

A Sample of the Libertinus Font

with Libertine-style math font from newtxmath and Libertinus Sans

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1.1 Quisque ullamcorper placerat ipsum

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2 Sample page of mathematical typesetting

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

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_Q f(w, x, y, z) dw dx dy dz &\leq \oint_{\partial Q} f' \left(\max \left\{ \frac{\|w\|}{|w^2 + x^2|}, \frac{\|z\|}{|y^2 + z^2|}, \frac{\|w \oplus z\|}{\|x \oplus y\|} \right\} \right) \\ &\approx \bigcup_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} \left[f^* \left(\frac{f(Q(t))}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \right) \right]_{t=\alpha}^{t=\beta} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

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 $[-1, 1]$.

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

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities a_1, a_2, \dots, 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

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

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

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

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