

```

\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  $\langle argument \rangle$ . 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  $\langle argument \rangle$ . 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:*

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