How to Make Beautiful Technical Documents with LaTeX
PHYS 87

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UCSD

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Why Install

LaTeX installed in workstations. Why install in your laptop?

- Finish work after class (if need to catch up)
- Missed class? Catch up (no need to come to computer lab)
- Use it for other courses or tasks
- Use it in the future
Course info

- So where was that web site? http://physics.ucsd.edu/students/courses/winter2017/physics87/
- Grading: attendance at least 80%
- Attendance: either of these will be used:
  - submit day’s work by uploading to https://www.dropbox.com/request/7GeinZ0TzbSpip4GxJzs during last 5 min of class; be sure to enter your FirstName/LastName/email as prompted. (The URL is on the course website, under ABOUT>Grading)
  - sign in sheet (in lieu of above, if tech problems)
- Justified absence may be considered
- Office (MH5310) hours: always available! But make appointment to avoid unnecessary wait.
- 8–10 sessions, normally one per week
- Weeks on/off: announced in class and/or email.
- If you are not having fun, something is off. Let me know!
- Questions and challenges welcome.
For Today we will use TeXShop

Worry about what PaTeX is later. For now, get it to work! LaTeX installed in workstations. But IT forgot to install Texworks. So while they do we will use TeXShop.

- The Dock is the bottom bar of icons
- On Dock, rightmost icon is “Finder”
- Click on Finder. Locate and click on “Applications” on sidebar of window that opened up.
- Scroll Down to Folder “TeX” and double click to open
- Double-click on TeXShop
- If prompted say you do NOT want to install latest update
Open TeXworks. Type the following
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
Hello world!
\end{document}
Now, let’s insert a mistake into the input file and learn how to deal with it. Go back to your first project input file and type a line right below `Hello world!` as follows:

\documentclass{article}

\begin{document}

Hello world!

\parr

\end{document}
This is pdfTeX, Version 3.14159265-2.6-1.40.15 (TeX Live 2014) (preloaded\[\text{format=pdflatex}\]

restricted \write18 enabled.

entering extended mode

(./first_project.tex

LaTeX2e <2014/05/01>

Babel <3.9l> and hyphenation patterns for 79 languages loaded.

(./usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/tex/latex/base/article.cls

Document Class: article 2014/09/29 v1.4h Standard LaTeX document class

(./usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/tex/latex/base/size10.clo

(./first_project.aux)

! Undefined control sequence.

1.6 \parr

?

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Intro to LaTeX
In the text box type `?-ret`, that is, type a question mark and hit return. You should see

```
? ?
```

Type `<return>` to proceed, `S` to scroll future error messages, `R` to run without stopping, `Q` to run quietly, `I` to insert something, `E` to edit your file, `1` or `...` or `9` to ignore the next `1` to `9` tokens of input, `H` for help, `X` to quit.

?

The first question mark was there before, the second one is the one you typed. The next few lines remind you of your options. The last question mark tells you that the program is waiting for your input again.
Now click in the text box and hit return without typing anything. The program runs through the end, and the output is produced. It looks exactly as before, with “Hello World!” near the top. The following is added to the console window

```
[1{/usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-var/fonts/map/pdftex/ updmap})(./first_project.aux)</usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-d is msfonts/cm/cmr10.pfb>
```

Output written on first_project.pdf (1 page, 11915 bytes). SyncTeX written on first_project.synctex.gz. Transcript written on first_project.log.

There is useful information in this, but let’s not get bogged down with all of it now. Notice only that an output file, first_project.pdf, was written. You can find it in the directory (folder) where you saved your project. So the output is not just on the output screen. It is in a file that you can share with others and print.
Option 3: Quit

Sometimes you know that something has gone horribly wrong and you just want the compiler to stop immediately, aborting the compilation. To see how this works, hit the green Typeset button again and when compilation stops, type `x-ret` into the type-box. The console then adds below the question mark the lines:

No pages of output.
Transcript written on "first_project.log".

Since you have told the compiler to stop, there in no output.
Go back to your project. Remove one `r` from `\parr`. Your input file reads:

```latex
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
Hello world!
\par
\end{document}
```

Typeset this. No error messages any more. Output is produced.
Syntax Basics

- Characters: A–Z, a–z, 0–9, some symbols (comma, period, etc) excluding reserved characters (see below)
- White space
- Empty lines
- Reserved characters: # $ % ^ & _ { } ∼ \ 
- Latex Groups:
  \{\bf This is bold.\} This is no longer bold.
LaTeX commands: start with \ followed by letters only, the **name** of the command.

- Commands with arguments and options. Example
  \hspace{1in}
  The \hspace command takes as an argument a distance measure, in this case 1 inch. It leaves 1 inch of space in your text. Try this in your Hello World! document, forcing 1 inch of space between the two words:

  \begin{document}
  Hello \hspace{1in} world!
  \end{document}

- Switches. In the example above, \bf is the boldface command. It is a switch. It changes the typesetting into boldface characters. The switch is limited to the group enclosed in curly brackets { and }

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Intro to LaTeX
Comments: anything following % in the current line is ignored. Add a comment to your first project now!
Example:
\documentclass{article}

\begin{document}

Hello \hspace{1in} world! %This won’t show

% neither will this
\end{document}

LaTeX Environments:
\begin{environmentname}
text to be influenced
\end{environmentname}
Let’s try this with the center environment:
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
\begin{center}
Hello world!
\end{center}
\end{document}
Under the hood

- Open folder where you saved `first_project.tex`
- Find several other files, among them:
  - `first_project.pdf` PDF file ⇒ Reader, Skim, Nitro, …
  - `first_project.log` Plain text: log-file (warning & errors)
  - `first_project.aux` Plain text: keeps track of internals.

- Texworks is not LaTeX; rather:
  - Texworks calls LaTeX (a separate “app”).
- Texworks contains a PDF viewer:
  - no need to use Reader separately.
- Texworks contains a rudimentary text editor:
  - type and save your project.
- Techies:
  1. Create your project using advance editor of your choise (emacs? gEdit?)
  2. From Terminal(Mac)/Command(Windows) type `pdflatex filename`
  3. See `filename.pdf` with Reader (Skim? Preview?)
\documentclass takes two arguments:

\documentclass[options]{class}

There are other classes, such as book and letter. See the complete list in the LaTeX Wikibook. We will stick with article for now.

There are many options. You can enter them in a comma separated list. Let’s try it. Start a new document with

\documentclass[letterpaper,notitlepage,11pt]{article}
\begin{document}
Hello world again!
\end{document}

Now change 12pt for 11pt.
Packages enhance the capabilities of LaTeX. There is a huge number of packages available. We can see a listing of packages installed in our systems with TeXLive Utilities (Package Manager).

Example:

\documentclass[letterpaper,notitlepage,11pt]{article}
\usepackage{color}
\begin{document}
Hello {\color{red} world} again!
\end{document}
Packages can take options too:

```
\usepackage[options]{packagename}
```

You can call many packages:

```
\usepackage[options]{packagename1}
\usepackage[options]{packagename2}
\usepackage{packagename3,packagename4,packagename5}
```

Try this:

```
\documentclass[letterpaper,notitlepage,11pt]{article}
\usepackage[margin=2cm]{geometry}
\usepackage{color}
\begin{document}
Hello \textcolor{red}{world} again!
\end{document}
```
Now we add a title, author, date and abstract to our scientific breakthrough:

\documentclass[letterpaper,notitlepage,11pt]{article}
\usepackage[margin=2cm]{geometry}
\usepackage{color}
\begin{document}
\title{The Origin of Species}
\author{Charles Darwin}
\date{December 2014}
\maketitle
\begin{abstract}
I copy-pasted this from wikipedia in http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/On_the-Origin_of_Species
(copy-paste what you want):
On the Origin of Species, published on 24 November 1859, is a work of scientific literature by Charles Darwin which is considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology. Its full title was On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life. For the sixth edition of 1872, the short title was changed to The Origin of Species. Darwin’s book introduced the scientific theory that populations evolve over the course of generations through a process of natural selection.
\end{abstract}
Hello \color{red} world \color{black} again!
\end{document}

Try this: change the date to \date{\today}
Copy the first three paragraphs, from Wiki’s *On the Origin Of Species* from *On the Origin of Species*, *published* . . . until . . . *become the unifying concept of the life sciences*. Paste in your document, and remove the *Hello world again!* line.

Blank line = paragraph (play with this)

**Line Breaks**
Suppose you want to break a line, without starting a new paragraph.

Insert `\` after three words (make sure you leave at least one blank space after this).

Insert instead `\break` after three words (make sure you leave at least one blank space after this).

Insert instead `\hfil\break` after three words (make sure you leave at least one blank space after this). We’ll talk about `\hfil` in more detail later, but obviously it fills up the blank space.
I copy-pasted this from wikipedia (copy-paste what you want): On the Origin of Species, published on 24 November 1859, is a work of ... blah blah ... a process of natural selection.

\section{Introduction}
On the Origin blah blah

blah blah life sciences.
\end{document}
You may also need sections of sections, or *subsections*. Type in `\subsection{Generalities}`

right after the `\section{Introduction}` line and again between the first and second paragraphs

`\subsection{More stuff}`

Play with leaving blank lines before and after these commands. There are more sectioning commands. See the Wikibook for the complete list.
Now insert between the second and third paragraphs the command

\newpage

You should stay away form using this. But sometimes you must.
It helps finding stuff out if the document you are editing has the commands and environment delimiters in different color than normal text.
In TeXworks go to the pull down menu from the titlebar Format > Syntax Coloring > LaTeX. Your commands should appear in blue and the environments in dark green
Our third project:

\documentclass[11pt]{article}

\begin{document}
My first equation is $F=ma$.
\end{document}

Now add to the last line:

My first equation is $F=ma$. My second is $(a=F/m)$.
Change the above as follows

My fist equation is $F=ma$. My second is $a=F/m$.

Let’s add more text:

\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\begin{document}
My fist equation is $F=ma$. My second is $a=F/m$.
The period is in the wrong place. I should place it inside displayed equation. I want to write enough that there will lines after the displayed equation blah blah blah.
\end{document}

Place period in correct place.
Another version:

\documentclass[11pt]{article}

\begin{document}
My first equation is $F=ma$. My second is
\begin{equation}
a=F/m.
\end{equation}
The period is in the right place. I have place it inside the displayed equation. I want to write enough that there will be a few lines after the displayed equation blah blah blah.
\end{document}

Notice the equation number.
You can’t leave a blank line in a displayed equation:

\begin{equation}
a=F/m.
\end{equation}

gives an error message ! Missing $ inserted in the console window.
Math
Equation numbers and labels

Pairs: `\label{label}` and `\ref{label}`

\begin{equation}
\label{accel}
a=F/m.
\end{equation}
The period is in the right place. I have placed it inside the displayed equation `\ref{accel}`. I want to write enough that there will be a few lines after the displayed equation `blah blah blah`. 
\end{document}

Typeset: in place of `\ref{accel}` get `??`.

What went wrong? Force *Console Output* back by selecting `Window > Show Console Output`:

LaTeX Warning: There were undefined references.
LaTeX Warning: Label(s) may have changed. Rerun to get cross-references right.
(i) The clue to what must be done is in “Rerun to get cross-references right..” So hit the typeset button again. Now the typeset document will display the number 1 in place of \ref{accel}. The two “LaTeX warning” lines don’t come up in the console anymore.

(ii) You can check more detail of the console output in a file created with .log extension, as in third_project.log

(iii) Two passes necessary: first one creates auxiliary file third_project.aux, second one reads it. It keeps track of references/labels. Look at file listing in folder.

Notice no parenthesis around “1.” So try instead (\ref{accel}).
Now, to make the point of labeling obvious, insert \textit{before} the current equation, another equation:

\begin{equation}
\label{eq:Newton}
F=ma
\end{equation}

is the same as
\begin{equation}
\label{accel}
a=F/m.
\end{equation}

The period is in the right place. I have placed it inside the displayed equation (\ref{accel}). I want to write enough that there will be a few lines after the displayed equation blah blah blah. I added equation (\ref{eq:Newton}).
\end{document}
Let’s Take a Break from Math!
But we will get back with much more

More math later...
You can use the pair \ref{token} – \label{token} to insert references to Sections, sub-Sections, etc
In your text:

\section{Method}
\label{my-methods}
Here we discuss the methods...

Elsewhere in the text you can write
In Sec.~\label{my-methods} it is shown how to bake a cake, for example.
You will have to process twice to get references right (each time a new \ref is introduced).
Lists and other useful environments

Itemized lists

Here is how to make one:

\begin{itemize}
\item The first entry here
\item Then the second
\item etc
\end{itemize}

- The first entry here
- Then the second
- etc
To change the bullet into something else you have two options. First, line by line:

\begin{itemize}
\item[-] The first entry here
\item[*] Then the second
\item[\textgreater] etc
\end{itemize}

If you want to change the item symbol for the whole document insert the following before the first \begin{itemize} (can go in the preamble):

\renewcommand{\labelitemi}{\textgreater}

You can change this as many times as you please.
Exercise: try typesetting this

\renewcommand{\labelitemi}{\textgreater}

\begin{itemize}
\item The first entry here
\item Then the second
\item etc
\end{itemize}

\renewcommand{\labelitemi}{$\bullet$}

\begin{itemize}
\item The first entry here
\item Then the second
\item etc
\end{itemize}
Lists and other useful environments

Nested itemized lists

You can nest lists:

\begin{itemize}
\item The first entry here
\item Then the second, which leads to
\begin{itemize}
\item The first sub-entry here
\item Then the second sub-entry
\item etc
\end{itemize}
\item Return to original list, etc
\end{itemize}

Exercise: make a triple nested list
If you want to change the symbols of these lists do as before, inserting before `\begin{itemize}` your choices:

\renewcommand{\labelitemi}{\textgreater}
\renewcommand{\labelitemii}{$\star$}

Exercise: How do you get this default:

- First level
  - Second level
    - Third level

*Hint*: Symbols used: `\textgreater, $\star$, $\bullet$.
Lists and other useful environments

Numbered lists

You can use

\begin{enumerate}
\item The first entry here
\item Then the second
\item etc
\end{enumerate}

1. The first entry here
2. Then the second
3. etc

Note: the appearance of the number labels is different in your typeset document.
You can also nest these:

\begin{enumerate}
\item The first entry here
\item Then the second, which leads to
  \begin{enumerate}
  \item The first sub-entry here
  \item Then the second sub-entry
  \item etc
  \end{enumerate}
\item Return to original list, etc
\end{enumerate}
For this we use the `enumerate` package.

\usepackage{enumerate}
...
\begin{document}
...
\begin{enumerate}[(i)]
\item The first entry here
\item Then the second
\item etc
\end{enumerate}

The option we used is one of A, a I, i and 1. The parenthesis, and anything else, is treated as text. If you want to use any of A, a I, i and 1 in the literal text you should enclose it in curly brackets, as in \{I\}. So for example

\usepackage{enumerate}
...
\begin{document}
...
\begin{enumerate}[Exercise 1)]
\item The first entry here
\item Then the second
\item etc
\end{enumerate}

works, but try leaving out the curly brackets (really, try!).
This is all that the package `enumerate` does. Just a simple way of handling the labels. The more sophisticated package `enumitem` gives you much more control. For example, you can modify the layout of the list. But it is more difficult to use. For example, the same output as above is obtained by using

\begin{document}
... \\
\begin{enumerate}[label=Exercise \arabic*)]
\item The first entry here \\
\item Then the second \\
\item etc \\
\end{enumerate}

So this is more complicated. But now we can do more.
For example,

\usepackage{enumitem}
...
\begin{document}
...
\begin{enumerate}[label=Exercise \arabic*), itemsep=1in]
\item The first entry here
\item Then the second
\item etc
\end{enumerate}

There are many such controls, topsep, leftmargin, rightmargin and labelwidth among others. You should play with these. Get the full power of this package from the \texttt{enumitem} package documentation. It allows for referencing entries in the item lists, making inline lists and more.
This is sometimes useful:

\begin{description}
\item[First] The first entry here
\item[Second] Then the second
\item[Last] Then the last
\end{description}

\textbf{First} The first entry here
\textbf{Second} Then the second
\textbf{Last} Then the last

The argument of \texttt{item} is optional, but why would you not use it, and the output would look peculiar.
A painful aspect of composing a technical or academic document

Would like a simple way
  of citing papers or books,
  to list them accordingly at the back of our document.

Sometimes we are asked to have the listing of references
  alphabetized,
  in the order in which they are used/cited in the document.

The style of the references may change from publisher to publisher too.

What a pain!

Fortunately LaTeX can take care of all this for you.
So we need to refer to, say,


and

*On Gravitational waves, Albert Einstein, N. Rosen, J. Franklin Inst. 223 (1937) 43-54*

And the text should read something like

*Einstein discussed the relation between the expansion and the mean density of the universe[1], and then he went on to say something about gravitational waves[2], whatever they are*
To do this in LaTeX we first write text into our document:

Einstein discussed the relation between the expansion and the mean density of the universe\cite{albert1}, and then he went on to say something about gravitational waves\cite{einsteinRosen}, whatever they are.

Note that the labels are completely arbitrary text tokens. You choose!
Now add before the \end{document} the following references:

\begin{thebibliography}{99}

\bibitem{albert1}

\bibitem{einsteinRosen}
On Gravitational waves
Albert Einstein, N. Rosen, J. Franklin Inst.~223~(1937)~43–54
\end{thebibliography}

The blank lines between bibitems are ignored by \LaTeX{}: you can add more or have none at all. Blank lines within a bibitem produce unwanted line breaks.
As with other referencing in LaTeX the first time you run this you get question marks in place of citing references, as in *Einstein discussed ... of the universe[?]*, and then he went on to say something about gravitational waves[?], whatever they are. The Console output contains,

LaTeX Warning: Citation ‘albert1’ on page 1 undefined on input line 15.

LaTeX Warning: Citation ‘einsteinRosen’ on page 1 undefined on input line 16.

and then lower down, near the end,

LaTeX Warning: There were undefined references.

LaTeX Warning: Label(s) may have changed. Rerun to get cross-references right.

The last line tell you how to fix the problem. Just run LaTeX again. But the Warning messages are more generally useful for debugging problems, as we will discuss in lecture. So typeset again. Now the question marks are replaced by [1] and [2], and the Console output gives no Warning messages.
Try this: List the two references in the bibliography in the reverse order. What happens? Make sure you look at the typeset output and the Console output after each time you run LaTeX now.

The mandatory argument of the `thebibliography` environment indicates the width of the field used for enumerating. It counts the digits.

If the argument is

- 1 or 7 or 9 it means one digit which is useful for a list with no more than 9 entries.
- 34 or 87 or 99 it tells LaTeX you will use two digits for the list. That’s 99 references maximum.

It is common to use as argument 9, or 99, or 999. It is never a bad idea to overestimate the number of references in your work.
BibTeX is more flexible, but more difficult to use. It has the great advantage that bibliography files are stored and can be reused in many documents. They are databases. Only the references you need are used.

We need to

1. Make one (or more) plain text bibliography files (databases), extension .bib
2. Include \cite{bibitemlabel} in text as before
3. Include
   \bibliographystyle{plain}
   \bibliography{samplebib1}
   before \end{document}
4. Typeset with pdfLaTeX. Then run BibTeX. Then typeset twice with pdfLaTeX.

To run BibTeX choose BibTeX from the drop-down menu in TeXworks (the one that normally says pdfLaTeX). This is a lot to swallow at once. Let’s go one step at a time
The bibliography databases are plain text files
You can create them with TeXworks (or any plain text editor):

- File > New
- Enter the bibliography information (below)
- File > Save as ...
- In the Save dialogue box make sure

  1. to save in the same folder as your LaTeX document
  2. to choose BibTeX databases (*.bib) from the Files of Type: drop-down menu.
We had before, in \texttt{thebibliography}:

\begin{verbatim}
\bibitem{albert1}
\end{verbatim}

Instead we write into the new file (I call \texttt{samplebib1.bib})

\begin{verbatim}
@article{albert1,
   author = "Einstein, A., de Sitter, W.",
   year = "1932",
   title = "On the Relation between the Expansion and the Mean Density of the Universe",
   journal = "Proc.Nat.Acad.Sci.",
   volume = "18",
   pages = "213--214"
}
\end{verbatim}
And for

\bibitem{einsteinRosen} On Gravitational waves, Albert Einstein, N. Rosen, J.Franklin Inst. 223 (1937) 43–54

enter (best practice: leave a blank line after the previous)

@article{einsteinRosen, author = "Einstein, Albert, Rosen, N.", year = "1937", title = "On Gravitational waves", journal = "J.Franklin Inst.", volume = "223", pages = "43--54"}


In practice we want to avoid all that typing:

1. Find article in *Google scholar*
2. Under article abstract click *Cite*
3. In Cite window choose *BibTeX*
4. Copy and paste

Search for *einstein rosen on gravitational waves* and copy-paste

```latex
@article{einstein1937gravitational,
    title={On gravitational waves},
    author={Einstein, Albert and Rosen, Nathan},
    journal={Journal of the Franklin Institute},
    volume={223},
    number={1},
    pages={43--54},
    year={1937},
    publisher={Elsevier}
}
```

Finally edit the label for the reference, *einstein1937gravitational* to read

@article{einsteinRosen, I will call this new database

`samplebib2.bib`: 
Next I look for *einstein de sitter* On the Relation between the Expansion and the Mean Density of the Universe and paste into my file

```latex
@article{einstein1932relation,
  title={On the Relation between the Expansion and the Mean Density of the Universe},
  author={Einstein, Albert and De Sitter, Willem},
  journal={Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America},
  volume={18},
  number={3},
  pages={213},
  year={1932},
  publisher={National Academy of Sciences}
}
```

and edit the first line to read `@article{albert1,`
Major journals give you the full reference in BibTeX format. Example:

1. Go to www.sciencemag.org

2. Navigate: Science Journals > Science > Science Home > Table of Contents > Reports

3. For any report navigate Abstract > Download Citation (found under Article Tools on left margin) > BibTeX

4. Copy and paste to your database

You are out of luck with Nature. But fine with many journals, including American Physical and Chemical Societies journals, IEEE journals, and more
There are more fields you can specify. Template:

```latex
@article{Xarticle,
    author = "",
    title = "",
    journal = "",
    volume = "",
    number = "",
    pages = "",
    year = "XXXX",
    month = "",
    note = "",
}
```

- Author names are **Last, First**
- Multiple authors are separated by **and**.
- Year has to be four digits.
- Fields that are not used should not appear (do not use `%` to comment unwanted fields).
**article** is an *entry type*. There are many others. One that you may use frequently is

```bibtex
@book{Xbook,
    author = "",
    title = "",
    publisher = "",
    volume = "",
    number = "",
    series = "",
    address = "",
    edition = "",
    year = "XXXX",
    month = "",
    note = "",
}
```
Here is an example copied from an entry in Google Scholar:

@book{weinberg1993first,
    title={The first three minutes: a modern view of the origin of the universe},
    author={Weinberg, Steven},
    year={1993},
    publisher={Basic Books}
}
Edit your LaTeX document.

1. Remove \texttt{thebibliography}
2. Include in its stead:
   \begin{verbatim}
   \bibliographystyle{plain}
   \bibliography{samplebib1}
   \end{document}
3. Typeset with \texttt{pdfLaTeX}. Then run \texttt{BibTeX}. Then typeset twice with \texttt{pdfLaTeX}.

To run \texttt{BibTeX} choose \texttt{BibTeX} from the drop-down menu in \texttt{TeXworks} (the one that normally says \texttt{pdfLaTeX}).
• The argument plain in \bibliographystyle is a BibTeX style.
• Change that for alpha and typeset again (four steps!).
• And again with abbrv.
• Then try it with samplebib2. Notice that the names are abbreviated, even if the full first name was given in the database.

A list of styles with samples can be found in
https://www.sharelatex.com/learn/Bibtex_bibliography_styles
Finally, change the bibliography:

\bibliography{samplebib1,samplebib2}

This is how you specify more than one databases. In this case there are repeated entries in the databases. Run BibTeX, the Console Output gives:

Repeated entry---line 1 of file samplebib2.bib
  : @article{albert1
  :

I’m skipping whatever remains of this entry
Repeated entry---line 12 of file samplebib2.bib
  : @article{einsteinRosen
  :

I’m skipping whatever remains of this entry
(There were 2 error messages)

Clean up your databases to avoid this! BibTeX is smart: you can still typeset the document. It will use the first instance of the repeated references. Try it!
A bit more math never hurts
To use the powerful *amsmath* package, insert, in the preamble:

\usepackage{amsmath}

(that is, after \texttt{documentclass}). Write and equation using the \texttt{equation} environment, and replace \texttt{equation*} for \texttt{equation} in the environment name.

The same can be accomplished using \texttt{\nonumber} after the \texttt{equation} in the \texttt{equation} environment (with or without the \texttt{amsmath} package).

Get a copy of the *amsmath user’s guide* from \texttt{ftp.ams.org/pub/tex/doc/amsmath/amsldoc.pdf}. There are lots of goodies there, some of which we explore next.
If an expression is too long to fit in one line:

\begin{multline}
a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j+k+l \\
+m+n+o+p+q+r+s+t+u+v+w+x+y+z
\end{multline}

Now try this with \texttt{equation} replacing \texttt{multline}. It ignores the line break. If you look at the console it says \texttt{Overfull \hbox (0.15474pt too wide) detected at line 20.}

There is a no-equation-number version for this too:

\begin{multline*}
a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j+k+l \\
+m+n+o+p+q+r+s+t+u+v+w+x+y+z
\end{multline*}
You may want to display several equations at once. One on top of the next (as many as you want):

\begin{equation}
\begin{split}
a+b&=c \\
e+f&=g
\end{split}
\end{equation}

The ampersand before the equal sign, &=, says, “align at equal sign.” The ampersand is used in many LaTeX constructions for alignment.

Notice this comes with one equation number for the whole block so we give it only one label.

\begin{equation}
\label{manyeqs}
\begin{split}
a+b&=c \\
e+f&=g
\end{split}
\end{equation}

The equations (\ref{manyeqs}) whatever.
For separately numbered aligned equations,

\begin{align}
\label{manyeqs1}
a+b &= c \\
\label{manyeqs2}
e+f &= g
\end{align}

The equations (\ref{manyeqs1}) and (\ref{manyeqs2}) are ...
Here is a more complicated situation. You want two equations per line, aligning the two sets of equations:

\begin{align}
    a + b &= c & l &= h + n \\
    e + f &= g & o + p + q &= r
\end{align}

(1)

Here is how:

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{align}
\label{manyeqs1}
a+b&=c & l&=h+n \\
\label{manyeqs2}
e+f&=g & o+p+q&=r
\end{align}
\end{verbatim}

The equations \texttt{\ref{manyeqs1}} and \texttt{\ref{manyeqs2}} ...

Note the additional \& to separate the two equations in one line.
Typeset this

\begin{align*}
a &= b & c &= d & e &= f \\
g &= b & h &= d & k &= f
\end{align*}
\begin{align*}
a &= b & c &= d & e &= f \\
g &= b & h &= d & k &= f
\end{align*}

Note: the * version gives no equation numbers.
You can still add a label to these equations:

\begin{align}
  a + b &= c & l &= h + n \\
  e + f &= g & o + p + q &= r
\end{align}

The equations (3) and (4) . . .

Here is how:

\begin{align}
  \label{manyeqs1}
  a+b &= c & l &= h + n \\
  \label{manyeqs2}
  e+f &= g & o+p+q &= r
\end{align}

The equations (\ref{manyeqs1}) and (\ref{manyeqs2}) . . .

There are a few other constructions. See the amsmath user’s guide.
Getting tired of writing parenthesis around \ref{eqlabel}?
With amsmath you can use instead \eqref{eqlabel}, as in

The equations \eqref{manyeqs1} and \eqref{manyeqs2} ...
We need to raise to powers and so on:

\begin{equation}
E=mc^2
\end{equation}

Note that

\begin{equation}
a=x^{12}
\end{equation}

Does not give $a = x^{12}$, but $a = x^{12}$. Instead we need grouping:

\begin{equation}
a=x^{12}
\end{equation}
For subscripts,

\begin{equation}
a_1=x_\{12}\nonumber
\end{equation}

You can combine them:

\begin{equation}
a_1=x_{12}^5
\end{equation}
We use a lot of greek in math. So we need:

\begin{equation}
\alpha + \beta = \gamma + \delta
\end{equation}

and

\begin{equation}
A + B = \Gamma + \Delta
\end{equation}

There is no \texttt{\textbackslash Alpha} nor \texttt{\textbackslash Beta} because they are the same symbols as \texttt{A} and \texttt{B}.

For some symbols there is a variant alternative:

\begin{equation}
\epsilon + \varepsilon = \theta + \vartheta = \phi + \varphi
\end{equation}

See the complete list of math symbols in the Wikibook.
Some symbols on the keyboard work in math mode:

\[ a + n! - b / c = [a*(bc)] < d > e' = |g| \]
But you may want greater-than-or-equal sign, as in \( a \geq b \). Try

\[ a \geq b \leq c \]

There is an equivalent, sometimes easier to remember,

\[ a \geq b \leq c \]

We also have

\[ a \equiv b \ll c \gg d \sim g \neq h \]
\[ h \propto k \approx z \times w \pm x \mp z \]

You will memorize many of these as you use them. No point in memorizing them all now. Consult the complete list of math symbols in the Wikibook.
Many (many!) symbols that cannot be found in the basic set in can be found elsewhere. A good place to start is the amssymb package. Load it:

\usepackage{amssymb}

and try the following (in math mode!):

\[ a \gtrsim b \lesssim c \]

Consult the AMS math list of symbols in http://authortools.aas.org/aastex/aassymbols.pdf for more symbols. Really, go there and try some. Here are a few

\[ \aleph \beth \gimel \]
\[ \otimes \times \div \cap \cup \]
\[ \infty \forall \partial \hbar \]
But if you cannot find it in amssymb, then what. Almost anything you can dream of is available. Consult *and play with* the **Comprehensive LaTeX Symbol List** in mirrors.ctan.org/info/symbols/comprehensive/symbols-letter.pdf. You will find all sorts of weird stuff, and sometimes several packages that do similar things. For example, the packages *wasysym*, *marvosym* and *mathabx* all supply astronomical symbols. Let’s try it:

```latex
\usepackage{wasysym}
\mercury, \earth
```

These work both in text and in math mode. Try both.
Alert student Zaid Mansuri points to another solution: Detexify is a web site (at http://detexify.kirelabs.org/classify.html) that allows you to scribble a symbol, then attempts at recognizing it and offers several possible LaTeX versions. Try it! Typset this: ♂, ♂, ♆, □, ə

The message is that other than the common symbols that you will memorize from repeated use, other symbols are easy to find in all these resources.
Fractions

Both in inline and in display modes, but with different results:
\[
\frac{a}{b}
\]

You can also have one in another
\[
\frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c+d}{d+e}}
\]

Grouping is not required
\[
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}
\]

But the following will give an error message
\[
\frac{ab}{\frac{a}{b}}
\]
Typeset these equations:

\[ a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \]

\[ F = G_N \frac{m_1m_2}{r^2} \]

\[ n_{\pm}(E, T) = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{E}{k_B T}} \mp 1} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T}} \pm 1} \]

\[ F_{\mu\nu} = [D_\mu, D_\nu] = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu = \partial_{[\mu} A_{\nu]} \]
Solutions:

\[
\begin{align*}
    a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 \\
    F &= G_N \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \\
    n_{\pm}(E,T) &= \frac{1}{e^{\frac{E}{k_BT}} \pm 1} \\
                    &= \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{k_BT}} \pm 1} \\
    F_{\mu\nu} &= [D_\mu , D_\nu] \\
                &= \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu \\
                &= \partial_{[\mu} A_{\nu]} 
\end{align*}
\]
Big and small: note the different typesetting of fraction in inline vs display modes: $(\tfrac12)$ vs $\[\tfrac12\]$.

Sometimes we want a small fraction in display mode. Use tiny fraction, $\tfrac{}{}$. Compare

$\[\frac{12a+b}\]$ with

$\[\tfrac{12a+b}\]$
Derivatives are just fractions:

\[ \frac{df}{dt} \]

For partial derivatives we need a curly “d”

\[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \]

Integrals, sums and products:

\[ \int f(x) \, dx, \sum x_n, \prod \omega_k \]

These also display differently in inline/display modes. Ranges displayed:

\[ \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx, \sum_{n=0}^7 x_n, \prod_{1}^{10} \omega_k \]

Notice the different placement of the limits in display vs inline modes.
Typset: “Taylor expansion $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$.”

$$\int_0^1 \frac{df}{dx} dx = f(1) - f(0)$$

$$e^{\zeta(s)} = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{1/n^s}$$

(This uses the greek letter zeta)
Solutions:

‘‘Taylor expansion $e^x=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}x^n$.’’

\[
\int_{0}^{1} \frac{df}{dx}dx= f(1)-f(0)
\]

\[
e^{\zeta(s)}=\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{1/n^s}
\]
Bad:
\(\left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{x+y}{z+d}\right)\)

Better:
\(\left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{x+y}{z+d}\right)\)

Other delimiters:
\((a), [b], \{c\}, \|d\|, \|e\|, \langle f \rangle\)

The last one is very common to denote averages. They all get resized and don’t have to match:

\(\left\langle\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{x+y}{z+d}\right\rangle\)
You may want

\[ \left. \frac{df}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \]

Exercise: typeset

\[ 2 \left[ 3 \frac{a}{z} + 2 \left( \frac{a}{d} + 7 \right) \right] \]

\[ x^2 \left( \sum_n A_n + 3 \left( b + \frac{1}{c} \right) \right) \]
Solution:

\[
2\left[3\frac{a}{z} + 2\left(\frac{a}{d} + 7\right)\right] \\
\left.x^2\left(\sum_nA_n + 3\left(b + \frac{1}{c}\right)\right)\right|_0
\]
If you try

\begin{multline}
\left( \frac{1}{2} a \right.
+ \frac{x+y}{z+d} \right)
\end{multline}

you get the error message

! Missing \right. inserted.

\left. \right.

l.34 \end{multline}

Instead we need

\begin{multline}
\left( \frac{1}{2} a \right. \\
+ \frac{x+y}{z+d} \right)
\end{multline}

Benjamín Grinstein
Intro to LaTeX
This works in any environment that goes over many lines. For example:

\begin{align*}
\left(\frac{1}{2} \ a \right. & \\
&\left. + \frac{x+y}{z+d}\right)
\end{align*}

Note that the alignment symbol cannot be inside the delimiters. The following gives an error message:

\begin{align*}
\left(\frac{1}{2} \ a \right. & \\
&\left. + \frac{x+y}{z+d}\right)
\end{align*}
Exercise: Typeset this, using \texttt{multline*}

\[ 2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{2^7} + \frac{1}{2^8} + \frac{1}{2^9} + \frac{1}{2^{10}} + \frac{1}{2^{11}} \right) = \frac{4095}{1024} \]
Again, LaTeX generally makes the right decision on how to resize delimiters, but sometimes you want to override it:

\[
\big( \Big( \bigg( \Bigg( \bigg) \Big) \big) (a+f(x)), \quad \left(a+f(x)\right), \quad \big(a+f(x)\big)
\]

Now that you have seen it, where would you use it? Here is one example:

\[
(a+f(x)), \quad \left(a+f(x)\right), \quad \big(a+f(x)\big)
\]
gives

\[
(a + f(x)), \quad (a + f(x)), \quad (a + f(x))
\]
Exercise: we previously had
\[
\left[ 2\left[ 3\frac{a}{z} + 2\left( \frac{a}{d} + 7 \right) \right] \right]
\]
giving
\[
2 \left[ 3\frac{a}{z} + 2\left( \frac{a}{d} + 7 \right) \right]
\]
Make it look like this:
\[
2 \left[ 3\frac{a}{z} + 2\left( \frac{a}{d} + 7 \right) \right]
\]
Solution:

\[
2\Bigg[3\frac{a}{z} + 2\bigg(\frac{a}{d}+7\bigg)\Bigg]\]
The alignment character is \&.

\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}

\begin{document}
\[
\begin{matrix}
a & b & c \\
d & e & f \\
g & h & i
\end{matrix}
\]
gives a matrix without delimiters.
\end{document}
For standard delimiters:

\begin{pmatrix}
a & b & c \\ 
d & e & f \\ 
g & h & i
\end{pmatrix}

You can have several and do stuff with them, eg

\begin{pmatrix}
a & b & c \\ 
d & e & f \\ 
g & h & i
\end{pmatrix}

= 0
For a determinant

\begin{vmatrix}
  a & b & c \\ \\
  d & e & f \\ \\
  g & h & i
\end{vmatrix}

You can use other delimiters by use of the \texttt{\textbackslash left} and \texttt{\textbackslash right} commands:

\texttt{\textbackslash left(\textbackslash begin\{matrix\} \\
  a & b & c \\ \\
  d & e & f \\ \\
  g & h & i \\
\textbackslash end\{matrix\}\textbackslash right]}
Exercise: typeset

The Pauli matrices are:

$$\sigma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note for those of you that may know about Pauli matrices: There is a deliberate typo inserted in the last matrix, a blank instead of a zero in the second element of the first row — this is not an oversight but intended to challenge you to typeset this.
Use of \texttt{\cdots} (horizontal), \texttt{\vdots} (vertical) and \texttt{\ddots} (diagonal):

$$A =$$

\begin{pmatrix}
  a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
  a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\
  \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
  a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}
\end{pmatrix}
Sometimes LaTeX does not calculate space correctly:

\[
M = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\
\frac{5}{6} & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \\
0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

To fix this add extra space:

\[
M = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\
\frac{5}{6} & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \\
0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6}
\end{bmatrix}
\[
M = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\
\frac{5}{6} & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \\
0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6}
\end{bmatrix}
\[
M = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\
\frac{5}{6} & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \\
0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Here \texttt{em} is a distance measure, roughly equal to the width of the letter \texttt{m}. So the space we have added is 0.3\texttt{em}, that is 30\% of the width of \texttt{m}.
\[
M = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\
\frac{5}{6} & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \\
0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The construction `\[ \text{distance} \]` can be used also in line breaks.

Type the following in text mode:

Here is a short line `\[1\text{in} \]`
and the new line of text continues one inch below.
Sometimes we need finer alignment or finer spacing control or insertion of guide lines in a matrix. For this there is

\begin{array}{ccc}
  -a & -b & c \\
  d & e & f \\
  g & h & i \\
\end{array}

The command takes an argument, in this case \texttt{ccc} telling \LaTeX to center justify the columns. Try instead

\begin{array}{rrr}
  -a & -b & c \\
  d & e & f \\
  g & h & i \\
\end{array}

for right justification of the columns. You can guess \texttt{lll} left justifies.
You can mix these:

\begin{array}{rlc}
-a & -b & c \\
d & e & f \\
g & h & i
\end{array}

Placing a vertical separator line is easy:

\begin{array}{r|rr}
-a & -b & c \\
d & e & f \\
g & h & i
\end{array}

You can place several vertical separator lines. Change the above to \{ |r| r |r| \}, or to \{ |r| |r| |r| \}, etc.
For horizontal lines use \texttt{\textbackslash hline}:

\begin{array}{r|rr}
-a & -b & c \\
\hline
d & e & f \\
\hline
g & h & i
\end{array}

The spacing is not quite right. A crutch around this is to add an extra blank line with a line break followed by negative space. We adjust the amount of negative space by trial and error:

\begin{array}{r|rr}
-a & -b & c \\
\hline
\\\[-1em]d & e & f \\
\hline
\\\[-1em]g & h & i
\end{array}
Tables look like matrices without delimiters, with text entries. Basically the same as \texttt{array} but with text entries (and in text mode). In the last example environment $\rightarrow \texttt{tabular}$, add few vertical/horizontal lines, remove displayed equation:

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\begin{document}
Here is a table:
\begin{tabular}{r||r|r}
  -a & -b & c \\ \hline
  d & e & f \\ \hline
  g & h & i \\
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}
A more interesting table has actual text in it and occupies its own paragraph:

\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\begin{document}
Here is a table:

\begin{tabular}{c||l|l}
  Jersey & First Name & Last Name \\
 \hline
  10 & Cristiano & Ronaldo \\
  \hline
  11 & Didier & Drogba
\end{tabular}
\end{document}

If you want it centered you should use the \texttt{center} environment. Try it!
It looks like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jersey</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cristiano</td>
<td>Ronaldo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Didier</td>
<td>Drogba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column widths adjust automatically. Typeset this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jersey</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cristiano</td>
<td>Ronaldo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Didier</td>
<td>Drogba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Edson</td>
<td>Arantes do Nascimento (Pele)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Replacing the alignment character by `\texttt{p\{\textit{dimension}\}}` gives a left-right justified column of fixed width of the given dimension:

\begin{tabular}{c||l|p{1in}}
  Jersey & First Name & Last Name \\ 
\hline
  10 & Cristiano & ... \\
    & \ldots \text{mento (Pele)} & \\
\end{tabular}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jersey</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cristiano</td>
<td>Ronaldo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Didier</td>
<td>Drogba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Edson</td>
<td>Arantes do Nascimento (Pele)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To add a line break within a cell you use `\newline` (obviously `\` \ won’t work):

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c||l|p{1in}}
Jersey & First Name & Last Name \\
\hline
\hline
10 & Edson & Arantes\newline do Nascimento (Pele)
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
Sometimes you want lines across some columns but not all:
\begin{tabular}{c||l|p{1in}}
Jersey & First Name & Last Name \\
\hline
10 & Cristiano & Ronaldo \\
\cline{2-3}
& Edson & Arantes\newline do Nascimento (Pele)\\
\hline
11 & Didier & Drogba
\end{tabular}
Sometimes you want lines across some columns but not all:

\begin{tabular}{c||l|p{1in}}
    Jersey & First Name & Last Name \\ \hline
    10 & Cristiano & Ronaldo \\ \cline{2-3}
    & Edson & Arantes\newline do Nascimento (Pele)\\ \hline
    11 & Didier & Drogba
\end{tabular}

\texttt{\textbackslash{}cline}’s argument: range of columns for horizontal line. Same start and end of range gives only one column line. 
E.g., \texttt{\textbackslash{}cline\{2-2\}} instead of \texttt{\textbackslash{}cline\{2-3\}} column 2 only.
Without change to the output, you can code the above as

\begin{center}\begin{tabular}{c||l|p{1in}}Jersey&First Name&Last Name\
\hline\hline
10&Cristiano&Ronaldo\\
\cline{2-3}
&Edson&Arantes\\
\cline{2-3}
11&Didier&Drogba\end{tabular}\end{center}

You decide which is clearer. Think possible errors and debugging!
Exercise: Typeset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Perimeter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disk of radius $R$</td>
<td>$\pi R^2$</td>
<td>$2\pi R$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectangle of sides $L_1$ and $L_2$</td>
<td>$L_1 L_2$</td>
<td>$2(L_1 + L_2)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square of side $L_1 = L_2$</td>
<td>$L_1^2$</td>
<td>$4L_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right triangle, base $b$ and height $h$</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}bh$</td>
<td>$b + h + \sqrt{b^2 + h^2}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Solution:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|p{2in}|c|c|}
\hline
Shape & Area & Perimeter \\
\hline
Disk of radius $R$ & $\pi R^2$ & $2\pi R$ \\
\hline
Rectangle of sides $L_1$ and $L_2$ & $L_1L_2$ & $2(L_1+L_2)$ \\
\cline{1-1}
Square of side $L_1=L_2$ & & \\
\hline
Right triangle, base $b$ and height $h$ & $\frac{1}{2}bh$ & $b+h+\sqrt{b^2+h^2}$ \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
Alignment
Tables: Partial vertical lines

Opposite: Vertical line that does not span all rows
\texttt{\textbackslash multicolumn} has three arguments:

1. number of columns
2. alignment, \texttt{l}, \texttt{c} or \texttt{r}, with possible vertical bars
3. the text

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c||l|p{1in}|}
\hline
\multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Dream Team} \\
\hline
Jersey & First Name & Last Name \\
\hline\hline
10 & Cristiano & Ronaldo \\
& Edson & Arantes\\
do Nascimento (Pele) \\
\hline
11 & Didier & Drogba \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
As with \texttt{array} we have an issue of separation between horizontal lines and text.

We can use our previous trick of adding a blank line plus negative space: use \\
\[-1em] after \texttt{\hline} or \texttt{\cline}, \textit{e.g.},

\begin{tabular}{|c||l|p{1in}|}
\hline
\multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Dream Team}\
\hline
\multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\ }}
\hline
| Jersey & First Name & Last Name |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
\hline
10 & Cristiano & Ronaldo \\
\cline{2-3}\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Within each cell in a table you can use any environment.
2. The column containing the environment *must* be justified by `\texttt{p\{dimension\}}`.
3. Useful, for example, in typing tables with formulae.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c|p{2in}}  
    Newton & \begin{equation*} \vec F=m\vec a \end{equation*} \\
\hline
    Einstein & \begin{equation} E=mc^2 \end{equation} \ \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\begin{align*}
  \vec F &= m\vec a \\
  E &= mc^2 \tag{5}
\end{align*}
This is not pretty, but works. For simple equations it is easier to use the inline-text equation. The following looks better:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c|c}
  Newton & $ \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$ \\ \\[-1em]
  \hline \\
  Einstein & $E = mc^2$ \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
Alignment
at decimal point, and other separators

It does not look pretty:
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c}
2.30 \\
100.23 \\
10.12 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

Instead use:
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{r@{.}l}
2&30 \\
100&23 \\
10&12 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

Here is what’s going on. We used two columns, one right justified and the next left justified. The separator is not a vertical line but whatever goes in `@{separator symbol}`, in this case the separator symbol being a period.
Exercise: Typeset this (note the alignment at equal sign)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>$x^2 + y = 30$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>$100 = \sin(\theta) + \cos \varphi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>$q \cup p = q \cap p$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise: Typeset this (note the alignment at equal sign)

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|}
\hline
a & $x^2 + y = 30$ \\
\hline
b & $100 = \sin(\theta) + \cos \varphi$ \\
\hline
c & $q \cup p = q \cap p$ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

Solution:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l@{~$=$~}l|}
\hline
a & $x^2 + y$ & 30 \\
\hline
b & 100 & $\sin(\theta) + \cos \varphi$ \\
\hline
c & $q \cup p$ & $q \cap p$ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
Many more packages \texttt{array}, \texttt{tabularx}, \texttt{tabulary}, ... .
You know where to find more details. Example using using the switch \texttt{\rowcolors} from the package \texttt{xcolor}, option \texttt{table}:

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage[table]{xcolor}
...
\begin{document}

... \\

\{ \rowcolors{1}{yellow}{pink}
\begin{tabular}{|c||l|p{1in}|}
\hline
\multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Dream Team}\\
\hline
Jersey & First Name & Last Name \\ 
\hline
10 & Cristiano & Ronaldo \\
\cline{2-3}
& Edson & Arantes\\
\hline
11 & Didier & Drogba\\
\end{tabular}
\}
...
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}
Floats and Graphics
What are floats?

- Think of a float as a frame into which you can put something
- Put what? A table, a picture (an image), ...
- It floats: it finds a place to land in your document.
- LaTeX decides where
- You can nudge it (even insist) into placing it where you want.
- LaTeX is designed to make a good decision: give it a chance
Use this to

1. automatically place the table
2. automatic table number referencing
3. include a caption.

Here is some text. In table\ref{mytable} we show our Dream Team
\begin{table}[b]
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c||l|p{1in}|}
\hline
... \\
\end{tabular}
\caption{\label{mytable}This table shows blah blah}
\end{center}
\end{table}
Here is some text. In table\ref{mytable} we show our Dream Team
\begin{table}[b]
...
\caption{ \label{mytable} This table ...}
\end{table}

- \textbf{table} takes one \textit{positioning} argument
- \texttt{[b]} \textit{place this table at the bottom of a page, close to here}
- Also: \texttt{h} for \textit{here}, and \texttt{t} for \textit{at the top of the page}.
- \texttt{t} is the most commonly used.

- Argument of \texttt{\caption} is text.
- You can insert a label and refer to it (just as for equations)
- The counters for numbering tables and equations are independent
Experiments:

1. Paste a lot of text into your document, enough for a couple of pages of typeset material, at least 6 good paragraphs. *(Hint: Find one good paragraph, copy it into the buffer, and paste it many times into your document).* Then insert your *Dream Team Table* between paragraphs 2 and 3. Include a caption with a `\label{dreamteam}` (you provide the text). Insert `\ref{dreamteam}` somewhere in the text before and again after where you inserted the table. Typeset once with each of positioning `b`, `t` and `h`.

2. Copy the table and caption and paste into the space between paragraphs 4 and 5. Typeset. Check console (warning on repeated labels). Change label of second table: `\label{dreamteam2}`. Insert a few `\ref{dreamteam2}` somewhere in the text before and again after where you inserted the table.
Sometimes in a very long document you want a list of tables showing where to find each table. Just add \listoftables. Add this now to the previous example, just before your end doc:

\newpage
\listoftables
\end{document}
Command for inserting a graphic file (a picture)

\texttt{\inputgraphics\{attributes\}\{filename\}}

For an example download a graphic file from the web.

1. Go to Google images
2. Search for “UCSD logo.”
3. Save an image named, \textit{e.g.,} gl-5-triton.png.
5. Now I insert a line

\texttt{\inputgraphics\{gl-5-triton.png\}}

6. Typeset and get an error message.

The command \texttt{\inputgraphics} requires the \texttt{graphicx} package. Use this (put \texttt{\usepackage\{graphicx\}} in the preamble) and typeset your document with the figure.
After we put `\usepackage{graphicx}` in the preamble and typeset our document with the figure we get this:
The attribute `width=dimen` sets the width of the image to the desired dimension.

This and `height=dimen` are the most common. There are a few others, like:

- `scale=factor` amplifies the image by `factor` (reduces it if `factor` is smaller than 1)
- `trim=l b r t` used for cropping by lengths `l`, `b`, `r` and `t`, from the left, bottom right and top, respectively.

For `trim` to work you have to add the attribute `clip` (or rather set `clip=true` but adding just `clip` works):

```
\includegraphics[trim=8cm 0cm 0cm 0cm,clip]{gl-5-triton.png}
```

See the complete list of attributes in the WikiBook.
Exercise: Find a triton on google images; then resize and crop it to get this:
Exercise: Find a triton on google images; then resize and crop it to get this:

Solution:
\includegraphics[width=4cm,trim= 7cm 6cm 8cm 1cm,clip]{gl-5-triton.png}
Try this:

\includegraphics[width=2in, height=4in]{gl-5-triton}

The extension is not necessary: LaTeX knows to look for .png files as graphic files. In fact, if you are typesetting with \texttt{pdfLaTeX}, and we are, and are using the \texttt{graphicx} package, and we are, then LaTeX looks for files with extensions .jpg, .png and \texttt{pdf}, and assumes that if you did not write an extension that it will find the full file with extension in the current directory (and looks for all three extensions).
Convenient to have a folder (ie, a directory or subdirectory) containing your graphics files

Create a folder `images` in the folder with our `fourth_project.tex`

Move the file `gl-5-triton.png` to that folder.

Then typeset with

```
\includegraphics{images/gl-5-triton}
```

or with

```
\includegraphics{./images/gl-5-triton}
```

There are subtleties arising in including blank spaces in the name of the folder or the document, so better don’t!
The \texttt{figure} environment is analogous to the table environment. It is also a float. Without further ado:

\begin{document}
Some text here.

\begin{figure}[t]
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=2in]{images/gl-5-triton}
\end{center}
\caption{\label{tritonLogo} This is a UCSD logo that displays mascot, a Triton.}
\end{figure}

In figure~\ref{tritonLogo} one finds a Triton. This is the symbol of \dots
\end{document}
Just as with tables:

`\listoffigures`

You can put this anywhere in your document, but it is often found either at the very beginning together with the table of contents, or at the end.

More: We will not do this in the course but you may want to play with putting boxes around images, text wrapping, inserting text on top of an image, including full pdf pages, and more. Consult the Wikibook. Play with it! There is also a lot of information there about converting among different formats and editing graphics.
If we want to separate two expressions in display mode, use \quad or \qquad

\[ a = g, \quad c = z, \quad d = 0 \]

This is particularly useful with a little text, but this looks bad:

\[ a = g \quad \text{then implies} \quad g = 2 \]

which gives \( a = g \text{ then implies } g = 2 \). We need instead the \text command:

\[ a = g \quad \text{then implies} \quad g = 2 \]
Best to let LaTeX decide. But if you must, in math mode we have a full space \( \sim \), a small space \( \; \), a smaller space \( \:\) , and an even smaller space \( \, \):

\[
a \sim a \; a \; a \; a \; a \; a \; a
\]

Note that white spaces are ignored!
You can also subtract a bit of space, using \( \! \).
You can use it repeatedly:

\[
a \! a \! a \! a \! a
\]

You can see that normally you want to stay away from this.
Going back to the example with integrals we re-write:

\[
\int_0^1 f(x) \, dx, \quad \sum_{n=0}^7 x_n, \quad \prod_{k=1}^{10} \omega_k
\]
In text mode, the special character `~` leaves a blank space. 

This `~word` is interpreted as one word.

LaTeX avoids a line break in the middle of any one word. Useful in avoiding start of line with, for example, a number.

Example: You type

... blah blah in equation (7) we see blah blah.

Out comes: ...

`blah blah in equation (7) we see blah blah`.

To avoid this you type

`blah blah in equation~7 we see blah blah`.

It is good practice to do this as you type, so that you don’t have to go back and edit your document every time this occurs.
Bad:

\[\cos(\theta) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)\]

Good:

\[\cos(\theta) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)\]

We also have, among others,

\[\exp(x) = e^x, \quad \ln x = \log x, \quad \sinh(z), \quad \theta = \arcsin(x)\]

By now you should know where to find a more complete list!
\[ \frac{df}{dt} = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{f(t+\epsilon)-f(t)}{\epsilon} \]

and

\[ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \]

Exercise: typeset

\[
\int_0^\infty f(x) \, dx \equiv \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_0^t f(x) \, dx
\]
You can write

\[ x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x} \]

and

\[ x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{x} \]

Note how it automatically resizes:

\[ \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = \sqrt{a+b+c+d} \]

Exercise: typeset

\[ \sqrt[n]{x^{1/n}} = \left( \sqrt[n]{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = x^{1/n^2} \]
Newton’s second law is actually a vector equation:

\[ \vec{F} = m \, \vec{a} \]

Operations between vectors

\[ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}, \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{b}, \]

You can combine things freely, as in

\[ \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}_1), \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \]

Exercise: typeset

\[ |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} \]
For a list you need *lower* dots \(x_1, \ldots, x_n\)

\[x_1, \ldots, x_n\]

but for a product or a sum you need plain dots

\[x_1 + \cdots + x_n, \quad y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n\]

\[x_1+\ldots+x_n, \qquad y_1y_2\cdots y_n\]

In text dots (called ellipsis) are \texttt{\dots} or \texttt{\ldots}. You should not use \ldots. Compare (in text mode):

*from here \ldots to there *... and there*

By the way, there is no space between \texttt{\ldots} and \texttt{to} in this example. To add space you can use

*from here \ldots\ to there *... and there*

or

*from here \ldots\~ to there *... and there*
Backup slides
A bit more information about stuff
The following instructions from Chapter 1 of the course notes (that have live links):

- Go to http://tug.org/mactex/
- Scroll down to “To obtain the distribution, click the link below” and click on MacTeX.pkg
- Optional: Click the Donate link on the title bar. Giving them $10.00 helps a lot and it is certainly much cheaper than buying a textbook or commercial software.
- Editor: Texworks. Get it from http://www.tug.org/texworks/#Getting_TeXworks
Necessary Pain: Installation
More painful: Windows

The following instructions from Chapter 1 of the course notes (that have live links):

- Go to http://miktex.org/
- Click on Download on the title bar and in that page find the Recommended Download. This does not download MikTeX but rather an installer.
- Run the installer (if needed, read instructions under read the tutorial close to the top).
- When Wizard asks where to install MiKTeX make sure you know where (the default should be C:\Program Files (x86)\MiKTeX 2.9.
- Wizard will ask: “Preferred paper” (default A4, change to letter) and “Install missing packages on the fly” (default Ask me first is OK).
- Optional: Click the Donate link on the title bar. Giving them $10.00 helps a lot and it is certainly much cheaper than buying a textbook or comercial software.
- Editor: Texworks. Get it from http://www.tug.org/texworks/#Getting_TeXworks
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