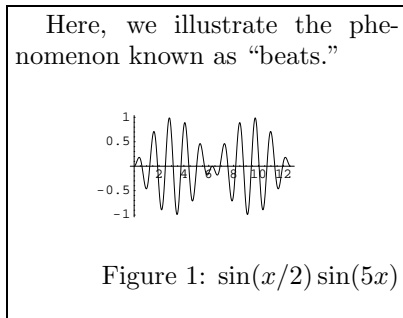


An example of including a graphic in a L^AT_EX document:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphics}
\begin{document}
Here, we illustrate
the phenomenon known as
‘‘beats.’’
\begin{figure}[h]
\scalebox{.5}
{\includegraphics{fig.eps}}
\caption{\$\sin(x/2)
\sin(5x)$}
\label{Fig:beats}
\end{figure}
\end{document}
```



Some key points to notice:

- We included the `graphics` package with a `\usepackage` command in the head of the document, to make the graphics macros available,¹
- The command that imports the graphic is `\includegraphics{filename}`. The rest of the commands around that govern the appearance of the included graphic and the context it appears in the page,
- The file that we’re included is called `fig.eps` and is located in the same directory that we’re working in. This is an *Encapsulated PostScript* file.
- We used the `\scalebox{amount to scale}{stuff to scale}` command to reduce the size of the included graphics to 50%. Without linebreaks, this is (from above) `\scalebox{.5}{\includegraphics{fig.eps}}`.
- The `figure` environment makes a reasonable guess as to where the graphic should be placed in the document; we can specify a place with an optional argument—we used `[h]` (put the figure “here”), and other options are `[b]` (at the bottom of the page), `[t]` (at the top of the page) and `[p]` (on a separate page). You can give multiple options (say, `[ht]`) to put the figure either “here” or at the top of the page. Note that regardless of the order of the arguments; the precedence is always `htb`. Without the optional argument, the command would just be `\begin{figure}`
- The `\caption` macro keeps track of a figure counter, and puts the figure caption in as shown. Notice that we used `\label` to be able to refer figure 1 here with the `\ref` command `\ref{Fig:beats}`.

¹There is also a package called `graphicx`, which is generally more powerful than the `graphics` package.