

Typesetting Equations Into Keynote with \LaTeX

David Hartwell Clements
dclements@bellsouth.net

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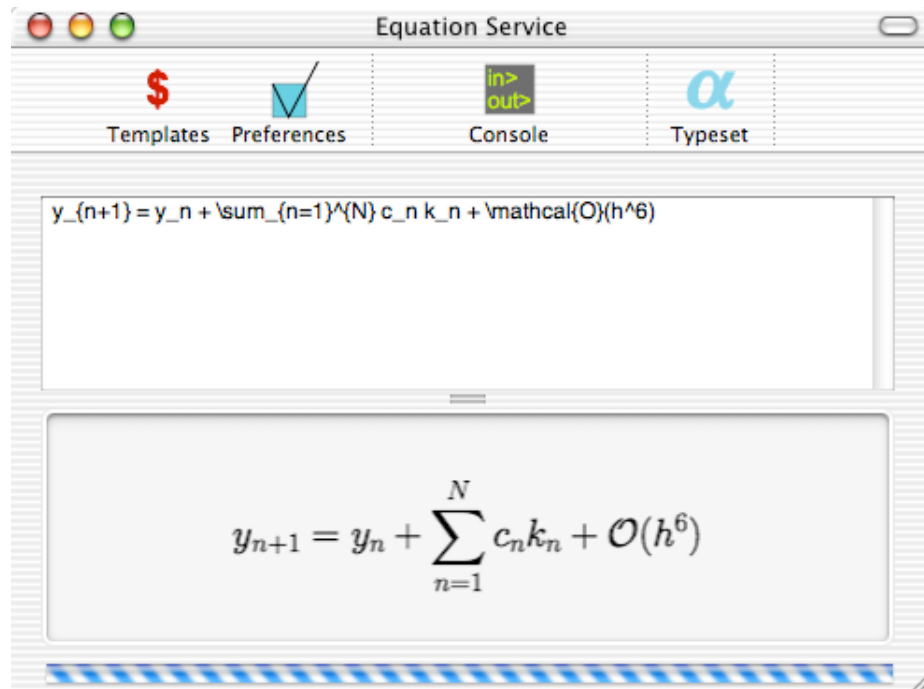


Figure 1: Equation Service at work.

1. Introduction

In the January 2003 MacWorld Keynote, Steve Jobs announced a new application which took the entire audience by surprise: a high-end presentation software package named “Keynote” for only \$99. At a price already clearly well below PowerPoint’s they then further set the bar by lowering the price for students (to \$79) and, finally, offering Keynote bundled with iLife to teachers for \$15—an absolutely amazing deal.

Many others have written absolutely wonderful reviews and feature discussions surrounding what Keynote can and cannot do, however, a lot of discussion has followed the scientists, engineers, and mathematicians over the lack of advanced equation support for Keynote. The best equation typesetting system is, of course, \LaTeX and thus it would be a tremendous boon to Keynote if we could easily and simply integrate the two—providing the best in typesetting with the best in presentation software.

Then came a wonderful piece of software written by [Doug Rowland](#) called Equation Service. This Open Source software will take a snippet of \LaTeX code and typeset it into a PDF with your equations. You can then simply drag—or with the newest version, copy—the equation into your existing Keynote presentation and treat it as a picture there.

There is only one problem: installing and using all of this software together efficiently, while fairly intuitive, can seem to be a fairly daunting task, and typesetting the necessary equations can seem like a hopeless endeavor. I can only hope that this document will ease the transition and help scientists, mathematicians, engineers, students, and any others who need the ability to cleanly integrate equations into their presentations with putting together absolutely beautiful presentations

that look professionally made. Introducing a whole new group of MacOS X users to the wonders of \LaTeX is just icing on the cake.

1.1. What this document is, and what it is not

This document has been put together for the purpose of easing a transition into using \LaTeX with Keynote under MacOS X. It is not meant to be a comprehensive guide to writing documents or even equations in \LaTeX nor in what all of the configuration options can be used for¹.

This is a guide for those who need the ability to typeset their equations in Keynote, but do not know how. This is a guide for those who have never heard of \LaTeX and wish to get started.

As always, I disavow all responsibility for what any of this does to your system or your sanity.

2. Installing the Proper Software

2.1. Get the Necessary Software Packages

- **Required Software**

- **Keynote** – The presentation software you are likely reading this document because of.
- **i-Installer** – A quick, graphical installer for installing \TeX related files.
- **Equation Service** – The utility that will be used for typesetting equations for use in Keynote.

- **Optional Software**

- **TeX FoG** – A program to help write out the \LaTeX commands for a variety of mathematical formulas.
- **TeXShop** – This is a wonderful program to help typeset full documents with \LaTeX .



Keynote

¹For more information and some good reference books, see the appendix.

2.2. Keynote

Quick Link:

<http://www.apple.com/keynote>

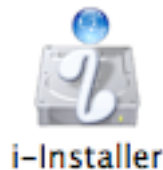
The first thing you will need for this is a copy of Keynote. Take the CD and double-click on the installer package, answer the questions with a “yes” then kick-back, relax, and enjoy a drink or two while it installs.

It is, of course, possible that you are just reading this document for kicks or because you are considering Keynote in the future. If this is the case, keep reading and feel free to install the remaining software—it does not depend on Keynote and many people around the world use these pieces of software for other tasks.

TEX

2.3. T_EX

These steps are easy, but should be done in order.



- **i-Installer**

Quick Download:

<ftp://ftp.nluug.nl/pub/comp/macosx/volumes/ii2/II2.dmg>

Using i-Installer to install and configure T_EX makes a process that normally involves the command line simple, efficient, and intuitive. It can be used to install an array of software—most of it T_EX related in one way or another and most of it normally requiring a command line to install properly.

After downloading the i-Installer dmg from the [ftp site](#), simply open up the disk image and copy the resulting application to your hard disk wherever you want it to be.

i-Installer was changed significantly in January 2004.

- **Using i-Installer and the i-Installer i-Package**

First, play with installing i-Packages by updating your i-Installer software. This step is not strictly necessary and everything I am going to describe can be done without doing this step, but an updated version of i-Installer will have fewer bugs, more documentation for later, should you decide to continue using it.

In order to install the new version, just use the following steps as a guide.

- **Open i-Installer** by double-clicking it (make sure that you are connected to the internet when you do this).
- **Select the menu item “i-Package→Known Packages i-Directory...”** A window should pop up listing a series of packages that you can download.
- **Click on the “i-Installer” package and hit the “Open i-Package” button.** This will display a window listing the package contents.
- **Select the “Install and Remove” tab (second tab over).** This will switch you over to the window you can install it from.
- **Press the install button.** This is one of the few times it will not prompt you for your password.
- **Wait.** It will take it a minute to finish installing, relax and play Go while it does.
- **When it is finished,** i-Installer will pop up an alert explaining that it finished without critical errors—click okay and close this window.

- **Ghostscript 8 i-Package**

If you already have installed a version of Ghostscript in a standard location for some other application (e.g., GhostView) , you should be able to skip this step. If you do not remember if you have installed it for another app, reinstalling it should not cause any difficulties so long as the other application(s) will play nicely with Ghostscript 8 (see the documentation for installing the other application for details). If you are using MacOS X 10.1.x or before, use Ghostscript 6 instead.

If you are uncertain, go ahead with the installation of the other applications, and test out Equation Service to see if you need to install this i-Package.

In order to install: Repeat the installation process described above (find the i-Package, select it, open it, press install). After it is installing it will ask if you want it to configure for use on the CLI, tell it “Yes.”

- **T_EX**

In the main window select the T_EX i-Package and continue through the steps outlined above to install it. i-Installer will ask for your password several times during the installation process, so you

should be around while it installs.

Before the installation begins and after it is finished a set of dialogues will pop up asking you to configure. We will go through these one at a time.

Select Package Parts Leave the default selection.

Configure What? Leave the default and add **Format Selection**.

Select Formats Leave the defaults and ensure that `amstex` and `pdfamstex` are selected, as well as any languages you might need.

Select Languages Select the hyphenation sets for any languages you plan on using.

Configure for full font inclusion? This is for a small subset of people who need to include all of their included fonts in their PDF documents. Most people should select "No Include."

Page Size Set the default page size to "letter" if inside of the United States, "A4" if outside (or whatever your preference is, if you know what you are doing).

After this you will receive a message saying "Installation and running the configuration script finished without critical errors." If you ever want to reconfigure \TeX , simply hit the "Configure Only" button.

- **Other i-Packages (Optional)**

If you are going to use \LaTeX beyond the capacity of Equation Service you may want to install a few more image libraries. These are installed the same way other packages in i-Installer are, and should be installed in the following order:

- **\TeX Support: CM Super** – A font package with an array of Type-1 Fonts. Highly recommended.
- **\TeX Support: ConTeXt updater** – For using ConTeXt later, if you so choose.
- **Freetype 2** – This package is required for ImageMagick.
- **libwmf conversion support** – This package is required for ImageMagick.

- **libiconv conversion support** – Required for ImageMagick. Only install if you are running 10.2.x or earlier, otherwise it is already part of the OS.
- **ImageMagick** – A command-line tool for converting graphic files between different formats. Install if you are going to be working with images of varying formats from iTeXMac or TeXShop.



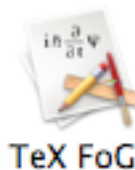
2.4. Equation Service

Quick Download:

<http://www.esm.psu.edu:16080/mac-tex/EquationService/ESFiles/EquationService1.0.dmg.gz>

Installing Equation Service 1.0 is trivial, simply download the file, decompress it, and drag a copy to your Applications folder. Then open it once, log out, and log back in (restarting will also work, but is not required).

If you already have a copy of Equation Service 0.1B installed, then you will need to uninstall it first by deleting the application, `~/Library/Preferences/edu.umn.space.rowland.EquationService.plist`, and `~/Library/Application Support/Equation Service`.



2.5. TeX FoG (Optional)

Quick Download:

http://homepage.mac.com/marco_coisson/TeXFoG/TeXFoG%201.2.dmg

For those who are not familiar with \LaTeX , or who simply wish for a tool that makes typesetting and remembering all of the (occasionally arcane) commands easier, this is a wonderful utility. Simply click on the symbol that you wish to typeset and it will produce the text (in its own application) which can then be copied into Equation Service or into the document of your choice for typesetting. It provides a quick and easy palette for putting together most equations quickly and easily.

A brief caution: Those who need to typeset more complex equations may find TeX FoG to be lacking, though still a useful tool for laying down some of the basic formatting in those equations.

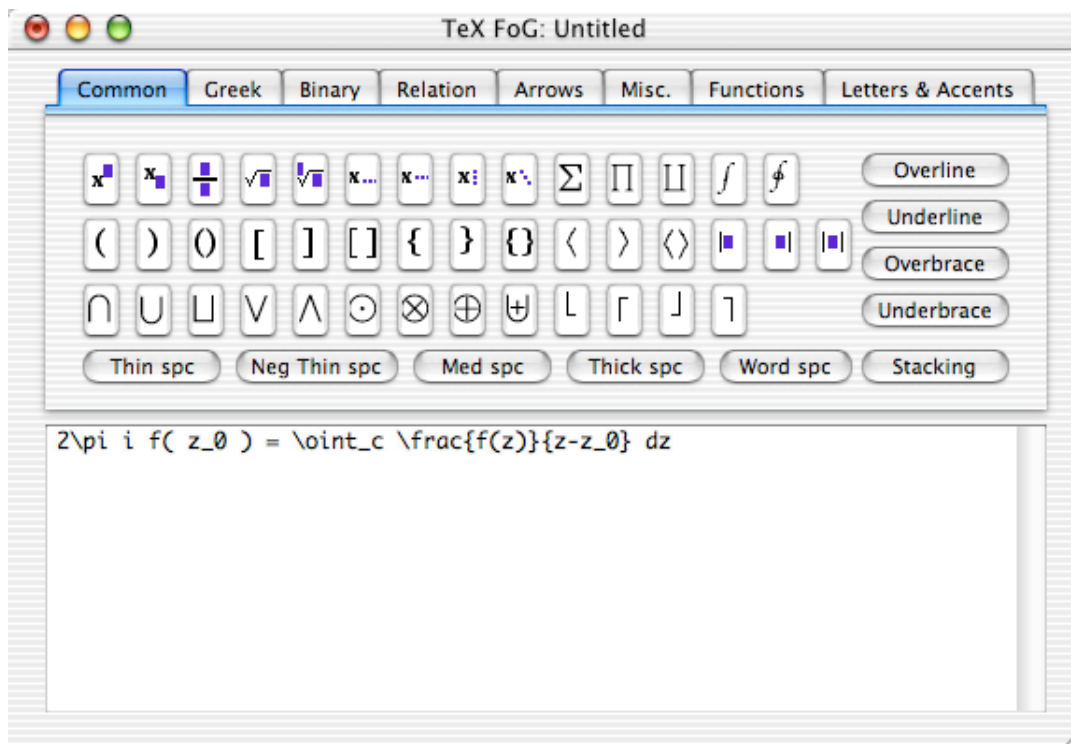


Figure 2: TeXFoG in action

2.6. \LaTeX Equation Editor (Optional)

Quick Download: <http://evolve.lse.ac.uk/software/EquationEditor/LaTeX-Equation-Editor.dmg>

\LaTeX Equation Editor is a product which fills many of the same roles as Equation Service: it typesets equations of the right size for integrating into other documents. Both \LaTeX Equation Editor and Equation Service have some functionality not possessed by the other and each has its uses depending on the circumstances. The above install of teTeX will also work with \LaTeX Equation Editor for those who want to try it out.

There are a few features that make \LaTeX Equation Editor worth considering:

- The presence of a library with your past equations.
- A different rendering path (for advanced users).
- Better and more precise scaling (versus Equation Service’s use of font sizes).
- A different interface.
- A library for storing already typeset equations.
- Uses the “standard” approach to the preferences dialogue (i.e., it is kept in a separate window).

- It is far better at calculating the "bounding box" for equations and that box can be tweaked more easily than with Equation Service.

Equation Service has a few advantages, mainly relating to its integration via the services menu as well as its use of templates. I have both on my system and use both regularly depending on what I am trying to do.



2.7. TeXShop (Optional)

Quick Download:

<http://www.uoregon.edu/~koch/texshop/texshop.dmg>

If interested in doing full document preparation, I would recommend downloading a copy of TeXShop as well. This is an excellent editor for \LaTeX files and needs no additional software other than what has already been installed.

3. Features of Equation Service

3.1. Preferences in Equation Service

Equation Service is fairly configurable, and this is not a completely comprehensive guide on its use, however, there are some options which bear keeping in mind when you go to typeset your equations. Set up Equation Service before typesetting, since when you are using it as a service it will utilize whatever the last set of preferences were that were used for typesetting.

There are three tabs under the preferences dialogue (found by clicking on the "Preferences" box in the open application).

It should be noted, briefly, that Equation Service has been coded with an excellent tool-tips system. If you cannot work out or cannot remember what something does, hold your mouse over it for a few seconds and help will be on the way.

- **Style**

One can immediately see by looking at the Style tab that there are a lot of options. Each option will be covered here in turn, just to make sure that their meaning is absolutely clear.

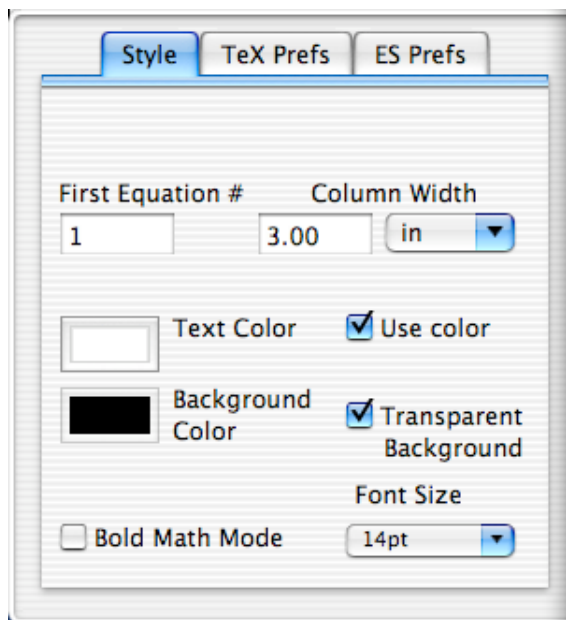


Figure 3: Equation Service's Style Tab

First Equation # The number of the first equation in the list. Many of the templates will automatically number the equations you give them-this lets you specify what you want the first number it uses to be. Therefore, if you are labeling your equations in Keynote numerically, you can specify what the next equation's number is going to be. Integer values only.

Column Width This is the number of inches wide the equation being typeset will be. If you are having difficulties with the cropping on your equations, one of the first things to try is changing the number in this box. This only applies in templates with a fixed column width.

Use Color When this box is checked, basic L^AT_EX color commands (e.g., `\color{...}{...}`) will function normally and the values currently in *Text Color* and *Background Color* will be used. Note that this does not work in all templates.

Transparent Background When this box is checked in conjunction with *Use Color*, the *Background Color* will be ignored when typesetting the equation. This is useful for having just the equation imported into Keynote without any kind of white box or edge surrounding it. Unfortunately, this feature does not work in all applications (PowerPoint among them). This option is only available in Equation Service 0.7B and later (including version 1.0).

Text Color The color of the typeset equation if *Use Color* has been selected. When *Text Color* is enabled, clicking this will bring up the standard MacOS X color-picker (crayons!) to aid in selecting the color of your choice

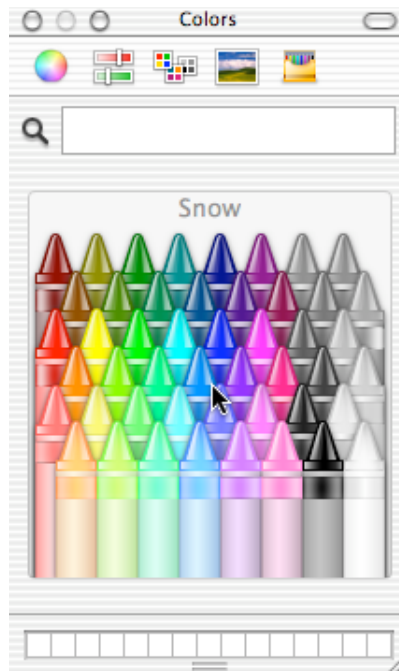


Figure 4: The standard MacOS X Color Picker in the “Crayons” mode.

Background Color The color of the background for the equation if *Use Color* is turned on and *Transparent Background* is turned off. When enabled, clicking this will bring up the standard MacOS X color-picker to aid in selecting the color of your choice.

Bold Math Mode When selected, Equation Service will typeset the equations in \LaTeX 's bold math mode. Play around with it and see what look's best for what you are doing.

Font Size Exactly what it sounds like: the size of the font that will be used to typeset the equation.

- **TeX Prefs**

This tab has a few more advanced configuration options, most of which is beyond the scope of this document, however, touching on each one may help get a better overall picture of the software.

PDFLaTeX Path The path to the \LaTeX renderer being used.

Choose... Select the file through a standard selection dialogue.

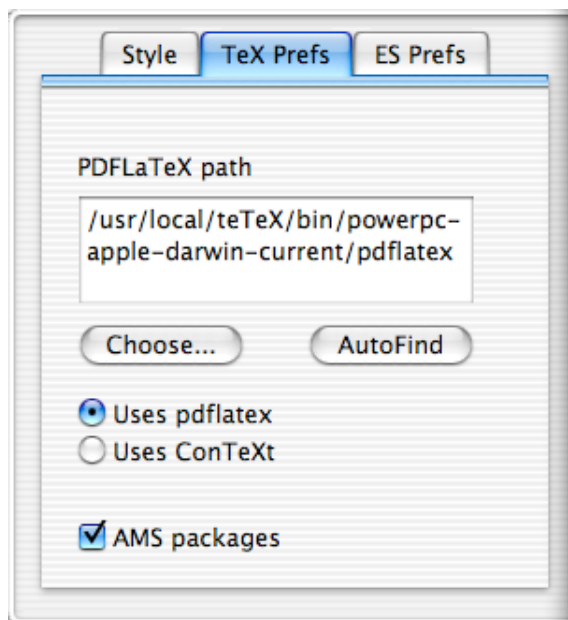


Figure 5: Equation Service’s TeX Prefs Tab

AutoFind Attempts to locate the renderer without assistance.

Uses pdflatex This is the default renderer for Equation Service. It is faster than ConTeXt but not quite as pretty; it also gives the option of using AMS packages.

Uses ConTeXt An alternate renderer for \LaTeX equations. It is a bit slower than pdflatex, but looks better for many applications. It does not allow the AMS packages to be enabled.

AMS packages Uses the **American Mathematical Society** packages in those templates that include them. Check above for information on configuring your \TeX install so that you have installed the packages necessary (`amstex` and `pdfamstex`) to take advantage of this. Most people will want to keep this enabled by default.

- **ES Prefs**

There are only three checkboxes in the ES Prefs tab.

Show Main Window at Launch The main window will always open when Equation Service is launched. If you close the main window at some point or have this option deselected but wish to use it, the window can be re/opened from within the “Window” menu.

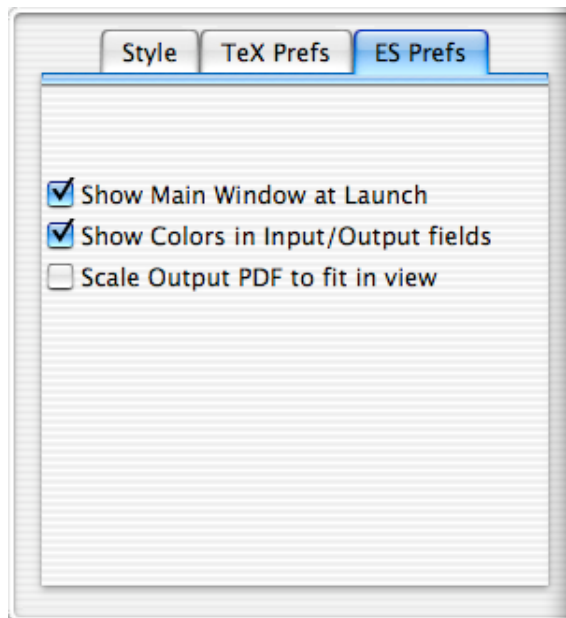


Figure 6: Equation Service's ES Prefs Tab

Show Colors in Input/Output fields When *Use Color* is selected, it will apply the color selections to the window where \LaTeX commands are typed as well as to the final output. When you do this it will not actually override the *Transparent Background* option, though it will appear that way at first: when you actually drag the equation into the application, it should retain your transparency choice.

Caution: Do not leave a black background on with this option and then deselect Use Color. Doing so will not crash the system, but it will make the output impossible to read until it is dragged to its final destination.

Scale Output PDF to fit in view When this option is selected, Equation Service will scale the output PDF if it does not fit in the output window so that it does. It is on by default, but will conflict with large text-sizes in some equations, causing them to be smaller than you had originally specified.

3.2. Templates in Equation Service

Equation Service comes with a variety of templates which can be used to typeset equations in different ways. If you are experienced with \LaTeX you can feel free to create and import your own. Each template includes a brief description of what it is when you select it from the list.

basedisplaymath Typesets just the equation at a fixed width (all templates generate equations at a fixed width unless otherwise indicated).

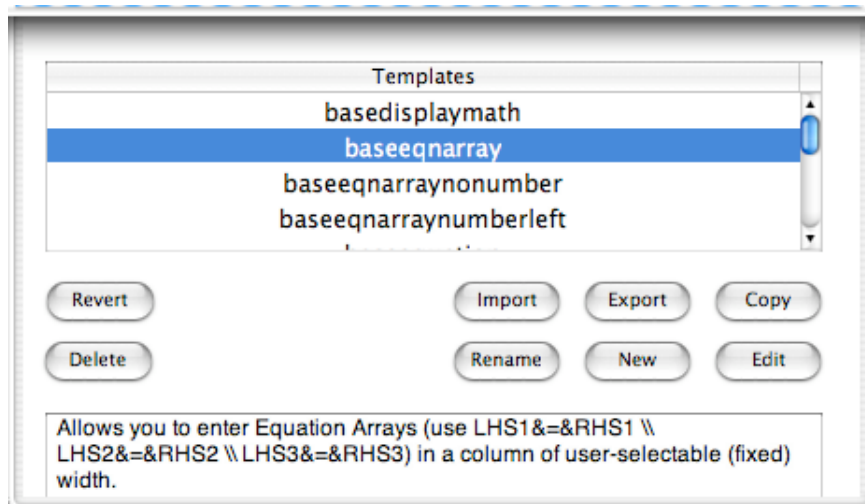


Figure 7: Equation Service's Templates Menu

baseeqnarray Typesets the equation(s) (this template multiple equations, separated by a $\backslash\backslash$) and then places numbers for them on the right in a sequential fashion.

baseeqnarraynonumber Exactly like *basedisplaymath* except that it does not number the equations.

baseeqnarraynumberleft This is another variation on *basedisplaymath*: it is identical in every way except that the numbers are placed to the left of the equation(s).

baseequation Typesets a numbered equation.

baesequationnumberleft Typesets a numbered equation with the number on the left (use *basedisplaymath* for typesetting an equation without a number).

basemathmode Similar to *basedisplaymath*. This version does not have a set width.

basetextmode Basic \LaTeX text mode, columns do not have a fixed width.

basetextmodecolumn Similar to *basedisplaymath* except that columns are given a fixed width.

blankfullpage A normal \LaTeX document.

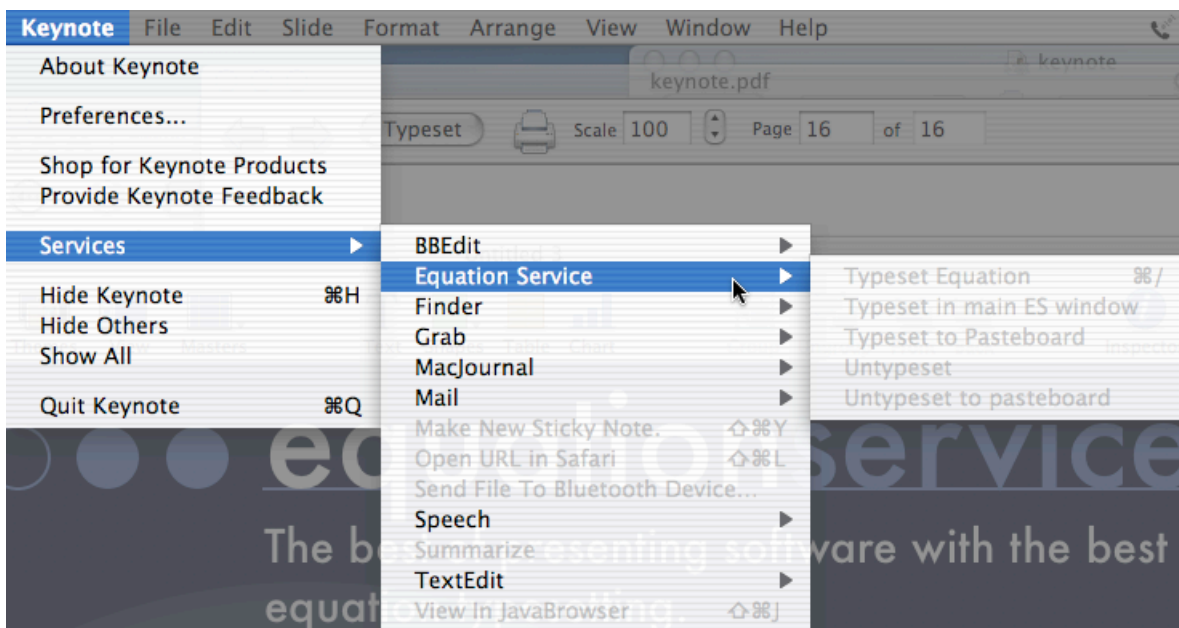


Figure 8: Equation Service’s Service Menu

blanktemplate A completely blank page that provides nothing for you. If you use this, you need to begin with `\documentclass{article}`, etc.

3.3. Typesetting the Equation: The Services Menu

- **Introduction**

Equation Service offers a variety of options via the Services Menu while one is working in another application. To use this feature, highlight the \LaTeX equation that you have written in your favorite application, go under the Application’s Menu to “Services” and select “Equation Service”. It will then give you a list of available options—not all of which will be available in every application. These options will be discussed in greater detail below.

- **Typeset Equation**

This is the feature provided by the original Equation Service. It allows you to typeset equations directly in most applications that can import PDF files—such as TextEdit. Keynote is unfortunately not currently capable of taking advantage of this feature.

Using it is simple: Go into an application that supports this menu option (such as Apple’s TextEdit), enter the the \LaTeX code that you wish to typeset and highlight it, then either select “Typeset Equation” from the services menu or press `Command-\` and Equation Service will do the rest.

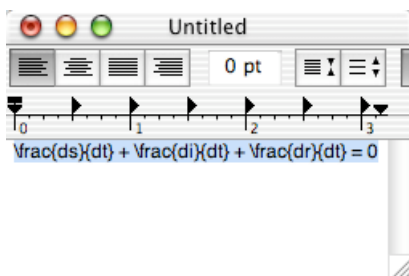


Figure 9: Insert the equation into TextEdit...

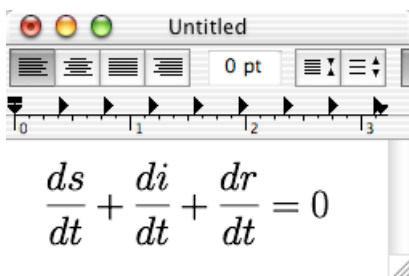


Figure 10: ...and boom!

- **Typeset to Pasteboard**

Equation Service 1.0 has the ability to typeset to the pasteboard—or the clipboard, as many MacOS users will want to call it—and then paste it into your document wherever you like. This feature functions the same way as typesetting the equation directly does, except that instead of replacing the text that you have highlighted, it will put what it typesets into the pasteboard so that you then can use the “Paste” command (generally Command-v) and place it where you like.

While not as seamless as using *Typeset Equation*, *Typeset in Pasteboard* offers compatibility with a broader array of applications, including Keynote.

- **Typeset in main ES window**

This is almost identical to the *Typeset to Pasteboard* option, except that instead of copying it to the pasteboard, Equation Service places the typeset equation into Equation Service’s Application Window. From here it can be dragged to the application of your choice. This allows you to use your **favorite text editor** or **L^AT_EX editing program** with virtually *any* application that allows you to drag-and-drop PDF files, while still giving you a chance to preview what you have typeset before dropping into the project.

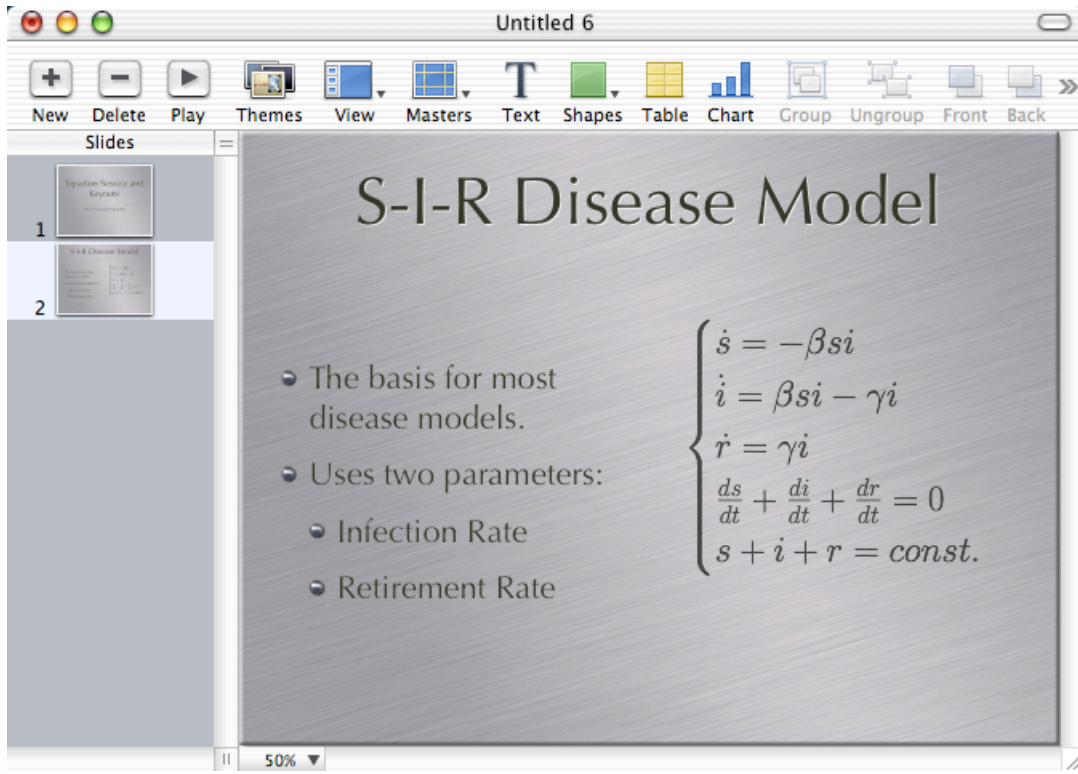


Figure 11: Integrating Equation Service and Keynote.

4. Using Equation Service with Keynote

4.1. Through Services

Due to a bug (or perhaps an oversight) in Keynote, you cannot typeset text directly in Keynote. Fortunately, you can typeset an equation directly from *Keynote into the Pasteboard* and then immediately paste it anywhere in your presentation and you can typeset an equation directly from Keynote into Equation Service and then drag-and-drop (or export, or copy) it back into Keynote at your leisure. These methods will unfortunately only work with Equation Service 0.7B or greater.

4.2. Through the Application

If all else fails, one can use the application directly with Keynote. This has the advantage of being able to write clean text and check your formatting before dropping them into the presentation, though it also has the noted disadvantage of having to constantly switch between two applications (though admittedly no more than when Typesetting to the ES Window). It also has the noted advantage of being usable when working between Equation Service 1.0 and Keynote.

Simply enter the equation into the Equation Service input box, hit the “Typeset” button, and drag the finished product over into Keynote.

A. L^AT_EX Equation Quick Start

This is not a comprehensive guide to typesetting equations with L^AT_EX. Hopefully, however, it will help people get started with typesetting their own equations.

\LaTeX\ Code	L^AT_EX Output
<code>\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}</code>	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
<code>c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos(\gamma)</code>	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(\gamma)$
<code>2 \le 5</code>	$2 \leq 5$
<code>c \in \Re</code>	$c \in \Re$
<code>\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx</code>	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$
<code>\oint_C f(z) dz</code>	$\oint_C f(z) dz$
<code>\left \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{x=0}</code>	$\left \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{x=0}$
<code>F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}</code>	$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$
<code>\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dA</code>	$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dA$
<code>\binom{n}{i} a^{n-i} b^i</code>	$\binom{n}{i} a^{n-i} b^i$
<code>x_0 \hat{i} + x_1 \hat{j} + x_2 \hat{k}</code>	$x_0 \hat{i} + x_1 \hat{j} + x_2 \hat{k}$
<code>\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}</code>	$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$
<code>\int_a^b f(x) dx - T_n = -\mathcal{O}(h^2)</code>	$\int_a^b f(x) dx - T_n = -\mathcal{O}(h^2)$
<code>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}</code>	
<code>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(x_n^*) \Delta x</code>	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$

B. Tips and Tricks

This is a list of quick tips and trips with Equation Service to make your experience integrating it with Keynote smoother and more pleasant.

- **Keeping Equation Service in back.** When you “Typeset to Pasteboard” Equation Service 1.0 has a tendency to come to the front, requiring you to click on Keynote in order to paste the now-typeset equation there. If you minimize Equation Service, however, by clicking on the yellow button in the upper-left of the Equation Service window, then Equation Service will remain in the background and allow you to keep working in Keynote, while still typesetting your equation into the pasteboard².
- **Contrast and Transparency.** If you are going to use the transparent background, set the background color in Equation Service to be something that starkly contrasts your text color. That way you can see what the equation is going to look like in the Equation Service main window, tweak it, and then simply select “Transparent Background” before you render it one last time and include it in your document.
- **All-Purpose Template.** Set the template and preferences in Equation Service to be fairly generic for your own uses—so when you typeset an equation inside of an application, there is a greater chance of it looking like what you wanted it to look like. I recommend the template *baseeqnarraynonumber* for most day-to-day use.
- **Keeping Things at the Right Size.** Disable the “Scale Output PDF to fit in view” option in the ES Prefs tab.
- **Using Keynote’s Slide Notes.** Sometimes people like to put notes for a given slide on the side so that they can have them on screen while they are presenting—keynote supports this with a text box where one can save the notes for a given slide. This box is ideal for typing out the equations you are going to typeset.
- **Preventing Cropping.** If your equation looks like a little bit of the top or the bottom (or the top) of the equation is being clipped off, add $\vspace{1mm}$ after (or before) the text being used to typeset the equation. If there is cropping from the sides, try tweaking the *Column Width* preference. If all else fails and it is still giving you difficulty, use L^AT_EX Equation Editor.

²Tip courtesy of [Doug Rowland](#).

C. L^AT_EX Equation Examples

These are some examples of the equation typesetting that can be done with L^AT_EX.

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla \psi(\vec{r}) + V(\vec{r})\psi(\vec{r}) = E\psi(\vec{r}) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$2\pi i f(z_0) = \oint_{c^+} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz, \quad z_0 \in c \quad (4)$$

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Equation 1 is the Riemann-Zeta function.

Equation 2 is the time-independent Schrödinger Equation.

Equation 3 is the 3-dimensional Laplace equation.

Equation 4 is the Cauchy Integral Formula.

Equation 5 is the Heaviside step function.

D. References

D.1. Websites

- **Necessary Software**

- **Keynote** – The presentation software you are likely reading this document because of.
- **i-Installer** – A quick, graphical installer for installing T_EX related files.
- **Equation Service** – The utility that will be used for typesetting equations for use in Keynote.

- **Additional Tools**

- **TeX FoG** – A program to help write out the L^AT_EX commands for a variety of mathematical formulas.

- [TeXShop](#) – This is a wonderful program to help typeset full documents with \LaTeX .
- [\$\LaTeX\$ Equation Editor](#) – This is another project in the same vein as Equation Service. It has some advantages and disadvantages when compared side-by-side.
- **\LaTeX References and Guides**
 - [Short Math Guide for \$\LaTeX\$ \(PDF\)](#) This is the fundamental reference I would recommend everyone reading this document download and at least take a look at. It is not the best guide in the world, nor the easiest to follow, but it is a great reference and covers most everything users of Equation Service will probably want or use.
 - [An Introduction to Using \$\TeX\$ in the Harvard Mathematics Department](#). A good, basic guide, though most of it emphasizes things Equation Service users do not need to deal with. This one does go over actually creating documents, however, which is useful if you are going to use TeXShop.
 - [Math Symbols](#) This is a reference to various symbols you might use in your mathematical typesetting, along with a few helpful tips on how they might be used. An excellent quick reference. Also check out their excellent [Hypertext Help with LaTeX](#).
 - [\$\LaTeX\$ Math Symbols](#) Similar to NASA's, but not as well organized. That being said, this one does show you images of what many of the symbols look like after they have been typeset.
 - [Users Guide for the `amsmath` Package \(PDF\)](#) This document is exactly what it sounds like: a User's Guide for the [American Mathematical Society](#) package that was installed earlier.
- **Keynote Websites**
 - [Apple's Keynote Website](#)
 - [Keynote HQ](#) A wonderful site dedicated to facilitating communication among the members of the Keynote user-base. They have good themes, forums, links, an active community, and regular news items about Keynote.
 - [Keynote User](#) Another excellent site on Keynote filled with tips, tricks, professional themes, comparisons, tutorials and much more!
 - [Keynote Yahoo Group](#) It was this yahoo group that the motivation to create this document originally came from.

D.2. Books

- [\$\LaTeX\$ on Linux](#) by Bernice Sacks Lipkin. This is an easy-to-use and easy-to-follow general guide for using \LaTeX . The book assumes no prior knowledge and this, more than anything else, makes it a worthwhile book (as the author says in the introduction, most \LaTeX books seem to be written by \LaTeX developers for \LaTeX developers). Do not be fooled by the title: there is almost nothing in this book which is Linux specific.

- **The L^AT_EX Companion** by Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin. This is one of those books that, when you first read through it, will seem like it is for developers and by developers, but its tables and tables of symbols, along with its section on Higher Mathematics, make it all worthwhile in the end if you are typesetting any kind of equations. It makes a wonderful reference, though there are better guides to teach yourself from.
- **Math into L^AT_EX** by George Gratzer. This is a basic, introductory guide to typesetting equations into L^AT_EX and setting them into your document. It is not quite as expansive as many would probably like in its coverage of the field, but it does provide a good, basic reference on the topic.

E. Legal

E.1. Copyright

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E.2. Trademarks

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F. Version History

- **26 February 2003: 1.0b1** First draft released. The formatting on this version of the document has not yet been refined so there are many gremlins and bits of unclean formatting running around. Further, Equation Service 0.7B has not yet been released into the wild, so this document mainly covers using a copy of the software which is not quite public. Most of the features here will work with just 0.5B (including all of the installation information) though some of them are version 0.7B specific. The distinction is not always made in the text which features are for 0.7B only, though I can attest that 0.5B works fine with Keynote, if not as seamlessly. Finally, this copy was finished rather abruptly and all of the explanations are not quite as smooth or as refined as I would like them.
- **1 March 2003: 1.0b2** Did some quick fixes based on feedback from **Brian Peat** (aka The

Keynote Guy, mainly formatting and the direction the document could take) and Doug Rowland (the inventor of Equation Service, useful suggestions for Equation Service and for apps to go with it). I also did a little cleaning up of some of the text and the \LaTeX code and added the information on TeX FoG at the suggestion of Doug Rowland. A few examples were added to showcase what can be typeset. Finally, I separated the Trademarks and the Copyright sections.

- **5 April 2003: 1.1b1** Absolutely huge update in terms of formatting. My computer's hard drive died and so I lost the old `.tex` files for this file and had to reproduce it. I took the opportunity to convert it into a format that could more cleanly interact with the internet and that had more screen shots and cleaner text. Grammar and spelling were also double-checked. Unfortunately, this version now virtually requires Acrobat Reader to use effectively, I will attempt to make it a little more universal in beta 2. Many of the links were fixed and most of the gremlins were stomped out, though a few are still lurking. If you find any, please feel free to let me [know](#).
- **9 April 2003: 1.1b2** Cleaned up the text a little more with a few grammar corrections, the removal of a redundant paragraph, clarified a few sentences, and added a few other tweaks at various places. I also added another screenshot of the Equation Service main window. Future Plans: a quickstart \LaTeX guide with a few common commands, nothing major, just enough to get people started with Equation Service.
- **24 April 2003: 1.1** The big news first: I added a Flowchart to better describe the order in which to install things in and also included the aforementioned \LaTeX guide. A few minor formatting and text corrections, this should be either the last or second-to-last beta. I also updated everything to reflect the release of Equation Service 1.0. Finally, I reintroduced the "Equation Examples" and added a brief comment mentioning the release of \LaTeX Equation Editor.
- **25 April 2003: 1.1 (no version change)** Oops. Fixed the reference to TeX FoG to point to the newest version of it and a working link. Thanks to William F. Clocksin for the note!
- **5 September 2003: 1.1.1** Corrected my email address and added a few minor grammatical/formatting changes (such as changing all of the quote marks to face the right directions), removed the Adobe Acrobat warning.
- **10 March 2004: 1.2** Updated for use with the new i-Installer, removed some misconceptions I had about \LaTeX Equation Editor, and did a bit of polishing to the text.