

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN



## L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X for Linguists

L<sup>4</sup> 02: Math mode & new commands

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## Contents

- 1 Math mode 1
  - Math environments
  - Equation environment
  - Math packages
- 2 Customizing your commands

## Reader & Webpage

**L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Reader** (Freitag & Machicao y Priemer 2019b):  
<https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29299.27682>

**Exercises and Handouts:**  
<https://www.linguistik.hu-berlin.de/de/staff/amyp/latex>

- 1 Math mode 1
- 2 Customizing your commands

## Math mode 1

- LaTeX has a special mode for **formulae**.
- Text is in **italics**, **blanks** and **line breaks** are **ignored**.

```
$You shouldn't use text in math mode.$
```

```
Youshouldn't use text in math mode.
```

- With the command `\textrm{ }` or `\textnormal{ }` inside the math mode, text in upright mode with blanks can be used.

```
$You shouldn't use \textrm{ text in math } mode.$
```

```
Youshouldn't use text in math mode.
```

## Math environments

Two different math environments can be used for the math mode:

- for **inline** formulae: `$ test test $`

```
If $2^2+\sqrt{2}=c^4$, what is the value of $c$?
```

```
If 22 + √2 = c4, what is the value of c?
```

- **display** style (*math environment* in narrow sense):

```
\[ test test \] or $$ test test $$
```

```
If $$2^2+\sqrt{2}=c^4$$, what is the value of $c$?
```

```
If
                22 + √2 = c4
, what is the value of c?
```

## Equation environment

For **numbered equations**: equation environment

```
\begin{equation}
\label{eq:FirstEq}
\lim_{n \to \infty}
\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}
= \frac{\pi^2}{6}
\end{equation}
```

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (1)$$

For **cross references** to numbered equations `\eqref{ }` can be used.

```
see \eqref{eq:FirstEq}    see (1)
see \ref{eq:FirstEq}     see 1
```

## Math packages

Some symbols can only be used when specific math packages are loaded.

Math packages from the American Mathematical Society (AMS)

```
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amsfonts}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{amstext}
\usepackage{mathrsfs}
```

## Exercise

- Load the following packages in the preamble of your document:

```
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amsfonts}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{amstext}
\usepackage{mathrsfs}
```

- Create a new section in your document with the title: Math mode & new commands.
- Write a sentence (i.e. text) in the inline math mode, use also  $\ddot{u}$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\acute{a}$  and see what happens.
- Use `\textrm` inside the math mode.
- Write the Pythagorean theorem ( $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ) in the display mode.
- Use the equation environment to produce the quadratic formula:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (2)$$

- Label your equation and refer to it with `\eqref` in a sentence.

- 1 Math mode 1
- 2 Customizing your commands

## Customizing your commands

You can create your own commands!

```
\langle e, t \rangle$       $\langle e, t \rangle$ 
```

```
\langle \langle e, t \rangle, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle$       $\langle \langle e, t \rangle, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle$ 
```

Defining a command with **one argument** (for semantic types):

```
\newcommand{\type}[1]{\langle #1 \rangle}
```

The argument of the new command will be in angled brackets:

```
\type{e,t}$       $\langle e, t \rangle$ 
```

```
\type{\type{e,t}, \type{\type{e,t},t}}$       $\langle \langle e, t \rangle, \langle e, t \rangle, t \rangle$ 
```

`\type{ }` can be embedded in further `\type{ }` commands!

Defining a command with **one argument** (for graphemes):

```
\newcommand{\ab}[1]{\langle #1 \rangle}
```

The argument of the new command will be in angled brackets, but not in math mode:

```
\ab{buying a house}
```

- (3) a. `\ab{buying a house}` [with `\ab`]
- b. `\ab{buyingahouse}` [with `\type`]

`\ab{ }` cannot embed further `\ab{ }` commands!

But try this:

```
\newcommand{\graph}[1]{\textlangle #1 \textrangle}
```

```
\graph{test \graph{test}}
```

- (4) `\graph{test \graph{test}}`

Defining a command **without arguments** (for abbreviations):

```
\newcommand{\ra}{\rightarrow}      (5) P → Q
\newcommand{\et}{\type{e,t}}     (6) ⟨e, t⟩
P \ra Q
\et
```

Defining a command with **more than one argument**:

```
\newcommand{\citegen}[3]{#1's #2 (#3)}
\citegen{Abney}{dissertation}{1987} is considered a milestone in NP Syntax.
```

Abney's dissertation (1987) is considered a milestone in NP Syntax.

## Exercise

- Create a command `\XB` which outputs “X-bar theory”.
- Create a command `\wrt` which outputs “w.r.t.”
- Create a command `\obj` with one argument which outputs the argument in italics, e.g. for marking object language.
- Create a command `\gqq` with one argument which outputs double German quotation marks around text (try out: `\glqq{}` and `\grqq{}` for this task). Try a similar command for English quotation marks and for single quotation marks.
- Create a command `\abbsec` with one argument which outputs the abbreviation “Sec.” and the cross reference to a Section (code for protected blank `\.`).
- Create a command `\sspace` with two arguments which outputs a number (1st argument) and a scale unit (2nd argument) separated by a protected short blank (code for protected short blank `-`).
- Create a command `\mix` (with 3 arguments) using your predefined commands: `wrt`, `obj` and `\sspace` (output: w.r.t. *door knob* 5.10 \$).
- Put the definition of `mix` before the definition of `wrt`.

## Internet sources I

- Link: Akzente und Sonderzeichen in LaTeX.  
[https://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/\\_Akzente\\_und\\_Sonderzeichen](https://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/_Akzente_und_Sonderzeichen) [Access: 10/10/2017]
- Link: LaTeX/Special Characters.  
[https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special\\_Characters](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special_Characters) [Access: 02/01/2019]

## Literature I

Freitag, Constantin & Antonio Machicao y Priemer. 2019a. LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten. Manuskript. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29299.27682>.

Freitag, Constantin & Antonio Machicao y Priemer. 2019b. LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten. Manuskript. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29299.27682>.

Knuth, Donald E. 1986. *The TeX book*. Boston, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Kopka, Helmut. 1994. *LaTeX: Einführung*, vol. 1. Bonn: Addison-Wesley.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio & Elisabeth Eberle. 2019. LaTeX for Linguists – Slides. Workshop for PhD candidates given at the PhD day of the Department of German Studies and Linguistics – Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin – 09. Oktober 2019.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio & Robyn Kerkhof. 2016. LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten – Slides. Präsentation beim 7. linguistischen Methodenworkshop an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin – 22.–24. Februar 2016. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/295667182\\_LaTeX-Einfuehrung\\_fur\\_Linguisten](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/295667182_LaTeX-Einfuehrung_fur_Linguisten).

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio & Sebastian Nordhoff. 2019. LaTeX for Linguists – Slides. Class for PhD candidates given at the LOT-Summer school – Universiteit van Amsterdam – 07.–18. Januar 2019.