# Examples of how to use `shortex.sty`

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## 1 Brackets and bracket-like functions

You can specify a bracket size using $-1, \dots, 4$, where $-1$ uses `\left` and `\right`, 0 uses nothing, and positive numbers use increasingly large fixed sizes. The default behavior is 0 when in text mode and $-1$ when in display mode.

- Regular brackets: `\rbra{\frac{x}{y}}`
  - Inline: $(\frac{x}{y})$
  - Display: $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$
- Curly brackets: `\cbra[2]{\frac{x}{y}}`
  - Inline: $\left\{\frac{x}{y}\right\}$
  - Display: $\left\{\frac{x}{y}\right\}$
- Square brackets: `\sbra[4]{\frac{x}{y}}`
  - Inline: $\left[\frac{x}{y}\right]$
  - Display: $\left[\frac{x}{y}\right]$

Other bracket-like, semantic commands are also available, including `\abs`, `\set`, `\floor`, `\ceil`, `\norm`, `\inner`, and `\card`.

## 2 annotation commands

| | |
|---|---|
| \barA | $\bar{A}$ |
| \bara | $\bar{a}$ |
| \bA | $\bar{A}$ |
| \bB | $\bar{B}$ |
| \balpha | $\bar{\alpha}$ |
| \bGamma | $\bar{\Gamma}$ |
| \mcA | $\mathcal{A}$ |
| \hmcA | $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ |
| \mfA | $\mathfrak{A}$ |
| \mfa | $\mathfrak{a}$ |
| \bmfA | $\mathfrak{A}$ |
| \bmfa | $\mathfrak{a}$ |
| \hA | $\hat{A}$ |
| \ha | $\hat{a}$ |
| \halpha | $\hat{\alpha}$ |
| \hGamma | $\hat{\Gamma}$ |
| \bhA | $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ |
| \bha | $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ |
| \bhalpha | $\hat{\alpha}$ |
| \bhGamma | $\hat{\mathbf{\Gamma}}$ |
| \whA | $\widehat{A}$ |
| \wha | $\widehat{a}$ |
| \tdA | $\tilde{A}$ |
| \tda | $\tilde{a}$ |
| \tdalpha | $\tilde{\alpha}$ |
| \tdGamma | $\tilde{\Gamma}$ |
| \btdA | $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$ |
| \btda | $\tilde{\mathbf{a}}$ |
| \btdalpha | $\tilde{\alpha}$ |
| \btdGamma | $\tilde{\mathbf{\Gamma}}$ |
| \biA | $\boldsymbol{A}$ |
| \bia | $\boldsymbol{a}$ |
| \bhiA | $\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}$ |
| \bhia | $\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}$ |