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☞ | cos | \cos | sinh | \sinh | hom | \hom |
|-----|------|------|-------|-----|------|
| sin | \sin | tanh | \tanh | ker | \ker |
| tan | \tan | det | \det | inf | \inf |
| cot | \cot | dim | \dim | sup | \sup |
| csc | \csc | exp | \exp | lim | \lim |
| sec | \sec | ln | \ln | lim inf | \liminf |
| arccos | \arccos | log | \log | lim sup | \limsup |
| arcsin | \arcsin | lg | \lg | max | \max |
| arctan | \arctan | arg | \arg | min | \min |
| cosh | \cosh | deg | \deg | Pr | \Pr |
| coth | \coth | gcd | \gcd | | |

These commands set the names of various mathematical functions in roman type, as is customary. If you apply a superscript or subscript to one of these commands, T_EX will in most cases typeset it in the usual place. In display style, T_EX typesets superscripts and subscripts on \det, \gcd, \inf, \lim, \liminf, \limsup, \max, \min, \Pr, and \sup as though they were limits, i.e., directly above or directly below the function name.

Example:
```
  $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1\qquad\max_{a \in A} g(a) = 1$
```
produces:

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \qquad \max_{a \in A} g(a) = 1$$