

## Overview of the package gr-math

1. gr-math collects several mathematical functions in Greek:

Command	Result
<code>\sin x</code>	$\eta\mu x$
<code>\cos x</code>	$\sigma\upsilon\nu x$
<code>\tan x</code>	$\epsilon\varphi x$
<code>\arcsin x</code>	$\tau\omicron\xi\eta\mu x$
<code>\arccos x</code>	$\tau\omicron\xi\sigma\upsilon\nu x$
<code>\arctan x</code>	$\tau\omicron\xi\epsilon\varphi x$
<code>\cot x</code>	$\sigma\varphi x$
<code>\sec x</code>	$\tau\epsilon\mu x$
<code>\csc x</code>	$\sigma\tau\epsilon\mu x$
<code>\arccot x</code>	$\tau\omicron\xi\sigma\varphi x$
<code>\arcsec x</code>	$\tau\omicron\xi\tau\epsilon\mu x$
<code>\arccsc x</code>	$\tau\omicron\xi\sigma\tau\epsilon\mu x$
<code>\gcd(\nu\backslash,,\backslash,\mu)</code>	$\text{MK}\Delta(\nu, \mu)$
<code>\lcm(\nu\backslash,,\backslash,\mu)</code>	$\text{EK}\Pi(\nu, \mu)$

2. Limits.

It is customary in Greek school mathematics to write  $x \rightarrow x_0$  under the symbol of `\lim`. gr-math offers the macro `\limdisplay` for this.

Thus, `\limdisplay{x\to x_0}f(x)` results in  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ .

3. Parallel lines.

TeX offers `\parallel` for parallel lines:  $\varepsilon_1 \parallel \varepsilon_2$ . gr-math redefines `\parallel` to produce:  $\varepsilon_1 // \varepsilon_2$ .

4. A symbol for the right angle.

With `\hat{A} = 1\rightangle` you get  $\hat{A} = 1\perp$ .