An Interactive Introduction to \LaTeX

Part 1: The Basics

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\texttt{Overleaf}

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Why \LaTeX? 

- It makes beautiful documents
  - Especially mathematics
- It was created by scientists, for scientists
  - A large and active community
- It is powerful — you can extend it
  - Packages for papers, presentations, spreadsheets, …
How does it work?

- You write your document in plain text with **commands** that describe its structure and meaning.
- The **\texttt{latex}** program processes your text and commands to produce a beautifully formatted document.

```
The rain in Spain falls \textit{mainly} on the plain.
```

```
The rain in Spain falls \emph{mainly} on the plain.
```
More examples of commands and their output...

| \begin{itemize} \item Tea \item Milk \item Biscuits \end{itemize} | ▶ Tea ▶ Milk ▶ Biscuits |
| \begin{figure} \includegraphics{gerbil} \end{figure} |
| \begin{equation} \alpha + \beta + 1 \end{equation} | $\alpha + \beta + 1$ (1) |

Image license: CC0
Attitude adjustment

- Use commands to describe ‘what it is’, not ‘how it looks’.
- Focus on your content.
- Let \LaTeX do its job.
Getting started

- A minimal \LaTeX{} document:

```latex
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
Hello World! % your content goes here...
\end{document}
```

- Commands start with a `backslash` \verb+\+.  

- Every document starts with a `\documentclass` command.

- The `argument` in curly braces \( \{ \) \( \} \) tells \LaTeX{} what kind of document we are creating: an article.

- A percent sign \( \% \) starts a `comment` — \LaTeX{} will ignore the rest of the line.
Getting started with **Overleaf**

▶ Overleaf is a website for writing documents in $\LaTeX$.
▶ It ‘compiles’ your $\LaTeX$ automatically to show you the results.

Click here to open the example document in **Overleaf**

For best results, please use Google Chrome or a recent FireFox.

▶ As we go through the following slides, try out the examples by typing them into the example document on Overleaf.
▶ **No really, you should try them out as we go!**
Typesetting Text

- Type your text between \begin{document} and \end{document}.
- For the most part, you can just type your text normally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words are separated by one or more spaces.</th>
<th>Words are separated by one or more spaces.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paragraphs are separated by one or more blank lines.</td>
<td>Paragraphs are separated by one or more blank lines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Space in the source file is collapsed in the output.

| The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain. | The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain. |
Quotation marks are a bit tricky: use a backtick (`) on the left and an apostrophe (’) on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Double quotes: ``text''</td>
<td>Double quotes: “text”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some common characters have special meanings in \LaTeX: 

- \%: percent sign
- \#: hash (pound / sharp) sign
- \&: ampersand
- \$: dollar sign

If you just type these, you’ll get an error. If you want one to appear in the output, you have to escape it by preceding it with a backslash.
Handling Errors

▶ \LaTeX can get confused when it is trying to compile your document. If it does, it stops with an error, which you must fix before it will produce any output.

▶ For example, if you misspell \textit{emph} as \textit{meph}, \LaTeX will stop with an “undefined control sequence” error, because “meph” is not one of the commands it knows.

Advice on Errors

1. Don’t panic! Errors happen.

2. Fix them as soon as they arise — if what you just typed caused an error, you can start your debugging there.

3. If there are multiple errors, start with the first one — the cause may even be above it.
In March 2006, Congress raised that ceiling an additional $0.79 trillion to $8.97 trillion, which is approximately 68% of GDP. As of October 4, 2008, the “Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008” raised the current debt ceiling to $11.3 trillion.
Why are dollar signs $\$$ special? We use them to mark mathematics in text.

% not so good:
Let $a$ and $b$ be distinct positive integers, and let $c = a - b + 1$.

% much better:
Let $a$ and $b$ be distinct positive integers, and let $c = a - b + 1$.

Always use dollar signs in pairs — one to begin the mathematics, and one to end it.

\texttt{\LaTeX} handles spacing automatically; it ignores your spaces.

Let $y = mx + b$ be \ldots

Let $y = mx + b$ be \ldots
Typesetting Mathematics: Notation

- Use caret $^\circ$ for superscripts and underscore $\_\circ$ for subscripts.

\[
y = c_2 x^2 + c_1 x + c_0
\]

- Use curly braces $\{\} \{\}$ to group superscripts and subscripts.

\[
F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}
\]

\[
F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}
\]

% oops!

\[
F_n = F_{\{n-1\}} + F_{\{n-2\}}\%
\]

% ok!

\[
F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}
\]

- There are commands for Greek letters and common notation.

\[
\mu = A e^{Q/RT}
\]

\[
\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k
\]
If it’s big and scary, *display* it on its own line using `\begin{equation}` and `\end{equation}`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The roots of a quadratic equation are given by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\begin{equation} x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \end{equation}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where $a$, $b$ and $c$ are $\ldots$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The roots of a quadratic equation are given by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where $a$, $b$ and $c$ are $\ldots$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution: \LaTeX mostly ignores your spaces in mathematics, but it can’t handle blank lines in equations — don’t put blank lines in your mathematics.
Interlude: Environments

- equation is an *environment* — a context.
- A command can produce different output in different contexts.

| We can write | We can write $\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k$ in text, or we can write
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| $\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k$ in text, or we can write | $\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k$ (3)
| \begin{equation} \Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k \end{equation} to display it. | to display it.

- Note how the $\Sigma$ is bigger in the equation environment, and how the subscripts and superscripts change position, even though we used the same commands.

In fact, we could have written $\ldots$ as \begin{math} \ldots \end{math}. 
The `\begin` and `\end` commands are used to create many different environments.

The `itemize` and `enumerate` environments generate lists.

| \begin{itemize} % for bullet points | ▶ Biscuits  
\item Biscuits  
\item Tea  
\end{itemize} | 1. Biscuits  
2. Tea  
| \begin{enumerate} % for numbers | ▶ Biscuits  
\item Biscuits  
\item Tea  
\end{enumerate} |

- Biscuits
- Tea
Interlude: Packages

- All of the commands and environments we’ve used so far are built into \LaTeX.
- Packages are libraries of extra commands and environments. There are thousands of freely available packages.
- We have to load each of the packages we want to use with a \texttt{\usepackage} command in the \textit{preamble}.
- Example: \texttt{amsmath} from the American Mathematical Society.

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{amsmath} \% preamble
\begin{document}
\% now we can use commands from amsmath here...
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}
### Typesetting Mathematics: Examples with amsmath

- **Use equation** ("equation-star") for unnumbered equations.

```latex
\begin{equation*}
\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k
\end{equation*}
```

- **LaTeX** treats adjacent letters as variables multiplied together, which is not always what you want. `amsmath` defines commands for many common mathematical operators.

```latex
\begin{equation*}
% bad!
\text{min}_{x,y} (1-x)^2 + 100(y-x^2)^2
\end{equation*}
\begin{equation*}
% good!
\min_{x,y}{(1-x)^2 + 100(y-x^2)^2}
\end{equation*}
```

- You can use `\operatorname` for others.

```latex
\begin{equation*}
\beta_i = \frac{\text{Cov}(R_i, R_m)}{\text{Var}(R_m)}
\end{equation*}
```
Align a sequence of equations at the equals sign

\[(x + 1)^3 = (x + 1)(x + 1)(x + 1) = (x + 1)(x^2 + 2x + 1) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1\]

with the `align*` environment.

\begin{align*}
(x+1)^3 &= (x+1)(x+1)(x+1) \\
&= (x+1)(x^2 + 2x + 1) \\
&= x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1
\end{align*}

An ampersand `&` separates the left column (before the `=`) from the right column (after the `=`).

A double backslash `\` starts a new line.
Typesetting Exercise 2

Typeset this in \LaTeX:

Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$

denote their mean. Then as $n$ approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $N(0, \sigma^2)$.

Click to open this exercise in Overleaf

- Hint: the command for $\infty$ is \texttt{\textbackslash infty}.
- Once you’ve tried, click here to see my solution.
End of Part 1

- Congrats! You’ve already learned how to . . .
  - Typeset text in \LaTeX.
  - Use lots of different commands.
  - Handle errors when they arise.
  - Typeset some beautiful mathematics.
  - Use several different environments.
  - Load packages.

- That’s amazing!

- In Part 2, we’ll see how to use \LaTeX to write structured documents with sections, cross references, figures, tables and bibliographies. See you then!