
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
TECHNICAL REPORT

A GRADUA

A Graduate Student's Guide to L^AT_EX and $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L^AT_EX

Rafal Ablamowicz
 Department of Mathematics, Box 5054
 Tennessee Technological University
 Cookeville, Tennessee 38501, U.S.A.
 E-mail: rablamowicz@tntech.edu

May 26, 2003

Abstract

In this article we will show the basic usage of L^AT_EX in writing mathematical papers. We will concentrate on describing various parts of a standard source document of the article. For its readability through sections with mathematical contents to references, usage of several standard commands for $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L^AT_EX and amsmath , amsthm and amssymb packages will be discussed. We will also briefly discuss the usage of tthesis.sty style file for composing master theses and doctoral dissertations that conform to the requirements of the graduate school.¹

Keywords: source file, composing or typesetting, LaTeX, macros, automatic referencing, $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L^AT_EX, ϵ .

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```

\documentclass{article}
%% Here starts the preamble of the document
%% Formatting commands, if needed
\setlength{\oddsidemargin}{-0.25in}
\setlength{\textwidth}{7.00in}
\setlength{\topmargin}{-0.25in}
\setlength{\textheight}{9.0in}
...
\mathsurround 1.5pt
%% Commands to load extra packages, if needed
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
...
%% Custom definitions and macros
\def\beq{\begin{equation}}
\def\eeq{\end{equation}}
...
\newcommand{\Id}{{\bf 1}}
\newcommand{\ed}{\end{document}}
...
%% New environments
\newtheorem{lemma}{Lemma}
...
%% Here starts the top matter of the document body
\begin{document}
\title{...}
\author{...}
\date{...}
\maketitle
\tableofcontents
%% Here starts the abstract
\begin{abstract}
...
\end{abstract}
%% Here starts the main matter of the document body
\chapter{...}

\section{...}

\subsection{...}

\appendix{...}
...
%% Here starts the back matter of the document body
\begin{thebibliography}{9}
...
\end{thebibliography}
\end{document}

```

i r l T str.ct.r o_c an articl oc.m nt

nt is articl ill conc ntrat primaril on sp ci_c L^AT_EX comman s an ampl s o_c t ir sa t at ar s_c l n ritin a mat matical pap r or a t sis. o_c r it is p ct t at t s ampl s ill also s_c l n pr parin a iz or a t st. T n it is no o_c co rs to a on

2 Proclamations

Proclamations in L^AT_EX are for most propositions, lemmas, definitions, corollaries, etc. Each of these constitutes a major component of an L^AT_EX document. The command `\begin{theorem}` is a common way to start a theorem, and `\end{theorem}` is used to end it. The `\usepackage{amsthm}` package provides a set of commands for defining and using these commands. The `\usepackage{amsthm}` package is available from the CTAN site.

```
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{amsthm}
```

2.1 Basic L^AT_EX proclamations

The command `\begin{theorem}` is used to start a theorem, and `\end{theorem}` is used to end it. The command `\begin{lemma}` is used to start a lemma, and `\end{lemma}` is used to end it. The command `\begin{definition}` is used to start a definition, and `\end{definition}` is used to end it. The command `\begin{corollary}` is used to start a corollary, and `\end{corollary}` is used to end it. The command `\begin{example}` is used to start an example, and `\end{example}` is used to end it. The command `\begin{remark}` is used to start a remark, and `\end{remark}` is used to end it.

```
\begin{theorem}
\begin{lemma}
\begin{definition}
\begin{corollary}
\begin{example}
\begin{remark}
```

To include these proclamations in a document, you must use the `\begin{theorem}` command to start a theorem, and the `\end{theorem}` command to end it. The `\begin{lemma}` command is used to start a lemma, and the `\end{lemma}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{definition}` command is used to start a definition, and the `\end{definition}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{corollary}` command is used to start a corollary, and the `\end{corollary}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{example}` command is used to start an example, and the `\end{example}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{remark}` command is used to start a remark, and the `\end{remark}` command is used to end it.

```
\begin{theorem}
\begin{lemma}
\begin{definition}
\begin{corollary}
\begin{example}
\begin{remark}
```

ic is

Theorem 1. *In category **Set**, the monomorphisms are just the injective functions (the functions f such that $f(x) = f(y)$ implies $x = y$).*

The `\begin{theorem}` command is used to start a theorem, and the `\end{theorem}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{lemma}` command is used to start a lemma, and the `\end{lemma}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{definition}` command is used to start a definition, and the `\end{definition}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{corollary}` command is used to start a corollary, and the `\end{corollary}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{example}` command is used to start an example, and the `\end{example}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{remark}` command is used to start a remark, and the `\end{remark}` command is used to end it.

The `\begin{theorem}` command is used to start a theorem, and the `\end{theorem}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{lemma}` command is used to start a lemma, and the `\end{lemma}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{definition}` command is used to start a definition, and the `\end{definition}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{corollary}` command is used to start a corollary, and the `\end{corollary}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{example}` command is used to start an example, and the `\end{example}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{remark}` command is used to start a remark, and the `\end{remark}` command is used to end it.

```
\begin{theorem}
\begin{lemma}
\begin{definition}
\begin{corollary}
\begin{example}
\begin{remark}
```

ic is

Theorem 2 (Pierce's Theorem). *In category **Set**, the monomorphisms are just the injective functions (the functions f such that $f(x) = f(y)$ implies $x = y$).*

The `\begin{theorem}` command is used to start a theorem, and the `\end{theorem}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{lemma}` command is used to start a lemma, and the `\end{lemma}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{definition}` command is used to start a definition, and the `\end{definition}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{corollary}` command is used to start a corollary, and the `\end{corollary}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{example}` command is used to start an example, and the `\end{example}` command is used to end it. The `\begin{remark}` command is used to start a remark, and the `\end{remark}` command is used to end it.

```

\begin{einitiation}
  An arrow  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is an epimorphism if, for any pair of arrows  $g: B \rightarrow C$  and  $h: B \rightarrow C$ , the equality  $g \circ f = h \circ f$  implies that  $g = h$ .
\label{epi}
\end{einitiation}

```

Definition 1. An arrow $f: A \rightarrow B$ is an **epimorphism** if, for any pair of arrows $g: B \rightarrow C$ and $h: B \rightarrow C$, the equality $g \circ f = h \circ f$ implies that $g = h$.

It is possible to name all proclamations consistently in the case of the first definition, or to name them since a statement or terms so far, it is also possible to name proclamations in a section, or more information.

The package `amsthm` is loaded with additional options, compatible with the `amsthm` package.

- i) plain text most mathematician style
- ii) `einitiation` less mathematician
- iii) remark last mathematician

The `amsthm` package is set in the preamble, with the command `\the remstyle`, in the article, as follows:

```
\the remstyle plain
```

It is also possible to use `amsthm` with `LaTeX`.

The `amsthm` package is to set the `amsthm` package, with the command `\ne the rem`, in the preamble, as follows: `\ne the rem* main` and `\ne the rem* limit`.

```
\ne the rem* main main he rem
```

```
\ne the rem* limit limit he rem
```

For instance, the command `\can no_r1` is used in the preamble, as follows: `\can no_r1`.

Proof. This is a proof that is not standard. . . .

□

- In this proof, it is not clear that it is completely correct.

`\documentstyle name referen es appr`

inc ss ntiall_ r_ t in ls ma_ r main t sam in t oc_ m nt it is no s_ rpris_ _ r_ L^AT_EX is so pop_ lar amon mat_ maticians an sci ntists.

in cas_ on_ ants to mo_ i_ t_ _alt pa_ st_ p_ rom_ e_ault_ emplate_ on_ s_ o_ l_ s_ t_ _age_ rmat_ emplate_ rom_ T_EX 2_ _otic_ t_ _ollo_ in_ comman_ s_ at_ t_ _top_ o_ c_ t_ is_ so_ rc_ _l_ _s_ t_ s_ mar_ in_ s_ ttin_ comman_ s_ to_ _format_ t_ is_ articl_ .

- `\first_ s_ tt_ l_ t_ mar_ in_ T_ _alt_ is_ l_ inc_ so_ t_ _ollo_ in_ comman_ s_ ts_ at_ .7_ inc_ l_ t_ mar_ in_ .`

`\setlength \ si_ emargin_ #_ in`

- `T_ n_ _s_ tt_ _i_ t_ o_ c_ t_ t_ t_ _at_ is_ l_ t_ _ill_ _t_ _ri_ t_ mar_ in_ . _n_ t_ is_ cas_ _ri_ t_ mar_ in_ is_ . . in_ .7_ .7_ in_ .7_ in_ .`

`\setlength \text_ ith_ in`

- `To_ s_ tt_ _top_ mar_ in_ sinc_ t_ _alt_ is_ l_ inc_ _s_ t_ _ollo_ in_ comman_ to_ s_ t_ it_ to_ .7_ inc_`

`\setlength \t_ pmargin_ #_ in`

- `To_ s_ tt_ _i_ t_ o_ c_ t_ t_ t_ _iss_ _t_ _ollo_ in_ comman_ . _at_ is_ l_ t_ _ill_ _t_ _ottom_ mar_ in_ . _n_ t_ is_ cas_ _ottom_ mar_ in_ is_ l_ .7_ in_ .7_ in_ .7_ in_ .7_ in_ .`

`\setlength \text_ height_ in`

3.2 Itemizing and numbering

T_ a_ o_ _ll_ t_ it_ ms_ _r_ cr_ at_ _sin_ t_ so_ call_ *itemized environment* as_ _ollo_ s_

```

\begin itemi e
\item his is the ,first item , r example , x^l \sin x# \l
\item hile a main , r , is \ #\pi \pi^l
\en itemi e

```

- `n_ t_ p_ s_ t_ t_ is_ pro_ c_ s_`

- `T_ is_ is_ t_ _rst_ it_ m_ _or_ _ampl_ $f x^l, \sin 2x -$.`

- `il_ a_ _omain_ _or_ f is_ - , .`

on_ pr_ _rs_ to_ n_ m_ _r_ list_ it_ ms_ on_ _o_ l_ n_ _to_ s_ t_ so_ call_ *enumerated environment* as_ _ollo_ s_

```

\begin enumerate
\item his is the ,first item , r example , x^l \sin x# \l
\item hile a main , r , is \ #\pi \pi^l
\en enumerate

```

- `n_ t_ p_ s_ t_ t_ is_ pro_ c_ s_`

1. `T_ is_ is_ t_ _rst_ it_ m_ _or_ _ampl_ $f x^l, \sin 2x -$.`

2. `il_ a_ _omain_ _or_ f is_ - , .`

r_ on_ can_ s_ t_ _rst_ a_ _anta_ o_ c_ _sin_ L^AT_EX_ its_ a_ _ilit_ _to_ a_ _tomatically_ r_ n_ m_ _r_ list_ it_ ms_ _n_ a_ n_ _it_ m_ is_ ins_ rt_ _or_ _ampl_ l_ t_ s_ ins_ rt_ a_ n_ _it_ m_ in_ _t_ _n_ t_ _t_ o_ it_ ms_ a_ o_


```

\begin enumerate
\item his is the ,irst item , r example , x^l \sin x#^l
\item ere is a ne item say \ s ^x#\pi^l ,un ti n
\item hile a main , r , is \ #\pi \pi^l
\en enumerate

```

• t r t, p s ttin , t

1. T is is t ,rst it m or ampl $f X, \sin 2x -$

2. r is a n , it m sa, cos ^X , nction.

• il a omain or f is $-$,

• it a n , n m, rin , nst a o, t n m, rs on can, s l t t rs , t t la, ls ar not c an t n a, tomaticall, .
 • s a aint ,rst n ironm nt.

```

\begin itemi e
\item a^l his is the ,irst item , r example

```

```

, x^l \sin x#^l

```

```

\item b^l hile a main , r , is #\pi \pi^l
\item ^l he thir item n ill be isplaye an numbere

```

```

\begin e uati n
, x^l \sin x#^l

```

```

\label e sine
\en e uati n

```

```

\item b^l hile a main , r , is #\pi \pi^l
\en itemi e

```

• t

a T is is t ,rst it m or ampl $f X, \sin 2x -$

• il a omain or f is $-$,

c T t ir it m no, ill, ispla, an n m, r

$f X, \sin 2x -$

optic i r nt small tra spacins in ic a n cr at ins rtin \ a t r \ an or \ an
 t n xy \ g x y. n incr asin or r o spac sin s L^AT_EX as t s pr n comman s or horizontal
 spacin \ \ \ \ ua \ ua . n rall comman \hspace ex t at ta s al n t param tr li ex
 incr as s orizontal spacin in orm las. om tim s on n s to ins rt t s tra spac s or t orm la to loo
 tt r. r is anot r s c ampl .

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx, & \quad 2, \quad \int_0^{\pi} | -f x | \\
 c \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx, & \quad 2, \quad \int_0^{\pi} | -f x |
 \end{aligned}$$

r spacin in s ms tt r. t as n accomplis it t is co

! n mor comm nt , n t la l

```
\label e
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 A_{12} g_{12}, \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 B_{12} \\ & \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2, -\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 - A_{12} g_{12}, -\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 B_{21} \\ & , -\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 B_{12}^\top \end{aligned}$$

to display the following equation also in a single line, assign the following code to the `equation` environment:

4.2 Example of align environment

The following code can be used to align the following equation. The `align` environment is not present in standard L^AT_EX, but is available upon loading the `amsmath` package. It is recommended to use the `\usepackage{amsmath}` command to load the package. For more information, see the `amsmath` documentation.

```
\begin{align}
\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 & \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 A_{12} g_{12} & \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 B_{12} & \quad \\
\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 & \quad -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 - A_{12} g_{12} & \quad -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 B_{21} & \quad \\
& \quad , -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 B_{12}^\top & & \quad
\end{align}
```

\begin e uati n

```
\begin e uati n  
\le.t  
\begin array rr#r  
  \\\
```


It is not surprising that the symbols \mathbb{R} for real, \mathbb{C} for complex, \mathbb{H} for quaternionic division ring, \mathbb{Z} for integers. These so-called mathematical characters are part of another package `amssymb`, which can be loaded in the preamble using the command `\usepackage{amssymb}`. Note that to get the symbol \mathbb{R} one can use the command `\mathbb{R}` or the `\RR` macro in the preamble and likewise for other letters. The `\mathbb{R}` is a standard dimensional E-clip spacing \mathbb{R}^3 .

4.6 Example of a more complicated table with tabular

The following is an example of a more complicated table that uses the `tabular` environment. It is created using the `tabular` environment.

Time	Room	Event	Room	Event	Room	Event	Room	Event
Saturday, May 25								
Announcements								
<i>No parallel sessions</i>								
<i>Break</i>								
<i>No parallel sessions</i>								
<i>Break</i>								
		<i>Analysis</i>	<i>Geometry</i>		<i>Resources</i>		<i>Applications</i>	
8:15	8:30	BR119	PT-S1	PT-S1	PT-S1	PT-S1	PT-S1	PT-S1
Lunch								
Coffee Social								
General meeting and closing								

The code for this table looks as follows:

```

\begin{center}
\begin{small}
\begin{tabular}{|r|r|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} %12 columns
\multicolumn{12}{c}{\bf{Saturday, May 25}} \\ \hline
From: & To: & Room: & Event: & Room: & Event: & Room: & Event: & Room: & Event: \\ \hline
8: 15 & 8: 30 & BR119 & \multicolumn{9}{c}{\bf{Announcements}} \\ \hline
8: 30 & 9: 30 & BR119 & PT-S1 & \multicolumn{8}{c}{\emph{No parallel sessions}} \\ \hline
9: 30 & 9: 40 & \multicolumn{10}{c}{\e6(An63845)Tj|mp} \\ \hline
8: 10 & 9: 44& Roo19 & PT-S1 & \multicolumn{8}{c}{\emph{No parallel sessions}} \\ \hline
\m40& PT-50& Roo19 & \multicolumn{9}{c}{} \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{small}
\end{center}

```

```

\begin align
# \tilde e ~ \ \ \label e \ \
\label e \ \
\tilde e ~ \label e
\end align

```

$$\begin{array}{l}
X^2, 1, \\
X^2, X, \\
XX, \dots
\end{array}$$

20
21
22

4.8 Example of splitting long expressions with multiline and split

For use of `\usepackage{amsmath}` to split a long expression among several lines, similar to `\usepackage{amsmath}` that allows to load LaTeX, it is `\begin{multiline}` `\end{multiline}`, for more information about it is the `\usepackage{amsmath}` command not present in standard LaTeX, aainer to be an . To load its command `\usepackage{amsmath}`.

```

\begin multiline
# \l # # \l # \l # \l # # \l # \l # \l # \ \
# \l # \l # \l # \l # \l # \l # \l # \l # \l # \l # \ \
\end multiline

```

that is

$$1^q$$

```

\begin{multline}
f(x) = (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}x_{4}x_{5}x_{6}x_{7}x_{8})^{6n-7} +
(x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}x_{4}x_{5}x_{6}x_{7}x_{8})^{9n+7} \\\
+ (x_{1}x_{2})^{8n-9}+(x_{3}x_{4})^{4n+10}+(x_{1}x_{2} +
x_{3}x_{4}+x_{5}x_{6}+x_{7}x_{8})^{6n} \\\
- (x_{1}x_{3})^{6n-9}+(x_{2}x_{4})^{4n-10} +
(x_{1}x_{4}+ x_{2}x_{3}+x_{6}x_{8}+x_{5}x_{8})^{6n-12}
\end{multline}
\label{eq:longone2}
\end{multline}

```

• For more information.

4.9 Example of gather and gather*

The command `gather*` in `ironm` is a better version of the `display` command. It allows in-line control of horizontal spacing, but does not allow for any control. The `gather*` in `ironm` differs from `gather` in `ironm` in that the display of the items is not arranged in a single column.

```

\begin{gather*}
\alpha b \quad \backslash displaystyle \backslash ra \quad \# \backslash \quad \# \backslash ra \quad b \quad \backslash ua \\
\alpha b \quad \backslash \quad \backslash displaystyle \backslash ra \quad \# \backslash \quad \# \backslash ra \quad b \quad \backslash \quad ex \\
\alpha b \quad b \quad \backslash \quad \backslash displaystyle \backslash ra \quad \# \quad \backslash \quad \# \backslash ra \quad \# \backslash b \quad \# \\
\backslash ra \quad \# \backslash b \quad \# \backslash ra \quad b
\end{gather*}

```

The vertical spacing in the first row is controlled by the command `\ua`, and the vertical spacing is increased and set to `ex`, and in the second row the display of the items are centered.

$${}_q b_1, \frac{q-1}{q} \frac{1}{q} \frac{b_1}{q}, \quad {}_q b_2, \frac{q-1}{q} \frac{1}{q} \frac{b_2}{q}, \\
{}_q b_1 b_2, \frac{1-2q}{q^2} \frac{q^2}{1} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{q-1}{q^2} \frac{b_1}{q^2} \frac{q-1}{q^2} \frac{b_2}{q^2} \frac{b_{21}}{q^2}.$$

The main in-line examples come from `l` at `cam`, it is `TEX 2`.

5 Additional examples

5.1 Braces and over braces

```

\un'erbra e \erbra e \mathstrut a \l ts a
\ a \math har' \rm s
\erbra e \mathstrut b \l ts b
\l b \math har' \rm s \#l \rm \ elements \

```

$$\frac{\overbrace{a, \dots, a}^{k \text{ a's}} \overbrace{b, \dots, b}^{l \text{ b's}}}{k+l \text{ elements}}$$

5.2 Products and sums

```

\pr \ge \biggl \sum \ge a \biggr \sum \\
\sum n \ge n \ iggl \sum

```



```

\phantom{\hspace*{1em} \displaystyle \frac{a}{b} \tag*{\hspace*{1em} \displaystyle \frac{a}{b}}}
\phantom{\hspace*{1em} \displaystyle \frac{a}{b} \tag*{\hspace*{1em} \displaystyle \frac{a}{b}}}
\label{e}
\end{align}

```

XX

`\cite{hahn}` or `\cite{hahn, grat er}` in `\bibitem{hahn}` or `\bibitem{hahn, grat er}`

It is also possible to cite multiple articles in a single list item using `\cite{hahn, grat er}` or `\cite{hahn, grat er, ...}`.

```

\begin{thebibliography}
\bibitem{amer mesh}
amer mesh \emph{r up he ry an ts ppli ati nt hysi al r blems} is# esley
n n

\bibitem{ablam}
blam i \emph{pin r representati ns} li, r \# algebras \# \# symb li \# \# a

```

References

1. am rm s *Groupy and Itsation to Physical Problems* ison* sl, Lon on
 2. lamo_ ic . *Spinorepresentations Cli or algebras: A symbolic apprych* , sics omm ni cations 115 pp. .
- omman \begin{thebibliography} as ar , m nt, n o r t is ar , m nt is . T is t l_12 L, T, 1 1T_7, .
- l ss t n an t n, s or on , n r or it ms.

6.2 Index

, t i 12 p_2 ossi, l_2 in_2 lar r_2 o_2 c, m n_2 ts_2 to_2 ins rt_2 in_2 n_2 tri s_ l_2 t at_2

r_ sira, l_ n_ p s ttin_ oo s. n_ on t r st is r_ r_ to .

7 Summary

or a itional so, rc s o_ c in_ o_ r m a_ o_ t t tthesis sty

```
\appen ix  
\se ti n inal r s  
\label pp .
```