A LaTeX textour

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maintained by Sergey Fomel[1]

keywords: *LaTeX, LaTeX 2$_\varepsilon$, sample, example, tutorial*

ABSTRACT

This is is a sample of a report, written in LaTeX.

INTRODUCTION

This sample paper should help people start using LaTeX 2$_\varepsilon$ or can be used as a quick reference. This example paper can be found in `/usr/local/src/our/sephelp/textour`; the file name is paper.tex. Type `gmake read` to view the document on the screen; if you want a hardcopy, type `gmake print`; if you want to view an HTML version, type `gmake browse`.

STARTING LaTeX

You can immediately try using LaTeX. Using the original manuscript of this paper together with the literal printout (Appendix B), you should be able to write a report in LaTeX immediately.

Knuth (1984); Lamport (1994); Goosens et al. (1994); Kopka and Daly (1995) are good references for problems not covered here.

Running LaTeX

Prepare your text with your favorite editor (`emacs, vi`) in a file called, say, `test.tex`. If you have a makefile in the current directory and are using SEP's make rules, you can type `gmake test.dvi` to create a DVI (device independent) file `test.dvi`.

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The commands `gmake test.print` and `gmake test.print` will not only create (or update) a DVI file, but also print it on the default postscript printer or display it on the screen. Finally, `gmake test.html` will create an HTML version of your paper for publication on the World Wide Web.

Internally, `gmake test.dvi` invokes the following commands:

1. `Actify test.tex`
   For a stand-alone paper, `Actify` is only necessary if your file `test.tex` contains `\activeplot` commands. The output of `Actify` is a file, called `test_act.tex`
2. `Latify test_act.tex > test.ltx`
   `Latify` adds certain formatting information to `test_act.tex`. Its output is a valid LaTeX file `test.ltx`. Type `Latify` without arguments to see its options.
3. `latex2dvi test.ltx`
   `latex2dvi` simply runs `latex test.ltx` as many times as needed and also invokes other commands if necessary: `bibtex` to process bibliography references; and `makeindex` to process indexes.

EXAMPLES

Equations

Here are some equations:

$$\sin\psi = \frac{2h}{vt} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{h^2}{t^2}k_y^2 + \omega_s^2 = \omega^2 \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1}{v^2} - \left[\frac{\partial t}{\partial g}\right]^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{v^2} - \left[\frac{\partial t}{\partial s}\right]^2} \right\} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \tag{3}$$

$$z_{wr} = \sqrt{\gamma^2(x^2+z^2) - x^2}$$

$$R(x,z) = \sum_{\omega} \frac{U(x,z,\omega)}{D(x,z,\omega)}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \text{normal text in math}^{\text{squared}} dx \tag{4}$$

Here is a matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

and here is an integral:

$$\int_0^x \int_0^y F(u,v)\, du\, dv = 0. \tag{6}$$

You should let LaTeX number equations and figures for you. Label each equation or figure you might want to refer to with a name using the `\label` macro. To refer to it, use the `\ref` macro and LaTeX will translate the internal name into the correct number. For example, "equation (5) is the matrix example and equation (6) is the integral example". See Appendix B for an example.

Merging graphics with text

Figures are floating objects. It is possible to merge text and graphics, thus reducing, and hopefully eliminating, cut and paste.

Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 are examples for how to use the interactive plot command.

The plot command requires that you specify three arguments, namely: filename, size, and caption. Leave the third argument blank. The `Actify` script will fill it it with a reproducibility label. Note that it is important to have each `\activeplot` figure included in either `RESULTSER`, `RESULTSCR`, or `RESULTSNR` list in your makefile. If you don't want to use `make` for TeXprocessing, you probably shouldn't use the `\activeplot` command in you tex file.

```
\activeplot{name}{height=,width=}{}{caption}
```

The first argument is the file name without extension and it will be the first label for that figure, additionally it appears in the box after the caption. The second argument specifies size information and is a very flexible option. You can specify either height, or width, or height and width. If you do not specify anything, it will use the bounding box information from the postscript figure. This is especially useful, when including figures generated by graphics software, such as `idraw`. The fourth argument is the figure caption. Let's look a some examples. The next four figures show in their captions how they are specified in the document.

The figure name is **comb**. The height is given explicitly, and the figure is scaled isotropically to be of the right size.

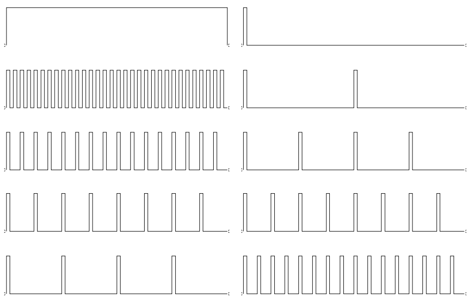

Figure 1: This figure is specified in the document by `\activeplot {comb} {height=1.5in} {} {caption...}`. comb [NR]

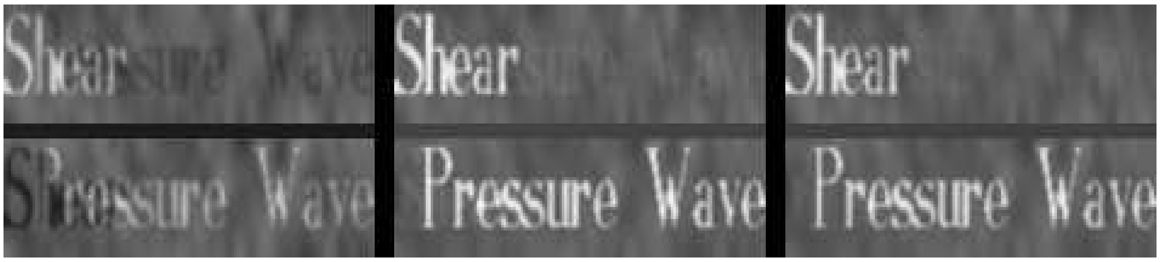

Figure 2: This figure is specified in the document by `\activeplot {reswait} {width=6.0in} {} {This caption.}` . reswait [NR]

Let's try another variation of the command.

For figure 2, the figure name is **reswait**.

The width is given explicitly, and the figure is scaled isotropically to be of the right size.

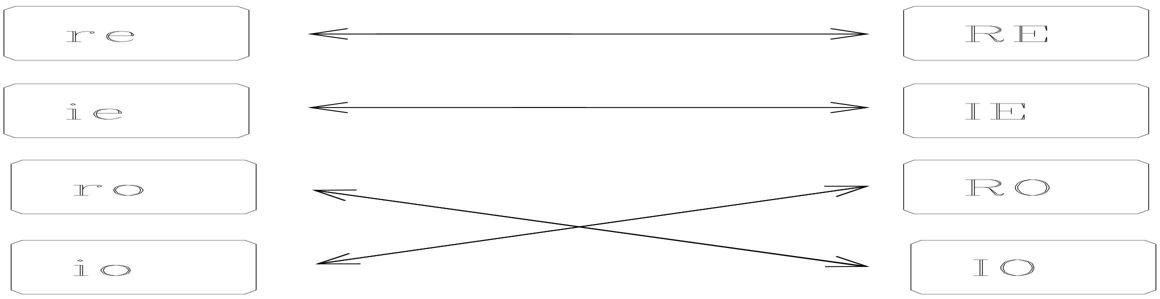

Figure 3: This figure is specified in the document by `\activeplot {reRE} {height=1.5in,width=6.0in} {} {This caption.}` . reRE [NR]

For figure 3, the figure name is **reRE**. The height and width are given explicitly, so that the figure is scaled anisotropically. As you see, it can look strange!

The same arguments are taken by the companion command `\activesideplot`, which positions the figure side by side to the caption.

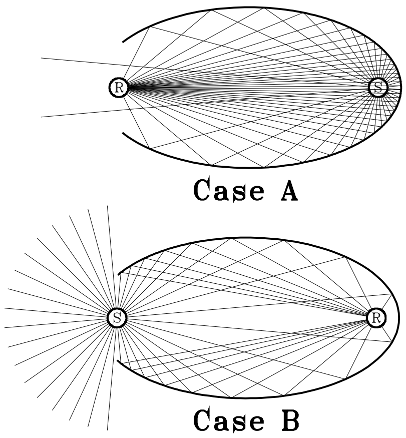

Figure 4: This figure is specified in the document by `\activesideplot {sideplot1} {height=2.2in} {} {This caption.}` . $\boxed{\text{sideplot1}}$ [NR]

For figure 4, the figure name is **sideplot1**.

Tables

An example table:

Table Example		
migration	$\omega \to k_z$	$k_y^2 + k - z^2 \cos^2 \psi = 4\omega^2/v^2$
zero-offset diffraction	$k_z \to \omega_0$	$k_y^2 + k_z^2 = 4\omega_0^2/v^2$
DMO+NMO	$\omega \to \omega_0$	$\frac{1}{4}v^2 k_y^2 \sin^2 \psi + \omega_0^2 \cos^2 \psi = \omega^2$
radial DMO	$\omega \to \omega_s$	$\frac{1}{4}v^2 k_y^2 \sin^2 \psi + \omega_s^2 = \omega^2$
radial NMO	$\omega_s \to \omega_0$	$\omega_0 \cos \psi = \omega_s$

Program listings

Programs may be included in the body of text. Here is "tvdec.f90", a Fortran-90 program for time-variant deconvolution

```
! Linear operator for time-variable deconvolution
module tvdec
  use leak2
  use nicaf1
  use chain_mod

  implicit none
  real, dimension (:), allocatable, private :: aa
```

```
contains

  subroutine tvdec_init (input, nb, lag, rho)
    real,    dimension (:), pointer :: input
    integer, intent (in)            :: nb, lag
    real,    intent (in)            :: rho

    integer                         :: nt
    nt = size (input)
    call nicaf1_init (input, nb, lag)
    call  leak2_init (nt, nb, rho)
    if (.not. allocated (aa)) allocate (aa (nt*nb))
  end subroutine tvdec_init

  function tvdec_op (adj, add, mod, dat) result (stat)
    integer              :: stat
    logical, intent (in) :: adj, add
    real, dimension (:)  :: mod, dat

    call chain (nicaf1_op, leak2_op, adj, add, mod, dat, aa)
    stat = 0
  end function tvdec_op

  subroutine tvdec_close ()
    deallocate (aa)
  end subroutine tvdec_close

end module tvdec
```

Finding references

Unless you are doing something completely new, you should dig up some references. The best way, is using the new bibliographic databases, which include not only SEP articles, but also SEG, EAEG, CSEG and conference proceedings. To find references you can use: `sepindex` or `bibindex`.

To get some Yilmaz references in bibtex format, try `sepindex yilmaz` to search SEP reports, or `bibindex yilmaz SEP SEG` to search the reports and the Geophysics and SEG conference articles. For more information about other databases look at the selfdoc of both scripts. If you use that method, the only thing to remember is the "citation-key". By typing `sepindex make` we get the answer:

```
M.Schwab and J.Schroeder @ Reproducible research documents using
GNUmake @ Schwab.sep.89.217
```

The information retrieved is author, title and citation-key. To cite this article (Schwab and Schroeder, 1995) in your paper just use the LaTeX command `\cite{Schwab.sep.89.217}`.

Finally when you want to list all references at the end of your paper, the only two things you have to put are: `\bibliographystyle{sep}` and `\bibliography{SEP}`. Here only the SEP index is looked up. If you have more than one database, use a comma seprated list like `\bibliography{SEP,SEG,EAEG}`. You don't have to list anything else, every reference is inserted in the correct format. So you never have to worry about typos or style.

Here is a reference to an SEP paper: (Muir and Dellinger, 1988), a short citation (with just the year) is (1988), and a long citation (author and year) is "Muir and Dellinger (1988)". You can get the cite-key `Muir.sep.57.179` of this article by typing `sepindex Muir`.

It is very easy to write your own small bibliography files e.g. `martin.bib`.

I am citing a book: (Davis and Rabinowitz, 1975), short: (1975), and long: Davis and Rabinowitz (1975), taking the keys from my own bibliography file `martin.bib`. See Appendix B for an example.

I am citing multiple papers in one citation: (Constable, 1986a,b; Lodha, 1974), and long: Constable (1986a,b); Lodha (1974).

Of course we can reference equation (A-1) or figure A-1 in the "appendix".

REFERENCES

Constable, S. C., 1986a, Offshore electromagnetic surveying techniques: Presented at the 56th Ann. Internat. Mtg., Soc. Expl. Geophys., Expanded Abstracts.

Constable, S. C., 1986b, Offshore electromagnetic surveying techniques: 56th Ann. Internat. Mtg., Soc. Expl. Geophys., Expanded Abstracts, 81–82.

Davis, P. J., and Rabinowitz, P., 1975, Methods of numerical integration: Academic Press Inc.

Goosens, M., Mittelbach, F., and Samarin, A., 1994, The LaTeX companion: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

Knuth, D., 1984, TeX book: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

Kopka, H., and Daly, P. W., 1995, A guide to LaTeX 2_ε: Document preparation for beginners and advanced users: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

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Lodha, G. S., 1974, Quantitative interpretation of ariborne electromagnetic response for a spherical model: Master's thesis, University of Toronto.

Muir, F., and Dellinger, J., 1988, A calculus for layered elastic media: SEP–**57**, 179–190.

Schwab, M., and Schroeder, J., 1995, Reproducible research documents using GNU-make: SEP–**89**, 217–226.

APPENDIX A

Here we put the mathematical stuff, like

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \tag{A-1}$$

Of course we can reference equation (A-1) and note the "appendix" form of the equation number. This is the standard way, if you have only one appendix. Here the appendix is generated by using `\APPENDIX{}`, which takes an argument like **A** or **II**.

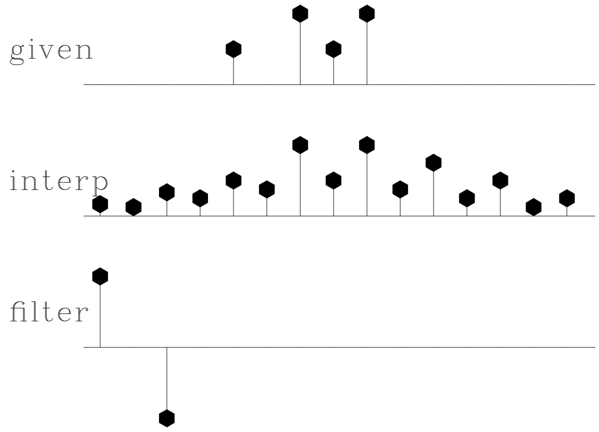

Figure A-1: The figure number is labeled as an appendix. $\boxed{\text{mbest}}$ [NR]

To be complete here is a figure again, Figure A-1. Note that the figure number is reset.

APPENDIX MXCVII.2

$$a + b = \sqrt{a^2 + 2ab + b^2} \tag{MXCVII.2-1}$$

Of course we can reference this also (MXCVII.2-1).

$$\$1.- = 100\,\text{cents} \tag{MXCVII.2-2}$$

Reference that fundamental equation (MXCVII.2-2), take the $\sqrt{\ }$ and divide by the number of working days and you get your 2 cents worth.

APPENDIX B

LISTING OF THE SOURCE TEX FILE

This is the source file for this document `paper.tex`.

```
% This is the manuscript that produced "A LaTeX sample".

% You can use \newcommand to define simple macros
\newcommand{\thispaper}{\texttt{/usr/local/src/our/sephelp/textour}}

\lefthead{SEPHELP team}
\righthead{a \LaTeX\ textour}
\footer{SEPHELP}

\title{A \LaTeX\ textour}
\noemailaddress
\nokeywords
\author{Kamal, Niki, Joe and Martin}
\email{sergey@sep.stanford.edu}
\keywords{\LaTeX, \LaTeXe, sample, example, tutorial}
\author{maintained by Sergey Fomel}

\ABS{
This is is a sample of a report, written in \LaTeX.
}

\section{Introduction}
This sample paper should help people start using \LaTeXe\ or can be
used as a quick reference. This example paper can be found in
\thispaper; the file name is paper.tex. Type \texttt{gmake read} to view
the document on the screen; if you want a hardcopy, type \texttt{gmake
print}; if you want to view an HTML version, type \texttt{gmake
browse}.

\section{Starting \LaTeX}
You can immediately try using \LaTeX. Using the original manuscript of
this paper together with the literal printout (Appendix B), you should
be able to write a report in \LaTeX\ immediately.

\longcite{Knuth.1984,Lamport.1994,Goosens.1994,Kopka.1995}
are good references for problems not covered here.

\subsection{Running \LaTeX}
Prepare your text with your favorite editor (\texttt{emacs, vi}) in a
file called, say, \texttt{test.tex}. If you have a makefile in the
current directory and are using SEP's make rules, you can type
\texttt{gmake test.dvi} to create a DVI (device independent) file
\texttt{test.dvi}. The commands \texttt{gmake test.print} and
\texttt{gmake test.print} will not only create (or update) a DVI file,
but also print it on the default postscript printer or display it on
the screen. Finally,
```

```
\texttt{gmake test.html} will create an HTML version of your paper for
publication on the World Wide Web.

Internally, \texttt{gmake test.dvi} invokes the following commands:
\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{Actify test.tex} \newline For a stand-alone paper,
\texttt{Actify} is only necessary if your file \texttt{test.tex}
contains \verb!\activeplot! commands. The output of  \texttt{Actify}
is a file, called \texttt{test\_act.tex}
\item \texttt{Latify test\_act.tex > test.ltx} \newline
\texttt{Latify} adds certain formatting information to
\texttt{test\_act.tex}. Its output is a valid \LaTeX\ file
\texttt{test.ltx}. Type \texttt{Latify} without arguments to see its
options.
\item \texttt{latex2dvi test.ltx} \newline
\texttt{latex2dvi} simply runs \texttt{latex test.ltx} as many times
as needed and also invokes other commands if necessary:
\texttt{bibtex} to process bibliography references; and
\texttt{makeindex} to process indexes.
\end{enumerate}

\section{Examples}

\subsection{Equations}
Here are some equations:

\begin{equation}
\sin\psi=\frac{2h}{vt}
\label{eqn:psi}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\frac{h^2}{t^2}k_y^2+\omega_s^2=\omega^2
\label{eqn:omega}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} =
\left\{
  \sqrt{\frac{1}{v^2} - \left[\frac{\partial t}{\partial g}\right]^2} +
  \sqrt{\frac{1}{v^2} - \left[\frac{\partial t}{\partial s}\right]^2}
\right\}
\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}
\label{eqn:partial}
\end{equation}

\[
z_{wr}=\sqrt{\gamma^2(x^2+z^2)-x^2}
\]

\[
R(x,z)=\sum_\omega \frac{U(x,z,\omega)}{D(x,z,\omega)}
\]
```

```
\begin{equation}
\int_{0}^{\infty} \mbox{normal text in math}^{\mbox{squared}} dx
\end{equation}
%
% Note that the \begin \end construct automatically numbers for you,
% while the \[ \] construct does not. Note that you have to put normal
% text in math mode into an "mbox" so that it is typeset as text and
% not as math.
%
% subscript is the underscore _, superscript is ^;  grouping by
% { } is necessary if more than on character is used in the sub-,
% or super-script
%

Here is a matrix:
\begin{equation}
A=\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
        a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\
        a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\
        \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
        a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}
        \end{array}\right)
\label{eqn:matrix}
\end{equation}
and here is an integral:
%
%  \!, \, and \; are used in math mode to provide spacing between words,
%  since spacing is neglected in math mode. You can use \quad  for a full
%  space.
%
\begin{equation}
\int_0^x\!\int_0^y F(u,v)\,du\,dv =0 .
\label{eqn:int}
\end{equation}

You should let \LaTeX\ number equations and figures for you.
Label each equation or figure you might want to refer to
with a name using the \verb+\label+ macro.
To refer to it, use the \verb+\ref+ macro and
\LaTeX\ will translate the internal name into the correct number.
For example, ``equation~(\ref{eqn:matrix}) is the matrix example and
equation~(\ref{eqn:int}) is the integral example''. See Appendix B for
an example.

\subsection{Merging graphics with text}
Figures are floating objects.
It is possible to merge text and graphics, thus reducing, and hopefully
eliminating, cut and paste.

Figures \ref{fig:comb}, \ref{fig:reswait}, \ref{fig:reRE} and
\ref{fig:sideplot1} are examples for how to use the interactive plot
command.

The plot command requires that you specify three arguments, namely:
```

```
filename, size, and caption. Leave the third argument blank. The
\texttt{Actify} script will fill it it with a reproducibility
label. Note that it is important to have each \verb!\activeplot! figure
included in either \texttt{RESULTSER}, \texttt{RESULTSCR}, or
\texttt{RESULTSNR} list in your makefile. If you don't want to use
\texttt{make} for \TeX processing, you probably
shouldn't use the \verb!\activeplot! command in you tex file.

\begin{verbatim}
\activeplot{name}{height=,width=}{}{caption}
\end{verbatim}

The first argument is the file name without extension and it will be
the first label for that figure, additionally it appears in the box
after the caption.  The second argument specifies size information and
is a very flexible option.  You can specify either height, or width,
or height and width.  If you do not specify anything, it will use the
bounding box information from the postscript figure.  This is
especially useful, when including figures generated by graphics
software, such as \texttt{idraw}.  The fourth argument is the figure
caption.  Let's look a some examples.  The next four figures show in
their captions how they are specified in the document.

\activeplot{comb}{height=1.5in}{}
{This figure is specified in the document by
\texttt{$\backslash$activeplot \{comb\} \{height=1.5in\} \{\}
\{caption...\}}.}

The figure name is \textbf{comb}.  The height is given explicitly, and
the figure is scaled isotropically to be of the right size.

Let's try another variation of the command.

\activeplot{reswait}{width=6.0in}{}
{This figure is specified in the document by
\texttt{$\backslash$activeplot
\{reswait\} \{width=6.0in\} \{\} \{This caption.\} }.}
For figure \ref{fig:reswait}, the figure name is \textbf{reswait}.

The width is given explicitly, and the figure is scaled isotropically
to be of the right size.

\activeplot{reRE}{height=1.5in,width=6.0in}{}
{This figure is specified in the document by
\texttt{$\backslash$activeplot
\{reRE\} \{height=1.5in,width=6.0in\} \{\}
\{This caption.\} }.}

For figure \ref{fig:reRE}, the figure name is \textbf{reRE}.  The height
and width are given explicitly, so that the figure is scaled
anisotropically. As you see, it can look strange!

The same arguments are taken by the companion command
\verb!\activesideplot!, which positions the figure side by side to
```

```
the caption.

\activesideplot{sideplot1}{height=2.2in}{}
{This figure is specified in the document by
\texttt{$\backslash$activesideplot
\{sideplot1\} \{height=2.2in\} \{\} \{This caption.\} }.}

For figure \ref{fig:sideplot1}, the figure name is \textbf{sideplot1}.

\subsection{Tables}
An example table:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Table Example} \\
\hline
migration\rule[-2ex]{0ex}{5ex} & $\omega \rightarrow k_z$ & $k_y^2+k-z^2\cos^2
\psi=4\omega^2/v^2$ \\
\hline
\parbox{1in}{zero-offset\\diffraction}\rule[-4ex]{0ex}{8ex} &
$k_z\rightarrow\omega_0$ &
$k_y^2+k_z^2=4\omega_0^2/v^2$ \\
\hline
DMO+NMO\rule[-2ex]{0in}{5ex} & $\omega\rightarrow\omega_0$ & $\frac{1}{4}
v^2k_y^2\sin^2\psi+\omega_0^2\cos^2\psi=\omega^2$ \\
\hline
radial DMO\rule[-2ex]{0in}{5ex} & $\omega\rightarrow\omega_s$ &
$\frac{1}{4}v^2k_y^2\sin^2\psi+\omega_s^2=\omega^2$\\
\hline
radial NMO\rule[-2ex]{0in}{5ex} & $\omega_s\rightarrow\omega_0$ &
$\omega_0\cos\psi=\omega_s$\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

%
% Note the use of \strut to keep the table lines from crashing with
% superscripts!!!
%

\subsection{Program listings}
Programs may be included in the body of text.
Here is ``tvdec.f90'', a Fortran-90 program for time-variant
deconvolution

\listing{tvdec.f90}

\subsection{Finding references}
Unless you are doing something completely new, you should dig up some
references.  The best way, is using the new bibliographic databases,
which include not only SEP articles, but also SEG, EAEG, CSEG and
conference proceedings.  To find references you can use:
\texttt{sepindex} or \texttt{bibindex}.
```

```
To get some Yilmaz references in bibtex format, try \texttt{sepindex
yilmaz} to search SEP reports, or \texttt{bibindex yilmaz SEP SEG} to
search the reports and the Geophysics and SEG conference articles. For
more information about other databases look at the selfdoc of both
scripts.  If you use that method, the only thing to remember is the
``citation-key''.  By typing \texttt{sepindex make} we get the answer:

\footnotesize
\begin{verbatim}
M.Schwab and J.Schroeder @ Reproducible research documents using
GNUmake @ Schwab.sep.89.217
\end{verbatim}
\normalsize

The information retrieved is author, title and citation-key.  To cite
this article \cite{Schwab.sep.89.217} in your paper just use the
\LaTeX\ command \verb+\cite{Schwab.sep.89.217}+.

Finally when you want to list all references at the end of your paper,
the only two things you have to put are: \verb+\bibliographystyle{sep}+
and \verb+\bibliography{SEP}+.  Here only the SEP index is looked up.
If you have more than one database, use a comma seprated list like
\verb+\bibliography{SEP,SEG,EAEG}+.  You don't have to list anything
else, every reference is inserted in the correct format. So you never
have to worry about typos or style.

Here is a reference to an SEP paper: \cite{Muir.sep.57.179}, a short
citation (with just the year) is \shortcite{Muir.sep.57.179}, and a
long citation (author and year) is ``\longcite{Muir.sep.57.179}''.
You can get the cite-key \texttt{Muir.sep.57.179} of this article by
typing
\texttt{sepindex Muir}.

It is very easy to write your own small bibliography files
e.g. \texttt{martin.bib}.

I am citing a book: \cite{segbook}, short: \shortcite{segbook}, and
long: \longcite{segbook}, taking the keys from my own bibliography
file \texttt{martin.bib}. See Appendix B for an example.

I am citing multiple papers in one citation:
\cite{segtalk,segabstract,segms}, and long:
\longcite{segtalk,segabstract,segms}.

Of course we can reference equation (\ref{eqn:nappeq}) or figure
\ref{fig:mbest} in the ``appendix''.

\bibliographystyle{sep}
\bibliography{SEP,MISC,martin}

\APPENDIX{A}
Here we put the mathematical stuff, like
\begin{equation}
```

```
(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2
\label{eqn:nappeq}
\end{equation}
Of course we can reference equation (\ref{eqn:nappeq}) and note the
``appendix'' form of the equation number. This is the standard way, if
you have only one appendix. Here the appendix is generated by using
\verb!\APPENDIX{}!, which takes an argument like \textbf{A} or \textbf{II}.

\activesideplot{mbest}{height=2.2in}{}{The figure number is labeled as
an appendix.}

To be complete here is a figure again, Figure \ref{fig:mbest}.  Note
that the figure number is reset.

\APPENDIX{MXCVII.2}
\begin{eqnarray}
a+b = \sqrt{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}
\label{eqn:mappeq}
\end{eqnarray}

Of course we can reference this also (\ref{eqn:mappeq}).

\begin{equation}
\$ 1.-  = 100 \: {\rm cents}
\label{eqn:money}
\end{equation}
Reference that fundamental equation (\ref{eqn:money}), take the $\sqrt{\ }$
and divide
by the number of working days and you get your 2 cents worth.

\APPENDIX{B}
\section{Listing of the source TEX file}
This is the source file for this document \texttt{paper.tex}.
\listing{paper.tex}

\APPENDIX{C}
\section{Listing of the bibliography database}

\progblock{bib}{martin.bib}{This is the source file for
the user bibliography \texttt{martin.bib}.}
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APPENDIX C

LISTING OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY DATABASE

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