

# Page layout with *reledpar*

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## 1 General

*Reledmac* doesn't care neither text width ( $T$ ) nor margins, whose sizes are calculated by  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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:

$$T = LM + L + B + S + A + R + RM \quad (1)$$

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):

**N** The numbered text width, *i. e.* the width of text which is between `\beginnumbering` and `\endnumbering` in normal typesetting. 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}`

**R** `\Rcolwidth`; fixed width, by default `{0.45\textwidth}`

**S** `\columnseparator`; *reledpar* inserts a vertical rule of width `\columnrulewidth`, by default set to be `0pt`. You can redefine `\columnrulewidth` by

`\setlength{\columnrulewidth}{0.4pt}`

**B** `\beforecolumnseparator`: automatically calculated, but can be redefined by

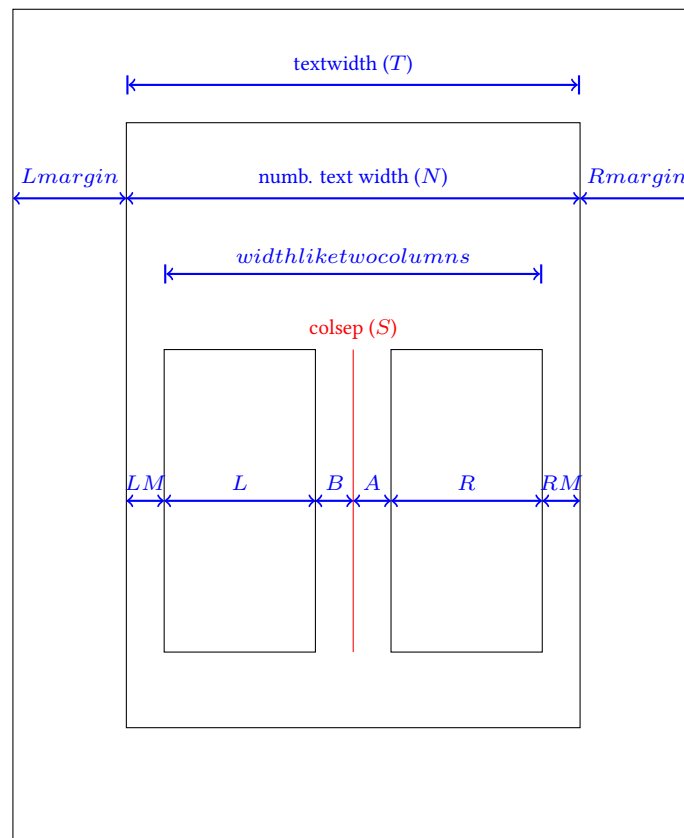


Figure 1: Page layout

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

**A** `\aftercolumnseparator`: automatically calculated, but can be redefined by

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

### 3 Columns' position

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

In this case  $LM$  and  $RM$  are modified:

- with `\columnposition{L}`,  $LM = 0$  and  $RM$  is automatically calculated;
- with `\columnposition{R}`,  $RM = 0$  and  $LM$  is automatically calculated;
- with `\columnposition{C}`,  $RM$  and  $LM$  are automatically calculated.

### 4 Automatically calculated parameters

Therefore, the lengths automatically calculated are  $LM$ ,  $RM$ , and, if not fixed by user,  $B$  and  $A$ .

#### 4.1 If $LM$ , $RM$ , $B$ and $A$ are calculated

$$LM = RM = B = A = \frac{T - (L + S + R)}{4} \quad (2)$$

#### 4.2 If $LM$ , $RM$ , $B$ are calculated

$$LM = RM = B = \frac{T - (L + A + S + R)}{3} \quad (3)$$

#### 4.3 If $LM$ , $RM$ , $A$ are calculated

$$LM = RM = A = \frac{T - (L + B + S + R)}{3} \quad (4)$$

#### 4.4 If only $LM$ and $RM$ are calculated

$$LM = RM = \frac{T - (L + B + S + A + R)}{2} \quad (5)$$

#### 4.5 In any case

$LM$ ,  $B$ ,  $A$ ,  $RM$  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 `\hf i l l`.