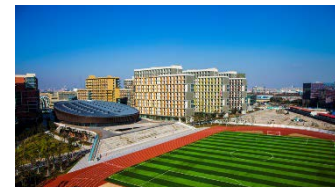
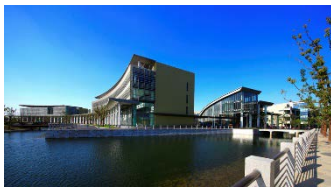




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ShanghaiTech University



# 利用LaTeX撰写期刊论文 —— 高阶培训

上科大图信中心

物质学科馆员 陆晴博士

Dr. Qing Lu, Subject Information Specialist

Library and Information Services



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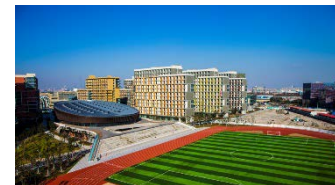


## Outline

- ◆ 期刊论文模板的套用
- ◆ 多作者多单位的添加
- ◆ 子图的插入和排版
- ◆ 数学公式排版
- ◆ 段落格式与间隔
- ◆ 常见错误



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# 1. 期刊模板的套用

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- ◆ 以Journal of Chemical Physics为例
- ◆ 属于AIP出版集团旗下期刊，使用American Physical Society的REVTeX模板

<https://aip.scitation.org/jcp/authors/manuscript>

**AIP** The Journal of Chemical Physics

HOME BROWSE INFO FOR AUTHORS COLLECT

<https://aip.scitation.org/jcp/authors/manuscript>



## Preparing Your Manuscript

### LaTeX

AIP Publishing has made a formatted template available in Overleaf. For best results and full support, we recommend that you use the [AIP Publishing template](#) in Overleaf. Authors may download either the PDF template (best for initial submissions) or a .zip file containing the template which can then be uploaded into the AIP Publishing submission system.

[Author Instructions](#)

### Author Instructions

*The Journal of Chemical Physics Specific*

Acceptable file formats

Please use **Microsoft Word®** or **LaTeX**.



# 期刊模板的套用

## ◆ `\documentclass`

```
% SEND THIS VERSION TO J.CHEM.PHYS (PREPRINT VERSION)
\documentclass[jchemphys,superscriptaddress,footinbib,letterpaper,
onecolumn,superbib,fleqn,preprint,floatfix,endfloats*]{revtex4-1}
```

格式:

```
\documentclass[.....]{revtex4-1}
```

其中preprint为预印本， onecolumn为单栏， endfloats\* 设置所有的图片和表格单独放在正文和参考文献之后， superscriptaddress支持多个作者共用同一个机构， letterpaper规定纸张。



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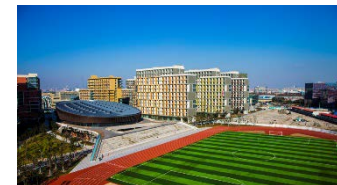
# 预览模式

## ◆ `\documentclass`

`% THIS IS THE PREVIEW VERSION – PRETTY MUCH  
WHAT IT'LL LOOK LIKE WHEN PUBLISHED`

```
%\documentclass[jchemphys,10pt,footinbib,letterpaper,t  
wocolumn,superbib,fleqn,superscriptaddress,floatfix,aps  
{revtex4}
```

预览模式为twocolumn。



# 预印本模式与预览模式的区别

Exploring the role of hydration and confinement in the aggregation of amyloidogenic peptides  $A\beta_{16-22}$  and Sup35<sub>7-13</sub> in AOT reverse micelles

Anna Victoria Martinez,<sup>1,2</sup> Edyta Malolepsza,<sup>1,2</sup> Eva Rivera,<sup>3</sup> Qing Lu,<sup>4</sup> and John E. Straub<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215

<sup>2</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work

<sup>3</sup>Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry Queens College,

City University of New York (CUNY) Flushing, NY 11794

<sup>4</sup>Division of Materials Science and Engineering,

Boston University, Brookline, MA 02446

(Received)

## Abstract

Knowledge of how intermolecular interactions of amyloid-forming proteins cause protein aggregation and how those interactions are affected by sequence and solution conditions is essential to our understanding of the onset of many degenerative diseases. Of particular interest is the aggregation of the amyloid- $\beta$  ( $A\beta$ ) peptide, linked to Alzheimer's disease, and the aggregation of the Sup35 yeast prion peptide, which resembles the mammalian prion protein (PrP) linked to spongiform encephalopathies. To facilitate the study of these important peptides, experimentalists have identified small peptide congeners of the full-length proteins that exhibit amyloidogenic behavior, including the KLIVFFAE sub-sequence,  $A\beta_{16-22}$ , and the GNNQQNY subsequence, Sup35<sub>7-13</sub>. In this study, molecular dynamics simulations were used to examine these peptide fragments encapsulated in reverse micelles in order to identify the fundamental principles that govern how sequence and solution environment influence peptide aggregation.  $A\beta_{16-22}$  and Sup35<sub>7-13</sub> are observed to organize into anti-parallel and parallel  $\beta$ -sheet arrangements. Confinement in the AOT reverse micelles is shown to stabilize extended peptide conformations and enhance peptide aggregation. Substantial fluctuations in the reverse micelle shape are observed, in agreement with earlier studies. Shape fluctuations are found to facilitate peptide solvation through interactions between the peptide and AOT surfactant, including direct interaction between non-polar peptide residues and the aliphatics surfactant tails. Computed amide I IR spectra are compared with experimental spectra and found to reflect changes in the peptide structures induced by confinement in the RM environment. Furthermore, examination of the rotational anisotropy decay of water in the RM demonstrates that the water dynamics is sensitive to the presence of peptide as well as the peptide sequence. Overall, our results demonstrate that the RM is a complex confining environment where substantial direct interaction between the surfactant and peptides plays an important role in determining the resulting ensemble of peptide conformations. By extension the results suggest that similarly complex sequence-dependent interactions may determine conformational ensembles of amyloid-forming peptides in a cellular environment.

Exploring the role of hydration and confinement in the aggregation of amyloidogenic peptides  $A\beta_{16-22}$  and Sup35<sub>7-13</sub> in AOT reverse micelles

Anna Victoria Martinez,<sup>1,2</sup> Edyta Malolepsza,<sup>1,2</sup> Eva Rivera,<sup>3</sup> Qing Lu,<sup>4</sup> and John E. Straub<sup>1,\*</sup>

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(Received)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

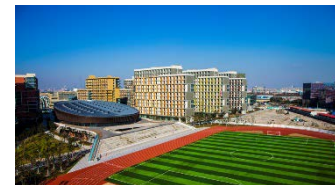
The experimental observation and computational simulation of protein aggregation present significant challenges associated with the treatment of multiple interacting proteins [1, 2]. Protein aggregation *in vivo* is often associated with long time processes that stand beyond the reach of current simulation time scales or reasonable experimental observation. A variety of approaches has been used to induce changes in secondary structure associated with protein aggregation such that it occurs on a time scale amenable to experimental and computational study. These approaches include the focus on protein addition to pre-existing fibrils or aggregates [3–5], the use of enhanced bulk protein concentration [6], enhanced sampling methods (REMD, coarse-grained models) [7, 8], and studying various lengths and segments of the amyloidogenic proteins [9–15]. One particularly promising approach is the confinement of aggregation prone proteins within a reverse micelle environment [16–18].

Reverse micelles (RMs) provide an important environment for the study of protein folding and aggregation. In experi-

mental and computational studies of RMs, perhaps the most commonly explored surfactant is sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl) sulfosuccinate (AOT). It has been shown that the size of a RM is partially determined by its water loading ( $w_0$ ), which is the ratio of water molecules to surfactant molecules ( $w_0 = [H_2O]/[AOT]$ ). In a RM, it is possible to observe the effects that confinement and water activity have on protein folding, misfolding and aggregation. Mukherjee *et al.* [18] performed experiments using AOT RMs to observe the effects of confinement and hydration on the aggregation of amyloidogenic peptide fragments  $A\beta_{16-22}$  (NH<sub>2</sub>-KLIVFFAE-NH<sub>2</sub>) and Sup35<sub>7-13</sub> (NH<sub>2</sub>-GNNQQNY-NH<sub>2</sub>). Unlike  $A\beta_{16-22}$ , which is predominantly hydrophobic, Sup35<sub>7-13</sub> contains mostly hydrophilic amino acids. The two peptides have no amino acids in common yet both fragments aggregate into  $\beta$ -sheets characteristic of amyloidogenic proteins [19, 20].  $A\beta_{16-22}$  aggregates into anti-parallel  $\beta$ -sheets and Sup35<sub>7-13</sub> aggregates into parallel  $\beta$ -sheets [18, 21]. For these reasons, the kinetics and thermodynamics of the early stages of aggregation of  $A\beta_{16-22}$  [22–26] and Sup35<sub>7-13</sub> [9, 27–31] have been intensely studied. Notably, a recent comparative study of the kinetics of oligomer formation in these two peptides has provided insight into the nature of the mechanism of oligomer assembly [32]. These differences in sequence and fold morphology make them perfectly suited for detailed studies of the influence of confinement and hydration on amyloidogenic

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# 表格序号格式等其他设置

```
% JPhysChem Table numbering
\makeatletter
\def\thetable{\arabic{table}}%
\makeatother
```

TABLE 2: Parameters for fits of the rotational anisotropy decay with the function  $e^{-(t/\tau)^\beta} H(10-t) + \alpha e^{-\alpha t} H(t-10)$ ,  $H(x)$  being a Heaviside step function, for RM systems with and without amyloid peptides. Time in ps.

System	$\tau$	$\beta$	$\alpha$	$n$
restrained RM	0.7719	0.4662	0.2706	0.7394
restrained RM + Sup35 <sub>7-13</sub>	0.9832	0.4090	0.2975	0.5238
restrained RM + A $\beta$ <sub>16-22</sub>	1.0427	0.4092	0.3816	0.6268
unrestrained RM	0.7962	0.4483	0.2715	0.7386
unrestrained RM + Sup35 <sub>7-13</sub>	1.0342	0.4092	0.4370	0.7134
unrestrained RM + A $\beta$ <sub>16-22</sub>	1.1825	0.4092	0.5737	0.7669

TABLE II: Parameters for fits of the rotational anisotropy decay with the function  $e^{-(t/\tau)^\beta} H(10-t) + \alpha e^{-\alpha t} H(t-10)$ ,  $H(x)$  being a Heaviside step function, for RM systems with and without amyloid peptides. Time in ps.

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unrestrained RM + A $\beta$ <sub>16-22</sub>	1.1825	0.4092	0.5737	0.7669





## 其他需要的宏包

```
\usepackage{multirow,graphicx,amsmath,bm}
```

```
\usepackage{ulem}
```

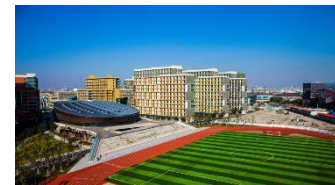
```
\usepackage[varg]{txfonts}
```

使得全文为times new roman字体

```
\usepackage{dcolumn}
```

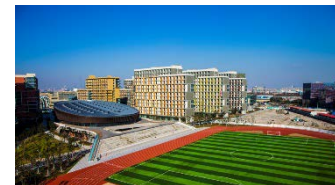
dcolumn允许用户将表格中的小数点对齐

multirow 如果表格中某一单元横跨两行以上，就要用multirow，  
graphicx插入浮动图片的宏包，amsmath编辑数学公式，bm设置粗体  
ulem宏包提供可断行下划线的命令\uline及其他装饰文字的命令。



## 参考文献版式

- ◆ 使用参考文献管理工具Bibtex
- ◆ 期刊的LaTeX模板中参考文献编写的命令是 `\bibliography{bib文件名}`，其中bib是列举参考文献信息的文件
- ◆ bst文件是用Bibtex处理参考文献\*.bib文件时的输出格式模板
- ◆ 需要 .bst文件与.tex文件在同一文件夹里



- ◆ 一般情况下bst由系统提供，不需要编写
- ◆ 期刊一般会提供样式文件，各个期刊对参考文献的格式要求不同
- ◆ 以Journal of Chemical Physics为例，需要下载jchemphys.bst

并且在LaTeX文本结束前输入  
如下命令行

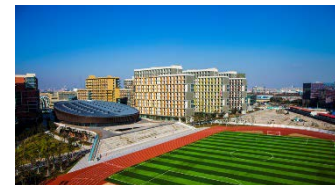
```
\bibliographystyle{jchemphys}  
\bibliography{bib文件名}  
  
\end{document}
```



- ◆ 如果期刊没有提供bst文件，可以使用LaTeX默认的bst文件，标准类型为plain。引用语句为  
`\bibliographystyle{plain}`
- ◆ 运行BibTeX分为四步：
  - (1) 用LaTeX编译.tex文件，生成一个.aux文件，告诉BibTeX将使用哪些引用
  - (2) 用BibTeX编译.bib文件
  - (3) 用LaTeX编译.tex文件 X 2



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## 2.多作者多单位的添加

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# ◆ 多作者多单位，通讯作者，共同第一作者

THE JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS 141, 22D530 (2014)



## Exploring the role of hydration and confinement in the aggregation of amyloidogenic peptides $A\beta_{16-22}$ and Sup35<sup>7-13</sup> in AOT reverse micelles

Anna Victoria Martinez,<sup>1,a)</sup> Edyta Malolepsza,<sup>1,a)</sup> Eva Rivera,<sup>2</sup> Qing Lu,<sup>3</sup>  
and John E. Straub<sup>1,b)</sup>

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(Received 1 September 2014; accepted 14 November 2014; published online 5 December 2014)

---

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## ◆ 多作者多单位，通讯作者，共同第一作者

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\affiliation{Department of Chemistry, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215}
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```
\affiliation{These authors contributed equally to this work}
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```
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```

```
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University of New York (CUNY) Flushing, NY 11791}
```

```
\author{Qing Lu}
```

```
\affiliation{Division of Materials Science and Engineering, Boston University,  
Brookline, MA 02446}
```

```
\author{ John E. Straub}
```

```
\email[Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. Electronic mail:  
{straub@bu.edu}
```

```
\affiliation{Department of Chemistry, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215}
```



# 添加现工作单位

THE JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS 141, 18C525 (2014)



## Investigating the solid-liquid phase transition of water nanofilms using the generalized replica exchange method

Qing Lu,<sup>1</sup> Jaegil Kim,<sup>2,a)</sup> James D. Farrell,<sup>3</sup> David J. Wales,<sup>3</sup> and John E. Straub<sup>2,b)</sup>

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(Received 1 July 2014; accepted 15 September 2014; published online 9 October 2014)

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\author{David J. Wales}

\affiliation{University Chemical Laboratories, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2  
1EW, United Kingdom}

添加现工作单位



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### 3.多图片的插入和排版

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## 插图

- ◆ LaTeX本身不支持插图功能，需要由graphicx宏包辅助支持
- ◆ 使用`\includegraphics`命令加载图片  
`\includegraphics[options]{filename}`

各种编译方式支持的主流图片格式

格式	矢量图	位图
latex + dvipdfmx	.eps	n/a
└ (调用 bmpsize 宏包)	.eps .pdf	.jpg .png .bmp
pdflatex	.pdf	.jpg .png
└ (调用 epstopdf 宏包)	.pdf .eps	.jpg .png
xelatex	.pdf .eps	.jpg .png .bmp



## 图片尺寸调节

- ◆ `\includegraphics`命令的可选参数options支持key=value形式赋值,

```
\includegraphics[key=value list]{filename}
```

常用选项:

- width : The graphic would be resized to this width. Example:  
width=0.9\textwidth
- height : The graphic would be resized to this height. Example:  
height=3cm.
- scale : The graphic would scale by this factor. Example:  
scale=0.5.
- angle : The graphic would be turned by this angle. Example:  
angle=90



## 图片浮动

- ◆ 图片和表格的尺寸往往太大，导致分页困难。LaTeX为此引入了浮动体的机制，令大块的内容可以脱离上下文，放在合适的位置。

浮动位置参数[hbpt]

```
\begin{figure}[htb]
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[scale=0.5]{filename}
\end{center}
\caption{Some explanation.}
\label{labelforCrossRef}
\end{figure}
```

---

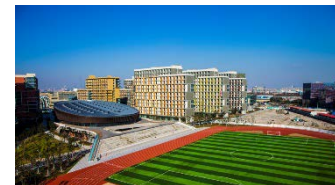
h	当前位置（代码所处的上下文）
t	顶部
b	底部
p	单独成页
!	在决定位置时忽视限制

---

```
\begin{figure}[htbp]
\end{figure}
```

注 1：排版位置的选取与参数里符号的顺序无关，LaTeX总是以h-t-b-p的优先级选取位置。即[htp]与[pht]没有区别

注2：限制包括浮动体个数和浮动体空间占页面的百分比



# 并排图

- ◆ 每张图片没有单独caption

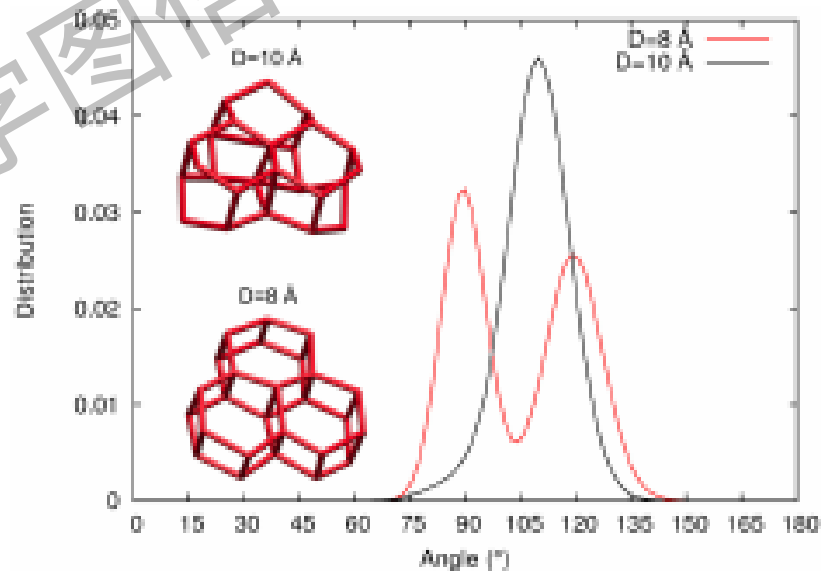
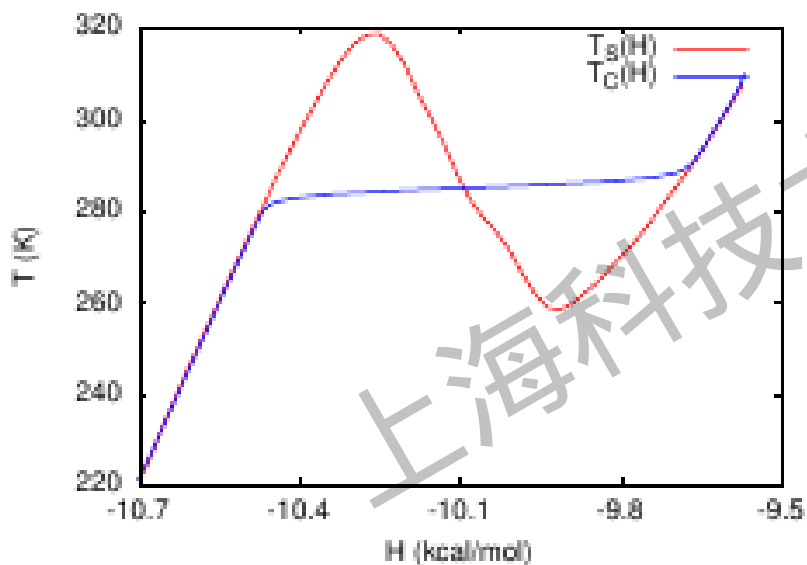


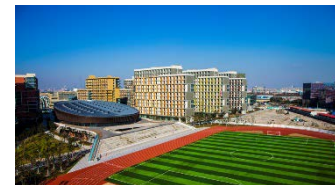
Figure 1: Some explanation about the figure.



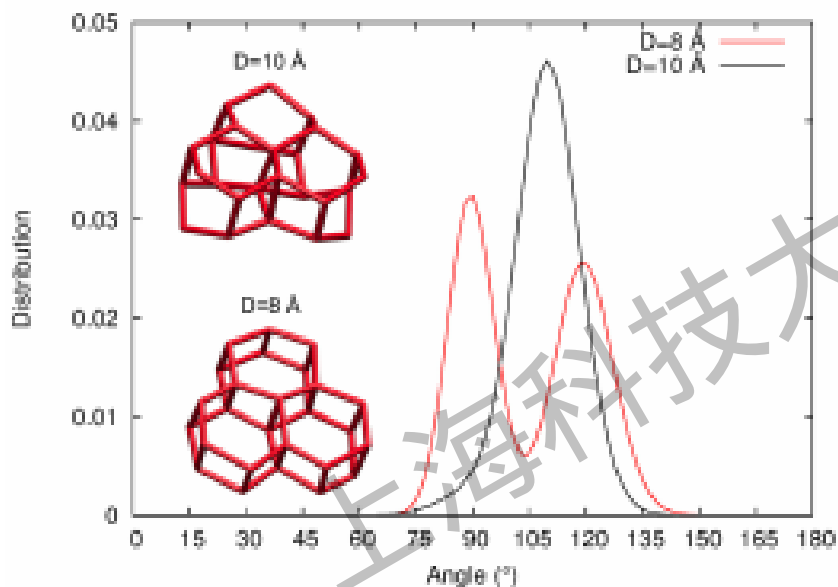
## 并排图

- ◆ 最简单的用法就是直接并排放置 `\qquad`

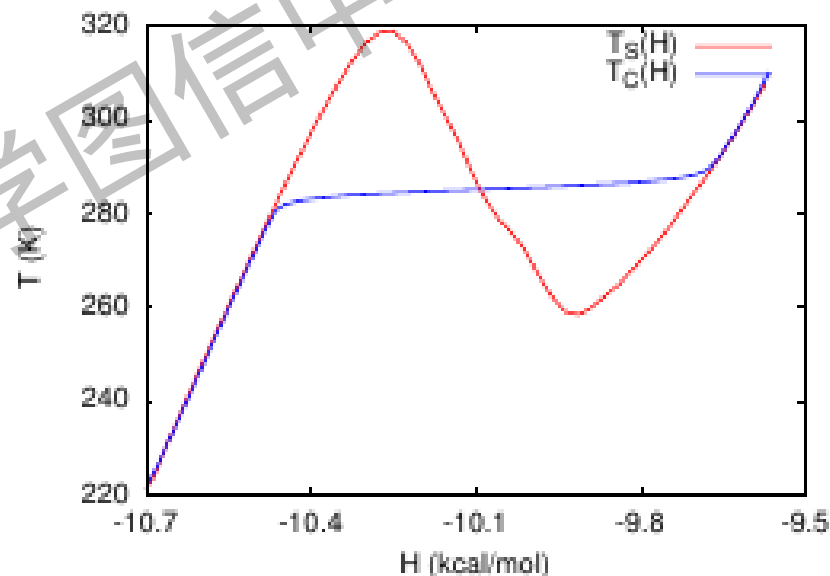
```
\documentclass[letterpaper]{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\begin{document}
\begin{figure}[htb]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{curveline}
\qquad
\includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{curveline}
\caption{Some explanation about the figure.}
\label{FigCurveline}
\end{figure}
\end{document}
```



# 并排子图，有单独caption



(a) Left figure



(b) Right figure

Figure 1: Left and right figures



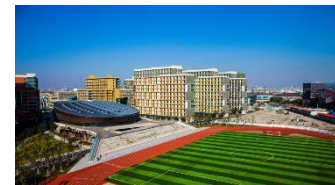


# 每个图片单独生成caption

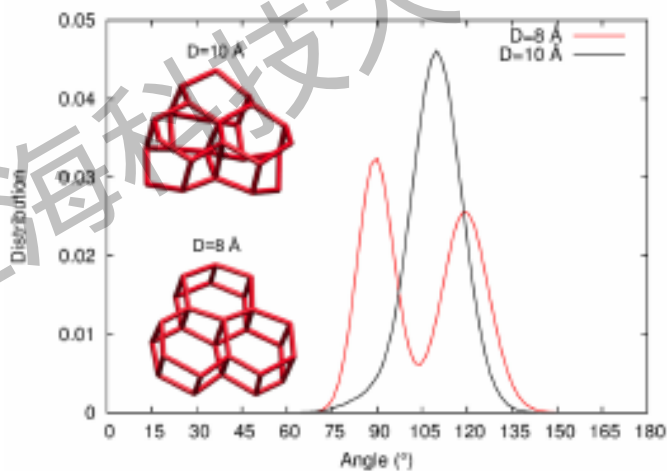
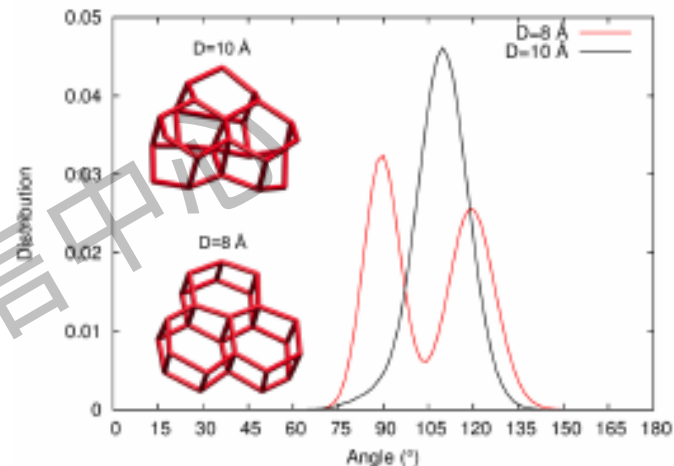
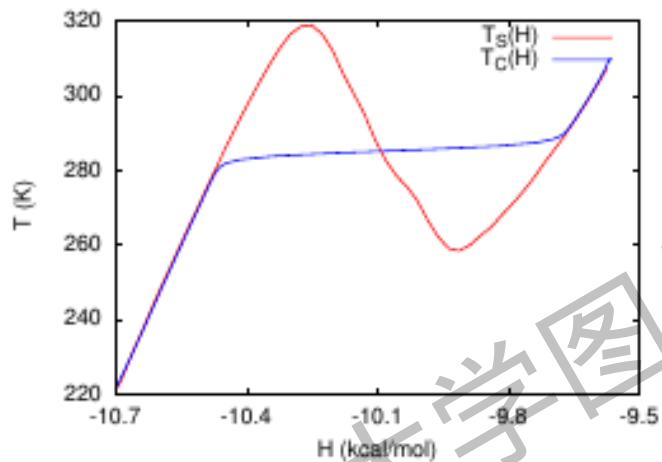
- ◆ 需要借助\minipage加上\subfigure环境

```
\documentclass[letterpaper]{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{subfigure}
\begin{document}
\begin{figure}[htb]
\centering
\subfigure[Left figure]{
\begin{minipage}[t]{0.45\textwidth}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.99\textwidth]{groupPicture}
\end{minipage}
}
```

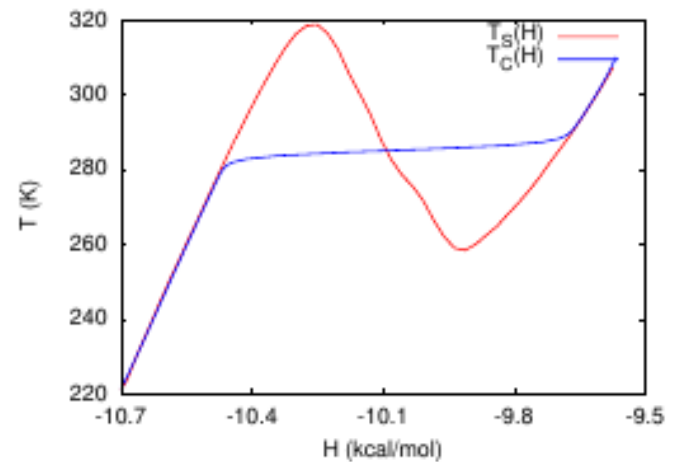
```
\subfigure[Right figure]{
\begin{minipage}[t]{0.45\textwidth}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.99\textwidth]{TsUnitC
ano3}
\end{minipage}
}
\centering
\caption{Left and right figures}
\end{figure}
\end{document}
```



# 并排加竖排



(a) Left figure



(b) Right figure

Figure 1: Left and right figures



# 并排加竖排

```
\documentclass[letterpaper]{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{subfigure}
\begin{document}
\begin{figure}[htb]
\centering
\subfigure[Left figure]{
\begin{minipage}[t]{0.45\textwidth}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.99\textwidth]{TsUnitCano3}
\vspace{0.02cm}
\includegraphics[width=0.99\textwidth]{groupPicture}
\end{minipage}
}
```

```
\subfigure[Right figure]{
\begin{minipage}[t]{0.45\textwidth}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.99\textwidth]{groupPicture}
\vspace{0.02cm}
\includegraphics[width=0.99\textwidth]{TsUnitCano3}
%\caption{Right figure}
\end{minipage}
}
\centering
\caption{Left and right figures}
\end{figure}
\end{document}
```

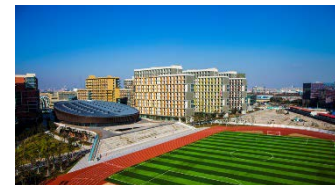


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## 4. 排版数学公式

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## 数学模式和文本

- ◆ 当使用`$`开启行内公式输入，或使用`\[`命令或`equation`环境时，就进入所谓**数学模式**
- ◆ 数学模式中输入的空格全部被忽略，需要人为引入空隙时，使用`\quad`和`\qquad`等命令
- ◆ 所有字母被当作数学公式中的变量处理，如果想在数学公式中输入正体的文本，可用`\mathrm`命令。  
`amsmath`提供更加方便的`\text`命令

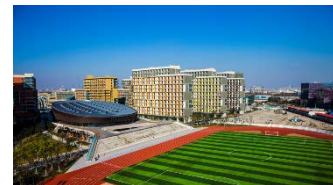
```
$x^{2} \geq 0 \qquad  
\text{for } \textbf{all} }  
x \in \mathbb{R}
```

$$x^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}$$



# 数学符号

- ◆ 希腊字母
- ◆ 指数、上下标和导数
- ◆ 分式和根式
- ◆ 关系符
- ◆ 算符
- ◆ 巨算符
- ◆ 数学重音和上下括号
- ◆ 箭头
- ◆ 括号和定界符
- ◆ 多行公式
- ◆ 公用编号的多行公式
- ◆ 数组和矩阵
- ◆ 公式中的间距
- ◆ 数学符号的字体控制



# 数学符号的字体控制

## ◆ LaTeX允许数学符号切换字体

例子	命令	依赖的宏包
$ABCDEabcde1234$	<code>\mathnormal{...}</code>	
$ABCD\mathrm{E}abcde1234$	<code>\mathrm{...}</code>	
$ABCDE\mathit{abcde}1234$	<code>\mathit{...}</code>	
$ABCDEF\mathbf{abcde}1234$	<code>\mathbf{...}</code>	
$ABCDEF\mathsf{abcde}1234$	<code>\mathsf{...}</code>	
$ABCDEF\mathtt{abcde}1234$	<code>\mathtt{...}</code>	
$ABCDEF\mathcal{E}$	<code>\mathcal{...}</code>	只大写字母
$ABCDEF\mathcal{E}$	<code>\mathcal{...}</code>	eucal, 只大写字母
$ABCDEF\mathscr{E}$	<code>\mathscr{...}</code>	mathrsfs, 只大写字母
$ABCDEF\mathfrak{abcde}1234$	<code>\mathfrak{...}</code>	amssymb 或 eufrak
$ABCDEF\mathbb{E}$	<code>\mathbb{...}</code>	amssymb, 只大写字母



# 数学符号的尺寸

- ◆ 从大到小包括行间公式尺寸、行内公式尺寸、上下标尺寸、次级上下标尺寸，以及巨算符

`\\displaystyle \\sum a`

行间公式尺寸

$$\sum a$$

`\\textstyle \\sum a`

行内公式尺寸

$$\sum a$$

`\\scriptstyle \\sum a`

上下标尺寸

$$\sum a$$

`\\scriptscriptstyle a`

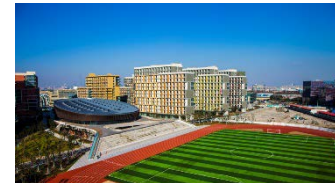
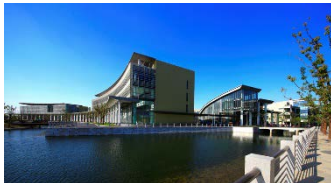
次级上下标尺寸

$$a$$





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## 5.段落格式和间距

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## 长度和长度变量

### ◆ 长度常用的单位如下：

---

pt 点阵宽度,  $1/72.27\text{in}$

bp 点阵宽度,  $1/72\text{in}$

in 英寸

cm 厘米

mm 毫米

---

em 当前字号下大写字母 M 的宽度, 常用于水平距离的设定

ex 当前字号下小写字母 x 的高度, 常用于垂直距离的设定

---



# 水平间距

- ◆ LaTeX默认为单词之间设置了水平间距。手动插入额外的间距需要用到`\hspace{length}`

This`\hspace{1.5cm}`is a space of 1.5 cm. This is a space of 1.5 cm.

- ◆ 也可用`\quad`和`\qquad`命令方便地生成水平间距，相当于`\hspace{1em}`和`\hspace{2em}`

```
{\Large big\hspace{1em}y}\
{\Large big\quad y}\
nor\hspace{2em}mal\
nor\qquad mal\
{\tiny tin\hspace{1em}y}\
{\tiny tin\quad y}
```

```
big y
big y
nor mal
nor mal

tin y
tin y
```



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## 垂直间距

- ◆ 段落、章节标题、行间公式、列表、浮动体等元素之间的间距是LaTeX预设的
- ◆ 想人为地增加或减少元素之间的垂直间距，要使用如下命令：`\vspace{length}`，其中length可以为正数也可以是负数



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`\vspace{22pt}`

## 1 Introduction

An introduction usually includes background about the topic, and state the problem you will address in this work, and the proposed solution. This section usually contains many references.

## 2 Methods and materials

### 2.1 Some fancy method

Explain the fancy method you used. This section often contains many math formulas.

### 2.2 Some fancy materials

Say something about the materials you used.

## 3 Results and Discussion

Present your results and discuss about them. This section usually contains many figures and tables.

## 4 Conclusion

Summerize what you have done and give a conclusion.

## 1 Introduction

An introduction usually includes background about the topic, and state the problem you will address in this work, and the proposed solution. This section usually contains many references.

## 2 Methods and materials

### 2.1 Some fancy method

Explain the fancy method you used. This section often contains many math formulas.

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Say something about the materials you used.

## 3 Results and Discussion

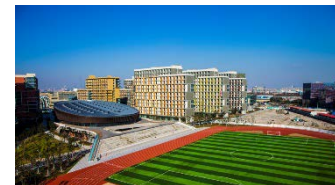
Present your results and discuss about them. This section usually contains many figures and tables.

## 4 Conclusion

Summerize what you have done and give a conclusion.

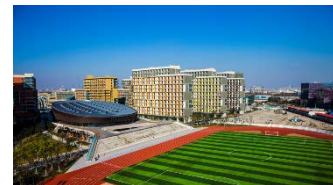


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## 6. 常见错误

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## 常见的LaTeX错误信息

- ◆ ! Undefined control sequences. 可能是使用了未定义的命令，可能是拼写错误，也有可能未调用某个宏包但是用了该宏包的命令
- ◆ ! Missing \$ inserted. 缺少数学环境的符号\$。多由于将数学符号用在公式之外
- ◆ Runaway argument?
  - ! Paragraph ended before ... was complete
  - ! File ended while scanning use of ...

两个错误都是主要由于漏写了包裹命令参数的花括号



## 常见的LaTeX错误信息

- ◆ ! Extra alignment tab has been changed to \cr
- ◆ ! Misplaced \noalign

两个错误都与表格有关，一行中使用的列分隔符&太多，有时是&个数与列格式不匹配，多数是漏了行尾的\\；后者常因漏掉了行尾的\\而接着使用\hline画横线。

- ◆ ! I can't find file '...'

! LaTeX Error: File '...' not found

缺少文件。使用\input或\include命令添加文件，而文件不存在；如果错误提示□的文件名带.cls或.sty扩展名，没有安装所需的宏包或文档类





# 常见错误--数学格式、间隔

TABLE I. Formatting mathematical symbols.

Incorrect	Correct
$\cos\theta$	$\cos\theta$
$T_{sample}$	$T_{sample}$
$V_{rms}, V$ (rms)	$V_{rms}$
$E_x$ , x direction	$E_x$ , x direction
$\vec{B}_{app}$	$\vec{B}_{app}$
$Sb_2Te_3, Sb2Te3$	$Sb_2Te_3$
$Sb_{2-x}V_xTe_3$	$Sb_{2-x}V_xTe_3$
$dI/dV$	$dI/dV$
$B = 5T, B=5T$	$B = 5 T$
x direction, X direction	x direction
0th, 0 <sup>th</sup> , 1st, 1 <sup>st</sup>	0 <sup>th</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup>

TABLE II. Spacing.

	$\LaTeX$	Output
Incorrect	e.g. incorrect	e.g. incorrect
Incorrect	Fig. 2	Fig. 2
Correct	e.g. \ correct	e.g. correct
Correct	Fig.\ 2	Fig. 2
Correct	Fig.^2	Fig. 2

<http://hoffman.physics.harvard.edu/policies/example-paper/Hoffman-example-paper.pdf>



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## References:

- ◆ 论文排版实用教程——Word与LaTeX, 刘小平
- ◆ <http://tex.stackexchange.com>
- ◆ <http://www.latex-community.org>
- ◆ <https://blog.csdn.net/jizhidexiaoming/article/details/86258784>
- ◆ <http://people.cs.vt.edu/~gangwang/latex.pdf>
- ◆ <http://hoffman.physics.harvard.edu/policies/example-paper/Hoffman-example-paper.pdf>



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Q & A

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