



INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DE CIÊNCIAS DE EDUCAÇÃO DA HUÍLA
ISCED-HUÍLA

**O Uso da Tecnologia Latex para a Elaboração das Publicações Científicas:
Caso de Estudo dos Relatórios de Publicações Científicas no ISCED-HUÍLA**

Luzolo L. Pedro Matumona

LUBANGO

2021



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Trabalho apresentado para a obtenção do Grau de Licenciada no Ensino de Informática Educativa.

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DECLARAÇÃO DE AUTORIA DO TRABALHO DE LICENCIATURA

Tenho consciência que a cópia ou o plágio, além de poderem gerar responsabilidade civil, criminal e disciplinar, bem como reprovação ou a retirada do grau, constituem uma grave violação da ética académica. Nesta base, eu **LUZOLO PEDRO MATUMONA**, estudante finalista do Instituto Superior de Ciências de Educação da Huíla (ISCED-Huíla) do curso de **ENSINO DA INFORMATICA EDUCATIVA**, do Departamento de Ciências Exactas, declaro, por minha honra, ter elaborado este trabalho, só e somente com o auxílio da bibliografia que tive acesso e dos conhecimentos adquiridos durante a minha carreira estudantil e profissional. Lubango, 11 de Janeiro de 2021

Luzolo L. Pedro Matumona

LUBANGO

2021

Dedicado a minha família... etc, etc e etc.

Agradecimentos

Se for o caso agradecer à CAPES pelo apoio financeiro por meio da bolsa concedida.
Lorem ipsum dolor

Resumo

No resumo são ressaltados o objetivo da pesquisa, o método utilizado, as discussões e os resultados com destaque apenas para os pontos principais. O resumo deve ser significativo, composto de uma sequência de frases concisas, afirmativas, e não de uma enumeração de tópicos. Não deve conter citações. Deve usar o verbo na voz ativa e na terceira pessoa do singular. O texto do resumo deve ser digitado, em um único bloco, sem espaço de parágrafo. O espaçamento entre linhas é simples e o tamanho da fonte é 12. Abaixo do resumo, informar as palavras-chave (palavras ou expressões significativas retiradas do texto) ou, termos retirados de thesaurus da área. Deve conter de 150 a 500 palavras. O resumo é elaborado de acordo com a NBR 6028.

Palavras-chave: Palava 1. Palavra 2. Palavra 3.

Abstract

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Mauris elementum enim a lectus feugiat, vitae efficitur nunc lobortis. Nullam gravida congue felis vel vulputate. Quisque sed scelerisque tellus, eu dignissim leo. Ut id lobortis tortor. Vestibulum non ante mauris. Phasellus nec risus elementum, sodales ex at, lobortis elit. Ut fermentum, felis non dignissim vestibulum, eros risus aliquet turpis, vel ultrices justo tortor sit amet sem. In ullamcorper tellus aliquam sapien consequat, eget gravida tortor malesuada.

Nullam non neque vitae metus gravida mattis eget ac lacus. In imperdiet consectetur felis, et auctor sem. Sed nec dolor sed lorem placerat auctor. Sed quis congue nulla. Nunc accumsan suscipit felis ac iaculis. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia curae; Donec ut erat tincidunt nibh venenatis dapibus vel in nisl.

Keywords: Keyword 1. Keyword 2. Keyword 3.

Lista de ilustrações

Lista de quadros

Lista de tabelas

Lista de abreviaturas e siglas

SBF: Sociedade Brasileira de Física

MNPEF: Mestrado Nacional Profissional em Ensino de Física

Listas de símbolos

CO_2	Dióxido de Carbono
C_{3+}	Hidrocarbonetos com três ou mais carbonos

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1 Capítulo 1

1.1 Importância da Investigação

1.2 Antecedentes do Tema

Escreve aqui a antecedentes do tema....

1.3 Justificação da Investigação

Escreve aqui a justificação da investigação...

1.4 Questão da Investigação

1.5 Objectivo Geral da Investigação

Escreve aqui os objectivos da investigação....

-
-

1.6 Campo de Acção da Investigação

Escreve aqui o campo de acção da investigação...

1.7 Hipótese da Investigação

Escreve aqui a Hipótese da investigação...

Metodologia da Investigação

Escreve aqui o desenho metodológico da investigação...

1.8 Estrutura do Trabalho

2 Capítulo 2

2.1 Contexto Histórico

3 Capítulo 3

Escreve aqui o conteúdo deste capítulo....

3.1 Visão Geral

4 Conclusão

Escreva aqui a sua conclusão.

5 Recomendações

Escreva aqui as recomendações.

Referências

ANEXO A – Exemplo de símbolos em latex

LAT_EX Mathematical Symbols

The more unusual symbols are not defined in base L^AT_EX (NFSS) and require `\usepackage{amssymb}`

1 Greek and Hebrew letters

α	<code>\alpha</code>	κ	<code>\kappa</code>	ψ	<code>\psi</code>	F	<code>\digamma</code>	Δ	<code>\Delta</code>	Θ	<code>\Theta</code>
β	<code>\beta</code>	λ	<code>\lambda</code>	ρ	<code>\rho</code>	ε	<code>\varepsilon</code>	Γ	<code>\Gamma</code>	Υ	<code>\Upsilon</code>
χ	<code>\chi</code>	μ	<code>\mu</code>	σ	<code>\sigma</code>	\varkappa	<code>\varkappa</code>	Λ	<code>\Lambda</code>	Ξ	<code>\Xi</code>
δ	<code>\delta</code>	ν	<code>\nu</code>	τ	<code>\tau</code>	φ	<code>\varphi</code>	Ω	<code>\Omega</code>		
ϵ	<code>\epsilon</code>	\circ	<code>\circ</code>	θ	<code>\theta</code>	ϖ	<code>\varpi</code>	Φ	<code>\Phi</code>	\aleph	<code>\aleph</code>
η	<code>\eta</code>	ω	<code>\omega</code>	υ	<code>\upsilon</code>	ϱ	<code>\varrho</code>	Π	<code>\Pi</code>	\beth	<code>\beth</code>
γ	<code>\gamma</code>	ϕ	<code>\phi</code>	ξ	<code>\xi</code>	ς	<code>\varsigma</code>	Ψ	<code>\Psi</code>	\daleth	<code>\daleth</code>
ι	<code>\iota</code>	π	<code>\pi</code>	ζ	<code>\zeta</code>	ϑ	<code>\vartheta</code>	Σ	<code>\Sigma</code>	\gimel	<code>\gimel</code>

2 LAT_EX math constructs

$\frac{abc}{xyz}$	<code>\frac{abc}{xyz}</code>	\overline{abc}	<code>\overline{abc}</code>	\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overrightarrow{abc}</code>
f'	<code>f'</code>	\underline{abc}	<code>\underline{abc}</code>	\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\overleftarrow{abc}</code>
\sqrt{abc}	<code>\sqrt{abc}</code>	\widehat{abc}	<code>\widehat{abc}</code>	\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overbrace{abc}</code>
$\sqrt[n]{abc}$	<code>\sqrt[n]{abc}</code>	\widetilde{abc}	<code>\widetilde{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>

3 Delimiters

$ $	<code> </code>	$\{$	<code>\{</code>	\lfloor	<code>\lfloor</code>	$/$	<code>/</code>	\uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>	\llcorner	<code>\llcorner</code>
\mid	<code>\vert</code>	$\}$	<code>\}</code>	\rfloor	<code>\rfloor</code>	\backslash	<code>\backslash</code>	\uparrow	<code>\uparrow</code>	\lrcorner	<code>\lrcorner</code>
$\ $	<code>\ </code>	\langle	<code>\langle</code>	\lceil	<code>\lceil</code>	\rangle	<code>\rangle</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\ulcorner	<code>\ulcorner</code>
\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	$\langle\!\rangle$	<code>\langle\!\rangle</code>	\rceil	<code>\rceil</code>	$\rangle\!\rangle$	<code>\rangle\!\rangle</code>	\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>	\urcorner	<code>\urcorner</code>

Use the pair `\left{s1` and `\right{s2}` to match height of delimiters s_1 and s_2 to the height of their contents, e.g.,
 $\left| \left| expr \right| \right|$ `\left| \left| {expr} \right| \right|` $\left\langle \left\langle expr \right\rangle \right\rangle$ `\left\langle \left\langle expr \right\rangle \right\rangle`

4 Variable-sized symbols (displayed formulae show larger version)

\sum	<code>\sum</code>	\int	<code>\int</code>	\biguplus	<code>\biguplus</code>	\bigoplus	<code>\bigoplus</code>	\bigvee	<code>\bigvee</code>
\prod	<code>\prod</code>	\oint	<code>\oint</code>	\bigcap	<code>\bigcap</code>	\bigotimes	<code>\bigotimes</code>	\bigwedge	<code>\bigwedge</code>
\coprod	<code>\coprod</code>	\iint	<code>\iint</code>	\bigcup	<code>\bigcup</code>	\bigodot	<code>\bigodot</code>	\bigsqcup	<code>\bigsqcup</code>

5 Standard Function Names

Function names should appear in Roman, not Italic, e.g.,

Correct: $\tan(at-n\pi) \longrightarrow \tan(at - n\pi)$
Incorrect: $\tan(at-n\pi) \longrightarrow tan(at - n\pi)$

\arccos	<code>\arccos</code>	\arcsin	<code>\arcsin</code>	\arctan	<code>\arctan</code>	\arg	<code>\arg</code>
\cos	<code>\cos</code>	\cosh	<code>\cosh</code>	\cot	<code>\cot</code>	\coth	<code>\coth</code>
\csc	<code>\csc</code>	\deg	<code>\deg</code>	\det	<code>\det</code>	\dim	<code>\dim</code>
\exp	<code>\exp</code>	\gcd	<code>\gcd</code>	\hom	<code>\hom</code>	\inf	<code>\inf</code>
\ker	<code>\ker</code>	\lg	<code>\lg</code>	\lim	<code>\lim</code>	\liminf	<code>\liminf</code>
\limsup	<code>\limsup</code>	\ln	<code>\ln</code>	\log	<code>\log</code>	\max	<code>\max</code>
\min	<code>\min</code>	\Pr	<code>\Pr</code>	\sec	<code>\sec</code>	\sin	<code>\sin</code>
\sinh	<code>\sinh</code>	\sup	<code>\sup</code>	\tan	<code>\tan</code>	\tanh	<code>\tanh</code>

6 Binary Operation/Relation Symbols

*	\ast	\pm	\pm	\cap	\cap	\triangleleft	\triangleleft
*	\star	\mp	\mp	\cup	\cup	\triangleright	\triangleright
.	\cdot	\amalg	\amalg	\uplus	\uplus	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	\triangleleft\triangleleft
o	\circ	\odot	\odot	\sqcap	\sqcap	$\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft$	\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft
•	\bullet	\ominus	\ominus	\sqcup	\sqcup	$\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft$	\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft
○	\bigcirc	\oplus	\oplus	\wedge	\wedge	$\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft$	\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft
◊	\diamond	\oslash	\oslash	\vee	\vee	$\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft$	\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft
×	\times	\otimes	\otimes	\dagger	\dagger	\setminus	\setminus
÷	\div	\wr	\wr	\ddagger	\ddagger	\veebar	\veebar
.	\centerdot	\Box	\Box	\barwedge	\barwedge	\curlyvee	\curlyvee
✳	\circledast	\boxplus	\boxplus	\Cap	\Cap	\Cup	\Cup
◎	\circledcirc	\boxminus	\boxminus	\bot	\bot	\top	\top
⊖	\circleddash	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\intercal	\intercal	\rightthreetimes	\rightthreetimes
+	\dotplus	\boxdot	\boxdot	\doublebarwedge	\doublebarwedge	\leftharpoonup	\leftharpoonup
✳	\divideontimes	\square	\square				
≡	\equiv	\leq	\leq	\geq	\geq	\perp	\perp
≣	\cong	\prec	\prec	\succ	\succ	\mid	\mid
≠	\neq	\preceq	\preceq	\succeq	\succeq	\parallel	\parallel
~	\sim	\ll	\ll	\gg	\gg	\bowtie	\bowtie
≥	\simeq	\subset	\subset	\supset	\supset	\Join	\Join
≈	\approx	\subseteq	\subseteq	\supseteq	\supseteq	\ltimes	\ltimes
≈	\asymp	\sqsubset	\sqsubset	\sqsupset	\sqsupset	\rtimes	\rtimes
≡	\doteq	\sqsubseteq	\sqsubseteq	\sqsupseteq	\sqsupseteq	\smile	\smile
≈	\proto	\dashv	\dashv	\vdash	\vdash	\frown	\frown
≡	\models	\in	\in	\ni	\ni	\notin	\notin
≈	\approxeq	\leqq	\leqq	\geqq	\geqq	\lessgtr	\lessgtr
~	\thicksim	\leqslant	\leqslant	\geqslant	\geqslant	\lesseqgtr	\lesseqgtr
≤	\backsim	\lessapprox	\lessapprox	\gtrapprox	\gtrapprox	\lesseqqgtr	\lesseqqgtr
≤	\backsimeq	\lll	\lll	\ggg	\ggg	\gtreqless	\gtreqless
△	\triangleq	\lessdot	\lessdot	\gtrdot	\gtrdot	\gtreqless	\gtreqless
≈	\circeq	\lesssim	\lesssim	\gtrsim	\gtrsim	\gtrless	\gtrless
△	\bumpeq	\eqslantless	\eqslantless	\eqslantgtr	\eqslantgtr	\backepsilon	\backepsilon
△	\Bumpeq	\precsim	\precsim	\succsim	\succsim	\between	\between
÷	\doteqdot	\approxapprox	\approxapprox	\approxapprox	\approxapprox	\pitchfork	\pitchfork
≈	\thickapprox	\Subset	\Subset	\Supset	\Supset	\shortmid	\shortmid
≈	\fallingdotseq	\subseteqqq	\subseteqqq	\supseteqqq	\supseteqqq	\smallfrown	\smallfrown
≈	\risingdotseq	\sqsubset	\sqsubset	\sqsupset	\sqsupset	\smallsmile	\smallsmile
≈	\varproto	\preccurlyeq	\preccurlyeq	\succcurlyeq	\succcurlyeq	\Vdash	\Vdash
..	\therefore	\curlyeqprec	\curlyeqprec	\curlyeqsucc	\curlyeqsucc	\vDash	\vDash
..	\because	\blacktriangleleft	\blacktriangleleft	\blacktriangleright	\blacktriangleright	\VvDash	\VvDash
=	\eqcirc	\trianglelefteq	\trianglelefteq	\trianglerighteq	\trianglerighteq	\shortparallel	\shortparallel
≠	\neq	\vartriangleleft	\vartriangleleft	\vartriangleright	\vartriangleright	\nshortparallel	\nshortparallel
≠	\ncong	\nleq	\nleq	\ngeq	\ngeq	\nsubseteqq	\nsubseteqq
†	\nmid	\nleqq	\nleqq	\ngeqq	\ngeqq	\nsupseteqq	\nsupseteqq
†	\nparallel	\nleqslant	\nleqslant	\ngeqslant	\ngeqslant	\nsubseteqqq	\nsubseteqqq
†	\nshortmid	\nless	\nless	\ngtr	\ngtr	\nsubseteqeqq	\nsubseteqeqq
†	\nshortparallel	\nprec	\nprec	\nsucc	\nsucc	\subsetneqq	\subsetneqq
≈	\nsim	\npreceq	\npreceq	\nsucceq	\nsucceq	\supsetneqq	\supsetneqq
≈	\nVDash	\nprecnapprox	\nprecnapprox	\succcnapprox	\succcnapprox	\subsetneqq	\subsetneqq
≈	\nvDash	\precnsim	\precnsim	\succnsim	\succnsim	\supsetneqq	\supsetneqq
≈	\nvDash	\lnapprox	\lnapprox	\gnapprox	\gnapprox	\varsubsetneqq	\varsubsetneqq
≈	\nvDash	\lneq	\lneq	\gneq	\gneq	\varsupsetneqq	\varsupsetneqq
≈	\ntriangleleft	\lneqq	\lneqq	\gneqq	\gneqq	\varsubsetneqq	\varsubsetneqq
≈	\ntrianglelefteq	\lnsim	\lnsim	\gnsim	\gnsim	\varsupsetneqq	\varsupsetneqq
≈	\ntriangleright	\lvertneqq	\lvertneqq	\gvertneqq	\gvertneqq	\varsubsetneqq	\varsubsetneqq

7 Arrow symbols

\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\longleftarrow	<code>\longleftarrow</code>	\uparrow	<code>\uparrow</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\Leftarrow</code>	\Longleftarrow	<code>\Longleftarrow</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>	\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>
\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longrightarrow</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\longleftrightarrow	<code>\longleftrightarrow</code>	\updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>
\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>	\Longleftrightarrow	<code>\Longleftrightarrow</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
\mapsto	<code>\mapsto</code>	\longmapsto	<code>\longmapsto</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>
\hookleftarrow	<code>\hookleftarrow</code>	\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>	\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>
\leftharpoonup	<code>\leftharpoonup</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>	\swarrow	<code>\swarrow</code>
\leftharpoondown	<code>\leftharpoondown</code>	\rightharpoondown	<code>\rightharpoondown</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>
\rightleftharpoons	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	\leadsto	<code>\leadsto</code>		
\dashrightarrow	<code>\dashrightarrow</code>	\dashleftarrow	<code>\dashleftarrow</code>	\leftleftarrows	<code>\leftleftarrows</code>
\leftrightsquigarrow	<code>\leftrightsquigarrow</code>	\Lleftarrow	<code>\Lleftarrow</code>	\twoheadleftarrow	<code>\twoheadleftarrow</code>
\leftarrowtail	<code>\leftarrowtail</code>	\looparrowleft	<code>\looparrowleft</code>	\leftrightharpoons	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>
\curvearrowleft	<code>\curvearrowleft</code>	\circlearrowleft	<code>\circlearrowleft</code>	\Lsh	<code>\Lsh</code>
\upuparrows	<code>\upuparrows</code>	\upharpoonleft	<code>\upharpoonleft</code>	\downharpoonleft	<code>\downharpoonleft</code>
\multimap	<code>\multimap</code>	\leftrightsquigarrow	<code>\leftrightsquigarrow</code>	\rightrightarrows	<code>\rightrightarrows</code>
\rightleftarrows	<code>\rightleftarrows</code>	\rightrightarrows	<code>\rightrightarrows</code>	\rightleftarrows	<code>\rightleftarrows</code>
\twoheadrightarrow	<code>\twoheadrightarrow</code>	\rightarrowtail	<code>\rightarrowtail</code>	\looparrowright	<code>\looparrowright</code>
\rightleftharpoons	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	\curvearrowright	<code>\curvearrowright</code>	\circlearrowright	<code>\circlearrowright</code>
\Rsh	<code>\Rsh</code>	\downdownarrows	<code>\downdownarrows</code>	\upharpoonright	<code>\upharpoonright</code>
\downharpoonright	<code>\downharpoonright</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightsquigarrow</code>		
\nleftarrow	<code>\nleftarrow</code>	\nrightarrow	<code>\nrightarrow</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nLeftarrow</code>
\nrightarrow	<code>\nrightarrow</code>	\nleftrightarrow	<code>\nleftrightarrow</code>	\nLeftrightarrow	<code>\nLeftrightarrow</code>

8 Miscellaneous symbols

∞	<code>\infty</code>	\forall	<code>\forall</code>	\mathbb{k}	<code>\Bbbk</code>	\wp	<code>\wp</code>
∇	<code>\nabla</code>	\exists	<code>\exists</code>	\bigstar	<code>\bigstar</code>	\angle	<code>\angle</code>
∂	<code>\partial</code>	\nexists	<code>\nexists</code>	\diagdown	<code>\diagdown</code>	\measuredangle	<code>\measuredangle</code>
\eth	<code>\eth</code>	\emptyset	<code>\emptyset</code>	\diagup	<code>\diagup</code>	\sphericalangle	<code>\sphericalangle</code>
\clubsuit	<code>\clubsuit</code>	\varnothing	<code>\varnothing</code>	\diamond	<code>\Diamond</code>	\complement	<code>\complement</code>
\diamondsuit	<code>\diamondsuit</code>	\imath	<code>\imath</code>	\squareinv	<code>\Finv</code>	\triangledown	<code>\triangledown</code>
\heartsuit	<code>\heartsuit</code>	\jmath	<code>\jmath</code>	\circ	<code>\Game</code>	\triangle	<code>\triangle</code>
\spadesuit	<code>\spadesuit</code>	ℓ	<code>\ell</code>	\hbar	<code>\hbar</code>	\vartriangle	<code>\vartriangle</code>
\cdots	<code>\cdots</code>	$\int\int\int$	<code>\iiiint</code>	\hslash	<code>\hslash</code>	\blacklozenge	<code>\blacklozenge</code>
\vdots	<code>\vdots</code>	$\int\int\int$	<code>\iiint</code>	\lozenge	<code>\lozenge</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\blacksquare</code>
\ldots	<code>\ldots</code>	$\int\int$	<code>\iint</code>	\mho	<code>\mho</code>	\blacktriangle	<code>\blacktriangle</code>
\ddots	<code>\ddots</code>	\sharp	<code>\sharp</code>	\prime	<code>\prime</code>	\blacktriangledown	<code>\blacktriangledown</code>
\Im	<code>\Im</code>	\flat	<code>\flat</code>	\square	<code>\square</code>	\backprime	<code>\backprime</code>
\Re	<code>\Re</code>	\natural	<code>\natural</code>	\surd	<code>\surd</code>	\circledS	<code>\circledS</code>

9 Math mode accents

\acute{a}	<code>\acute{a}</code>	\bar{a}	<code>\bar{a}</code>	$\acute{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Acute{\Acute{A}}</code>	$\bar{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Bar{\Bar{A}}</code>
\breve{a}	<code>\breve{a}</code>	\check{a}	<code>\check{a}</code>	$\breve{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Breve{\Breve{A}}</code>	$\check{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Check{\Check{A}}</code>
\ddot{a}	<code>\ddot{a}</code>	\dot{a}	<code>\dot{a}</code>	$\ddot{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Ddot{\Ddot{A}}</code>	$\dot{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Dot{\Dot{A}}</code>
\grave{a}	<code>\grave{a}</code>	\hat{a}	<code>\hat{a}</code>	$\grave{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Grave{\Grave{A}}</code>	$\hat{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Hat{\Hat{A}}</code>
\tilde{a}	<code>\tilde{a}</code>	\vec{a}	<code>\vec{a}</code>	$\tilde{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Tilde{\Tilde{A}}</code>	$\vec{\mathit{A}}$	<code>\Vec{\Vec{A}}</code>

10 Array environment, examples

Simplest version:

```
\begin{array}{cols} row_1 \\ row_2 \\ ... row_m \end{array}
```

where *cols* includes one character [lrc] for each column (with optional characters | inserted for vertical lines) and *row_j* includes character & a total of (*n* – 1) times to separate the *n* elements in the row. Examples:

```
\left( \begin{array}{cc} 2\tau & 7\phi-\frac{5}{12} \\ 3\psi & \frac{\pi}{8} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array} \right) \text{ and } \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 729 \end{array} \right]
```

```
f(z) = \left( \begin{array}{rcl} \overline{\overline{z^2} + \cos z} & \text{for} & |z| < 3 \\ 0 & \text{for} & 3 \leq |z| \leq 5 \\ \sin \overline{z} & \text{for} & |z| > 5 \end{array} \right)
```

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 2\tau & 7\phi - \frac{5}{12} \\ 3\psi & \frac{\pi}{8} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array} \right) \text{ and } \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 729 \end{array} \right]$$

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \overline{\overline{z^2} + \cos z} & \text{for } |z| < 3 \\ 0 & \text{for } 3 \leq |z| \leq 5 \\ \sin \overline{z} & \text{for } |z| > 5 \end{cases}$$

11 Other Styles (math mode only)

Caligraphic letters: \mathcal{A} etc.: *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z*

Mathbb letters: \mathbb{A} etc.: *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z*

Mathfrak letters: \mathfrak{A} etc.: *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c 1 2 3*

Math Sans serif letters: A etc.: *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c 1 2 3*

Math bold letters: \mathbf{A} etc.: *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c 1 2 3*

Math bold italic letters: define `\def\mathbi#1{\textbf{\em #1}}` then use \mathbi{A} etc.:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c 1 2 3

12 Font sizes

Math Mode:	$\int f^{-1}(x - x_a) dx$	<code>\displaystyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a),dx</code>
	$\int f^{-1}(x - x_a) dx$	<code>\textstyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a),dx</code>
	$\int f^{-1}(x - x_a) dx$	<code>\scriptstyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a),dx</code>
	$\int f^{-1}(x - x_a) dx$	<code>\scriptscriptstyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a),dx</code>
Text Mode:	$\tiny = \text{smallest}$	$\normalsize = \text{normal}$
	$\scriptsize = \text{very small}$	$\large = \text{large}$
	$\footnotesize = \text{smaller}$	$\Large = \text{Large}$
	$\small = \text{small}$	$\LARGE = \text{LARGE}$
		$\huge = \text{huge}$
		$\Huge = \text{Huge}$

13 Text Mode: Accents and Symbols

ó	\'{o}	ö	\"{o}	ô	\^{o}	ò	\'{o}	ó	\^{o}	ó	\={o}	š	\d{s}
ö	\.{o}	ö	\u{o}	ö	\H{o}	öö	\t{oo}	ö	\c{o}	ö	\d{o}	š	\r{s}
ó	\b{o}	Å	\AA	å	\aa	ß	\ss	í	\i	j	\j	š	\H{s}
ø	\o	ſ	\t{s}	ſ	\v{s}	ø	\o	¶	\P	§	\S	ſ	\H{s}
æ	\ae	Æ	\AE	†	\dag	‡	\ddag	©	\copyright	£	\pounds		

Apêndices

APÊNDICE A – Referências rápidas em \LaTeX

LATEX 2C Cheat Sheet

Document classes

`book` Default is two-sided.
`report` No `\part` divisions.
`article` No `\part` or `\chapter` divisions.
`letter` Letter (?).
`slides` Large sans-serif font.
Used at the very beginning of a document: `\documentclass{class}`. Use `\begin{document}` to start contents and `\end{document}` to end the document.

Common documentclass options

`10pt/11pt/12pt` Font size.
`letterpaper/a4paper` Paper size.
`twocolumn` Use two columns.
`twoside` Set margins for two-sided.
`landscape` Landscape orientation. Must use `dvips -t landscape`.
`draft` Double-space lines.
Usage: `\documentclass[opt,opt]{class}`.

Packages

`fullpage` Use 1 inch margins.
`ansizone` Set margins: `\marginsize{l}{r}{t}{b}`.
`multicol` Use `n` columns: `\begin{multicols}{n}`.
`latextsym` Use LATEX symbol font.
`graphicx` Show image: `\includegraphics[width=x]{file}`.
`url` Insert URL: `\url{http://...}`.
Use before `\begin{document}`. Usage: `\usepackage{package}`

Title

`\author{text}` Author of document.
`\title{text}` Title of document.
`\date{text}` Date.
These commands go before `\begin{document}`. The declaration `\maketitle` goes at the top of the document.

Miscellaneous

`\pagestyle{empty}` Empty header, footer and no page numbers.
`\tableofcontents` Add a table of contents here.

Document structure

```
\part{title}           \subsubsection{title}
\chapter{title}        \paragraph{title}
\section{title}         \subparagraph{title}
\subsection{title}
Use \setcounter{secnumdepth}{x} suppresses heading numbers of depth > x, where chapter has depth 0. Use a *, as in \section*(title), to not number a particular item—these items will also not appear in the table of contents.
```

Text environments

```
\begin{comment} Comment (not printed). Requires verbatim package.
\begin{quote} Indented quotation block.
\begin{quotation} Like quote with indented paragraphs.
\begin{verse} Quotation block for verse.
```

Lists

```
\begin{enumerate} Numbered list.
\begin{itemize} Bulleted list.
\begin{description} Description list.
\item{text} Add an item.
\item[x]{text} Use x instead of normal bullet or number. Required for descriptions.
```

References

```
\label{marker} Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the form \label{sec:item}.
\ref{marker} Give section/body number of marker.
\pageref{marker} Give page number of marker.
\footnote{text} Print footnote at bottom of page.
```

Floating bodies

```
\begin{table}[place] Add numbered table.
\begin{figure}[place] Add numbered figure.
\begin{equation}[place] Add numbered equation.
\caption{text} Caption for the body.
The place is a list valid placements for the body. t=top, h=here, b=bottom, p=separate page, !=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.
```

Text properties

Font face

Command	Declaration	Effect
<code>\textrm{text}</code>	<code>\rmfamily{text}</code>	Roman family
<code>\textsf{text}</code>	<code>\sfamily{text}</code>	Sans serif family
<code>\texttt{text}</code>	<code>\ttfamily{text}</code>	Typewriter family
<code>\textmd{text}</code>	<code>\mdseries{text}</code>	Medium series
<code>\textbf{text}</code>	<code>\bfseries{text}</code>	Bold series
<code>\textup{text}</code>	<code>\upshape{text}</code>	Upright shape
<code>\textit{text}</code>	<code>\itshape{text}</code>	<i>Italic shape</i>
<code>\textsl{text}</code>	<code>\slshape{text}</code>	<u>Slanted shape</u>
<code>\textsc{text}</code>	<code>\scshape{text}</code>	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
<code>\textemph{text}</code>	<code>\emph{text}</code>	<i>Emphasized</i>
<code>\textnormal{text}</code>	<code>\normalfont{text}</code>	Document font
<code>\underline{text}</code>		<u>Underline</u>

The command (ttt) form handles spacing better than the declaration (ttt) form.

Font size

Command	tiny	scriptsize	footnotesize	small	normalsize	large	Huge
	<code>\tiny</code>	<code>\scriptsize</code>	<code>\footnotesize</code>	<code>\small</code>	<code>\normalsize</code>	<code>\large</code>	<code>\Large</code>
						<code>\Large</code>	<code>\Large</code>
						<code>\LARGE</code>	<code>\LARGE</code>
						<code>\LARGE</code>	<code>\LARGE</code>
						<code>\huge</code>	<code>\huge</code>
						<code>\huge</code>	<code>\huge</code>

These are declarations and should be used in the form `\small ...`, or without braces to affect the entire document.

Verbatim text

```
\begin{verbatim} Verbatim environment.
\begin{verb*}{text} Spaces are shown as \_.
\verb!text! Text between the delimiting characters (in this case '!') is verbatim.
```

Justification

Environment	Declaration
<code>\begin{center}</code>	<code>\centering</code>
<code>\begin{flushleft}</code>	<code>\raggedright</code>
<code>\begin{flushright}</code>	<code>\raggedleft</code>

Miscellaneous

`\linespread{x}` changes the line spacing by the multiplier `x`.

Text-mode symbols

Symbols

&	\&	-	_	...	\ldots	\textbullet
\$	\\$	^	\^O		\textbar	\textbackslash
%	\%	^	\^O	#	\#	\\$

Accents

\`o	\^o	\~o	\^o	\~o	\=o
\`o	\^o	\c{o}	\`o	\v{o}	\H{o}
\c{c}	\d{o}	\`o	\v{o}	\~oo	\oe
\OE	\ae	\AE	\aa	\AA	\AA
\`o	\^o	\l{L}	\l{L}	\l{L}	\i
\`j	\^i	\l{L}	\l{L}	\l{L}	\i

Delimiters

{	}	\{	\}	[]	()	<	\textless
---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

Dashes

Name	Source	Example	Usage
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.
en-dash	--	1-5	Between numbers.
em-dash	---	Yes—or no?	Punctuation.

Line and page breaks

\`\\	Begin new line without new paragraph.
\`*	Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
\kill	Don't print current line.
\pagebreak	Start new page.
\noindent	Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous

\today	March 28, 2017.
\\$sim\$	Prints ~ instead of \^O, which makes ~.
\`~	Space, disallow linebreak (W. J. \`Clinton).
\@.	Indicate that the . ends a sentence when following an uppercase letter.
\hspace{l}	Horizontal space of length l (Ex: l = 20pt).
\vspace{l}	Vertical space of length l.
\rule{w}{h}	Line of width w and height h.

Tabular environments

tabbing environment

\`=\	Set tab stop.	\`>	Go to tab stop.
------	---------------	-----	-----------------

Tab stops can be set on "invisible" lines with `\kill` at the end of the line. Normally `\`\\` is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

```
\begin{array}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular*}[width]{pos}{cols}
```

tabular column specification

```
l Left-justified column.
c Centered column.
r Right-justified column.
p{width} Same as \parbox[t]{width}.
@{decl} Insert decl instead of inter-column space.
| Inserts a vertical line between columns.
```

tabular elements

```
\hline Horizontal line between rows.
\cline{x-y} Horizontal line across columns x through y.
\multicolumn{n}{cols}{text}
A cell that spans n columns, with cols column specification.
```

Math mode

For inline math, use `\(...\)` or `$...$`. For displayed math, use `\[...]` or `\begin{equation}`.

Superscript ^x ^{x}	Subscript _x _{x}
$\frac{x}{y}$	$\frac{\text{frac}(x,y)}{\prod_{k=1}^n}$
$\sqrt[n]{x}$	$\sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n}$

Math-mode symbols

\leq \leq	\geq \geq	\neq \neq	\approx \approx
\times \times	\div \div	\pm \pm	\cdot \cdot
\circ ^{circ}	o \circ	/ \prime	... \cdots
∞ \infty	\neg	\wedge	\vee
\supset \supset	\forall \forall	\in \in	\rightarrow \rightarrow
\subset \subset	\exists \exists	\notin \notin	\Rightarrow \Rightarrow
\cup \cup	\cap \cap	\mid	\Leftarrow \Leftarrow
\dot{a} \dot{a}	\hat{a} \hat{a}	\bar{a} \bar{a}	\tilde{a} \tilde{a}
α \alpha	β \beta	γ \gamma	δ \delta
ϵ \epsilon	ζ \zeta	η \eta	ε \varepsilon
θ \theta	ι \iota	κ \kappa	ϑ \vartheta
λ \lambda	μ \mu	ν \nu	ξ \xi
π \pi	ρ \rho	σ \sigma	τ \tau
υ \upsilon	ϕ \phi	χ \chi	ψ \psi
ω \omega	Γ \Gamma	Δ \Delta	Θ \Theta
Λ \Lambda	Ξ \Xi	Π \Pi	Σ \Sigma
Υ \Upsilon	Φ \Phi	Ψ \Psi	Ω \Omega

Bibliography and citations

When using BibTeX, you need to run `latex`, `bibtex`, and `latex` twice more to resolve dependencies.

Citation types

```
\cite{key} Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)
\citeA{key} Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
\citeN{key} Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)
\shortcite{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\shortciteA{key} Abbreviated author list. ?
\shortciteN{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\citeyear{key} Cite year only. (1953)
All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex. \citeNP.
```

BIBTeX entry types

\article	Journal or magazine article.
\book	Book with publisher.
\booklet	Book without publisher.
\conference	Article in conference proceedings.
\inbook	A part of a book and/or range of pages.
\incollection	A part of a book with its own title.
\misc	If nothing else fits.
\phdthesis	PhD. thesis.
\proceedings	Proceedings of a conference.
\techreport	Tech report, usually numbered in series.
\unpublished	Unpublished.

BIBTeX fields

address	Address of publisher. Not necessary for major publishers.
author	Names of authors, of format
booktitle	Title of book when part of it is cited.
chapter	Chapter or section number.
edition	Edition of a book.
editor	Names of editors.
institution	Sponsoring institution of tech. report.
journal	Journal name.
key	Used for cross ref. when no author.
month	Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.
note	Any additional information.
number	Number of journal or magazine.
organization	Organization that sponsors a conference.
pages	Page range (2,6,9-12).
publisher	Publisher's name.
school	Name of school (for thesis).
series	Name of series of books.
title	Title of work.
type	Type of tech. report, ex. "Research Note".
volume	Volume of a journal or book.
year	Year of publication.

Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

Common BIBTeX style files

abbr	Standard	abstract	alpha with abstract
alpha	Standard	apa	APA
plain	Standard	unsort	Unsorted

The LATEX document should have the following two lines just before `\end{document}`, where `bibfile.bib` is the name of the BibTeX file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BIBTeX example

The BibTeX database goes in a file called `file.bib`, which is processed with `bibtex` file.

```
@String{N = {Nature}}
@Article{WC:1953,
  author = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
  title = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
  journal = N,
  volume = {171},
  pages = {737},
  year = 1953
}
```

Sample LATEX document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle

\section{section}
\subsection*(subsection without number)
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math: $2+2=5$ 
\subsection{subsection}
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}
discovered the structure of DNA.

A table:
\begin{table}![th]
\begin{tabular}{l|c|r}
\hline
first & row & data \\
second & row & data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}

The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}.

\end{document}
```

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<http://wch.github.io/latexsheet/>