

L^AT_EX 2_ε Cheat Sheet

Document classes

book Default is two-sided.
 report No \part divisions.
 article No \part or \chapter divisions.
 letter Letter (?).
 slides Large sans-serif font.

Used at the very beginning of a document:
 \documentclass{class}. Use \begin{document} to start contents and \end{document} to end the document.

Common documentclass options

10pt/11pt/12pt Font size.
 letterpaper/a4paper Paper size.
 twocolumn Use two columns.
 twoside Set margins for two-sided.
 landscape Landscape orientation. Must use dvips -t landscape.
 draft Double-space lines.
 Usage: \documentclass[opt,opt]{class}.

Packages

fullpage Use 1 inch margins.
 anysize Set margins with \marginwidth{l}{r}{t}{b}.
 multicol Use n columns with \begin{multicols}{n}.
 latexsym Use L^AT_EX symbol font.
 Use before \begin{document}. Usage: \usepackage{package}

Title

\author{text} Author of document.
 \title{text} Title of document.
 \date{text} Date.
 These commands go before \begin{document}. The declaration \maketitle goes at the top of the document.

Miscellaneous

\pagestyle{empty} Empty header, footer and no page numbers.

Document structure

\part{title} \subsubsection{title}
 \chapter{title} \paragraph{title}
 \section{title} \subparagraph{title}
 \subsection{title}

Section commands can be followed with an *, like \section*{title}, to suppress heading numbers.
 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{x} suppresses heading numbers of depth > x, where chapter has depth 0.

Text environments

\begin{comment} Comment block (not printed).
 \begin{quote} Indented quotation block.
 \begin{quotation} Like quote with indented paragraphs.
 \begin{verse} Quotation block for verse.

Lists

\begin{enumerate} Numbered list.
 \begin{itemize} Bulleted list.
 \begin{description} Description list.
 \item text Add an item.
 \item[x] text Use x instead of normal bullet or number. Required for descriptions.

References

\label{marker} Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the form \label{sec:item}.
 \ref{marker} Give section/body number of marker.
 \pageref{marker} Give page number of marker.
 \footnote{text} Print footnote at bottom of page.

Floating bodies

\begin{table}[place] Add numbered table.
 \begin{figure}[place] Add numbered figure.
 \begin{equation}[place] Add numbered equation.
 \caption{text} Caption for the body.

The place is a list valid placements for the body. t=top, h=here, b=bottom, p=separate page, !=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.

Text properties

Font face

Command	Declaration	Effect
\textrm{text}	{\rm text}	Roman family
\textsf{text}	{\sf text}	Sans serif family
\texttt{text}	{\tt text}	Typewriter family
\textmd{text}	{\md text}	Medium series
\textbf{text}	{\bf text}	Bold series
\textup{text}	{\up text}	Upright shape
\textit{text}	{\it text}	<i>Italic shape</i>
\textsl{text}	{\sl text}	<i>Slanted shape</i>
\textsc{text}	{\sc text}	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
\emph{text}	{\em text}	<i>Emphasized</i>
\textnormal{text}	{\normalfont text}	Document font
\underline{text}		<u>Underline</u>

The command (ttt) form handles spacing better than the declaration (ttt) form.

Font size

\tiny	<small>tiny</small>	\Large	Large
\scriptsize	<small>scriptsize</small>	\LARGE	LARGE
\footnotesize	<small>footnotesize</small>	\huge	huge
\small	<small>small</small>	\Huge	Huge
\normalsize	<small>normalsize</small>		
\large	<small>large</small>		

These are declarations and should be used in the form {\small ...} or without braces to affect the entire document.

Verbatim text

\begin{verbatim} Verbatim environment.
 \begin{verbatim*} Spaces are shown as \square .
 \verb!text! Text between the delimiting characters (in this case !) is verbatim.

Justification

Environment	Declaration
\begin{center}	\centering
\begin{flushleft}	\raggedright
\begin{flushright}	\raggedleft

Miscellaneous

\linespread{x} changes the line spacing by the multiplier x.

Text-mode symbols

Symbols

&	\&	-	_	...	\ldots	•	\textbullet
\$	\\$	^	\^{}		\textbar	\	\textbackslash
%	\%	~	\~{}	#	\#		\textbar

Accents

ò	\`o	ó	\'o	ô	\^o	õ	\~o	ö	\=o
ó	\.o	ö	\"o	q	\c o	õ	\v o	ô	\H o
ç	\c c	q	\d o	q	\b o	ô	\t oo	œ	\oe
Œ	\OE	æ	\ae	Æ	\AE	å	\aa	Å	\AA
ø	\o	Ø	\O	ı	\l	Ł	\L	ı	\i
ı	\j	ı	\j	ı	\j	ı	\j	ı	\j

Delimiters

‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ { \{ [[((< \textless
 ’ ’ ’ ’ } \}]])) > \textgreater

Dashes

Name	Source	Example	Usage
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.
en-dash	--	1-5	Between numbers.
em-dash	---	Yes—or no?	Punctuation.

Line and page breaks

\\ Begin new line without new paragraph.
 * Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
 \kill Don't print current line.
 \pagebreak Start new page.
 \noindent Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous

\today May 11, 2002.
 \$\sim\$ Prints ~ instead of \~{}, which makes ~.
 ~ Space, disallow linebreak (W.J.~Clinton).
 \@. Indicate that the . ends a sentence when following an uppercase letter.
 \hspace{l} Horizontal space of length l (Ex: l = 20pt).
 \vspace{l} Vertical space of length l.
 \rule{w}{h} Line of width w and height h.

Tabular environments

tabbing environment

`\=` Set tab stop. `\>` Go to tab stop.
Tab stops can be set on “invisible” lines with `\kill` at the end of the line. Normally `\\` is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

```
\begin{array}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols}
```

tabular column specification

`l` Left-justified column.
`c` Centered column.
`r` Right-justified column.
`p{width}` Same as `\parbox[t]{width}`.
`@{decl}` Insert *decl* instead of inter-column space.
`|` Inserts a vertical line between columns.

tabular elements

`\hline` Horizontal line between rows.
`\cline{x-y}` Horizontal line across columns *x* through *y*.
`\multicolumn{n}{cols}{text}`
A cell that spans *n* columns, with *cols* column specification.

Math mode

To use math mode, surround text with `$` or use

```
\begin{equation}
^{\x}      Superscript  $x$        $_{\x}$       Subscript  $x$ 
\frac{x}{y}       $\frac{x}{y}$        $\sum_{k=1}^n$        $\sum_{k=1}^n$ 
\sqrt[n]{x}       $\sqrt[n]{x}$ 
```

Math-mode symbols

\leq	<code>\leq</code>	\geq	<code>\geq</code>	\neq	<code>\neq</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\times	<code>\times</code>	\div	<code>\div</code>
$*$	<code>\ast</code>	\circ	<code>\circ</code>	\cdots	<code>\cdots</code>
α	<code>\alpha</code>	β	<code>\beta</code>	γ	<code>\gamma</code>
δ	<code>\delta</code>	ϵ	<code>\epsilon</code>	ε	<code>\varepsilon</code>
ζ	<code>\zeta</code>	η	<code>\eta</code>	θ	<code>\theta</code>
ϑ	<code>\vartheta</code>	ι	<code>\iota</code>	κ	<code>\kappa</code>
λ	<code>\lambda</code>	μ	<code>\mu</code>	ν	<code>\nu</code>
ξ	<code>\xi</code>	π	<code>\pi</code>	ρ	<code>\rho</code>
σ	<code>\sigma</code>	τ	<code>\tau</code>	υ	<code>\upsilon</code>
ϕ	<code>\phi</code>	χ	<code>\chi</code>	ψ	<code>\psi</code>
ω	<code>\omega</code>	Γ	<code>\Gamma</code>	Δ	<code>\Delta</code>
Θ	<code>\Theta</code>	Λ	<code>\Lambda</code>	Ξ	<code>\Xi</code>
Π	<code>\Pi</code>	Σ	<code>\Sigma</code>	Υ	<code>\Upsilon</code>
Φ	<code>\Phi</code>	Ψ	<code>\Psi</code>	Ω	<code>\Omega</code>

Special symbols

`^\circ` `\circ` Ex: 22°C : `\$22^\circ\text{\circ}\mathit{m}{\text{C}}\$`.

Bibliography and citations

When using `BIBTEX`, you need to run `latex`, `bibtex`, and `latex` twice more to resolve dependencies.

Citation types

```
\cite{key}      Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick
1953)
\citeA{key}      Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
\citeN{key}      Full author list and year. Watson and Crick
(1953)
\shortcite{key}      Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\shortciteA{key}      Abbreviated author list. ?
\shortciteN{key}      Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\citeyear{key}      Cite year only. (1953)
All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex.
\citeNP.
```

BIBTEX entry types

```
@article      Journal or magazine article.
@book      Book with publisher.
@booklet      Book without publisher.
@conference      Article in conference proceedings.
@inbook      A part of a book and/or range of pages.
@incollection      A part of book with its own title.
@manual      Technical documentation.
@mastersthesis      Master's thesis.
@misc      If nothing else fits.
@phdthesis      PhD. thesis.
@proceedings      Proceedings of a conference.
@techreport      Tech report, usually numbered in series.
@unpublished      Unpublished.
```

BIBTEX fields

```
address      Address of publisher. Not necessary for major
publishers.
author      Names of authors, of format ...
booktitle      Title of book when part of it is cited.
chapter      Chapter or section number.
edition      Edition of a book.
editor      Names of editors.
institution      Sponsoring institution of tech. report.
journal      Journal name.
key      Used for cross ref. when no author.
month      Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.
note      Any additional information.
number      Number of journal or magazine.
organization      Organization that sponsors a conference.
pages      Page range (2,6,9--12).
publisher      Publisher's name.
school      Name of school (for thesis).
series      Name of series of books.
title      Title of work.
type      Type of tech. report, ex. “Research Note”.
volume      Volume of a journal or book.
year      Year of publication.
```

Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

Common BIBTEX style files

<code>abbrv</code>	Standard	<code>abstract</code>	<code>alpha</code> with abstract
<code>alpha</code>	Standard	<code>apa</code>	APA
<code>plain</code>	Standard	<code>unsrc</code>	Unsorted

The `LATEX` document should have the following two lines just before `\end{document}`, where `bibfile.bib` is the name of the `BIBTEX` file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BIBTEX example

The `BIBTEX` database goes in a file called `file.bib`, which is processed with `bibtex` file.

```
@String{N = {Na\-ture}}
@Article{WC:1953,
author = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
title = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
journal = N,
volume = {171},
pages = {737},
year = 1953
}
```

Sample LATEX document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle

\section{section}
\subsection*{subsection without number}
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math:  $\$2+2=\$5$ 
\subsection{subsection}
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}
discovered the structure of DNA.
```

A table:

```
\begin{table}[!th]
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
first & row & data \\
second & row & data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}
```

The table is numbered `\ref{ex:table}`.
`\end{document}`

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\$Revision: 1.4 \$, \$Date: 2002/03/18 20:40:59 \$.
<http://www.stdout.org/~winston/latex/>