

Maharashtra Shikshan Samiti's

Maharashtra Mahavidyalaya, Nilanga

Department of Mathematics

SOP: Latex for Beginners-II



Class: B.Sc TY, Sem: VI(2021-22)

Subject: SEC (Skill C)

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1. Tables, Arrays and Lists.

```
\documentclass[paper=a4,12pt]{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\begin{document}
The \emph{characteristic polynomial}  $\chi(\lambda)$  of the  $3 \times 3$  matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

is given by the formula

$$\chi(\lambda) = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \lambda - a & -b & -c \\ -d & \lambda - e & -f \\ -g & -h & \lambda - i \end{array} \right|.$$


```

```
\begin{array}{lcr}
\mbox{First number} & x & 8 \\
\mbox{Second number} & y & 15 \\
\mbox{Sum} & x + y & 23 \\
\mbox{Difference} & x - y & -7 \\
\mbox{Product} & xy & 120
\end{array}

```

\vspace{10}

```
\begin{array}{ll}
|x| = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
x & \text{if } x \geq 0; \\
-x & \text{if } x < 0.
\end{array} \right.
\end{array}

```

\newpage

\begin{center}

\begin{tabular}{ccc}

```

cell1 & cell2 & cell3 \\
cell4 & cell5 & cell6 \\
cell7 & cell8 & cell9 \\
\end{tabular} \\
\end{center}

```

cell1	cell2	cell3
cell4	cell5	cell6
cell7	cell8	cell9

\vspace{10}

```

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{||c c c c||}
\hline
Col1 & Col2 & Col2 & Col3 \\ [0.5ex]
\hline\hline
1 & 6 & 87837 & 787 \\
\hline
2 & 7 & 78 & 5415 \\
\hline
3 & 545 & 778 & 7507 \\
\hline
4 & 545 & 18744 & 7560 \\
\hline

```

```

\hline
5 & 88 & 788 & 6344 \\ [1ex]
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

```

Col1	Col2	Col2	Col3
1	6	87837	787
2	7	78	5415
3	545	778	7507
4	545	18744	7560
5	88	788	6344

```

\listoftables
\vspace{5pt}
The table \ref{table:1} is an example of
referenced \LaTeX{} elements.
\begin{table}[h!]

```

```

\centering
\begin{tabular}{||c c c c||}
\hline
Col1 & Col2 & Col2 & Col3 \\ [0.5ex]
\hline\hline

```

```

1 & 6 & 87837 & 787 \\ 
2 & 7 & 78 & 5415 \\ 
3 & 545 & 778 & 7507 \\ 
4 & 545 & 18744 & 7560 \\ 
5 & 88 & 788 & 6344 \\ [1ex]
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption for the first
table.}
\label{table:1}
\end{table}

\begin{table}[h!]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{||c c c c||}
\hline
Col1 & Col2 & Col3 & Col4 \\ [0.5ex]
\hline\hline
4 & 545 & 18744 & 7560 \\ 
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\newpage

\begin{enumerate}
\item First level item
\item First level item
\begin{enumerate}
\item Second level item
\item Second level item
\begin{enumerate}
\item Third level item
\item Third level item
\begin{enumerate}
\begin{enumerate}
\item Fourth level item
\item Fourth level item
\end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\vspace{10}

```

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item First level item
  \item First level item
\begin{itemize}
  \item Second level item
```

```

5 & 88 & 788 & 6344 \\ [1ex]
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption for the second
table.}
\label{table:2}
\end{table}

```

List of Tables

- 1 This is the caption for the first table.
2 This is the caption for the second table.
The table 1 is an example of referenced L^AT_EX elements.

Col1	Col2	Col2	Col3
1	6	87837	787
2	7	78	5415
3	545	778	7507
4	545	18744	7560
5	88	788	6344

Table 1: This is the caption for the first table.

Col1	Col2	Col2	Col3
4	545	18744	7560
5	88	788	6344

Table 2: This is the caption for the second table.

1. First level item
 2. First level item
 - (a) Second level item
 - (b) Second level item
 - i. Third level item
 - ii. Third level item

```
\item Second level item  
\begin{itemize}  
    \item Third level item  
    \item Third level item  
\begin{itemize}
```

```
\item Fourth level item
\item Fourth level item
\end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

\end{document}
```

• First level item

• First level item

– Second level item

– Second level item

* Third level item

* Third level item

· Fourth level item

· Fourth level item

2. Theorem.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[english]{babel}
\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}
\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}[section]
\newtheorem{corollary}{Corollary}[theorem]
\newtheorem{lemma}{Lemma}[theorem]

\begin{document}
\section{Introduction}
Theorems can easily be defined:
\begin{theorem}
Let  $f$  be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then  $f$  is a continuous function.
\end{theorem}
```

1 Introduction

Theorems can easily be defined:

Theorem 1 *Let f be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then f is a continuous function.*

```
\vspace{20}
\section{Introduction}
Theorems can easily be defined:
\begin{theorem}
Let  $f$  be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then  $f$  is a continuous function.
\end{theorem}
```

2 Introduction

Theorems can easily be defined:

Theorem 2 *Let f be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then f is a continuous function.*

```
\begin{theorem}[Pythagorean theorem]
\label{pythagorean}
This is a theorem about right triangles and can be summarised in the next
equation
\[ x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \]
\end{theorem}
```

And a consequence of theorem \ref{pythagorean} is the statement in the next corollary.

```
\begin{corollary}
There's no right rectangle whose sides measure 3cm, 4cm, and 6cm.
\end{corollary}
You can reference theorems such as \ref{pythagorean} when a label is assigned.
\begin{lemma}
Given two line segments whose lengths are \((a)\) and \((b)\) respectively there is a real number \((r)\) such that \((b=ra)\).
\end{lemma}
```

Theorem 3 (Pythagorean theorem) *This is a theorem about right triangles and can be summarised in the next equation*

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

And a consequence of theorem 3 is the statement in the next corollary.

Corollary 3.1 *There's no right rectangle whose sides measure 3cm, 4cm, and 6cm.*

You can reference theorems such as 3 when a label is assigned.

Lemma 4 *Given two line segments whose lengths are a and b respectively there is a real number r such that $b = ra$.*

```
\vspace{10}
\begin{lemma}
Given two line segments whose lengths are \((a)\) and \((b)\) respectively there is a real number \((r)\) such that \((b=ra)\).
\end{lemma}
```

```
\begin{proof}
To prove it by contradiction try and assume that the statement is false, proceed from there and at some point you will arrive to a contradiction.
\end{proof}
```

Lemma 5 *Given two line segments whose lengths are a and b respectively there is a real number r such that $b = ra$.*

To prove it by contradiction try and assume that the statement is false, proceed from there and at some point you will arrive to a contradiction.

```
\end{document}
```

3. Referencing.

Bibliography management: BibTeX

B.Sc TY Students

May 12, 2022

Contents

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References	1

1 First Section

This document is an example of BibTeX using in bibliography management. Three items are cited: *The L^AT_EX Companion* book [2], the Einstein journal paper, and the Donald Knuth's website [1]. The L^AT_EX related items are [2].

References

- [1] Donald E. Knuth (1986) *The T_EX Book*, Addison-Wesley Professional.
- [2] Leslie Lamport (1994) *L^AT_EX: a document preparation system*, Addison Wesley, Massachusetts, 2nd ed.

```
\documentclass[a4paper,10pt]{article}
\usepackage[english]{babel}
\usepackage[nottoc]{tocbibind}
\title{Bibliography management: BibTeX}
\author{B.Sc TY Students}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\tableofcontents
\medskip
\section{First Section}
This document is an example of BibTeX using in bibliography management. Three items are cited: \textit{The LATEX Companion} book \cite{lamport94}, the Einstein journal paper, and the Donald Knuth's website \cite{texbook}. The LATEX related items are \cite{lamport94}.
\medskip
\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{texbook}
Donald E. Knuth (1986) \emph{The TEX{} Book}, Addison-Wesley Professional.
\bibitem{lamport94}
Leslie Lamport (1994) \emph{LATEX: a document preparation system}, Addison Wesley, Massachusetts, 2nd ed.
\end{thebibliography}
\end{document}
```

4. Journal Article/Reports

Journal: NETWORK NEUROSCIENCE

RESEARCH

<Title of Article>: <Subtitle Here>

Author Names with affiliations¹, Another Name², Still another Name²,
and Final Name¹

¹Department, Institution, City, Country
²Another Department, Institution, City, Country

Keywords: [a series of capitalized words, separated with commas]

ABSTRACT

Abstract text here.

AUTHOR SUMMARY

Author Summary here.

[Body of article. See NETNSample.tex for examples of all of the elements available for use in an NETN manuscript, including text boxes, lists, citations and references, and Technical Terms.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
SUPPORTING INFORMATION
COMPETING INTERESTS
TECHNICAL TERMS
TECHNICAL TERMS

```
\documentclass[NETN,manuscript]{stjour-new}
\article{type}{Research}

\def\taupav{\tau_{\mathrm{Pav}}}

\begin{document}

\title{<Title of Article>}
\subtitle{<Subtitle Here>}

\author{Author Names}
{Author Names with affiliations\affil{1},\\
Another Name\affil{2}, Still another Name\affil{2},\\
\and Final Name\affil{1} }

\affiliation{1}{Department, Institution, City, Country}
\affiliation{2}{Another Department, Institution, City, Country}
\correspondingauthor{Author Name}{Corresponding author email address}
\keywords{[a series of capitalized words, separated with commas]}

\begin{abstract}
Abstract text here.

```

```
\end{abstract}
\begin{authorsummary}
Author Summary here.
\end{authorsummary}
[Body of article.
See NETNSample.tex for examples of all of the elements available for use in an NETN manuscript, including text boxes, lists, citations and references, and Technical Terms.]
\acknowledgments
\section{Supporting Information}
\section{Competing Interests}
\section{Technical Terms}
\bibliography{<your .bib file>}
\section{Technical Terms}

\end{document}
```

The examples below may be helpful when you are looking for a quick example. They are taken from NETNSample.tex so you can see their results in NETNSample.pdf

```
\begin{boxedtext}{box title}
Text
\end{boxedtext}
```

or, put figure in boxed text:

```
\begin{boxedtext}{box title}
Text
\begin{figure}
illustration
\caption{caption here}
\end{figure}
\end{boxedtext}
```

or, put table in boxed text:

```
\begin{boxedtext}{box title}
Text
\begin{table}
\caption{caption here}
tabular...
\end{table}
\end{boxedtext}
```

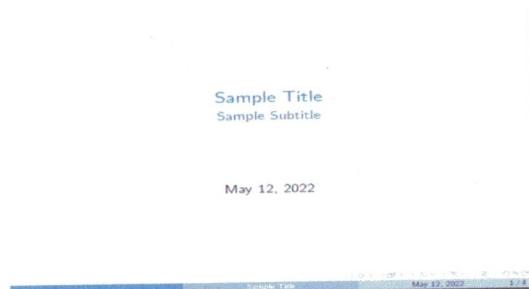
```
\bibliography{bibsamp}
```

NO APPENDICES allowed in the Network Neuroscience Style.

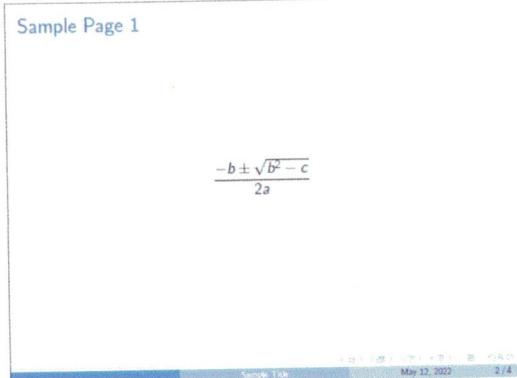
Please submit Supporting Information documents as PDFs in a format ready to publish.

5. Presentation in Latex

```
\documentclass{beamer}  
\usepackage{Boadilla}  
\title{Sample Title}  
\subtitle{Sample Subtitle}  
  
\begin{document}  
  
\frame {\titlepage}
```



```
\frame {  
  \frametitle{Sample Page 1}  
  \[\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - c}}{2a}\]}
```



```
\begin{frame}  
  \frametitle{List}
```

```
\begin{itemize}
\item Point A
\item Point B
\begin{itemize}
\item part 1
\item part 2
\end{itemize}
\item Point C
\item Point D
\end{itemize}
\end{frame}
```

List

- Point A
- Point B
 - ▶ part 1
 - ▶ part 2
- Point C
- Point D

Sample Title May 12, 2022 3 / 4

```
\frame{
\frametitle{Paragraph Content}
This is a paragraph.
}
```

Paragraph Content

This is a paragraph.

Sample Title May 12, 2022 4 / 4

```
\end{document}
```




Principal
Maharashtra Mahavidyalaya
Nilanga-413521 Dist.Latur