PNGResolution=600dpi,

Word\_FontSize=10pt

TeX\_FontSize=10pt

# Formulas test

\[ …\] test

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\[
E=mc^2
\]
\end{document}

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\[
F(x)=\int_0^1 f(x) \,\textrm{d}x
\]
\end{document} or %FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\[
F(x)=\int\limits_0^1 f(x) \,\textrm{d}x
\]
\end{document}

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\[
\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \equiv 1
\]
\end{document}

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\[
\sin x \approx x \text{ if } x\to 0
\]
\end{document}

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\[
A_\infty + \pi A_0 \sim
\mathbf{A}_{\boldsymbol{\infty}}\boldsymbol{+}
 \boldsymbol{\pi} \mathbf{A}_{\boldsymbol{0}}
\sim \pmb{A}_{\pmb{\infty}} \pmb{+}\pmb{\pi}
\pmb{A}_{\pmb{0}}
\]
\end{document} \mathbf, \boldsymbol, \pmb comparison

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\[
\mathcal{A B C D E F}
\]
\end{document} \mathcal

Test newcommand and DeclareOperator (stuff, which must be put into preamble)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| %FontSize=10 %TeXFontSize=10 \documentclass{article} \pagestyle{empty}  \newcommand{\tk}{\boldsymbol{\kappa}} \newcommand{\tI}{\boldsymbol{I}} \newcommand{\tT}{\boldsymbol{\tau}} \newcommand{\Td}{\tau_\textrm{d}} \newcommand{\Tr}{\tau_\textrm{R}} \DeclareMathOperator{\tr}{tr} % \begin{document} % \begin{equation*}  \frac{D\tT}{Dt} + \frac{\tT}{\Td} +    \frac{2}{\Tr} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tr \tT/(3G)}} \right)      \left[ \tT+ G\tI +\beta\left(1+\frac{\tr\tT}{3G} \right)^\delta\tT\right]  = G \left( \tk + \tk^T \right), \end{equation*} % \end{document} | ZEqn5 | (1) |

Reference to the above equation is (1)

equation\* test

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| %FontSize=10 %TeXFontSize=10 \documentclass{article} \pagestyle{empty} \begin{document} \begin{equation*} \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \end{equation*} \end{document} | ZEqn1 | (2) |

eqnarray\* test

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| %FontSize=10 %TeXFontSize=10 \documentclass{article} \pagestyle{empty} \begin{document} \begin{eqnarray*} F &=& ma \\ E &=& \frac{mv^2}{2} \end{eqnarray*} \end{document} | ZEqn2 | (3) |

align\* test

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| %FontSize=10 %TeXFontSize=10 \documentclass{article} \pagestyle{empty} \newcommand{\mydot}{\centerdot} \newcommand{\Ir}{{I^\mydot}} \newcommand{\Sr}{{S^\mydot}} \newcommand{\Er}{{E^\mydot}} \newcommand{\Rr}{{R^\mydot}}  % --- Tilded concentrations ---- \newcommand{\mytld}{\tilde} \newcommand{\St}{{\mytld{S}}} \newcommand{\Et}{{\mytld{E}}}   % ---- Numbers of molecules ---- \newcommand{\mycal}{\cal} \newcommand{\NI}{{\mycal N}_I} \newcommand{\NS}{{\mycal N}_S} \newcommand{\NE}{{\mycal N}_E} \newcommand{\NR}{{\mycal N}_R} \newcommand{\NSt}{{\mycal N}_{\mytld{S}}} \newcommand{\NEt}{{\mycal N}_{\mytld{E}}}  % ----- derivative ---- \newcommand{\der}[2]{\frac{\partial{#1}}{\partial{#2}}}   \begin{document} \begin{align*} %---------------------------- \der{S}{t} & = -k_{IS} \Ir S - k_{SS} \Sr S - k_{ES} \Er S \\ \der{E}{t} & = -k_{IE} \Ir E - k_{EE} \Er E - k_{SE} \Sr E \\ \der{\St}{t} & = k_{SE}\Sr E +k_{SS}\Sr S +k_{tSI}\Sr\Ir +k_{tSE}\Er\Sr +                   k_{SZ}\Sr Z \\ \der{\Et}{t} & = k_{ES} \Er S + k_{EE} \Er E + k_{tEI}\Er\Ir +                   k_{tSE}\Er\Sr + k_{EZ}\Er Z \end{align*} %------------------- \end{document} | ZEqn3 | (4) |

multline\* test

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| %FontSize=10 %TeXFontSize=10 \documentclass{article} \pagestyle{empty} \begin{document} \begin{multline*} 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^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+e^2+f^2+g^2+h^2+i^2+g^2+k^2+l^2+m^2+n^2\\ +o^2+p^2+q^2+r^2+s^2+t^2+u^2+v^2+w^2+x^2+y^2+z^2  \end{multline*} \end{document} | ZEqn4 | (5) |

# Text test

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
Some text in one paragraph
\end{document}

LaTeX page width is smaller than MSWord’s

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
Some long text and more text. And even more text. And some text again. More and more and more and more. It needs to be longer than one line.
\end{document}

Package geometry with hmargin=2cm makes LaTeX page much wider

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[a4paper,hmargin=2cm]{geometry}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
Some long text and more text. And even more text. And some text again. More and more and more and more. It needs to be longer than one line.
\end{document}

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
Several paragraphs of text

New paragraph begins here
\end{document}

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
Some text and a formula
\[
\tau_{xy} = \eta \dot\gamma
\]
\end{document}

tabular test

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|p{3.5in}|}
\hline
\multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Multicolumn}\\ \hline
Column 1& Column 2& Column 3 \\
\hline
%
Value 1 & 0 & \\ \hline
%
Value 2 &1&This is a 3.5in column. It is created by \verb+p{3.5in}+ statement. So, several lines of text can fit in here!\\ \hline
%
Value 3 &1.5&{\TeX } text is better than text text.\\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center} 
\end{document}

Test inserting arev (~Arial) text in times-based document

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}

\usepackage{arev}
\begin{document}
Some text and a formula
\[
\tau_{xy} = \eta \dot\gamma
\]
\end{document}

Test inserting mathpazo (~Palatino) text in times-based document

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}

\usepackage{mathpazo}
\begin{document}
Some text and a formula
\[
\tau_{xy} = \eta \dot\gamma
\]
\end{document}

Test inserting kpfonts (~Palatino) text in times-based document

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}

\usepackage{kpfonts}
\begin{document}
Some text and a formula
\[
\tau_{xy} = \eta \dot\gamma
\]
\end{document}

Lengths

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\noindent
1cm\\
\rule{1cm}{1mm}
\end{document}

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\noindent
10cm\\
\rule{10cm}{1mm}
\end{document}

# EPS Graphics

\includegraphics test:

-use \usepackage{graphicx} and \graphicspath{{d:/home/picture/}} in the custom style file

- use \includegraphics{example.eps} to include EPS file

Or use an absolute path

- \includegraphics{d:/home/picture/example.eps}

%FontSize=10
%TeXFontSize=10
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\includegraphics[scale=0.5]{example.eps}
\end{document}

Pstricks/pdftricks and pgf/tikz

will not work because dvipng does not support them properly.