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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, 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:*

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