

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 \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

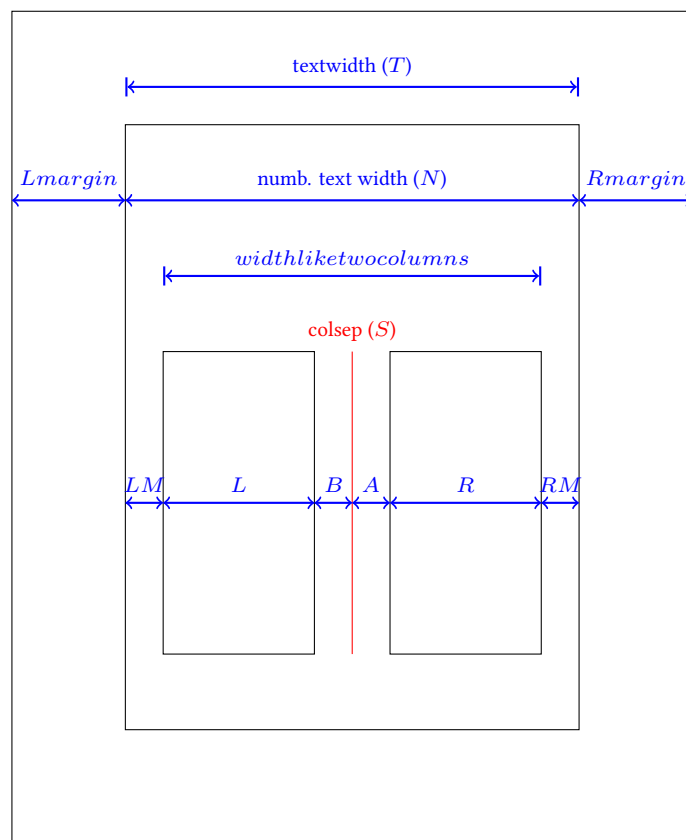


Figure 1: Page layout

`\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`.