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Introducing Document Preparation with LaTEX

Stan Reeves

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

June 28, 2010

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• Preparation of a document involves

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- Entering text
- Formatting text
- Display on a screen
- Printing



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• Preparation of a document involves

- Entering text
- Formatting text
- Display on a screen
- Printing
- T_EX ($\tau \epsilon \chi$) is a typesetting system.
 - METAFONT Font description language
 - A point on a glyph is found as the intersection of a line segment and a Bézier cubic curve
 - Computer modern typeface.
 - 62 parameters control the widths and heights of elements

Author of T_EX

Donald Knuth (1978), computer science professor at Stanford



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• Math spacing carefully derived based on typesets in:

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- Acta Mathematica
- Indagationes Mathematicae
- Addison-Wesley's books



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- Math spacing carefully derived based on typesets in:
 - Acta Mathematica
 - Indagationes Mathematicae
 - Addison-Wesley's books
 - Line breaks
 - A total-fit line-breaking algorithm
 - Assigns badness. Minimizes SS of badness

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 - Line breaks
 - A total-fit line-breaking algorithm
 - Assigns badness. Minimizes SS of badness
 - Hyphenation algorithm
 - Removes prefixes and suffixes
 - Will attempt to put a break between consonants in a pattern of the form vowel-consonant-consonant-vowel.



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$\ensuremath{\text{LT}_{\text{E}}}\xspace X$ is a set of macros for $\ensuremath{\text{T}_{\text{E}}}\xspace X$

Written by Leslie Lamport (1984), current release $\mbox{Leslie} X2_{\mbox{$arepsilon}$}$



Pronunciation of LATEX

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- no single agreed-upon pronunciation
- TEX derives from the Greek $\tau \epsilon \chi \nu \eta$, which means "art, skill, craft"
- origin of the name suggests that "X" be pronounced like the "ch" in "technical"
- Options:
 - LAYtek
 - LAHtek
 - LahTEK





Why LATEX?

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- It is a natural choice if you want to create beautiful output
- A structured system of typesetting. Spend time and effort on content not on layout
- Works across platforms
- Handles math well
- Table of contents, list of figures, bibliography etc.
- Cross-referencing features
- Stable processing engine
- Highly extensible
- Input is plain text
- Output can be anything
- Complete document preparation. Articles, presentations, posters, HTML.



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- Stable processing engine
- Highly extensible
- Input is plain text
- Output can be anything
- Complete document preparation. Articles, presentations, posters, HTML.
- FREE & open source



Introducing Document

LATEX vs. WS Mord

Preparation with LATEX			
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Introduction	WYSIWYG	×	\checkmark
latex	Platform independent	\checkmark	×
Editors	Math	\checkmark	\checkmark
Automation	Citations & references	\checkmark	×
Prosper	Automated TOC, LoF	\checkmark	×
Beamer	Cross-references	\checkmark	×
Posters	Style changes	\checkmark	\checkmark
	Multimedia	\checkmark	\checkmark
	Free	\checkmark	×



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Why LATEX?

$$I_{mn}(\lambda) = I_0(\lambda)T_m^2(\lambda)\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{r_m}^{r_m+w_m}dx\int_{r_m+pT}^{r_m+w_m+pT}\mathsf{PSF}(x-x')dx'$$

$$I_{mn}(\lambda) = I_o(\lambda)T_m^2(\lambda)\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{r_m}^{r_m+w_m}dx\int_{r_m+pT}^{r_m+w_m+pT}PSF(x-x')dx'$$



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 $I_{mn}(\lambda) = I_0(\lambda)T_m^2(\lambda)\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{r_m}^{r_m+w_m}dx\int_{r_m+pT}^{r_m+w_m+pT}\text{PSF}(x-x')dx'$

MS Word Equation Editor

$$I_{mn}(\lambda) = I_o(\lambda)T_m^2(\lambda)\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{r_m}^{r_m+w_m}dx\int_{r_m+pT}^{r_m+w_m+pT}PSF(x-x')dx'$$



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Installation

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Packages Back-end Front-end Windows MikT_EX , T_EXLive WinEdt, T_EXnicCenter Mac CMacT_EX, OzT_EX T_EXShop iT_EXMac Linux teT_EX, T_EX Live Kile

CoE Windows labs have:

- MikT_EX
- TEXnicCenter



LATEX for the PC

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To install LATEX on your PC you need:

• The back-end: The base TEX package

Windows

• (MikTEX). Available at the MikTEX homepage

T_EXLive

• Ghostscript, Ghostview, and GSview.

• The front-end: A LATEX editor (WinEdt, TEXnicCenter)

• WinEdt: evaluation version. TEXnicCenter: free

• Available at <u>the WinEdt</u> homepage or at Sourceforge.net



The downside

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There are certain "disadvantages"

- Somewhat steep learning curve
- Not interactive. Have to use pre-viewer before finalizing document

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• Difficult to create your own document type



LATEX workflow



 $\tt pdflatex$ is an alternative workflow that goes straight from the *.tex file to a PDF file.

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In

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Getting started

Introducing Document				
Preparation with LATEX	\documentclass{article}			
Stan Reeves	\begin{document}			
troduction	\section{Introduction}			
r <mark>e</mark> x	The conditional probability of an event \$A\$ assuming anoth			
ditors	event \$M\$, denoted by $P(A M)$, is by definition the rati			
utomation	\begin{align}			
rosper	P(A M) &= \frac{P(AM)}{P(M)} \end{align}			
eamer				
osters	(subsection(Bayes's theorem)			
	Bayes's theorem for probability densities is given by:			
	\begin{align}			
	p(x y) &= \frac{p(y x)p(x)}{p(y)} \end{align}			
	\end{document}			

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Getting started

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1 Introduction

The conditional probability of an event A assuming another event M, denoted by $P(A \,|\, M),$ is by definition the ratio

$$P(A|M) = \frac{P(AM)}{P(M)} \tag{1}$$

1.1 Bayes's theorem

Bayes's theorem for probability densities is given by:

$$p(x|y) = \frac{p(y|x)p(x)}{p(y)} \tag{2}$$

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- $\bullet\ \setminus\ is\ used$ to start $\mbox{\sc BT}_{E}X$ commands
- % is used to start a comment
- &, \$, #, _, ^, { } and $\tilde{\ }$ are special characters
- Words are separated by one or more spaces.
- Paragraphs are separated by one or more blank lines.

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Sectioning commands

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The sectional units in an article are produced by the following commands:

- \chapter{title}
- \section{title}
- \subsection{title}
- \subsubsection{title}
- > \paragraph{title}



List Environments

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\begin{itemize}
\item enumerate: Numbered lists
\item itemize: Bulletted lists
\end{itemize}

• enumerate: Numbered lists

itemize: Bulleted lists

\begin{enumerate}
\item enumerate: Numbered lists
\item itemize: Bulletted lists
\end{enumerate}

enumerate: Numbered lists

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itemize: Bulletted lists



Math

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Inline math

```
Inline math appears within a line and must appear enclosed in $ signs. x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$.
```

Inline math appears within a line and must appear enclosed in \$ signs. $x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$.

Equations

```
\begin{align}
\cal{F}(\omega) = \int _{-\infty}^{\infty}
f(t)e^{-j \omega t} dt
\end{align}
```

$$\mathscr{F}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \, e^{-j\omega t} dt \tag{1}$$



More math

\end{align}

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The Fibonacci numbers form a sequence defined recursively by:

 $F(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n = 0; \\ 1, & \text{if } n = 1; \\ F(n-1) + F(n-2) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$ (3)



Customizing

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\documentclass{article}
\newcommand{\parD}[2]{\frac{\partial #1}{\partial #2}}
\newcommand{\parDD}[2]{\frac{\partial^2 #1}{\partial^2 #2}}
\begin{document}

```
\begin{align*}
   \parD{}{x} \left( \parD{y}{x} \right) = \parDD{y}{x}
\end{align*}
```

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$

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Figures

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\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}

\begin{figure}[!h] \centering \includegraphics[width=5cm]{ginn_logo.pdf} \caption{CoE logo} \end{figure}







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Flow behind a cylinder - vorticity contours

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TEXnicCenter

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🛐 Eile Edit Search View Insert Math Format Proje	ect <u>B</u> uild <u>T</u> ools	<u>W</u> indow	<u>H</u> elp		
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H! F K S T KA 📰 📰 🗐	\gtrsim Tab the $\pm_{x_{\pm}}$	¢ ⇒∀ °∪s	a ng ng ng a	(₁ (√ ^B ^B ∫ ⁱ Σ	in in
\documentclass{beamer}					
<pre>\usefonttheme[onlymath]{serif}</pre>					
amsmath, latexsym, color, graph	hicx, amssymb	here}			
\usepackage{epsf, epsfig, pifont,tikz}					
(usepackage(graphics, cairsis)					
\usenackage/tangocolorg_times}					
<pre>\usepackage{tangocolors,times} \usepackage{fancybox,calc}</pre>					
\usepackage{tangocolors,times} \usepackage{fancybox,calc}					
<pre>\usepackage(tangocolors,times) \usepackage{fancybox,calc} \newcommand(\parD)[2](\frac(\partial #1){\rg})</pre>	partial #2}}				
<pre>\usepackage{tangocolors,times} \usepackage{fancybox,calc} \newcommand{\parD}[2]{\frac{\partial #1}{\partial^2 #1} \newcommand{\parDD[2]{\frac{\partial^2 #1} }</pre>	partial #2}} }{\partial #2	^2}}			
<pre>\usepackage(tangocolors,times) \usepackage(fancybox,calc) \newcommand(\part)[2](\frac(\partial \$1){\ \newcommand(\partD)[2](\frac(\partial^2 \$1) \newcommand(\palacian){\belta} \reaccommand(\palacian){\belta}</pre>	partial #2}} }{\partial #2	^2}}			
<pre>\usepackage{tangocolors,times} \usepackage{fancybox,calc} \newcommand{\parD}[2]{\frac{\partial \$1}{\partial \$1}{\part</pre>	partial #2}} }{\partial #2	^2}}			
<pre>\usepackage{tangocolors,times} \usepackage{fancybox,calc} \newcommand{\parD][2]{\frac{\partial #1}{\partial^2 #1} \newcommand{\larD[12]{\frac{\partial^2 #1} \newcommand{\div}{\nabla\cdot} \newcommand{\grad}{\nabla} \newcommand{\grad}{\rabla}</pre>	partial #2}} }{\partial #2	^2}}			
<pre>\usepackage(tangocolors,times) \usepackage(fancybox,calc) \newcommand(\part)[2](\frac(\partial \$1){\j \newcommand(\part)[2](\frac(\partial^2 \$1) \newcommand(\div)(\nabla\cdot) \newcommand(\div)(\nabla'\prime) \newcommand(\divp)(\nabla'\prime)</pre>	partial #2}} }{\partial #2	^2}}			
<pre>\usepackage(tangocolors,times) \usepackage(fancybox,calc) \newcommand(\parD)[2](\frac(\partial \$1){\frac(\partial^2 \$1) \newcommand(\laplacian){\Delta} \renewcommand(\divy){\nabla\cdot} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand(\divy){\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\nabla} \newcommand{\divy}{\newcommand{\divy}{\newcommand{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\newcommand{\divy}{\newcommand{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\newcommand{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\newcommand{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\divy}{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\divy}{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\divy}{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\divy}{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\divy}{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\divy}{\divy}{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\divy}{\divy}} \newcommand{\divy}{\di</pre>	partial #2}} }{\partial #2	^2}}			
<pre>\usepackage{tangocolors,times} \usepackage{fancybox,calc} \newcommand{\parD}[2]{frac{\partial \$1}{/r \newcommand{\parDb}[2]{frac{\partial ^2 \$1} \newcommand{\divy{tabla\calc} \newcommand{\divy{tabla\calc} \newcommand{\divy}{nabla^\prime\calc} \newcommand{\divy}{nabla^\prime\calc} \newcommand{\vardp}{nabla^\prime} \newcommand{\varlf\nabla^\prime} \newcommand{\varlf\nabla^\times}</pre>	partial #2}} }{\partial #2	^2}}			
<pre>\usepackage{fancybox, cale} \usepackage{fancybox, cale} \newcommand{\parb}[2]{frac{\partial \$1}{1} \newcommand{\parbb[2]{frac{\partial 2 \$1} \newcommand{\div}{nabla\cal} \renewcommand{\div}{nabla} \newcommand{\divp}{nabla^\prime\cdot} \newcommand{\divp}{nabla^\prime\cdot} \newcommand{\curl{nabla} \newcommand{\curl{nabla}} \newcommand{\curl{nabla}} \newcommand{\curl{nabla}} \newcommand{\curl{nabla}}</pre>	partial #2}} }{\partial #2	^2}}			



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Cross-referencing

Can cross-reference figures, tables, equations, sections using:

```
\label{name}, %\label{eq:wav}, \label{sec:wav}, \label{fig:wav}
\ref{name}
```

For example

```
\begin{align}\label{eq:partial}
    \parD{}{x} \left( \parD{y}{x} \right) = \parDD{y}{x}
\end{align}
Eq. \ref{eq:partial} describes \ldots
```

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$

(4)

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Eq. 4 describes ...



References and citations

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The BibT_EX package

- Create a bibliography database with a .bib extension: e.g., bibdatabase.bib
- Include following two lines where you want the bibliography to appear

\bibliographystyle{style} %% (plain, alpha, abbrv, unsrt) \bibliography{bibdatabase}

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BibT_EX entry

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A BibT_EX entry looks like:

```
@article{lane87,
  title = "Automatic multidimensional deconvolution",
  author = "R. G. Lane and R. H. T. Bates",
    JOURNAL = "Journal of the Optical Society of America",
    YEAR = "1987",
    VOLUME = "4",
    NUMBER = "1",
    PAGES = "180-188",
    MONTH = "January"
```

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BibT_FX entry types

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@booklet @conference @incollection @techreport

Qmanual

Omisc

Oproceedings @inbook @inproceedings @mastersthesis **Ophdthesis** @unpublished

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Citations

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Use the

\cite{key}

command to include citations.

The authors in \cite{key} propose a new method to melt ice.

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The authors in [1] propose a new method to melt ice.



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Use the

\cite{key}

command to include citations.

The authors in \cite{key} propose a new method to melt ice.

The authors in [1] propose a new method to melt ice.

To include an entry that was not cited in the LATEX document, add:

```
\nocite{key}
```



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Use the

\cite{key}

command to include citations.

The authors in \cite{key} propose a new method to melt ice.

The authors in [1] propose a new method to melt ice.

To include an entry that was not cited in the LATEX document, add:

\nocite{key}

May also use

```
\nocite{*}
```



JabRef

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alljab	.bib	extra2.bi	b		_				
#		Entry	Author	Title	Year	Journal	Owner	Timesta	Bibtexkey
1		Confer	Adorf	HST Image Restoration-Status and Pro	1991				adorf91
		Confer	Adorf	3rd ESO/ST-ECF Data Analysis Workshop	1991				adorf91b
		Article	Aghdasi and Ward	Reduction of Boundary Artifacts in Imag	1996	IP			aghdasi9
		Article	Akaike	A New Look at the Statistical Model Ident	1974	IEEE Tra			akaike74
		Article	Alecu et al.	The Gaussian Transform of Distribution	2006	Signal Pr	reevesi	2006.12	Alecu200
		Confer	Algazi et al.	Directional Interpolation of Images Base		-			algazi91
		Article	Allen	The relationship between variable selec	1974	Techno			allen74
		Article	Aloimonos and Shulman	Learning early-vision computations	1989	Journal o			aloimon.
		Article	Alter-Gartenberg et al	Compact Image Representation by Edg	1994	CVGIP: G			alter94
0		Article	Alter-Gartenberg et al.	Compact Image Representation by Edg.	1990	#JOSAa#			alter90
1		Article	Altes	The {E}ourier-{M}ellin transform and ma	1978	Journal o			altes78
2		Article	Ammar and Gradd	Superfast Solution of Real Positive Defi	1988	SIAM Jou			ammar8
3		Confer	Analoui and Allebach	New Results on Reconstruction of Conti					analoui9
4		Article	Anderssen and Bloomfield	A time series approach to numerical diff	1974	Techno			anderss.
5		Book	Andrews and Hunt	Digital Image Restoration	1977				andrews
6		Confer	Angwin and Kaufman	Image Restoration Using a Reduced Or					angwin8
7		Article	Appleby et al.	High-performance passive millimeter-w	1993	#OE#			applebv9
8		Article	Arnold and others	Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectrosco	1992	Annals of			arnold92
9		Article	Astrom and Bates	Maximum Likelihood and Prediction Err	1980	Automati			astrom8
0		Confer	Avazifar and Lim	Pel-adaptive Model-based Interpolation					avazifar9
1		Article	Avers and Dainty	Iterative blind deconvolution method and	1988	Ontics I			avers88
2		Master	Bakir	A filter design method for minimizing blu	1998				bakir98
3		Article	Bakir and Reeves	A Filter Design Method for Minimizing Ri	2000	#MI#			bakir99
4		Confer	Bamberger	A Method for Image Interpolation Based	1992				bamberg
5		Confer	Bamberger et al.	An Instructional Image Database Packa					bamberg
6		Article	Banham and Katsaggelos	Digital image restoration	1997	IEEE Sig			banham
7	6	Article	Bao and Maudsley	Improved Reconstruction for MR Spectro	2007	Medical	reevesi	2007.05	Bao2007
8	-	Confer	Barnwell and Mersereau	A Comparison of Some Subjective and	1977				barnwell.
9		Confer	Bates and Davey	Towards making shift-and-add a versatil	1987				bates87b
0		Confer	Bates and Lane	Automatic deconvolution and phase retri	1987				bates87
1		Article	Bates et al.	Self-Consistent Deconvolution { Theory	1976	Optik			bates76
2		Article	Beaudoin and Beauchemin	A new numerical Fourier transform in d-	2003	#SP#			beaudoi
2		Article	Beck et al	Analysis of (SPECT) including scatter on	1002	IEEE Tra			back92

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Status: Opened database 'M:\tex\extra2.bib' with 24 entries.



Presentations

Introducing Document Preparation with LATEX

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Prosper

Beamer

Posters

http://prosper.sourceforge.net/

- Prosper
- Needs the following packages:
 - prosper
 - seminar
 - pstricks

http://latex-beamer.sourceforge.net/

- Beamer
- Needs the following packages:
 - latex-beamer
 - xcolor
 - pgm



Beamer documents

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• Uses the frame environment. A slide is defined within

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- %\begin{frame}
- Slide body
- %\end{frame}
- Preserves document structure
- Very customizable
- Allows for overlays



Beamer documents

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- Uses the frame environment. A slide is defined within
 - %\begin{frame}
 - Slide body
 - %\end{frame}
- Preserves document structure
- Very customizable
- Allows for overlays
- Auto-generation of ToCs and ToFs
- Beamer tour: http://latexbeamer.sourceforge.net/beamerexample1.pdf.



Posters

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- The a0poster.cls class file can be used to create upto A0 size posters.
- It offers the following capabilities
 - Allows for paper sizes A0, A1, A2, A3, & A4
 - Allows font sizes from 12pt–107pt
 - Scales formulas and math symbols
 - The package also creates a postscript header file for dvips to ensure that the poster will be printed in the right size.

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a0poster.cls

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The header of a LATEX poster document looks like:

```
\documentclass[options]{a0poster}
\usepackage{graphicx,pstricks,...}
\begin{document}
```

The following options are available:

landscape	landscape format
portrait	portrait format
a0b	"DIN A0 big"
a0	DIN A0
a1	DIN A1
a2	DIN A2
а3	DIN A3
posterdraft	reduces the postscript output to DIN A4 size.
tinal	makes postscript output in original size

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• LyX is a TEX based WYSIWYM editor

Available for multiple platforms

- Offers a GUI with menus
- Supports BibT_EX
- Has WYSIWYG table and math editors
- Uses T_EX rules for indents, spacing, and hyphenation

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LATEX in plotting tools

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- MATLAB supports LATEX
 - Figure labels and other text can be parsed by a LATEX interpreter
 - The latex command translates MATLAB matrices into $\ensuremath{\text{LAE}}$ arrays
 - Can publish a formatted m-file, including LATEX constructs, as a LATEX document





LATEX in blotting tools

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PGFPLOTS is a drawing package for Lagrange on PGF/Tikz

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- text-based specification of plots
- can actually calculate and evaluate figures



LATEX at Auburn

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- Dr. E.E. Slaminka maintains AU theses style files
- AU allows \DeltaT_EX for theses. Formatting restrictions have been relaxed. Color and multimedia as well as hyper-references are possible in PDF files.

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• We have a rather inactive tex-users mailing list.



Summary

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- LATEX is a programming language, not an application
- An abundance of LATEX utilities are available for different platforms
- All LATEX components and packages are free and easily available
- It can be used to generate various document types
- Style files for Auburn University theses are available

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