

A Beginner’s Guide to L^AT_EX

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1 Introduction

Welcome to L^AT_EX! This document will introduce you to the essential elements of L^AT_EX typesetting. L^AT_EX is a powerful document preparation system that helps you create professional-looking documents with minimal effort.

1.1 What is L^AT_EX?

L^AT_EX is a markup language that focuses on the content of your document rather than its appearance. You write your document in plain text and add commands that describe the structure. L^AT_EX then formats your document automatically.

2 Document Structure

Every L^AT_EX document starts with a document class declaration and is divided into two main parts:

1. The **preamble**: Everything before `\begin{document}`
2. The **document body**: Everything between `\begin{document}` and `\end{document}`

2.1 Basic Document Structure

Here's the minimal structure of a L^AT_EX document:

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
Your content goes here.
\end{document}
```

3 Text Formatting

L^AT_EX provides various commands for formatting text:

3.1 Basic Text Formatting

3.1.1 Bold and Italic Text

To make text **bold**, use: `\textbf{bold}`

To make text *italic*, use: `\textit{italic}`

To make text ***bold and italic***, use: `\textbf{\textit{bold and italic}}`

3.1.2 Text Sizes

Different text sizes can be achieved using:

This is tiny text — `{\tiny This is tiny text}`

This is small text — `{\small This is small text}`

This is large text — `{\large This is large text}`

This is huge text — `{\huge This is huge text}`

3.1.3 Colored Text

To use colored text, include the `color` package and use:

This text is red — `{\color{red}This text is red}`

This text is blue — `{\color{blue}This text is blue}`

4 Lists

L^AT_EX supports several types of lists:

4.1 Itemized Lists (Bullet Points)

Here's an example of an itemized list:

- First item
- Second item
- Third item with sub-items:
 - Sub-item 1
 - Sub-item 2

The code for this list is:

```

\begin{itemize}
  \item First item
  \item Second item
  \item Third item with sub-items:
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Sub-item 1
      \item Sub-item 2
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

```

4.2 Enumerated Lists (Numbered)

Here's an example of an enumerated list:

1. First step
2. Second step
3. Third step with sub-steps:
 - (a) Sub-step 1
 - (b) Sub-step 2

The code for this list is:

```

\begin{enumerate}
  \item First step
  \item Second step
  \item Third step with sub-steps:
    \begin{enumerate}
      \item Sub-step 1
      \item Sub-step 2
    \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}

```

5 Mathematical Expressions

L^AT_EX excels at typesetting mathematical expressions. You can include math in two ways:

5.1 Inline Mathematics

For math within text, use dollar signs: $E = mc^2$

Code: `$E = mc^2$`

5.2 Display Mathematics

For centered, standalone equations, use:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

Code:

```
\[
  \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}
\]
```

5.3 Common Mathematical Symbols

Here are some common mathematical expressions:

- Fractions: $\frac{a}{b}$ — `$\frac{a}{b}$`
- Subscripts: x_i — `x_i`
- Superscripts: x^2 — `x^2`
- Square root: \sqrt{x} — `\sqrt{x}`
- Sum: $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ — `$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$`
- Greek letters: α, β, γ — `$\alpha`, `\beta`, `\gamma`

5.4 Numbered Equations

For numbered equations, use the `equation` environment:

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \tag{1}$$

Code:

```
\begin{equation}
  f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c
\end{equation}
```

6 Tables

Tables in \LaTeX are created using the `tabular` environment:

6.1 Simple Table

Here's a basic table:

Left	Center	Right
Item 1	A	100
Item 2	B	200
Item 3	C	300

Table 1: A simple table example

The code for this table:

```
\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
\textbf{Left} & \textbf{Center} & \textbf{Right} \\
\hline
Item 1 & A & 100 \\
Item 2 & B & 200 \\
Item 3 & C & 300 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{A simple table example}
\end{table}
```

6.2 Table Column Specifications

The column specification `{|l|c|r|}` part specifies:

- `l` = left-aligned column
- `c` = center-aligned column
- `r` = right-aligned column
- `|` = vertical lines between columns

7 Sections and Document Organization

L^AT_EX provides hierarchical sectioning commands:

```
\section{Section Title}
\subsection{Subsection Title}
\subsubsection{Subsubsection Title}
\paragraph{Paragraph Title}
\subparagraph{Subparagraph Title}
```

You can also create unnumbered sections by adding an asterisk:

```
\section*{Unnumbered Section}
```

8 Special Characters

Some characters have special meanings in L^AT_EX and need to be escaped:

- % (percent) — \%
- \$ (dollar) — \\$
- & (ampersand) — \&
- # (hash) — \#
- _ (underscore) — _
- { } (braces) — \{ \}
- \ (backslash) — \textbackslash{}

9 Comments

You can add comments to your L^AT_EX source that won't appear in the output:

```
This text will appear in the document.
% This is a comment and won't appear
```


10 References

For further reading and learning, here are some excellent resources:

- [The LaTeX Project](#) — Official LaTeX website
- [LaTeX Wikibook](#) — Comprehensive free guide
- [Overleaf Documentation](#) — Excellent tutorials and reference
- [TeX Stack Exchange](#) — Q&A community for LaTeX
- [CTAN](#) — Comprehensive TeX Archive Network

Conclusion

This guide has introduced you to the basic elements of \LaTeX . With these foundations, you can create professional-looking documents. Remember:

- \LaTeX separates content from formatting
- Use commands to structure your document
- Practice makes perfect!

Happy typesetting!