# Page layout with reledpar 

Domenico Cufalo and Maieul Rouquette

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## 1 General

Reledmac doesn't care neither text width $(T)$ nor margins, whose sizes are calculated by ETEX itself or depends on other packages like geometry. In normal typesetting, line numbers and sidenotes are in the margin.

In parallel typesetting, sidenotes and lines numbers can be, or not, in page margins.

Normally, we get:

$$
\begin{equation*}
T=L M+L+B+S+A+R+R M \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

The only possible exceptions occur when the user makes mistakes when fixing $L$ and / or $A$ and / or $B$ and / or $R$.

## 2 Parameters

The parameters that can be controlled by reledmac are (see fig. 1):
$\mathbf{N}$ The numbered text width, i. e. the width of text which is between $\backslash$ beg innumbering and $\backslash$ endnumbering in normal tyepsetting. By default $N=T$, but can be also modified by the reledmac/reledpar option widthliketwocolumns: in this case, $N=L+B+S+A+R$

L \Lcolwidth; fixed width, by default \{0.45\textwidth $\}$
$\mathbf{R} \backslash$ Rcolwidth; fixed width, by default $\{0.45 \backslash$ textwidth $\}$
$\mathbf{S}$ \columnseparator; reledpar inserts a vertical rule of width \columnrulewidth, by default set to be $0 p t$. You can redefine \columnrulewidth by
\setlength\{\columnrulewidth\} \{0.4pt \}
B \beforecolumnseparator: automatically calculated, but can be redefined by


Figure 1: Page layout

```
\setlength{\beforecolumnseparator} {<length>}
```

A \aftercolumnseparator: automatically calculated, but can be redefined by $\backslash$ setlength $\{\backslash$ aftercolumnseparator $\}\{<$ length $>\}$

## 3 Columns' position

By default, columns are positioned to the right of the page. However, you can use $\backslash$ columnsposition $\{L\}$ to align them to the left, or $\backslash$ columnsposition $\{C\}$ to center them.

In this case $L M$ and $R M$ are modified:

- with $\backslash$ columnsposition $\{\mathrm{L}\}, L M=0$ and $R M$ is automatically calculated;
- with $\backslash$ columnsposition $\{\mathrm{R}\}, R M=0$ and $L M$ is automatically calculated;
- with \columnsposition $\{\mathrm{C}\}, R M$ and $L M$ are automatically calculated.


## 4 Automatically calculated parameters

Therefore, the lengths automatically calculated are $L M, R M$, and, if not fixed by user, $B$ and $A$.
4.1 If $L M, R M, B$ and $A$ are calculated

$$
\begin{equation*}
L M=R M=B=A=\frac{T-(L+S+R)}{4} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

4.2 If $L M, R M, B$ are calculated

$$
\begin{equation*}
L M=R M=B=\frac{T-(L+A+S+R)}{3} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

4.3 If $L M, R M, A$ are calculated

$$
\begin{equation*}
L M=R M=A=\frac{T-(L+B+S+R)}{3} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

4.4 If only $L M$ and $R M$ are calculated

$$
\begin{equation*}
L M=R M=\frac{T-(L+B+S+A+R)}{2} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

### 4.5 In any case

$L M, B, A, R M$ can't have a negative value. If the result of one the previous equation is negative, then that means the value equals 0 .

Technically, the "calculated values" are determined using $\backslash \mathrm{hfill}$.

