

Document Type

Title

Subtitle

Authors:

Name SURNAME, degree

Name SURNAME

Name SURNAME

Name SURNAME

Support:

UF  G

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Updates

DD/MM/YYYY Author Name

- i. initial version

DD/MM/YYYY Author Name

- i. update

DD/MM/YYYY Author Name

- i. update 1
- ii. update 2
- iii. update 3

Contents

Updates	3
Contents	5
Symbology	7
Abbreviations	9
1 Template overview	11
1.1 Document options	11
1.2 Title items	12
1.3 Document items	12
1.4 Options for cleaning up document	13
2 LaTeX elements	13
2.1 Sectioning	13
2.2 List Structures	13
2.2.1 Enumeration	13
2.2.2 Description	14
2.2.3 Itemization	14
2.3 Theorems and proofs	15
2.3.1 Definition	15
2.3.2 Theorem	15
2.3.3 Lemma	15
2.3.4 Corollary	16
2.4 Footnote	16
2.5 Equations	16
2.6 Table	16
2.7 Text styles	17
2.8 Math commands	18
2.8.1 Special math set commands	18
2.8.2 Special math matrix commands	18
2.8.3 Special math function commands	18
2.8.4 Special math vector or complex commands	19
2.9 Figure	19

2.10 Codes	20
2.10.1 Python code	20
2.10.2 Matlab Code	20
2.11 Algorithm	21
2.12 Page orientation	23
2.13 Bibliography	24
References	25
Index	27

Symbology

\mathcal{C} a class

\mathbb{R} a set

M a matrix

v a vector

Abbreviations

ANSI American National Standards Institutean abbreviation

1 Template overview

1.1 Document options

- document type:
 - “accept”
 - “article”
 - “book”
 - “handout”
 - “hh”
 - “letter”
 - “notes”
 - “poster”
 - “record”
 - “report” (default)
 - “slides”
 - “thesis”
- language:
 - “english”
 - “portuguese” (default)
- font size:
 - “10pt”
 - “11pt” (default)
 - “12pt”
- color:
 - “colorful” (default)
 - “grayscale”

1.2 Title items

- `\type{<the document type name>}`
- `\title{<the title>}`
- `\subtitle{<the subtitle>}`
- `\author[<position>]{<name>}{<surname>}`
- `\advisor[<position>]{<name>}{<surname>}`
- `\partner{<name>}{<figure>}`
- `\support{<name>}{<figure>}`
- `\date{<the date>}`
- `\local{<the local>}`

1.3 Document items

- `\copyrights{<the copyrights text>}`
- `\abstract{<the abstract text>}`
- `\ack{<the extra acknowledgement text>}`
- `\bib{<the bib-file name>}`
- `\update{<the date>}{<the author name>}{
 \item <the update 1 brief description>
 \item <the update 2 brief description>
 ...}`
- `\symbols{
 $<symbol>$ & <meaning>\\
 $<symbol>$ & <meaning>\\
 ...}`
- `\abbreviations{
 <abbreviation> & <meaning>\\
 <abbreviation> & <meaning>\\
 ...}`

1.4 Options for cleaning up document

- “nobackpage” for back page removal;
- “nosummary” for summary page removal;
- “nocopyright” for copyright text removal;
- “nouupdate” for update history section removal;
- “noindex” for remissive index section removal;
- “lean” for blank pages removal;
- “nofiglist” for list of figures removal;
- “notablist” for list of tables removal.

2 LaTeX elements

2.1 Sectioning

- `\chapter{<chapter name>}`
- `\section{<section name>}`
- `\subsection{<subsection name>}`
- `\subsubsection{<subsubsection name>}`
- `\paragraph{<paragraph name>}`

2.2 List Structures

2.2.1 Enumeration

The \LaTeX code

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item first
  \begin{enumerate}
    \item first first
    \begin{enumerate}
      \item first first first
    \end{enumerate}
  \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\item second
\end{enumerate}
```

results in

- i. first
 - a. first first
 - 1. first first first
- ii. second

2.2.2 Description

The \LaTeX code

```
\begin{description}  
  \item [item] description  
  \item [item] description  
\end{description}
```

results in

item description

item description

2.2.3 Itemization

The \LaTeX code

```
\begin{itemize}  
  \item item  
  \begin{itemize}  
    \item subitem  
    \begin{itemize}  
      \item subsubitem  
    \end{itemize}  
  \end{itemize}  
  \end{itemize}  
  \item item  
\end{itemize}
```

results in

- item
 - subitem
 - subsubitem
- item

2.3 Theorems and proofs

2.3.1 Definition

The \LaTeX code

```
\begin{definition}[something]
  This is the definition of something.
\end{definition}
```

results in

Definition 1 (something). *This is the definition of something.*

2.3.2 Theorem

The \LaTeX code

```
\begin{theorem}[someone]
  This is the statement of someone's theorem.
\end{theorem}
\begin{proof}
  This is the proof of someone's theorem.
\end{proof}
```

results in

Theorem 1 (someone). *This is the statement of someone's theorem.*

Proof. This is the proof of someone's theorem. □

2.3.3 Lemma

The \LaTeX code

```
\begin{lemma}[someone]
  This is the statement of someone's lemma.
\end{lemma}
\begin{proof}
  This is the proof of someone's lemma.
\end{proof}
```

results in

Lemma 1 (someone). *This is the statement of someone's lemma.*

Proof. This is the proof of someone's lemma. □

2.3.4 Corollary

The \LaTeX code

```
\begin{corollary}[someone]
  This is the statement of someone's corollary.
\end{corollary}
```

results in

Corollary 1 (someone). *This is the statement of someone's corollary.*

2.4 Footnote

Foot notes are created with command “footnote” and they are reference by a superscripted number¹.

2.5 Equations

- use “equation” or “align” to place a numbered equation;

$$f(x) = x_1 + \frac{x_3^3}{3} + \frac{x_5^5}{5}; \tag{1}$$

- use command “nonumber” to unnumber equations;
- use command “label” to assign a label to an equation;

$$\text{minimize } f(x) \tag{2}$$

$$\text{subject to } g(x) \leq 0 \tag{3}$$

$$h(x) = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \tag{5}$$

- use command “eqref” or “autoref” to refer to a numbered equation through its label:
Example “eqref”: (2).
Example “autoref”: [Equation 2](#).

2.6 Table

- use command “tabular” to insert a table;
- use environment “table” to support caption and references;

¹This is a foot note. It is always positioned on the bottom of the column and page where its reference occurs. Long foot notes may have more than one text line.

- use command “caption” to write a table caption;
- use command “label” to assign a label to a table;

activity	month
	1 2
first	x
after line break	
second: two lines due to width	x
third	x
fourth	x

Table 1: A table.

- use command “autoref” to refer to a table through its label:
Example “autoref”: [Table 1](#).

2.7 Text styles

Special text mode set commands, ([Table 2](#)).

code	result
<code>\qm{a quoted tex}</code>	“a quoted tex”
<code>\code{a code text}</code>	“a code text”
<code>\textit{an italic text}</code>	<i>an italic text</i>
<code>\textbf{a bold face text}</code>	a bold face text
<code>\textbackslash</code>	\
<code>\%</code>	%
<code>\\$</code>	\$
<code>\&</code>	&

Table 2: Special text set commands.

2.8 Math commands

2.8.1 Special math set commands

code	result
<code>\set{R}</code>	\mathbb{R}
<code>\class{G}</code>	\mathcal{G}
<code>\nin</code>	\notin
<code>\card{\set{S}}</code>	$ \mathbb{S} $
<code>\floor{n}</code>	$\lfloor n \rfloor$
<code>\ceil{n}</code>	$\lceil n \rceil$

Table 3: Special math set commands.

2.8.2 Special math matrix commands

code	result
<code>\T{M}</code>	M^T
<code>\inv{M}</code>	M^{-1}
<code>\invT{M}</code>	M^{-T}
<code>\diag{M}</code>	$\text{diag}(M)$

Table 4: Special math matrix commands.

2.8.3 Special math function commands

code	result
<code>\e^{\pi}</code>	e^π
<code>\gradient f</code>	∇f
<code>\hessian f</code>	$\mathcal{H}f$
<code>\mi f(x)</code>	minimize $f(x)$
<code>\ma f(x)</code>	maximize $f(x)$
<code>\sto g(x) \leq 0</code>	subject to $g(x) \leq 0$

Table 5: Special math function commands.

2.8.4 Special math vector or complex commands

	code	result
	<code>\opt{x}</code>	x^*
	<code>\conj{z}</code>	z^*
	<code>\real{z}</code>	$\text{real}(z)$
	<code>\imag{z}</code>	$\text{imag}(z)$
	<code>\abs{z}</code>	$ z $
	<code>\norm{v}</code>	$\ v\ $
	<code>\mean_i v_i</code>	$\text{mean}_i v_i$
	<code>\dsum_{i=1}^n v_i</code>	$\sum_{i=1}^n v_i$
	<code>\dprod_{i=1}^n v_i</code>	$\prod_{i=1}^n v_i$

Table 6: Special math vector or complex commands.

2.9 Figure

- use command “`includegraphics`” to insert a figure;
 - no need to use file extensions;
 - supported files: PDF, EPS, PNG and JPG (search in this order);
- use environment “`figure`” to support caption and references;
 - use command “`caption`” to write a figure caption;
 - use command “`label`” to assign a label to a figure;



Figure 1: Figure 1

- use command “`autoref`” to refer to a figure through its label:
 Example: [Figure 1](#).

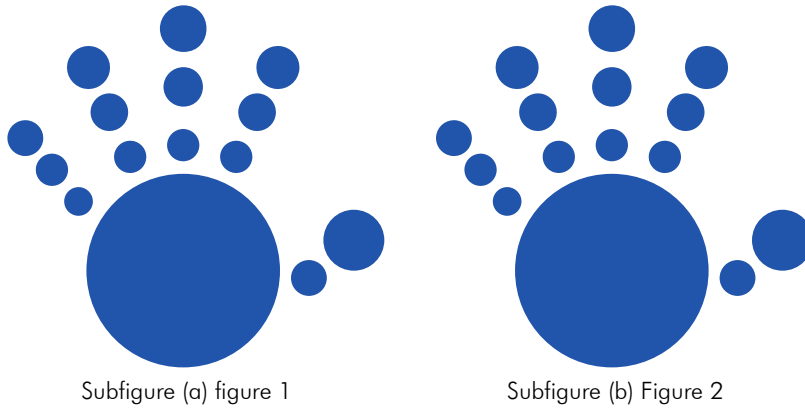


Figure 2: Figure 2

2.10 Codes

2.10.1 Python code

- use “`lstlisting`” for Python code

Writing code in \LaTeX document

```
\begin{lstlisting}[language=python]
count = 0
while count < 5:
    print(count)
    count += 1 # comment
\end{lstlisting}
```

results in

```
count = 0
while count < 5:
    print(count)
    count += 1 # comment
```

2.10.2 Matlab Code

- use “`mcode`” for MATLAB code listings

Writing code in \LaTeX document

```
\begin{mcode}
function y = average(x)
    if ~isvector(x)
        error('Input must be a vector')
    end
    y = sum(x)/length(x);
end
\end{mcode}
```

results in

```
function y = average(x)
if ~isvector(x)
    error('Input must be a vector')
end
y = sum(x)/length(x);
end
```

2.11 Algorithm

- environments:
 - use “algorithm” to encapsulate input, output and code;
 - use “algorithmic” to encapsulate code.
- commands:
 - use “State” to start a new algorithm line;
 - use “Comment” to place a line comment;
 - use “gets” for attributions.
- keywords:
 - “For”, “EndFor”;
 - “If”, “Else”, “EndIf”;
 - “Return”, “Break”; “Continue”.

The \LaTeX code

```
\begin{algorithm}
\caption{Evaluation of sinus of a sum.}
\label{alg.Sinus}
\algorithminput{\$a\$ & first part \ \ \$b\$ & second part\ \}
\algorithmoutput{\$s\$ & sum of the two parts \ \ \$t\$ & sinus of the sum\ \}
\begin{algorithmic}[1]
\State \$s \gets a + b\$ \Comment{sum of input arguments}
\State \$t \gets 0\$
\For{\$i = 1, 2\dots\$}
\State \$t \gets t + (-1)^{i+1}\frac{s^{2i-1}}{(2i-1)!}$ \Comment{Taylor series for
sinus}
\EndFor
\State \Return \$s\$ and \$t\$
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}
```

results in

Algorithm 1 Evaluation of sinus of a sum.

Input

a first part
 b second part

Output

s sum of the two parts

t sinus of the sum

1: $s \leftarrow a + b$

▷ sum of input arguments

2: $t \leftarrow 0$

3: **for** $i = 1, 2, \dots$ **do**

4: $t \leftarrow t + (-1)^{i+1} \frac{s^{2i-1}}{(2i-1)!}$

▷ Taylor series for sinus

5: **end for**

6: **return** s and t

2.12 Page orientation

This is a page in landscape. The code for this is:

```
\begin{landscape}  
  \subsection{Page orientation}  
  This is a page in landscape. The code for this is:  
\end{landscape}
```

2.13 Bibliography

- use command “bib” in preamble to specify bib-file;
- use command “cite” to cite a reference as their authors;
Surname and Surname, 2017a.
Surname and Surname, 2017b.
- use command “citet” to cite a reference as a bracket;
[Surname and Surname, 2017a].
[Surname and Surname, 2017b].
- separate adjacent citations by commas;
[Surname and Surname, 2017a,b].

References

Surname, N. and Surname, N. (2017a). An article title. *The Journal*, pages 0--10.

Surname, N. and Surname, N. (2017b). *A book title*. The Publisher.

