

## ERRATA TO *The Joy of T<sub>E</sub>X* PRIOR TO $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -T<sub>E</sub>X 2.0

This list of corrections to *The Joy of T<sub>E</sub>X*, 1986 edition, includes all known corrections that preceded the release of  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -T<sub>E</sub>X Version 2.0. Reprints with corrections may already incorporate some or all of these changes.

The printing date of each copy of *The Joy of T<sub>E</sub>X* is identified on the reverse of the title page. The list below will permit you to determine which corrections have not already been incorporated in your copy of *The Joy of T<sub>E</sub>X*.

First printing, 1986	all changes
Second printing with corrections, 1986	changes after 11/25/86
Third printing with corrections, 1987	changes after 5/12/87

For differences between earlier versions of  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -T<sub>E</sub>X and Version 2.0, see the **User's Guide to  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -T<sub>E</sub>X 2.0**. The second edition of *The Joy of T<sub>E</sub>X*, 1990, contains all changes in this list as well as new material for  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -T<sub>E</sub>X 2.0.

(This errata list was last updated 15 October 89.)

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Page 12, line 12 (11/11/86)

What output is produced by  $\backslash\$ \backslash \_ \_ 1 . 00$  and by  $\backslash\$ \_ \_ 1 . 00$ ?

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Page 22, line 28 (11/24/86)

will be some surprises in it—so you should go pick it up as soon as possible.

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Page 26, line 9 (10/15/89)

uptight when you encounter an error message, because T<sub>E</sub>X can always be coaxed

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Page 39, line 4 (10/15/89)

words as evenly as possible. But everyone knows that such bland perfection isn't

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Page 39, line -4 (12/12/89)

allowed here also, to accommodate threesomes, foursomes, and even more perverse

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Page 44, line -10 (12/12/89)

their own papers might prefer to leave these details to someone else, and even

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Page 81, line 13 (10/25/89)

But don't use  $\backslash$ , before an expression like  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  or before the  $dx$  in  $dy/dx$ .

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Page 88, line -5 (5/11/87)

We derive the quadratic formula by “completing the square”:

Typeset by  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -T<sub>E</sub>X

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Page 90, line -4 (10/15/89)

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to the old style that they may be discomfited by the “improvements”.

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Page 99, lines 15–16 (8/6/86)

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`\varinjlim`  $\varinjlim$

`\varprojlim`  $\varprojlim$

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Page 108, line 11 (11/11/86)

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`&=(a+b)(a+b)^n=(a+b)`

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Page 109, line 6 (12/12/89)

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when tags are set on the right. What input do you think you should use?

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Page 109, line -14 (10/15/89)

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so that the `=\bigl[` is aligned with the invisible `\qqquad`. Notice, again, that such

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Page 113, line 1 (4/10/86)

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And there’s `\bmatrix\dots\endbmatrix` to get brackets `\left[\dots\right]` around

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Page 127, line 11 (7/13/87)

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If you’re an experienced mathematical typist you’ve probably already begun to

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Page 129, lines 14–15 (10/15/89)

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with things like  $(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ ,  $(y_1, \dots, y_{n+1})$  as well. Explain how to define `\vector` so that we can type these as `$$\vector xn$` and `$$\vector y{n+1}$`.

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Page 129, last 3 lines (10/15/89)

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In Exercise 19.20 we defined `\vector` so that `$$\vector xn$` produces  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ , etc. But perhaps you don’t like this, perhaps you’d prefer to type `$$\vector nx$`, with the ‘n’ first, and the ‘x’ second. How can you arrange this?

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Page 131, lines 10–11 (10/15/89)

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How would you `\define` the control sequence `\vector` so that you type `$$\vector x,n.$` to get  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ , and `$$\vector y,m+1.$` to get  $(y_1, \dots, y_{m+1})$ , etc.

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Page 144, line 16 (10/15/89)

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This command is “global”—it affects everything that follows, even if it is in-

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Page 162, line -6 (5/11/87)

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if you typed `\footnote""{...}` then you would get no marker at all, just a note

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Page 171, line -7 (10/15/89)

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too much, and only `\linebreak` will force T<sub>E</sub>X to overcome its reluctance.

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Page 176, line 4 (12/12/89)

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about it, and an & is tolerated only in special situations. So you should remember

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Page 179, line 4 (10/15/89)

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change its position on the 8½ by 11 sheet of paper. Typing

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Page 180, lines 5–6 (10/15/89)

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```
&=f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\quad
\foldedtext\foldedwidth{2in}{for some $x$ in $(k, k+1)$,
```

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Page 181, line –4 (10/15/89)

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should be included at the end of that displayed formula.

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Page 182, line –2 (12/12/89)

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argument” feature of `\roster` (again compare with **footnote**). If you type

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Page 186, line 13 (10/15/89)

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commands are “global”—they affect everything that follows even if used in a group

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Page 189, line 21 (12/12/89)

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will first be divided into lines of a certain length (3 inches less than the width

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Page 195, lines 4, 11 (7/13/87)

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Change “In addition to” to “First we have”.

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Page 195, line –1 (12/12/89)

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```
... in a bibliography''.
```

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Page 202, line –6 (12/12/89)

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If ‘etc.’ were typed instead of ‘etc\.’ there would be a larger space after the

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Page 208, line 12 (12/12/89)

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it does in ordinary text.

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Page 210, line 4 (12/12/89)

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you’ll get the two equations  $a + b = c$  and  $A + B = C$  displayed separately.

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Page 212, line 6 (12/12/89)

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If you press `<carriage-return>`, T<sub>E</sub>X will continue merrily, and you will get  $a^{bc}$

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Page 218, line –6 (7/13/87)

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Of course, you weren’t supposed to anticipate such after-the-fact corrections.

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Page 222, answer to **14.11**, line 1 (10/15/89)

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We derive the quadratic formula by

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Page 229, answer to **15.19**, lines 2–3 (10/15/89)

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`\operatorname{\text{\sl SO}}(n)`       $SO(n)$   
`\operatorname{\text{\bf SO}}(n)`       $\mathbf{SO}(n)$

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Page 230, answer to **16.3**, lines 6–9 (10/25/89)

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to suppress any extra space that T<sub>E</sub>X might put in. (Actually, ...`\tag{***}` happens to work correctly, but ...`\tag{***}` would give the tag (\* \* \*); rather than worrying about why this happens, just type ...`\tag{*}{*}` and ...`\tag{*}{*}{*}` to be on the safe side.)

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Page 230, answer to **16.4**, line 3 (7/13/87)

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`Q^l&=Q_1\biggl\{\sum_k(-1)^k(PQ_1-I)^k\biggr\}`

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Page 230, answer to **16.4**, line 6 (10/25/89)

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`Q_1\tag 1{\$_}_r`

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Page 231, answer to **16.6** (10/25/89)

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Line 2:

`\align \alpha_4&=\sqrt{\dfrac{12}}{\}}`

Line 6:

`\text{etc.}`

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Page 233, answer to **17.4**, line 6 (5/13/86)

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`\dots, \mathbf{b}_{\{3k\}}.\}``\endmultline`

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Page 234, answer to **18.4** (5/13/86)

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Line 6:

`\pmatrix \format\r&\quad\r\`

Line 10:

`=\pmatrix \format\r&\quad\r\`

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Page 239, answer to **19.13** (10/15/89)

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`\define\vector#1{(#1_1,\dots,#1_n)}`

and then use `\vector x` to get  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  and `\vector y` to get  $(y_1, \dots, y_n)$ , etc.

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Page 240, answer to **19.14** (10/15/89)

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`\vector\alpha` and `\vector{x'}`.

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Page 240, answer to **19.15** (10/15/89)

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**19.15.** You can get  $(x'_1, \dots, x'_n)$  by typing `\vector{{x'}}`; now the argument is `{x'}` and `{x'}_1` gives  $x'_1$ , etc. On the other hand, you can't get the formula  $(x'_1, \dots, x'_n)$  using `\vector`—you'd just have to type it out in full.

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Page 240, answer to **19.20** (10/15/89)

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`\define\vector#1#2{(#1_1,\dots,#1_{#2})}`

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Page 242, answer to **19.23** (10/15/89)

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`\define\vector#1#2{(#2_1,\dots,#2_{#1})}`

Although `#1` and `#2` must appear in that order after the `\define\vector`, they can appear in any order within the definition itself.

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Page 242, answer to **19.24** (10/15/89)

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`\define\vector#1,#2.{{#1_1,\dots,#1_{#2}}}`

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Page 242, answer to **19.27**, line 1 (7/13/87)

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**19.27.** This is a perfectly acceptable `\define`, but you are *not* defining a new

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Page 251, line 1 (10/25/89)

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is supplied as a synonym for `\thickspace`. In plain, the thick space `\;` can

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Page 252, line 6 (11/11/86)

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`$f''^2$`

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Page 261, after line 12 (6/22/87)

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Add `\approx` `\eqsim`

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Page 261, line 15 (6/22/87)

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Change `\approx` `\napprox` to `\cong` `\ncong`

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Page 262, line 15 (11/14/86)

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Change `\thorn` to `\eth`

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Page 264, line 1 (11/11/86)

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### Appendix G: {T<sub>E</sub>X Users}

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Page 265, line 6 (11/11/86)

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you might want to look back at Appendix G. Perhaps someone in TUG has

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Page 275, column 1 (11/14/86)

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Add entry  
`\eth` ( $\eth$ ), 262

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Page 279, column 1 (12/12/89)

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`\lessim` ( $\lesssim$ ), 260

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Page 281, column 1 (6/22/86)

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Remove entry for `\napprox`

Add entry

`\ncong` ( $\not\cong$ ), 261

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Page 284, column 1 (12/12/89)

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`\Psi` ( $\Psi$ ), 255

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Page 288, column 2 (11/14/86)

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Delete entry for `\thorn`