

A Sample Foils Document

Jim Hafner
IBM Research Division
Almaden Research Center
hafner@almaden.ibm.com

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Abstract

This is where an abstract might go if you want one. There is usually not a lot of room for much here.

Colors

Foil $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ (version 2) is fully integrated with $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X} 2_{\epsilon}$ so that the supported color package (part of the graphics package) is the preferred way to use colors.

For examples, see the graphics package documentation.

You can still use the old `colordvi` package that comes with Rokicki's `dvips`, but some things won't work exactly as expected (except in compatibility mode).

Itemize

- This is the first level of an itemize.
 - Here we jump to second level
 - * Even third level (and there is a fourth level as well).
 - * The second item at third level.
 - The second item at second level.
 - A third item at second level.

- The second item at first level.

- A third item at first level.

Note that we have turned off the logo on this page. It returns on the next page.

This should be a *new foil* with no header, followed by a quote:

. . . it's a good idea to make your input file as easy to read as possible.

and some enumerating:

1. this is enumerated
2. this is also enumerated

Above, we used `\emph{new foil}` instead of the old `{\em new foil\}`!

On the following page we decided to stop the headers from appearing and move the date to the footline.

Fonts

- This shows *italics*, *slanted*, **boldface**, typewriter, roman, and SMALL CAPS.
- Unslanted *emphasize* and *slanted* emphasize.
- `\textrm` means roman and `\textsf` means sans serif.
- size changing from `tiny`, `scriptsize`, `footnotesize`, `small`, `normalsize`, `large`, `Large`, `LARGE`, `huge`, and `Huge`.
- 12pt is the smallest preloaded.
- 43pt is the largest preloaded in compatibility mode.
- 51pt is the largest preloaded in normal mode.

Special Characters and Accents

- Here is a list of accents:
 - ò, ó, ô, ö, õ, õ, ò, ò, ò, ò, õ, õ, õ, õ, õ, õ, õ, õ, õ, õ, õ, õ.
- First in paragraph mode (with `\copyright`):
 - †, ‡, §, ¶, £, 0123456789, ©
- Then in math mode: (numerals are different!)
 - †, ‡, §, ¶, £, 0123456789
- Here are more non-english language symbols:
 - œ, Œ, æ, Æ, å, Å, ø, Ø, †, ‡, ß, ç, ÿ
- T_EX's special symbols: #, \$, %, &, -, {, }.

Some Mathematics

$$\mathcal{F} \dots \frac{x+y}{1+\frac{y}{z+1}} = \sqrt{x+y} \times \sqrt[n]{2}$$

Here are some funny math symbols (we needed the `latexsym` package for a couple of these):

$\forall \exists \mathbb{H} \# \partial \lesssim \mathcal{R} \mathcal{U} \mathcal{Z} \mathcal{N}$

$\infty \diamond \clubsuit \blacklozenge \spadesuit \heartsuit l$

$\cap \cup \vee \wedge \odot \otimes \oplus \uplus \Sigma \Pi \mathbb{I} \int \oint$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \int_0^1 f[x]dx.$$

and $\gcd(m, n)$ and $x \equiv y \pmod{a+b}$.

More Math: arrays

$$\begin{array}{cccc} a + b + c & uv & x - y & 27 \\ a + b & u + v & z & 134 \\ a & 3u + vw & xyz & 2,978 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cc} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{array} \right| \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right)$$

$$x = \begin{cases} y & \text{if } y > 0 \\ z + y & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

More Math: equation and array Numbering

Here is a numbered equation

$$E = mc^2 \tag{1}$$

and a numbered array

$$x = 17y \tag{2}$$

$$y > a + b + c + d + e + f + \\ k + l + m + n + o + p \tag{3}$$

More math accents: \hat{a} , \check{a} , \grave{a} , \acute{a} , \grave{a} , \tilde{a} , \bar{a} , \vec{a} , \dot{a} , \ddot{a} .

Over and underline:

$$\overline{x^2 + 1} \quad \overbrace{a + b + c + d}^{16\alpha}$$

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Bold Mathematics

The `\boldmath` environment, with numbering yields

$$2\sqrt{x}\Pi^y \sim \pi \times x \quad (4)$$

and without numbering yields

$$2\sqrt{x}\Pi^y \sim \pi \times x$$

We can reference bold equations like (4).

There is also `\mathbf` and `\bm` in the middle of a formula, with

`\mathbf{a +}` `a +` `\bm{a+x\pi-\rho}` `-\rho`

$$\mathbf{a+a} + a + \mathbf{x\pi} - \rho - \rho$$

Note the difference between the two bold “a” in result.

Theorem and Proof Environments

Theorem 1. [TUG'92] *There are some $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ tools that are easier to use than others. This theorem is numbered and has an optional acknowledgement.*

Corollary. *This obvious corollary is not numbered because it uses the *-form.*

Proof. The details of the proof are left to the reader. Note that the environment names are case sensitive. \square

We put a header back on the next foil to see that it is correctly rotated.

I'm rotated!

Rotated Foils

This entire page will (should?) be rotated if we declared the `\documentclass` option `dvips`. In the other cases, this is not supported and the user is warned.

The next foil will return to normal. Only foils that begin with `\rotatefoihead` will be rotated. If \LaTeX needs to split a rotated foil into two foils, *both* will be rotated.

Tables and Figures

Here is a short table:

First stuff	Second stuff	Third Stuff
foo	bar	bug
foofoo	barbar	bugbug

Table 1: This is the first table.

The above table is Table 1. It is a “nonfloat”, since it doesn’t float at all, but appears right where it was placed in the document.

picture **Environments**

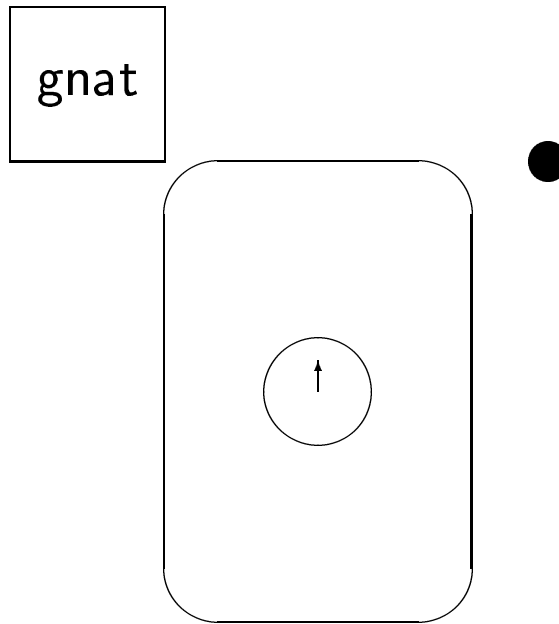


Figure 1: Isn't this a pretty picture?

`\thicklines` would be nice here but the picture doesn't look as good that way (why?). We should use the `graphics` package to load our graphics pictures here. Note that this Figure doesn't float!

Marginal Notes, Footnotes and Citations

A marginal note¹ is made with the `\marginpar` command, having the text as its argument. The note is placed in the margin, its first line even with the line of the text containing the command².

This is shows frameboxes at work. We can even cite references like [1] and [2].

References

- [1] Rocky and Bullwinkle, Open problems, in *Mr. Know-it-all's Rock Encyclopedia*.
- [2] Bullwinkle, Getting things out of hats, *Annals* **1** (1990BC), 1–2.

¹This is a footnote.

²This is a second footnote.

Other Features

- `\raggedright` can be used in the preamble to get this effect throughout as we did on this page.
- Access to the AMS Fonts symbols and Euler fonts can easily be obtained with the `amslatex` (or is it `amsmath`) packages. You might not get fonts at the largest sizes however.
- POSTSCRIPT fonts can be used just by adding any of the package files from the PSNFSS package.