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`\mathstrut`

This command produces a phantom formula whose width is zero and whose height and depth are the same as those of a left parenthesis. `\mathstrut` is in fact defined as '`\vphantom(`'. Its main use is for getting radicals, underbars, and overbars to line up with other radicals, underbars, and overbars in a formula. It is much like `\strut` (p. '`\strut`'), except that it adjusts itself to the different styles that can occur in math formulas.

Example:
```
$$\displaylines{
\overline{a_1a_2} \land \overline{b_1b_2}
\quad{\rm versus}\quad \overline{a_1a_2\mathstrut}
  \land \overline{b_1b_2\mathstrut}\cr
\sqrt{\epsilon} + \sqrt{\xi} \quad{\rm versus}\quad
\sqrt{\epsilon\mathstrut} + \sqrt{\xi\mathstrut}\cr}$$
```
produces:

$$\overline{a_1a_2} \land \overline{b_1b_2} \quad \text{versus} \quad \overline{a_1a_2} \land \overline{b_1b_2}$$
$$\sqrt{\epsilon} + \sqrt{\xi} \quad \text{versus} \quad \sqrt{\epsilon} + \sqrt{\xi}$$