

L^AT_EX font control

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The standard warning applies to most of the commands here: if you are entering them very often within a single document, then you are doing it wrong. Most of the time changes are made automatically, for instance in math mode, or section headings. If you need `\LARGE \mathbb{R}` more than once, you should create your own command `\R` that has the font commands built in.

- Whole document default font size:

```
\documentclass{article} = 10pt
\documentclass[11pt]{article} = 11pt
\documentclass[12pt]{article} = 12pt
```

- Font size for part of document.

```
{\tiny Example} (that's \tiny!)
{\scriptsize Example}
{\footnotesize Example}
{\small Example}
{\normalsize Example}
{\large Example}
{\Large Example}
{\huge Example}
{\Huge Example}
```

- Font styles

Input:

```
\textrm{Roman}
\textbf{Bold face}
\textit{Italic}
\textsc{Small Cap}
\textsf{Sans Serif}
\texttt{Teletype}
\textsl{Slanted}
```

Output:

```
Roman
Bold face
Italic
SMALL CAP
Sans Serif
Teletype
Slanted
```

- Emphasizing. Don't use `\textit`, use `\emph`.

Input:

```
\emph{This} word is emphasized.
```

Output:

```
This word is emphasized.
```

- Underlining.

- There is a built in command `\underline{easy to use}` that's easy to use. But this command won't underline across line breaks.
- Or you can use the add-on package `ulem` (which also defines double underline, strike-through, etc).

Example 1. Input:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[normalem]{ulem}
\begin{document}
\uline{This will underline the text and
allow it to break across the line.}
\end{document}
```

Output:

```
This will underline the text and allow it to break
across the line.
```

- Some font alphabets.

	Input
Greek	<code> \$\alpha\$, \$ \beta\$, \dots, \$ \omega\$</code>
Caligraphic	<code> \$ \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \dots, \mathcal{Z}\$</code>
Script	<code> \$ \mathscr{A}, \mathscr{B}, \dots, \mathscr{Z}\$</code>
Blackboard	<code> \$ \mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}, \dots, \mathbb{Z}\$</code>
Fraktur	<code> \$ \mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, \dots, \mathfrak{Z}, \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \dots, \mathfrak{z}\$</code>

Output	Extra package needed
$\alpha, \beta, \dots, \omega$	none
$\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \dots, \mathcal{Z}$	none
$\mathscr{A}, \mathscr{B}, \dots, \mathscr{Z}$	<code>\usepackage{mathrsfs}</code>
$\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}, \dots, \mathbb{Z}$	<code>\usepackage{amsfonts}</code>
$\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, \dots, \mathfrak{Z}, \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \dots, \mathfrak{z}$	<code>\usepackage{amsfonts}</code>

- Whole document font families. If you don't like the default font (Computer Modern Roman), you can put one of the following options (in addition to many others) in your preamble.
 - `\renewcommand{\familydefault}{\sfdefault}` To change the whole document to Computer Modern Sans Serif. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 - `\usepackage{helvetica}` To change the sans serif font to Helvetica. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 - `\usepackage{times}` To change the whole document to Times Roman. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 - `\usepackage{palatino}` To change the whole document to Palatino. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 - `\usepackage{charter}` To change the whole document to Charter. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 - `\usepackage{bookman}` To change the whole document to Bookman. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 - `\usepackage{chancery}` To change the whole document to Chancery. *The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.*