1 A morphonological example

Latin verb roots ending in a coronal stop take the *-s-* perfect allomorph and many verbs have corresponding agent nominals in *-sor*. Heslin (1987) observes that root-final coronal is assibilated after short vowels, as in (1a), and deleted before long nuclei, as in (1b).

(1) Perfect passive participles in *-s-us* and agents in *-sor*:

a.	*metere*	'reap'	*messus*	'harvested'	*messor*	'reaper'
	fodere	'dig'	*fossus*	'dug'	*fossor*	'digger'
b.	*plaudere*	'applaud'	*plausus*	'applauded'	*plausor*	'cheerer'
	ldere	'play'	*lsus*	'played'	*lsor*	'player'

2 A mathematical example

Zipf (1949) notes a linear relationship between log word frequency r and log frequency r. A generalized form of this relationship, shown in (2), is what is now known as Zipf's Law (Baroni, 2009, e.g.,).

(2) $$f(C, \alpha) = \frac{C}{r^{\alpha}}$$

References

M. Baroni. Distributions in text. In A. Lüdeling and M. Kyöto, editors, *Corpus linguistics: An international handbook*, pages 803–821. Mouton de Gruyter, 2009. T. P. Heslin. Prefixation in Latin. *Lingua*, 72(2–3):133–154, 1987. G. K. Zipf. *Human behavior and the principle of least effort: An introduction to human ecology.* Addison-Wesley, Cambridge, 1949.