

Benjamin M°Kay

# The Willow Tree Book Class 1.01

April 24, 2020



T. 5. N° 27.



SALIX Babylonica.

*P. J. Redouté pinx.*

SAULE pleureur. pag 113

*Gabriel sculpt.*



## Preface

The Willow Tree Book class is a simplified derivative of the `memoir` book class. I use it for my lecture notes. The document you are reading is in the Willow Tree Book class.

## Contents

Preface	v
1 Use	1
2 Definitions, Problems and Theorems	3
3 Citations	5
Hints	7
Bibliography	9
List of notation	11

## Chapter 1

### Use

Here is a typical book using the Willow Tree Book class:

```
\documentclass{willowtreebook}
\Title{Odyssey}
\Author{Homer}
\BibliographyFile{odyssey}
    % The name of the .bib file, without file extension.
\begin{document}
\chapter{Preface}
This is the preface to my book.
\afterpreface
\chapter{We meet Odysseus}
Tell me, O muse, of that ingenious hero \dots
Thus spoke Minerva, and Ulysses obeyed her gladly. Then Minerva assumed
the form and voice of Mentor, and presently made a covenant of peace
between the two contending parties.
\par\bigskip\noindent
THE END
    % End the document without loading the bibliography
    % or the index, or the list of notation.
\end{document}
```

Compile with latex or pdflatex.



## Chapter 2

### Definitions, Problems and Theorems

#### Definitions

We can define a term like *hamster*, or say that the term hamster appears again later.

```
\chapter{Definitions, Problems and Theorems}
\section{Definitions}
We can define a term like \emph{hamster}\define{hamster},
or say that the term hamster\SubIndex{hamster} appears again later.
```

Compile, for a book called filename.tex, with

```
| makeindex filename
```

We add notation like when we use a variable called  $\omega$ , we put it in the list of notation.

```
We add notation like when we use a variable called \(\omega\),
we put it in the list of notation.%
\Notation{omega}{\omega}{A variable called $\omega$}
```

If you use notation, compile with

```
| makeindex -s notation.gst -o not.gls not.glo
```

#### Problems

##### 2.1 What is the point of your life?

In problem 2.1, we can clearly see ...

```
% We add problems by:
\begin{problem}{label.for.the.first.problem}
What is the point of your life?
\end{problem}
% and answers by:
\begin{answer}{label.for.the.first.problem}
Your life is pointless.
\end{answer}
In problem~\ref{problem:label.for.the.first.problem}, we can clearly see ...
```



## Chapter 3

### Citations

Our bibliography file looks like

```
@book {Homer:Iliad,
  AUTHOR = {Homer},
  TITLE = {The {I}liad},
  EDITION = {Third},
  NOTE = {An epic poem in dactylic hexameter, translated from the Greek by A. Guy},
  PUBLISHER = {McHaw-Grill Book Co., New Cork},
  YEAR = {1978},
  PAGES = {xi+331},
  ISBN = {0-07-000657-1},
}
```

We can cite works from the bibliography, like Homer [1], p. 12.

| We can cite works from the bibliography, like Homer~\cite{Homer:Iliad}, p. 12.

Compile with bibtex.

#### Theorems

You have the usual theorem environments, like amsthm.

**Theorem 3.1** (Pythagoras). *In any triangle with sides of lengths  $a, b, c$ ,  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$  just when the angle opposite the side of length  $c$  is a right angle.*

```
\begin{theorem}[Pythagoras]
In any triangle with sides of lengths  $\(a,b,c\)$ ,
 $\(a^2+b^2=c^2\)$  just when the angle opposite the
side of length  $\(c\)$  is a right angle.
\end{theorem}
```

I often want to present an example, and make clear where it starts and stops.

The integral

$$\int e^{x^2} x dx$$

is evaluated by substituting  $u = x^2$ , so

$$\int e^{x^2} x \, dx = \int e^u \frac{du}{2}.$$

The integral

```
\[
\int e^{x^2} x \, dx
\]
```

is evaluated by substituting  $u = x^2$ , so

```
\[
\int e^{x^2} x \, dx = \int e^u \frac{du}{2}.
\]
```

## Hints

**2.1.** Your life is pointless.



## Bibliography

- [1] Homer, *The Iliad*, third ed., McHaw-Grill Book Co., New Cork, 1978, An epic poem in dactylic hexameter, translated from the Greek by A. Guy. 5



## List of notation

$\omega$  A variable called  $\omega$ , 3

