

LyX Notes

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- `\rule`: useful for creating forms. For instance, `\rule[-1ex]{3in}{1pt}` typesets

- `\hfill`: automatically fills a horizontal space. Doing `\hspace{\stretch{1}}` achieves the same effect.

For instance, `$A=A \hfill B=B$` typesets $A = A$

$B = B$

`A=A \hfill B=B` typesets $A=A$

$B=B$

You can put it at the start of a separate line, to get:

$A = A$

$B = B$

- `\dotfill`: $A = A$ $B = B$

- `\hrulefill`: $A = A$ $B = B$

Example application:

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- `\middle`: draws a verticle line with automatic height adjustment. See, for instance,

$$\left\langle \phi \middle| J = \frac{3}{2}, M_J \right\rangle$$

and

$$[B_W^T | A]$$

- `\xleftarrow` and `\xrightarrow`: achieves

$$A \xleftarrow[B]{C} D \xrightarrow[F]{E} G$$

- `\underset` and `\overset`: gives $E_x[\quad]$ and $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\quad]$ *inline* or anywhere you desire.

- spaces: in a math environment, use the shortcut Ctrl+Shift+Space to create a thin space, and press Space to get different sizes. Can also do `\quad` and then press Space.

- `\hspace`: can do this directly in a math environment; e.g. $A = B \quad A = C$

- `\boxed`: puts a box around a formula

$$\boxed{A = B}$$

$$\boxed{\int x dx}$$

- `\fbox`: a bit more flexible than `boxed`; users can change the frame thickness and separation with text: put `\fboxrule 1mm \fboxsep 3mm` before the boxed item and `\fboxrule 0.4pt \fboxsep 3pt` after (for recovering to original box sizing). Example:

$$\int x dx$$

- `\colorbox`: create colored boxes. For instance, `\colorbox{red}{\ensuremath{A=B}}` typesets

$$A = B$$

- colored equation: `\textcolor{red}{\left[A=B\right]}` typesets

$$A = B$$

- self-defined operators: in the LyX preamble, you can define, for instance, `\DeclareMathOperator*{E}{E}` `\DeclareMathOperator*{minimize}{minimize}` and then in the body use `\E\left[A\right]` and `\minimize_{a}f\left(x\right)` to get

$$E[A]$$

$$\minimize_a f(x)$$

- the shortcut **Alt+C S** (**Control+C S** on a Mac) changes the text font to `\textsf`: ABC
- special symbols and characters: `\bigstar`—★; `\o` (only in T_EX mode)—ø; `\O` (only in T_EX mode)—Ø
- `flalign` format: can put multiple columns and align make the equation align to the left. See the effects below

$$A = B \tag{1}$$

- `\ensuremath`: ensures the math environment
- `\intertext{}`: a tool in deriving equations in math align environments. For instance, `\begin{align} A&=B\\ \intertext{but \ensuremath{B=C}, \text{therefore}} \\ A&=C \end{align}` typesets

$$A = B \tag{2}$$

but $B = C$, therefore

$$= C \tag{3}$$

- math macros: can directly transform existing macros to LyX macros. For instance, by selecting `\newcommand{\arr}[0]{\ar[r]}` and pressing Ctrl+M (or Command+M on a Mac), you define the LyX macro `\arr` that functions as `\ar[r]`. You can then use, for instance, `\xymatrix{A\arr \& B}` to get $A \longrightarrow B$.

- cancel formulas: use `\cancel`, `\xcancel`, `\cancelto` to achieve, for instance,

$$A \cancel{=} B$$

$$\cancel{A = B}$$

$$A \cancel{=} B \xrightarrow{1}$$

- equations with descriptions of variables: in an align environment, you create several columns and put the variable descriptions in a sub matrix in one of the columns. For instance, you can do

```
\begin{align}
F&=bA+B \quad \&\&
\footnotesize\begin{array}{ll}b & \text{density} \\ A & \text{area} \\ B & \text{phase}\end{array}
\end{align}
```

to get

$$F = bA + B \quad \begin{array}{ll} b & \text{density} \\ A & \text{area} \\ B & \text{phase} \end{array} \quad (4)$$

- `\displaystyle`: display style for inline formulas. See the difference between $\frac{A}{B}$ and $\frac{A}{\frac{A}{B}}$
- `\dfrac`: generates a fraction that always has the size of a displayed style. e.g., $\frac{A}{B+C}$ (compare to $\frac{A}{\frac{A}{B+C}}$) and $\frac{A + \frac{A}{B}}{A + B}$
- `\tfrac`: generates a fraction that always has the size of a text style. See the difference between

$$\frac{A}{A+B}$$

and

$$\frac{A}{A+B}$$

- `\cfrac`: `\dfrac` for nested fractions