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☞   _ ⟨*argument*⟩   ˆ ⟨*argument*⟩
\sb ⟨*argument*⟩   \sp ⟨*argument*⟩

The commands in each column are equivalent. The commands in the
first column typeset ⟨*argument*⟩ as a subscript, and those in the second
column typeset ⟨*argument*⟩ as a superscript. The \sb and \sp commands
are mainly useful if you're working on a terminal that lacks an underscore
or caret, or if you've redefined '_' or 'ˆ' and need access to the original
definition. These commands are also used for setting lower and upper
limits on summations and integrals.

If a subscript or superscript is not a single token, you need to enclose
it in a group. T_EX does not prioritize subscripts or superscripts, so it will
reject formulas such as a_i_j, aˆiˆj, or aˆi_j.

Subscripts and superscripts are normally typeset in script style, or in
scriptscript style if they are second-order, e.g., a subscript on a sub-
script or a superscript on a a subscript. You can set *any* text in a
math formula in a script or scriptscript style with the \scriptstyle and
\scriptscriptstyle commands (p. '\scriptscriptstyle').

You can apply a subscript or superscript to any of the commands that
produce named mathematical functions in roman type (see p. 'namedfns').
In certain cases (again, see p. 'namedfns') the subscript or superscript ap-
pears directly above or under the function name as shown in the examples
of \lim and \det below.

Example:
```
  $x_3 \quad t_{\max} \quad a_{i_k} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n{q_i}
     \quad x^3\quad e^{t \cos\theta}\quad r^{x^2}\quad
     \int_0^\infty{f(x)\,dx}$
  $$\lim_{x\leftarrow0}f(x)\qquad\det^{z\in A}\qquad\sin^2t$$
```
produces:

$x_3 \quad t_{\max} \quad a_{i_k} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \quad x^3 \quad e^{t\cos\theta} \quad r^{x^2} \quad \int_0^\infty f(x)\,dx$

$$\lim_{x\leftarrow 0} f(x) \qquad \overset{z\in A}{\det} \qquad \sin^2 t$$