

## Exercises for chapter: T<sub>E</sub>X

1. When T<sub>E</sub>X reads a line of input, trailing spaces are discarded. Explain how it is possible nevertheless to encounter a line end after a space. Give a piece of code that exhibits this behaviour.
2. Write a macro `\intt` ('in typewriter type') such that `\intt{foo}` and `\intt{foo_bar}` are output as `foo` and `foo_bar`, in typewriter type.
3. Write a macro that constructs another macro: `\tees\three3` should be equivalent to `\def\three{TTT}`, `\tees\five5` equivalent to `\def\five{TTTTT}` et cetera. In other words, the first argument of `\tees` is the name of the macro you are defining, the second is the number of letters 'T' the defined macro expands to.
4. Make this work:  

```
\def\LeftDelim{()}\def\RightDelim{)}  
\DefineWithDelims{foo}{The argument is '#1'.}  
\foo(bar) % note the parentheses!  
which should have  
    The argument is 'bar'.  
as output. In other words, \DefineWithDelims defines a macro – in this case \foo – and this macro has one argument, delimited by parentheses.  
Hint: \DefineWithDelims is actually a macro with only one argument.
```