

TeX으로 작성하는 수식

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아름다운 T_EX 수식

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$$x^n + y^n = z^n \dots \text{NOT!}$$

The paper came out in the Annals of Mathematics last month; it arrived in our library and I saw it sitting there, and I looked at it and it was just wonderful for me because it was in T_EX and it looked gorgeous! This to me was the ... you know, it was so ... I mean, I almost felt like I had helped to solve the Theorem myself!

결론부터 말씀드리자면,

- ▶ `usepackage{amsmath}`
- ▶ The T_EXbook 18장 “Fine Points of Mathematics Typing”
- ▶ `texdoc mathmode`

And once you have gotten to that level, there's only a little bit more to learn before you are producing formulas as beautiful as any the world has ever seen; **tastefully applied touches of T_EXnique will add a professional polish** that works wonders for the appearance and readability of the books and papers that you type.

$a, b, c, d, e, \text{ and } f$

$\$a, b, c, d, e, \text{ and } f\$$

$\$a$, b, c, d, e, and $f$$

수식에서 줄바꿈은 =, <, >, +, -, × 와 같은 연산자 다음에서만.

$$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$$

$$\$f(x,y) = \{x^2-y^2\} = \{(x+y)(x-y)\}\$$$

`\allowbreak`

$$(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$\$(x_1, \allowbreak x_m, \allowbreak y_1, \allowbreak y_n)\$$$

$$\iint_D dx dy$$

`\int\int_D dx dy`

$$\int \int_D dx dy$$

`\int\!\!\!\!\!\int_D dx\,dy`

`\iint_D dx\,dy`

$$\left(\frac{a^2}{b^3}\right)^4$$

`$$\left(\frac{a^2}{b^3}\right)^4$$`

$$\left(\frac{a^2}{b^3}\right)^4$$

`$$\left(\frac{a^2}{b^3}\right)^{\{\!\!\!/\!4\}}$$`

- `\`, thin space (normally $1/6$ of a quad);
- `\>` medium space (normally $2/9$ of a quad);
- `\;` thick space (normally $5/18$ of a quad);
- `\!` negative thin space (normally $-1/6$ of a quad).

This manual is intended for people who have never used `\TeX` before, as well as for experienced `\TeX` hackers. In other words, it's supposed to be a panacea that satisfies everybody, at the risk of satisfying nobody. Everything you need to know about `\TeX` is explained here somewhere, and so are a lot of things that most users don't care about. If you are preparing a simple manuscript, you won't need to use `\TeX` at all; on the other hand, some of technical books are inherently complex effects you need to use `\TeX` to produce. In order to be able to use `\TeX` effectively, you need to know the details of its operation. This manual is intended to provide you with the information you need to use `\TeX` effectively. It is not intended to be a reference manual, but rather a guide to the system. It is intended to be a handbook about the system, not a reference manual. It is intended to be a handbook about the system, not a reference manual. It is intended to be a handbook about the system, not a reference manual.

`$\int_0^\infty f(x)\,dx$`

$$\int_0^\infty f(x) dx$$

`$y\,dx-x\,dy$`

$$y dx - x dy$$

`$dx\,dy=r\,dr\,d\theta$`

$$dx dy = r dr d\theta$$

`$x\,dy/dx$`

$$x dy/dx$$

`$(2n)!/\bigl(n!\,(n+1)!\bigr)$`

$$(2n)!/(n!(n+1)!)$$

`${1,2,\ldots,n}$`

$$\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

`${\,x\mid x>5\,}$`

$$\{x \mid x > 5\}$$

`$$\sqrt{2}\,x$`

$\sqrt{2} x$

`$$\sqrt{\,\,\log x}$`

$\sqrt{\log x}$

`$$\bigl(1/\sqrt n\,,\bigr)$`

$O(1/\sqrt{n})$

`$$[\,0,1)$`

$[0, 1)$

`$$\log n\,,(\log\log n)^2$`

$\log n (\log \log n)^2$

`$$x^2!/2$`

$x^2/2$

`$$n/!\log n$`

$n/\log n$

`$$\Gamma_{\!2}+\Delta^{\!2}$`

$\Gamma_2 + \Delta^2$

$\Gamma_2 + \Delta^2$

`$$R_{i\!j\!k\!l}$`

R_{ijkl}

R_{ijkl}

▶ `\cdots` (\dots) $+$, $-$, \times , $=$, \leq , \subset 사이에서.

▶ `\ldots` (...) 코마(,) 사이나 기호가 없을 때.

`$x_1+\cdots+x_n$` $x_1 + \dots + x_n$

`$x_1=\cdots=x_n=0$` $x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0$

`$A_1\times\cdots\times A_n$` $A_1 \times \dots \times A_n$

`$f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$` $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

`$x_1x_2\ldots x_n$` $x_1x_2 \dots x_n$

`$(1-x)(1-x^2)\ldots(1-x^n)$` $(1-x)(1-x^2) \dots (1-x^n)$

감사합니다.