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The default \@makechapterhead macro continues to be used for typesetting chapter titles when the chapter style is display, despite various options available. This has led some users to explore alternative solutions to customize their chapter headings.One approach is to redefine \@makechapterhead yourself, which allows for more control over the formatting of chapter titles. By removing the unnecessary space above and below the title, users can create a more uniform look for their document.Another option is to use the fancyhdr package, which provides a range of customization options for headers and footers. Users can suppress the prefix "Chapter N" from the default headers and display the text in normal case instead.For those who prefer a more manual approach, titlesec offers the pagestyles option, allowing users to design their own custom styles using LaTeX code. This provides a high degree of flexibility and control over the appearance of chapter headings.Finally, some users may want to redefine the \chapter command itself, either for the star form or the non-star form. By defining a new sectioning command for the star form, users can create a unique look for their table of contents and chapter listings.###ARTICLETo accommodate the diverse needs of authors and readers, it is recommended to redefine the `\addstarchaptertocentry` command for customized ToC entries in front-matter, main-matter, and back-matter chapters. This allows users to tailor their document's organization without compromising readability.To begin with, configure the `starchapter` ToC entries according to your needs:```latex\documentclass[headings=chapterprefix]{scrbook}% ...\RedeclareSectionCommand[beforeskip=36pt, innerskip=12pt, afterskip=12pt, afterindent=false, font=ormalfont\Large\bfseries\color{green}, prefixfont=ormalfont\fontsize{10}{12}\itshape,]{chapter}% ...\DeclareNewSectionCommand[style=chapter, level=\chapternumdepth, beforeskip=60pt, afterskip=24pt, font=ormalfont\fontsize{14}{16}\selectfont\color{red}, tocindent:=chapter, needed and now really used tocnumwidth:=chapter, needed and now really used tocentryformat=\color{red}\textit, really used! tocbeforskip:=chapter,]{starchapter}% ...\NewCommandCopy{onstarchapter}{\chapter}```For users familiar with the `@incollection` BibTeX string syntax, here's an example of how it can be applied:```latex\documentclass[headings=chapterprefix]{scrbook}% ...\RedeclareSectionCommand[beforeskip=36pt, innerskip=12pt, afterskip=12pt, afterindent=false, font=ormalfont\Large\bfseries\color{green}, prefixfont=ormalfont\fontsize{10}{12}\itshape,]{chapter}% ...\DeclareNewSectionCommand[style=chapter, level=\chapternumdepth, beforeskip=60pt, afterskip=24pt, font=ordinalcolor, tocindent:=chapter, needed and now really used tocnumwidth:=chapter, needed and now really used tocentryformat=\color{black}\textit, really used! tocbeforskip:=chapter,]{starchapter}% ...\NewCommandCopy{onstarchapter}{\chapter}```When citing chapters from the same book, use the `\@incollection` BibTeX string syntax:```latex@incollection{tucker1964extension, title = {The extension of factor analysis to three-dimensional matrices}, author = {Tucker, Ledyard R.}, pages = {110--127}, crossref = {ContribMathPsych1964}}% ...\cite{tucker1964extension}```To use `\chapter{}` in article class documents, add the following code:```latex\documentclass[headings=chapterprefix]{scrbook}% ...\RedeclareSectionCommand[beforeskip=36pt, innerskip=12pt, afterskip=12pt, afterindent=false, font=ormalfont\Large\bfseries\color{green}, prefixfont=ormalfont\fontsize{10}{12}\itshape,]{chapter}% ...\DeclareNewSectionCommand[style=chapter, level=\chapternumdepth, beforeskip=60pt, afterskip=24pt, font=ordinalcolor, tocindent:=chapter, needed and now really used tocnumwidth:=chapter, needed and now really used tocentryformat=\color{black}\textit, really used! tocbeforskip:=chapter,]{starchapter}% ...\NewCommandCopy{onstarchapter}{\chapter}```For users writing Chinese books using `ctexbook`, ensure that the language-specific LaTeX package is installed. The following configuration can help:```latex\documentclass[headings=chapterprefix, chinapaper=a4paper]{ctexbook}% ...\RedeclareSectionCommand[beforeskip=36pt, innerskip=12pt, afterskip=12pt, afterindent=false, font=\Large\textbf{, prefixfont=\Large\textbf{,]{chapter}% ...\DeclareNewSectionCommand[style=chapter, level=\chapternumdepth, beforeskip=60pt, afterskip=24pt, font=\normalsize, tocindent:=chapter, needed and now really used tocnumwidth:=chapter, needed and now really used tocentryformat=\large\textit, really used! tocbeforskip:=chapter,]{starchapter}% ...\NewCommandCopy{onstarchapter}{\chapter}```By tailoring these configurations, you can create a document that best suits your writing needs.###ARTICLETo customize the chapter numbering and equation numbering as per your requirements, you can use the following code:```latex\documentclass[12pt,a4paper,oneside]{book}\usepackage{fancyhdr}\renewcommand{\chaptermark}[1]{\makebox[0pt][0pt]{\smash{\textbf{\Large##1}}}}\fancyhf{}\fancyhead[R]{% \ chaptername\ \thechapter. % display only the chapter number if it's greater than 0 \leftmark}\renewcommand{\sectionmark}[1]{\makebox[0pt][0pt]{\smash{\textbf{\Large##1}}}}\fancyfoot[C]{\thepage}\setlength{\headheight}{14.5pt}\usepackage{amsmath,amsfonts,amssymb, amsthm}\usepackage{hyperref}\usepackage{kantlipsum}\begin{document}\frontmatter\chapter*{Introduction}\kant\mainmatter\renewcommand{\theequation}{(\arabic{section}.\arabic{subsection}).(\arabic{equation})}\setcounter{equation}{0}\chapter[Title]{Title}\kant\mark{Title}\end{document}```This code will change the chapter numbering and equation numbering as per your requirements.Please note that you may need to adjust some parameters according to your needs.\documentclass{article}\usepackage{amsmath}\usepackage{tikz}\newcommand{\R}{\mathbb{R}}\newcommand{\wt}{\widetilde}\newcommand{\ol}{\overline}\begin{document}\chapter{Introduction to MCI and MST}\section{What is MCI?}MCI stands for Minimum Connectivity Inference, a problem that deals with finding the minimum number of edges required to connect all nodes in a graph.\subsection{Definition of MCI}Given a weighted graph $G = (V, E)$, we want to find the minimum connectivity inference, which is defined as:$$\min \sum_{e \in E} x_e = m - 1$$where x_e is the weight of edge e, and m is the number of nodes in the graph.\section{What is MST?}MST stands for Minimum Spanning Tree, a concept in graph theory that deals with finding the minimum-weight subset of edges in a graph that connects all nodes.\subsection{Definition of MST}Given a weighted graph $G = (V, E)$, we want to find the minimum spanning tree, which is defined as:$$\min \sum_{e \in E} x_e = |V| - 1$$where x_e is the weight of edge e, and $|V|$ is the number of nodes in the graph.\chapter{Equations}We give a set of equations that define the MCI problem:$$\begin{align}\sum_{e \in E} x_e &= m - 1, \\\sum_{e \in E(S)}x_e &\leq |S| - 1,\end{align}$$where E is the set of edges in the graph, and S is a subset of nodes.\chapter{Notations}\newcommand{\conv}[2]{conv_{#1}^{#2}}\newcommand{\ilp}[1]{\textsc{ILP}}\newcommand{\mst}[1]{\textsc{MST}}\newcommand{\mci}[1]{\textsc{MCI}}\newcommand{\milp}[1]{\textsc{MILP}}\end{document}

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