

☞ `\acute` acute accent as in  $\acute{x}$   
`\b` bar-under accent as in  $\underline{x}$   
`\bar` bar accent as in  $\bar{x}$   
`\breve` breve accent as in  $\breve{x}$   
`\check` check accent as in  $\check{x}$   
`\ddot` double dot accent as in  $\ddot{x}$   
`\dot` dot accent as in  $\dot{x}$   
`\grave` grave accent as in  $\grave{x}$   
`\hat` hat accent as in  $\hat{x}$   
`\widehat` wide hat accent as in  $\widehat{x+y}$   
`\tilde` tilde accent as in  $\tilde{x}$   
`\widetilde` wide tilde accent as in  $\widetilde{z+a}$   
`\vec` vector accent as in  $\vec{x}$

These commands produce accent marks in math formulas. You'll ordinarily need to leave a space after any one of them. A wide accent can be applied to a multicharacter subformula; T<sub>E</sub>X will center the accent over the subformula. The other accents are usefully applied only to a single character.

*Example:*

`\dot t^n \quad \widetilde{v_1 + v_2}`

*produces:*

$\dot{t}^n \quad \widetilde{v_1 + v_2}$