ProsPeR.TEX

A Few Tips

author
Why use ProsPeR.TEX cited from Trond Varlot, NO (www.math.ntu.no/ varslot/)

Equations: as usual . . .

Equations: options to display

Equations: add some information to parts

A complex equation and it’s structure cited from Trond Varlot, NO (www.math.ntu.no/ varslot/)

Display an image.eps step-by-step

Page without heading
Why use Prosper? (cited from Trond Varslot, Norway)

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- choose visual appearance among many predefined styles (or write your own)
- free to prepare and to present slides on any platform where \LaTeX and a PDF viewer are available
Equations: as usual ...

\[ \Delta(g) \sim |g - g_c|^{zv} \quad \text{kritischer Exponent} \]
\[ \xi(g) \sim |g - g_c|^{-v} \quad \text{Korrelationslänge} \]
\[ \Delta(g) \sim \xi^{-z}(g) \quad z = \text{dynamischer kritischer Exponent} \]

\[ H = \int \Psi^\dagger \cdot \left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\hbar}{\Delta} \hat{\Omega}^2 + \frac{g}{2}(\Psi^\dagger \cdot \Psi) \right] \cdot \Psi \, dz \]

\[ \hat{\Omega}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega_+^2 & \Omega_+\Omega_- \\ \Omega_+\Omega_- & \Omega_-^2 \end{pmatrix} \]
Whether you define an equation with \\[ or \begin{equation}, you will get:

\[ < \Delta p^2 > \sim t^{2/5} \]

Choose a larger font i.e. \large{\[equation\]}

\[ < \Delta p^2 > \sim t^{2/5} \]

or use \psframebox\[linecolor=name\]{\$equation\$}

\[ < \Delta p^2 > \sim t^{2/5} \]
\[ \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) = \sum_n \sum_j \hat{\alpha}_{n,j} W_n(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_j) \]
\[ \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) = \sum_n \sum_j \hat{a}_{n,j} W_n (\vec{x} - \vec{x}_j) \]
Forward propagation of \textit{acoustic pressure} in soft tissue may be modelled by the equation

\[
\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{c}{2} \int_0^t \nabla_\perp^2 p \, d\tau + \epsilon \frac{\beta_n \sqrt{\kappa}}{c^2} p \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \epsilon \frac{1}{2c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} L(p)
\]

\text{Diffraction}

\textit{c}: speed of sound
Forward propagation of *acoustic pressure* in soft tissue may be modelled by the equation

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\]

Non-linear effects

- \(\beta_n\): tissue nonlinearity factor
- \(\kappa\): compressibility
- \(c\): speed of sound
- \(\epsilon\): scaling constant
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\]

Energy loss

\[L(\cdot) : \text{convolution operator}\]

\[c : \text{speed of sound}\]

\[\epsilon : \text{scaling constant}\]
Forward propagation of *acoustic pressure* in soft tissue may be modelled by the equation

\[
\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{c}{2} \int_0^t \nabla^2 \mathbf{pd}\tau + \epsilon \frac{\beta_n \sqrt{\kappa}}{c^2} p \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \epsilon \frac{1}{2c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} L(p)
\]

The approximation

\[
\nabla^2 \approx \nabla^2_{\perp} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}
\]

is only good for weakly focused sound beams.
Embrace images of different width/height with an invisible frame to avoid 'hopping'.

\[ n = \frac{\mu}{g} \left( 1 + 0 \left( g^{2/3} \mu^{1/3} \right) \right) \]
Display an image.eps step-by-step

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\[ T = \frac{2\pi}{\zeta\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2/3}} \left(\frac{\mu}{g}\right)^{2/3} \]

\[ n = \mu g \left(1 + 0(g^{2/3} \mu^{1/3})\right) \]

\[ n = \text{const} \]

\[ n = 0 \]

Define this line in ptsize8 – p.8/9
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\[ T = \left( \frac{\mu}{g} \right)^{2/3} \]

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\[ n = 0 \]

\[ n = \frac{\mu}{g} \left( 1 + \frac{g^{2/3} \mu^{1/3}}{T} \right) \]
If you need a page without heading, here it is. Use the sequence:

\begin{slide}\[R]\{\}

\textbf{contents}

\end{slide}