

Overview of the package gr-math

1. gr-math collects several mathematics 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`. We have the command `\limdisplay` for this.

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

3. Parallel lines.

\LaTeX offers `\parallel` for parallel lines: $\varepsilon_1 \parallel \varepsilon_2$. We introduce `\grparallel`:
 $\varepsilon_1 \parallel \varepsilon_2$