PHENOMENOLOGY OF PATAGONIAN PETROLEUM
PHILOSOPHICAL PATAPHYSICS

by

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ABSTRACT

This work demonstrates methods for determining whether the earth is flat.

Actually, even the Alexandrian sage Ptilogonatus noticed that when a ship sailed out of the harbor, the bottom part disappeared before the top part. So much for water seeking its own level.

**Keywords:** pataphysics; Flat Earth Society
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This dissertation is accepted on behalf of the faculty of the Institute by the following committee:

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I release this document to the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.

________________________________________________________________________

Sarcophagus X. MacAbre

Date
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This is some text in the first chapter. To start a new paragraph, just insert a blank line.

Here is the second paragraph. Nothing terribly tricky about plain old text. You can include math in a paragraph by enclosing it in dollar signs: $\pi r^2$. Footnotes\(^1\) are placed at the bottom of the page.

\LaTeX ignores spaces after a command name, so you should enter this as “\LaTeX ignores…”.

1.1 Special characters

There are three kinds of dashes: the hyphen-type, the en-dash for ranges like 2–7, and the em-dash—for a pause.

\OE rsted, \AE schylus, \Å lborg, Mjøsa, \L ukasiewicz, epeé, ça même chose, Año Nuevo, Köln, Fontaine-lès-Dijon.

1.1.1 Characters with special meaning in \LaTeX

The character # is used in table definitions; $ starts math mode; & signifies the end of a table cell; _ is used for subscripts; % is a comment.

\footnote{\textit{We interrupt this text to distract and generally annoy you.}}
The characters \{ \} are used for grouping. Anything you change inside them will affect only text inside the group.

### 1.1.2 Verbatim characters

Verbatim characters here: “\#\$\%\&\{\}~\^\" Also in here:

```
Verbatim characters here: ‘\’\$\&\%\{\}~\^\’
```

### 1.2 Quotations

Direct quotations should be single-spaced. Use this format only when quoting the works of others cited in the bibliography, like this one from Marcus Aurelius.

We shrink from change; yet is there anything that can come into being without it?

### 1.3 Lists

In a bullet list, each item is indented and preceded by a “bullet.”

- Thow the football.
- Pick it up first.

In a numbered list, each item is indented and numbered. There are ways to change the numbering to lowercase Roman numerals and so forth.

1. Pick up football.
2. Thow it over here.
### 1.4 Changing the text style

Type has three dimensions: family, shape, and series. For each possible value there is a command that changes the style (until the end of the current group), and a command that takes an argument and affects only that argument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>No argument</th>
<th>With argument</th>
<th>Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>\textit{...}</td>
<td>\texttt{...}</td>
<td>\textsf{...}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>Monospaced</td>
<td>Sans-serif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>\textup{...}</td>
<td>\texttt{...}</td>
<td>\textsf{...}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upright</td>
<td>Monospaced</td>
<td>Sans-serif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>\textsc{...}</td>
<td>\texttt{...}</td>
<td>\textsf{...}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caps-and-Small-Caps</td>
<td>Monospaced</td>
<td>Sans-serif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>\textmd{...}</td>
<td>\texttt{...}</td>
<td>\textbf{...}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Boldface</td>
<td>Boldface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here is an example of a group with some style change commands in it.

Before the group. Inside the group. Sans-serif now. Typewriter type.

Back to normal. *Italics. Bold italic.* And back out of the group.

Normally you will use the argument form to change *one or two words* temporarily.

The \textit{...} command emphasises its argument, and does the right thing when you nest it, as in: *I’ll stand for this but I won’t stand idly,* she said.