The LaTeX package showexpl

Examples

The listings parameters still works

LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX

```
\Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
```

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The pos, overhang, and caption parameters

Example 1: The overhang parameter

```
1 \Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
2 \LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
```

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LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX

```
1 \Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
2 \LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
```

half text area | half text area | margin area

The wide parameter with inner and outer position

Example 2: The wide parameter

```
1 \Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
2 \LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
```

LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX

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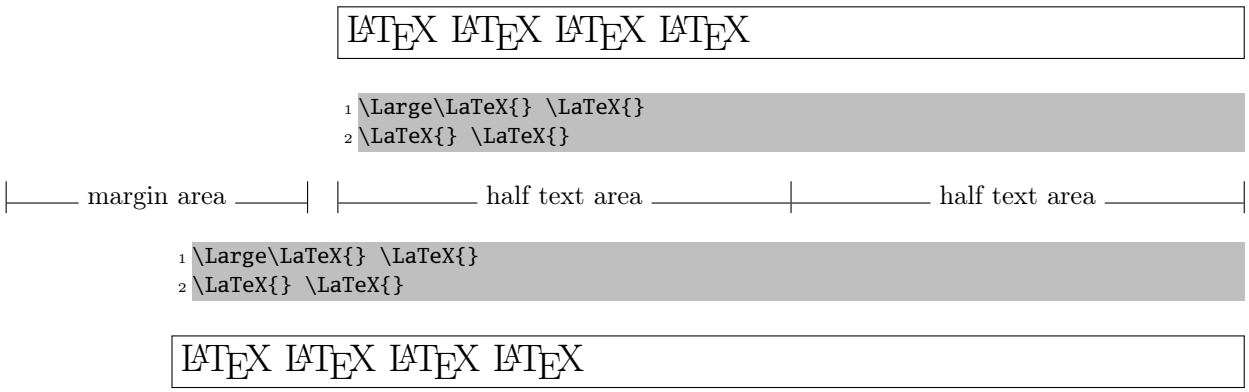
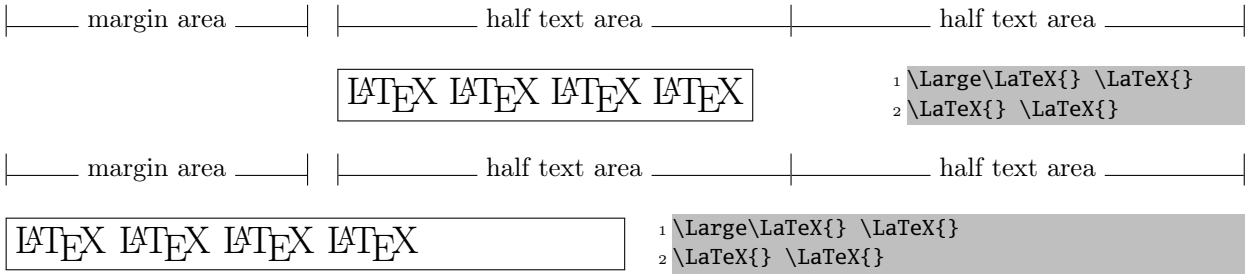
LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX

```
1 \Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
2 \LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
```

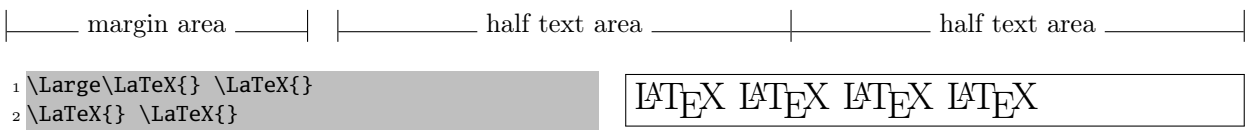
More examples on an even (left) page



Example 3: The `overhang` parameter again



Example 4: The `wide` parameter again



Example 5: This is a floating Example (parameter `rangeaccept=true`)

```
Line 3 \par
Line 4 \par
Line 5 \par
Line 6 \par
Line 8 \par
Line 9 \par
Line 10 \par
```

Line 3
Line 4
Line 5
Line 6
Line 8
Line 9
Line 10

Whole LaTeX documents as example code and the parameters **preset**, **rframe**, and **rangeaccept**

```
\documentclass[a4paper,twoside]{article}
\begin{document}
  \begin{equation}
    \sigma(t)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}
    \int^t_0 e^{-x^2/2} dx
  \end{equation}
\end{document}
```

$$\sigma(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t e^{-x^2/2} dx \quad (1)$$

half text area | half text area | margin area

$$H_c = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{l=0}^{n} (-1)^l (n-l)^{p-2} \sum_{l_1+\cdots+l_p=l} \prod_{i=1}^{p} \binom{n_i}{l_i} \cdot [(n-l)-(n_i-l_i)]^{n_i-l_i} \cdot \Big[(n-l)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} (n_i-l_i)^2\Big]. \quad (2)$$

```
\documentclass[a4paper,twoside]{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}
% enhancements for mathematical formulas
\begin{document}
\begin{equation}\label{eq:barwq}
\begin{split}
  H_c&=\frac{1}{2n}
  \sum^n_{l=0}(-1)^{l}(n-{l})^{p-2}
  \sum_{l _1+\dots+ l _p=l}\prod^p_{i=1}
  \binom{n_i}{l _i}\\
  &\quad\cdot[(n-l )-(n_i-l _i)]^{n_i-l
      _i}\cdot
  \Bigl[(n-l )^2-\sum^p_{j=1}(n_i-l _i)
      ^2\Bigr].
\end{split}
\end{equation}
\end{document}
```

margin area | half text area | half text area

Using a graphic as the result

```
\Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
```

LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX LaTeX

```
\Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
```


```
\Large\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
\LaTeX{} \LaTeX{}
```

Example 6: The `graphic` parameter

The parameter **varwidth**

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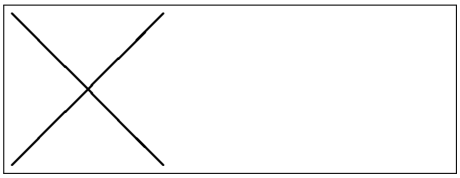
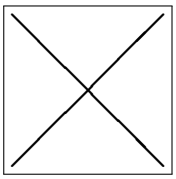


```
\setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
\begin{picture}(2,2) \thicklines
  \thicklines
  \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
  \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}}
\end{picture}
```

Example 7: Fix width of the result (side-by-side default: `0.5\linewidth`)

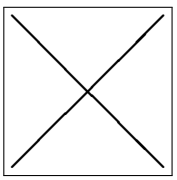


```
\setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
\begin{picture}(2,2) \thicklines
  \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
  \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}}
\end{picture}
```

Example 8: Width of the result reduced to the "natural" width (`varwidth=true`)

```
\setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
\begin{picture}(2,2) \thicklines
  \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
  \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}}
\end{picture}
```

Example 9: Fix width of the result (default: `\linewidth`)



```
\setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
\begin{picture}(2,2)
  \thicklines
  \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
  \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}}
\end{picture}
```

Example 10: Result is centered (`varwidth=true`)