`_` ⟨*argument*⟩ `^` ⟨*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 '`^`' 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. TEX does not prioritize subscripts or superscripts, so it will reject formulas such as `a_i_j`, `a^i^j`, or `a^i_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 subscript 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 appears 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:

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

$$\lim_{x\leftarrow0} f(x) \qquad \det^{z\in A} \qquad \sin^2 t$$