

Introduction to \LaTeX

A very short briefing

Henry Yip

Year 3 Mathematical Physics, University of Edinburgh

[Informal Website](#)

[Academic Website](#)

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

Sample frame title

I am **NOT** a \LaTeX expert. These are some of my (potentially poor) ways to create a \LaTeX document. There are much better ways but if you are a student wanting to create a \LaTeX document fast (to submit your hand-in) this is a very good introduction.

Structure of Presentation

- Introduction

Structure of Presentation

- Introduction
- Preamble

Structure of Presentation

- Introduction
- Preamble
- Math Symbols

Structure of Presentation

- Introduction
- Preamble
- Math Symbols
- Inserting Images

Structure of Presentation

- Introduction
- Preamble
- Math Symbols
- Inserting Images
- Hyperlinks

Structure of Presentation

- Introduction
- Preamble
- Math Symbols
- Inserting Images
- Hyperlinks
- Footnote

Structure of Presentation

- Introduction
- Preamble
- Math Symbols
- Inserting Images
- Hyperlinks
- Footnote
- Bonus Session for Texmaker Users

- Below is an example of a **Preamble**

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{parskip}
\usepackage [utf8] {inputenc}
\usepackage{titlesec}
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{4}
\titleformat{\paragraph}
{\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}{\theparagraph}{1em}{}
\titlespacing*{\paragraph}
{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus .2ex}
\newcommand{\ie}{\textit{i}.\textit{e}. }
\title{Introductory Astrophysics (PHYS08050) Notes}
\author{Henry Yip
s2231321@ed.ac.uk
}
```

Components

- `\documentclass{}`

- Below is an example of a **Preamble**

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{parskip}
\usepackage [utf8] {inputenc}
\usepackage{titlesec}
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{4}
\titleformat{\paragraph}
{\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}{\theparagraph}{1em}{}
\titlespacing*{\paragraph}
{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus .2ex}
\newcommand{\ie}{\textit{i}.\textit{e}. }
\title{Introductory Astrophysics (PHYS08050) Notes}
\author{Henry Yip
s2231321@ed.ac.uk
}
```

Components

- `\documentclass{}`
- `\usepackage{}`

- Below is an example of a **Preamble**

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{parskip}
\usepackage [utf8] {inputenc}
\usepackage{titlesec}
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{4}
\titleformat{\paragraph}
{\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}{\theparagraph}{1em}{}
\titlespacing*{\paragraph}
{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus .2ex}
\newcommand{\ie}{\textit{i}.\textit{e}. }
\title{Introductory Astrophysics (PHYS08050) Notes}
\author{Henry Yip
s2231321@ed.ac.uk
}
```

Components

- `\documentclass{}`
- `\usepackage{}`
- Title, Author, Date...

- Below is an example of a **Preamble**

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{parskip}
\usepackage [utf8] {inputenc}
\usepackage{titlesec}
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{4}
\titleformat{\paragraph}
{\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}{\theparagraph}{1em}{}
\titlespacing*{\paragraph}
{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus .2ex}
\newcommand{\ie}{\textit{i}.\textit{e}. }
\title{Introductory Astrophysics (PHYS08050) Notes}
\author{Henry Yip
s2231321@ed.ac.uk
}
```

Components

- `\documentclass{}`
- `\usepackage{}`
- Title, Author, Date...
- `\begin{document}`

Documentclass?

- On the first line you can see `\documentclass{}`. As we are writing articles, we always put `\documentclass{articles}` in the brackets.
- You can make slides using \LaTeX . In this case we use `\documentclass{beamer}`. **This document is created using Beamer!**

Documentclass?

- On the first line you can see `\documentclass{}`. As we are writing articles, we always put `\documentclass{articles}` in the brackets.
- If you want to include a report later on (designed for longer writing), you should put `\documentclass{report}`
- You can make slides using \LaTeX . In this case we use `\documentclass{beamer}`. **This document is created using Beamer!**

More Features

Documentclass?

- On the first line you can see `\documentclass{}`. As we are writing articles, we always put `\documentclass{articles}` in the brackets.
- If you want to include a report later on (designed for longer writing), you should put `\documentclass{report}`
- You can make slides using \LaTeX . In this case we use `\documentclass{beamer}`. **This document is created using Beamer!**

More Features

Documentclass?

- On the first line you can see `\documentclass{}`. As we are writing articles, we always put `\documentclass{articles}` in the brackets.
- If you want to include a report later on (designed for longer writing), you should put `\documentclass{report}`
- You can make slides using \LaTeX . In this case we use `\documentclass{beamer}`. **This document is created using Beamer!**

More Features

- You can include some global changes, including double columns, font sizes, etc. by inserting a square bracket in the middle.

Documentclass?

- On the first line you can see `\documentclass{}`. As we are writing articles, we always put `\documentclass{articles}` in the brackets.
- If you want to include a report later on (designed for longer writing), you should put `\documentclass{report}`
- You can make slides using \LaTeX . In this case we use `\documentclass{beamer}`. **This document is created using Beamer!**

More Features

- You can include some global changes, including double columns, font sizes, etc. by inserting a square bracket in the middle.
- Example: `\documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}`

Documentclass?

- On the first line you can see `\documentclass{}`. As we are writing articles, we always put `\documentclass{articles}` in the brackets.
- If you want to include a report later on (designed for longer writing), you should put `\documentclass{report}`
- You can make slides using \LaTeX . In this case we use `\documentclass{beamer}`. **This document is created using Beamer!**

More Features

- You can include some global changes, including double columns, font sizes, etc. by inserting a square bracket in the middle.
- Example: `\documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}`
- For documents intended for two-sided printing, you can use the `twoside` option.

Documentclass?

- On the first line you can see `\documentclass{}`. As we are writing articles, we always put `\documentclass{articles}` in the brackets.
- If you want to include a report later on (designed for longer writing), you should put `\documentclass{report}`
- You can make slides using \LaTeX . In this case we use `\documentclass{beamer}`. **This document is created using Beamer!**

More Features

- You can include some global changes, including double columns, font sizes, etc. by inserting a square bracket in the middle.
- Example: `\documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}`
- For documents intended for two-sided printing, you can use the `twoside` option.
- `\documentclass[twoside]{article}`

- Packages are extensions of \LaTeX that allows you to include all sorts of things, like graphs, hyperlinks, math symbols and so on

Packages

- Packages are extensions of \LaTeX that allows you to include all sorts of things, like graphs, hyperlinks, math symbols and so on
- `\usepackage{amsmath}` and `\usepackage{amssymb}` are almost always required in Mathematical Writing.

- Packages are extensions of \LaTeX that allows you to include all sorts of things, like graphs, hyperlinks, math symbols and so on
- `\usepackage{amsmath}` and `\usepackage{amssymb}` are almost always required in Mathematical Writing.
- `\usepackage{geometry}` is usually used to set margins. For example: `\usepackage[margin=0.8in]{geometry}`
- **Tikz** is preferred if you want to include graphs
- Below is a beautiful example! **(Created using Chatgpt)**



More on Packages

- You can include references using the package **hyperref**

More on Packages

- You can include references using the package **hyperref**
- At the end of the paper put:

More on Packages

- You can include references using the package **hyperref**
- At the end of the paper put:
- `\bibliographystyle{plain} \bibliography{References}`

More on Packages

- You can include references using the package **hyperref**
- At the end of the paper put:
- `\bibliographystyle{plain} \bibliography{References}`
- Then create a document named **Refereces.bib**. Put the details of the papers in. For example:

```
@article{benisek2015vibrational,  
title={The vibrational and configurational entropy of disordering in  
Cu3Au},  
author={Benisek, Artur and Dachs, Edgar},  
journal={Journal of alloys and compounds},  
pages={585–590},  
publisher={Elsevier}  
}
```

More on Packages

- You can include references using the package **hyperref**
- At the end of the paper put:
- `\bibliographystyle{plain} \bibliography{References}`
- Then create a document named **Refereces.bib**. Put the details of the papers in. For example:

```
@article{benisek2015vibrational,  
title={The vibrational and configurational entropy of disordering in  
Cu3Au},  
author={Benisek, Artur and Dachs, Edgar},  
journal={Journal of alloys and compounds},  
pages={585–590},  
publisher={Elsevier}  
}
```

More on Packages

- You can include references using the package **hyperref**
- At the end of the paper put:
- `\bibliographystyle{plain} \bibliography{References}`
- Then create a document named **Refereces.bib**. Put the details of the papers in. For example:

```
@article{benisek2015vibrational,  
title={The vibrational and configurational entropy of disordering in  
Cu3Au},  
author={Benisek, Artur and Dachs, Edgar},  
journal={Journal of alloys and compounds},  
pages={585–590},  
publisher={Elsevier}  
}
```
- These are directly provided in **Google Scholar!**

- There are pretty much all sorts of packages anywhere. For example, the `\usepackage{parskip}`

- There are pretty much all sorts of packages anywhere. For example, the `\usepackage{parskip}`
- You can **always** find your answer in [Stackexchange](#)

Sidenote: Wait what is a beamer?!

Preample

- `\documentclass{beamer}`

Sidenote: Wait what is a beamer?!

Preample

- `\documentclass{beamer}`
- `\usetheme{Madrid}`

Important Notice

Try not to use powerpoint slides for your Math-related presentations

Sidenote: Wait what is a beamer?!

Preamble

- `\documentclass{beamer}`
- `\usetheme{Madrid}`
- `\usecolortheme{default}`

Important Notice

Try not to use powerpoint slides for your Math-related presentations

- The Sample document has **Sample** as the default title, feel free to change to anything you want

Title, Date, Author, Etc.

- The Sample document has **Sample** as the default title, feel free to change to anything you want
- You can include several authors if you use the and function.

Title, Date, Author, Etc.

- The Sample document has **Sample** as the default title, feel free to change to anything you want
- You can include several authors if you use the and function.
- `\\` allows you to skip lines

Title, Date, Author, Etc.

- The Sample document has **Sample** as the default title, feel free to change to anything you want
- You can include several authors if you use the and function.
- `\\` allows you to skip lines
- For the date, set as today
 - `\date{today}`

Title, Date, Author, Etc.

- The Sample document has **Sample** as the default title, feel free to change to anything you want
- You can include several authors if you use the and function.
- `\\` allows you to skip lines
- For the date, set as today
 - `\date{today}`
- After all these, start the document by `\begin{document}`. Remember to `\end{document}` when you finish

Title, Date, Author, Etc.

- The Sample document has **Sample** as the default title, feel free to change to anything you want
- You can include several authors if you use the and function.
- `\\` allows you to skip lines
- For the date, set as today
 - `\date{today}`
- After all these, start the document by `\begin{document}`. Remember to `\end{document}` when you finish
- Always include `\maketitle` after `\begin{document}`

Abstract?

- You can include an Abstract by `\begin{abstract}`

Abstract?

- You can include an Abstract by `\begin{abstract}`
- This can only be added after `\begin{document}`

Abstract?

- You can include an Abstract by `\begin{abstract}`
- This can only be added after `\begin{document}`
- Always remember to `\end{abstract}`

- One should search online for the math symbols supported by \LaTeX .
[Here](#) is a good guide

Math Symbols

- One should search online for the math symbols supported by \LaTeX . [Here](#) is a good guide
- More symbols can be downloaded through extra packages. For example, \hbar , \sphericalangle

Math Symbols

- One should search online for the math symbols supported by L^AT_EX. [Here](#) is a good guide
- More symbols can be downloaded through extra packages. For example, \hbar , \sphericalangle
- a $\$$ sign is **required** to show that you are entering math mode. For example: $\$ \backslash measuredangle \$$ will show as \sphericalangle

Math Symbols

- One should search online for the math symbols supported by L^AT_EX. [Here](#) is a good guide
- More symbols can be downloaded through extra packages. For example, \hbar , \sphericalangle
- a $\$$ sign is **required** to show that you are entering math mode. For example: $\$ \backslash measuredangle \$$ will show as \sphericalangle
- You can make your equations aligned also:

$$p = mv$$
$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

- You can use the `\begin{aligned}` and `\end{aligned}` to achieve this. Remember to include a `&` before every `=` sign so equations can be actually aligned. And add `$$` in front and after `begin{aligned}` and `end{aligned}` respectively.

- You can use the `\begin{aligned}` and `\end{aligned}` to achieve this. Remember to include a `&` before every `=` sign so equations can be actually aligned. And add `$$` in front and after `\begin{aligned}` and `\end{aligned}` respectively.

More on Math Symbols

- You can use the `\begin{aligned}` and `\end{aligned}` to achieve this. Remember to include a `&` before every `=` sign so equations can be actually aligned. And add `$$` in front and after `begin{aligned}` and `end{aligned}` respectively.
- You can find more in Overleaf's website

- First, upload your images to **Overleaf**

- First, upload your images to **Overleaf**
- Second, include this line:
 - `\includegraphics[scale= 1]{Preamble.png}`

- First include the following packages in the **Preamble**

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
\hypersetup{
  colorlinks=true,
  linkcolor=blue,
  filecolor=magenta,
  urlcolor=cyan,
  pdftitle={Overleaf Example},
  pdfpagemode=FullScreen,
}
```

- There are many ways to change all sorts of settings. You should refer to the Overleaf page for reference

- First include the following packages in the **Preamble**

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
\hypersetup{
  colorlinks=true,
  linkcolor=blue,
  filecolor=magenta,
  urlcolor=cyan,
  pdftitle={Overleaf Example},
  pdfpagemode=FullScreen,
}
```

- There are many ways to change all sorts of settings. You should refer to the Overleaf page for reference
- Obviously, change the colours as you like

- First include the following packages in the **Preamble**

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
\hypersetup{
  colorlinks=true,
  linkcolor=blue,
  filecolor=magenta,
  urlcolor=cyan,
  pdftitle={Overleaf Example},
  pdfpagemode=FullScreen,
}
```

- There are many ways to change all sorts of settings. You should refer to the Overleaf page for reference
- Obviously, change the colours as you like
- Whenever you use hyperlink, type: `\href{Your URL}{the text}`

- First include the following packages in the **Preamble**

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
\hypersetup{
  colorlinks=true,
  linkcolor=blue,
  filecolor=magenta,
  urlcolor=cyan,
  pdftitle={Overleaf Example},
  pdfpagemode=FullScreen,
}
```

- There are many ways to change all sorts of settings. You should refer to the Overleaf page for reference
- Obviously, change the colours as you like
- Whenever you use hyperlink, type: `\href{Your URL}{the text}`
- Below is an example:

```
\begin{itemize}
\item Go to \href{https://www.overleaf.com/login}{the login page of Overleaf}
\item Create a New Account \footnote{You'll likely obtain a professional acco
```

- Just type down `\footnote {}`

- Just type down `\footnote {}`
- The formatting is automatic

```
\begin{itemize}
\item Go to \href{https://www.overleaf.com/login}{the login page of Overleaf}
\item Create a New Account \footnote{You'll likely obtain a professional acco
```

- You can make very nice tables with \LaTeX

Time	Activity	Remarks
7:00	Train in Glascow /Paris	
12:00	Arriving in King's Cross Station	
12:30	Check in	
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
15:00-18:45	Hong Kong Disneyland	Walk Around
19:15-20:45	Dinner	

More on Tables

```
\begin{table}[H]
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
\textbf{Time} & \textbf{Activity}&\textbf{Remarks}\\
\hline\hline
7:00 & Train in \textbf{Glasgow}/Paris& \\
\hline
12:00 & Arriving in \textbf{King's Cross Station}&\\
\hline
12:30 & Check in & \\
\hline
13:00-14:00 & Lunch & \\
\hline
15:00-18:45 & Hong Kong Disneyland & Walk Around\\
\hline
19:15-20:45 & Dinner & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
\end{table}
```

- Above is how you should type

More on Tables

```
\begin{table}[H]
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
\textbf{Time} & \textbf{Activity}&\textbf{Remarks}\\
\hline\hline
7:00 & Train in \textbf{Glasgow}/Paris& \\
\hline
12:00 & Arriving in \textbf{King's Cross Station}&\\
\hline
12:30 & Check in & \\
\hline
13:00-14:00 & Lunch & \\
\hline
15:00-18:45 & Hong Kong Disneyland & Walk Around\\
\hline
19:15-20:45 & Dinner & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
\end{table}
```

- Above is how you should type
- To adjust position please download `\usepackage{float}`

- I understand that most of you are Overleaf users, but this section is for TexMaker users

- I understand that most of you are Overleaf users, but this section is for TexMaker users
- Save your document as `nameofyourdocument.tex`. Download MikTeX (The Source Code is available in GitHub), go to comamnd prompt and `cd` to the place you stored your tex file

- I understand that most of you are Overleaf users, but this section is for TexMaker users
- Save your document as `nameofyourdocument.tex`. Download MikTeX (The Source Code is available in GitHub), go to comamnd prompt and `cd` to the place you stored your tex file
- Then type **`pdflatex nameofyourdocument.tex`**

- I understand that most of you are Overleaf users, but this section is for TexMaker users
- Save your document as `nameofyourdocument.tex`. Download MikTeX (The Source Code is available in GitHub), go to comamnd prompt and `cd` to the place you stored your tex file
- Then type **`pdflatex nameofyourdocument.tex`**
- You can also click "View" in TexMaker, then "print" and then "Microsoft Print to Pdf". However, at least for me, the hyperlinks may be lost.

Approaching The End!

Questions

If you have any Questions feel free to ask me now!

Thank You!