# Overview of the package `gr-math`

1. `gr-math` collects several mathematics functions in Greek:

| Command | Result |
|---|---|
| `\sin x` | ημ $x$ |
| `\cos x` | συν $x$ |
| `\tan x` | εφ $x$ |
| `\arcsin x` | τοξημ $x$ |
| `\arccos x` | τοξσυν $x$ |
| `\arctan x` | τοξεφ $x$ |
| `\cot x` | σφ $x$ |
| `\sec x` | τεμ $x$ |
| `\csc x` | στεμ $x$ |
| `\arccot x` | τοξσφ $x$ |
| `\arcsec x` | τοξτεμ $x$ |
| `\arccsc x` | τοξστεμ $x$ |
| `\gcd(\nu\,,\,\mu)` | ΜΚΔ$(\nu\,,\,\mu)$ |
| `\lcm(\nu\,,\,\mu)` | ΕΚΠ$(\nu\,,\,\mu)$ |

2. Limits.
   It is customary in Greek school mathematics to write $x \to x_0$ under the symbol of `lim`. We have the command `\limdisplay` for this.
   Thus, `\limdisplay{x\to x_0}f(x)` prints as $\lim\limits_{x \to x_0} f(x)$.

3. Parallel lines.
   LaTeX offers `\parallel` for parallel lines: $\varepsilon_1 \parallel \varepsilon_2$. We introduce `\grparallel`:
   $\varepsilon_1 /\!/ \varepsilon_2$

4. A symbol for the right angle.
   With `\hat{A} = 1\rightangle` you get $\hat{A} = 1\llcorner$.