

# Introduction to LaTeX

Amitay Isaacs

April 27, 2012

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- It is not a word processor, but a programming language and just as any other language, you learn by practicing it.
- TeX was written by Donald Knuth in '70s, Latex is an extension to TeX in the form of macro packages.

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- It's good for large documents
- **Not very easy to learn**

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- PDF viewer, DVI viewer (YAP comes with the Tex distribution), postscript viewer (Ghostscript)
- BibTeX software to maintain bibliographies (JabRef)  
<http://jabref.sourceforge.net>

## Useful links

- Latex Project  
<http://www.latex-project.org>
- Comprehensive TeX Archive Network (CTAN)  
<http://www.ctan.org>
- TeX Users Group (TUG)  
<http://www.tug.org>
- Not so Short Introduction to Latex  
<http://tobi.oetiker.ch/lshort/lshort.pdf>

# A simple example

```
\documentclass{article}
\title{How to write in Latex}
\author{Amitay Isaacs}
\date{April 2012}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
This is a very simple document.
\end{document}
```

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- This document is an *article*.

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- This document is an *article*.
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- This document is an *article*.
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- Its author is *Amitay Isaacs*.

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```

- This document is an *article*.
- Its title is *How to write in Latex*.
- Its author is *Amitay Isaacs*.
- Document consists of a title followed by a line of text.

# What goes in Latex file?

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- Basic symbols

52 Letters:	A B C ...Z a b c ...z
10 Digits:	0 1 2 ...9
9 Punctuation Marks:	, ; . ? ! : ' ' -
4 Parenthesis:	( ) [ ]
7 Math symbols:	/ * + = - < >
3 Spaces:	<i>space, tab, newline</i>

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Any other character is *invalid* and can not be used in Latex file. As seen from previous example, all Latex commands begin with the backslash “\”.

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Example: `\begin{quote} Someone said so \end{quote}`
- **Mandator arguments** are enclosed in braces `{}`:  
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- **Optional arguments** are enclosed in brackets `[]`:  
`\documentclass[11pt]{article}` - fontsize is optional

# Structure of a Latex Document

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```
\documentclass[options]{article}
```

Preamble (for Latex commands only)

```
\begin{document}
```

Body (text with embedded Latex commands)

```
\end{document}
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- The **Document class** determines the overall layout of the document.
- In addition to **article** class, which is a good all-purpose class, other commonly used classes are:
  - report, thesis, book, letter, slides



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- Preamble: document class, fonts, packages to use, title, author, date, all the specifications and definitions
- Body: abstract, parts, sections, subsections, etc. These can be numbered or not

# Document Class Options

A document class may be modified using options:

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Commonly-used options include:

- Size of the font - 10pt\*, 11pt, 12pt
- Size of the paper - a4paper, letterpaper\*
- Duplex printing - oneside\*, twoside
- Columns - onecolumn\*, twocolumn
- Output - draft, final\*

# Formatting text



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- Most of the document is in plain text. Latex takes care of
  - spacing between words, sentences, paragraphs
  - heading sizes and numbering
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- `\textbf{bold}`, `\textit{italic}`, `\emph{emphasized}`

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- `\textbf{bold}`, `\textit{italic}`, `\emph{emphasized}`
- `--` and `---` produce `–` and `—`



# Font sizes

<code>\tiny</code>	sample text
<code>\scriptsize</code>	sample text
<code>\footnotesize</code>	sample text
<code>\small</code>	sample text
<code>\normalsize</code>	sample text
<code>\large</code>	sample text
<code>\Large</code>	sample text
<code>\LARGE</code>	sample text
<code>\huge</code>	sample text
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# Text Alignment

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\begin{flushleft}This is left aligned.\end{flushleft}
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\begin{flushright}This is right aligned.\end{flushright}
```

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\begin{center}This is centered.\end{center}
```

This is centered.



# Text Alignment

- For left aligned text, use *flushleft* environment
- For right aligned text, use *flushright* environment
- For centered text, use *center* environment
- In figures/tables, usually `\centering` command is used instead of center environment

# Breaking up a document

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  - `\part{..}`
  - `\chapter{..}`, `\chapter*{..}`
  - `\section{..}`, `\section*{..}`
  - `\subsection{..}`, `\subsection*{..}`
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  - `\subsection{..}`, `\subsection*{..}`
  - `\subsubsection{..}`, `\subsubsection*{..}`
- First form creates sections with numbers and the second form does not number the headings.
- To create an abstract, place the text in *abstract* environment.  
`\begin{abstract}`  
Your abstract goes here.  
`\end{abstract}`.

# Cross-References

```
\chapter{Results}  
\label{ch:results}
```

Experiemental results are in Section~\ref{sec:expt}.

```
\section{Experiments}  
\label{sec:expt}
```

As mentioned in Chapter~\ref{ch:results} ...

# Cross-References

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As mentioned in Chapter~\ref{ch:results} ...

- `\label{..}` creates a label



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- `\ref{..}` puts a reference associated with that label

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- Chapters, sections, figures, tables can be labeled
- Labels have to be unique in a document
- `\ref{..}` puts a reference associated with that label
- `\pageref{..}` puts page number where that label occurs

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- To generate list of figures, `\listoffigures`



# Lists - Itemized and Numbered

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```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Item 1
  \begin{itemize}
    \item Sub item 1
    \item Sub item 2
  \end{itemize}
  \item Item 2
\end{itemize}
```

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\end{itemize}
```

- Item 1
  - Sub item 1
  - Sub item 2
- Item 2

## Lists - Itemized and Numbered

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item Item 1
  \begin{enumerate}
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    \item Sub item 2
  \end{enumerate}
  \item Item 2
\end{enumerate}
```

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\begin{enumerate}  
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  \item Item 2  
\end{enumerate}
```

- 1 Item 1
  - 1 Sub item 1
  - 2 Sub item 2
- 2 Item 2

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```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item Item 1
  \begin{enumerate}
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    \item Sub item 2
  \end{enumerate}
  \item Item 2
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- ① Item 1
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- There are maximum 4 levels of nesting

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- There are maximum 4 levels of nesting
- The appearance of the bullets and numbers in the slides is different than those in the text.

# Descriptions

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```
\begin{description}
  \item[itemize] -- which generate bullet points
  \item[enumerate] -- which generate a numbered list
  \item[description] -- which generates a list like
                        this one
\end{description}
```

# Floating objects

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- Tables

```
\begin{table}[options]  
\end{table}
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```
\begin{table}[options]  
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- Figures

```
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- You can provide hints to Latex, where to put these objects.

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- You can provide hints to Latex, where to put these objects.
  - h = place table here
  - t = place at top of page
  - b = place at bottom of page

# Tables

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```
\begin{tabular}{|lcr|}  
\hline  
Kiwi & Orange & Pears \\ \hline  
Banana & Strawberry & Watermelon \\ \hline  
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Kiwi	Orange	Pears
Banana	Strawberry	Watermelon

Tabular environment creates the rows and columns structure.

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```

- l Left-justified column entry
- c Centered column entry
- r Right-justified column entry
- p Paragraph column entry
- | Vertical rule column
- || Double vertical rule column

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```

<code>&amp;</code>	Moves to the next column
<code>\\</code>	Moves to the next row
<code>\hline</code>	Draws horizontal rule
<code>\multicolumn</code>	Create cells spanning multiple columns

# Tables



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```
\begin{table}
\caption{Fruits}
\label{tab:fruits}
\begin{tabular}{l|c|r}
Kiwi & Orange & Pears \\ \hline
Banana & Strawberry & Watermelon
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

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Table: Fruits

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- Remember to put `\label{..}` after `\caption{..}`

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```

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- `\includegraphics[width=2in]{graph1}`
  - Automatically searches for EPS (graph1.eps) or PNG (graph1.png) image.

# Figures

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```
\begin{figure}[h]  
\centering\includegraphics[width=5cm]{chart1}  
\caption{An example of a chart}  
\label{fig:chart}  
\end{figure}
```

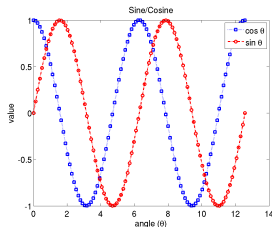


Figure: An example of a chart

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- There are Latex commands for most mathematical operations and symbols



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  - `$a/b$` becomes  $a/b$
  - `$$ \frac{a/b-c/d}{e/f-g/h} $$` becomes

$$\frac{a/b - c/d}{e/f - g/h}$$

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- $\$ \overline{\overline{x + \overline{y}}} = \overline{\overline{x}} + y \$$   
produces  $\overline{\overline{x + \overline{y}}} = \overline{\overline{x}} + y$

## Above and Below

- It's useful to be able draw horizontal lines and braces above and below parts of a formula
  - `\overline`, `\underline` for horizontal lines
  - `\overbrace`, `\underbrace` for horizontal braces
- `\overline{\overline{x+y}}` produces  $\overline{x + \overline{y}} = \overline{x} + y$

$$\binom{m+n}{m} = \frac{(m+n)!}{m!n!} = \frac{\overbrace{(m+n)(m+n-1)\cdots(n+1)}^{m \text{ factors}}}{\underbrace{m(m-1)\cdots 1}_{m \text{ factors}}}$$



# Above and Below

```
$$  
\binom{m+n}{m} = \frac{(m+n)!}{m!n!} =  
\frac  
{\overbrace{(m+n)(m+n-1)\cdots(n+1)}^{\text{\$m\$ factors}}}  
{\underbrace{m(m-1)\cdots 1}_{\text{\$m\$ factors}}}  
$$
```

$$\binom{m+n}{m} = \frac{(m+n)!}{m!n!} = \frac{\overbrace{(m+n)(m+n-1)\cdots(n+1)}^{m \text{ factors}}}{\underbrace{m(m-1)\cdots 1}_{m \text{ factors}}}$$

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}$$

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`= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}` `$$` produces

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}$$

- `$$ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1` `$$` produces

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

# Equations

```
\begin{equation}  
\label{eq:test1}  
\left\{ \, x \, \bigg| \, \int_0^x t^2 \, dt \leq 5 \, \right\}  
\end{equation}
```

$$\left\{ x \mid \int_0^x t^2 dt \leq 5 \right\} \quad (1)$$

# Matrices

```
\begin{equation}
\left( \begin{matrix}
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & 1
\end{matrix} \right)
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

# Multiple Equations

```
\begin{gather}
x_1 x_2 + x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_3, \\
x_1 x_3 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_2, \\
x_1 x_2 x_3.
\end{gather}
```

$$x_1 x_2 + x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_3, \quad (3)$$

$$x_1 x_3 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_2, \quad (4)$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_3. \quad (5)$$



# Aligned Equations

```
\begin{align}
f(x) &= x + yz & g(x) &= x + y + z \notag \\
h(x) &= xy + xz + yz & k(x) &= (x + y)(x + z)(y + z)
\end{align}
```

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x + yz & g(x) &= x + y + z \\ h(x) &= xy + xz + yz & k(x) &= (x + y)(x + z)(y + z) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

# Greek Letters

<code>\alpha</code>	$\alpha$	<code>\nu</code>	$\nu$	<code>\Gamma</code>	$\Gamma$
<code>\beta</code>	$\beta$	<code>\xi</code>	$\xi$	<code>\Delta</code>	$\Delta$
<code>\gamma</code>	$\gamma$	<code>\pi</code>	$\pi$	<code>\Theta</code>	$\Theta$
<code>\delta</code>	$\delta$	<code>\rho</code>	$\rho$	<code>\Lambda</code>	$\Lambda$
<code>\epsilon</code>	$\epsilon$	<code>\sigma</code>	$\sigma$	<code>\Xi</code>	$\Xi$
<code>\zeta</code>	$\zeta$	<code>\tau</code>	$\tau$	<code>\Pi</code>	$\Pi$
<code>\eta</code>	$\eta$	<code>\upsilon</code>	$\upsilon$	<code>\Sigma</code>	$\Sigma$
<code>\theta</code>	$\theta$	<code>\phi</code>	$\phi$	<code>\Upsilon</code>	$\Upsilon$
<code>\iota</code>	$\iota$	<code>\chi</code>	$\chi$	<code>\Phi</code>	$\Phi$
<code>\kappa</code>	$\kappa$	<code>\psi</code>	$\psi$	<code>\Psi</code>	$\Psi$
<code>\lambda</code>	$\lambda$	<code>\omega</code>	$\omega$	<code>\Omega</code>	$\Omega$
<code>\mu</code>	$\mu$				

# Binary Relations and Operators

$<$	$<$	$\in$	$\in$	$+$	$+$
$>$	$>$	$\ni$ or $\owns$	$\ni$	$-$	$-$
$=$	$=$	$\notin$	$\notin$	$\pm$	$\pm$
$\neq$	$\neq$	$\equiv$	$\equiv$	$\times$	$\times$
$:$	$:$	$\subset$	$\subset$	$\div$	$\div$
$\leq$ or $\leq$	$\leq$	$\subseteq$	$\subseteq$	$\cap$	$\cap$
$\geq$ or $\geq$	$\geq$	$\supset$	$\supset$	$\cup$	$\cup$
$\ll$	$\ll$	$\supseteq$	$\supseteq$	$\wedge$ or $\land$	$\wedge$
$\gg$	$\gg$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\vee$ or $\lor$	$\vee$
$\sim$	$\sim$	$\parallel$	$\parallel$	$\ast$	$\ast$
$\approx$	$\approx$	$\in$	$\in$	$\cdot$	$\cdot$
				$\bullet$	$\bullet$

# Arrows and Misc Symbols

<code>\leftarrow</code>	$\leftarrow$	<code>\imath</code>	$\imath$
<code>\rightarrow</code> or <code>\to</code>	$\rightarrow$	<code>\jmath</code>	$\jmath$
<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	$\leftrightarrow$	<code>\partial</code>	$\partial$
<code>\Leftarrow</code>	$\Leftarrow$	<code>\nabla</code>	$\nabla$
<code>\Rightarrow</code>	$\Rightarrow$	<code>\infty</code>	$\infty$
<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>	$\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\prime</code>	$\prime$
<code>\uparrow</code>	$\uparrow$	<code>\emptyset</code>	$\emptyset$
<code>\downarrow</code>	$\downarrow$	<code>\forall</code>	$\forall$
<code>\updownarrow</code>	$\updownarrow$	<code>\exists</code>	$\exists$
<code>\iff</code>	$\iff$	<code>\P</code>	$\P$
<code>\mapsto</code>	$\mapsto$	<code>\S</code>	$\S$
		<code>\dag</code>	$\dagger$
		<code>\ddag</code>	$\ddagger$

# Operators

<code>\sin</code>	sin
<code>\cos</code>	cos
<code>\tan</code>	tan
<code>\sinh</code>	sinh
<code>\cosh</code>	cosh
<code>\tanh</code>	tanh
<code>\exp</code>	exp
<code>\ln</code>	ln
<code>\log</code>	log
<code>\lim</code>	lim
<code>\min</code>	min
<code>\max</code>	max

<code>\int_{a}^{b}</code>	$\int_a^b$	$\int_a^b$
<code>\oint_{a}^{b}</code>	$\oint_a^b$	$\oint_a^b$
<code>\sum_{a}^{b}</code>	$\sum_a^b$	$\sum_a^b$
<code>\prod_{a}^{b}</code>	$\prod_a^b$	$\prod_a^b$
<code>\bigcap_{a}^{b}</code>	$\bigcap_a^b$	$\bigcap_a^b$
<code>\bigcup_{a}^{b}</code>	$\bigcup_a^b$	$\bigcup_a^b$

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# BibTex database

```
@article{ isaacs_multiobjective_2009,  
  title = {Multiobjective Design Optimization Using Multiple  
          Adaptive Spatially Distributed Surrogates},  
  author = "A. Isaacs and T. Ray and W. Smith",  
  journal = "International Journal of Product Development",  
  year = "2009",  
  pages = "188--217",  
}
```

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}
```

- To refer to this article, use  
`\cite{isaacs_multiobjective_2009}`.

# BibTex entry types

**article** an article in a journal or magazine

**book** a book with an author (or editor) and a publisher

**inbook** a part of a book, such as chapter or a page range

**incollection** a part of a book with its own title

**proceedings** the proceedings of a conference

**inproceedings** an article in a conference proceedings with its own title and author

**masterthesis** a master's thesis

**phdthesis** a Ph.D. thesis

**techreport** a report published by a school or institution

# BibTex fields

address  
author  
booktitle  
chapter  
crossref  
edition  
editor  
howpublished

institution  
journal  
key  
language  
month  
note  
number  
organization

pages  
publisher  
school  
series  
title  
type  
volume  
year

# BibTex fields

address	institution	pages
author	journal	publisher
booktitle	key	school
chapter	language	series
crossref	month	title
edition	note	type
editor	number	volume
howpublished	organization	year

Do all entries require all the fields?

# BibTex entries and fields

Entry type	Required fields	Optional fields
article	author, title, journal, year, pages	volume, number, language, note
book	author/editor, title, pub- lisher, year	edition, series, volume, number, ad- dress, month, language, note
inbook	author/editor, title, chapter/pages, pub- lisher, year	series, volume, number, type, ad- dress, edition, month, pages, lan- guage, note
incollection	author, title, booktitle, publisher, year	editor, series, volume, number, ad- dress, edition, month, note, pages, language
inproceedings	author, title, booktitle, year	address, editor, series, volume, num- ber, organization, publisher, month, note, pages, language
phdthesis	author, title, school, year	type, address, month, note, pages
techreport	author, title, institution, year	type, number, address, month, note

# Questions?