

# A Brief Introduction to LaTeX

Paul Gustafson (shamelessly stolen from Robert Williams)

Texas A&M University

June 2, 2017

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## Downloading and Installing LaTeX

<http://latex-project.org/ftp.html>

I'm new to LaTeX

I'm familiar with LaTeX

Take me to the resources slide

## Article example

We'll go over two types of LaTeX files today: articles and beamer files. The article document format is used for writing papers. The beamer format is used for writing presentations.

Let's look at an example of an article.



# Outline of a beamer file

```
\documentclass[handout]{beamer} %handout collapses frames into  
1 slide  
\usetheme{theme}  
\usecolortheme{color}  
  
\usepackage{amsmath, amsfonts, amssymb}  
\usepackage{tikz}  
  
\title{My Informative Title}  
\author{My Name}  
\institute{My Institution}  
\date{Date of presentation} or \date{\today}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

```
\begin{frame}
```

```
\maketitle
```

```
\end{frame}
```

```
\begin{frame}{Frame Title}
```

```
Contents of paper or presentation
```

```
\end{frame}
```

```
\end{document}
```

# Beamer vs Article

Inside of each frame, you can write as you would in a normal LaTeX file. There is also a little bit of extra functionality present in beamer:

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- You can separate a slide into multiple columns using the `columns` environment
- You can create [hyperlinks](#) to other parts of your presentation



# Beamer example

The best way to learn beamer is to use it. Let's recreate the example beamer file.

# Basic Tex Reference

Symbols for type-setting commands:

- % is used for comments
- \ tells LaTeX you are writing a command
  - ▶ some commands have {inputs contained in curly brackets} or [options contained in square braces]
- \$ tells LaTeX to enter or exit math mode

# Basic Tex Reference

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- `$` tells LaTeX to enter or exit math mode

Common unintuitive commands:

- `\\` is a line return
- `$$` enters or exits display math mode
  - ▶ Alternatively, `\[ math goes here \]` also uses display math mode

When in math mode, use  $\wedge$  to write superscripts and  $\_$  to write subscripts. Enclose the (super-)subscript in  $\{ \}$  if it is more than 1 character long.

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`$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1$`

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```
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1
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# Creating Lists

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

- Item 1
- Item 2

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

- ① Item 1
- ② Item 2

# Tables and Matrices

```
\begin{tabular}{c|cc}  
a & b & c \\ \hline  
d & e & f \\ g & h & i  
\end{tabular}
```

a	b	c
d	e	f
g	h	i

```
$  
\begin{bmatrix}  
a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i  
\end{bmatrix}  
$
```

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



```
\begin{theorem}[Name/Attribution of Theorem]
X iff Y
\end{theorem}
```

Theorem (Name/Attribution of Theorem)

*X iff Y*

```
\begin{proof}
This is trivial.
\end{proof}
```

Proof.

This is trivial. □

[back to beamer](#)

## Additional Resources

LaTeX has an active community with many resources to help you along the way.

- LaTeX Wikibooks: <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX>
- TeX Stack Exchange: <http://tex.stackexchange.com>
- The Not So Short Introduction to  $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ :  
<http://tobi.oetiker.ch/lshort/lshort.pdf>
- Detexify: <http://detexify.kirelabs.org/classify.html>
- A collection of beamer themes and colors:  
<http://hartwork.org/beamer-theme-matrix/>