

1 Font sizes

Font sizes can be altered by using a range of control sequences:

This text is `tiny`
This text is `scriptsize`
This text is `footnotesize`
This text is `small`
This text is `normalsize`
This text is `large`
This text is `Large`
This text is `LARGE`
This text is `huge`
This text is `Huge`

2 Font shapes

Normal roman fonts can be upright, *italicised*, *slanted*, SMALL CAPS or **bold-face**.

Using the `\emph` control sequence emphasises text by either *italicising* the text,...

...or in the instance where the text is already italicised, by unitalicising the text.

3 Font families

Typewriter fonts can be upright, *italicised*, *slanted* or SMALL CAPS, and are selected by using the `\texttt` control sequence.

Sans serif fonts can be upright, *slanted* or **boldface**, and are selected by using the `\textsf` control sequence.

If you desire other fonts, you will need to include extra packages.

4 Accents

Accented letters appear often in international research, especially in the author lists of referenced papers (if not your own!). It is appropriate to correctly reproduce the accented letters, and L^AT_EX looks after this with a range of control sequences. Appropriately, in most instances the accent designation character in the control sequence typically resembles the accent you are after.

Use `\' {e}` for é

Use `\' {e}` for è

Use `\^ {e}` for ê

Use `\" {o}` for ö

Use `\~ {n}` for ñ

Use `\= {o}` for ō

Use `\. {o}` for ò

Use `\u {o}` for ŏ

Use `\v {s}` for š

Use `\H {o}` for ő

Use `\t {oo}` for ōō

Use `\c {c}` for ç

Use `\d {o}` for ȝ

Use `\b {o}` for ȝ

You can also use `\i` or `\j` to produce those letters without the dot, so that accents can be added, e.g. í.