

mismath  
Miscellaneous mathematical macros\*

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February 10, 2023

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## 1 Introduction

According to the International Standards ISO 31-0:1992 to ISO 31-13:1992, superseded by ISO 80000-2:2009, mathematical constants  $e$ ,  $i$ ,  $\pi$  should be typeset in roman (upright shape) and not in italic (sloping shape) like variables (see [1] [2] [3] [4]). This package provides some tools to achieve this (automatically).

Even if it is recommended to typeset vectors names in bold italic style [2] [4], they are often represented with arrows (particularly in school documents or in physics). To draw pretty arrows above vectors, we use the `esvect` package by Eddie Soudrais [7] and we provide a few more macros related to vectors with arrows, in particular to

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\*This document corresponds to `mismath` v2.3, dated 2023/02/10. Thanks to François Bastouil for help in English translation.

improve the typesetting of the norm:  $\|\vec{AB}\|$  instead of  $\mathbb{E}\mathbb{T}\mathbb{X}$  version  $\|\overrightarrow{AB}\|$  which is not vertically adjusted, or worse  $\|\overrightarrow{AB}\|$  (and even ugly with Latin Modern font family).

The package also provides other macros for:

- some standard operator names,
- a few useful aliases,
- improving some spacing in mathematical formulas,
- systems of equations and small matrices,
- `displaymath` in double columns for long calculation.

To avoid incompatibility, a large majority of our macros will be defined only if there is not another command with the same name in the packages loaded before `mismath`. If a macro is already defined, compilation will produce a warning message and `mismath` definition will simply be ignored. To keep `mismath` command, either load `mismath` before the other package with which it is in conflict for the name of that command (assuming the other package supports it), or use `\let\command\relax` before loading `mismath`.

`[(options)]` The `amsmath` package is loaded by `mismath` without option. For using `amsmath` with options (see [8]), these options can be added when calling `mismath`, or `amsmath` can be loaded with the required options before `mismath`.

`\mismathset` `mismath` has its own options (see further and in section 2.8). They are based on the `\key=value` mechanism, thanks to the `kvoptions` package by Heiko Oberdiek [5]. Most of them are booleans and they can be called by their key name without typing `=true`. `mismath` options can be set when calling the package, or later with the macro `\mismathset{keyval list}`, which is an alias for `\setkeys{mismath}{keyval list}` from the `keyval` package by David Carlisle [6].

`mismath` loads also the package `mathtools` by Morten Høgholm and Lars Madsen [9]. It provides many useful macros and improvements of `amsmath` package.

A recommendation, seldom observed, is to typeset uppercase Greek letters in italic shape like other variables [4]. This is automatically done with the packages `fixmath` by Walter Schmidt [10], `isomath` by Günter Milde [11] or `pm-isomath` by Claudio Beccari [12] and optionally with many others (for instance `mathpazo` or `mathptmx` with the option `slantedGreek`), but this feature is not implemented here because this rule is conflicting to the one used in France where all mathematics capitals have to be typeset in upright shape<sup>1</sup>. The choice of loading or not one of these packages remains thus to the user.

## 2 Usage

### 2.1 Mathematical constants

`\mathup` As for classic functions identifiers, *predefined* mathematical constants should be type-

<sup>1</sup>The `frenchmath` package [22] takes this rule into account.

set in upright shape (generally in roman family), even if this practice is not really common and tedious to respect. To avoid to stuff a document with `\mathrm{e}` or `\mathrm{i}` (or better `\mathup{e}` and `\mathup{i}`)<sup>2</sup>, the package provides `\e` `\i` command for the base of the natural logarithm and `\i` or `\j` for imaginary numbers. Let's notice that `\i` and `\j` already exist in  $\TeX$ : using in LR mode, they produce ‘i, j’ without the point, so you can place accents on them, and in mathematical mode they produce “LaTeX Warning: Command `\i` invalid in math mode on input line *(line)*”. The new definition of `\i` and `\j` concerns only the mathematical mode<sup>3</sup>.

`[enumber]` Nevertheless, it can be tiresome to type a lot of backslashes in a document with many formulas containing e or i. So a way is proposed here to free of it with the package options `enumber`, `inumber` or `jnumber` : e, i or j will then automatically be set in roman in the whole document, no need to type `\e`, `\i` or `\j`, as long as there are not many other e, i or j as variables. However, you can still get italicized e, i or j with  $\TeX$  command `\mathit` or `\mathnormal`. These options are really handy and thanks to them it is possible to bring a document up to the standards afterwards.

`[pinumber=<command>]` The mathematical constant  $\pi$  should also be typeset in upright shape (see [1], [2], [4]), which differs from italicized  $\pi$ . This recommendation is even less observed than the one concerning e and i [1]. Several packages allow to typeset mathematical Greek letters in upright shape, let us mention `upgreek` [13], `mathdesign` [14] (used here), `kpfonts` [16], `fourier` [17], `libertinust1math`, `pxgreek`, `txgreek`, `libgreek`, etc. A special mention for `lgrmath` of Jean-François Burnol [18] which allow to use, in math mode, any Greek LGR-encoded font. These packages provide commands like `\uppi` (`upgreek`), `\piup` (`mathdesign`, `kpfonts`, `lgrmath`), `\otherpi` (`fourier`), etc.<sup>4</sup> To preserve default sloped lowercase Greek letters except for pi, and to avoid typing a lot of `\uppi` or `\piup`, we provide the option `[pinumber=<command>]`. This option redefines `\pi` to match the optional command name given (without backslash), for instance `\piup`, assuming the appropriate package has been loaded before.

By calling `\mismathset{enumber,inumber,pinumber=piup}` (e.g. with `mathdesign`) in the preamble, you can get for instance :

$$\$e^{i\pi} = -1\$ \quad \text{yields} \quad e^{i\pi} = -1.$$

The `pinumber` option has a special value ‘star’ : `pinumber=*`, which defines `\pi` with the default LGR font encoding of Greek letters to produce  $\pi$  (the appropriate option LGR for the `fontenc` package will be automatically loaded). It looks the same as the one supplied with Günter Milde’s `textalpha` package [15]. This  $\pi$  is particularly suitable for use with the default Computer Modern or Latin Modern font family<sup>5</sup>.

`\itpi` When using the `pinumber` option, the original italic  $\pi$  is still available with `\itpi`.

<sup>2</sup>`\mathup` is based on `\operatorfont` (from `amsopn` package, automatically loaded by `amsmath`). The `beamer` package uses a default sans serif math font, but `\mathrm` produces a font with serif in `beamer`. Therefore using `\mathup` is better than `\mathrm`.

<sup>3</sup>Due to this `\i` command redefinition, there is an incompatibility with `beamer` when using i with accents in `beamer` titles. A solution is to use the classic `\i` command to produce i in `beamer` titles for example.

<sup>4</sup>They also have options to typeset all the Greek lowercase letters in upright shape by default, but this is not our goal here.

<sup>5</sup>This default  $\pi$  doesn’t fit well with many text fonts, more bold than Computer Modern; the `upgreek`

## 2.2 Vectors

`\vect` By default, the `\vect` command<sup>6</sup>, produces vectors with arrows (thanks to the `esvect` package of Eddie Soudrais<sup>7</sup>) which are more elegant than those produced by  $\TeX$ 's `\overrightarrow` command. The `esvect` package has an optional argument (one letter between `a` and `h`) defining the required type of arrow (see [7]). In `mismath`, `esvect` is loaded with the option `b`: `\vect{AB}` gives  $\overrightarrow{AB}$ . To choose another type of arrow, `esvect` must be called with the required option *before* `mismath`, e.g. `\usepackage[d]{esvect}` will give the arrows produced by default in [7].

`\boldvect` The `\vect` macro allow to typeset vector's names using bold italic (according to ISO recommendation [2] [3]) rather than arrows. For this, calling `\boldvect` will modify the behavior of `\vect`, globally or locally, depending on where `\boldvect` is placed:

```
[ \boldvect \vect{v}
  =\lambda\vect{e}_x+\mu\vect{e}_y. ]       $v = \lambda e_x + \mu e_y.$ 
```

`\boldvectcommand` By default `\boldvect` uses the `\boldsymbol` command<sup>8</sup> from `amsbsy` package, loaded by `amsmath`. But other packages producing bold italic can be preferred, e.g. `\bm` from `bm` package or `\mathbfold` from `fixmath` package or `\mathbfbf` from `isomath`. For that, redefine `\boldvectcommand`, for instance:

```
\renewcommand\boldvectcommand{\mathbfold}.
```

By setting `\boldvectcommand` to `\mathbfbf`, `\vect` produces vectors in bold *upright* shape, which tends to be used instead of bold *italic*, but this is *not* recommended.

`\arrowvect` At any moment, you can get back to the default behavior with the inverse switch `\arrowvect`. These switches can be placed anywhere: inside mathematical mode or inside an environment (with local effect) or outside (with global effect).

[`boldvect`]  
[`arrowvect`] Instead of using these switches, you can also set package options `boldvect` or `arrowvect`, when calling `mismath` or with the `\mismathset` command. The latter gives the same flexibility than the previous switches. In fact `boldvect` and `arrowvect` options are linked booleans: when one is set to `true`, the other will be `false`. So `arrowvect=false` is equivalent to `boldvect (=true can be omitted)`.

`\hvect` When vectors with arrows are typeset side by side, arrows can be set up a bit higher (with a vertical phantom box containing `t`) to avoid inelegant effects:

- $\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{u} + \overrightarrow{AC}$ , obtained with `\hvect{u}`, is better than  $\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{u} + \overrightarrow{AC}$ ;
- $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ , obtained with `\hvect{a}`, is better than  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ .

The `\boldvect` and `\arrowvect` switches have the same effect on `\hvect` than on `\vect`, and so have `boldvect` and `arrowvect` options.

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package [13] provides often a better  $\pi$  and it has also a `Symbol` option (using Adobe Symbol font) that fits well with several text fonts, for instance Times.

<sup>6</sup>As for many macros of this package, the definition will take effect only if this macro is not defined before by another package.

<sup>7</sup>`esvect` provides the `\vv` macro used by `\vect`.

<sup>8</sup>`\mathbfbf` gives upright bold font, even if used in combination with `\mathit`.

`\hvec` In a similar way, `\hvec` raises the little arrow produced by the  $\TeX$  command `\vec` (from height of  $t$  letter):

- $\mathcal{P} = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v}$ , obtained with `\hvec{v}`, is better than  $\mathcal{P} = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v}$ .
- $\vec{f} = m\vec{a}$ , obtained with `\hvec{a}`, is better than  $\vec{f} = m\vec{a}$ .

`\norm` The norm of a vector is classically produced by the delimiters `\lVert` and `\rVert` (rather than `\|`) or `\left\Vert` and `\right\Vert` for delimiters adapting to the content. Unfortunately, these delimiters are always vertically centered, relatively to the middle of the base line, whereas vectors with arrows are asymmetric objects. The code `\norm{\vec{h}}` raises a smaller double bar to produce  $\|\vec{h}\|$  instead of  $\|\vec{h}\|$ . Let's notice that the height of the bars don't adjust to content, but however to context: main text, subscripts or exponents, e.g.  $e^{\|\vec{h}\|}$ .

## 2.3 Standard operator names

`\di` The *differential* operator should be typeset in upright shape and not in italic, to make it different from variables (as mentioned in [1] [2] [4] [24]). For this, we provide the `\di` command. See the following examples (notice the thin spaces before the d, as for classic function's names):

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \int xy \, dx \, dy \\ & m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + h \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

This command can also stand for *distance* (hence its name):

$$\lambda d(A, \mathcal{F}) + \mu d(B, \mathcal{H}).$$

`\P` To refer to probability<sup>9</sup> and expectation the proper use is to typeset capital letters  
`\E` P, E in roman as for any standard function identifier. This is obtained with `\P` and `\E`.  
`[PEupright]` In the same way as for e and i, you can use `[PEupright]` as package option to avoid typing many `\P` or `\E`.

`\Par` The `\P` command already existed to refer to the end of paragraph symbol ¶ and has been redefined, but this symbol can still be obtained with `\Par`.

`\V` Variance is generally denoted by `var` or `Var` (see table below), but some authors prefer to use `V`, produced by `\V`.

`\probastyle` Some authors use “blackboard bold” font to represent probability, expectation and variance:  $\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{V}$ . The `\probastyle` macro sets the appearance of `\P`, `\E` and `\V`: for instance `\renewcommand\probastyle{\mathbb}`<sup>10</sup> brings the previous “openwork” letters. `\mathbb` comes from `amsfonts` package (loaded by `amssymb` but also available standalone) which has to be called in the preamble.

<sup>9</sup> $\TeX$  provides also `\Pr` which gives Pr.

<sup>10</sup>As for `\boldvect` and `\arrowvect`, effect is local to the container environment.

The following standard operator names are defined in mismath:

<code>\adj</code>	adj	<code>\erf</code>	$\overrightarrow{\text{erf}}$	<code>\Re</code>	Re
<code>\Aut</code>	Aut	<code>\grad</code>	$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}$	<code>\rot</code>	$\overrightarrow{\text{rot}}$
<code>\codim</code>	codim	<code>\id</code>	id	<code>\sgn</code>	sgn
<code>\Conv</code>	Conv	<code>\Id</code>	Id	<code>\sinc</code>	sinc
<code>\cov</code>	cov	<code>\im</code>	im	<code>\spa</code>	span
<code>\Cov</code>	Cov	<code>\Im</code>	Im	<code>\tr</code>	tr
<code>\curl</code>	$\overrightarrow{\text{curl}}$	<code>\lb</code>	lb	<code>\var</code>	var
<code>\divg</code>	div	<code>\lcm</code>	lcm	<code>\Var</code>	Var
<code>\End</code>	End	<code>\rank</code>	rank	<code>\Zu</code>	Z

By default, operators returning vectors, `\grad` and `\curl` (or its synonym `\rot` rather used in Europe), are written with an arrow on the top. When `\boldvect` is activated, they are typeset in bold style: **grad**, **curl**, **rot**. For the variance, the covariance and the identity function, two notations are proposed, with or without a first capital letter, because they are both very common. On the other hand, ‘im’ stands for the image of a linear transformation (like ‘ker’ for the kernel) whereas ‘Im’ is the imaginary part of a complex number. Notice that `\div` already exist (÷) and `\span` is a  $\TeX$  primitive (used in `\multicolumn`); they haven’t been redefined, therefore the macros `\divg` (divergence) and `\spa` (span of a set of vectors) ; `\Z` is used for the set of integers (see 2.4), therefore we used `\Zu`, to designate the center of a group:  $Z(G)$  (from German Zentrum).

`\oldRe`     The `\Re` and `\Im` macros already existed, to refer to real and imaginary part of  
`\oldIm` a complex number, producing outdated symbols  $\Re$  and  $\Im$ . They have been redefined according to actual use, as mentioned in the above table, but it’s still possible to get the old symbols with `\oldRe` and `\oldIm`.

Some (inverse) circular or hyperbolic functions, missing in  $\mathbb{E}\TeX$ , are also provided by mismath:

<code>\arccot</code>	arccot	<code>\arsinh</code>	arsinh	<code>\arcoth</code>	arcoth
<code>\sech</code>	sech	<code>\arcosh</code>	arcosh	<code>\arsech</code>	arsech
<code>\csch</code>	csch	<code>\artanh</code>	artanh	<code>\arcsch</code>	arcsch

`\bigO`     Asymptotic comparison operators (in Landau notation) are obtained with `\bigO`  
`\bigo` or `\bigo` and `\lito` commands:  
`\lito`

$$n^2 + \mathcal{O}(n \log n) \quad \text{or} \quad n^2 + O(n \log n) \quad \text{and} \quad e^x = 1 + x + o(x^2).$$

## 2.4 A few useful aliases

In the tradition of Bourbaki and D. Knuth, proper use requires that classic sets of numbers are typeset in bold roman: **R**, **C**, **Z**, **N**, **Q**, whereas “openwork” letters ( $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}$ , ...) are reserved for writing at blackboard [24]; and likewise to designate a field: **F** or **K** (Körper in German). We get these symbols with the macros:

`\R`, `\C`, `\Z`, `\N`, `\Q`, `\F`, `\K`.

`\mathset` The `\mathset` command enables to change the behavior of all these macros in a global way: by default, `\mathset` is an alias for `\mathbf`, but if you prefer open-work letters, just place `\renewcommand\mathset{\mathbb}` where you want, for instance in the preamble, after loading `amsmath` package (which provides the “black-board bold” typeface, also loaded by `amssymb`).

`\ds` The `\displaystyle` command being very common, alias `\ds` is provided. Not only it eases typing but also it makes source code more readable.

Symbols with limits behave differently for in-line formulas or for displayed equations. In the latter case, “limits” are put under or above whereas for in-line math mode, they are placed on the right, as subscript or exponent. Compare:  $\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$  with

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}.$$

`\dlim` With in-line math mode, `displaymath` behavior can be forced with `\displaystyle`  
`\ds` or its alias `\ds`, but then, all the rest of the current mathematical environment will be  
`\dprod` set in `displaymath` mode too (in the previous example, the fraction will be expanded).  
`\dcup` Just as the `amsmath` command `\dfrac` only transforms the required fraction in display  
`\dcap` style, we can limit the display style effect to the affected symbol, by using the following macros: `\dlim`, `\ds`, `\dprod`, `\dcup`, `\dcap`. So

$$\text{\dlim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{1}{x}} \quad \text{gives} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x}.$$

`\lbar` Large bars over expressions are obtained with `\overline` or, shorter, its alias  
`\hlbar` `\lbar`, to get for instance  $\overline{z_1 z_2}$ . Such as for vectors, you can raise the bar (from the height of  $h$ ) with the `\hlbar` command, in order to correct uneven bars heights.

$$\overline{z + z'} = \overline{z} + \overline{z'}, \text{ obtained with } \text{\hlbar{z}}, \text{ is better than } \overline{z + z'} = \overline{z} + \overline{z'}.$$

`\eqdef` The `\eqdef` macro writes equality symbol topped with ‘def’ or with ‘Δ’ for  
`\eqdef*` `\eqdef*` (thanks to the `TeX` command `\stackrel`):

$$\text{\e^{-i\theta} \eqdef \cos\theta + i\sin\theta} \quad e^{i\theta} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\text{\e^{-i\theta} \eqdef* \cos\theta + i\sin\theta} \quad e^{i\theta} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

`\unbr` `\unbr` is an alias for `\underbrace`<sup>11</sup>, making source code more compact.

$$\text{\(QAP)^n = \unbr{QAP \mul QAP \mul \cdots \mul QAP}_{n \text{ times}}} \quad (QAP)^n = \underbrace{QAP \times QAP \times \cdots \times QAP}_{n \text{ times}}$$

`\iif` `\iif` is an alias for “if and only if”, to be used in text mode.

<sup>11</sup>The `mathtools` package by Morten Høgholm and Lars Madsen [9] provides a new improved version of `\underbrace` command (as many other usefull macros); it is loaded by `mismath`.

## 2.5 Improved spacing in mathematical formulas

`\then` The `\then` macro produces the symbol  $\implies$  surrounded by large spaces as the standard macro `\iff` does it with  $\iff$ . In a similar way, `\txt`, based on the `\text` macro from the `amstext` package (loaded by `amsmath`), leaves em quad spaces (`\quad`) around the text. See the following example:

```
[ \ln x=a \then x=\e^a \txt{rather than}
  \ln x=a \Longrightarrow x=\e^a ]
ln x = a  $\implies$  x = ea rather than ln x = a  $\implies$  x = ea
```

`\mul` The multiplication symbol obtained with `\times` produces the same spacing than addition or subtraction operators, whereas division obtained with `/` is closer to its operands. This actually hides the priority of the multiplication on `+` and `-`. This is why we provide the `\mul` macro, behaving like `/` (ordinary symbol) and leaving less space around than `\times`:

$\lambda + \alpha \times b - \beta \times c$ , obtained with `\mul`, is better than  $\lambda + \alpha \times b - \beta \times c$ .

When using `\mul` before a function name or around a `\left... \right` structure, the space may be too large on one side of `\mul`. To get the same amount of space on the two sides of `\mul`, you can use thin negative spaces `\!` or enclose the function or the structure with braces:

$x \times \sin x$ , obtained with `x\mul{\sin x}`, is slightly better than  $x \times \sin x$ .  
 $\sin\!\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \mul 2$  gives  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \times 2$  which is better than  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \times 2$ .

The thin negative space after the function name is not relative to `\mul`, but is due to the fact that spaces around a `\left... \right` structure are bigger than those produced by single parenthesis (`...`).

`\pow` In the same way, when typesetting an exponent after a closing *big* parenthesis produced by `\right)`, the exponent is little to far from the parenthesis. The command `\pow{<expr>}{<pow>}` sets `<expr>` between parentheses and puts the exponent `<pow>` slightly closer to the right parenthesis<sup>12</sup>. Compare:

$e^a \sim \left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)^n$  may be better than  $e^a \sim \left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)^n$ .

`\abs` Absolute value (or modular for a complex number) should be typeset with `\lvert... \rvert` rather than `|` which doesn't respect correct spaces for delimiters; for bars whose height has to adapt to content, we use `\left\lvert... \right\lvert` or, more simply, the `\abs{...}` command which is equivalent<sup>13</sup>.

`\lfrac` This macro behaves like `\frac` but with thick spaces around the arguments, so

<sup>12</sup>This macro gives bad results with normal sized parenthesis.

<sup>13</sup>Another solution is to define `\abs` with the `\DeclarePairedDelimiter` command from the `math-tools` package [9].



`system[<coldef>]`

By default, a system is written like an array environment with only one column, left aligned. The environment has an optional argument to create several columns, specifying their alignment, with the same syntax than the array environment of  $\LaTeX$ : `\begin{system}[c1]` produces a two-column system, the first one being centered, the second being left aligned, such as in the following example:

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text{\$}\begin{system}[c1] \\ y \text{ \& } = \text{\dfrac{1}{2}}x - 2 \text{ \\\[1ex]} \\ (x,y) \text{ \& } \neq (0,-2) \\ \text{\end{system}}\text{\$} \end{array} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2 \\ (x,y) \neq (0,-2) \end{array} \right.$$

`\systemstretch`

Default spacing between the lines of a system environment has been slightly enlarged compared to the one from array environments (from 1.2 factor). This spacing may be changed by typing `\renewcommand{\systemstretch}{<stretch>}`, inside the current mathematical environment (for a local change) or outside (for a global change). By default, stretch's value is 1.2. In addition we can use the end of line with a spacing option such as it has been done above with `\[1ex]`.

Another example with `\begin{system}[r1@{\quad}1]`<sup>15</sup>:

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y + 5z = 0 & R_1 \\ 2x + 2y - z = 3 & R_2 \\ 3x - y + z = 2 & R_3 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x + 3y + 5z = 0 & R_1 \\ 4y + 11z = 3 & R_2 \leftarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ 5y + 7z = -1 & R_3 \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}(3R_1 - R_3) \end{cases}$$

Let's mention the `systeme` package [20] which deals with linear systems with a lighter syntax and automatic alignments on +, -, =, and also the `spalign` package [21] which moreover produces nice alignments for matrices (with spaces and semicolons as delimiters).

`spmatrix`

The `amsmath` package provides various environments to typeset matrices: for instance `pmatrix` surrounds the matrix with parenthesis or `smallmatrix` typesets a small matrix that can even be inserted in a text line. We provide a combination of the two with `spmatrix`:

$$\text{\$\vec{u}}\begin{spmatrix}-1\2\end{spmatrix}\text{\$} \text{ yielding } \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The `mathtools` package enhance `amsmath` matrices environments and provides also a small matrix environment with parenthesis. Furthermore, with starred version `\begin{psmallmatrix*}[<col>]`, you can choose the alignment inside the columns (c, l or r). But sadly, the space before the left parenthesis is too narrow regarding to the space inside the parenthesis. Compare previous  $\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  with  $\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

## 2.7 Displaymath in double columns

`mathcols`

The `mathcols` environment enables to arrange “long” calculation in double columns, separated with a central rule, as shown in the following example. But the `multicol` package must be loaded in the preamble. It activates the mathematical mode in display style and with an aligned environment.

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<sup>15</sup>`@{...}` sets inter-column space.

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
\frac{1}{2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n + 1} \geq 0.999 & \iff 4^n \geq 1998 \\
\iff 1 \geq 1.998 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n + 0.999 & \iff n \ln 4 \geq \ln(1998) \\
\iff 0.001 \geq \frac{1.998}{4^n} & \iff n \geq \frac{\ln(1998)}{\ln 4} \approx 5.4 \\
& \iff n \geq 6
\end{array}$$

`\changeacol` The `\changeacol` macro causes a change of column; alignment is produced using the classic delimiters `&` and `\\`.

```

\begin{mathcols}
& \frac{1}{2 \mul {\pow{\frac{1}{4}}{n}} + 1} \geq 0.999 \\
\iff & 1 \geq 1.998 \pow{\frac{1}{4}}{n} + 0.999 \\
\iff & 0.001 \geq \frac{1.998}{4^n} \\
\changeacol
& \iff 4^n \geq 1998 \\
& \iff n \ln 4 \geq \ln(1998) \\
& \iff n \geq \frac{\ln(1998)}{\ln 4} \approx 5.4 \\
& \iff n \geq 6
\end{mathcols}

```

## 2.8 Summary of available options and deprecated commands

Here we present a summary table of available options. Explanations of use are given in the corresponding sections. The default value for booleans is always `false` except for `arrowvect`. Deprecated commands (used until version 2.3) are still working.

Key	Possible values	See section	Deprecated command
<code>enumber</code>	<code>false</code> , <code>true</code>	2.1	<code>\enumber</code>
<code>inumber</code>	<code>false</code> , <code>true</code>	2.1	<code>\inumber</code>
<code>jnumber</code>	<code>false</code> , <code>true</code>	2.1	<code>\jnumber</code>
<code>pinumber</code>	<code>*</code> , <code>\langle command \rangle</code>	2.1	<code>\pinumber[\langle command \rangle]</code>
<code>boldvect</code>	<code>false</code> , <code>true</code>	2.3	
<code>arrowvect</code>	<code>true</code> , <code>false</code>	2.3	
<code>PEupright</code>	<code>false</code> , <code>true</code>	2.3	<code>\PEupright</code>
<code>ibrackets</code>	<code>false</code> , <code>true</code>	2.5	

For `pinumber`, there is no default value, that means that `\pi` is still typeset in italic. If you want it in upright shape, you have to load an appropriate package and give a command name (without backslash) that produces an upright pi; `pinumber=*` gives the upright  $\pi$  given by the LGR font encoding, without having to load something.

For each option, you can set them when package calling: e.g. (with `upgreek`)

```
\usepackage[inumber, pinumber=uppi, boldvect]{mismath}
```

`\mismathset` You can also use the `\mismathset{\langle keyval list \rangle}` command. Nevertheless, only the option `boldvect` (or `arrowvect`) can be changed dynamically in the document body. The others are usable in the preamble only and will be processed once, at begin document.

### 3 Implementation

```

1 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
2 \DeclareBoolOption[false]{enumber}
3 \DeclareBoolOption[false]{inumber}
4 \DeclareBoolOption[false]{jnumber}
5 \DeclareStringOption{pinumber}
6 \DeclareBoolOption[true]{arrowvect}
7 \DeclareComplementaryOption{boldvect}{arrowvect}
8 \DeclareBoolOption[false]{PEupright}
9 \DeclareBoolOption[false]{ibrackets}
10 \DeclareDefaultOption{%
11     \ifx\CurrentOptionValue\relax
12         \PackageWarningNoLine{\currname}{%
13             Unknown option ‘\CurrentOption’\MessageBreak
14             is passed to package ‘amsmath’}%
15             % Pass the option to package amsmath.
16             % Again it is better to expand \CurrentOption.
17             \expandafter\PassOptionsToPackage
18             \expandafter{\CurrentOption}{amsmath}%
19     \else
20         % Package amsmath does not take options with values.
21         % We provide the standard LaTeX error.
22         \@unknownoptionerror
23     \fi }
24
25 \ProcessKeyvalOptions*
26
27 \@ifpackageloaded{amsmath}{}{\RequirePackage{amsmath}}
28 \@ifpackageloaded{mathtools}{}{\RequirePackage{mathtools}}
29 \@ifpackageloaded{esvect}{}{\RequirePackage[b]{esvect}}
30 \RequirePackage{xspace}
31

```

The above conditional packages loading avoids “option clash” errors if the packages have been previously loaded with other options.

`\bslash`      The `\bslash` macro comes from Frank Mittelbach’s `doc.sty` package. It can also be used in other documents instead of `\textbackslash` (which doesn’t work inside warnings).

```

32 {\catcode‘\|=z@ \catcode‘\|=12 |gdef|bslash{\}} % \bslash command
33

```

`\mismathset`      This macro allows to set keyval options not only when calling the package.

```

34 \def\mismathset#1{\setkeys{mismath}{#1}}
35

```

Options must be set in the preamble and are processed at begin document, except `boldvect` or `arrowvect` which can be changed dynamically anywhere in the document body.

Moreover for beamer, e,i,j must be typeset in the family default font (sans serif) and this has no effect without the `\AtBeginDocument`.

```

36 \AtBeginDocument{
37   \ifmismatch@enumber
38     \DeclareMathSymbol{e}\mathalpha{operators}{‘e} \fi
39   \ifmismatch@inumber
40     \DeclareMathSymbol{i}\mathalpha{operators}{‘i}\fi
41   \ifmismatch@jnumber
42     \DeclareMathSymbol{j}\mathalpha{operators}{‘j}\fi
43   \ifthenelse{\equal{\mismatch@pinumber}{}}{ }{% else
44     \@ifundefined{itpi}{\let\itpi\pi}{\@mwarning{itpi}}
45     \ifthenelse{\equal{\mismatch@pinumber}{*}}{
46       \RequirePackage[LGR,T1]{fontenc}
47       \DeclareSymbolFont{UpGr}{LGR}{lmr}{m}{n}
48       \DeclareMathSymbol{\pi}\mathalpha{UpGr}{"70}
49     }{% else
50     \@ifundefined{\mismatch@pinumber}{
51       \PackageWarningNoLine{mismatch}{%
52         Value \mismatch@pinumber\space must be a valid
53         command name\MessageBreak for pinumber option,
54         but command \bslash \mismatch@pinumber\space
55         is undefined.\MessageBreak
56         Perhaps a missing package}
57       }{\renewcommand{\pi}{%
58         \csname\mismatch@pinumber\endcsname}
59       }
60     }}
61   \ifmismatch@PEupright
62     \DeclareMathSymbol{P}\mathalpha{operators}{‘P}
63     \DeclareMathSymbol{E}\mathalpha{operators}{‘E} \fi
64   \ifmismatch@ibrackets \RequirePackage{ibrackets} \fi
65
66   \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=mismatch]{mismatch}{enumber}
67   \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=mismatch]{mismatch}{inumber}
68   \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=mismatch]{mismatch}{jnumber}
69   \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=mismatch]{mismatch}{pinumber}
70   \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=mismatch]{mismatch}{PEupright}
71   \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=mismatch]{mismatch}{ibrackets}
72 }
73
74 \newcommand{\enumber}{%
75   \PackageWarning{mismatch}{Command \string\enumber\space
76     is deprecated, \MessageBreak
77     use ‘enumber’ as package option instead}
78   \mismatch@enumbertrue
79 }

```

The following commands are deprecated but still work. They were intended to set some letters in upright shape by default in math mode. This is now managed by keyval options.

```

80 \newcommand{\inumber}{%
81   \PackageWarning{mismath}{Command \string\inumber\space
82     is deprecated, \MessageBreak
83     use 'inumber' as package option instead}
84   \mismath@inumbertrue
85 }
86 \newcommand{\jnumber}{%
87   \PackageWarning{mismath}{Command \string\jnumber\space
88     is deprecated, \MessageBreak
89     use 'jnumber' as package option instead}
90   \mismath@jnumbertrue
91 }
92 \newcommand*{\pinumber}[1][*]{
93   \PackageWarning{mismath}{Command \string\pinumber\space
94     is deprecated,
95     use 'pinumber=#1'\MessageBreak as package option instead}
96   \def\mismath@pinumber{#1}
97 }
98 \newcommand{\PEupright}{%
99   \PackageWarning{mismath}{Command \string\PEupright\space
100     is deprecated, \MessageBreak
101     use 'PEupright' as package option instead}
102   \mismath@PEuprighttrue
103 }
104

```

\@mwarning The three following internal macros are meta commands for conditional macro definition with a warning message if the macro already exists. They should be useful in other packages.

```

\@mmacro
\@moperator
105 \newcommand\@mwarning[1]{
106   \PackageWarningNoLine{mismath}{
107     Command \backslash #1 already exist and will not be redefined}
108 }
109 \newcommand\@mmacro[2]{
110   \ifundefined{#1}{
111     \expandafter\def\csname #1\endcsname{#2}
112   }\@mwarning{#1}}
113 }
114 \newcommand\@moperator[3][]{% this macro is ugly, by default #1=#3
115   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{}}{
116     \ifundefined{#3}{
117       \DeclareMathOperator{#2}{#3}
118     }\@mwarning{#3}}
119   ){
120     \ifundefined{#1}{
121       \DeclareMathOperator{#2}{#3}
122     }\@mwarning{#1}}
123   }
124 }
125

```

To produce the correct upright shape font when working with the beamer package, you don't have to use `\mathrm` but `\mathup` (based on `\operatorfont` from the `amsopn` package). This command works also fine with other sans serif fonts like `cmbright`.

`\AtBeginDocument` is necessary to redefine `\i` when calling the `hyperref` package which overwrites the `\i` definition.

```

126 \providecommand{\mathup}[1]{\operatorfont #1} % also in kpfonts
127 \@mmacro{e}{\mathup{e}}
128 \AtBeginDocument{\let\oldi\i \let\oldj\j
129   \renewcommand{\i}{\TextOrMath{\oldi}{\mathup{i}}}
130   \renewcommand{\j}{\TextOrMath{\oldj}{\mathup{j}}} }
131
132 \newcommand{\arrowvect}{\mismatch@arrowvecttrue}
133 \newcommand{\boldvect}{\mismatch@arrowvectfalse}
134 \newcommand{\boldvectcommand}{\boldsymbol} % from amsbsy package
135 \@mmacro{vect}{\ifthenelse{\boolean{mismatch@arrowvect}}{
136   \vv}{\boldvectcommand}} %\if \fi doesn't work well here
137 \newcommand*\hvect[1]{\vect{\vphantom{t}#1}}
138 \newcommand*\hvec[1]{\vec{\vphantom{t}#1}}
139
140 \newcommand*\@norm[1]{
141   \mbox{\raisebox{1.75pt}{\small$\bigl\Vert$}} #1
142   \mbox{\raisebox{1.75pt}{\small$\bigr\Vert$}} }
143 % works better than with relative length
144 \newcommand*\@@norm[1]{
145   \mbox{\footnotesize\raisebox{1pt}{\small$\Vert$}} #1
146   \mbox{\footnotesize\raisebox{1pt}{\small$\Vert$}} }
147 \newcommand*\@@@norm[1]{
148   \mbox{\tiny\raisebox{1pt}{\small$\Vert$}} #1
149   \mbox{\tiny\raisebox{1pt}{\small$\Vert$}} }
150 \ifundefined{norm}{\providecommand*\norm[1]{
151   \mathchoice{\@norm{#1}}{\@norm{#1}}{\@norm{#1}}{\@@norm{#1}}
152   }
153   }{\@mwarning{norm}} } % bad result with libertinust1math
154
155 \@mmacro{di}{\mathop{}!\mathup{d}}
156 \newcommand\probastyle{}
157 \let\Par\P % end of paragraph symbol
158 \renewcommand{\P}{\operatorname{\probastyle{P}}}
159 \@mmacro{E}{\operatorname{\probastyle{E}}}
160 \@mmacro{V}{\operatorname{\probastyle{V}}}
161
162 \@operator{\adj}{adj}
163 \@operator{\Aut}{Aut}
164 \@operator{\codim}{codim}
165 \@operator{\Conv}{Conv}
166 \@operator{\cov}{cov}
167 \@operator{\Cov}{Cov}
168 \@mmacro{curl}{\operatorname{\vect{\mathup{curl}}}}

```

```

169 \@operator[divg]{\divg}{div}
170 \@operator{\End}{End}
171
172 \@operator{\erf}{erf}
173 \@macro{grad}{\operatorname{\vect{\mathup{grad}}}}
174 \@operator{id}{id} % mathop or mathord ?
175 \@operator{Id}{Id}
176 \@operator{im}{im}
177 \let\oldIm\Im \renewcommand{\Im}{\operatorname{Im}}
178 \@operator{lb}{lb}
179 \@operator{lcm}{lcm}
180
181 \@operator{rank}{rank}
182 \let\oldRe\Re \renewcommand{\Re}{\operatorname{Re}}
183 \@macro{rot}{\operatorname{\vect{\mathup{rot}}}}
184 \@operator{sgn}{sgn}
185 \@operator{sinc}{sinc}
186 \@operator[spa]{\spa}{span}
187 \@operator{tr}{tr}
188 \@operator{var}{var}
189 \@operator{Var}{Var}
190 \@operator[Zu]{\Zu}{Z}
191
192 \@operator{arccot}{arccot}
193 \@operator{sech}{sech}
194 \@operator{csch}{csch}
195 \@operator{arsinh}{arsinh}
196 \@operator{arcosh}{arcosh}
197 \@operator{artanh}{artanh}
198 \@operator{arcoth}{arcoth}
199 \@operator{arsech}{arsech}
200 \@operator{arcsch}{arcsch}
201
202 \@operator[big0]{\big0}{\mathcal{0}}
203 \@operator[bigo]{\bigo}{0}
204 \@operator[lito]{\lito}{o}
205
206 \@macro{mathset}{\mathbf}
207 \@macro{R}{\ensuremath{\mathset{R}}\xspace}
208 \@macro{C}{\ensuremath{\mathset{C}}\xspace}
209 \@macro{N}{\ensuremath{\mathset{N}}\xspace}
210 \@macro{Z}{\ensuremath{\mathset{Z}}\xspace}
211 \@macro{Q}{\ensuremath{\mathset{Q}}\xspace}
212 \@macro{F}{\ensuremath{\mathset{F}}\xspace}
213 \@macro{K}{\ensuremath{\mathset{K}}\xspace}
214
215 \@macro{ds}{\displaystyle}
216 \@macro{dlim}{\lim\limits}
217 \@macro{dsum}{\sum\limits}
218 \@macro{dprod}{\prod\limits}

```

```

219 \@macro{dcup}{\bigcup\limits}
220 \@macro{dcap}{\bigcap\limits}
221
222 \@macro{lbar}{\overline}
223 \@ifundefined{hlbar}{
224   \providecommand*\hlbar[1]{\overline{\vphantom{t}#1}}{
225   \@mwarning{hlbar} }
226 \newcommand\@eqdef{\stackrel{\mathup{def}}{=}}
227 \newcommand\@eqdef{\stackrel{\Delta}{=}}
228 \@macro{eqdef}{\ifstar\@eqdef{\@eqdef}}
229 \@macro{unbr}{\underbrace}
230 \@macro{iif}{if and only if\xspace}
231
232 \@macro{then}{\ \Longrightarrow \ \mbox{ } }

Without \mbox{ }, space produced by \ would be suppressed in tables.

233 \@ifundefined{txt}{
234   \providecommand*\txt[1]{\quad\text{#1}\quad} {
235   \@mwarning{txt} }
236 \@macro{mul}{\mathord{\times}}
237 \providecommand\paren{\PackageWarning{mismath}{Command
238   \slash paren is no longer supported}}
239 \@ifundefined{pow}{
240   \providecommand*\pow[2]{\left( #1 \right)^{\!#2}} {
241   \@mwarning{pow} }
242 \@ifundefined{abs}{
243   \providecommand*\abs[1]{\left\vert#1\right\vert} {
244   \@mwarning{abs} }
245 \@ifundefined{lfrac}{
246   \providecommand*\lfrac[2]{\frac{\;#1\;}{\;#2\;}} {
247   \@mwarning{lfrac} }
248
249 \newcommand{\systemstretch}{1.2}
250 \newcommand{\systemsep}{\medspace}
251 \newenvironment{system}[1][1]{
252   \renewcommand{\arraystretch}{\systemstretch}
253   \setlength{\arraycolsep}{0.15em}
254   \left\{\begin{array} {@{\systemsep}#1@} %
255 }{\end{array}\right.}
256
257 \newenvironment{spmatrix}{
258   \left(\begin{smallmatrix}
259 }{\end{smallmatrix}\right)}
260
261 \newenvironment{mathcols}{% needs multicol package
262   \renewcommand{\columnseprule}{0.1pt}
263   \begin{multicols}{2}
264     \par\noindent\hfill
265     \begin{math}\begin{aligned}\displaystyle
266 }{%

```

```

267         \end{aligned}\end{math} \hfill\mbox{}
268     \end{multicols}
269 }
270 \newcommand{\change col}{%
271     \end{aligned}\end{math} \hfill\mbox{}
272     \par\noindent\hfill
273     \begin{math}\begin{aligned}\displaystyle
274 }

```

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