

A L^AT_EX crash-course.

Special characters. The following symbols have special meaning in L^AT_EX: # \$ % _ { } ~ ^ \

You can print the first seven of these by using \# \\$ \% _ \{ \} .

Paragraphs, Lines and Text. A blank line starts a new paragraph, \\ starts a new line, \ includes a space, \mbox{...} includes text.

Mathematics You start (and end) 'math mode' by a \$ sign.

For instance the example \$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\$ is finished. produces the output: the example $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ is finished.

Alternatively you can enclose a displayed mathematics expression by \[...].

the example \[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\] is finished. produces the output: the example

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

is finished. Replacing \[...] by \begin{equation}...\end{equation} produces a numbered equation.

Sub- and Superscripts. x^2 produces x^2 , x_{2n} produces x_{2n} . Here is another example: \log_5 25=2 gives $\log_5 25 = 2$.

Fractions. Use \frac to display fractions. Example: \frac{\pi^2}{6} gives $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$.

Roots. Use \sqrt. For instance, \sqrt{a^2+b^2} produces $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. You can also get "other" roots: \sqrt[3]{2} yields $\sqrt[3]{2}$.

Delimiters. The inputs () [] \{ \} yield the outputs () [] { } .

Greek letters.

α	\alpha	β	\beta	γ	\gamma	δ	\delta
ϵ	\epsilon	ζ	\zeta	η	\eta	θ	\theta
ι	\iota	κ	\kappa	λ	\lambda	μ	\mu
ν	\nu	ξ	\xi	π	\pi	ρ	\rho
σ	\sigma	τ	\tau	υ	\upsilon	ϕ	\phi
χ	\chi	ψ	\psi	ω	\omega	ε	\varepsilon
ϑ	\vartheta	ϖ	\varpi	ϱ	\varrho	ς	\varsigma
φ	\varphi	Γ	\Gamma	Δ	\Delta	Θ	\Theta
Λ	\Lambda	Ξ	\Xi	Π	\Pi	Σ	\Sigma
Υ	\Upsilon	Φ	\Phi	Ψ	\Psi	Ω	\Omega

Functions.

log	\log	lg	\lg	ln	\ln	exp	\exp
sin	\sin	cos	\cos	tan	\tan	cot	\cot
sec	\sec	csc	\csc	arcsin	\arcsin	arccos	\arccos
arctan	\arctan	deg	\deg	arg	\arg	inf	\inf
sup	\sup	min	\min	max	\max	lim	\lim
lim inf	\liminf	lim sup	\limsup	det	\det	dim	\dim
ker	\ker	gcd	\gcd	mod	\bmod		

Miscellaneous Symbols.

\aleph	<code>\aleph</code>	$/$	<code>\prime</code>	\forall	<code>\forall</code>
\hbar	<code>\hbar</code>	\emptyset	<code>\emptyset</code>	\exists	<code>\exists</code>
i	<code>\imath</code>	∇	<code>\nabla</code>	\neg	<code>\neg</code>
j	<code>\jmath</code>	\checkmark	<code>\surd</code>	\flat	<code>\flat</code>
ℓ	<code>\ell</code>	\top	<code>\top</code>	\natural	<code>\natural</code>
\wp	<code>\wp</code>	\bot	<code>\bot</code>	\sharp	<code>\sharp</code>
\Re	<code>\Re</code>	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	\clubsuit	<code>\clubsuit</code>
\Im	<code>\Im</code>	\angle	<code>\angle</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\diamondsuit</code>
∂	<code>\partial</code>	\triangle	<code>\triangle</code>	\heartsuit	<code>\heartsuit</code>
∞	<code>\infty</code>	\backslash	<code>\backslash</code>	\spadesuit	<code>\spadesuit</code>

“Large” Operators.

\sum	<code>\sum</code>	\bigcap	<code>\bigcap</code>	\bigodot	<code>\bigodot</code>
\prod	<code>\prod</code>	\bigcup	<code>\bigcup</code>	\bigotimes	<code>\bigotimes</code>
\coprod	<code>\coprod</code>	\bigsqcup	<code>\bigsqcup</code>	\bigoplus	<code>\bigoplus</code>
\int	<code>\int</code>	\bigvee	<code>\bigvee</code>	\biguplus	<code>\biguplus</code>
\oint	<code>\oint</code>	\bigwedge	<code>\bigwedge</code>		

Binary Operations.

\pm	<code>\pm</code>	\cap	<code>\cap</code>	\vee	<code>\vee</code>
\mp	<code>\mp</code>	\cup	<code>\cup</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedge</code>
\setminus	<code>\setminus</code>	\uplus	<code>\uplus</code>	\oplus	<code>\oplus</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\sqcap	<code>\sqcap</code>	\ominus	<code>\ominus</code>
\times	<code>\times</code>	\sqcup	<code>\sqcup</code>	\otimes	<code>\otimes</code>
$*$	<code>*</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\oslash	<code>\oslash</code>
\star	<code>\star</code>	\triangleright	<code>\triangleright</code>	\odot	<code>\odot</code>
\diamond	<code>\diamond</code>	\wr	<code>\wr</code>	\dagger	<code>\dagger</code>
\circ	<code>\circ</code>	\bigcirc	<code>\bigcirc</code>	\ddagger	<code>\ddagger</code>
\bullet	<code>\bullet</code>	\triangle	<code>\triangle</code>	\amalg	<code>\amalg</code>
\div	<code>\div</code>	\triangledown	<code>\triangledown</code>		

Relations.

\leq	<code>\leq</code>	\geq	<code>\geq</code>	\equiv	<code>\equiv</code>
\prec	<code>\prec</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>	\sim	<code>\sim</code>
\preceq	<code>\preceq</code>	\succeq	<code>\succeq</code>	\approx	<code>\approx</code>
\ll	<code>\ll</code>	\gg	<code>\gg</code>	\asymp	<code>\asymp</code>
\subset	<code>\subset</code>	\supset	<code>\supset</code>	\approx	<code>\approx</code>
\subseteq	<code>\subseteq</code>	\supseteq	<code>\supseteq</code>	\cong	<code>\cong</code>
\sqsubset	<code>\sqsubset</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\sqsupset</code>	\bowtie	<code>\bowtie</code>
\sqsubseteq	<code>\sqsubseteq</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\sqsupseteq</code>	\models	<code>\models</code>
\in	<code>\in</code>	\ni	<code>\ni</code>	\propto	<code>\propto</code>
\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>	\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	\models	<code>\models</code>
\smile	<code>\smile</code>	\mid	<code>\mid</code>	\doteq	<code>\doteq</code>
\frown	<code>\frown</code>	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	\perp	<code>\perp</code>

Arrows.

\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>
\longleftarrow	<code>\longleftarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\Leftarrow</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>
\Longleftarrow	<code>\Longleftarrow</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longrightarrow</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>
\longleftrightarrow	<code>\longleftrightarrow</code>	\Longleftrightarrow	<code>\Longleftrightarrow</code>
\hookleftarrow	<code>\hookleftarrow</code>	\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>
\leftharpoonup	<code>\leftharpoonup</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>
\leftharpoondown	<code>\leftharpoondown</code>	\rightharpoondown	<code>\rightharpoondown</code>
\uparrow	<code>\uparrow</code>	\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>
\Uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>
\updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>
\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>	\swarrow	<code>\swarrow</code>
\mapsto	<code>\mapsto</code>	\longmapsto	<code>\longmapsto</code>
\rightleftharpoons	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>		

Lists, etc. Lists are easy. A numbered list starts with `\begin{enumerate}` and ends with `\end{enumerate}`.

Items start with `\item`. There are also bullet item lists—use "itemize" instead of "enumerate". Example: `\begin{enumerate}\item one \item zwei \item $\sqrt{9}$\end{enumerate}` produces

1. one
2. zwei
3. $\sqrt{9}$

Lists can be nested.

Matrices, arrays, etc. `\begin{array}{cc}1&0\\0&1\end{array}` produces $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. You can produce big delimiters by prefacing with `\left` and closing with `\right`. Example:

`\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&0\\0&1\end{array}\right)` produces $\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&0\\0&1\end{array}\right)$.

`\right.` matches a `\left...` and is necessary to “close” the `\left` tag, but does not produce any output. Example:

```
f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{cc}0,&\text{if } \\x\leq 0\\1,&\text{if } x>0\end{array}\right.
```

produces $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$

{cc} after the `\begin{array}` command means that the array has two centered columns. Other alignment options are `r` and `l`. Use `|` to insert a vertical line. `\hline` inserts a horizontal line. Example:

```
\begin{array}{l|cr|}4&1&2\\-4&-1&-2\\\hline\end{array}
```

yields
$$\begin{array}{l|cr|}4&1&2\\-4&-1&-2\\\hline\end{array}$$

Aligned Equations. In a similar vein, you can produce aligned equations. Here is an example:

```
\begin{eqnarray}y&=&(x-2)^2\\&=&x^2-4x+4\end{eqnarray}
```

yields

$$\begin{aligned}y &= (x-2)^2 & (1) \\ &= x^2 - 4x + 4 & (2)\end{aligned}$$

There must be exactly two alignment characters `&` in each line. Note that the equations are automatically numbered. Using `\begin{eqnarray*}... \end{eqnarray*}` produces unnumbered equations instead.

Over- and underlining. `\underline{\overline{x^2}+1}` yields $\overline{\underline{x^2}} + 1$,

`\underbrace{\overbrace{x^2}+1}` produces $\overbrace{\underbrace{x^2}_{x^2}+1}$. There are also `\hat{a}`, `\tilde{a}` and `\widehat{a}` and `\widetilde{a}`. Example: $\tilde{x}, \sqrt{\widehat{x^2}-1}$. Other accents: `\check{a}`, `\bar{a}`, `\vec{a}`, `\dot{a}`, `\ddot{a}`: $\check{a}, \bar{a}, \vec{a}, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}$.

Font size. Use `\displaystyle` to make formulas bigger;

compare `\frac{1}{2}` to `\displaystyle{\frac{1}{2}}`: $\frac{1}{2}$ versus $\frac{1}{2}$.

Standard Template. `\documentclass[12pt]{article}\begin{document}....Text goes here....\end{document}`