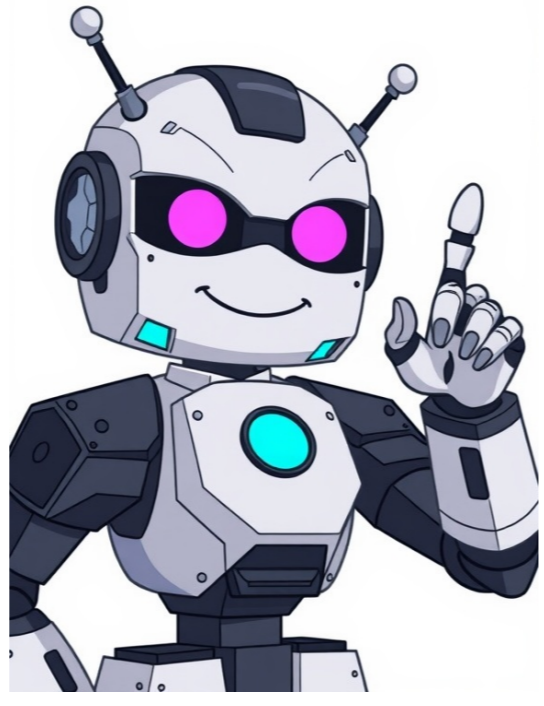


I'm not a bot



Changing the numbering of (e.g.) figures involves two modifications: Redefining whether or not the figure counter will be reset whenever the chapter/section counter is incremented; Redefining the "appearance" of the figure counter (`\thefigure`), i.e., removing (or adding) the chapter/section prefix. Standard solution: `\counterwithout{figure}{chapter}`

The standard solution which deals with modifications 1 and 2 mentioned above is to use the `\counterwithout` and `\counterwithin` commands. Since October 2018 the commands are in the LaTeX kernel, for earlier releases one needs `\usepackage{chngcntr}`. The following example shows how to achieve continuous figure numbering in the book class:

```

\documentclass{book}
\counterwithout{figure}{chapter}
\begin{document}
\chapter{foo}
\begin{figure}
\centering
\rule{1cm}{1cm}
\caption{A figure}
\end{figure}
\end{document}

```

It works the same way for (e.g.) tables, custom-defined floats, equations, and footnotes. (Note that in many document classes featuring the `\chapter` command, footnotes are numbered per chapter even though the footnote counter does not show the chapter prefix.) The commands may also be used for theorem environments: it is easier, though, to specify the numbering of a new theorem environment when defining it: `\ewtheorem{thm}{Theorem}`. Continuous numbering of theorems (propositions) per section is also possible to redefine a counter's resetting and appearance any number of times in the document body. Note that `\counterwithout*`, `\counterwithin` and their variants won't affect the counter's current value; to change the latter, use `\setcounter{key}{value}`. AMSmath solution: The AMS classes and the `amsmath` package feature the `\umberwithin` macro which matches `\counterwithin`. However, there is no AMS equivalent to `\counterwithout`. Usage example: `\umberwithin{equation}{section}`. See the full example by cmbuhghe. If you use math, you may prefer loading `amsmath` anyway and using `\umberwithin`. Other solutions: The `caption` package features the keyvalue options `\figurewithin` and `\tablewithin` which allow to change the numbering of (surprise) figures and tables. Permitted option values are chapter, section, and none. (For the first code example above, this translates into `\usepackage[figurewithin=none]{caption}`.) The `listings` package uses `\AtBeginDocument` to define the `\lstlisting` counter of the environment of the same name. To turn off the environment's per-chapter numbering for classes that feature `\chapter`, issue `\lstset{numberbychapter=false}` in the document preamble. To enable per-section numbering for classes without `\chapter`, add the following to your preamble: `\AtBeginDocument{\counterwithin{lstlisting}{section}}`. Hi Folks, When you're reading a book that is divided into several chapters, what is the accurate way to say it? I'm already on chapter 8.2) I'm already at chapter 8.3) I'm already in chapter 8. I think I would normally use "on". But maybe "at" in some circumstances. In AE, all 3 prepositions are used before "chapter 8". The difference in meaning is small, and may be different in different AE and BE regions. Here are the meanings in my dialect: I'm already at chapter 8 = This is the chapter I am starting. I have finished chapter 7. I am ready to start chapter 8 (like "at"). If I'm not being specific about the exact point in the chapter, I'd use "at". Sorry, dojibear, but "at" doesn't necessarily suggest to me that I'm ready to start chapter 8 (after having just finished chapter 7) - it could mean at any point in the chapter. I think, as the whole chapter 8 can be, and would usually be, considered a point in the book. Am I missing something? Thanks. Thanks, Englishmypassion. I was thinking too narrowly. I was thinking about one situation where I would use "at", rather than all the meanings "at" could be used for. I wonder if the word we use is affected by the question we are answering: What point are you at? Where are you now? What are you reading now? How far along are you? By saying "a point in the book" you are using a very common metaphor, that reading the book is like a journey or a race. At any time you are at some "point" along the race track. Questions like "Where are you now?" and "What point in the book are you at?" use this metaphor. I can't imagine using "I'm in chapter 8". I'd mark it wrong in this context. I've already got up to chapter 8, is my British English version. I might say "I'm at chapter 8" if I was about to start that chapter. The question I would expect is "Where are you up to?" or "Where have you got up to?" Nothing at all about "points", unless this is a very specific question about what happens in chapter 8. "What point are you up to in chapter 8?" I just realized I would be comfortable saying "I'm in the middle of Chapter 8." (But not "in Chapter 8.") Also just starting Chapter 8 partway through Chapter 8 almost finished with Chapter 8 etc. In BE, of the original three choices I'd use "on". I don't think "at" really works, and "in" would make it sound as if I were a character in the story: "I'm in chapter 8". In response to a question such as "How far have you got?", "I'm [already] up to chapter 8" would work. Chapters inside the standard book and report document classes have their headings constructed via `\makechapterhead`: `\def\makechapterhead#1{\vspace{50pt}@% Insert 50pt (vertical) space {\parindent \z@ \raggedright ormalfont \No paragraph indent, ragged right \ifnum \c@secnumdepth >\m@ne \if@mainmatter \huge\bfseries \@chapapp\space \thechapter \Huge\bfseries \thechapter\space% \parobreak %\vskip 20pt@ \fi \fi \interlinepenalty\M % Penalty \Huge \bfseries #1\parobreak % Huge, bold chapter title \vskip 40pt@ % Insert 40pt (vertical) space }} In order to get rid of some of this titling in the chapter heading (yet keep the ToC untouched), redefine the above \makechapterhead to your liking. For example, the following redefinition removes the reference to "Chapter", and also places the title next to the number. I've included it in the form of a minimal working example: \documentclass{book}\usepackage{lipsum}\makeatletter\def\makechapterhead#1{\vspace{50pt}@% {\parindent \z@ \raggedright ormalfont \ifnum \c@secnumdepth >\m@ne \if@mainmatter \huge\bfseries \@chapapp\space \thechapter \Huge\bfseries \thechapter\space% \parobreak %\vskip 20pt@ \fi \fi \interlinepenalty\M \Huge \bfseries #1\parobreak \vskip 40pt@ }} \makeatother\begin{document}\tableofcontents\chapter{The origin of this novel}\lipsum[1-100]\chapter{The plot of this novel}\lipsum[1-100]\chapter{The moral of this novel}\lipsum[1-100]\end{document} There are quite a few good answers here, but I wanted to share what I do. First, I use this site as a reference for what each entry type is intended to be used for. Here are useful excerpts: incollecion: A part of a book having its own title. inbook: A part of a book, e.g., a chapter, section, or whatever and/or a range of pages. book: A book with an explicit publisher. crossref: The database key of the entry being cross-referenced. What I find useful for organization and modularity (e.g. if I were to cite multiple titled chapters from the same book): incollecion{tucker1964extension, % A chapter in a book title = {The extension of factor analysis to three-dimensional matrices}, % Unique for book author = {Tucker, Ledyard R.}, % Unique for book pages = {110-127}, % Unique for book crossref = {ContribMathPsych1964} % Crossref} @book{ContribMathPsych1964, % The book itself year = {1964}, % Unique for book editor = {Frederiksen, Norman O. and % Unique for book Gulliksen, Harold}, title = {Contributions to Mathematical Psychology}, % Redundant for book booktitle = {Contributions to Mathematical Psychology}, % Redundant for book author = {Tucker, Ledyard R. and others}, % Unique for book publisher = {Holt, Rinehardt and Winston}, % Unique for book address = {New York, New York, USA} % Unique for book} The crossref in the incollecion entry links the chapter to the book so redundant details (asides from booktitle/title) are not necessary. This produces the following citation: Ledyard R. Tucker. 1964. The extension of factor analysis to three-dimensional matrices. In Contributions to Mathematical Psychology. Norman O. Frederiksen and Harold Gulliksen (Eds.). Holt, Rinehardt and Winston, New York, New York, USA, 110-127. This can alternatively be written using BibTeX strings to reduce redundancies, which is especially useful if, e.g. you have multiple years of the same conference or multiple versions of the same book: estring{ContribMathPsych = {Contributions to Mathematical Psychology}}@incollecion{tucker1964extension, % A chapter in a book title = {The extension of factor analysis to three-dimensional matrices}, % Unique for book author = {Tucker, Ledyard R.}, % Unique for book pages = {110-127}, % Unique for book crossref = {ContribMathPsych1964} % Crossref}@book{ContribMathPsych1964, % The book itself year = {1964}, % Unique for book editor = {Frederiksen, Norman O. and % Unique for book Gulliksen, Harold}, title = ContribMathPsych, % Redundant for book booktitle = ContribMathPsych, % Redundant for book author = {Tucker, Ledyard R. and others}, % Unique for book publisher = {Holt, Rinehardt and Winston}, % Unique for book address = {New York, New York, USA} % Unique for book} I am aware that \chapter{} is not available in article class. However, for some reason, I still wish to use it. How can I do that? 3 For many reasons, \titlesec continues to use the default \makechapterhead macro for typesetting the chapter title when the chapter style is display. So \documentclass{12pt}\report\usepackage{titelsec}\titleformat{\chapter}{display}{\normalfont\huge\bfseries}{\chaptertitename}{\thechapter}{20pt}{\Huge}{\titlespacing*{\chapter}{0pt}{-50pt}{40pt}} \begin{document}\chapter{Characters} The origin of the group determinant begins with Richard Dedekind in the late 1800's. He began to explore the idea after studying the discriminant in a normal field [A]. He made several observations about the group determinant, but was only able to prove some of them. \end{document} will do, since \makechapterhead adds a 50pt space above the title and 40pt after it. A different strategy might be to redefine \makechapterhead yourself: \documentclass{12pt}\report\makeatletter\def\makechapterhead#1{\% %%%\vspace{50pt}@% %%% removed! {\parindent \z@ \raggedright ormalfont \ifnum \c@secnumdepth >\m@ne \huge\bfseries \@chapapp\space \thechapter \parobreak \vskip 20pt@ \fi \interlinepenalty\M \Huge \bfseries #1\parobreak \vskip 40pt@ }}\def\makechapterhead#1{\% %%%\vspace{50pt}@% %%% removed! {\parindent \z@ \raggedright ormalfont \interlinepenalty\M \Huge \bfseries #1\parobreak \vskip 40pt@ }} \makeatother\begin{document}\chapter{Characters} The origin of the group determinant begins with Richard Dedekind in the late 1800's. He began to explore the idea after studying the discriminant in a normal field [A]. He made several observations about the group determinant, but was only able to prove some of them. \end{document} Since this about the \chapter* command for two titles (Abstract and Preface) only, it's sufficient to say \chapter* (centering Abstract) etc. as command. This is grouped inside the internal command \makechapterhead -- it does not have a side effect on other implicitly used \chapter* commands, such as in \tableofcontents. (The \blindtext as well as Some text aren't centered, so the \centering inside the \chapter* argument is safe, as long as no entry to the ToC is necessary (which is not the case, as we are talking about \chapter*) If all \chapter* or \chapter titles should be centered horizontally, an \xpatchcmd approach is more useful. (See the edit at the bottom of this answer) \documentclass{book}\usepackage{\blindtext}\begin{document}\chapter*{centering Preface}\blindtextSome text\chapter*{centering Abstract}\chapter{Introduction}\chapter{Body}\chapter{Conclusion}\end{document} Edit: This code centers all chapter titles (regardless whether \chapter* or \chapter) horizontally \documentclass{book}\usepackage{xpatch}\usepackage{\blindtext}\makeatletter\xpatchcmd{\@makechapterhead}{\Huge \bfseries #1\parobreak}% {\Huge \bfseries\centering #1\parobreak}% {\wypout{\Patched makechapterhead}}{\wypout{\patching of \@makechapterhead failed}}\xpatchcmd{\@makechapterhead}{\@makechapterhead}{\@chapapp\space \thechapter}{\% \huge\bfseries\centering \@chapapp\space \thechapter}{\wypout{\Patched \@makechapterhead}}{\wypout{\patching of \@makechapterhead failed}}\tableofcontents\chapter*{Preface}\blindtextSome text\chapter*{Abstract}\blindtext\chapter{Introduction}\blindtext\Another text\chapter{Body}\blindtext\chapter{Conclusion}\blindtext\end{document} Setting the headers with fancyhdr usually requires changing the \chaptermark and \sectionmark commands; you don't need the latter, as you want only the chapter title in the header. Here's an example in which I show two methods. A simple \chapter command in the \frontmatter will not give a numbering and correctly set the header. If you want the unnumbered chapter in the \mainmatter, then you can use an explicit \chaptermark command. \documentclass{12pt,a4paper,oneside}{book}\usepackage{fancyhdr}\pagesstyle{fancy}\vnewcommand{\chaptermark}[1]{\markboth{#1}{}}\fancyhf{} % clear the headers\fancyhead[R]{% % We want italics \itshape % The chapter number only if it's greater than 0 \ifnum\value{chapter}>0 \chaptername\thechapter. \fi % The chapter title \leftmark}\fancyfoot[C]{\theepage}\fancypagestyle{plain}{\vnewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}\fancyhf{} \fancyfoot[C]{\theepage}}\setlength{\headheight}{14.5pt}\usepackage{kantlipsum} % for the mock text\begin{document}\frontmatter\chapter{Introduction}\kant\mainmatter\chapter*{Another introduction}\chaptermark{Another introduction}\kant\chapter{Title}\kant\end{document} Note that if you plan to use appendices, one of the commands should be modified: \makeatletter\fancyhead[R]{% % We want italics \itshape % The chapter number only if it's greater than 0 \ifnum\value{chapter}>0 \@chapapp\thechapter. \fi % The chapter title \leftmark}\makeatother (Unfortunately, the command that holds either \chaptername or \appendixname is an internal one, so one has to do some tricks to access it.) Note also the \setlength{\headheight}{14.5pt} to give the header the room it needs. For centering the chapter title it's better to use the methods of the titelsec or sectsty packages than doing explicit formatting. Note This assumes that the unnumbered chapter is in the \frontmatter (any number of them, actually) or there is only one at the beginning of the \mainmatter. For other cases a more complex approach should be taken. I can see two somewhat manual ways to do it: 1) Introducing an additional counter, that passes the number of the chapter containing the equation: % in preamble \ewcounter{einst-chap} % around the equation E=mc^2 \label{einst} \setcounter{einst-chap}{\value{chapter}} % and to reference See equation \vref{einst} in chapter \arabic{einst-chap}... However, you have to take care of the format (eg. you'd have to type \Roman{einst-chap} if you had chapter I, chapter II etc.), which makes this solution not fully automatic. 2) Storing the adequate value of \thechapter (which includes the format as well as possible superdivisions, eg. chapter A#3), using \edef: % just after the equation\defeinstChap{\thechapter} % and to reference See equation \vref{einst} in chapter \einstChap...`

Analysis of chapter 24 to kill a mockingbird. Chapter 24 kill a mockingbird. To kill a mockingbird summary chapter 24.

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