

```

\underbrace ⟨argument⟩
\overbrace ⟨argument⟩
\underline ⟨argument⟩
\overline ⟨argument⟩
\overleftarrow ⟨argument⟩
\overrightarrow ⟨argument⟩

```

These commands place extensible braces, lines, or arrows over or under the subformula given by *⟨argument⟩*. T<sub>E</sub>X will make these constructs as wide as they need to be for the context. When T<sub>E</sub>X produces the extended braces, lines, or arrows, it considers only the dimensions of the box containing *⟨argument⟩*. If you use more than one of these commands in a single formula, the braces, lines, or arrows they produce may not line up properly with each other. You can use the `\mathstrut` command (p. ‘`\mathstrut`’) to overcome this difficulty.

*Example:*

```

$$\displaylines{
\underbrace{x \circ y}\qquad \overbrace{x \circ y}\qquad
\underline{x \circ y}\qquad \overline{x \circ y}\qquad
\overleftarrow{x \circ y}\qquad
\overrightarrow{x \circ y}\cr
{\overline r + \overline t}\qquad
{\overline {r \mathstrut} + \overline {t \mathstrut}}}\cr
}$$

```

*produces:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\underbrace{x \circ y} & \overbrace{x \circ y} & \underline{x \circ y} & \overline{x \circ y} & \overleftarrow{x \circ y} & \overrightarrow{x \circ y} & \\
& & \bar{r} + \bar{t} & \bar{r} + \bar{t} & & & 
\end{array}$$