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cos	<code>\cos</code>	sinh	<code>\sinh</code>	hom	<code>\hom</code>
sin	<code>\sin</code>	tanh	<code>\tanh</code>	ker	<code>\ker</code>
tan	<code>\tan</code>	det	<code>\det</code>	inf	<code>\inf</code>
cot	<code>\cot</code>	dim	<code>\dim</code>	sup	<code>\sup</code>
csc	<code>\csc</code>	exp	<code>\exp</code>	lim	<code>\lim</code>
sec	<code>\sec</code>	ln	<code>\ln</code>	lim inf	<code>\liminf</code>
arccos	<code>\arccos</code>	log	<code>\log</code>	lim sup	<code>\limsup</code>
arcsin	<code>\arcsin</code>	lg	<code>\lg</code>	max	<code>\max</code>
arctan	<code>\arctan</code>	arg	<code>\arg</code>	min	<code>\min</code>
cosh	<code>\cosh</code>	deg	<code>\deg</code>	Pr	<code>\Pr</code>
coth	<code>\coth</code>	gcd	<code>\gcd</code>		

These commands set the names of various mathematical functions in roman type, as is customary. If you apply a superscript or subscript to one of these commands, T<sub>E</sub>X will in most cases typeset it in the usual place. In display style, T<sub>E</sub>X typesets superscripts and subscripts on `\det`, `\gcd`, `\inf`, `\lim`, `\liminf`, `\limsup`, `\max`, `\min`, `\Pr`, and `\sup` as though they were limits, i.e., directly above or directly below the function name.

*Example:*

`\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \quad \max_{a \in A} g(a) = 1`

*produces:*

$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \quad \max_{a \in A} g(a) = 1$