

The TeX Showcase.

Let us quote from Gerben Wierda's web page (<http://www.rna.nl/tex.html>) titled **TeX on Mac OS X**. To use TeX you need basically 4 things: 1. An editor to edit ASCII text. 2. The TeX Programs for your platform (binaries and scripts). 3. A TeX foundation collection (macro's, formats, fonts, etc.). 4. A way to view the result. TeX normally produces device independent DVI from the ASCII TeX source. To view or print DVI, the device independent data needs to be translated to a device. For instance an X11 or Windows user interface, or a PostScript or Laserjet printer. Sometimes, the users have to produce a printer format first (like PostScript), which then again is rendered on the screen by a PostScript viewer (like GhostView). Recently, however, there has been a new TeX development: direct production of (possibly partly device-dependent) PDF from TeX sources. This is called pdfTeX. Mac OS X has a Unix core and it is therefore possible to use a Unix TeX distribution on Mac OS X. The source for TeX is TeX Live, the central TeX development system for Unix and other platforms (like Windows), which is published on CD once in a while. TeX Live (the TeX programs (for a few formats) and the foundation (macro's, fonts, etc.) together add up to 1 full CD (and maybe in the future even 2)). The chief coordinator (there are quite a few maintainers of the various parts) of TeX Live is Sebastian Rahtz. A second very popular TeX (for Unix only) is teTeX, which has been created and is maintained by Thomas Esser. A big advantage of teTeX is that it comes with a well chosen foundation: teTeX-texmf. Apart from TeX (and GhostScript), the engine, you need a way to create the TeX source and view the output. If you are into basics and lack of comfort, you can use the existing TextEdit.app to edit your files, use the command line to run pdfTeX, and view the result with Preview.app or Acrobat. If you are less masochistically inclined, there are several frontends available that handle the edit-typeset-view phases for you. Some of them rely on the availability of a distribution like mine to do the work behind the scenes, other may be richer and pack their own TeX distribution.

Here are a few frontends: 1. TeXShop, 2. iTeX-Mac, 3. OzTeX, 4. TeX Tools, 5. Mac-Emacs, 6. BibDesk.

Obiettivi della lezione

- Il formatting markup
- Cos'è LaTeX?
- Confronto tra MS Word e LaTeX
- Il controllo del layout in LaTeX
- Strumenti disponibili
- Dove trovare informazioni

Layout di pagina

Il layout di una pagina è il progetto grafico che prescrive la disposizione e gli aspetti stilistici visuali (es. fonti tipografiche) degli elementi di una pagina



Formatting markup

- Il **controllo del layout** dei documenti digitali si ha in due modi:
 - **Implicitamente**, nei sistemi WYSIWYG, ad esempio Word, in cui il layout è controllato dall'utente mediante comandi che l'applicazione esegue immediatamente sul documento digitale
 - **Esplicitamente**, nei sistemi di impaginazione basati su *formatting markup*, in cui il layout è controllato da comandi *scritti* internamente al documento digitale, ed occorre una fase di *compilazione* per eseguirli
- La forma di notazione tipografica (che storicamente precede i sistemi WYSIWYG ma si usa ancora oggi) si chiama ***formatting markup*** (o *markup presentazionale*)

Testo con formatting markup

enlarged font
Fourscore and seven
years ago our fathers } *Indent and*
brought forth on this } *bold, up*
continent a new nation, } *to "our"*
conceived in liberty,
and dedicated to the
propositions that all
men are created equal. *put in italics*

new → *paragraph*
skip a line Now we are engaged in a
great civil war,
testing whether that
nation, or any nation
align text to both margins

Edizione critica

This is an example of some text with variant readings recorded as ‘A’ footnotes. From here on, though, we shall have ‘C’. For spice, let us mark a longer passage, but give a different lemma for it, so that we don’t get a huge amount of text in a note. Finally, we shouldn’t forget the paragraphed notes, which are so useful when there are a great number of short notes to be recorded.

This is a second paragraph, giving more *examples* of text with variant readings recorded as ‘A’ footnotes. From here on, though, we shall have ‘B’ notes in the text. For spice, let us mark a longer passage, but give a different lemma for it, so that we don’t get a *huge* amount of text in a note. Finally, we shouldn’t forget the column notes, which are so useful when there are many short notes to be recorded.

1 example:: eximemple C, D.
1 variant:: alternative, A, B.
2 though:: however α, β

7 *examples*:: eximples L, M.
7 variant:: alternative, A, B.

2 ‘C’] B, *pace* the text
8 though] however α, β
8 ‘B’] B, as correctly
stated in the text
10 Finally] In the end X,
Y
10 we] we here K

11 shouldn’t] ought not
to L, M
11 forget the] omit to
mention the §, ¶
11 column] blocked M, N
11 notes] variants H

11 useful] very, very use-
ful L, P
11 many] lots of Z
12 recorded] recorded
and put down: M
(repetition)

2–4 For spice ... note: The note here is type ‘C’

9–10 For spice, ... note: This is a rogue note of type ‘C’.

4 huge: vast E, F; note that this is a ‘D’ note to section of text within a longer lemma

10 *huge*: vast E, F; note that this is a ‘D’ note to text within a longer lemma.

4 Finally: in the end X, Y 4 we: us K 4 shouldn’t: ought not to L, M 4 forget the:
omit to mention the §, ¶ 4 paragraphed: blocked M, N 5 notes: variants HH, KK
5 useful: truly useful L, P 5 a great number of: many, many (preferably) 6 recorded:
noted: repetition

A che serve il formatting markup?

- Alcuni tipi di testo si prestano male al trattamento WYSIWYG
- Esempi:
 - Formule
 - Testi con riferimenti rinumerabili
 - Testi con figure “floating”
 - Testi con fonti aventi proprietà tipografiche speciali
 - Testi con layout speciale
- Questi tipi di testo si trattano meglio con formatting markup

La tipografia di testi matematici

Quelques réponses numériques ou quantitatives

CHAPITRE I

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad P_2 &= a_2 b_1^2, \quad P_3 = 2a_2 b_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1^2, \\
 P_4 &= a_2(2b_1 b_3 + b_2^2) + 3a_2 b_1^2 b_2 + a_2 b_1^4, \\
 P_5 &= 2a_2(b_1 b_4 + b_2 b_3) + 3a_2(b_1^2 b_3 + b_1 b_2^2) + 4a_2 b_1^3 b_2 + a_2 b_1^5, \\
 X &+ \frac{1}{3} X^3 + \frac{2}{15} X^5 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \quad a) \text{ infini, } b) 1, \quad c) \inf\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}\right).$$

$$6. \quad 1.$$

$$14. \quad \text{(ii) } n\pi/a, \quad n \text{ entier.}$$

CHAPITRE III

$$17. \quad \text{(i) } x = \frac{2 \operatorname{Re}(z)}{1 + |z|^2}, \quad y = \frac{2 \operatorname{Im}(z)}{1 + |z|^2}, \quad u = \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z|^2 + 1}.$$

$$20. \quad \text{(i) } (\pi(2n - 2)!)/(2^{n-1}[(n-1)!]^2 a^{n-1} b^{n-1}),$$

$$\text{(ii) } \pi(b - a),$$

$$\text{(iii) } \pi(e^{-a} - 1/2),$$

$$\text{(iv) } \pi a^n / (1 - a^2) \quad \text{si } |a| < 1, \quad \pi / a^n (a^2 - 1) \quad \text{si } |a| > 1.$$

$$23. \quad \text{(ii) } \pi/(n \sin(\alpha + 1)\pi/n).$$

$$25. \quad \text{(i) } \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{a + bn^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{ab}} \coth \pi \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \frac{1}{a} \right),$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n^2}{n^4 + a^4} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}a} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \pi a \sqrt{2} - \sin \pi a \sqrt{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \pi a \sqrt{2} - \cos \pi a \sqrt{2}},$$

$$\text{(ii) } \sum_{x \geq 1} \frac{1}{x^2 - p^2} = \frac{1}{2x} \left(\pi \operatorname{ctg} \pi x - \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

CHAPITRE V

$$8. \quad (-1)^n / n!$$

$$9. \quad a_6 = a_1^2/3, \quad a_8 = 3a_2 a_4 / 11.$$

CHAPITRE VI

$$7. \quad w = rz / \sqrt{a^2 z^2 + r^4 - a^4} \quad \text{avec la détermination du radical qui est réelle positive pour } z \text{ réel.}$$

Testi multi- lingua

TeXShop File Edit Format Macros Typeset Preview Window Help

Arabic.pdf

Typeset XeTeX Ma Typeset Scale 120 Page 1 of 1

```
%%!TEX TS-program = xetex
%%!TEX encoding = UTF-8 Unicode

% Arabic text from http://www.unicode.org/star

\TeXeTstate=1
\nopagenumbers \frenchspacing
\font\title="Geeza Pro Bold" at 28pt
\font\heading="Geeza Pro Bold" at 18pt
\font\body="Scheherazade-AAT" at 15pt \body
\font\romfont="Times Roman" at 12pt \def\romfont

\parindent=0.5in \baselineskip=22pt \lineskip

\def\s#1{\bigskip \rightline{\beginR\heading #

\centerline{\beginR\title ما هي الشفرة الموحدة يونكود؟
\everypar={\setbox0=\lastbox \beginR \box0
\bigskip

الأرقام، وتقوم بتخزين الأحرف والمحارف كان هناك مئات الأنظمة للتشفير
. فإن الاتحاد الأوروبي لوحده، احتوى نظام تشفير واحد يحتوي على جميع
نادر. وحتى لو اعتبرنا لغة واحدة، كاللغة العديدة من الشفرات المختلفة ليغطي
شفرة واحد لم يكف لاستيعاب جميع الأحرف وعلامات الشائعة الاستعمال

التشفير المختلفة تتعارض مع بعضها البعض. حاسوب، مختلفين، ورقمين
محرفين وبخاصة جهاز التبادل (\rom{server}) على التعامل مع عدد
أو تحريفاً أساس. ومع ذلك، فعندما تمر البيانات عبر أنظمة مختلفة، توجد
هناك تصميمه على هذا بعض هذه البيانات.

!\ يونكود تغيير هذا كليا{

وحيدا لكل محرف في جميع اللغات في تم تبني مواصفة يونكود من قبل
الم، مثل شركات آي.بي.إم (\rom{IBM})، أبل، (\rom{APPLE})،
(\rom{Microsoft})، أوراكل (\rom{Oracle})، صن (\rom
المواصفات (\rom{JAVA}) ولغة إكس إم إل (\rom{XML})، فإننا لتي
ت إيزو يونكود هي الطريقة الرسمية لتطبيق المقياس العالمي ١٠٦٤٦
.(\rom{ISO 10646})

واصفة يونكود وتوفّر الأنظمة التي سيؤدي إلى توفير كبير مقارنة مع لجميع
شفره. كما أن استخدام يونكود سيُمكن المبرمج من كتابة البرنامج باستخدام
مرة واحدة، واستخدامه على أي نوع من الأجهزة أو الأنظمة، ولأي لغة أو
ببر إعادة البرمجة أو إجراء أي الصانعة للأنظمة واللغات، والدول التي تمر
لغة دون أي خطورة لتحريفها، مهما تعددت الشركات خلالها هذه البيانات.

\bye
```

ما هي الشفرة الموحدة يونكود؟

الأخرى بعد أن تُعطي رقما معنا لكل أساسا، تتعامل الحواسيب فقط مع الأرقام، وتقوم بتخزين الأحرف والمحارف كان هناك مئات الأنظمة للتشفير وتخصيص هذه الأرقام للمحارف، ولم يوجد واحد منها. وقبل اختراع يونكود، فإن الاتحاد الأوروبي لوحده، احتوى نظام تشفير واحد يحتوي على جميع المحارف الضرورية. وعلى سبيل المثال، جميع اللغات المستخدمة في الاتحاد. وحتى لو اعتبرنا لغة واحدة، كاللغة العديدة من الشفرات المختلفة ليغطي الترقيم والرموز الفنية والعلمية الإنجليزية، فإن جدول شفرة واحد لم يكف لاستيعاب جميع الأحرف وعلامات الشائعة الاستعمال.

وبعبارة أخرى، يمكن أن يستخدم جدولي وتجدد الملاحظة أن أنظمة التشفير المختلفة تتعارض مع بعضها البعض. حاسوب، مختلفين، أو رقمين مختلفين لتمثيل نفس المحرف. ولو أخذنا أي جهاز شفرة نفس الرقم لتمثيل محرفين وبخاصة جهاز التبادل (server) على التعامل مع عدد كبير من الشفرات المختلفة، ويتم، فيجب أن تكون لديه القدرة خطورة لضياح أو تحريفاً أساس. ومع ذلك، فعندما تمر البيانات عبر أنظمة مختلفة، توجد هناك تصميمه على هذا بعض هذه البيانات.

يونكود تغيير هذا كليا !

العالمية، وذلك بغض النظر عن نوع تخصص الشفرة الموحدة يونكود رقما وحيدا لكل محرف في جميع اللغات في تم تبني مواصفة يونكود من قبل قادة الصانعين لأنظمة الحواسيب الحاسوب أو البرامج المستخدمة. وقد، العالم، مثل شركات آي.بي.إم (IBM)، أبل، (APPLE)، هيوولت باكرد (Hewlett-Packard)، مايكروسوفت (Microsoft)، أوراكل (Oracle)، صن (Sun) والمقاييس الحديثة (مثل لغة البرمجة جافا وغيرها. كما أن المواصفات JAVA ولغة إكس إم إل XML، فإننا لتي تستخدم لبرمجة الانترنت) تتطلب استخدام يونكود. علاوة على ذلك إيزو يونكود هي الطريقة الرسمية لتطبيق المقياس العالمي ١٠٦٤٦ (ISO 10646).

تستخدمه وتدعمه، يعتبر من أهم الاختراعات الحديثة في عولمة إن بروج مواصفة يونكود وتوفّر الأنظمة التي سيؤدي إلى توفير كبير مقارنة مع لجميع اللغات في العالم. وإن استخدام يونكود في عالم الانترنت البرمجيات المشفرة. كما أن استخدام يونكود سيُمكن المبرمج من كتابة البرنامج باستخدام المجموعات التقليدية للمحارف دولة في العالم أيضا كانت، دون الحاجة مرة واحدة، واستخدامه على أي نوع من الأجهزة أو الأنظمة، ولأي لغة أو الأنظمة تعديل. وأخيرا، فإن استخدام يونكود سيُمكن البيانات من الانتقال عبر إعادة البرمجة أو إجراء أي الصانعة للأنظمة واللغات، والدول التي تمر من والأجهزة المختلفة دون أي خطورة لتحريفها، مهما تعددت الشركات خلالها هذه البيانات.

Versi

Mouse's Tale

Fury said to
a mouse, That
he met
in the
house,
'Let us
both go
to law:
I will
prosecute
you. —
Come, I'll
take no
denial;
We must
have a
trial:
For
really
this
morning
I've
nothing
to do.'
Said the
mouse to
the cur,
Such a
trial,
dear sir,
With no
jury or
judge,
would be
wasting
our breath.'
'I'll be
judge,
I'll be
jury.'
Said
cunning
old Fury;
'I'll try
the whole
cause
and
condemn
you
to
death.'

Layout speciale

Tous les souvenirs de naguère ? Où sont Raynal Billy Dalize
O mes amis partis en guerre Dont les noms se mélancolisent
Jaillissent vers le firmament Comme des pas dans une église
Et vos regards en l'eau dormant Où est Cremitz qui s'engagea
Meurent mélancoliquement Peut-être sont-ils morts déjà
Où sont-ils Braque et Max Jacob De souvenirs mon âme est pleine
Derain aux yeux gris comme l'aube Le jet d'eau pleure sur ma peine

CEUX QUI SONT PARTIS À LA GUERRE AU NORD SE BATTENT MAINTENANT

Le soir tombe **O** sanglante mer
Jardins où saigne abondamment le laurier rose fleur guerrière

A Bohemian in Exile

A REMINISCENCE



WHEN, many years ago now, the once potent and extensive kingdom of Bohemia gradually dissolved and passed away, not a few historians were found to chronicle its past glories; and some have gone on to tell the fate of this or that once powerful chieftain who either donned the swallow-tail and conformed or, proudly self-exiled, sought some quiet retreat and died as he had lived, a Bohemian. But these were of the

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Andante KV 315

pour flûte et orchestre

W. A. Mozart

transcription pour flûte, hautbois et orgue

D. Taupin

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Andante KV 315' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, transcribed for flute, oboe, and organ. The score is arranged in two systems, each with four staves. The top staff is for the Flute, the second for the Oboe, the third for the Violin, and the bottom for the Organ. The music is in 3/4 time and features various musical notations including rests, notes, trills (tr), and fingerings (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). The organ part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Libri di scacchi

1 Game 1: New York, Oct 8, 1990

KARPOV-KASPAROV

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE (E81/14)

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1. | d2-d4 | g8-f6 |
| 2. | c2-c4 | g7-g6 |
| 3. | b1-c3 | f8-g7 |
| 4. | e2-e4 | d7-d6 |
| 5. | f2-f3 | |

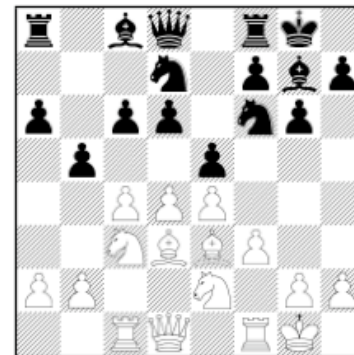
5 ♘f3 - games 3,5,7. Some months ago Kasparov has lost a game as Black in this variant against Gulko.

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 5. | ... | 0-0 |
| 6. | c1-e3 | c7-c6 |

The Byrne variation. Kasparov previously played 6. ..., ♘c6. The idea is to open a file on Queen side, to avoid White long castle.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 7. | f1-d3 | a7-a6 |
| 8. | g1-e2 | b7-b5 |
| 9. | 0-0 | b8-d7 |
| 10. | a1-c1 | e7-e5 |

Kasparov spent 6 minutes on this move. ECO has 10. ..., ♗b7; 11. ♖d2, bxc4; 12. ♗xc4, ♘b6; 13. ♗b3, a5; 14. ♘a4, ♘fd7; 15. ♚c2 = from Hort-Benko, Monte Carlo 1968.



- | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|
| 11. | ... | a2-a3 |
|-----|-----|-------|

Karpov spent 20 minutes on this new move. Previously played was 11. b3 exd4; 12. ♘xd4 ♘e5; 13. cxb5 axb5; 14. ♗e2 d5, Diez del Corral - Spassky, Palma de Mallorca 1969. Seirawan suggested 11. b4. ECO also has 11. d5.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------------|
| 11. | ... | e5xd4 |
| 11. ... | bxc4 or | 11. ... |
| 11. ... | ♗b7 | were possible. |
| 12. | ♘e2xd4 | ♗c8-b7 |

Christiansen and Seirawan liked White's position. Shamkovich, Najdorf, and Zuckerman

liked Black's position. Dlugy thought it was even.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 13. | c4xb5 | c6xb5 |
|-----|-------|-------|

Most people (except Shamkovich) expected 13. ..., axb5. Robert Byrne preferred 13. ..., cxb5 but thought about playing 13. ..., cxb5 in his earlier career. He did not think that 13. ..., cxb5 was earth-shattering, though.

- | | |
|-----|--------|
| 14. | ♚f1-e1 |
|-----|--------|

Karpov spent 30 minutes on this move. Najdorf thought it was weak.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 14. | ... | ♘d7-e5 |
| 15. | ♗d3-f1 | ♚f8-e8 |

An alternative is 15. ..., ♚c8.

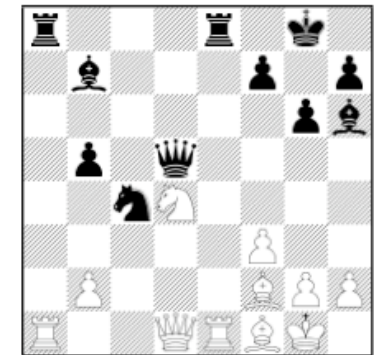
- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 16. | ♗e3-f2 | d6-d5 |
| 17. | e4xd5 | ♘f6xd5 |
| 18. | ♘c3xd5 | |

18 ♘e4 was analyzed by many GMs. Seirawan looked at 18. ♘e4 ♘f4; 19. ♘c5 ♗g5; 20. ♗g3 ♗d5; 21. ♗e3 ♘h3+; 22. ♘h1 ♗xe3; 23. ♚xe3 ♘f2+.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 18. | ... | ♗d8xd5 |
| 19. | a3-a4 | ♗g7-h6 |
| 20. | ♚c1-a1 | |

Or 20. ♚c7 ♗f4.

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------|
| 20. | ... | ♘e5-c4 |
| Or 20. ... | b4; 21. ♗b3 ♗a5. | |
| 21. | a4xb5 | a6xb5 |



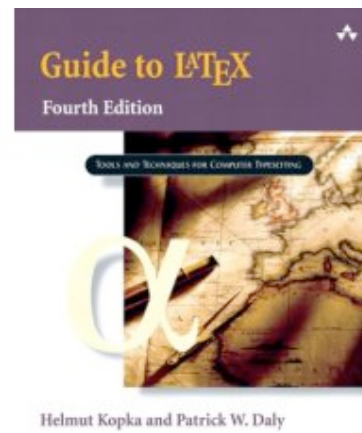
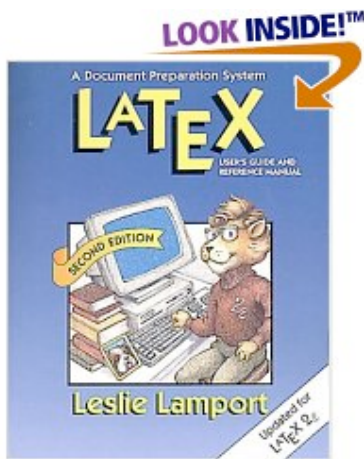
- | | |
|-----|--------|
| 22. | ♚a1xa8 |
|-----|--------|

22. ♚xe8+ ♚xe8; 23. b3 was what Seirawan expected. Deep Thought analyzed 22. b3! and now:

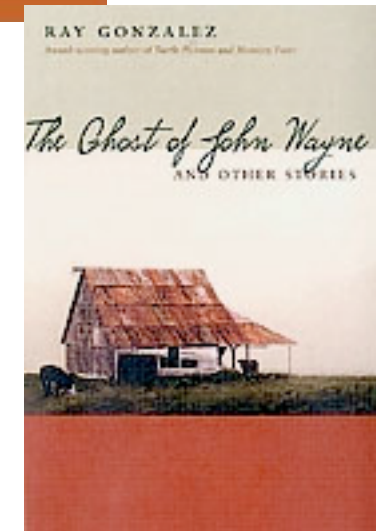
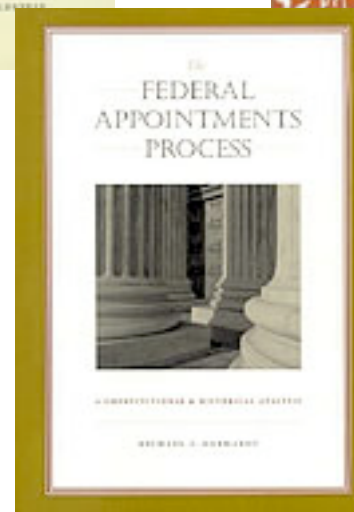
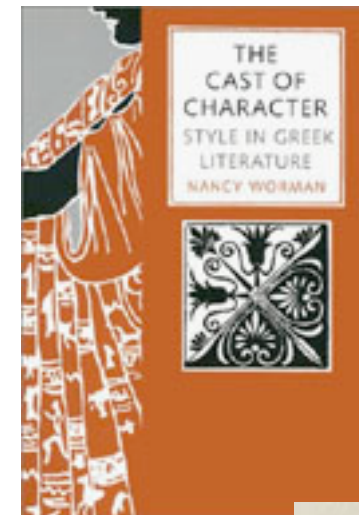
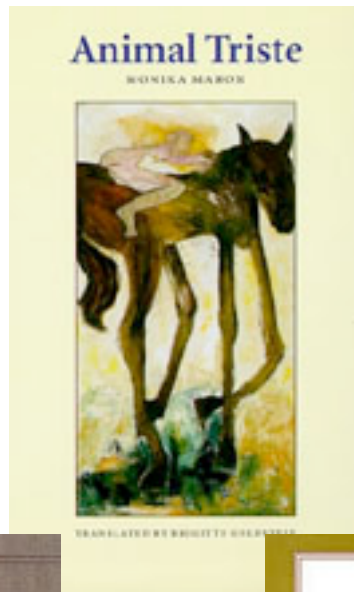
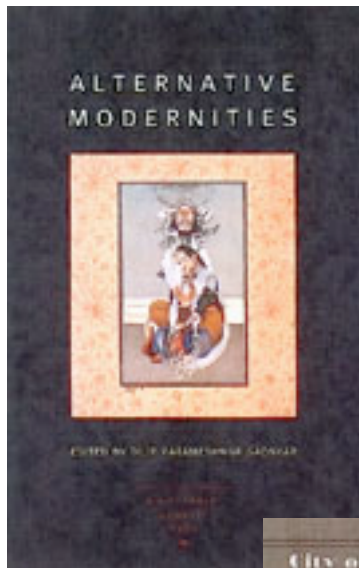
A) 22. ..., ♘d6; 23. ♚xe8+ (or perhaps 23. ♘xb5) 23. ..., ♚xe8 (23. ..., ♘xe8; 24. ♚xa8 ♗xa8; 25. ♗xb5) 24. ♘xb5 ♘xb5; 25. ♗xd5 ♗xd5; 26. ♗xb5 ♚b8; 27. ♗a4.

B) 22. ..., ♚xe1; 23. ♚xa8+, ♗xa8; 24. ♗xe1, ♘d2; (24. ..., ♘d6; 25. ♘xb5, ♘xb5;

Libri su TeX/LaTeX



<http://www.tsengbooks.com/>

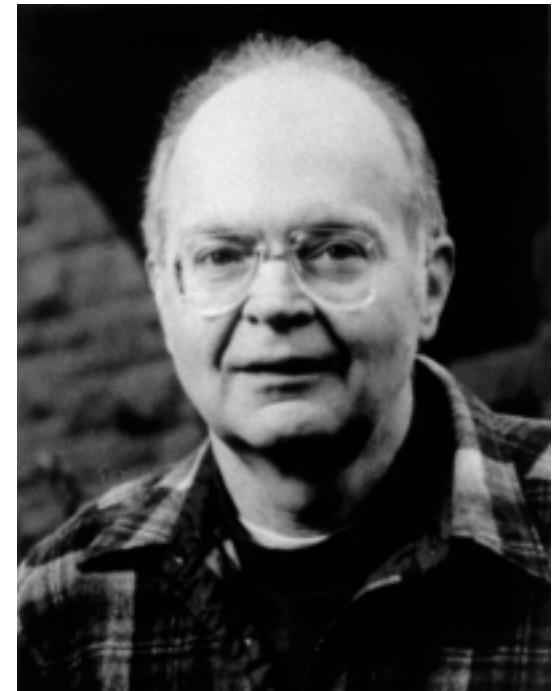


Cos'è LaTeX?

- pronuncia: “latek”
- Un'applicazione che usa il “motore tipografico” TeX
- Freeware, disponibile su tutti i sistemi operativi
- Incorpora l'esperienza di un bravo grafico disegnatore di testi matematici

TeX: piccola storia

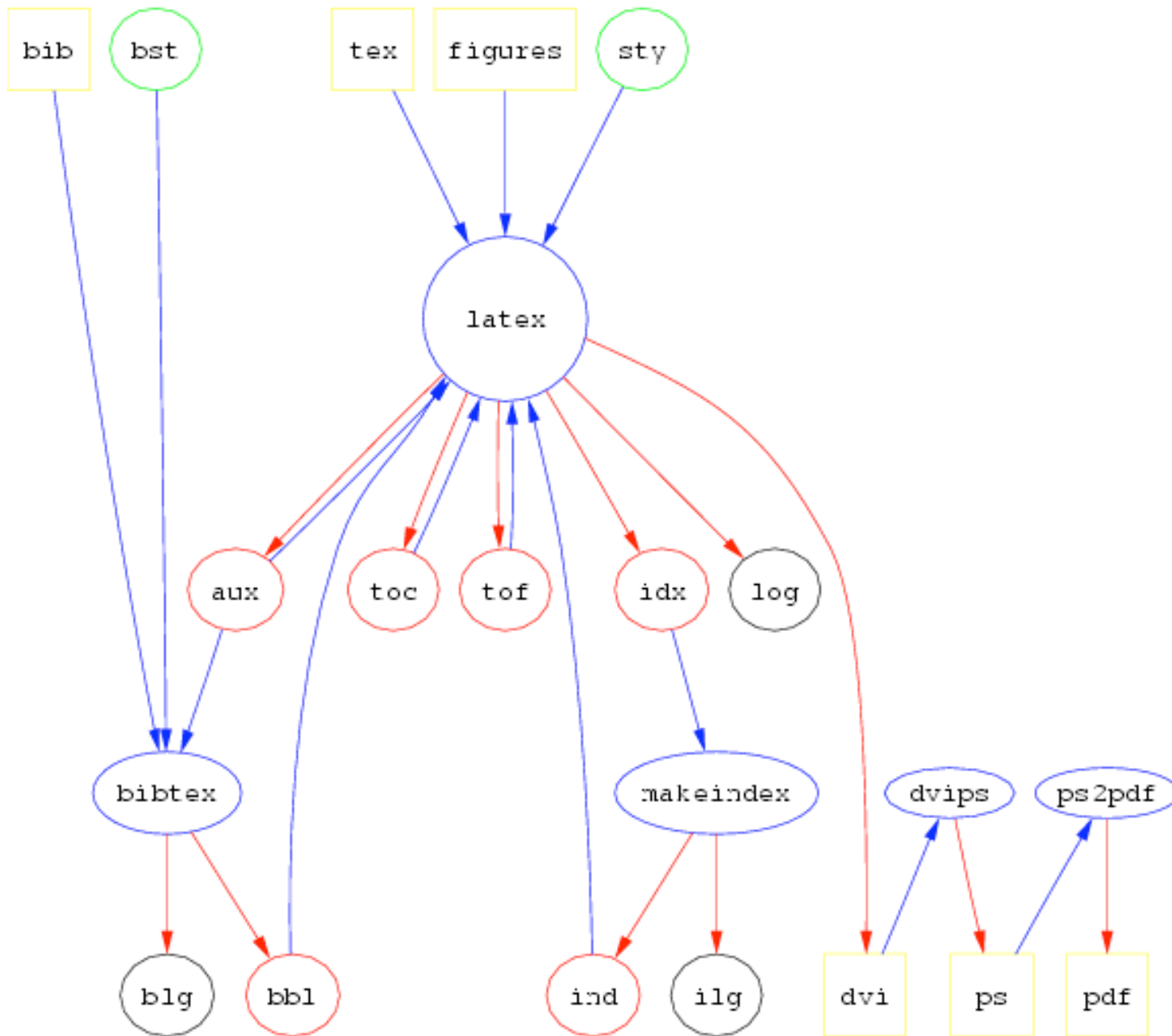
- TeX si pronuncia «Tek»
- La parola TeX deriva dal greco antico Τεχνη, che vuol dire *arte*
- “Motore tipografico” pubblicato da Donald E. Knuth nel 1977
- La versione attuale (3.14159) è del 1982, ed è stabile da allora!



D.Knuth

Il corredo TeX

- **TeX**: programma di base, formattazione tipografica
- **MetaFont**: programma per creare fonti tipografiche
- **LaTeX**: insieme di macro per TeX
- **LaTeX2e**: versione 1994 di LaTeX, estesa per comprendere varie sottoversioni. Adesso è lo standard per LaTeX
- **BibTeX**: programma per risolvere citazioni bibliografiche contenute in un documento e relative ad un database bibliografico
- **MakeIndex**: programma per creare l'indice analitico
- **HyperTeX**: classe per ipertesti PDF e HTML
- Speller (es. Excalibur)
- Convertitori: TeX/LaTeX to Postscript, PDF, RTF, .doc, html, xml



dependency graph for LaTeX files - Keith Briggs 2003 July 16

Conversioni per il Web

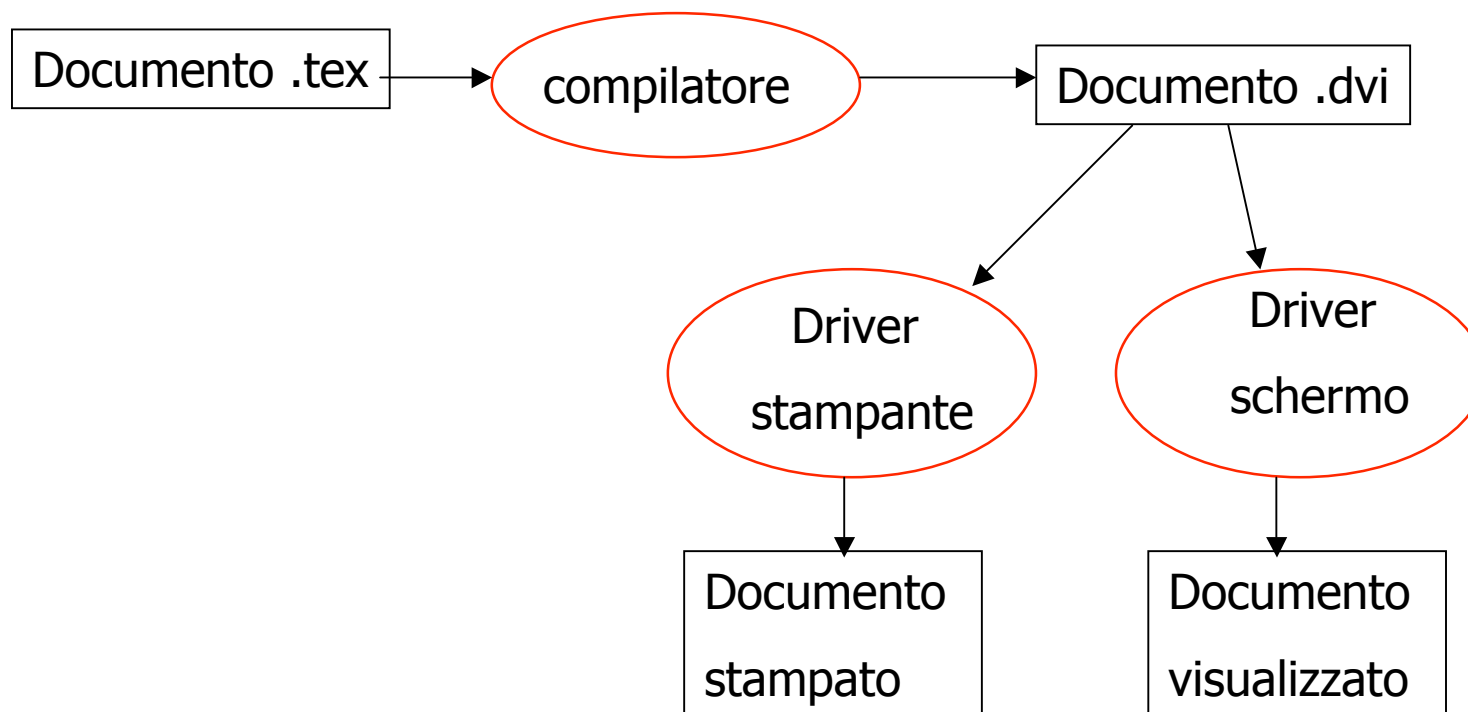
- Un testo può essere scritto in LaTeX e poi convertito in HTML o XML
- Un testo con poche formule semplici può essere scritto con LaTeX e poi convertito con Latex2html
- Un testo con molte formule va scritto in LaTeX e poi tradotto in MathML
- Se ci sono molti caratteri non-Latin convertire in XML e Unicode
- Se il layout è complesso e importante per la fruizione, conviene scrivere in LaTeX e poi generare PDF

Separare editing e formatting

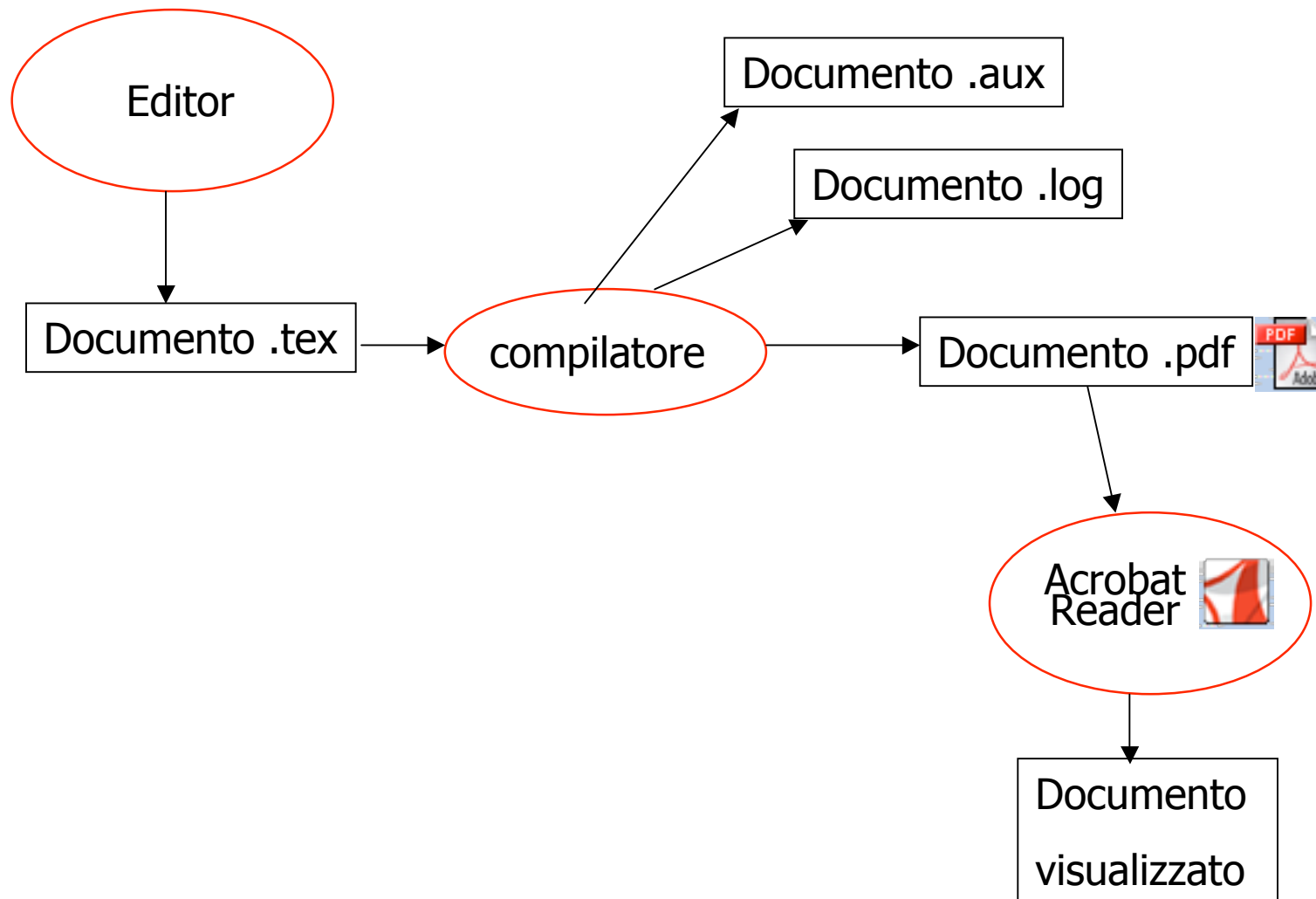
- TeX e LaTeX si occupano di “formattare” (creare il layout): occorre un programma distinto per editare
- Programmi editor orientati a LaTeX:
 - TexShop su MacOS
 - WinEdt su Windows
 - Lyx su entrambi

Formattare

- Per ottenere il documento finale occorre *compilare* il sorgente



Il processo di compilazione diretta in PDF



Esempio in TeX

```
\hrule
\vskip 1in
\centerline{\bf Un breve racconto}
\vskip 6pt
\centerline{\sl di Una Utore}
\vskip 5cm
Molto tempo fa, in una distante galassia chiamata
"O"o c, viveva un computer di nome R.~J. Drofnats

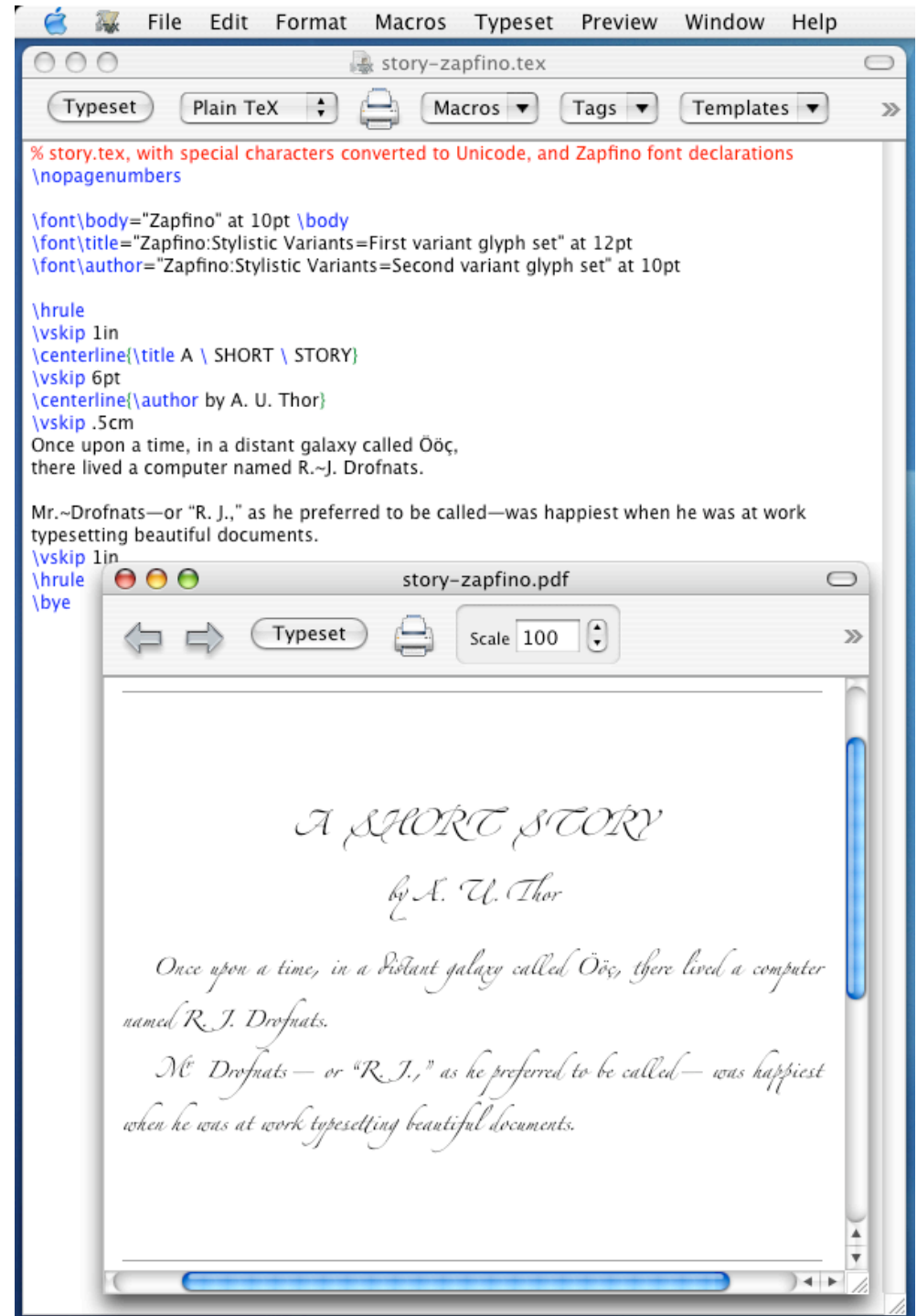
Mr.~Drofnats---o  "R. J.," come preferiva essere
chiamato,---era felicissimo quando poteva lavorare alla
composizione tipografica di bei documenti.
\vskip 1in
\hrule
\vfill\eject
\end
```

Un breve racconto

di Una Utore

Molto tempo fa, in una distante galassia chiamata Ööç, viveva un computer di nome R.J. Drofnats
Mr.Drofnats—o R. J., come preferiva essere chiamato,— era felicissimo quando poteva lavorare alla
composizione tipografica di bei documenti.

Altre fonti (XeTeX)



Filosofia di LaTeX

- Relazioni tra autore, editore e tipografo.
 - L'utente ha il punto di vista dell'autore
 - LaTeX = grafico esperto progettista del layout
 - TeX = tipografo

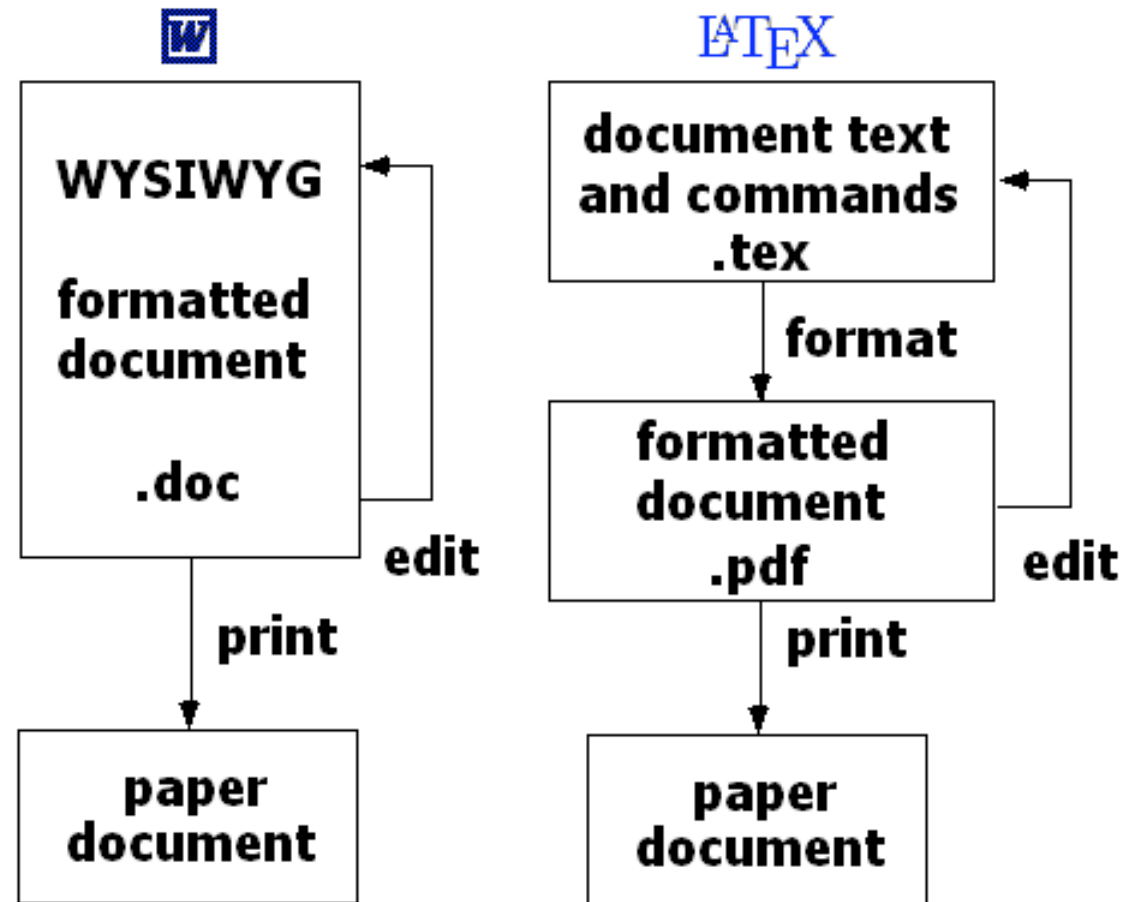
LaTeX

- Classi di documenti
- Pacchetti di macro
- Gestione caratteri speciali
- Comandi
 - Titoletti, citazioni, riferimenti
 - Figure, tabelle, equazioni
 - Ambienti
- Esempi

Funzionamento di LaTeX

- Per definire la struttura e il layout del documento l'autore scrive assieme al testo dei «comandi» (markup)
- L'autore non vede subito i risultati dei suoi comandi (lo strumento non è WYSIWYG)
- LaTeX e TeX sono dei *compilatori* (traduttori), mentre invece Word è un *interprete* (esecutore di comandi)

MS Word vs LaTeX



LaTeX vs MS Word

Table

AAa AB BC CD

Table

AAa AB BC CD

fire flower fjörd

fire flower fjörd

Vantaggi di TeX/LaTeX

- Altissima qualità tipografica
- La tipografia è un'arte basata su regole: con TeX l'autore si concentra sul contenuto, la forma tipografica la gestisce il programma
- Specializzato per documenti scientifici, permette a più autori di scrivere testi condivisi con la massima coerenza tipografica
- Molte estensioni, anche specifiche di editori (vedi esempio di Springer)
- Programma portabile e gratuito
- Fonti incorporate ed aggiungibili

Istruzioni Springer

- You will get the best results and your files will be easiest to handle if you use LaTeX for the preparation of your camera-ready manuscript together with the corresponding Springer class file [lncs.cls](#). Only if you use LaTeX and lncs.cls will we be able to add hyperlinks to your manuscript in the online version. The [LaTeX macro package](#) for LNCS contains further files: [lncs.dem](#) is a sample input file which you may take as a source for your own input. [lncs.doc](#) (a TEX file) is the documentation of the class, here you can find detailed instructions showing how the macro package works. [lncs.dvi](#) is the resulting DVI file of lncs.doc to enable you to print out the documentation directly. We also provide the LaTeX source file of the "Authors' Instructions", which may serve as a further sample input. You can download it as a [ZIP archive](#) or you can download the [TEX file](#) for the text and the [EPS file](#) for the figure separately.
- We do not encourage the use of MS Word, particularly as the layout of the pages (the position of figures and paragraphs) can change from printout to printout. Having said this, we do provide the template [sv-lncs.dot](#) (for use with PC systems) or [sv-lncs](#) (for use with Macintosh systems) to help MS Word users to prepare their camera-ready manuscripts and to enable us to use their source files for the online version of the LNCS.

Svantaggi

- Necessità di conoscere i comandi
- Il controllo del layout non è in mano all'autore, ma è mediato da TeX
- Non WYSIWYG
- Al documento finale si arriva per approssimazioni successive
- Gli errori che riporta il compilatore sono difficili da interpretare

Scrivere con LaTeX

- La scrittura di un documento LaTeX inizia dal *sorgente*, che si scrive con un qualsiasi editor capace di creare un file ASCII
- Il documento viene intersparso di comandi (formatting markup)

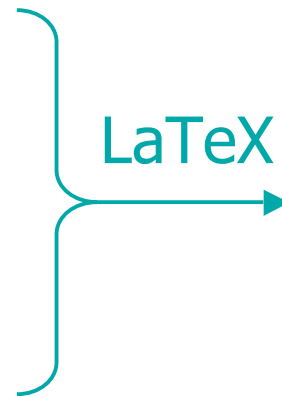
Esempio: Hello World

File da scrivere
hello_world.tex

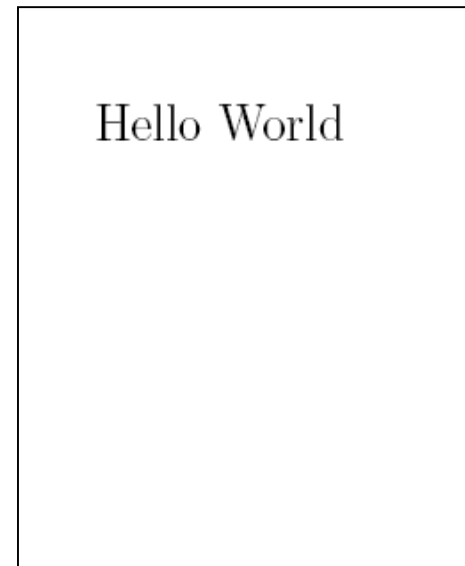
```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\begin{document}

\title{}
\author{}
\date{}
\maketitle

Hello World
\end{document}
```



Documento risultante
hello_world.pdf



Struttura del sorgente

- Inizio del preambolo
`\documentclass [opzioni] {stileprincipale}`
- Estensioni eventualmente necessarie al documento
`\usepackage [italian] {babel}`
- Corpo del testo
`\begin{document}`
testo del documento con comandi
`\end{document}`

Esempio

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[italian]{babel}
\usepackage[applemac]{inputenc} % questo si usa su Mac
%\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc} % questo si usa su Windows
```

```
\begin{document}
\section{Testo semplice} % Questo comando costruisce un titolo di primo livello.
```

Le parole si separano con uno o più spazi.
I paragrafi si separano con una o più linee vuote.
Il risultato non cambia aggiungendo spazi o linee
a spazi o linee, rispettivamente.

Doppi apici: ``quoted text".
Singoli apici: `single-quoted text'.

Trattini lunghi con tre trattini---così.

Corsivo: `\textit`{questo testo è corsivo}.
Neretto: `\textbf`{questo testo è neretto}.

```
\subsection{Avvertenze} % Questo comando costruisce un titolo di secondo livello.
```

Se si ottiene troppo spazio dopo un punto usato
nel mezzo di una frase---(per es. \ dopo abbreviazioni come
ecc. \)---allora inserire un backslash seguito da spazio dopo il punto,
come in questa frase.

Non usare i 10 caratteri speciali (tra cui dollaro e backslash)
se non come comandi! I seguenti sette caratteri speciali
si ottengono con un backslash: `\$` `\&` `\#` `\%` `_` `\{` e `\}`.
Il manuale dice come inserire gli altri simboli.

```
\end{document} % Il file sorgente termina qui.
```


1 Testo semplice

le parole si separano con uno o più spazi. I paragrafi si separano con una o più linee vuote. Il risultato non cambia aggiungendo spazi o linee a spazi o linee, rispettivamente.

Doppi apici: “quoted text”. Singoli apici: ‘single-quoted text’.

Trattini lunghi con tre trattini—così.

Corsivo: *questo testo è corsivo*. Neretto: **questo testo è neretto**.

1.1 Avvertenze

Se si ottiene troppo spazio dopo un punto usato nel mezzo di una frase—(per es. dopo abbreviazioni come ecc.)—allora inserire un backslash seguito da spazio dopo il punto, come in questa frase.

Non usare i 10 caratteri speciali (tra cui dollaro e backslash) se non come comandi! I seguenti sette caratteri speciali si ottengono con un backslash: \$ & # % - { e }. Il manuale dice come inserire gli altri simboli.

Preambolo

- Ogni documento LaTeX ha due parti:
 - un *preambolo*
 - un *corpo*
- Il *preambolo* è un insieme di comandi che specificano i parametri di formattazione: formato della pagina fisica e logica, intestazioni e pie' di pagina, ecc.
- Il preambolo deve contenere il comando **\documentclass** che definisce lo stile principale (o *classe*) del documento, e può includere una o più opzioni

Classi di documenti

- La **classe** definisce struttura e layout del documento
- Comando
 - `\documentclass[options]{class_name}`
- Esempi:
 - article.cls (classe standard)
 - `\documentclass[] {article}`
 - IEEEtran.cls (scarica da [4])
 - Specifica fonte, colonne, griglia, ecc
 - `\documentclass[10pt,conference]{IEEEtran}`

Tipo di un documento

- Il **tipo** (o **modello**) di un documento è l'insieme delle proprietà strutturali e grafiche che assimilano il documento ad altri documenti dello stesso tipo
- Esempi: lettere, libri, presentazioni, fatture, biglietti, pagine Web, ecc.
- In LaTeX, la classe descrive gli attributi del tipo di un documento

Esempio

A Precision CMOS Analog Cubing Circuit

Fiona Sharver
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Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada
Email: fsharver@doe.carleton.ca

Leonard MacEachern
Department of Electronics
Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada
Email: leonard@doe.org

Abstract—The practical implementation of a precision analog cubing function in 0.18- μm CMOS technology is presented. The cubing circuit consumes low power, has a smaller layout area, and achieves a higher operating frequency than previously published designs. The circuit advantageously utilizes the non-optimal low current-voltage characteristics of deep-submicron CMOS to achieve a precise cubing function. The effects of component mismatch on the output error are explored. A common-centred layout is used to reduce component mismatch due to thermal process, temperature, and stress gradients. The cubing circuit has a total DC current draw of 4.5mA from a single 1.8V supply. The maximum error between the simulated and ideal cubing response is 48.7mV over the output range of 10mV for operating frequencies up to 10MHz.

1. INTRODUCTION

Analog signal processing blocks are attractive for demanding high-frequency or low-power applications for which digital signal processing is too slow or too power hungry. A variety of analog signal processing blocks have been reported in the literature [1]–[4], but their performance degrades significantly at radio frequencies. Improvements in the performance of the reported analog signal processing blocks are required for high frequency applications.

A cubing circuit implementing the mathematical function $f(x) = x^3$ is useful in modulation blocks, function approximation blocks, and frequency multipliers. A cubing circuit that is suitable for high frequency operation is presented in Section II. Simulated operation of the circuit is presented in Section III. Simulations including non-ideal effects are presented in Section III-D. Practical implementation of the circuit is addressed in Section IV.

II. CIRCUIT THEORY

The tripling circuit in [1] formed the product of three distinct input voltages: $V_o = V_1 V_2 V_3$. For equal inputs, a tripling circuit generates the cube of the common input ($V_o = V_i^3$), albeit via an unnecessarily complicated design. The cubing circuit presented in this paper makes use of several simplifications that reduce the overall transistor count and increase the operating bandwidth of the circuit.

The minimum allowable MOSFET channel length was used in the cubing circuit in order to attain radio frequency operation. Short channel effects are present at such channel lengths, and MOSFETs do not follow a square-law I-V characteristic. However, neglecting channel length modulation effects, for small input signals the current through one short channel transistor

can be modeled as the weighted sum of multiple powers of the input voltage (v_i), as in a Taylor series given by,

$$i_D = a_0 + a_1 v_i + a_2 v_i^2 + a_3 v_i^3 + a_4 v_i^4 + \dots \quad (1)$$

where v_i is the small signal drain-source current and v_i is the input small signal voltage.

The even-order powers in (1) can be cancelled using differentially paired transistors. Higher-order odd powers of v_i (e.g. $v_i^3, v_i^5, v_i^7, \dots$) are negligible compared to v_i^3 for small v_i . The desired cubic term can be isolated by using an analog adder configuration of transistors with specific input voltage contributions to cancel the first-order term (e.g. $2v_i - v_1 - v_2 = 0$).

The proposed cubing circuit topology is shown in Fig. 1. In the final implementation of the cubing circuit, the inputs $2v_i$ and $-2v_i$ could be achieved with an adding circuit, or using voltage dividers. For simulation purposes, they can be modeled with ideal voltage sources including estimated mismatch.

This circuit design offers a significant reduction in the total number of transistors required for cubing an input signal (6 instead of the 32 used in [1]). Consequently, the current draw is reduced as is the chip area required for the circuit layout.

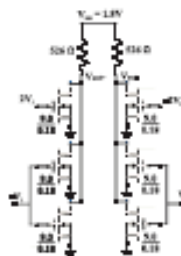


Fig. 1. Cubing Circuit Topology

The CMOS 0.18- μm process was chosen for the purpose of having an integrated solution with the other resistor components. The design kit for this process was taken from CMC (Canadian Microelectronics Corporation). This technology is a single-polysilicon, six metal layer, salicide CMOS process, manufactured by TSMC (Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company) [10]. The supply voltage was chosen as 1.8V.

As a guideline, inputs for the cubing circuit were assumed to be limited to $\pm 300\text{mV}$. In practice, the input to the cubing circuit will be on the order of hundreds of μV .

1.2. Cubing Circuit Design. In [11], a tripling circuit was presented which outputs the product of three distinct input voltages: $V_o = V_1 V_2 V_3$. If $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_i$, a tripling circuit outputs the product of the input multiplied by itself three times: $V_o = V_i^3$. A tripling circuit can therefore be used as a cubing circuit. However, using a tripling circuit in this fashion involves an unnecessarily complicated design. The basic concept of a tripling circuit will be presented first, followed by a discussion of the simplifications and novel techniques that were used to create a cubing circuit.

1.2.1. Tripling Circuit Theory. The design in [11] uses a basic cell of four FETs in saturation as shown in Figure 4.



FIGURE 4. Tripling Circuit Cell Topology

```
\documentclass[opzioni]{stile_principale}
```

I possibili valori (usarne solo uno) dello *stile principale* sono:

book report article letter

I possibili valori originali (anche multipli, il loro ordine non ha importanza) per la parte *opzioni* sono

- 11pt dimensione standard delle fonti, invece del default 10
- 12pt dimensione standard delle fonti, invece del default 10
- twoside formato per stampa a due lati (default per book)
- twocolumn formato su due colonne per pagina
- titlepage ha effetto solo per lo stile principale `article`
- leqno numeri delle equazioni a sinistra invece che a destra
- fleqn formule a sinistra invece che centrate

Package

Introducono comandi specifici del tipo di documento

Ogni package va attivato:

`\usepackage[options]{package_name}`

<code>cite.sty</code>	<code>\usepackage{cite}</code>
<code>graphicx.sty</code>	<code>\usepackage{graphicx}</code>
<code>babel.sty</code>	<code>\usepackage[italian]{babel}</code>
<code>url.sty</code>	<code>\usepackage{url}</code>

Esempio libro.tex

```
\documentclass[11pt]{book}
\usepackage[italian]{babel}
\usepackage[pdftex=true,
             pdfauthor={Paolo Ciancarini},
             pdftitle={Un bel libro},]{hyperref}
\begin{document}
\title{Un bel libro}
\author{Paolo Ciancarini\\
Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Informazione\\
University of Bologna - Italy}
\pagestyle{empty}
\maketitle

\chapter{La memoria}
Era una notte buia e tempestosa.
\chapter{Gli eventi}
All'improvviso risuonò uno sparo.
\chapter{Il finale}
Tutti sbigottirono, e io mi risvegliai.
\tableofcontents
\end{document}
```

preambolo

libro2.pdf

Options

Bookmarks

- La memoria
- Gli eventi
- Il finale

Signatu

Pa

Comments

1/9



Document Properties

Description Security Fonts Initial View Custom Advanced

Description

File: libro2.pdf

Title: Un bel libro

Author: Paolo Ciancarini

Subject:

Keywords:

Created: 11/03/05 08:18

Modified:

Application: LaTeX with hyperref package

Additional Metadata...

Advanced

PDF Producer: pdfeTeX-1.20a

PDF Version: 1.4 (Acrobat 5.x)

Location: MacintoshHD:Users:paolo:Desktop:

File Size: 38,36 KB (39.282 Bytes)

Page Size: 8,50 x 11,00 in

Number of Pages: 9

Tagged PDF: No

Fast Web View: No

Document Metadata for libro2.pdf

Description

Advanced

Description

Document Title: Un bel libro

Author: Paolo Ciancarini

Description:

Description Writer:

Keywords:

Commas can be used to separate keywords

Copyright Status: Unknown

Copyright Notice:

Copyright Info URL:

Go To URL...

Created: 11-03-2005

Modified:

Application: LaTeX with hyperref package

Format:

Cancel OK



Caratteri speciali

Questi caratteri sono riservati:

– # \$ % & _ { } ^ ~ \

Se occorre usarli nel testo:

– \# \\$ \% \& _ \{ \} \^{} \~{}

- Nota: \\ significa a capo

Per poter usare lettere accentate di tastiera italiana:

- `\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}` oppure
`\usepackage[applemac]{inputenc}`

Particolarità

- Spazi bianchi consecutivi vengono trattati come uno solo
- Una riga bianca segnala l'inizio di un paragrafo
- Il carattere % introduce commenti: qualsiasi testo sul seguito della stessa riga viene ignorato e non stampato

Esempio

```
\documentclass[12pt]{amsart}
\usepackage{cite}
\usepackage{url}
\usepackage{graphicx}

\begin{document}

Hello      World
!!!!!!!

%Note the use of the backslash
This is a \LaTeX document.

Good-Bye World
 $\backslash$ .

\end{document}
```

LaTeX

Hello World !!!!!!!
This is a L^AT_EX document.
Good-Bye World \.

Comandi

- Controllano struttura e layout del documento
 - Titoli di paragrafo
 - Etichette da riferire nel testo
 - Figure
 - Tabelle
 - Formule
 - Liste
 - newpage, pagestyle, include...
 - Riferimenti bibliografici

Intestazione di paragrafo

- I comandi che definiscono le sezioni:
 - `\section{Section Name}`
 - `\subsection{Sub-section Name}`
 - `\subsubsection{Sub-sub-section Name}`
 - `\tableofcontents`
 - `\appendix`
- Nota: i comandi sono sensibili alle maiuscole

Esempio

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[italian]{babel}
\begin{document}
\title{Come scrivere un articolo}
\author{Paperino Paolino\thanks{Papero sfortunato}
and
Gastone Paperone\thanks{Papero fortunato}}
\address{Universit`a di Paperopoli}
\date{Bologna, \today}
\maketitle
\begin{abstract}
Questo `e un sommario dell'articolo
\end{abstract}
\section{Prima sezione}
\subsection{Prima sottosezione}
\subsubsection{Prima sottosottosezione}
\section{Seconda sezione}
\subsection{con sottosezione}
\subsubsection{con sottosottosezione}
\appendix
\end{document}
```

Ambienti

- Un *ambiente* è un testo contenuto in una coppia di tag

```
\begin{nome-ambiente}
```

```
testo
```

```
\end{nome-ambiente}
```

- L'ambiente si usa per identificare una parte di testo su cui si applica una serie di comandi di formattazione
- Gli ambienti sono o predefiniti o definiti dall'utente

Esempio con ambienti

```
\documentclass[]{article}
\begin{document}
\noindent Una poesia:
\begin{verse}
Amor, ch' al cor gentil ratto s' apprende,\
prese costui dela bella persona\
che mi fu tolta; e 'l modo ancor m' offende\
Amor, ch' a nullo amato amar perdona\
mi prese del costui piacer s`\i forte\
che, come vedi, ancor non m'abbandona.
\end{verse}
\noindent Una citazione:

\begin{quotation}
\raggedleft
I traduttori son pagati male e traducono peggio. \
{\em Antonio Gramsci, {\em Lettere dal Carcere}}
\end{quotation}
\end{document}
```

Esempio con formule

```
\documentclass[]{article}
\begin{document}
```

Questa `\`e` una formula: `\[\frac{1}{x+y} \]`

```
\bigskip\noindent Questa \`e un'altra formula, nella stessa riga del
testo:  $\sqrt[3]{x^n+y^n}$
```

Per numerare le formule si usa l'ambiente `{\tt equation }`, così:

```
\begin{equation} \frac{1}{x+y} \end{equation}
\begin{equation} \sqrt[3]{x^n+y^n} \end{equation}
```

```
\bigskip\noindent Il prossimo esempio mostra che \LaTeX
sceglie da solo la dimensione della fonte delle formule:
```

```
\[ a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2
+ \frac{1}{a_3 + \frac{1}{a_4}}}} \]
```

```
\end{document}
```

Etichette rinumerabili

- LaTeX automatizza la rinumerazione
- Ogni sezione, figura, tabella, formula può avere la propria etichetta:
 - `\label{label_name}`
- L'etichetta può essere riferita nel testo:
 - `\ref{label_name}`
- LaTeX assegna un numero progressivo diverso alla sezione, figura, tabella o formula al momento della ricompilazione

Esempio di etichette

```
\documentclass[12pt]{amsart}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

```
\tableofcontents
```

```
\section{Introduction}
```

```
\label{intro}
```

```
Introductory text would be here.
```

```
\section{Body}
```

```
blah, blah, blah.
```

```
Remember what I said in
```

```
Section \ref{intro}
```

```
There is more in \ref{extra}
```

```
\appendix
```

```
\section{Extra Stuff}
```

```
\label{extra}
```

```
This is the appendix.
```

```
\end{document}
```

CONTENTS	
1. Introduction	1
2. Body	1
Appendix A. Extra Stuff	1

1. INTRODUCTION
Introductory text would be here.
2. BODY
blah, blah, blah.
Remember what I said in Section 1?
There is more in A

APPENDIX A. EXTRA STUFF
This is the appendix.

Figure

- Richiedono package graphicx.sty
- eps (encapsulated postscript)
- comandi:

```
\begin{figure} [options]  
\includegraphics [options] {figure_name.eps}  
\caption{Legenda della figura}  
\label{fig_label}  
\end{figure}
```

Esempio

```
\documentclass[12pt]{amsart}
\usepackage{graphicx}

\begin{document}

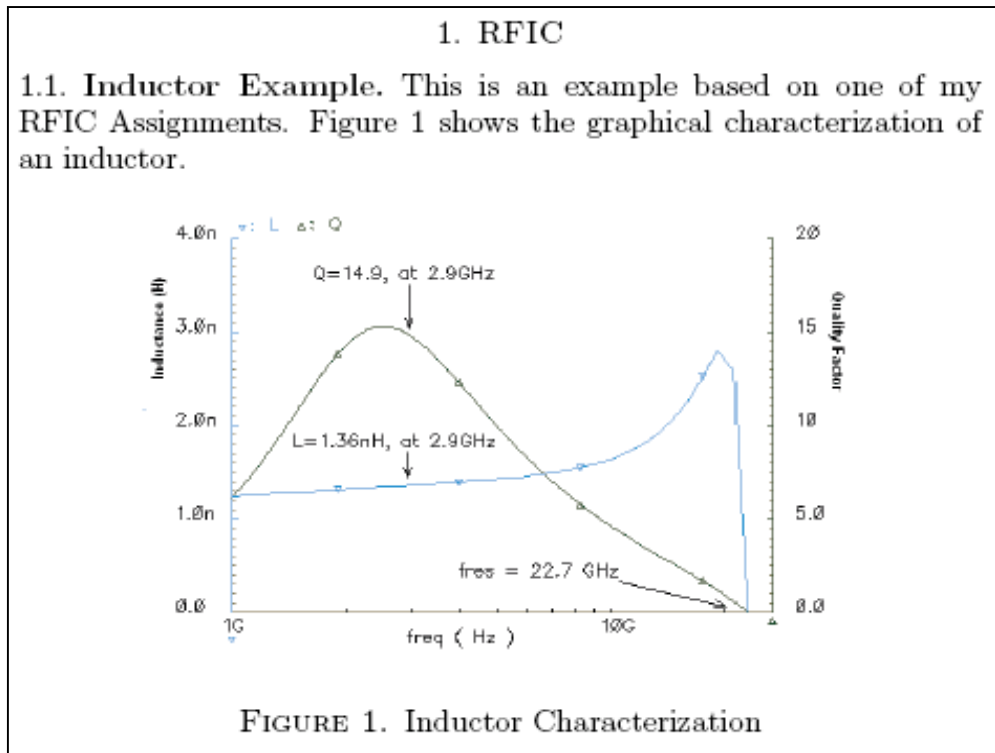
\section{RFIC}
\label{sec:rfic}
```

```
\subsection{Inductor Example}
\label{subsec:IND}
```

This is an example based on one of my [RFIC](#) Assignments. Figure [\ref{passive ind}](#) shows the graphical characterization of an inductor.

```
\begin{figure}[htbp]
\centerline{\includegraphics[height=2.5in]{ind.eps}}
\caption{Inductor Characterization}
\label{passive ind}
\end{figure}

\end{document}
```



Attenzione: ind.eps deve stare nella stessa directory del file latex, oppure occorre usare il comando `\graphicspath{}`

Tabelle

- Le tabelle hanno comandi complessi
- Esempio:

```
\begin{table} [options]  
  \renewcommand{\arraystretch}{spacing_num}  
  \caption{Legenda della tabella}  
  \label{tab_label} \centering  
  \begin{tabular}{forma_colonne}  
    dati_delle_righe  
  \end{tabular}  
\end{table}
```

Tabelle

- **Forma_colonne**

- `'c'`, `'l'`, o `'r'` rappresentano colonne **c**entered, **l**eft-justified o **r**ight-justified
- `'|'` (barra verticale) rappresenta una linea verticale
- Esempio: `'|c|c|c|'` 3 colonne centrate e 4 barre

- **Dati_delle_righe**

- Il testo nelle righe viene separato dal carattere `'&'`
- `'\\'` indicate a capo
- `'\hline'` aggiunge una linea orizzontale
- Esempio: `'\hline A & B & C \\ \hline'` riga di tre elementi con linee orizzontali in alto ed in basso

Esempio

```
\documentclass[12pt]{amsart}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

```
\section{RFIC}
```

```
\label{sec:rfic}
```

```
\subsection{Inductor Example}
```

```
\label{subsec:IND}
```

This is an example based on one of my **RFIC** Assignments.

Table [\ref{ind summary}](#) shows the summary of the characteristics of an inductor.

```
\begin{table}[htbp]
```

```
\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.5}
```

```
\caption{Inductor Summary}
```

```
\label{ind summary} \centering
```

```
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|}
```

```
\hline
```

```
Inductor & Model & Outer Dim. ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) & \# of Turns \\
```

```
\hline
```

```
LB & 'ind' & 190 & 2.5 \\
```

```
\hline
```

```
\end{tabular}
```

```
\end{table}
```

```
\end{document}
```

1. RFIC

1.1. Inductor Example. This is an example based on one of my RFIC Assignments. Table 1 shows the summary of the characteristics of an inductor.

TABLE 1. Inductor Summary

Inductor	Model	Outer Dim. (μm)	\# of Turns
L _B	'ind'	190	2.5

Interlinea di tabella

Forma_colonne:
una giustificata a sinistra e 3 centrate

Notare '&', '\\' e '\hline'
per formare le righe

Formule ed equazioni

- Due modi principali per le formule
 - usare '\$': $\$ \text{equation syntax} \$$
 - usare:

```
\begin{equation}
\label{equation_label}
    inserire la formula
\end{equation}
```
- La formula si può scrivere direttamente in LaTeX o con programmi a parte

Esempio

```
\documentclass[12pt,reqno]{amsart}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

```
\section{RFIC}
```

```
\label{sec:rfic}
```

```
\subsection{Inductor Example}
```

```
\label{subsec:IND}
```

This is an example based on one of my **RFIC** Assignments.

Equation [\ref{eq:Rpl}](#) calculates the equivalent parallel resistance of an inductor.

```
\begin{equation}
```

```
\label{eq:Rpl}
```

```
R_{P,L} = \omega L_T Q =
```

```
2\pi(2.9GHz)(2.6nH)(50) = 2.37k\Omega
```

```
\end{equation}
```

```
\end{document}
```

1. RFIC

1.1. Inductor Example. This is an example based on one of my RFIC Assignments. Equation 1 calculates the equivalent parallel resistance of an inductor.

$$R_{P,L} = \omega L_T Q = 2\pi(2.9GHz)(2.6nH)(50) = 2.37k\Omega \quad (1)$$

I numeri delle equazioni appaiono a destra della pagina

Sintassi della formula

Elenchi

- Elenchi: puntati, numerati, etichettati

Itemized List

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item First item
  \item Second item
  \item Third item
\end{itemize}
```

Enumerated List

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item First item
  \item Second item
  \item Third item
\end{enumerate}
```

Descriptive List (items in bold)

```
\begin{description}
  \item[First item] Description.
  \item[Second item] Description.
  \item[Third item] Description.
\end{description}
```

Itemized List

- First item
- Second item
- Third item

Enumerated List

- (1) First item
- (2) Second item
- (3) Third item

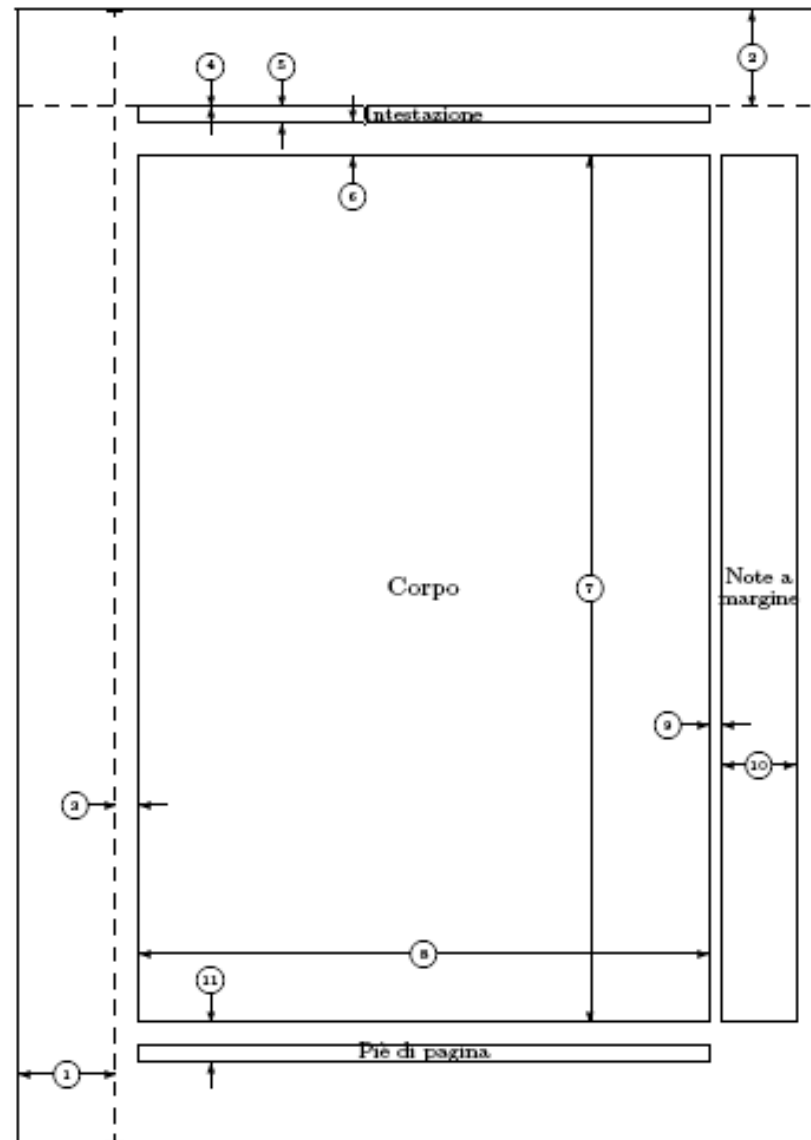
Descriptive List (items in bold)

First item: Description.
Second item: Description.
Third item: Description.

Altri comandi

- Pagina nuova: `\newpage`
- Testa/piè di pagina: `\pagestyle{style}`
 - `style`: `plain`, `headings`, OR `empty`
- Inclusione di altri file:
 - `\include{filename}`
 - `\input{filename}`
- Virgolette:
 - Usare ``` e ''`

Controllo del layout: comandi LaTeX



1	un pollice + <code>\hoffset</code>	2	un pollice + <code>\voffset</code>
3	<code>\oddsidemargin = 18pt</code>	4	<code>\topmargin = 0pt</code>
5	<code>\headheight = 12pt</code>	6	<code>\headsep = 25pt</code>
7	<code>\textheight = 646pt</code>	8	<code>\textwidth = 424pt</code>
9	<code>\marginparsep = 11pt</code>	10	<code>\marginparwidth = 54pt</code>
11	<code>\footskip = 30pt</code>		<code>\marginparpush = 5pt</code> (non visibile)
	<code>\hoffset = 0pt</code>		<code>\voffset = 0pt</code>
	<code>\paperwidth = 597pt</code>		<code>\paperheight = 845pt</code>

Riferimenti bibliografici

- BIBTeX: gestisce database bibliografici
- Esempio di registrazione bibliografica:

```
@book{RFICtext,  
  author      = "J. Rogers and C. Plett",  
  title       = "Radio Frequency Integrated Circuit Design",  
  publisher    = "Artech House, Inc",  
  address     = "Boston, MA",  
  year        = "2003"  
};
```

- Esistono file specifici di stile (.bst) per dare formato ai record in stampa
 - IEEEtran.bst [5]

Citazioni bibliografiche

- I riferimenti nel testo:
 - `\cite{RFICtext}`
- Va usato il package `cite`
- Esempio:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{amsart}  
\usepackage{cite}  
\begin{document}
```

I learned about inductors from [1].

REFERENCES

[1] J. Rogers and C. Plett, *Radio Frequency Integrated Circuit Design*. Boston, MA: Artech House, Inc, 2003.

I learned about inductors from

```
\cite{RFICtext}.
```

La rinumerazione è automatica

```
\bibliographystyle{IEEEtran}
```

```
\bibliography{RFIC}
```

Stile citazioni IEEEtran.bst

```
\end{document}
```

RFIC.bib deve avere un record `RFICtext`

Archivio delle citazioni

- Occorre creare un file a parte con estensione .bib
- I elementi di un database bibliografico sono della forma
*@tipo-elemento{chiave,
 nome_campo={testo},..., nome_campo={testo}}*
- Alcuni campi sono obbligatori, altri opzionali
- I principali tipi elemento ed i loro campi obbligatori:
@article author, title, journal, year
@book author/editor, title, publisher, year
@proceedings title, year
@inproceedings author, title, booktitle, year
@phdthesis author, title, school, year

Esempio di registrazione

Esempio: registrazione bibliografica in formato BiBTeX

```
@book{Eco80,  
  author = {U. Eco},  
  title = {Il nome della rosa},  
  year = 1980,  
  publisher = {Bompiani},  
}
```

La gestione dei riferimenti

- Occorre scrivere il testo con i riferimenti
- Occorre creare a parte l'archivio delle registrazioni bibliografiche
- Prima compilazione crea elenco di citazioni
- Seconda compilazione rinumera
- (terza compilazione se occorre indice generale)

Comandi LaTeX

- Iniziano con back-slash (« \ »), seguita da una stringa o caratteri speciali
- Il comando termina con spazio, cifra o altro carattere speciale
- I comandi sono sensibili alle maiuscole
- LaTeX ignora lo spazio che segue un comando

Esempi: `\TeX`, `\textit{in corsivo}`

Dal sorgente LaTeX alla stampa

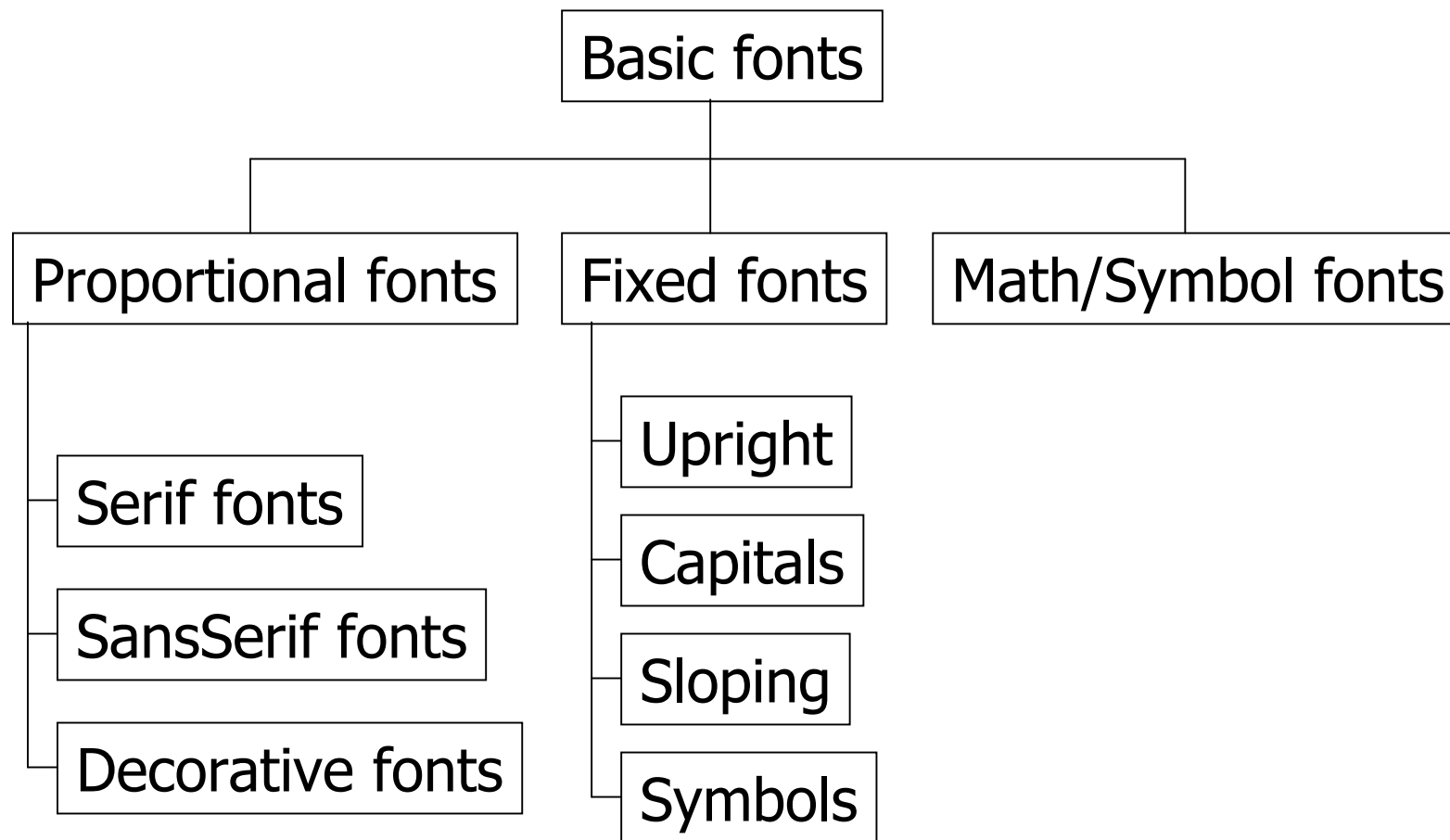
- Con un editor si scrive un sorgente: `file.tex`
- Con un compilatore LaTeX si compila il sorgente
- Se occorrono fonti speciali il sistema le crea (durante la compilazione) a partire dalla specifica della fonte
- La compilazione genera tre file: `file.dvi`, `file.aux`, `file.log`
- In alcuni casi occorre compilare due o più volte (quando ci sono riferimenti bibliografici, quando si deve creare l'indice generale o analitico)
- Il `file.dvi` può essere stampato/visualizzato da un programma capace di guidare un driver di stampa o visualizzazione

Nota bene: i sistemi TeX moderni possono generare direttamente `.pdf`

Usare LaTeX con WinEdt

- WinEdt è un “front-end”, che serve per editare documenti LaTeX
- procedura:
 - creare file .tex file e .bib (se necessario)
 - Editare .tex e .bib
 - Il bottone “TeXify” compila
 - Osservare gli errori nella finestra log file
 - Usare il bottone dvi → pdf
 - Cliccare sul file col simbolo Adobe
 - Adobe Reader apre il file compilato

Le fonti originali in TeX



Le fonti predefinite

- In teoria, TeX può usare qualsiasi font di cui conosca informazioni metriche (dimensione, kerning, ecc.), e glifi
- **Computer Modern**: sono i primi font bitmap sviluppati da Knuth con Metafont.
- **Altre Modern**: Varianti di Computer Modern per tutti i linguaggi basati su alfabeto latino; Latin Modern e cm-super sono le più diffuse
- **PostScript**: TeX contiene 35 fonti standard PostScript (Times Roman, Helvetica, Courier, Palatino, ecc.) donate nel in 1996.

Uso delle fonti predefinite

- La fonte standard ha dimensione default (`normalsize`) di 10 punti

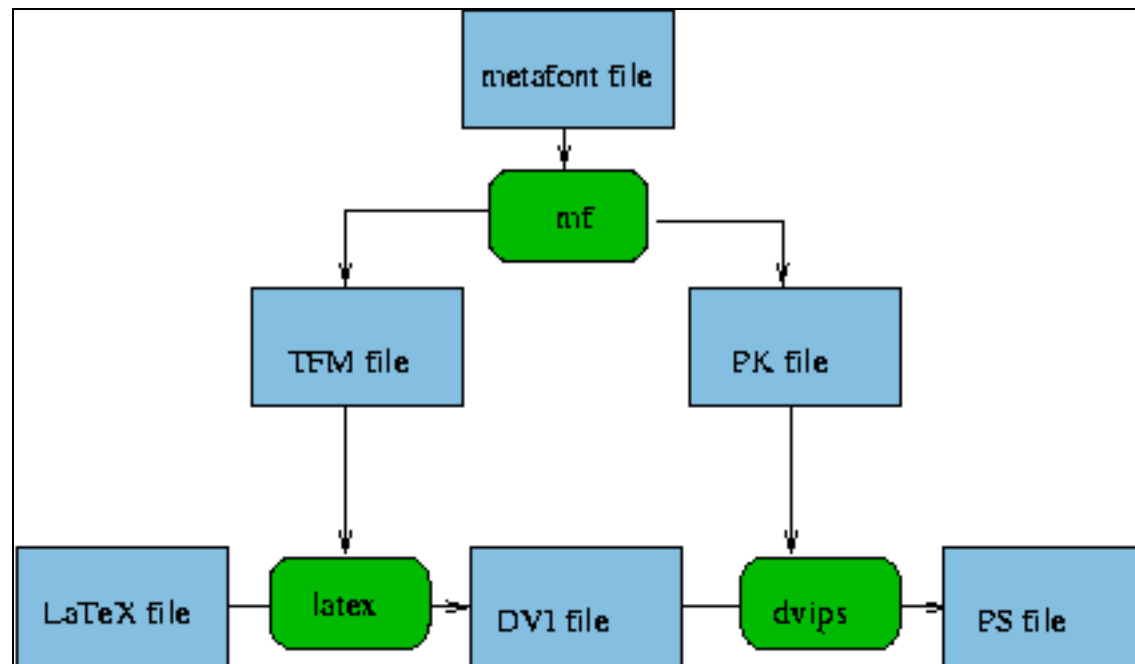
```
\documentclass[]{article}
\begin{document}
\title{Come modificare la dimensione delle fonti}
\author{Paolo Ciancarini}
\maketitle
\Questo \`e un {\em testo enfatizzato mediante un comando}

\bigskip\noindent
{\rm Testo in fonte Roman}\\
{\it Testo in fonte Italic}\\
{\bf Testo in fonte Bold Face}\\
{\sl Testo in fonte Slanted}\\
{\tt Testo in fonte Typewriter}\\
{\sc Testo in fonte Small Caps}\\
{\sf Testo in fonte Sans Serif}
\bigskip\noindent
{\tiny Testo di dimensione piccolissima}\\
{\small Testo di dimensione piccola}\\
{\large Testo di dimensione grande}\\
{\Huge Testo di dimensione massima}

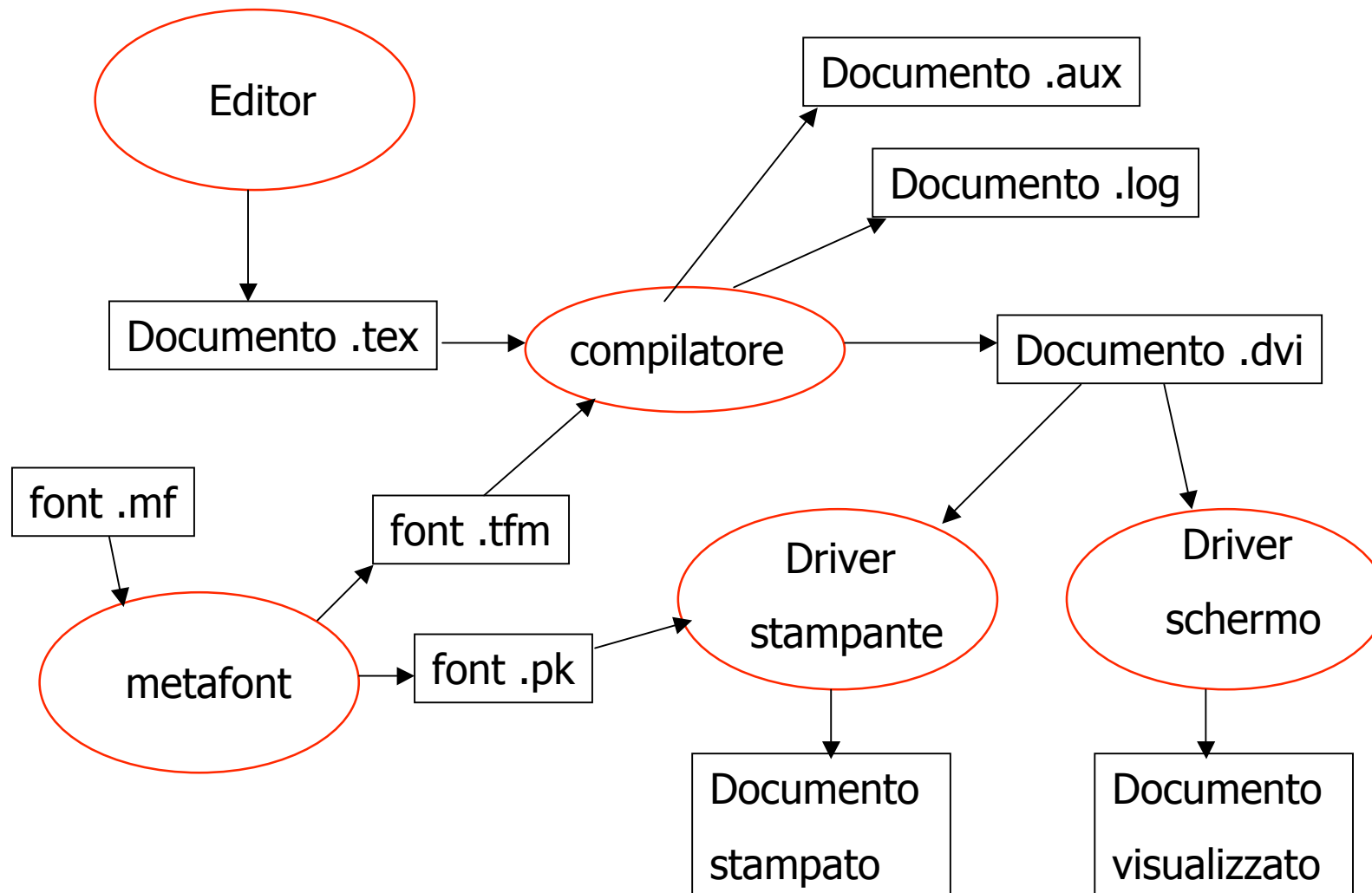
\end{document}
```

Generare le fonti con Metafont

- Metafont è un'applicazione che crea file di fonti digitali bitmap a partire da descrizioni chiamate file .mf



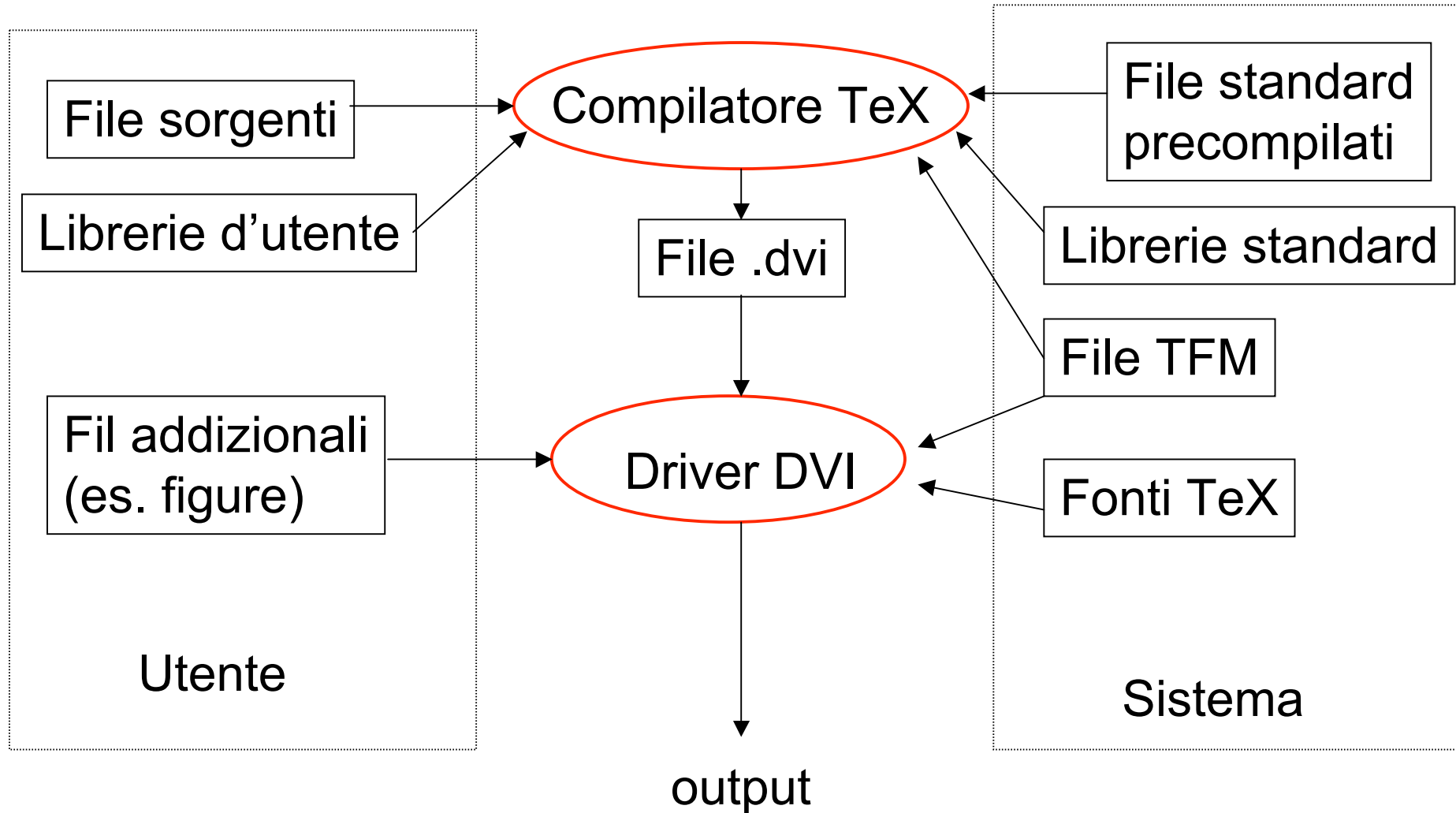
La compilazione congenerazione di fonti



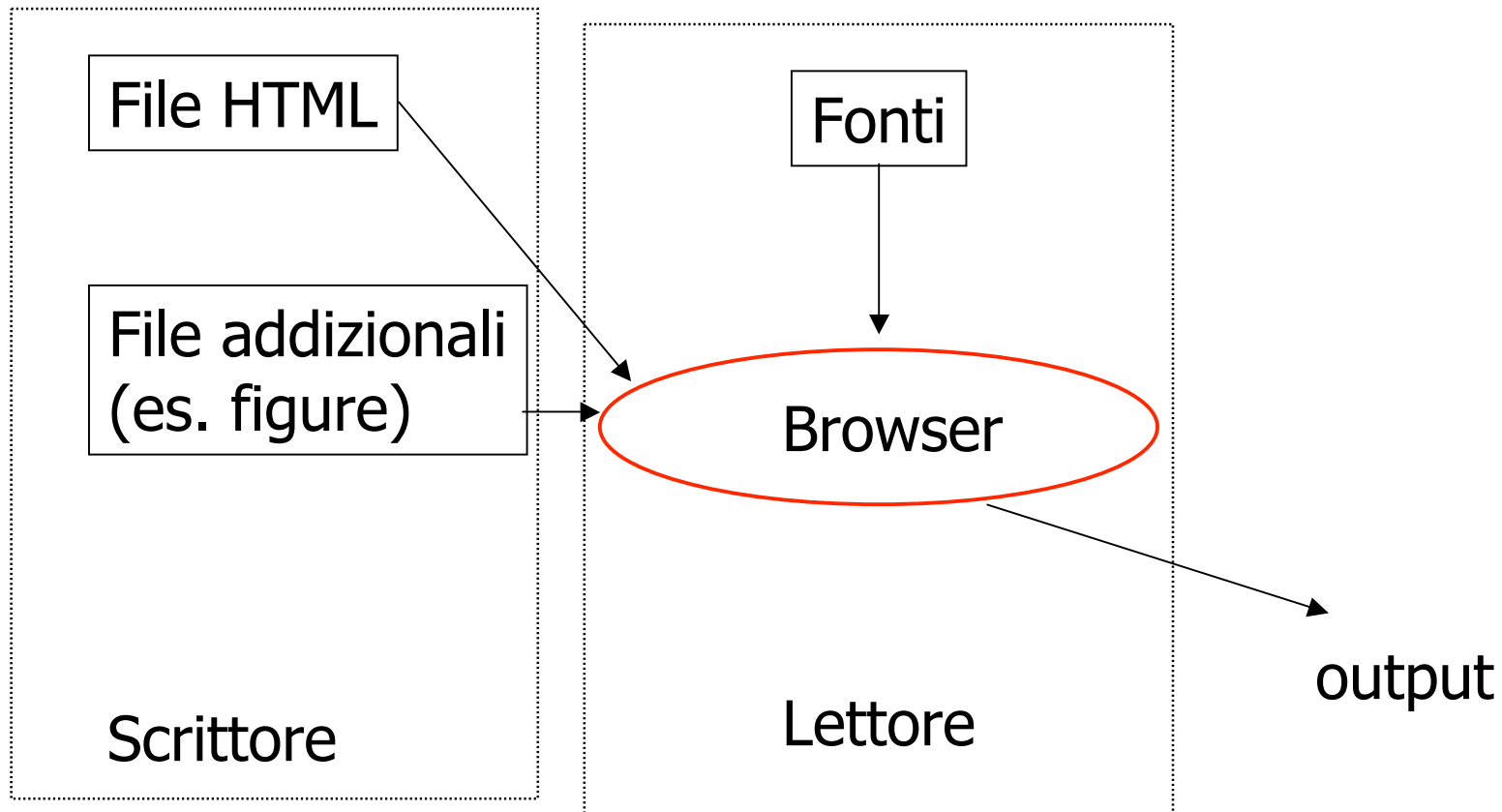
Da LaTeX ad HTML

- LaTeX2HTML
- TeX4ht
- techexplorer

Come funziona TeX



Come funziona un browser



Lecture

- N.Beebe, 25 Years of TeX and Metafont, 2003
- K.van der Laan, What is TeX and Metafont all about?, 1995
- nitens.org/taraborelli/latex

Riferimenti

- L. Lamport, *LaTeX: a document preparation system*, Addison Wesley, 1986
- H.Kopka and P.Daly, *A Guide to LaTeX*, Addison Wesley, 1993
- Goossens et al., *The LaTeX Companion*, Addison Wesley, 1994, 2004,2007
- Goossens et al., *The LaTeX Graphics Companion*, Addison Wesley, 1997, 2007
- Goossens et al., *The LaTeX Web Companion*, Addison Wesley, 1999

Siti

- **Documentazione su LaTeX:** www.latex-project.org
- **Distribuzione di riferimento:** www.tug.org/teTeX/
- **TeX/LaTeX per Windows:** MikTeX.org
- **TeX/LaTeX per Mac:** TeXShop + TeTeX www.uoregon.edu/~koch/texshop/
- **Introduzione a LaTeX:** www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/lshort/english/
- **LaTeX in Italiano:**
www.guit.sssup.it/latex/
www.dimi.uniud.it/~gorni/TeX/TeX.html
- **Sito dello User Group italiano:** www.guit.sssup.it/guit/
- **Sito dedicato a edizioni critiche:** antiqua.pusc.it/CeTeX/

LaTeX in studi umanistici

- `antiqua.pusc.it`
- `www.webdesign-bu.de/uwe_lueck/ednworks.html`

Manuali on line

- T.Oetiker e altri The Not So Short Introduction to LaTeX2e
www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/lshort/english/lshort.pdf
- J. Warbrick, *Essential LaTeX* Introduzione veloce a LaTeX
www.cs.unibo.it/~cianca/wwwpages/dd/essential.pdf
- T.Love, *Advanced LaTeX*, 1999. Introduzione completa a LaTeX
www-h.eng.cam.ac.uk/help/tpl/textprocessing/latex_advanced/latex_advanced.html
- Manuale TeX/LaTeX per Windows www.miktex.org/docs.html

Domande?