#### 3.4.3.3 Examples

The msubsup is most commonly used for adding sub/superscript pairs to identifiers as illustrated above. However, another important use is placing limits on certain large operators whose limits are traditionally displayed in the script positions even when rendered in display style. The most common of these is the integral. For example,

$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{e}^x \,\mathrm{d}x$$

would be represented as

```
<mrow>
  <msubsup>
    <mo> &int; </mo>
    <mn> 0 </mn>
    <mn> 1 </mn>
  </msubsup>
  <mrow>
    <msup>
      <mi> &ExponentialE; </mi>
      <mi> x </mi>
    </msup>
    <mo> &InvisibleTimes; </mo>
    <mrow>
      <mo> &DifferentialD; </mo>
      <mi> x </mi>
    </mrow>
  </mrow>
</mrow>
```

### 3.4.4 Underscript <munder>

#### 3.4.4.1 Description

The munder element attaches an accent or limit placed under a base using the syntax

<munder> *base* *underscript* </munder>

It always sets displaystyle to "false" within the underscript, but increments scriptlevel by 1 only when accentunder is "false". Within *base*, it always leaves both attributes unchanged. (See Section 3.1.6.)

If *base* is an operator with movablelimits="true" (or an embellished operator whose mo element core has movablelimits="true"), and displaystyle="false", then *underscript* is drawn in a subscript position. In this case, the accentunder attribute is ignored. This is often used for limits on symbols such as ∑.

#### 3.4.4.2 Attributes

munder elements accept the attributes listed below in addition to those specified in Section 3.1.10.