A Sample of the XCharter Font

with Charter-style math font from `newtxmath` *and Cabin*

1 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

1.1 Quisque ullamcorper placerat ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla.

1.2 Morbi vel justo vitae lacus tincidunt ultrices

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus:

1. In hac habitasse platea dictumst;
2. Nunc elementum fermentum wisi.

Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

> Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia.

2 Sample page of mathematical typesetting

First some large operators both in text: $\iiint\limits_{\mathbb{Q}} f(x,y,z)\,dx\,dy\,dz$ and $\prod_{\gamma\in\Gamma_{\widetilde{C}}}\partial(\widetilde{X}_\gamma)$; and also on display:

$$\idotsint\limits_{Q} f(w,x,y,z)\,dw\,dx\,dy\,dz \leq \oint_{\partial Q} f'\left(\max\left\{\frac{\|w\|}{|w^2+x^2|};\frac{\|z\|}{|y^2+z^2|};\frac{\|w\oplus z\|}{\|x\oplus y\|}\right\}\right) \lessapprox \biguplus_{\mathbb{Q}\Subset\bar{Q}}\left[f^*\left(\frac{\int\mathbb{Q}(t)\,\backslash}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)\right]_{t=\alpha}^{t=\vartheta} \tag{1}$$

For x in the open interval $]-1,1[$ the infinite sum in Equation (2) is convergent; however, this does not hold throughout the closed interval $[-1,1]$.

$$(1-x)^{-k} = 1+\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}(-1)^j\binom{k}{j}x^j \quad \text{for } k\in\mathbb{N};\ k\neq 0. \tag{2}$$

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma;a_k)\mathrm{Res}(f;a_k).$$

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). *Let G be a bounded open set in $\mathbb{C}$ and suppose that f is a continuous function on G^- which is analytic in G. Then*

$$\max\{|f(z)| : z\in G^-\} = \max\{|f(z)| : z\in\partial G\}.$$

01234567890
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
αβγδϵεζηθϑικϰλμνξοπϖρϱσςτυφφχψω
ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣϒΦΨΩ
$\ell\wp\aleph\infty\propto\emptyset\nabla\partial\mho\imath\jmath\eth$
AΛΔ∇BCDΣEFΓGHIJKLMNOΘΩ℧PΦΠΞQRSTUVWXYϒΨZ
AΛΔBCDEFΓGHIJKLMNOΘΩPΦΠΞQRSTUVWXYϒΨZ