# 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:

$$T = LM + L + B + S + A + R + RM \tag{1}$$

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 tyepsetting. 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 $0\,pt$. 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 \columnsposition{L} to align them to the left, or \columnsposition{C} to center them.

In this case $LM$ and $RM$ are modified:

- with \columnsposition{L}, $LM = 0$ and $RM$ is automatically calculated;

- with \columnsposition{R}, $RM = 0$ and $LM$ is automatically calculated;

- with \columnsposition{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

$$LM = RM = B = A = \frac{T - (L + S + R)}{4} \tag{2}$$

## 4.2  If $LM$, $RM$, $B$ are calculated

$$LM = RM = B = \frac{T - (L + A + S + R)}{3} \tag{3}$$

## 4.3  If $LM$, $RM$, $A$ are calculated

$$LM = RM = A = \frac{T - (L + B + S + R)}{3} \tag{4}$$

## 4.4  If only $LM$ and $RM$ are calculated

$$LM = RM = \frac{T - (L + B + S + A + R)}{2} \tag{5}$$

## 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 \hfill.