

The background features several translucent blue and grey spheres of varying sizes, some with internal patterns, floating in a white space. Two horizontal bands of a light orange color intersect the scene, one behind the title and one below the subtitle.

The So Long Introduction to \LaTeX

\LaTeX Study Notes Based On Tobias Oetiker's Excellent Book

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Part One

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1. The Most Fundamental Truth About \LaTeX

This chapter presents the most fundamental information that we should know about \LaTeX , which will give us a overview of \LaTeX .

1.1 \TeX , \LaTeX , and $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$

\TeX is a computer program created by Donald E. Knuth. It is aimed at typesetting text and mathematical formulae. Knuth started writing the \TeX typesetting engine in 1977 to explore the potential of the digital printing equipment that was beginning to infiltrate the publishing industry at that time, especially in the hope that he could reverse the trend of deteriorating typographical quality that he saw affecting his own books and articles. \TeX as we use it today was released in 1982, with some slight enhancements added in 1989 to better support 8-bit characters and multiple languages. \TeX is renowned for being extremely stable, for running on many different kinds of computers, and for being virtually bug free. The version number of \TeX is converging to and is now at 3.141592653.

1.2 Citation

This statement requires citation [**book_key**]; this one is more specific [**article_key**].

1.3 Lists

Lists are useful to present information in a concise and/or ordered way¹.

1.3.1 Numbered List

1. The first item
2. The second item
3. The third item

¹Footnote example...

1.3.2 Bullet Points

- The first item
- The second item
- The third item

1.3.3 Descriptions and Definitions

Name Description

Word Definition

Comment Elaboration

2. In-text Elements

2.1 Theorems

This is an example of theorems.

2.1.1 Several equations

This is a theorem consisting of several equations.

Theorem 2.1.1 — Name of the theorem. In $E = \mathbb{R}^n$ all norms are equivalent. It has the properties:

$$|||\mathbf{x}|| - ||\mathbf{y}||| \leq ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|| \quad (2.1)$$

$$||\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i|| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n ||\mathbf{x}_i|| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \quad (2.2)$$

2.1.2 Single Line

This is a theorem consisting of just one line.

Theorem 2.1.2 A set $\mathcal{D}(G)$ is dense in $L^2(G)$, $|\cdot|_0$.

2.2 Definitions

This is an example of a definition. A definition could be mathematical or it could define a concept.

Definition 2.2.1 — Definition name. Given a vector space E , a norm on E is an application, denoted $|| \cdot ||$, E in $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty[$ such that:

$$||\mathbf{x}|| = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \quad (2.3)$$

$$||\lambda \mathbf{x}|| = |\lambda| \cdot ||\mathbf{x}|| \quad (2.4)$$

$$||\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}|| \leq ||\mathbf{x}|| + ||\mathbf{y}|| \quad (2.5)$$

2.3 Notations

Notation 2.1. Given an open subset G of \mathbb{R}^n , the set of functions φ are:

1. Bounded support G ;
2. Infinitely differentiable;

a vector space is denoted by $\mathcal{D}(G)$.

2.4 Remarks

This is an example of a remark.



The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$, however, established properties are easily extended to $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$.

2.5 Corollaries

This is an example of a corollary.

Corollary 2.5.1 — Corollary name. The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$, however, established properties are easily extended to $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$.

2.6 Propositions

This is an example of propositions.

2.6.1 Several equations

Proposition 2.6.1 — Proposition name. It has the properties:

$$||\mathbf{x}| - |\mathbf{y}|| \leq |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}| \quad (2.6)$$

$$||\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i|| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n ||\mathbf{x}_i|| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \quad (2.7)$$

2.6.2 Single Line

Proposition 2.6.2 Let $f, g \in L^2(G)$; if $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(G)$, $(f, \varphi)_0 = (g, \varphi)_0$ then $f = g$.

2.7 Examples

This is an example of examples.

2.7.1 Equation and Text

■ **Example 2.1** Let $G = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| < 3\}$ and denoted by: $x^0 = (1, 1)$; consider the function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{|x|} & \text{si } |x - x^0| \leq 1/2 \\ 0 & \text{si } |x - x^0| > 1/2 \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

The function f has bounded support, we can take $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x - x^0| \leq 1/2 + \varepsilon\}$ for all $\varepsilon \in]0; 5/2 - \sqrt{2}[$. ■

2.7.2 Paragraph of Text

■ **Example 2.2 — Example name.** Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

■

2.8 Exercises

This is an example of an exercise.

Exercise 2.1 This is a good place to ask a question to test learning progress or further cement ideas into students' minds.

■

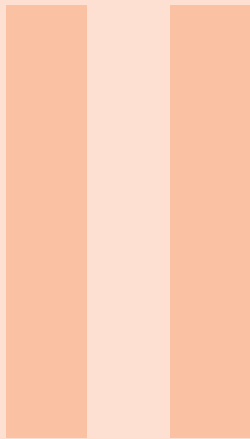
2.9 Problems

Problem 2.1 What is the average airspeed velocity of an unladen swallow?

2.10 Vocabulary

Define a word to improve a students' vocabulary.

Vocabulary 2.1 — Word. Definition of word.



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3. Presenting Information

3.1 Table

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 3.1: Table caption

3.2 Figure

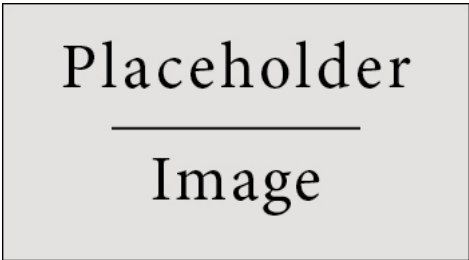


Figure 3.1: Figure caption



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