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:

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