Typesetting with TEX / LATEX

Part IV: Basic Mathematics and AMSLATEX

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Version 1.0

Overview

- Part I: basic components and essential LaTeX
- Part II: formatting and layout
- Part III: figures and tables
- Part IV: basic mathematics and AMSLaTeX
- Part V: PDFLaTeX and slides
- Part VI: BIBTeX and MakeIndex
- Part VII: useful things. . .

Mathematics

Basic Mathematics

- TEX/LATEX uses a special mode for typesetting mathematics
- Different versions of formula environments
  - In-line maths for formula in text:

```
\begin{math} ...  \end{math}
      \( ...  \)          $ ...  $
```

  - Display maths as separated one-line formula:

```
\begin{displaymath} ...  \end{displaymath}
      \[ ...  \]          $$ ...  $$
```

  - Numbered one-line display maths formula:

```
\begin{equation} ...  \end{equation}
```

Simple Maths Examples

- In-line maths:

```
Let $x$ be an integer,
s.t.\ \( x = 2n + 1\)
```

Let x be an integer, s.t. $x = 2n + 1$

- Display maths:

```
We have
$$ f(x) = 4x + 1$$
```

We have

$$f(x) = 4x + 1$$

- Numbered display maths:

```
\begin{equation}
g(x) = (x-1) / 4
\end{equation}
```

$$g(x) = (x - 1)/4 \quad (1)$$

Subscripts and Superscripts

- Subscripts are created by:

```
_{sub-script}
```

- Superscripts are created by:

```
^{super-script}
```

- Sub-/Super-scripts can be nested and grouped
- Example:

```
$$a_l = b_k c^k_j +
d_{x^l} +
{f_l}^t$$
```

$$a_l = b_k^l c_j^k + d_{x^l} + {f_l}^t$$

Fractions and Square Roots

- Fractions are produced using:

```
\frac{numerator}{denominator}
```

- Roots are produced using:

```
\sqrt[n]{formula}
```

- Example:

```
$$\frac{\sqrt{2 + z^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a} + 5}$$
```

$$\frac{\sqrt{2 + z^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a} + 5}$$

Greek Letters and Special Functions

- Greek letters are produced by \ followed by letter name:

```
$\alpha, \beta, \Gamma,
\epsilon, \varepsilon,
\tau$
```

$\alpha, \beta, \Gamma, \epsilon, \varepsilon, \tau$

- Special functions can be produced using commands like \log, \sin, \exp

```
$\exp (i\theta) = \cos
\theta + i \sin \theta$
```

$\exp(i\theta) = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$

- Two versions of modulus function

```
$a \bmod b$,
$i \pmod{j}$
```

$a \bmod b$, $i \pmod{j}$

Summations, Products, Limits

- Summations and products:

```
\sum_{low}^{high}
\prod_{low}^{high}
```

- Limits:

```
\lim_{limit}
```

```
$$
\lim_{\theta\rightarrow
\pi}
\sum_{i=1}^{n}
\theta^i\sin \theta
$$
```

$$\lim_{\theta\rightarrow\pi}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\theta^i\sin\theta$$

More Summation Like Symbols

- Commands to produce variable size summation like symbols:

`\int`	integral	`\oint`	circular integral
`\bigcup`	big union	`\bigcap`	big intersec.
`\coprod`	coproduct ...		

- Note difference between inline and display style:

```
$\lim_{b\to
\infty}\int_a^b f(x)$
$$\lim_{b\to
\infty}\int_a^b f(x)$$
```

$\lim_{b\to\infty}\int_a^b f(x)$

$$\lim_{b\to\infty}\int_a^b f(x)$$

Delimiters

- Brackets around a tall object in math mode does not look right with normal sized brackets:

```
$$(\frac{1}{1 + x})$$
```

$$(\frac{1}{1 + x})$$

- Under such circumstances use the commands:

```
\leftDelimiter        \rightDelimiter
```

```
$$\left(\frac{1}{1 + x}\right)$$
```

$$\left(\frac{1}{1 + x}\right)$$

  - Size is adjusted automatically

- `left`/`right` pairs have to match (delimiters may be different)

Arrays

- To typeset arrays use `array` environment
  - Elements are arranged in rows and columns for vectors, matrices, different cases, . . .
  - Similar to `tabular` environment, but inside maths mode
- A plain array:

```
$$\begin{array}{cc}
0 & 1\\
2 & 3
\end{array}$$
```

$$\begin{array}{cc}
0 & 1\\
2 & 3
\end{array}$$

Matrices and Vectors

- Use delimiters to get brackets, etc.

```
$$\left(
\begin{array}{cc}
0 & 1\\
2 & 3
\end{array}
\right)\left[ \begin{array}{cc}
4 & 5\\
6 & 7
\end{array} \right\}$$
```

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \left[\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{array} \right\}$$

Invisible Delimiters

- Use `\right.` or `\left.` for an invisible delimiter

```
$$
f(x) = \left\{
\begin{array}{cl}
0 & x \leq 0 \\
1 & x > 0
\end{array}
\right.
$$
```

$$f(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{cl} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

- Do not use `array` for multi-line formulæ

Multiline Formulæ

- Use the `eqnarray` environment for multiple aligned equations
  - Works similar to `array` with three fixed columns: rcl
  - `eqnarray` numbers each line

```
\begin{eqnarray}
\ln (f(x)) & = & x^2 + \frac{1}{x + 3}\\
f(x) & = & \exp \left (x^2 + \frac{1}{x + 3}\right)
\end{eqnarray}
```

$$\ln(f(x)) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x+3} \tag{2}$$

$$f(x) = \exp\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x+3}\right) \tag{3}$$

Unnumbered Multiline Formulæ

- Use `\nonumber` to suppress line numbering in `eqnarray` for a single line

```
\begin{eqnarray}
\ln (f(x)) & = & x^2 + \frac{1}{x + 3} \nonumber\\
f(x) & = & \exp \left (x^2 + \frac{1}{x + 3}\right)
\end{eqnarray}
```

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln(f(x)) &= x^2 + \frac{1}{x+3} \\
f(x) &= \exp\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x+3}\right) \qquad (4)
\end{aligned}$$

- Use `\eqnarray*` environment for unnumbered multi-line formula

Text and Stacking

- Include text in formula (also see AMSLaTeX):

```
\mbox{some text}
```

- To stack things:

```
\stackrel{top}{bottom}
```

```
H$_2$CO$_3$
$\stackrel{\mbox{\small
heat}}
{\longrightarrow}$
H$_2$0 $+$ CO$_2$
```

$$H_2CO_3 \xrightarrow{\text{heat}} H_20 + CO_2$$

Symbols, etc.

- Many additional symbols available in maths mode

\approx	$\approx$	\neq	$\neq$
\leq	$\leq$	\geq	$\geq$
\partial	∂	\pm	$\pm$
\cdots	$\cdots$	\vdots	$\vdots$
\ddots	$\ddots$	\leftarrow	$\leftarrow$
\Leftarrow	$\Leftarrow$	\longleftarrow	$\longleftarrow$
\Longleftarrow	$\Longleftarrow$	\rightarrow	$\rightarrow$
\mapsto	$\mapsto$	\aleph	$\aleph$
\forall	$\forall$	\exists	$\exists$
\cup	$\cup$	\cap	$\cap$
\setminus	$\setminus$	\times	$\times$

see literature…

AMSLaTeX Extensions

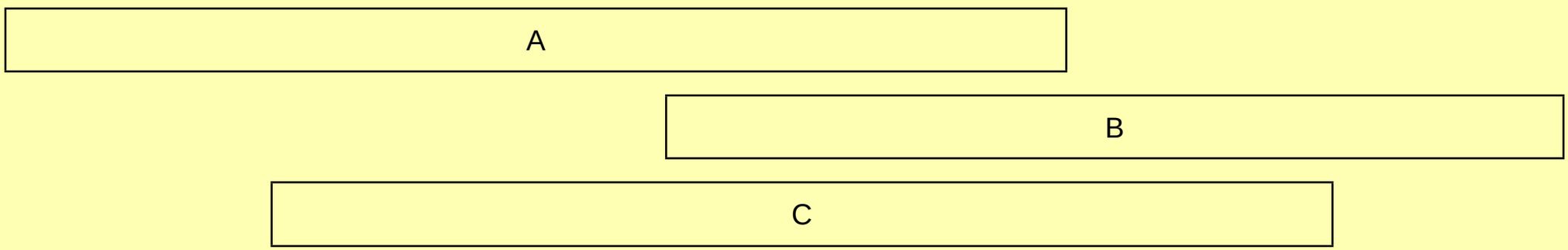
AMSLaTeX Math Extensions

- AMSLaTeX provides various enhancements for improving the information structure and typesetting of LaTeX documents containing advanced mathematics
  - Additional document classes (`amsart`, `amsbook`, ...)
  - Symbol and math fonts (`amsfonts`, `amssymb` packages)
  - Additional commands for typesetting formulas (`amsmath` package)
- We concentrate on the math commands extensions provided by `amsmath` package
- For more information see `http://www.ams.org/tex/`

Equations without Alignment

- Use `multline` environment to split equations into multiple lines with single equation number
  - `\shoveleft`, `\shoveright` force line to the left or right

```
\begin{multline}
\framebox[.65\columnwidth]{A}\\
\shoveright{\framebox[.55\columnwidth]{B}}\\
\framebox[.65\columnwidth]{C}
\end{multline}
```



(5)

Equations with Alignment

- `split` environment is like `multline`, but allows `&` to mark alignment points

```
\begin{equation*}\begin{split}
f(x) & = \sum_{l = 1, \dotsc, n} {x_l}^l\\
& \quad + \prod_{l = 1, \dotsc, n} x_l\\
\end{split}\end{equation*}
```

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=1,\dotsc,n} {x_l}^l$$
$$+ \prod_{l=1,\dotsc,n} x_l$$

Equation Groups without Alignment

- `gather` environment to group consecutive equations without alignment

```
\begin{gather}
   f (x) = \exp (ix) + i\\
   \begin{split}
      g(x) = & \sin(x) + \\& i \cos(x)\\
   \end{split}\\
   h (x) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + \cdots + x
\end{gather}
```

$$f(x) = \exp(ix) + i \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \sin(x) + \\ &\quad i\cos(x) \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$h(x) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + \cdots + x \tag{8}$$

Equation Groups with Alignment

- `align` environment is used to align multiple equations

```
\begin{align}
x&=y  &  X&=Y  &  a&=b + c\\
x'&=y'  &  X'&=Y'  &  a'+c&=b'
\end{align}
```

$$x = y \qquad X = Y \qquad a = b + c \tag{9}$$

$$x' = y' \qquad X' = Y' \qquad a' + c = b' \tag{10}$$

- `alignat` environment allows to specify horizontal space between equations explicitly:

```
\begin{alginat}{space} ...\end{alignat}
```

Alignment Building Blocks

- `gathered`, `aligned`, `alignedat` to get alignment environment inside an equation, e.g.:

```
\begin{equation}\left.\begin{aligned}
B' &=-\partial \times E,\\
E' &=\partial\times B - 4 \pi j,
\end{aligned}\right\}
\qquad \text{Maxwell's equations}
\end{equation}
```

$$\left.\begin{aligned} B' &= -\partial \times E, \\ E' &= \partial \times B - 4\pi j, \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad \text{Maxwell's equations} \qquad (11)$$

- Note, `\text{string}` is used to insert text in formula

Cases and Text

- Case distinction with `\text` and `\intertext`:

```
\begin{gather}$$P_{r-j} = \begin{cases}
0 & \text{if $r - j$ is odd},\\
1 & \text{otherwise,}
\end{cases},\\
\intertext{and}
Q_l = l!\,.
\end{gather}
```

$$P_{r-j} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } r - j \text{ is odd}, \\ 1 & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

and

$$Q_l = l!\,. \tag{13}$$

Matrices

- Matrix environments with build in delimiters:

`pmatrix` $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ `bmatrix` $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

`Bmatrix` $\begin{Bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{Bmatrix}$ `vmatrix` $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$

`Vmatrix` $\begin{Vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{Vmatrix}$ `matrix` $\begin{matrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{matrix}$

  - Like `align`, but more economical spacing
  - No column specification required (max. 10 centred cols)
- `smallmatrix` environment for fitting matrices $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ in text
  - Delimiters have to be added using `\left(`, `\right)`, ...

Math Spacing

- Commands to adjust spacing between symbols in a formula:

Short	Long	Example
`\,`	`\thinspace`	$\Rightarrow\Leftarrow$
`\:`	`\medspace`	$\Rightarrow\Leftarrow$
`\;`	`\thickspace`	$\Rightarrow\Leftarrow$
	`\quad`	$\Rightarrow\quad\Leftarrow$
	`\qquad`	$\Rightarrow\qquad\Leftarrow$
`\!`	`\negthinspace`	$\Rightarrow\!\!\Leftarrow$
	`\negmedspace`	$\Rightarrow\!\!\Leftarrow$
`\`	`\negthickspace`	$\Rightarrow\!\!\Leftarrow$

- More general, use `\mathspace{len}` with math units `mu` (1/18em)

Dots

- Different versions of dots:

`\dotsc`	dots with commas	$a, b, \dots, z$
`\dotsb`	dots with binary operators	$1 + 2 + \cdots + n$
`\dotsm`	multiplication dots	$abc \cdots z$
`\dotsi`	dots with integrals	$\int_A \int_B \cdots$
`\dotso`	other dots	

  - Allows adaption of document to different conventions on the fly

- Dots in matrices over multiple rows with

```
\hdotsfor[spacing]{rows}
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & \dots (\texttt{\textbackslash dots}) & c & d \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & (\texttt{\textbackslash hdotsfor[2]\{4\}}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Operator Names

- Add new math operator names like $\sin$:

```
\DeclareMathOperator{\xxx}{xxx}
```

  - Defines a new math operator commands `\xxx`
  - Proper spacing, textstyle, etc. is done automatically: you get $A\,\mathrm{xxx}\,B$ instead of $A\mathrm{xxx}B$ or even $AxxxB$
  - Only allowed in preamble

- Declare a math operator with subscripts and superscripts in *limit* positions:

```
\DeclareMathOperator*{\Lim}{Lim}
```

- For single use of operator name in formula:

```
\operatorname{abc}
```

Math Fonts

- Basic math font commands:

  `\mathbf{...}` `\mathrm{...}`
  `\mathcal{...}` `\mathsf{...}`
  `\mathtt{...}` `\mathit{...}`

- Additional fonts provided by `amsfonts`:

  Fraktur script: `\mathfrak{...}` $\mathfrak{Fraktur}$
  Symbols: `\mathbb{...}` $\mathbb{S} \curvearrowright \succ \rtimes \prec \sim : \mathbb{NZRC}$

- Boldface symbols:
  - \mathbf does only work on latin letters
  - Get boldface symbols with `\boldsymbol{...}`

More Maths?

- A lot more math features are available
- Read the AMSLaTeX documentation. . .