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

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, TEX will in most cases typeset it in the usual place. In display style, TEX 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:*

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

*produces:*

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