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☞ `\footnote` ⟨*argument*$_1$⟩ ⟨*argument*$_2$⟩
`\vfootnote` ⟨*argument*$_1$⟩ ⟨*argument*$_2$⟩
These commands produce footnotes. ⟨*argument*$_1$⟩ is the "reference mark" for the footnote and ⟨*argument*$_2$⟩ is its text. The text can be several paragraphs long if necessary and can contain constructs such as math displays, but it shouldn't contain any insertions (such as other footnotes).

You shouldn't use these commands inside a subformula of a math formula, in a box within a box being contributed to a page, or in an insertion of any kind. If you're unsure whether these restrictions apply, you can be safe by only using `\footnote` and `\vfootnote` directly within a paragraph or between paragraphs.

These restrictions aren't as severe as they seem because you can use `\vfootnote` to footnote most anything. Both `\footnote` and `\vfootnote` insert the reference mark in front of the footnote itself, but `\vfootnote` doesn't insert the reference mark into the text. Thus, when you use `\vfootnote` you can explicitly insert the reference mark wherever it belongs without concern about the context and place the `\vfootnote` in the next paragraph. If you find that the footnote lands on the page following the one where it belongs, move the `\vfootnote` back to the previous paragraph. There are rare circumstances where you'll need to alter the text of your document in order to get a footnote to appear on the same page as its reference mark.

Example:

```
To quote the mathematician P\'olya is a ploy.\footnote
*{This is an example of an anagram, but not a strict one.}
```

produces:

To quote the mathematician Pólya is a ploy.*

⋮

* This is an example of an anagram, but not a strict one.

Example:

```
$$f(t)=\sigma\sigma t\;\raise 1ex \hbox{\dag}$$
\vfootnote \dag{The $\sigma\sigma$ notation was explained in
the previous section.}
```

produces:

$$f(t) = \sigma\sigma t\,^{\dagger}$$

⋮

† The $\sigma\sigma$ notation was explained in the previous section.