

[X_YTeX-Tips 130204a]

How can I draw styrene using X_YTeX?

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Question:

How can I draw styrene using X_YTeX?

Answer:

X_YTeX supports the (yl) function for nested substitution. The following examples show

1. changing font sizes,
2. changing formula sizes,
3. changing fonts, and
4. selection of basis skeletons (`\bzdrv`, `\bzdrh`, or `\tetramethylenei`).

X_YTeX supports three modes of processing:

1. L^AT_EX-compatible mode,
2. PostScript-compatible mode (followed by `dvips`),
3. PDF-compatible mode (followed by `dvipdfmx`).

The following code adopts the PostScript mode of the X_YTeX system, which presumes the processing with `dvips(k)`. The other modes commented out are possible to be applied.

```
\documentclass{article}
%\usepackage{xymtex}%XyMTeX plain
%\usepackage{xymtexpdf}%XyMTeX for PDF ... dvipdfmx ... .pdf
\usepackage{xymtexpst}%XyMTeX for PostScript ... dvips(k) ... .ps
\usepackage{txfonts}%Times Roman
\usepackage[scaled]{helvet}%Helvetica 95%
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{center}
\let\substfontsize=\small%changing font size
\bzdrh{2==\ethylene{1==C;2==C}{1==H;2==H;3==(yl);4==H}}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\changeunitlength{0.07pt}%changing formula size
\bzdrv{1==\tetramethylenei[b]{1==H;2==C;3==C;4==H}{2==(yl);3==H}}
\bzdrv{1==\tetramethylenei[b]{1==H;4==H}{2==(yl);3==H}} \\\
\let\substfont=\sf%changing font: san serif
```

```

\tetramethylenei[b]{1==H;2==C;3==C;4==H}{2==\bzdrv[c]{1==(y1)};3==H}
\tetramethylenei[b]{1==H;4==H}{2==\bzdrv[c]{1==(y1)};3==H}
\end{center}
\end{document}

```

This code produces the following structural formulas of styrene:

