R. Kerkhof (2016). LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten – Slides. Presentation at the  $7^{\rm th}$  linguistischer Methodenworkshop in the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin – 22–24 February 2016.