

# T<sub>E</sub>X Sample, Phil 12A

My Cool Name

1. Typical font styles:

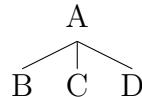
Style	Example	Command
Bold	<b>validity</b>	\textbf{validity}
Italics	<i>validity</i>	\emph{validity}
Underline	<u>validity</u>	\underline{validity}
Sans Serif	<code>validity</code>	\textsf{validity}
Quotations	“validity”	‘‘validity’’

2. To type math symbols, surround the commands with \$...\$, e.g. to type “ $A \vee B$ ”, use \$A \ \backslash vee \ B\$.
3. A bunch of useful symbols for Phil 12A.

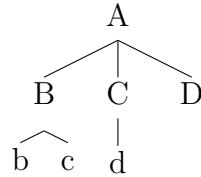
Symbol	Meaning
$\alpha, \beta, \dots$	Greek Letters
$\sim A$	Negation (“not”)
$A \ \& \ B$	Conjunction (“and”)
$A \vee B$	Disjunction (“or”)
$A \supset B$	Conditional (“if... then”)
$A \equiv B$	Biconditional (“if and only if”)
$\therefore$	Therefore
$\exists x Fx$	Existential Quantifier (“there exists an $x\dots$ ”)
$\forall x Fx$	Universal Quantifier (“for all $x\dots$ ”)
$F_a, G_{ab}$	Subscripts
$F^1, G^{12}$	Superscripts
$\sqrt{1}$	Square root
$\times$	Closed branch

Be careful with subscripts and superscripts!! For instance, `$F^12$` yields “ $F^12$ ”. To get ‘12’ as a superscript, type `$F^{12}$`.

- Typing trees takes a bit more practice. There are a number of ways to do it. One method involves the command `\Tree` (from `qtree`). See the [qtree documentation](#) for details. Some examples are provided below (**note**: the spaces and curly brackets are important!):



```
\Tree [ B C D ].A
```



```
\Tree [ [.B b c ] [.C d ] [.D ] ].A
```

$$\begin{array}{c} \sim A \vee B \\ \sim \overbrace{A \quad B} \\ | \\ A \end{array}$$

```
\Tree [ [ .{\sim A\$} {$A\$} ] [ .{$B\$} ] ].{\sim A \vee B\$}
```

$$\begin{array}{c} (\sim A \& \sim B) \vee (\sim C) \\ \sim \overbrace{A \quad B} \quad \sim C \\ | \\ \sim \overbrace{A \quad B} \quad | \\ A \quad B \end{array}$$

```
\Tree [ [ [ .{\sim A\$} {$A\$} ] [ .{\sim B\$} {$B\$} ] ].{\sim A \& \sim B\$}[.{\sim C\$} {$C\$} ] ].{\sim A \& \sim B \vee \sim C\$}
```