Revived slide fonts for LaTeX

Demo Version 0.4

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The original LaTeX slides

When LaTeX was created, Leslie Lamport made an accompanying program named SliTeX. At that time PCs had very little memory and format files could not handle more than one language at a time.

It was A.D. 1984!

SliTeX was used for creating that time's presentations. Its main value, besides creating presentations to be printed on transparencies (beamers did not exist at that time...), was to use fonts whose legibility was excellent.

The old slides font

The old slides fonts derived from the ones D.E. Knuth designed for his witty citations at the end of each TEXbook chapter, for example:

> *If you can't solve a problem,*
> *you can always look up the answer.*
> *But please, Try first to solve it by yourself;*
> *then you'll learn more and you'll learn faster.*
> — DONALD E. KNUTH. *The TEXbook* (1983)

The old slides font

You may notice that the upper case ‘i’ and the lower case ‘l’ are undistinguishable, and, even worse, they get confused with the math symbol |.

Lamport himself made from the knuthian one a variant with a serifed capital ‘i’:

If you can’t solve a problem,
you can always look up the answer.
But please, Try first to solve it by yourself;
then you’ll learn more and you’ll learn faster.
— DONALD E. KNUTH. *The TEXbook* (1983)

The new slides font

In order to use this slides font also in mathematics I realized this new font (used throughout this presentation) so that Knuth's citation becomes:

If you can't solve a problem,
you can always look up the answer.
But please, Try first to solve it by yourself;
then you'll learn more and you'll learn faster.
— DONALD E. KNUTH. *The TEXbook* (1983)

Comparison between the sanserif fonts

If you compare at the same font size this new font with the ordinary sanserif font of the CM/EC collections (the fonts that are used by default, for example, by *beamer*) you notice a remarkable difference in legibility and this explains the initial choice made by Lamport.

`OT1/cmss`	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
`OT1/llcmss`	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

The old slides font and mathematics

Math with SliTEX used to be typeset with the ordinary math fonts used with LaTeX; the only exception was that the 'operators' font was substituted with the upright slides font.
The result was poor; not only everybody could notice the difference between the stroke weight of the CM math fonts compared to the slides font, but the various signs obtained by composition of different glyphs, such as, for example, $=\!\!\Rightarrow$ instead of $\Longrightarrow$, were composed with an 'equals' sign taken from the slides fonts, and an arrow tip taken from the CM math symbols fonts.

The new slides fonts and mathematics

Therefore, in order to use the new slides font in mathematics it was necessary to restyle the three math fonts, specifically:

- the ‘letters’ font that contains the math italics alphabet, the upper and lower case slanted Greek alphabet, and many other symbols;
- the ‘symbols’ font that included also the upper case calligraphic alphabet;
- the ‘delimiters’ font that contains the extensible glyphs for the large delimiters and operators.

To this end the three above mentioned fonts have been rebuilt with the stylistic parameters of the new fonts, both in medium and bold face weights.

First math example

The second degree real coefficient equation

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \tag{1}$$

has solutions

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \tag{2}$$

First math example

with

$$\begin{cases} x_{1,2} \in \mathbb{R} & \text{if } b^2 - 4ac > 0 \\ x_1 = x_2 \in \mathbb{R} & \text{if } b^2 - 4ac = 0 \\ x_{1,2} \in \mathbb{C} & \text{if } b^2 - 4ac < 0 \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

Comments to the first example

The example displays the usual algebraic structures with exponents, subscripts, fractions and square roots.
It displays also an extensible operator and characters of the series black board bold that belong to the further symbol collection of the **amssymb** package, that were also restyled with the stylistic parameters of the lxfonts.

The $\mathcal{AMS}$ fonts

With the same stylistic parameters the $\mathcal{AMS}$ fonts of the **msam** and **msbm** collections were rebuilt, so that all packages of the *amsmath* bundle can be used in a way that all symbols and commands share the same stylistic features.
You can type for example:

$$\nexists F(\boldsymbol{P}) : \iiint_V f(\boldsymbol{P}) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

Second math example

The residue theorem states that if $f(s) : z,\ f \in \mathbb{C}$ is analytic in domanin $\mathbb{D}$ except in a finite number of singular points, then

$$\oint_{\gamma} f(z)\ \mathrm{d}z = 2\pi \mathrm{j} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{\mathrm{sing}}} R_k \tag{6}$$

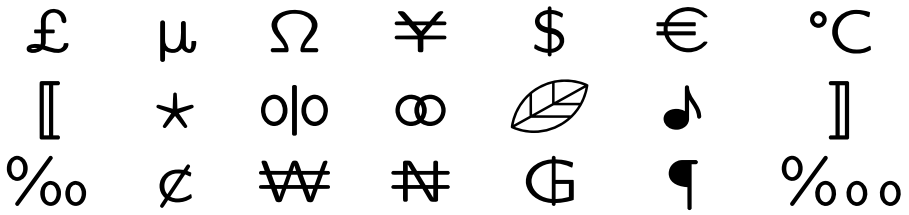
holds true; $\gamma \in \mathbb{D}$ is a simply connected closed line and N_{sing} is the number of singularities contained within γ.

The Text Companion font

Of course the restyling has been done also on the TS encoded Text Companion font, the one you call for when you input the package:

```
\usepackage{textcomp}
```

Here is a small sample:



Typewriter fonts for presentations

Since presentations (like this one) may involve computer programming or computer science topics, the lxfonts style file contains also the typewriter type fonts taken from the CM/EC fonts but magnified a little bit so as to have the same x-height as the other text fonts. With these fonts you can type programming code such as:

```
\documentclass{beamer}
...
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}
...
\usepackage{lxfonts}
\begin{document}
```

How to use the lxfonts

As it was shown in the previous slide the new fonts may be used by simply calling the **lxfonts** package.

Just one warning: call the **lxfonts** package after you have loaded all the other font related packages; **lxfonts** will take care of invoking the correct font description files with the proper encodings; according to the packages loaded, it provides to some definitions that are necessary for mutual compatibility.

Another warning: If you are using *beamer* and math italics does not come out correctly, specify:

```
\usefonttheme{professionalfonts}
```

Type 1 lxfonts

The package contains all the type 1 versions of the new fonts; after you have added their map file to the system (or personal) files by carefully following the instructions given in the LXfonts.readme file, you can run the pdflatex, or the latex+dvips+ps2pdf, or the latex+dvipdfm programs, and they will use the type 1 fonts instead of the METAFONT bitmapped ones.

Experiment!

It's evident that a new collection of fonts requires extensive experimentation, so as to spot all the glitches they and the associated files contain.

The actual distribution may be defined as an α-version, but the sooner feedback arrives, the sooner the fonts bundle is corrected and becomes stable.

Therefore. . .

The end

Happy TeXing with the lxfonts!