

ⓘ \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_EX 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:

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