

Package mathfont v. 2.2 Example—Kelvinch

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This is Kelvinch with Crimson for the radical signs. “Testing. Testing.” Brown foxes quickly jump over dazzling does and harts. This document shows an example of mathfont in action. Unfortunately, there are many more equations in the world than I have space for here. Nevertheless, I hope I hit some of the highlights. Happy \TeX ing!

Black-Scholes Equation

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} = rV - rS \frac{\partial V}{\partial X}$$

Cardano’s Formula/Cubic Formula

$$t_i = \omega_i^3 \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{4} + \frac{p^3}{27}}} \\ + \omega_i^2 \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{4} + \frac{p^3}{27}}}$$

Einstein’s Field Equation (General Relativity)

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{\mu\nu}$$

First Isomorphism Theorem

$$\varphi(X) \cong X / \ker(\varphi)$$

Gauss-Bonnet Formula

$$\int_M K \, dA + \int_{\partial M} k_g \, ds = 2\pi\chi(M)$$

Maxwell’s Equations

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Michaelis-Menten Model

$$v = \frac{d[P]}{dt} = V \frac{[S]}{K_M + [S]}$$

Navier-Stokes Equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{u}) = -\nabla \bar{p} + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} \\ + \frac{1}{3}\mu \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

Quadratic Formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Ramanujan’s Approximation for Γ

$$\Gamma(1+x) \approx \sqrt{\pi} x^x e^{-x} \sqrt[6]{8x^3 + 4x^2 + x + \frac{1}{30}}$$

Residue Theorem

$$\frac{1}{2i\pi} \int_{\gamma} f(z) \, dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}_{a_k}(f)$$

Riemann Zeta Function

$$\zeta(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^i} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{z-1}}{e^x - 1} \, dx \\ = 2^z \pi^{z-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi z}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-z) \zeta(1-z)$$

Schrodinger Equation

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt}|\Psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H}|\Psi(t)\rangle$$

Lorentz Transformation (Special Relativity)

$$t' = \left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$