

Package mathfont v. 2.2a Example—Typey McTypeface

Conrad Kosowsky

December 2022

kosowsky.latex@gmail.com

This is Typey McTypeface with Crimson for the radical signs and STIXGeneral for the tensor product. “Testing. Testing.” Brown foxes quickly jump over dazzling does and harts. This document shows 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

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

Cardano’s Formula/Cubic Formula

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

Einstein’s Field Equation (General Relativity)

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} &= \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} & \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} & \nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Michaelis-Menten Model

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

Navier-Stokes Equation

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

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

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

Schrodinger Equation

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

Lorentz Transformation (Special Relativity)

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