Lesson 0
Introduction to LaTeX and some of its tools

Gianluca Pignalberi
Massimiliano Dominici

Guess What! (Appetizer)

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We'll see the solutions at the end of the lesson.

1: Mathematical formulae and diagrams

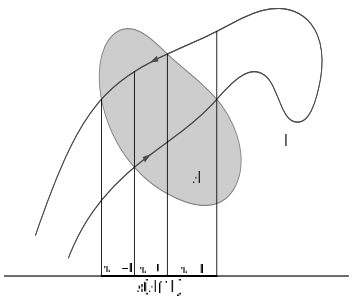

Figura 3.3: Molteplicità algebrica

$\varphi(A,\pi)$ è esprimibile mediante un integrale superficiale nel modo seguente:

$$\varphi(A,\pi)=\int_{A\cap\Gamma}\langle\mathbf{n},\mathbf{n}_\pi\rangle\,d\sigma_2,$$

ove $\mathbf{n}$ è il versore normale di Γ. Quindi ciascuna di queste funzioni fornisce, localmente, una stima per difetto dell'area.

Nel caso in cui $\Gamma=\partial E$, scegliendo $\pi=\pi_{yz}$ otteniamo

$$\int_E\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\,dx\,dy\,dx=\int_\Gamma g\,d\varphi(\cdot,\pi_{yz})\qquad\forall g\in C_c^1(\mathbf{R}^3).$$

Nella terminologia moderna $\varphi(\cdot,\pi_{yz})$ è quindi la derivata *nel senso delle distribuzioni* della funzione caratteristica χ_E lungo la direzione x (e analogamente $\varphi(\cdot,\pi_{xy})$ e $\varphi(\cdot,\pi_{zx})$).

2: Frontispiece of a proceedings volume, published by Olschki

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5

SCIENZE E
RAPPRESENTAZIONI

SAGGI IN ONORE DI PIERRE SOUFFRIN

Atti del convegno internazionale
Vinci, Biblioteca Leonardiana, 26-29 settembre 2012

a cura di
Pierre Caye, Romano Nanni e Pier Daniele Napolitani

LEO S. OLSCHKI EDITORE
MMXV

3: Multilingual parallel texts, from the same volume

beam in terms of thickness and matter mean both equal and similar in Arabic. There is a clear preference in Arabic mathematical texts for using the first for equal and the second for similar. Thus, Knorr translated them in this manner (Knorr 1982, p. 139). In the given context it is clear though that similarity is not meant literally, but in the sense of having the same property. This ambiguity reflects the use of ἴσος and ὁμοίος for respective concepts in Greek.

5.2. *Investigation 2*

Liber de Canonio, Proposition II

Si fuerit proportio ponderis in termino minoris portionis suspensi, ad superhabundantiam ponderis maioris portionis ad minorem, sicut proportio longitudinis totius canonii ad duplam longitudinis minoris portionis, erit canonium parallelum epipedo orizontis (Moody & Clagett 1952, p. 66).

If the proportion of the weight suspended at the end of the smaller portion to the surplus of the weight of the greater portion to the smaller will be like the proportion of the length of the entire beam to the double of the length of the smaller portion, the beam will be parallel to the surface of the horizon (Cf. Moody & Clagett 1952, p. 67).

MS Beirut, *ziyāda*, Proposition 4

اذا كان عمود متساوي الغلظ متشابه الجوهر وقسم بقسمين مختلفين وعلق بنقطة طرف القسم الاقصر ثقل وجعلت نسبة الثقل الى ثقل فضل القسم الاطول على ثقل القسم الاقصر كنسبة نصف طول العمود كله الى طول القسم الاقصر فان العمود يعتدل على موازاة الافق.

(Knorr 1982, p. 154).

If there is a beam, (which is) equal in itself in thickness, equal in itself in substance and partitioned in two different parts and (if) a weight is suspended at the end of the shorter part and the ratio of the weight to the weight of the surplus of the longer part over the weight of the shorter part is made like the ratio of half of the length of all of the beam to the length of the shorter part, then the beam equilibrates itself in parallelness to the horizon.

Again, the content of both theorems is the same and the two enunciations are similar, but not identical. Their difference is greater than in the previous case, because the *Liber de canonio* does not repeat the description of the properties of the beam and the suspended weight and thus has to integrate the latter into the description of the proportion. It differs from the *ziyāda* also in regard to the placement of the term *weight* in the description of the second term of the proportion. The *Liber de canonio* uses the term only once between *superhabundatiam* and *maioris*. The *ziyāda* uses it twice, once before the surplus and once before the shorter part. While the formulation of the *Liber de canonio* is imprecise, but comprehensible, the formulation of the *ziyāda* is comprehensible, but false. It is most likely the result of a scribal error as

4: Automatic line numbering, from the same volume

Paola Manni

SULLA TERMINOLOGIA DELLE MACCHINE IN LEONARDO: TRADIZIONE, INNOVAZIONE E SVILUPPI FUTURI*

Qui si dimostra la natura della vite e di sua lieva,
e chome ella debbe più tosto ess(er)e adop(er)ata <in is>
in tirare che in ispingiere. E chom'ella fa più for-
ça a essere senplice che doppia, e sottile che grossa,
essendo mossa da pari lungeça di lieva e pari força.
E chosì si farà un pocho di discorso in qua(n)ti modi si
pò adop(er)are, e di qua(n)te sorte si pò fare viti sança
fine. E qua(n)ti moti son fatti sança vite, che fa(n)-
no p(r)opio ofitio di vite. E in che modo la vite
sança fine s'achonpagni cholle rote dentate, e
chome molte viti si debono insieme adop(er)are.
E ssi dirà della natura delle sue madri, e sse so(n)
più utili cho· molti denti o nno. E si dirà delle
viti retrose e delle viti che p(er) un medesimo ti-
rare spingano e ttirano il peso, e di viti che
p(er) una sola volta che se le dia, farà fugire la sua
madre molte delle sue volte circulari. E così
moltissimi sua effetti, e varie fatiche, e fforteçe,
e tardità, e p(r)esteçe. E ssi prov(er)rà ragio(n)e[1] <di ut>
di tutti loro ofiti e nature, e materie, e llieve,
e utilità. E ssi dirà in che modo si debbono fare,
e del modo del metterle in op(er)a;
e di chi è stato inganato p(er) no(n) cognosscer lor natura.
E ttali strume(n)ti si figurera(n)no in gra(n) parte sança
le loro armadure, o altra cosa che avessi a inpe-

* Le trascrizioni dai codici leonardiani sono fatte seguendo le norme stabilite da Arrigo Castellani per l'edizione dei testi medievali, già utilizzate in Manni 2008 e in Manni & Biffi 2011. Alle pagine introduttive di quest'ultimo (pp. xxxi-xxxii) si rimanda per una loro esposizione dettagliata e ulteriori riferimenti bibliografici. Nel caso di citazioni brevi inserite nel corpo del testo, si eliminano le parentesi tonde che segnalano lo scioglimento delle abbreviazioni. Con la sigla Madrid I si indica il primo codice di Madrid (Biblioteca Nacional de España, cod. 8937).

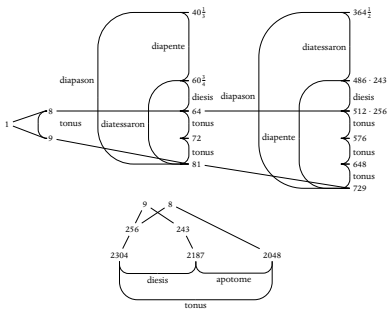
[1] La *e* non chiara, corretta su altra lettera.

5: Diagrams from the critical edition of Francesco Maurolico's *Musica*

17^{am}, 18^{am}, 19^{am}, 20^{im}. Itaque deinceps fieri potest in infinitum.

63 Hinc patet origo numeri harum vocum hexachordum constituentium, scilicet *ut re mi fa sol la*. Octo autem literae Γ *a b c d e f g* statutae sunt, ut earum unaquaeque octavo quoque loco repetita diapason consonantiam in proportione dupla semper indicet; quod numeri in singulis chordis icosichordi dispositi, sicut omnes alias consonantias et spacia, ostendunt. **64** *g* littera, quia sonora, dat initium hexachordo ♮ quadri et duri. *c*, quoniam media inter aspiratam et sonoram, dat initium hexachordo naturae diatonici generis. *f*, quoniam sapit ipsa aspiratam et mollem, dat initium hexachordo ♭ mollis et chromatici generis.

65 Continuatio autem tonorum in sesquioctava proportione et constitutio sesquialterae ac sesquitertiae proportionum, hoc est diatessaron ac diapente componentium diapason, ac dieseos spacium relinquentium, sic patet in numeris:



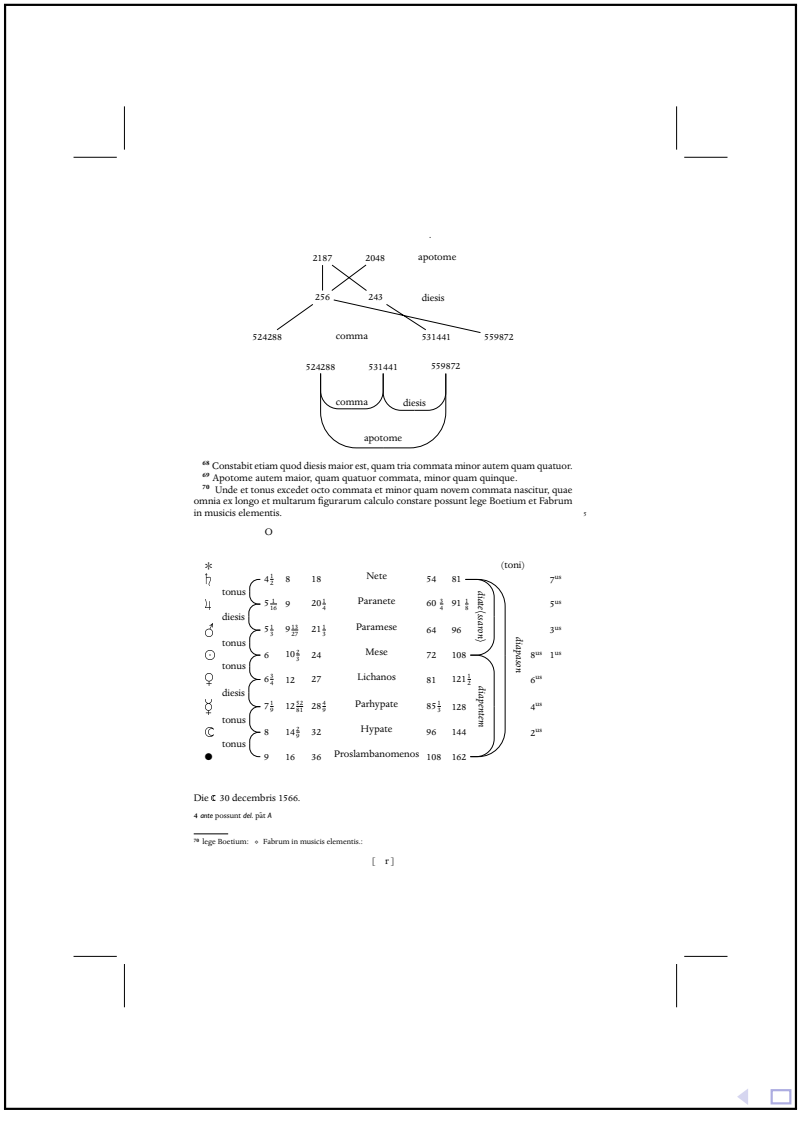
66 Ex quibus constat quod diesis proportio est in his numeris: 256 — 243. Videnda est A:32v
nunc proportio semitonii maioris sive apotomes. Sic proportio 9 — 8 facit tonum; ducatur 9
in 256 et mox in 243 et fiunt duo numeri 2304, 2187; quorum proportio est sicut 256 — 2(4)3,
scilicet diesis. Item ducatur 256 in 8 et fiat 2048. Eritque sicut 9 — 8, sic 2304 — 2048. Quare
proportio 2304 — 2048 faciet tonum cumque proportio 2304 — 2187 faciat diesim, sive
semitonium minus, supererit proportio 2187 — 2048, semitonii maioris scilicet apotomes.

67 Di erentia vero diesis et apotomes dicitur comma, quod elicitur per subtractionem
unius proportionis ab alia, ut infra patet. A:33r

3 *ante* Γ *del.* a b c. *A* **6** *g* littera ∼ chromatici generis *in laevo inf. marg. A* **8** ipsa: ip *A*

[r- v]

6: More diagrams from the critical edition of Francesco Maurolico's *Musica*



Abstract

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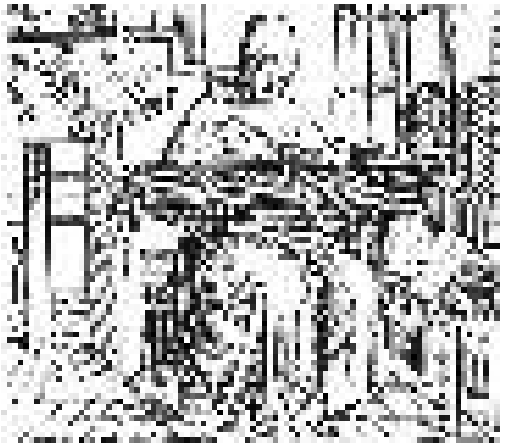
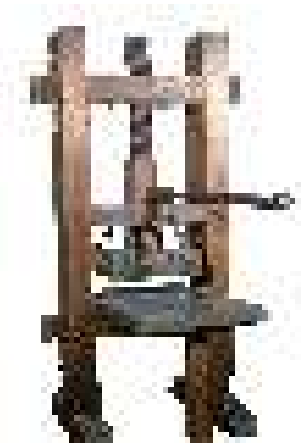
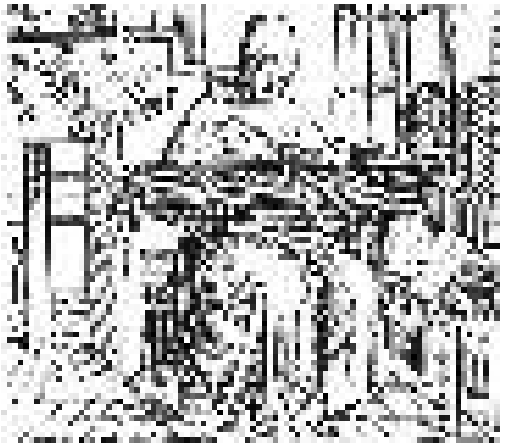
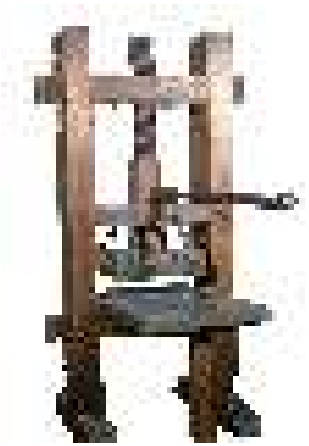



Abstract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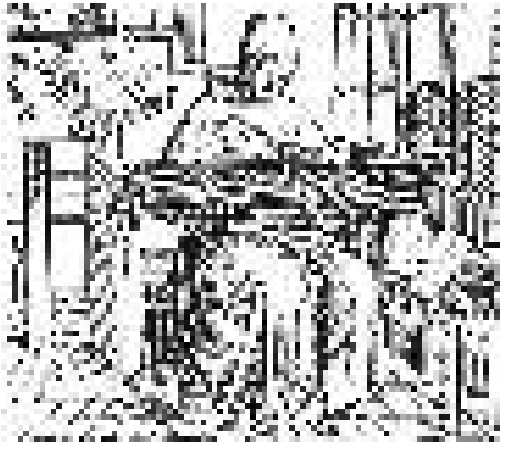
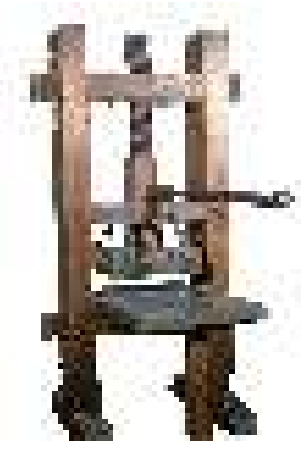

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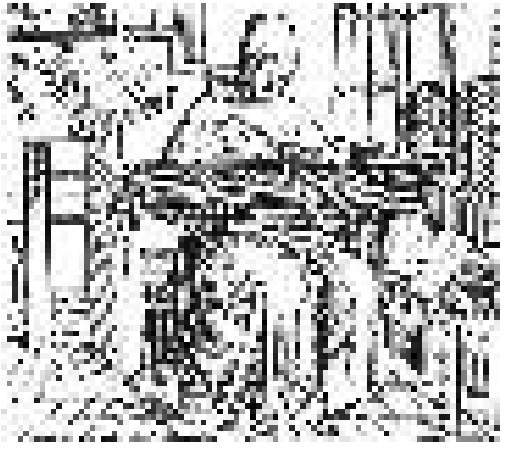
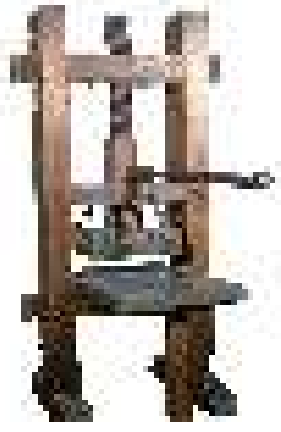



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TeX and LaTeX are respectively a typesetting system and a macro package based on TeX.

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TeX comes in *distributions*.

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LaTeX shifted the paradigm from page description to document structure description.

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Version control systems are text-friendly tools.

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Compiling a LaTeX document

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Macro packages like pdfLaTeX issue a PDF document.

Guess What! (First Serving)

Some other pages.

7: A page from a book on the development of mathematical logic

affermazione dalla definizione di limite e "da quelle successive": a tali definizioni Cantor accenna soltanto, ma si possono svolgere in modo naturale, come nelle esposizioni moderne.

L'uguaglianza, la relazione d'ordine e le operazioni sono definite per punti (*pointwise*). L'uguaglianza è definita da Cantor, come abbiamo visto, e comporta che se $b = \lim a_n$ e $b' = \lim a'_n$ allora $b = b'$ se e solo se

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 (\mid a_n - a'_n \mid < \varepsilon).$$

Se $b = \lim a_n$ e $b' = \lim a'_n$ allora $b + b' = \lim(a_n + a'_n)$, dopo aver dimostrato che $\{a_n + a'_n\}$ è di Cauchy; come caso particolare, se $b = \lim a_n$ e $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ allora $b + r = \lim(a_n + r)$, dopo aver dimostrato che $\{a_n + r\}$ è di Cauchy.

Analogamente $b \leq b'$ se e solo se $\exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 (a_n \leq a'_n)$; in particolare $b \leq r$ se e solo se da un certo punto in poi $a_n \leq r$.

La relazione $<$ deve essere definita come "$\leq$ e $\neq$", che equivale a dire, se $b = \lim a_n$ e $b' = \lim a'_n$:

$$b < b' \text{ se e solo se } \exists \varepsilon > 0 \; \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 (a'_n - a_n > \varepsilon).$$

Se $b = \lim a_n$ e $r \in \mathbb{Q}$, $b < r$ se e solo se esiste un $\varepsilon > 0$ tale che da un certo punto in poi $r - a_n > \varepsilon$.

Si dimostra la tricotomia, vale a dire che per b e b' o razionali o simboli di irrazionali associati a successioni di Cauchy

$$b = b' \text{ o } b < b' \text{ o } b' < b.$$

Ora per ogni razionale r, scriviamo (r) per indicare la successione costante $\{r, r, \ldots\}$. Sia $b = \lim a_n$ e per ogni n fissato confrontiamo b con la successione (a_n). Si vuole dimostrare che per ogni $\varepsilon > 0$ (ci si può restringere a ε razionali), almeno da un certo punto in poi $\mid b - (a_n) \mid < \varepsilon$, che coinvolge solo relazioni e operazioni algebriche già definite per i nuovi numeri. $\mid b - (a_n) \mid < \varepsilon$ significa che

$$\exists m_0 \forall m > m_0 (\mid a_m - (a_n)_m \mid < (\varepsilon)_m).$$

Siccome la successione $\{a_n\}$ è di Cauchy, per ogni $\varepsilon > 0$ razionale

$$\exists m_0 \forall n > m_0 \forall m > m_0 (\mid a_m - a_n \mid < \varepsilon),$$

quindi

$$\exists m_0 \forall n > m_0 \forall m > m_0 (\mid a_m - (a_n)_m \mid < (\varepsilon)_m),$$

che è quello che si voleva dimostrare.

Si noti che viceversa, se $b = \lim a_n$ e la successione $\{a'_n\}$ è tale che $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 (\mid b - a'_n \mid < \varepsilon)$ allora, prendendo $\varepsilon/2$ qui e in $\lim a_n$ si ha per n sufficientemente grande $\mid a_n - a'_n \mid < \varepsilon$, da cui $\lim a'_n = b$.

8: Geometric diagrams from the critical edition of Francesco Maurolico's *Optica*

20 A signo enim lucidi cuiuspiam *A* in planum *BC* cadant radii *AB*, *AD*, *AE*, *AF* et *AC*, intelligantur*que* idem radii rem *GH*, signo *A* propiorem, illuminare in signis *G*, *H* , *K*, *L*, *M*, sitque *AE* radius ipsis *BC* et *GH* planis perpendicularis; ipsi vero *AD* et *AF* item et *AB* et *AC*, aequales. Aio quod *BE* et *EC* plana aequaliter, ipsum vero *GH* magis illuminabitur. Patet enim radios *AB*, *AD*, *AE*, *AF* et *AC* in planis *BE* et *EC* esse aequaliter densos, in plano vero *GH* densiores.[*Sunt enim spatia DE, BD spatiis FE, CF aequalia, quibus quidem minora sunt spatia KL, GK, ML, HM.*] Igitur per secundum suppositum, ipsa *BE* et *EC* plana aequaliter, ipsum vero *GH* magis illuminabitur.

21 Quod si intelligatur | signum *A* spatio *BC* propius fieri inter ipsas *BA*, *AC* lineas, crescet iam *BAC* angulus. Itaque *BC* spatium plures suscipiet radios. Quare ex quinto supposito magis illuminabitur.

C

22 Hinc et illud sequitur, ut sol aeque a se remota aequaliter, propiora vero magis calefaciat.

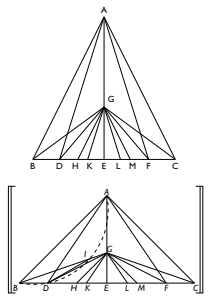
| T 4

23 Potest signum plano tantum propinquare, ut planum ipsum fortius, verum particularius illuminet.

24 Signum *A* planum *BC* illuminet radiis *AB*, *AD*, *AE*, *AF* et *AC*, e quibus *AE* perpendicularis. Aio quod possibile est signum *A* tantum propius fieri plano *BC*, ut magis per minorem ipsius plani partem illustret. Fiat enim propinquius signum *A* ipsi *BC* plano in signo *G* lineae *AE*, ita ut ductis radiis *GB*, *GD*, *GE*, *GF* et *GC*, angulus *BGD* minor fiat angulo *BAD*, hoc enim possibile est.

25 [[*Et demonstratur: nam si ex scholio propositionis 5^am libri 4' per tria puncta B, D, A describatur arcus circuli BDA et extra arcum in recta AE accipiatur punctum infra G, a quo ducantur rectae GB, GD et reliquae, ut modo dictum est; item ex puncto I, ubi recta BG secat arcum DA DA, ducatur recta DI. Erit angulus BID aequalis angulo BAD per 21^am tertii, et maior angulo BGD per 16^am primi.*]]

26 Ducantur etiam *GH* ipsi *AB*, et *GK* ipsi *AD*, paralleli; item *GL* ipsi *AF*, et *GM* ipsi *AC*, paralleli radii. Ergo sub angulo *BAC* aequales sunt numero radii sub angulo *HGM* comprehensis. Sed hi densiores,[*quia minus spatium occupant.*] Igitur per secundum suppositum erit planum *HM* illustratius plano *BC*. Radii vero sub angulo



15 signum *S* spacium *C* **33** radiis *S C*[1] mediis *C* **36–43** Et demonstratur ~ primi. *S*[1]

38 *BDA correximus BDGA odd. S*[1] ◇ *AE correximus GE S*[1] **41** *DA correximus DG S*[1]

[21] per secundum suppositum: *Maur. Phot. Supp. 2* Densiores radios intensius, aeque vero densos aequaliter illuminare. ◇ ex quinto supposito: *Maur. Phot. Supp. 5* Plures radios intensius, aequales vero aequaliter illuminare. [25] ex scholio propositionis 5^ae libri 4'. *Clav. Elem.*, I, pp. 471 sg.

◇ per 21^am tertii: *Clav. Elem.*, I, pp. 410 sg. In circulo qui in eodem segmento sunt anguli sunt inter se aequales. ◇ per 16^am primi: *Clav. Elem.*, I, p. 188 sg. Cuiuscumque trianguli uno latere producto, externus angulus utroliber interno et opposito maior est. [26] per secundum suppositum: *Maur. Phot. Supp. 2* Densiores radios intensius, aeque vero densos aequaliter illuminare.

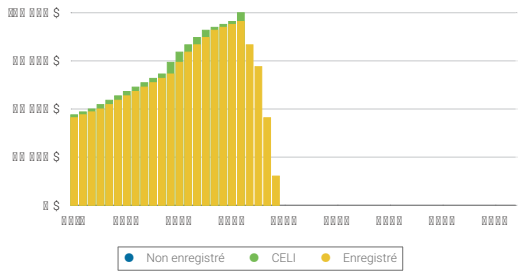
[C v- r · S -]

9: Graphics from a financial report

RETRAITE (SUITE)

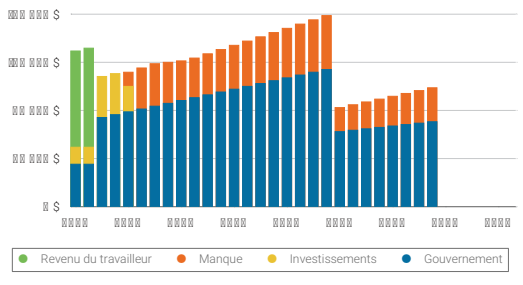
L'outil d'analyse de placements utilise la « valeur future de la monnaie » pour représenter le résultat probable en tenant compte des données variables fournies par l'utilisateur. Important : Toute projection produite par l'outil Kronos ABF est hypothétique. Elle ne réflète pas les résultats réels et n'est pas garante des résultats futurs.

Encaissement*



Ce graphique présente une estimation de vos actifs à partir d'aujourd'hui et jusqu'à votre retraite. Tous les REER sont convertis en FERR à l'âge de ▯▯ ans et sont sujets à des retraits minimums.

Décaissement*

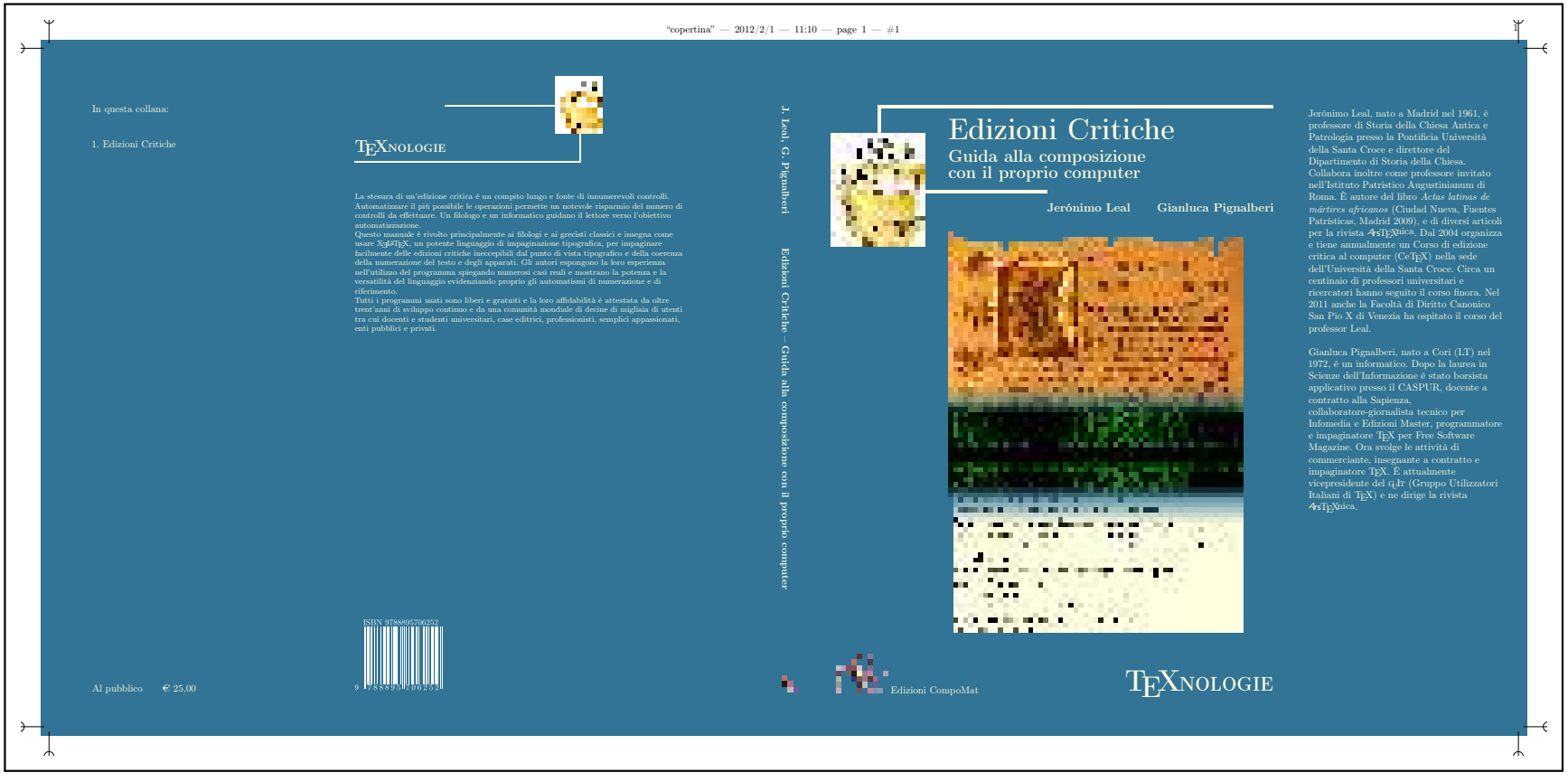


Ce graphique montre de quelle façon vos actifs seront utilisés pour atteindre vos objectifs de revenus à la retraite. Tous les REER seront convertis en FERR à l'âge de ▯▯ ans et seront sujets à des retraits minimums. L'ordre de décaissement est le suivant : placement non enregistrés, CELI et placement enregistrés.

*Voir annexe ▯ pour les détails de l'encaissement et du décaissement.

10: A page from an EDUSC series

11: The dust cover jacket of one of the authors' book



12: One page from Free Software Magazine n. 7 (camera ready for Lulu.com)

The Structure of a LaTeX Document (part I)

A LaTeX document contains the whole text to be typeset along with the instructions necessary to typeset it.

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1. a preliminary part of code—the preamble (approximately like C preprocessor directives)

The Structure of a LaTeX Document (part I)

A LaTeX document contains the whole text to be typeset along with the instructions necessary to typeset it.
The document is composed by:

1. a preliminary part of code—the preamble (approximately like C preprocessor directives)
2. the document content—the main body (approximately like the C functions)

The Structure of a LaTeX Document (part II)

```
\documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
\usepackage{mdwlist}
\begin{document}
\begin{itemize*}
\item Hello, world!
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\item \textbf{Hello, world!}
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\item \textsl{Hello, world!}
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Command that starts the preamble

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Some of its optional arguments

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Its mandatory argument

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\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

List here the packages you load (possibly including those about encodings and languages) and your custom commands

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\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

You may probably want to add data about document title, author and date

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\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

This command begins the document *environment* and opens the main body.

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\usepackage{mdwlist}
\begin{document}
\begin{itemize*}
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\item \textsc{Hello, world!}
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\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

A begun environment must end. This one closes the main body and, subsequently, the LaTeX document.

Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

`Hello,␣world!` → Hello, world!

Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

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A blank line starts a new paragraph. `\\` starts a new line, just like `\newline`. Both maintain the broken line left aligned while `\linebreak` justifies it. `\newpage` starts a new page.

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Dash (aka hyphen): - - En-dash: -- – Em-dash: --- —

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Quotes: ``` `` “ '' ” << « >> »

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Dash (aka hyphen): `-` -   En-dash: `--` –   Em-dash: `---` —
Quotes: ` `` ` “   `''` ”   `<<` «   `>>` »
Ellipsis: `\ldots` …

Diacritic marks: ``\`a`` à (but of course directly entering à is possible).

Altering the Text Look and Font

```
\documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
\usepackage{mdwlist}
\begin{document}
\begin{itemize*}
\item Hello, world!
\item \textit{Hello, world!}
\item \textbf{Hello, world!}
\item \textsc{Hello, world!}
\item \textsl{Hello, world!}
\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
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\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

This command italicizes the text. The alternative command \emph{} *emphasizes* the text.

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```

Boldface.

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\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

Small caps.

Altering the Text Look and Font

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\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

This one slants the text.

Altering the Text Look and Font

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\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

Writes the specified text in sans serif (the command `\textrm{}` writes the specified text in serif).

Altering the Text Look and Font

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\begin{document}
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\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

Writes the specified text in teletype (or typewriter typeface, or monospace).

Altering the Text Look and Font

The commands we've just seen are *transitory* because they change the default text property (normally upright normal roman) for the specified text.

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`textsf` $\rightarrow$ `sffamily`

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`textrm` → `rmfamily`
`textsf` → `sffamily`
`texttt` → `ttfamily`
`textup` → `upshape`

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`textit` → `itshape`
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Changing Text Shape and Page Format

LaTeX justifies text by default.

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We can permanently change the default behavior using the commands `\centering`, `\raggedright` (to left align) and `\raggedleft` (to right align) or can transitorily change the default behavior using the environments `center`, `flushleft` and `flushright`.

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While we can change the page geometry assigning different values to LaTeX internal variables, it's much easier to use the package geometry.

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to typeset lists: itemize (bulleted), enumerate (numbered), description (labeled).

Special Features

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\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
```

This environment encloses a bulleted list. The starred version is only possible using the package mdwlist.

Special Features

```
\documentclass[11pt,a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[french,english]{babel}
\usepackage{imakeidx}
\newcommand\italics[1]{\textit{#1}}
\renewcommand\italics[1]{\textbf{#1}}
\hyphenation{Gian-lu-ca, Mas-si-mi-lia-no}
\begin{document}
\tableofcontents
\section{\label{sec:first} First section}
\section{Second section}
In the section~\ref{sec:first} (page~\pageref{sec:first})...

This hard-to-hy\-phen\-ate \index{Word}word...

\foreignlanguage{french}{«Je suis l'inspecteur Clouseau de la Sûreté!»}
\printindex
\end{document}
```

With LaTeX we can...

Special Features

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\end{document}
```

define new commands and redefine existing ones;

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\end{document}
```

add a table of contents;

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\foreignlanguage{french}{«Je suis l'inspecteur Clouseau de la Sûreté!»}
\printindex
\end{document}
```

add labels to cross reference chapters, section, figures, footnotes, pages;

Special Features

```
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\end{document}
```

add labels to index terms and automatically compile an index (Enrico Gregorio's `imakeidx` is far better than the original `makeidx`);

Special Features

```
\documentclass[11pt,a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[french,english]{babel}
\usepackage{imakeidx}
\newcommand\italics[1]{\textit{#1}}
\renewcommand\italics[1]{\textbf{#1}}
\hyphenation{Gian-lu-ca, Mas-si-mi-lia-no}
\begin{document}
\tableofcontents
\section{\label{sec:first} First section}
\section{Second section}
In the section~\ref{sec:first} (page~\pageref{sec:first})...

This hard-to-hy\-phen\-ate \index{Word}word...

\foreignlanguage{french}{«Je suis l'inspecteur Clouseau de la Sûreté!»}
\printindex
\end{document}
```

add arbitrary hyphenations (in a specific point with \- or textwide with hyphenation{word list});

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manage multilingual documents.

Floating Bodies: Figures and Tables

LaTeX has environments (figure and table) to avoid that an author inserts those elements into fixed positions in a document.

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Colors and Other Special Characters

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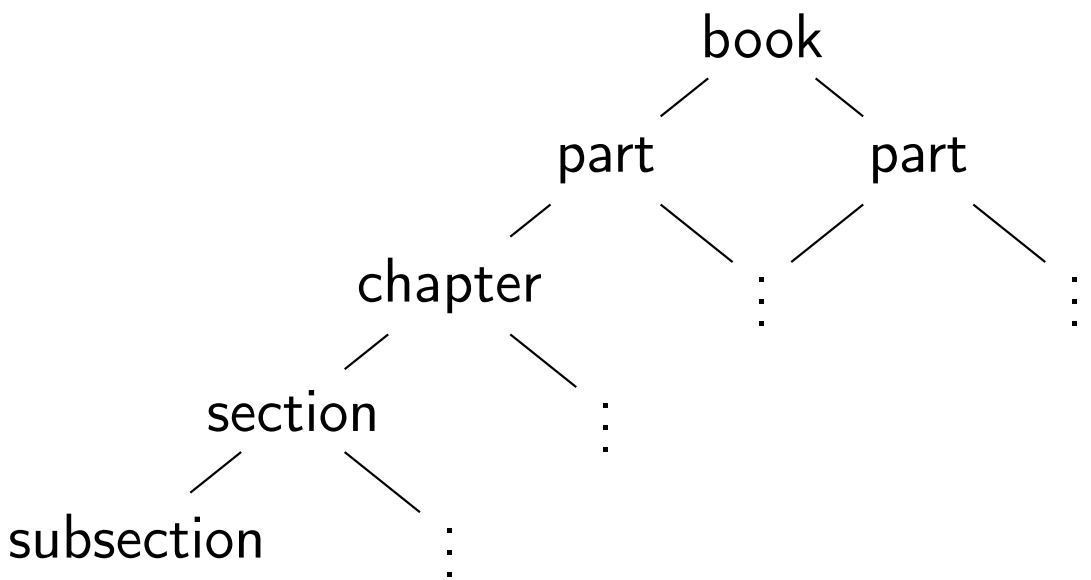
Some characters are reserved. We can use them thanks to special commands: e.g., `\$`, `\&`, `\textbackslash` → $, &, \.

Document Structure

Since LaTeX was born to help authors writing coherent documents, the document structure is fundamental. E.g.,



Splitting Big Documents

If your document is large, you don't need to write a large file.

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Inclusion 1: `\include{<filename>}`
Inclusion 2: `\input{<filename>}`

Help, I Need a Symbol

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Detexify allows us to draw a symbol and get back the list of possible LaTeX commands that show that symbol or character.

Guess What! (Dessert)

Last pages.

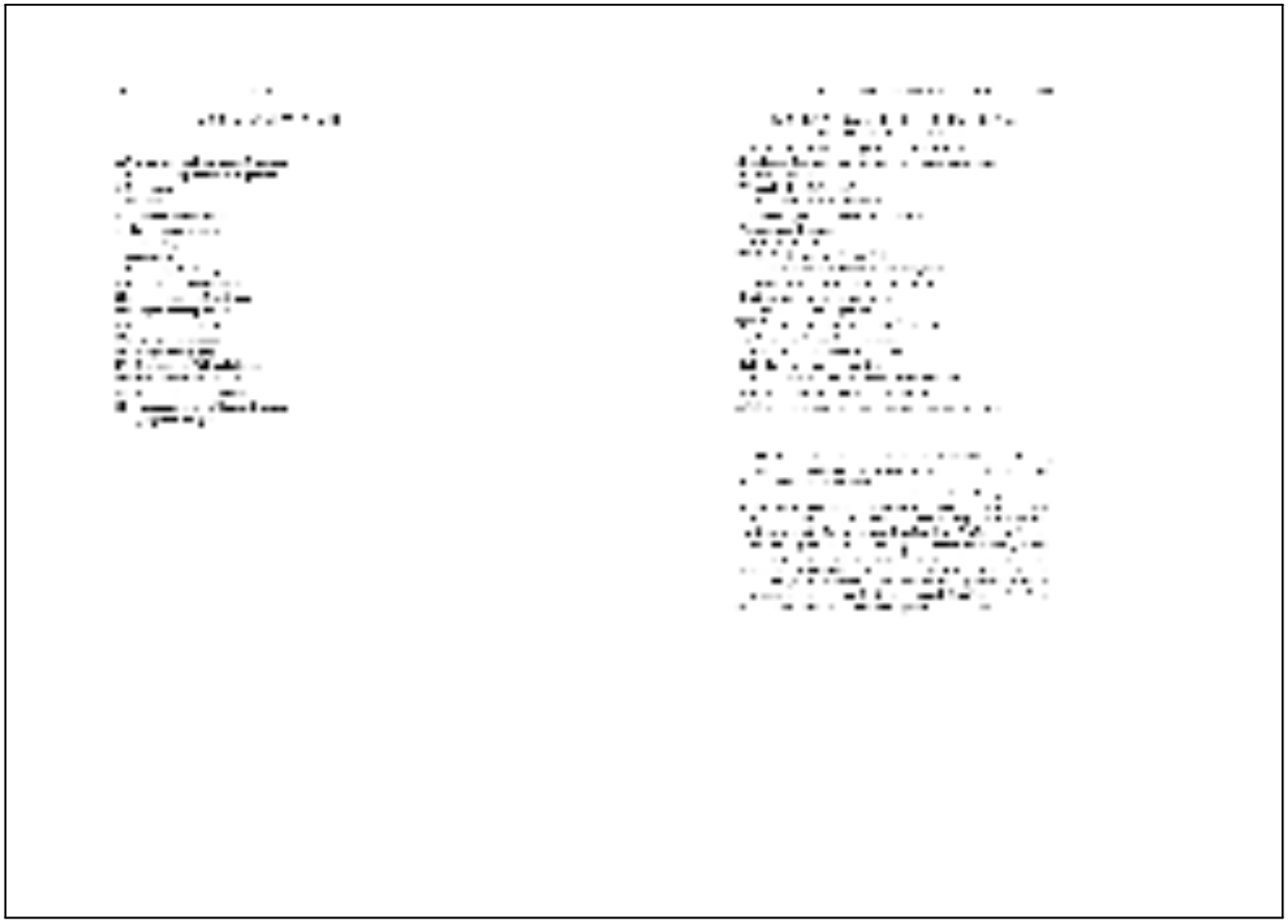
13: Another page from Free Software Magazine n. 7

14: Prospettiva Persona editorial rules

15: A page from the journal Prospettiva Persona

16: A François Dolbeau critical edition

17: A parallel translation (Armenian-Italian) published in Augustinianum



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The only WYSIWYG editor seems to be TeXmacs. Inspired by Emacs and TeX, it is declared totaly unrelated to them.

LyX, the WYSIWYG (?) Editor that LaTeXs Your Documents

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Its buttons ease the input of index and bibliography commands.
The file it saves is not a LaTeX file, but LyX easily exports such format or a PDF file.

Guess What! (The Bill, Please!)

Now that we reached the end of this lesson, let's see the test results.

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Did somebody of you answer 17 Bs?

Guess What! (The Bill, Please!)

Now that we reached the end of this lesson, let's see the test results.
Did somebody of you answer 17 As?
Did somebody of you answer 1 or more Bs?
Did somebody of you answer 17 Bs?

Guess What! (The Bill, Please!)

Now that we reached the end of this lesson, let's see the test results.
Did somebody of you answer 17 As?
Did somebody of you answer 1 or more Bs?
Did somebody of you answer 17 Bs?
Only those of you who answered 17 Bs "won" the test. The others now know that LaTeX is more powerful and versatile than you may figure out.

The end

This very 0^{th} lesson should have given you all (at least those of you who are not yet proficient with LaTeX) the chance to understand the subsequent lessons.

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Any questions?

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Any questions?
Thank you for your attention. Enjoy the next lessons.