

# *Using LATEX to Create Professional Mathematical Documents and Web Page Publication*

John C.D. Diamantopoulos, Ph.D.

Mathematics & C.S. Dept.

Northeastern State University

March 13, 2010

*diamantj@nsuok.edu*

1. What do you need? How much will it cost?
  - a. MikTeX – <http://miktex.org/2.8/setup>
  - b. Ghostview – <http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~ghost/gsview/index.htm>
  - c. Ghostscript – <http://mirror.cs.wisc.edu/pub/mirrors/ghost/GPL/current/>
  - d. WinEdt 6.0 – <http://www.winedt.com/winedt.html>
  - e. Recommended to install in this order...
  - f. Cost? <http://www.winedt.com/registration.html> (\$40 for individual use)
  
2. Customize a “head.tex” file
  - a. Save attachment directly in your local drive
  - b. This will be needed/used in EVERY LATEX DOCUMENT; it contains lots of formatting descriptors, specially defined commands, etc.
  
3. Start the “winedt” program (under Start Menu)
  - a. This is the user-interface to LATEX
  - b. Works with several other packages to produce “finished product”
  
4. Starting a **new LATEX project**
  - a. Let’s produce a nice polynomial!
  - b. SAMPLE:

```
\input{C:/head.tex}
\begin{document}
.
.
.
\end{document}
```
  - c. After “begin document” type:
    - i.  $\$x^3-2xy^4+4y^2=0\$$  (the \$ signs put you in “math mode”)
    - ii. Hit the “LATEX” button
    - iii. Use the viewer called “DVI” to see the finished product
  
5. **O.Y.O. (On Your Own)** – create your own **polynomial**
  - a. Type whatever one you wish, just enclose it within \$ signs
  - b. Hit “LATEX” and then “DVI” to see the results
  - c. If there are errors when you LATEX the document, you will NOT get to proceed to “DVI”

6. Add something to the mix!
- Lets try sine/cosine
  - Add in:  $\cos(4x^2-2)$
  - Hit “LATEX” and “DVI”...
7. Let’s do **fractions** and **radicals**!
- Add in:  $\frac{4}{x^2+1}$ 
    - Hit “LATEX”
    - Hit “DVI”
  - Switch it to:  $\frac{4}{x^2+1}$  (can you see a difference?)
  - Next, add in:  $\frac{\cos(4x^2-2)}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)}}$ 
    - Hit “LATEX”
    - Hit “DVI”
8. Let’s try to insert a **picture, graph or chart...**
- Open up Microsoft Paint... and draw something
    - Save it as “example.jpg”
    - And have it located in the “C drive”
  - The command needed is:  $\includegraphics{C:/example.jpg}$ 
    - Use “PDFLATEX” instead of LATEX
    - Use “Acrobat Reader” instead of DVI
    - Picture MUST be in .jpg format and cropped to fit!!!
9. **How to create a sample exam...**
- HEADER: “MATH 2014 EXAM 1 Name \_\_\_\_\_”
  - What do we type?
  - $MATH\ 2014\ \hspace*{1.5in}\ EXAM\ 1\ \hspace*{1.2in}\ Name:$   $\vphantom{to 2in}$   
 $\{hrulefill\}\ \backslash\backslash$   
 $Calculus\ I\ \backslash\backslash$   
 $\hspace*{4.32in}\ Date:$   $\vphantom{to 1.5in}\ \{hrulefill\}\ \backslash\backslash$   
 $\bigskip$
  - (or use:  $\hspace*{0.5in}$ )
  - next add in:  
 $\begin{enumerate}$   
 $\item%$   
 $Consider\ f(x)=x^2-2x+1=0$   
 $\begin{enumerate}$   
 $\item%$   
 $State\ the\ degree.$   
 $\item%$   
 $Find\ the\ zeros\ of\ f(x).$   
 $\end{enumerate}$   
 $\item%$   
 $Consider\ the\ graph:$   
 $\includegraphics{C:/example.jpg}$

What is it?

`\end{enumerate}`

`\end{document}`

- e. Use “PDF2LATEX” and then “Acrobat Reader”

## 10. *Additional/Advanced Topics*

### a. **Arrays**

- i. `$$`

`\begin{array}{rl}`

`y^{\prime} - 4y & = 5 \\\`

`y^{\prime}(0) & = 1 \\\`

`y(0) & = -2`

`\end{array}`

`$$`

- ii. The “`$$`” put you into math mode for that whole array

### b. **Matrices**

- i. Suppose we wanted the matrix with:

1 2

-1 4

- ii. We would type:

`\left[`

`\begin{array}{cc}`

`1 & 2 \\\`

`-1 & 4`

`\end{array}`

`\right]`

- ii. Or an augmented matrix:

`\left[`

`\begin{array}{cc|c}`

`1 & 2 & 0 \\\`

`-1 & 4 & -2`

`\end{array}`

`\right]`

- iii. **O.Y.O. (On Your Own)** – create your own augmented matrix

Have it be for the system:

$$2x - 3y + 5z = 9$$

$$x + y + z = 0$$

$$-7x - y - 10z = -1$$

### c. **Limits**

- i. Suppose we want limit  $f(x,y)=x^2/(x^2+y^3)$  as  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$

ii. Type: `\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^3}`

iii. *BETTER: use in conjunction with “`\displaystyle`”*

d. **Tables**

- i. `\item %2`  
*\$(8 \hspace{0.03 in} points)\$ By studying student's results in Applied Math over a period of many years, I have determined the following information:*  
`\begin{center}`  
`\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}` `\hline \hline`  
`& & & & & \`  
`Grade & $50\%` `& $60\%` `& $70\%` `& $80\%` `& $90\%` `& $100\%` `\[2ex] \hline \hline`  
`& & & & & \`  
`Probability & .16 & .20 & .35 & .19 & .099 & .001 \[2ex] \hline`  
`\hline`  
`\end{tabular}`  
`\end{center}`
- ii. **O.Y.O. (On Your Own)** – create your own table!
  - a. Make it four columns, and two rows
  - b. Make the heading (across the top) read “Number of Excuses”
  - c. Make the table entries (across the top) read “1 2 3 4”
  - d. Make the next column start with “Probability”
  - e. And it’s entries should read “.25 .10 .20 .45”
  - f. Run this through “LATEX” and “DVI” to see your table!