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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<sub>E</sub>X will in most cases typeset it in the usual place. In display style, T<sub>E</sub>X 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:*

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

*produces:*

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