Aplicatii

```
\documentclass[11pt,a4paper,oneside]{report}
\begin{document}
\title{Cum structuraţi un document LaTeX}
\author{Andrew Roberts}
\date{December 2004}
\maketitle
\end{document}
```

Aplicatia 2

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\numberwithin{equation} {subsection}
\begin{document}
\section{Prima Secţiune}
\subsection{O subsecţiune}
\begin{equation}
L' = {L} {\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}
\end{equation}
\end{document}
```

Aplicatia 3

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{lingmacros}
\usepackage{tree-dvips}
\begin{document}
```

\section*{Notes for My Paper}
Don't forget to include examples of topicalization.
They look like this:
{\small
\enumsentence{Topicalization from sentential subject:\\
\shortex{7}{a John$_i$ [a & kltukl & [el &
{\bf l-}oltoir & er & ngii$_i$ & a Mary]]}
{ & {\bf R-}clear & {\sc comp} &
{\bf IR}.{\sc 3s}-love & P & him & }
{John, (it's) clear that Mary loves (him).}}
}
\subsection*{How to handle topicalization}
I'll just assume a tree structure like (\ex{1}).
{\small
\enumsentence{Structure of A$'$ Projections:\\ [2ex]
\begin{tabular}[t]{cccc}
& \node{i}{CP}\\ [2ex]
\node{ii}{Spec} & &\node{iii}{C$'$}\\ [2ex]
&\node{iv}{C} & & \node{v}{SAgrP}
\end{tabular}
\nodeconnect{i}{ii}
\nodeconnect{i}{iii}
\nodeconnect{iii}{iv}
\nodeconnect{iii}{v}
}
}
\subsection*{Mood}
Mood changes when there is a topic, as well as when
there is WH-movement. \emph{Irrealis} is the mood when
there is a non-subject topic or WH-phrase in Comp.
\emph{Realis} is the mood when there is a subject topic
or WH-phrase.
\end{document}

Aplicatia 4

\documentclass[final,letterpaper,twoside,12pt]{article}
% if you use "report", you get a seperate title page
%\documentclass[final,letterpaper,twoside,12pt]{report}
%

```
\author{Terry~Sturtevant \thanks{Physics Lab Supervisor}}
\date{\today}
\title{PC132 Lab Project}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
Here is my text.
\end{document}
```

Aplicatia 5

```
\documentclass[final,letterpaper,twoside,12pt]{article}
\begin{document}
This is a citation of a very~{\cite{c:dummy}} important work.
\begin{thebibliography} {99}
%the '99' allows you up to 99 different references.
\bibitem{c:dummy} Author, etc.
\end{thebibliography}
\end{document}
```

Aplicatia 6

Crearea unui Cv

```
%% Exemple de CV en LaTeX.
%% Nicolas Couchoud
%% 2000
\documentclass[12pt,a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[francais]{babel}
```

```latex
\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}
\begin{document}
% Je ne veux pas de num�ro de page
\pagestyle{empty}
% \annee est la largeur de la premi�re colonne, c'est � dire celle
% contenant l'ann�e scolaire. Elle est ici d�finie comme �tant la
% largeur du texte � janvier-f�vrier �. � adapter le cas �ch�ant.
\newlength{\annee}
\settowidth{\annee}{Janvier--f�vrier}
% \texte est la largeur de la deuxi�me colonne. Elle est d�finie comme
% �tant la largeur de la page moins celle de la premi�re colonne.
% 2\tabcolsep est la largeur de l'espacement entre les colonnes.
\newlength{\texte}
\setlength{\texte}{\textwidth} \addtolength{\texte}{-\annee}
\addtolength{\texte}{-2\tabcolsep}
\begin{center} \large \sc Curriculum vitae \end{center}
% Le \noindent au d�but et les \\ ensuite servent � �viter
% l'indentation. (Idem dans la rubrique � Divers �.)
\noindent {\large Nicolas \sc Couchoud} \\
48, boulevard Jourdan \\
75014 Paris \\
T�l. : 01.45.80.76.04
% Ici vient le CV lui-m�me.
% Les @{} servent � �viter que LaTeX mette un espacement avant la
premi�re
% colonne et apr�s la derni�re.
% Les \par servent � passer � la ligne au sein d'une colonne.
\subsection*{�tudes}
\noindent \begin{tabular}{@{}p{\annee}p{\texte}@{}}
& N� le 12 janvier 1978 � Saint-�tienne (Loire). \\
1994 & Baccalaur�at C (math�matiques et sciences physiques), mention
tr�s bien. \\
1994--1996 & Math�matiques Sup�rieures et Math�matiques Sp�ciales
au lyc�e
Claude Fauriel (Saint-�tienne). \\
1996 & Entr�e � l'�cole Normale Sup�rieure de Paris. \\
1996--1997 & Licence de physique, mention bien et d�but de ma�trise �
l'Universit� Paris VI. \par
Magist�re interuniversitaire de physique (MIP) premi�re ann�e. \\
1997--1998 & Fin de ma�trise de physique, mention bien. \par
```

Magist�re interuniversitaire de physique (MIP) deuxi�me ann�e. \\
1998--1999 & DEA de Physique Th�orique � l'ENS, mention tr�s bien
(3�me rang). \\
1999--2000 & Pr�paration � l'agr�gation de sciences physiques, option
physique.
\par
Fin de la troisi�me ann�e du magist�re interuniversitaire de physique.
\end{tabular}
\subsection*{Stages en laboratoire}
\noindent \begin{tabular}{@{}p{\annee}p{\texte}@{}}
Septembre 1997 & �tude de la force de van der Waals entre des atomes de
c�sium et une paroi. \par
Laboratoire de Physique des Lasers, Universit� Paris XIII. \\
Janvier--juin 1998 & Mesure de la masse du neutrino �lectronique. \par
Universit� de Mayence (Allemagne). \\
Janvier--f�vrier 1999 & Photoproduction de m�sons dans l'acc�l�rateur
CEBAF. \par
Commissariat � l'�nergie Atomique (Saclay).
\end{tabular}
\subsection*{Divers}
\noindent
Anglais et allemand courants. \\
Connaissance de base Unix (dont Linux). \\
Tuteur informatique � l'ENS depuis janvier 1999. (Les tuteurs sont des
�l�ves
volontaires qui encadrent des stages de formation aux machines Unix.) \\
Connaissance de base du langage C.
\end{document}

Aplicatia 7 liste

\documentclass[final,letterpaper,twoside,12pt]{article}
\begin{document}
This is an example of \emph{list} environments.
\section* {Common types of lists}

%The asterisk in the above command means that the section will not be numbered

There are several types of lists, including:

\begin{enumerate}

\item ordered lists, like this one, where items have numbers or letters

\item unordered lists, where individual items are ``bullet points''

\end{enumerate}

\noindent Lists are useful for several reasons:

%with a lot of short paragraphs, you may not want them all indented, so you can

%start with the command above

\begin{itemize}

\item They make documents well-organized

\item They

avoid users having to create numbers, etc. by hand.

Note that an individual list item can cover several lines in a source document.

\end{itemize}

\noindent Lists can be \emph{nested} as well:

\begin{itemize}

\item An unordered list can contain

\begin{enumerate}

\item ordered lists

\item unordered lists

\end{enumerate}

\item An ordered list can also contain

\begin{itemize}

\item ordered lists

\item unordered lists

\end{itemize}

\end{itemize}

\noindent To make the source file easier to read, we could rewrite the section above.

\noindent Lists can be \emph{nested} as well:

\begin{itemize}

\item An unordered list can contain

\begin{enumerate}

\item ordered lists

\item unordered lists

\end{enumerate}

\item An ordered list can also contain

\begin{itemize}

\item ordered lists
\item unordered lists
\end{itemize}
\item Counters (for numbered lists) or bullets (for itemized lists) will change
automatically as needed if lists are nested.
\end{itemize}
The latter method probably makes it easier to see where each list
begins and ends.
\section* {Other lists}
There is one other list environment, the \emph{description} environment,
for sets of definitions. It works like this:
\begin{description}
\item [42] The answer to life, the universe, and everything
\item [stuff] The technical term for many types of things
\item [everything] Lots of stuff
\end{description}
Note the extra parameter in the description environment. Also note how the alignment
is handled. If you want something like this aligned differently, you may want to use a
\textbf{tabular} environment instead, as follows:
\medskip %this skips a bit of vertical space
\begin{tabular} {ll}
42 & The answer to life, the universe, and everything \\
stuff & The technical term for many types of things\\
everything & Lots of stuff\\
\end{tabular}
\medskip
\noindent If you want the bold text like in the description environment, you
can do this:
\medskip %this skips a bit of vertical space
\begin{tabular} {ll}
\textbf{42} & The answer to life, the universe, and everything \\
\textbf{stuff} & The technical term for many types of things\\
\textbf{everything} & Lots of stuff\\
\end{tabular}
\medskip
\noindent You can also make your own list environments if you want.
\end{document}

Aplicatia 8

```
\documentclass[final,letterpaper,twoside,12pt]{article}
% if you use "report", you get a seperate title page
%\documentclass[final,letterpaper,twoside,12pt]{report}
%
\author{Terry~Sturtevant \thanks{Physics Lab Supervisor}}
\date{\today}
\title{PC132 Lab Project}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\begin {abstract}
Note the \textbf{abstract} environment in \LaTeX\
is defined for
reports and articles (but not for books) so that it gets typeset
differently from other sections.
\end{abstract}
\section*{Introduction}
Remember that bibliographies can be created automagically as well.
\end{document}
```

Aplicatia 9

```
\title{A Very Simple \LaTeXe{} Template}
\author{
Vitaly Surazhsky \\
Department of Computer Science\\
Technion---Israel Institute of Technology\\
Technion City, Haifa 32000, \underline{Israel}
\and
Yossi Gil\\
Department of Computer Science\\
Technion---Israel Institute of Technology\\
Technion City, Haifa 32000, \underline{Israel}
```

```
}
\date{\today}
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\begin{abstract}
This is the paper's abstract \ldots
\end{abstract}
\section{Introduction}
This is time for all good men to come to the aid of their party!
\paragraph{Outline}
The remainder of this article is organized as follows.
Section~\ref{previous work} gives account of previous work.
Our new and exciting results are described in Section~\ref{results}.
Finally, Section~\ref{conclusions} gives the conclusions.
\section{Previous work}\label{previous work}
A much longer \LaTeXe{} example was written by Gil~\cite{Gil:02}.
\section{Results}\label{results}
In this section we describe the results.
\section{Conclusions}\label{conclusions}
We worked hard, and achieved very little.
\bibliographystyle{abbrv}
\bibliography{simple}
\end{document}
This is never printed
```