FasTeX codes: prefixes and suffixes

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Code	Meaning	Example	Result
b	begin	beq	\begin{equation}
e	end	eeq	\end{equation}
o	open	obk	[
e	close	eeq	]
txt	text	txtbf	\textbf{}
c	comment	cldd	%================================
a	acute accent	ae	\'{e}
g	grave accent	ge	\`{e}
u	umlaut	uo	\"{o}
w	word(s)	wprp	perpendicular
te	template	teabs	\begin{abstract}...\end{abstract}

Table 1: Prefixes: general and text mode.

Code	Meaning	Example	Result
fig	figure	bfig	\begin{figure}
tab	table	btab	\begin{table}
en	enumerate	ben	\begin{enumerate}
itm	itemize	bitm	\begin{itemize}
ctr	center	bctr	\begin{center}
fll	flushleft	bfll	\begin{flushleft}
flr	flushright	bflr	\begin{flushright}
flr	flushright	bflr	\begin{flushright}
vrb	verbatim	bvrb	\begin{verbatim}
tr	tabular	btr	\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
abs	abstract	babs	\begin{abstract}
do	document	bdo	\begin{document}
thm	theorem	bthm	\begin{theorem}
cor	corollary	bcor	\begin{corollary}
dfn	definition	bdfn	\begin{definition}
cnj	conjecture	bcnj	\begin{conjecture}
clm	claim	bclm	\begin{claim}}
lem	lemma	blem	\begin{lemma}
alg	algorithm	balg	\begin{algorithm}
cnd	condition	bcnd	\begin{condition}
prf	proof	bprf	\begin{proof}
qst	question	bqst	\begin{question}
rmk	remark	brmk	\begin{remark}
sol	solution	bsol	\begin{solution}
sum	summary	bsum	\begin{summary}
b	brace	ob	{
bk	bracket	obk	[
p	parenthesis	op	(
bf	bold-face font	txtbf	\textbf{}
it	italic font	txtit	\textit{}
rm	roman font	txtrm	\textrm{}
sc	small-caps font	txtsc	\textsc{}
sf	sans-serif font	txtsf	\textsf{}
sl	slanted font	txtsl	\textsl{}
tt	teletype font	txttt	\texttt{}
up	upright font	txtup	\textup{}

Table 2: Suffixes and middles: text mode.

Code	Meaning	Example	Result
d	in dollars	dx	x
f	fraction	fpdu	\\frac{\\partial}{\\partial
op	operator	opdiv	\operatorname{div}
o	over	ohu	\hat{}
w	wide-over	whu	\widehat{}
h	high/superscript	hdg	^\dag
l	low/subscript	li	_i
pd	partial derivative	pdzy	\partial z/\partial y
le	left	lel	\left\langle
ri	right	rir	\right\rangle
o/oe	function of	ox/oef	(x)/(f)
txt	text	txt	\text{}
m	math	mrm	\mathrm{}
b	bold	bd	\mathbf{d}
bb	blackboard-bold	bbcz	\mathbb{Z}
op	open-letter	opcrm	\mathbb{R}^m
c/ca	calligraphic	ccd/cau	\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{}
gm	German/Fraktur	gmks	\mathfrak{k}^{\ast}
mx	matrix	mxu	\begin{matrix}...\end{matrix}
sd	space differential	sdx	\,dx
int/i	integral	intc/iba	\oint/\int^b_a
o	circled	opl	\oplus
x	Greek	xd	\delta
c	capital	xcd	\Delta

Table 3: Prefixes: maths mode. They are listed in order of increasing priority – when combined the earlier prefixes should appear to the left of the later ones. Not every combination exists. Everything from f to op effectively has the same priority, as they are never combined.

Code	Meaning	Example	Result
Middles:			
b	bar	obp	\bar{p}
d	dot	odp	\dot{p}
dd	dot dot	oddp	\ddot{p}
l	line	olp	\overline{p}
h	hat	ohp	\hat{p}
v	vec	ovv	\vec{v}
t	tilde	wtu	\widetilde{}
v	var	xve	\varepsilon
Suffixes:			
eq	equation	beq	\begin{equation}
al	align	bal	\begin{align}
ala	alignat	bala	\begin{alignat}{}
ga	gather	bga	\begin{gather}
mlt	multline	bmlt	\begin{multline}
dma	displaymath	bdma	\begin{displaymath}
dp	displaymath	bdp	\\[
s	starred	bgas	\begin{gather*}
d	-ed environment	bald	\begin{aligned}
u	universal/unfinished	otu	\tilde{}
a-z	a-z	bbca	\mathbb{A}
a-z	alpha-zeta	ohxa	\hat{\alpha}
th	theta	xth	\theta
ph	phi	xcph	\Phi
ps	psi	xps	\psi
et	eta	xet	\eta
0-9	0-9	f13	\frac{1}{3}

Table 4: Suffixes and middles: equation environments and maths mode.