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\acute   acute accent as in $\acute{x}$
\b   bar-under accent as in $\b{x}$
\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; TeX will center the accent over the subformula. The other accents are usefully applied only to a single character.

Example:
```
  $\dot t^n \qquad \widetilde{v_1 + v_2}$
```
produces:
$\dot{t}^n \qquad \widetilde{v_1 + v_2}$