1 Introduction

The bookcover document class can be used to create dust jackets and book covers of hardcover and paperback books.

Dust jacket. In the following picture you can see a typical dust jacket of a hardcover book, which is a detachable outer book cover. Its parts are back flap, back cover, spine, front cover and front flap.

When you prepare a dust jacket for printing, some marks are needed to know where to trim or fold the cover. The crop marks determine a special area of the sheet, which is called “bleed” (see the gray area in the next figure). The bleed will be trimmed off. The background will be expanded onto the bleed, taking account of slight inaccuracy when trimming. If there is no bleed, the likelihood of having a white strip on the edge of the finished product is high. In the next schematics figure, the red lines are the marks. The marks closest to the corners are the crop marks, and the other ones are the fold marks.
The back/front “wraps” (see the black area in the previous figure) are the areas between the front cover and front flap, and back cover and back flap. The reason this is defined is that if the front and back covers have background colors or images that continue to the foreedge of each cover, they must continue onto the flap. Because putting the edge of color right at the edge of the board would result in an unsightly boundary line when the book is closed.

**Book cover for paperback book.** A book cover of a paperback book is glued to the spine of the book and usually has no flaps. The function of the bleed here is the same as before. The crop marks are closest to the corners, and the other ones are the fold marks.

![Diagram of a book cover for a paperback book]

Rarely, a book cover of a paperback book may have flaps. In this case, its scheme is similar to a dust jacket.

**Book cover for hardcover book.** The outside of the cover of a hardcover book is glued to the boards of the book. Of course, this never has flaps.

![Diagram of a book cover for a hardcover book]

In this case, the function of the bleed is not to eliminate cutting inaccuracies. It will not be trimmed off, but it will be a margin which is folded back and glued onto the inside of the book boards. This way, it will cover all the edges of the boards. The crop marks are closest to the corners, and the other ones are the fold marks.

### 2 Loading class and options

Load the class as usual, with

```latex
\documentclass[⟨options⟩]{bookcover}
```

The list of ⟨options⟩:

- `coverheight=(length)` Cover height (default `coverheight=240mm`).
You can create a component of the book cover by the following command or environment in the bookcover.cls class and the following packages: kvoptions, geometry, graphicx, calc, tikz, xparse, etoolbox, fgruler.

### 3 Commands and environments

Use bookcover environment in the document body to make a new book cover. If you need to edit both sides of the cover, you can do it with two bookcover environments (see an example in the Subsection 6.5). You can create a component of the book cover by the following command or environment in the bookcover environment:

```
\bookcovercomponent{(component type)}{(part)}{[(left),(bottom),(right),(top)]}{(content)}
```

or its equivalent

```
\begin{bookcoverelement}{(component type)}{(part)}{[(left),(bottom),(right),(top)]}
(content)
\end{bookcoverelement}
```

**component type** It determines the bookcover component type (see the Section 5). Predefined component types: color, tikz, tikz clip, picture, normal, center, ruler.

**part** This determines where in the book cover the (content) is located. You can read the description of **part** in the Section 4. Some predefined parts: front (front cover), bg front (front cover expanded onto the bleed), back (back cover), bg back (back cover expanded onto the bleed), whole (whole book cover), bg whole (whole book cover expanded onto the bleed), spine, etc.

**left**, **bottom**, **right**, **top** These are the margins of the **part**. The default value of every margin is 0mm. If the **left**, **bottom**, **right** or **top** is empty or space, then its value will be 0mm. If the value of a margin is negative, the part size will increase instead of decrease.

**content** This can be text, image, color, etc., which depends on the **component type** (see the Section 5). This will be located in the **part**.

You can use the following length commands in the **content** and to specify the margins of the **part**:

- \partwidth The width of the **part** (reduced by **bottom** and **top** in **content**).
- \partheight The height of the **part** (reduced by **left** and **right** in **content**).
- \coverheight Cover height.
Every \texttt{bookcovercomponent} command and \texttt{bookcoverelement} environment generates a layer on the sheet. The first one generates the bottom layer and the last one generates the top layer.

In the following example we use \texttt{bookcovercomponent} commands.

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass[spinewidth=15mm,markcolor=black]{bookcover}
\begin{document}
\begin{bookcover}
\begin{bookcovercomponent}{color}{bg whole}{orange}
\end{bookcovercomponent}
\begin{bookcovercomponent}{normal}{front}[,,,0.4\partheight]{
  \centering\bfseries\huge Book title\par}
\end{bookcovercomponent}
\end{bookcover}
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}

In the following example we use \texttt{bookcoverelement} environments. This example is equivalent to the previous one.

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass[spinewidth=15mm,markcolor=black]{bookcover}
\begin{document}
\begin{bookcover}
\begin{bookcoverelement}{color}{bg whole}{orange}
\end{bookcoverelement}
\begin{bookcoverelement}{normal}{front}[,,,0.4\partheight]{
  \centering\bfseries\huge Book title\par}
\end{bookcoverelement}
\end{bookcover}
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}

Use \texttt{bookcoverdescription} environment in the document body for adding the description of the book cover and other information. Don’t use it in \texttt{bookcover} environment! You can set the page geometry of the description by the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
\bookcoverdescgeometry{⟨geometry parameters⟩}
\end{verbatim}

The possible \texttt{(geometry parameters)} are the same as for \texttt{\newgeometry} in the \texttt{geometry} package. Its default value is \texttt{margin=1in}. Unlike \texttt{\newgeometry}, it can be used in the preamble as well. See an example in the Subsection 6.2.

If the value of the \texttt{trimmed} option is \texttt{true}, then you can set the trimmed part by the following command before any \texttt{bookcover} environment:

\begin{verbatim}
\bookcovertrimmedpart{⟨trimmed part⟩}[⟨left⟩,⟨bottom⟩,⟨right⟩,⟨top⟩]
\end{verbatim}

Without this command, or if the \texttt{(trimmed part)} is empty or space, then its value will be \texttt{whole} (see the Section 4). The \texttt{⟨left⟩}, \texttt{⟨bottom⟩}, \texttt{⟨right⟩} and \texttt{⟨top⟩} are the margins of the \texttt{(trimmed part)}. The default value of every margin is 0mm. If the \texttt{⟨left⟩}, \texttt{⟨bottom⟩}, \texttt{⟨right⟩} or \texttt{⟨top⟩} is empty or space, then its value will be 0mm. The trimmed area will be the \texttt{(trimmed part)} reduced by the margins. If the value of a margin is negative, the \texttt{(trimmed part)} size will increase instead of decrease.

You can change some options before any \texttt{bookcover} environment by the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
\setbookcover{⟨options⟩}
\end{verbatim}
The *(options)* can be as follows: *markthick*(length), *markcolor*(color name), *pagecolor*(color name), *trimmed*, *trimmed=false*, *trimmingcolor*(color name) (see the Section 2). See an example in the Subsection 6.6

4 Book cover parts

Each predefined *(part)* is illustrated in this section.

The background parts are expanded onto the bleed, taking account of slight inaccuracy when trimming. In contrast, the foreground parts do not extend onto the bleed. The names of the background parts start with *bg*.

If your book will also have printing on the inside cover, the layout for the inside cover will be the exact opposite of the outside cover. Therefore, these parts also have synonymous names. The synonymous names contain *inside front* instead of *back* and *inside back* instead of *front*. For example *bg front* is the same as *bg inside back*, *above back* is the same as *above inside front*, etc.

You can also use short names to specify foreground and background parts. The elements of the abbreviations are as follows: *F* (flap), *W* (wrap), *C* (cover), *S* (spine), *l* (a part to the left of the spine), *r* (a part to the right of the spine). For example *1C* is the abbreviation of the left cover, i.e. the back cover of the outside cover, or the inside front cover of the inside cover. It is not extended onto the bleed, i.e. it is a foreground part. If you want to extend that part onto the bleed, type *bg* and then a space in the front of the name. For example *bg 1C* is the left cover extended onto the bleed. Use a hyphen to specify multi-piece parts. For example *1W-S* is the part from the left wrap to the spine, which is not extended onto the bleed.

The following figures also show the normal and abbreviated names of the blue parts.

4.1 Book cover without flaps, background parts

![Diagram of book cover parts](image-url)
4.2 Book cover without flaps, foreground parts

4.3 Book cover without flaps, other parts
4.4 Book cover width flaps, background parts
4.5 Book cover width flaps, foreground parts
4.6 Book cover width flaps, other parts
4.7 Defining part

You can define a new rectangular part or redefine a defined part with the following commands:

\newbookcoverpart{(new part)}{(setting)}
\renewbookcoverpart{(defined part)}{(setting)}

In \textit{\textit{(setting)}} you have to set the new part sizes, the coordinates of its upper left corner (the origin is the upper left corner of the printed area), and the parameters of the \textit{trimmed part} rectangle node in \texttt{tikz} and \texttt{tikz clip} component types (see in the Section 5). For this purpose, use the following commands:

\setpartposx{(coord x)}
\setpartposy{(coord y)}
\setpartwidth{(width)}
\setpartheight{(height)}
\settrimmedpart{(width minus)}{(height minus)}{(shift x)}{(shift y)}

To give the previous lengths, you can use the following length commands, which are declared by the options of the document class:

\coverheight Cover height.
\coverwidth Front/back cover width.
\spinewidth Spine width.
\flapwidth Flap width.
\wrapwidth Wrap width.
\bleedwidth Bleed width.
\marklength Mark length.

\textbf{EXAMPLE}

\documentclass[flapwidth=3cm]{bookcover} % Also try it with flapwidth=0cm option!
\newbookcoverpart{bg half front}{
  \setpartposx{\marklength+\bleedwidth+\flapwidth+\wrapwidth+\spinewidth+1.5\coverwidth}
You can rename a defined part with the following commands:

\newnamebookcoverpart\{(new part)\}{\{defined part\}}
\letnamebookcoverpart\{(new part)\}{\{defined part\}}[\{left\},\{bottom\},\{right\},\{top\}]

Using \newnamebookcoverpart, the definition of the \textit{(new part)} and the \textit{(defined part)} are always the same, even if you redefine the \textit{(defined part)} later with the \texttt{\renewbookcoverpart}.

Using \letnamebookcoverpart, the definition of the \textit{(new part)} is the same as the current definition of the \textit{(defined part)} reduced by the \textit{(left)}, \textit{(bottom)}, \textit{(right)} and \textit{(top)} margins. If you change the \textit{(defined part)} later with the \texttt{\renewbookcoverpart}, the \textit{(new part)} doesn't change with it. The default value of every margin is 0mm. If the \textit{(left)}, \textit{(bottom)}, \textit{(right)} or \textit{(top)} is empty or space, then its value will be 0mm. If the value of a margin is negative, the part size will increase instead of decrease. You can use the following length commands to specify the margins:

\partheight The height of the \textit{(defined part)}.
\partwidth The width of the \textit{(defined part)}.
\coverheight Cover height.
\coverwidth Front/back cover width.
\spinewidth Spine width.
\flapwidth Flap width.
\wrapwidth Wrap width.
\bleedwidth Bleed width.
\marklength Mark length.

**EXAMPLE**

\documentclass[spinewidth=2cm]{bookcover}
\letnamebookcoverpart\{extended bg spine\}\{bg spine\}[-\spinewidth,,-\spinewidth,]
\begin{document}
\begin{bookcover}
  \bookcovercomponent\{color\}\{bg whole\}\{blue\}
  \bookcovercomponent\{color\}\{extended bg spine\}\{opacity=0.5\}
\end{bookcover}
\end{document}
5 Book cover component types

Predefined \textit{(component type)}: \texttt{color, tikz, tikz clip, picture, normal, center, ruler}.

5.1 The color component type

It determines the color of the \texttt{(part)}. The \texttt{(content)} is the options of the \texttt{\fill} in the \texttt{tikz} package:

- \texttt{(color name)} (See it in the \texttt{xcolor} package.)
- \texttt{color=(color name)} (It is equivalent to the previous one.)
- \texttt{top color=(color name)}
- \texttt{bottom color=(color name)}
- \texttt{middle color=(color name)}
- \texttt{inner color=(color name)}
- \texttt{outer color=(color name)}
- \texttt{ball color=(color name)}
- \texttt{shading angle=\textit{degree}} It rotates the shading by the given angle.
- \texttt{opacity=(value)} Sets the filling opacity. The \texttt{(value)} is between 0 and 1.

\begin{example}
\begin{bookcover}
\bookcovercomponent{color}{bg front}{red}
\bookcovercomponent{color}{bg back}{
  top color=white, bottom color=blue!50!black, shading angle=60}
\end{bookcover}
\end{example}

5.2 The tikz component type

The \texttt{(content)} is a Ti\textsc{k}Z code without \texttt{\tikz} command and \texttt{tikzpicture} environment. The origin of the Ti\textsc{k}Z figure is the lower left corner of the \texttt{(part)}. Two rectangle nodes come into being: \texttt{part} and \texttt{trimmed part}. (Thanks to Zunbeltz Izaola for the idea.)

\begin{example}
\begin{bookcover}
\bookcovercomponent{tikz}{bg whole}{
  \fill[black] (part.south west) rectangle (part.north east);
  \fill[gray] (trimmed part.south east) rectangle (trimmed part.north west);}
\bookcovercomponent{tikz}{bg front}{
  \fill[blue] (part.south west) -- (part.center) -- (part.north west) -- cycle;}
\end{bookcover}
\end{example}

5.3 The tikz clip component type

It works the same way as the \texttt{tikz} component type, but it clips the \texttt{(part)}.
5.4 The picture component type

The \textit{(content)} is a picture file, which will be rescaled according to the sizes of the \textit{(part)}.

\begin{example}
\begin{bookcover}
\bookcovercomponent{picture}{bg whole}{fig.png}
\end{bookcover}
\end{example}

5.5 The normal component type

In this case, the \textit{(content)} is not specific. You can choose it as text or picture etc.

\begin{example}
\begin{bookcover}
\bookcovercomponent{normal}{front}{\centering
\textbf{huge Book title}$\hspace{5mm}$\includegraphics[width=0.4\partwidth]{fig.png}}
\end{bookcover}
\end{example}

5.6 The center component type

It works the same way as the \texttt{normal} component type, but the position of the content is the center of the part horizontally and vertically.

\begin{example}
\begin{bookcover}
\bookcovercomponent{center}{above front}{
\textcolor{blue}{Remark above front}}
\bookcovercomponent{center}{spine}{
\rotatebox[origin=c]{-90}{\texttt{Large Book title}}}
\end{bookcover}
\end{example}
5.7 The ruler component type

Use the \texttt{ruler} component type to check the dimensions of the part. It draws a square ruler at the borders of the part. The \texttt{(content)} is

\[
\texttt{(unit),(origin),(color name)}
\]

\texttt{(unit)} The ruler unit:
- \texttt{cm} Metric ruler (centimeter). If the \texttt{(unit)} is empty or space, then its value will be \texttt{cm}.
- \texttt{in} English ruler (inch).

\texttt{(origin)} The origin of the square ruler:
- \texttt{upperleft} The origin is the upper left corner of the part. Directions: down and right. If the \texttt{(origin)} is empty or space, then its value will be \texttt{upperleft}.
- \texttt{upperright} The origin is the upper right corner of the part. Directions: down and left.
- \texttt{lowerleft} The origin is the lower left corner of the part. Directions: up and right.
- \texttt{lowerright} The origin is the lower right corner of the part. Directions: up and left.

\texttt{(color name)} The color of the ruler. If it is empty or space, then its value will be the color of the marks.

\textbf{EXAMPLE}

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{bookcover}
  \bookcovercomponent{ruler}{back}{,,}
  \bookcovercomponent{ruler}{back}[2cm,,,1cm]{,,blue}
  \bookcovercomponent{ruler}{front}{,lowerright,green}
  \bookcovercomponent{ruler}{front}[,1cm,2cm]{,lowerright,gray}
\end{bookcover}
\end{verbatim}

5.8 Defining component type

You can define a new component type, redefine or rename a defined component type with the following commands:

\[
\texttt{newbookcovercomponenttype}\{\texttt{new component type}\}\{\texttt{formatting}\}
\texttt{renewbookcovercomponenttype}\{\texttt{defined component type}\}\{\texttt{formatting}\}
\texttt{newnamebookcovercomponenttype}\{\texttt{new component type}\}\{\texttt{defined component type}\}
\texttt{letnamebookcovercomponenttype}\{\texttt{new component type}\}\{\texttt{defined component type}\}
\]

Using \texttt{newnamebookcovercomponenttype}, the definition of the \texttt{(new component type)} and the \texttt{(defined component type)} are always the same, even if you redefine the \texttt{(defined component type)} later with the \texttt{renewbookcovercomponenttype}.
Using `\letnamebookcovercomponenttype`, the definition of the \textit{(new component type)} is the same as the current definition of the \textit{(defined component type)}. If you change the \textit{(defined component type)} later with `\renewbookcovercomponenttype`, the \textit{(new component type)} doesn’t change with it.

You can use the following length commands in \textit{(formatting)}:

- \texttt{\partwidth} The width of the part (reduced by the margins) in which you are using the defined component type.
- \texttt{\partheight} The height of the part (reduced by the margins) in which you are using the defined component type.

You have to reference the content as \texttt{#1}.

\begin{example}
\documentclass{bookcover}
\newbookcovercomponenttype{center picture}{
  \vfill
  \centering
  \includegraphics[width=0.5\partwidth]{#1}
  \vfill}
\begin{document}
\begin{bookcover}
  \bookcovercomponent{center picture}{front}{fig.pdf}
\end{bookcover}
\end{document}
\end{example}
6 Examples

6.1 Barcode and QR code

\documentclass[spinewidth=15mm]{bookcover}
\usepackage{GS1,qrcode}
\begin{document}
\begin{bookcover}
\bookcovercomponent{color}{bg whole}{blue!50}
\bookcovercomponent{normal}{back}[1cm,]{
  \vfill
  \centering
  \savebox0{\EANBarcode[module_height=25mm]{ISBN 978-615-5297-19-9}}
  \colorbox{white}{\usebox0}
  \raisebox{\depth}{\qrcode[height=\ht0]{https://www.ctan.org/pkg/bookcover}}}
\end{bookcover}
\end{document}
6.2 Description

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of time. Our concepts have lying before them the paradigms of natural causes, but not a paradigm can have lying before them the practical employment of our experience. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paradigms would likely be made to contradict, indeed, of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason, yet the manifold depends on the phenomena. Necessity depends on, indeed, that conditio of the purely practical employment of the phenomena of the nature of knowledge, in so far as this expounds the never-ending regress in the series of phenomena. Necessity depends on, indeed, the Antinomies (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) are the clue to the introduction into science, because, like time, it depends on the conditions of natural causes. It must not be supposed that, then, formal logic (and we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time) is a representation of the antinomies of what we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time would thereby be made to contradict, indeed, that this is true) is what first gives rise to the architectonic of pure reason, as is evident upon close examination. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of time. Our concepts have lying before them the paradigms of natural causes, but not a paradigm can have lying before them the practical employment of our experience. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paradigms would likely be made to contradict, indeed, of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason, yet the manifold depends on the phenomena. Necessity depends on, indeed, that conditio of the purely practical employment of the phenomena of the nature of knowledge, in so far as this expounds the never-ending regress in the series of phenomena. Necessity depends on, indeed, the Antinomies (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) are the clue to the introduction into science, because, like time, it depends on the conditions of natural causes. It must not be supposed that, then, formal logic (and we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time) is a representation of the antinomies of what we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time would thereby be made to contradict, indeed, that this is true) is what first gives rise to the architectonic of pure reason, as is evident upon close examination. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of time. Our concepts have lying before them the paradigms of natural causes, but not a paradigm can have lying before them the practical employment of our experience. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paradigms would likely be made to contradict, indeed, of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason, yet the manifold depends on the phenomena. Necessity depends on, indeed, that conditio of the purely practical employment of the phenomena of the nature of knowledge, in so far as this expounds the never-ending regress in the series of phenomena. Necessity depends on, indeed, the Antinomies (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) are the clue to the introduction into science, because, like time, it depends on the conditions of natural causes. It must not be supposed that, then, formal logic (and we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time) is a representation of the antinomies of what we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time would thereby be made to contradict, indeed, that this is true) is what first gives rise to the architectonic of pure reason, as is evident upon close examination. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of time. Our concepts have lying before them the paradigms of natural causes, but not a paradigm can have lying before them the practical employment of our experience. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paradigms would likely be made to contradict, indeed, of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason, yet the manifold depends on the phenomena. Necessity depends on, indeed, that conditio of the purely practical employment of the phenomena of the nature of knowledge, in so far as this expounds the never-ending regress in the series of phenomena. Necessity depends on, indeed, the Antinomies (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) are the clue to the introduction into science, because, like time, it depends on the conditions of natural causes. It must not be supposed that, then, formal logic (and we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time) is a representation of the antinomies of what we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time would thereby be made to contradict, indeed, that this is true) is what first gives rise to the architectonic of pure reason, as is evident upon close examination.
6.3 Usage of margins
6.4 A dust jacket

Let us suppose that the noumena have nothing to do with necessity, since knowledge of the Categories is a posteriori. Hume tells us that the transcendental unity of apperception can not take account of the discipline of natural reason, by means of analytic unity. As is proven in the ontological manuals, it is obvious that the transcendental unity of apperception proves the validity of the Antinomies; what we have alone been able to show is that, our understanding depends on the Categories. It remains a mystery why the Ideal stands in need of reason. It must not be supposed that our faculties have lying before them, in the case of the Ideal, the Antinomies; so, the transcendental aesthetic is just as necessary as our experience. By means of the Ideal, our sense perceptions are by their very nature contradictory. As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, the things in themselves (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) are a representation of time. Our concepts have lying before them the paralogisms of natural reason, but our a posteriori concepts have lying before them the practical employment of our experience. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paralogisms would thereby be made to contradict, indeed, space; for these reasons, the Transcendental Deduction has lying before it our sense perceptions. (Our a posteriori knowledge can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time, it depends on analytic principles.) So, it must not be supposed that our experience depends on, so, our sense perceptions, by means of analysis. Space constitutes the whole content for our sense perceptions, and time occupies part of the sphere of the Ideal concerning the existence of the objects in space and time in general.
6.5 A two-sided book cover

ABSTRACTUM


6.6 Trimming and checking dimensions

ABSTRACTUM


ANNALES INFORMATICAE

TOMUS 43. (2020)

COMMISSIO REDACTORIUM

GREATLABS

This example shows the usage of the \texttt{trimmed} option and the \texttt{\bookcovertrimmedpart} command. These allow you to view the finished product for demonstration purposes. We also check the cover dimensions. Set the value of the \texttt{trimmed} option \texttt{false} and clear \texttt{ruler} component type before printing!

\documentclass[spinewidth=15mm,markcolor=black,trimmed,trimmingcolor=gray]{bookcover}
\usepackage[latin]{babel}
\usepackage{lipsum,microtype}
\begin{document}
% Trimmed outside cover
\begin{bookcover}
\bookcovercomponent{color}{bg whole}{
top color=white, bottom color=green!30!black}
\bookcovercomponent{normal}{front}[22mm,60mm,22mm,70mm]{
\centering
\huge\bfseries ANNALES\ INFORMATICAE\par
\vfill
\large\bfseries TOMUS 43.”(2020)}
\vfill
\large COMMISSIO REDACTORIUM\[3mm
\lipsum[2]}
\bookcovercomponent{normal}{back}[22mm,10mm,22mm,30mm]{
{\centering\large ABSTRACTUM\[5mm
\lipsum[1-4]}
\bookcovercomponent{center}{spine}{
\rotatebox[origin=c]{-90}{\footnotesize\bfseries
ANNALES INFORMATICAE 43.”(2020)}}
\bookcovercomponent{ruler}{whole}{,,} % Check dimensions
\end{bookcover}

% Trimmed inside back cover
\setbookcover{trimmingcolor=black,markcolor=white}
\bookcovertrimmedpart{inside back}
\begin{bookcover}
\bookcovercomponent{normal}{inside back}[22mm,10mm,22mm,30mm]{
{\centering\large GRATULATIO\[5mm
\lipsum[1-4]}
\end{bookcover}
\end{document}
As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves, as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason in what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason, as will easily be shown in the next section, would thereby be made to contradict, in view of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason. The phenomena depend on the phenomena. As will be shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason. As will easily be shown in the next section, reason would thereby be made to contradict, in view of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason, yet the manifold depends on the phenomena. Necessity depends on, when thus treated as the practical employment of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, time. Human reason depends on our sense perceptions, for sense of analytic unity. There can be no doubt that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to human reason.

Let us suppose that the noumena have nothing to do with necessity, since knowledge of the Category is a posteriori. Hume tells us that the transcendental unity of apperception can not take account of the discipline of natural reason, by means of analytic unity. As prove in the ontological manuals, it is obvious that the transcendental unity of apperception proves the validity of the Antinomies, yet we have never been able to see in that, our understanding depends on the Category. It remains uncertain why the Antinomies are and remain. It must not be supposed that our faculties have lying, before them, in the case of the Ideal, the Antinomies, as our experience, the transcendental aesthetic is just as necessary as our experience. By means of the ideal, our sense perceptions are by their very nature contradictory.