

Notes

This is a sample TMA using my tma.sty package. In order to use it, the tma.sty should be in the same directory/folder as your main .tex source file, or in the filepath for your compiler. Using MiKTeX v2.9 on Windows this would be (you need to add the tma folder):

```
C:\Program Files\MiKTeX 2.9\tex\latex\tma
```

Once you have added tma.sty to the directory, it is necessary to let MiKTeX know that it is there. So load MiKTeX, go to MiKTeX Settings and press the 'Refresh FNDB' button that tells L^AT_EX to remake the database of all the files, then it will find tma.sty. See <http://docs.miktex.org/manual/configuring.html#fnfdbupdate>.

The contents of the file in which you write a TMA should look like this:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{tma}
%% or include options [roman] or [alph]:
% \usepackage[roman]{tma} % For Roman numerals in subparts
% \usepackage[alph]{tma} % For the default alphabetical letters in subparts

\myname{Nosmo King}
\mypin{A1234567}
\mycourse{L101}
\mytma{01}

\begin{document}

\include{question_01}
\include{question_02}

\end{document}
```

It is not necessary to use `\include` and write your questions in separate files. But do start each question with `\begin{question}` and end it with `\end{question}`, whether or not you use separate files for each question or write all the questions in the main text.

If you wish to have margin notes, then include `\marginnotes` in your preamble, whereupon `\marginnote{}` is equivalent to `\marginpar{}` and places the context of the

brackets in the margin.

The question numbers and question parts appear in the margin.

The normal sequence for numbering of questions is Arabic numerals for the main question numbers; letters for the parts; and Roman numerals for the subparts. If you are on a module that uses Roman numerals for the part, such as M381, then you can pass the option [roman] to the `\usepackage` command to vary the numbering system.

If you want to skip a question (ie jump straight from question 1 to question 3, then use (for example) `\begin{question}[3]`. To get parts of questions (a), (b), (c) etc, use `\qpart`. To skip part question numbers `\qqpart[3]` would force a (c). For subparts (i), (ii), (iii) etcetera then use `\qsubpart`.

New commands

New commands provided by the package include the following:

`\R` \mathbb{R} `\N` \mathbb{N} `\Z` \mathbb{Z} `\Q` \mathbb{Q} `\C` \mathbb{C}

In typeset mathematics, constants such as e , i ($\sqrt{-1}$), and π should not be italic, nor should d (as in $\frac{dy}{dx}$ or $\int e^x dx$). Hence:

`\dd` d `\e` e `\ii` i `\uppi` π

(`\d` produces a dot over the following character. `\i` produces a dotless i to enable accents over a naïve i . `\uppi` is in fact provided by the `upgreek` package (and can be used for all Greek letters). `\dd` also adds a small space before the dx so that it is slightly separated from the integral's equation instead of being part of it.

`\deriv{y}{x}` $\frac{dy}{dx}$ `\pderiv{y}{x}` $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$

`\psderiv{z}{x}{y}` $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$

Other commands, some of which have been plagiarised from other peoples' style files include mathematical functions for the principle logarithm, and various group theory and complex analysis functions. Also `\rect` is included for M208 people (other shapes are included by virtue of the `wasysym` package).

<code>\Rr</code>	\mathcal{R}	(for a region)
<code>\ve{j}</code>	j	for emboldened vectors
<code>\vec{AB}</code>	\overrightarrow{AB}	for traditional vectors
<code>1\st</code>	1 st	also <code>\nd</code> , <code>\rd</code> , <code>\nth</code>
<code>\rect</code>	\square	
<code>\comb{3}{5}</code>	3C_5	
<code>\perm{3}{5}</code>	3P_5	
<code>\re</code>	Re	<code>\Re</code> will produce the traditional \Re
<code>\im</code>	Im	<code>\Im</code> will produce \Im
<code>\Log</code>	Log	
<code>\Arg</code>	Arg	
<code>\Wnd</code>	Wnd	
<code>\Res</code>	Res	
<code>\Ker</code>	Ker	
<code>\Res</code>	Res	
<code>\Orb</code>	Orb	
<code>\Stab</code>	Stab	
<code>\Fix</code>	Fix	

Package automatically loaded

Packages provided within the tma package are:

amssymb
amsmath
amsfonts
amsthm
upgreek
wasysym

bm This allows you to embolden math formulae: $\int \mathbf{e^x dx}$

$$\int e^x dx = \int \mathbf{e^x dx}$$

fancyhdr
geometry
xifthen
verbatim
graphicx
lastpage

I have made a slight gap between paragraphs and no indent, although as mentioned, the question numbers are in the left hand margin.

I welcome any comments, ideas, or suggestions (either of style, or for more macros).