

`\mathpalette`  $\langle argument_1 \rangle$   $\langle argument_2 \rangle$

This command provides a convenient way of producing a math construct that works in all four styles. To use it, you'll normally need to define an additional macro, which we'll call `\build`. The call on `\mathpalette` should then have the form `\mathpalette\build` $\langle argument \rangle$ .

`\build` tests what style T<sub>E</sub>X is in and typesets  $\langle argument \rangle$  accordingly. It should be defined to have two parameters. When you call `\mathpalette`, it will in turn call `\build`, with `#1` being a command that selects the current style and `#2` being  $\langle argument \rangle$ . Thus, within the definition of `\build` you can typeset something in the current style by preceding it with `'#1'`. See page 360 of *The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook* for examples of using `\mathpalette` and page 151 of *The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook* for a further explanation of how it works.