

# LaTeX Example Sheet

First, some text formatting instructions. It is easy to make text **bold**, set it in *italics*, or underline it.

We can make (un-numbered) lists like this:

- LaTeX is fun and reasonably easy.
- Algorithms are fun and reasonably hard.

If you want your list items to be numbered, then “enumerate” them.

1. Eat.
2. Sleep.
3. Exercise.
4. Really.

You may also want to make a table someday. Here is an example.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Date</i>
Homeworks	30%	approximately every week
Midterm Test I	22.5%	Fri, October 3 (in class)
Midterm Test II	22.5%	Wed, November 19 (in class)
Final exam	25%	Thurs, December 18 (2:00-5:00 pm)

You can use “verbatim” for writing pseudocode. It automatically uses a monospace font and keeps all spacing exactly as it appears in your source.

```
int count = 0;
for (int i=n-1; i<=0; i=i/2) {
    count++;
}
```

But the real strength of LaTeX (for the purposes of this course) is typesetting math. To place math snippets directly in text, place the snippet inside a pair of \$ signs like this:  $a + b = c$ . For more extensive equations, use equation mode instead, which places the equation on a separate line:

$$r_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

In either of these math modes, there are many commands available that produce Greek letters and other math symbols. For example:  $\Theta, \Omega, \omega, \pi, \exists, \forall, \neq, \leq, \geq, \subseteq, \in, \rightarrow$ .

Things to notice in the source of the next example are: the tilde which places a space before the  $i$ , the commands (*left* and *right*) for inserting large brackets, and the curly braces that cause the full text of  $i = 0$  to be placed in the subscript. Long superscripts can be done similarly.

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i^3 = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2 \tag{1}$$

Here is an “equation array”, which allows you to align parts of a multi-line math statement, much the way you align columns within tables:

$$\begin{aligned} \int t^2 \cos(1 - t^3) dt &= -\frac{1}{3} \int \cos u du \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \sin(1 - t^3) + C \end{aligned}$$

*Tips for using Latex:*

- \* Your source file must have a “.tex” extension.
- \* There are (at least) two ways to produce a pdf file from a LaTeX (.tex) file. I find the following one-liner easiest, but it doesn't work if your document includes images:

```
pdflatex file.tex      % compiles file.tex and outputs file.pdf
```

The following three-step alternative works even when you include images:

```
latex file.tex          % compiles .tex to .dvi (You can use xdvi to view
                        % a .dvi file.)
dvips -Ppdf file.dvi    % converts .dvi to .ps (Including the -Ppdf option here
                        % makes the .pdf produced in the next step much prettier.)
ps2pdf file.ps          % converts .ps to .pdf
```

- \* I find that I like to view my pdf file with the pdf viewer *evince* as I write my LaTeX document. Why? Because you can keep the pdf document open, recompile it from the terminal window, and then refresh the document within *evince* with *Ctrl-r*.
- \* When you compile your .tex file, if it has errors, you will get output something like the following. The ? is a prompt waiting for your input. You can press *Enter* to continue compiling until the next error, or type an *x* to abort the compilation.

```
! Undefined control sequence.
<argument> \footheight

1.14 \setlength{\footheight}{0pt}

?
```

- \* There are lots of on-line resources available for help with LaTeX. Here is a page I like. It is also linked from the course web page.

<http://www.eng.cam.ac.uk/help/tpl/textprocessing/teTeX/latex/latex2e-html/ltx-2.html>