A quick guide to LaTeX

teck," sometimes "LAH teck," and
collection of macro commands, for
ssional mathematics and scientific
esetting engine created by Donald
is first version appeared in 1978).
for creating LaTeX, a popular set of
of LaTeX programmers created the

s

, the variables appear in italics (for
exception to this rule is predefined
Thus it is important to *always* treat
rrectly. See the difference between
nd $\sin(x)$.

mathematical expression – *inline* or

Text decorations

Your text can be *italic* (`\textit{italic}`), **bold** (`\textbf{bold}`), or underlined (`\underline{underlined}`).

Your math can contain bold, $\mathbf{R}$ (`\mathbf{R}`), or blackboard bold, $\mathbb{R}$ (`\mathbb{R}`). You may want to used these to express the sets of real numbers ($\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbf{R}$), integers ($\mathbb{Z}$ or $\mathbf{Z}$), rational numbers ($\mathbb{Q}$ or $\mathbf{Q}$), and natural numbers ($\mathbb{N}$ or $\mathbf{N}$).

For text appearing inside a math expression, use `\text`.

`(0,1]=\{x\in\mathbb{R}:x>0\text{ and }x\le 1\}` yields

$(0,1]=\{x\in\mathbb{R}:x>0\text{ and }x\le 1\}$.

(Without the `\text` command it treats "and" as three variables: $(0,1]=\{x\in\mathbb{R}:x>0 and x\le 1\}$.)

Spaces and new lines

LaTeX ignores extra spaces and new lines. For example,

```
This   sentence will       look
fine after      it is     compiled.
```

This sentence will look fine after it is compiled.

Leave one full empty line between two paragraphs. Place `\\` at the

Lists

You can produce ordered and u

description	*command*

unordered list	`\begin{item`
	`  \item Thi`
	`  \item Thi`
	`\end{itemiz`

ordered list	`\begin{enum`
	`  \item Thi`
	`  \item Thi`
	`\end{enumer`

Symbols (in *math* m

The basics

description	*co*
addition	`+`
subtraction	`-`
plus or minus	`\pm`