



A Very Quick Introduction To L^AT_EX

Sam Fearn

March 15th, 2019

Outline

1. What is \LaTeX ?
2. How Do I Use \LaTeX ?
3. Typesetting Mathematics In \LaTeX
4. Learning \LaTeX

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- \LaTeX was designed to make typesetting mathematical formulae easy.

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On the computers in university computing rooms we can run \LaTeX by launching 'Latex - Miktex' from the App hub, then launching TeXWorks from the start menu, under MiKTeX. You can also use TeXStudio.

How Do I Use L^AT_EX

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L^AT_EX is free software and can be easily installed on your own computers. The department recommends Windows users install **MiKTeX** (miktex.org) and macOS/OS X users install **MacTeX** (<http://www.tug.org/mactex/>). These come with specialised L^AT_EX frontends (editors).

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There exist mobile apps capable of producing L^AT_EX documents, and you can also produce L^AT_EX documents using a web browser with **Overleaf** (and others).

What Does A \LaTeX File Look Like?

Let's now look at the most basic example of a \LaTeX file:

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \begin{document}
3 Some text here
4 \end{document}
```

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Although this produces a document, it has very minimal formatting and isn't very attractive. Let's consider an example with some more structure.

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2
3 % We define an Author, Title and Date
4 \author{Sam Fearn}
5 \title{A Very Quick Introduction To \LaTeX{}}
6 \date{March 15\textsuperscript{th}, 2019}
7
8 \begin{document}
9 % Create a title from our Author, Title and Date
10 \maketitle
11 \section{Introduction}
12 Some introductory text goes here
13 \section{Content}
14 The main content goes here
15 \end{document}
```

With very little effort we have a nicely formatted document.

Typesetting Mathematics In \LaTeX

\LaTeX is very good at typesetting mathematical formulae:

If $\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-x^2/2}$, then

```
\begin{equation}
```

$$\Phi(x) := \int_{-\infty}^x \phi(t) dt.$$

```
\end{equation}
```

Moreover,

```
\begin{equation}
```

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dt = 1$$

```
\end{equation}
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$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dt = 1. \quad (1)$$

Another example:

```
We say a map  $\psi:A \rightarrow B$  is injective if
\begin{equation}
\psi(a_1) = \psi(a_2) \implies a_1 = a_2,
\forall a_1, a_2 \in A.
\end{equation}
```

We say a map $\psi : A \rightarrow B$ is *injective* if

$$\psi(a_1) = \psi(a_2) \implies a_1 = a_2, \forall a_1, a_2 \in A. \quad (2)$$

Learning \LaTeX

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You don't have to learn everything about \LaTeX initially, just start trying to write in \LaTeX and you'll figure it out as you go!

Questions?

Activities:

- Try to reproduce the worksheet as closely as possible.
- Type up some of your discrete report in \LaTeX .
- Explore and modify the tex file for this talk.