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# Introduction to LATEX

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# Welcome To LaTeX



- Pronounced like “*lay-tech*” or “*lah-tech*”
  - Not like latex gloves
- LaTeX is typeset like  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$
- LaTeX is a document typesetting tool
  - Handles manuscript arrangement
  - Provides interchangeable paper properties
    - Templates, fonts, single/double spaced, columns, etc.
  - Manages numbering and references
    - Captions, equations, citations, cross references, etc.
- Not a WYSIWYG editor like Microsoft Word
  - Interpreted language like HTML

# Advantages of LaTeX

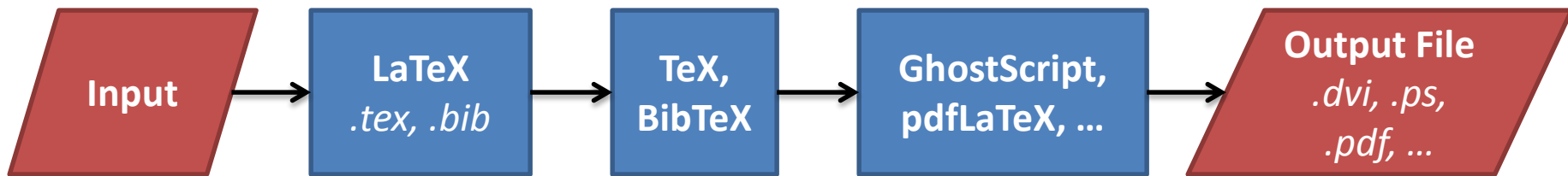
- Professional typesetting
  - Best output (e.g., ligatures and kerning)
- Standard for scientific documents and texts
- Ease with mathematical (and other) symbols
- Easy to keep track of figures, tables, and equations numbers with references
- Great for documents with large file sizes
- Platform-independent
- It's FREE!

# Disadvantages of LaTeX

- Learning curve is a lot steeper than WYSIWYG editors like Microsoft Word
- Customizing is tedious – Need to download and install packages, then figure out how to use them
- Requires a “compiler”
  - Need to compile often to view changes
- May need to use different image types (.eps or .pdf instead of .jpg, .png, .gif)
- Everyone editing the document needs to be familiar with LaTeX

# What is LaTeX?

- LaTeX is a document preparation system (or document markup language) for high-quality typesetting – tells TeX what content to use
- TeX is a typesetter
  - You write and TeX will place it on the page



**These steps are usually  
taken care of by a compiler**

# Getting Started

- AAE ECN Computers
  - Windows: TeXnicCenter
  - Unix/Linux: vi or Emacs
- Personal Computers
  - Guide: <http://www.latex-project.org/ftp.html>
    - Windows: TeXnicCenter, MiKTeX, proTeXt, etc.
    - Mac: MacTeX, TeXShop, LyX, Texpad, etc.
    - Unix/Linux: TeXLive, Kile, etc.
  - May also need to install GhostScript or some sort of PostScript to PDF converter

# Basic LaTeX Structure



- Document Class Definition
  - Identification of type of document: article, book, etc.
- Preamble – Packages for margins, images, spacing, special captions, wrapping figures, etc.
- Title Information (title, authors, date, etc.)
- Body of text
  - Book-ending code
- Bibliography

Start with `\begin{...}`  
End with `\end{...}`

# A Simple Document

```
\documentclass[12pt,letterpaper]{article}
\usepackage[margin=2.5cm]{geometry}
\title{My Super Awesome Journal Article}
\author{Isaac J. Tetzloff}
\date{\today}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\section{Section Title}
\subsection{A Section In A Section}
This is the first sentence of my text.
\end{document}
```



# A Simple Document

```
\documentclass[12pt,letterpaper]{article}
```

```
\usepackage[margin=2.5cm]{geometry}
```

Preamble - Packages

```
\title{My Super Awesome Journal Article}
```

```
\author{Isaac J. Tetzloff}
```

Preamble - Title

```
\date{\today}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

```
\maketitle
```

```
\section{Section Title}
```

```
\subsection{A Section In A Section}
```

Body of Text

```
This is the first sentence of my text.
```

```
\end{document}
```

# A Simple Document

```
\documentclass[12pt,letterpaper]{article}  
\usepackage[margin=2.5cm]{geometry}
```

```
\title{My Super Awesome Journal Article}  
\author{Isaac J. Tetzloff} Preamble- Title  
\date{\today}
```

```
\begin{document}  
\maketitle  
\section{Section Title} Body of Text  
\subsection{A Section In A Section}  
This is the first sentence of my text.  
\end{document}
```

# A Simple Document

```
\documentclass[12pt,letterpaper]{article}
\usepackage[margin=2.5cm]{geometry}
\title{My Super Awesome Journal Article}
\author{Isaac J. Tetzloff}
\date{\today}
```

```
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\section{Section Title}
\subsection{A Section In A Section}
This is the first sentence of my text.
\end{document}
```

Body of Text

# A Simple Document

```
\documentclass[12pt,letterpaper]{article}
  \usepackage[margin=2.5cm]{geometry}
  \title{My Super Awesome Journal Article}
  \author{Isaac J. Tetzloff}
  \date{\today}
\begin{document}
  \maketitle
  \section{Section Title}
    \subsection{A Section In A Section}
    This is the first sentence of my text.
\end{document}
```

# What It Looks Like

## My Super Awesome Journal Article

Isaac J. Tetzloff

August 15, 2013

### 1 Section Title

#### 1.1 A Section In A Section

This is the first sentence of my text.

# Document Class Definition

`\documentclass`

`[11pt, a4paper]`  
`[12pt, twocolumn]`

Some Options

`{article}`  
`{report}`  
`{book}`  
`{letter}`

Basic Classes

- First line of all LaTeX documents
- Specifies the type of the document
- Defaults: 10pt, letterpaper, onecolumn, portrait
- Many journals or institutions have their own

```
\documentclass[aae]{puthesis}
```

```
\documentclass[submit]{aiaa-tc}
```

Options in Square  
Brackets [ ]

Special Class Types in  
Curly Brackets { }

# The Preamble

- Everything between `\documentclass` and `\begin{document}`
- Use for customizing the formatting
  - Possible additional packages to use
    - `\usepackage[margin=2.5cm]{geometry}`
    - `\usepackage{graphicx}`
    - `\usepackage{subfigure}`
  - etc.
  - Title Information
    - `\title{My Super Awesome Journal Article}`
    - `\author{Isaac J. Tetzloff}`
    - `\date{\today}`

# Sections

```
\section{Section Title}
```

```
\subsection{Sub-Section Title}
```

```
\subsubsection{Sub-Sub-Section Title}
```

## 1 Section Title

Section Text

### 1.1 Sub-Section Title

A section inside a section!

#### 1.1.1 Sub-Sub-Section Title

A section in a section in a section!



# LaTeX Resources

- Reference Sheets
  - LaTeX cheat sheet: <http://stdout.org/~winston/latex/>
  - Math cheat sheet:  
<http://web.ift.uib.no/Teori/KURS/WRK/TeX/symALL.html>
- Not-So-Short Intro to LaTeX:  
<http://tobi.oetiker.ch/lshort/lshort.pdf>
- AIAA template: <https://www.aiaa.org/Secondary.aspx?id=4597>
- Purdue thesis: <https://engineering.purdue.edu/~mark/puthesis/>
- Detexify: <http://detexify.kirelabs.org/classify.html>
- Google: latex + [whatever you are looking for]

How to insert equations, figures, tables, Greek letters, lists, cross-references and bibliographies

# MORE THINGS IN LATEX

# Common Commands

- `%` - Comments out the row / line
  - Use `\%` to put an actual percent sign in text
- `\newline` forces a line break
- `\par` ends the current paragraph
  - Blank lines in text also separates paragraphs
- `\noindent` forces the paragraph to start without indentation
  - Unnecessary for first paragraph of a section
  - Usually after an equation or before a list
- `\clearpage` posts all floating equations, figures, and tables before the next line of text
- `` `` gives `' '` and ``` ``` gives `“ ”`

# Mathematics

- Make sure you are in a *math environment*
  - `$ ... $` to create math environment in line of text

- Greek Symbols

`\alpha, \beta, \gamma` →  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$

- Superscripts and Subscripts

`x^y` →  $x^y$     `x_y` →  $x_y$     `x_y^z` →  $x_y^z$

`x_{sub}^{sup}` →  $x_{sub}^{sup}$

- Calculus

`\int_0^{\infty}` →  $\int_0^{\infty}$     `\int\int` →  $\int \int$   
`\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}` →  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

# Equations

```
\begin{equation}
  x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}
  \label{eqn:quadratic}
\end{equation}
```

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (1)$$

**Fractions in vertical format:**  
`\frac{top}{bottom}`

**Equations numbered automatically**

When used in line, surround the equation with `$`:

Sometimes we estimate `$\pi \approx 3$` when we do not have a calculator.

Sometimes we estimate  $\pi \approx 3$  when we do not have a calculator.

# Aligned Equations

```
\usepackage{amsmath}
\begin{align}
f_1(x) &= x^2 && \\
f_2(x) &= x^2 + y^2 + x^2 && \\
f_3(x) &= x^2 - 9 && \notag \\
&= (x-3)(x+3) && \\
\end{align}
```

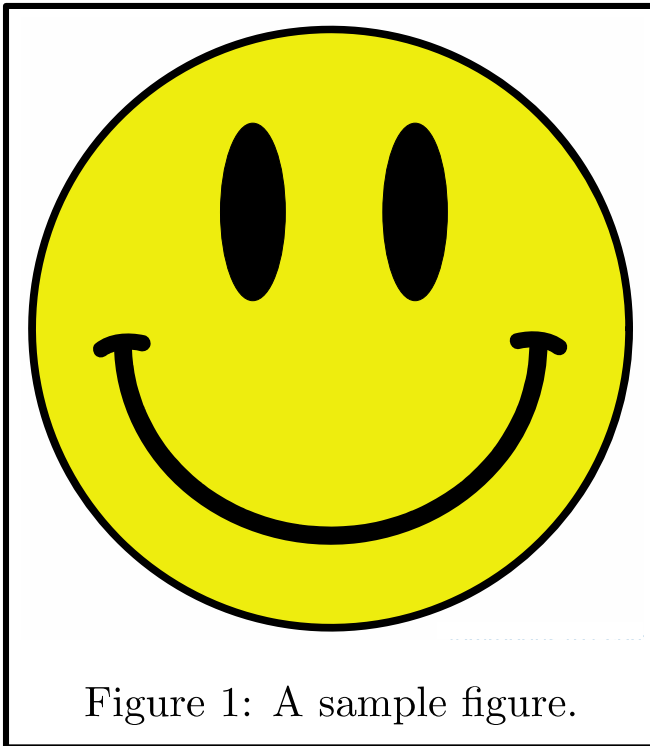
& sets the  
alignment point

\notag suppresses  
equation number

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= x^2 & (1) \\ f_2(x) &= x^2 + y^2 + x^2 & (2) \\ f_3(x) &= x^2 - 9 & \\ &= (x - 3)(x + 3) & (3) \end{aligned}$$

# Figures

- Figures “**floated**” – not broken between pages
- Must use `\usepackage{graphicx}`



*Use any combination of these options*

<b>h</b> : place here	<b>t</b> : place at top
<b>b</b> : place at bottom	<b>p</b> : use whole page
<b>!</b> : force the graphic to use this option	

```
\begin{figure}[htb!]  
  \centering  
  \includegraphics{sample.pdf}  
  \caption{A sample figure.}  
\end{figure}
```

# Tables

- Tables are also floated, like figures

```
\begin{table}[htbp]
\centering
\caption{Tank Pressure}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
Day & Pressure (psia) \\
\hline
Aug 18 & 82 \\
\hline
Aug 19 & 123 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

Table 1: Tank Pressure

Day	Pressure (psia)
Aug 18	82
Aug 19	123

This table uses option {cc}

Table 1: Tank Pressure

Day	Pressure (psia)
Aug 18	82
Aug 19	123



# Lists

- Bulleted

```
\begin{itemize}  
  \item Something here  
  \item Another item  
\end{itemize}
```

- Numbered

```
\begin{enumerate}  
  \item First thing here  
  \item Second item  
\end{enumerate}
```

A bulleted list:

- Something here
- Another item

A numbered list:

1. First thing here
2. Second item

# Cross Referencing

- Use `\label` tag to make a “bookmark” in figures, tables, equation, sections, etc.

```
\label{marker}
```

- To reference a bookmark, use `\ref` (by item number), `\pageref` (by page number), or `\eqref` (by equation number) tag

```
\ref{marker} \pageref{marker} \eqref{marker}
```

```
\section{Introduction}
```

```
\label{sec:intro}
```

...

As mentioned in section `\ref{sec:intro}` on page  
`\pageref{sec:intro}`

# Bibliography

- BibTeX file format: .bib
- Special entries in .bib file for each reference (see LaTeX cheat sheet resource for list of types)
- Create in document before `\end{document}`

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}  
\bibliography{examplebibfile}
```

↑  
Filename of .bib file

**Various styles available (e.g. aiaa, ieee, unsrt, plain, chicagoa, etc.):**  
<http://www.cs.stir.ac.uk/~kjt/software/latex/showbst.html>

# Example Entry

```
@book{anderson2002,  
  author = {John D. Anderson},  
  title = {Modern Compressible Flow with Historical  
Perspective},  
  publisher = {McGraw Hill},  
  edition = {3rd},  
  year = {2002},  
}
```

**Citation key – REQUIRED to cite!**

**Can use “ ” or { } for fields**

**Every field ends with a comma**

**Don't forget to close your braces**

Use `\cite{anderson2002}` to refer to this entry

# What It Looks Like

There is a book `\cite{anderson2002}` that people use for courses on compressible flow.

...

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
```

```
\bibliograph{examplebib}
```

There is a book [1] that people use for courses on compressible flow.

## References

- [1] John D. Anderson. *Modern Compressible Flow with Historical Perspective*. McGraw Hill, 3rd edition, 2002.

# Some Other Helpful Packages



- Subfigures – **subfig**, **subfigmat**
  - Do not need to use subfigmatrix with subfig, but helps you to organize if you have lots of subfigures
- Fancy captions – **caption**, **caption2**, **caption3**
- Links – **url**, **hyperref**
- Wrap text around figures – **wrapfig**
- Show blocks of code – **verbatim**, **fancyvrb**, **listings**
  - `\verb!small code!` gives small portions of code in the same way
- Many others for documents from presentations (**beamer**) to curriculum vitae (**moderncv**)