

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

Example:

```
$\dot t^n \quad \quad \quad \widetilde{v_1 + v_2}$
```

produces:

$$\dot{t}^n \qquad \widetilde{v_1 + v_2}$$