The HEP-MATH-FONT package*

Extended Greek and sans-serif math

Jan Hajer†

2022/11/01

Abstract

The HEP-MATH-FONT package adjust the math fonts to be italic sans-serif if the document is sans-serif. Additionally Greek letters are redefined to be always italic and upright in math and text mode, respectively. Some math font macros are adjusted to give more consistently the naively expected results.

The package is loaded using `\usepackage{hep-math-font}`.

warning

If the document `\familydefault` font is switched to the sansserif `\sfdefault` font the math font is adjusted accordingly using fonts compatible to latin modern (LM) and computer modern (CM). In order to be able to easily switch large chucks of math from serif to sans-serif documents the meaning of `\mathrm` and `\mathsf` is adjusted in this case so that the first generates upright sans-serif math and the second serif math. This is is neither the literal meaning of the macros nor the best behaviour if a single large document is written in sans-serif. However, it simplifies working in an environment where one copies pieces of math between serif and sans-serif documents e.g. publications vs. talks and funding applications.

Using the FIXMATH [1] and TEXTALPHA [2] packages Greek letter are adjusted so that they are always italic and upright in math and text mode, respectively. Greek letters can be written by using their unicode characters.

symbols

The `symbols=`⟨*family*⟩ class option sets the family of the symbol fonts. `symbols=ams` loads the two $\mathcal{AMS}$ fonts [3] and the BM bold fonts. The default `symbols=true` replaces additionally the blackboard font with the DSFONT [4]. `symbols=minion` switches the symbol fonts to the Adobe MinionPro companion font from the MNSYMBOL package [5]. `symbols=false` deactivates loading any additional symbol fonts, effectively restricting the package to only switch the math font according to the sans-serif property of the main text.

1 Macros

\text

\mathrm

The `\mathrm{`⟨*math*⟩`}` macro and the `\text{`⟨*text*⟩`}` macro from AMSTEXT [6] are

*This document corresponds to HEP-MATH-FONT v1.1.

†jan.hajer@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

adjusted to produce upright Greek letters, i.e. (AbΓδ**AbΓδ**), by adjusting the code from the ALPHABETA [7] package.

\mathbf Bold math, via \mathbf is improved with the BM package [8], i.e. ($AbΓδ$***AbΓδ***). Macros switching to bfseries such as \section{⟨*text*⟩} are ensured to also typeset math in bold.

\mathsf The math sans-serif alphabet is redefined to be italic sans-serif if the main text is serif and italic serif if the main text is sans-serif, i.e. ($AbΓδ$***AbΓδ***). Ensuring that the distinction between these fonts is also kept if the (sans-)serif option of the document is switched.

\mathscr The \mathcal font i.e. ($\mathcal{ABCD}$) is accompanied by the \mathscr font i.e. ($\mathscr{ABCD}$).

\mathbb The \mathbb font is improved by the DOUBLESTROKE package [4] and adjusted depending on the (sans-)serif option of the document i.e. ($\mathbb{Ah1}$).

\mathtt The \mathtt macro switches to LM typewriter font i.e. (`AbΓ`**`AbΓ`**).

\mathfrak Finally, the \mathfrak font is also available i.e. ($\mathfrak{aB12}$).

Details about the font handling in TEX can be found in reference [9].

2 Math alphabet allocation

Of the 16 available math alphabets, TEX loads four by default

0) **OT1** Text (latin, upper case greek, numerals, text symbols)

   The text font 0) of CM is **cmr10** \OT1/cmr/m/n/10, which is replaced by LM to be **rm-lmr10** \OT1/lmr/m/n/10, the sansserif option uses **rm-lmss10** \OT1/lmss/m/n/10.

1) **OML** Math Italic (latin, greek, numerals, text symbols)

   The italic math font 1) of CM is **cmmi10** \OML/cmm/m/it/10, and is replaced by LM to be **lmmi10** \OML/lmm/m/it/10, the sansserif options uses **cmssmi10** \OML/cmssrm/m/it/10 from the SANSMATHFONTS package [10].

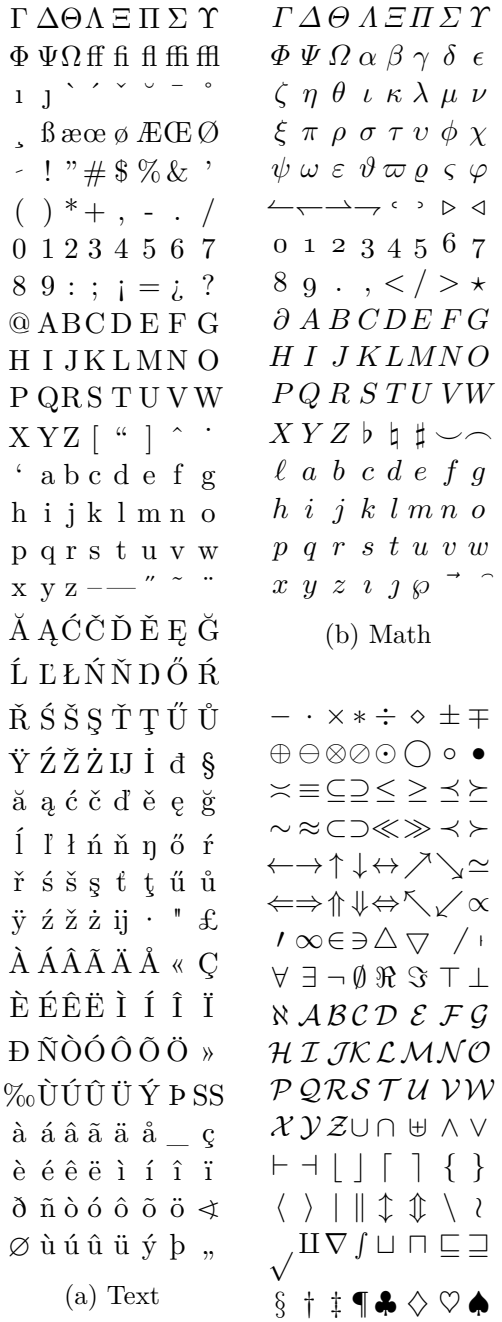
2) **OMS** Symbol (\mathcal, operators)

   The symbol font 2) of CM is **cmsy10** \OMS/cmsy/m/n/10, and is replaced by LM to be **lmsy10** \OMS/lmsy/m/n/10, the sansserif options uses **cmsssy10** \OMS/cmsssy/m/n/10 from the SANSMATHFONTS package [10].

3) **OMX** Math Extension (big operators, delimiters)

   The extension font 3) of CM is **cmex10** \OMX/cmex/m/n/5, and is replaced by the EXSCALE package [11] to be **cmex10** \OMX/cmex/m/n/10, the sansserif option loads **cmssex10** \OMX/cmssex/m/n/10.

The AMSSYMB (AMSFONTS) packages [12] load two more symbol fonts



(b) Math

(c) Symbol

(d) AMS a

(e) AMS b

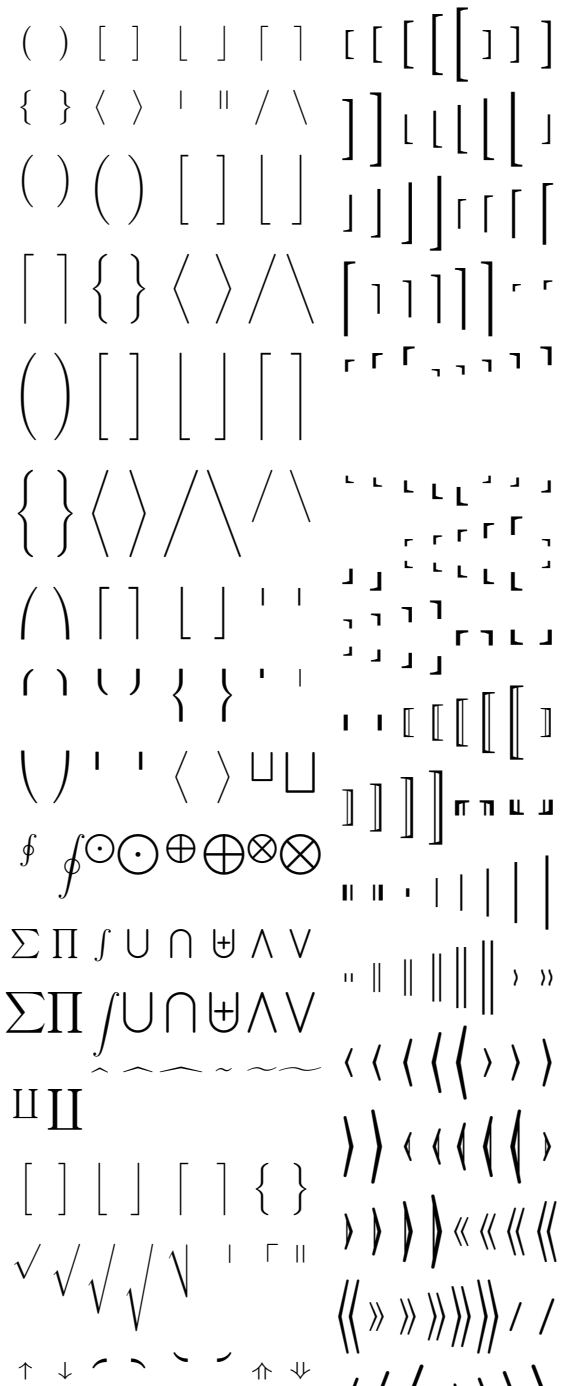
(f) Euler fraktur

(g) Euler caligraphy

(h) Minion caligraphy

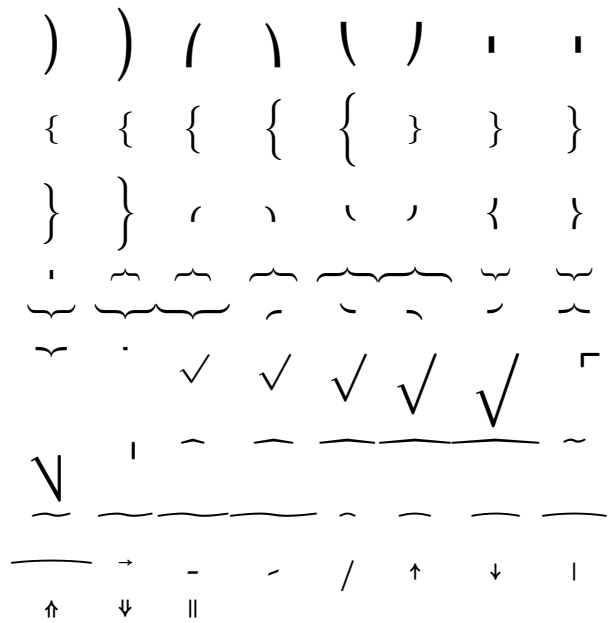
(i) Doublestroke

Figure 1: Basic math fonts

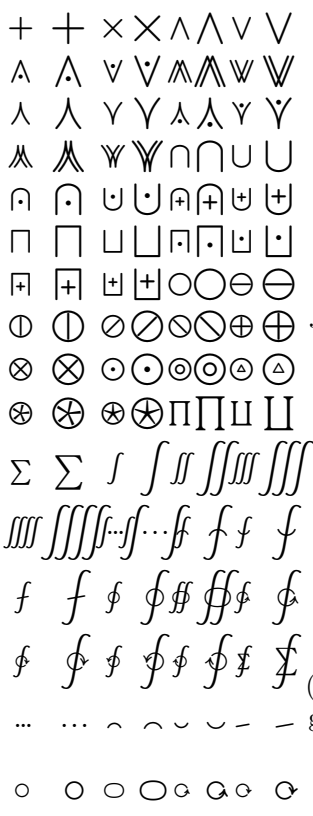


(a) Computer modern

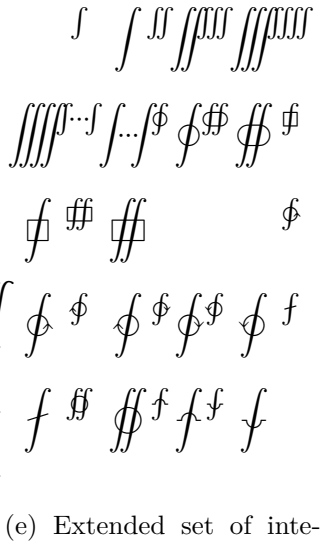
(b) Mn Symbol E 1



(c) Mn Symbol E 2

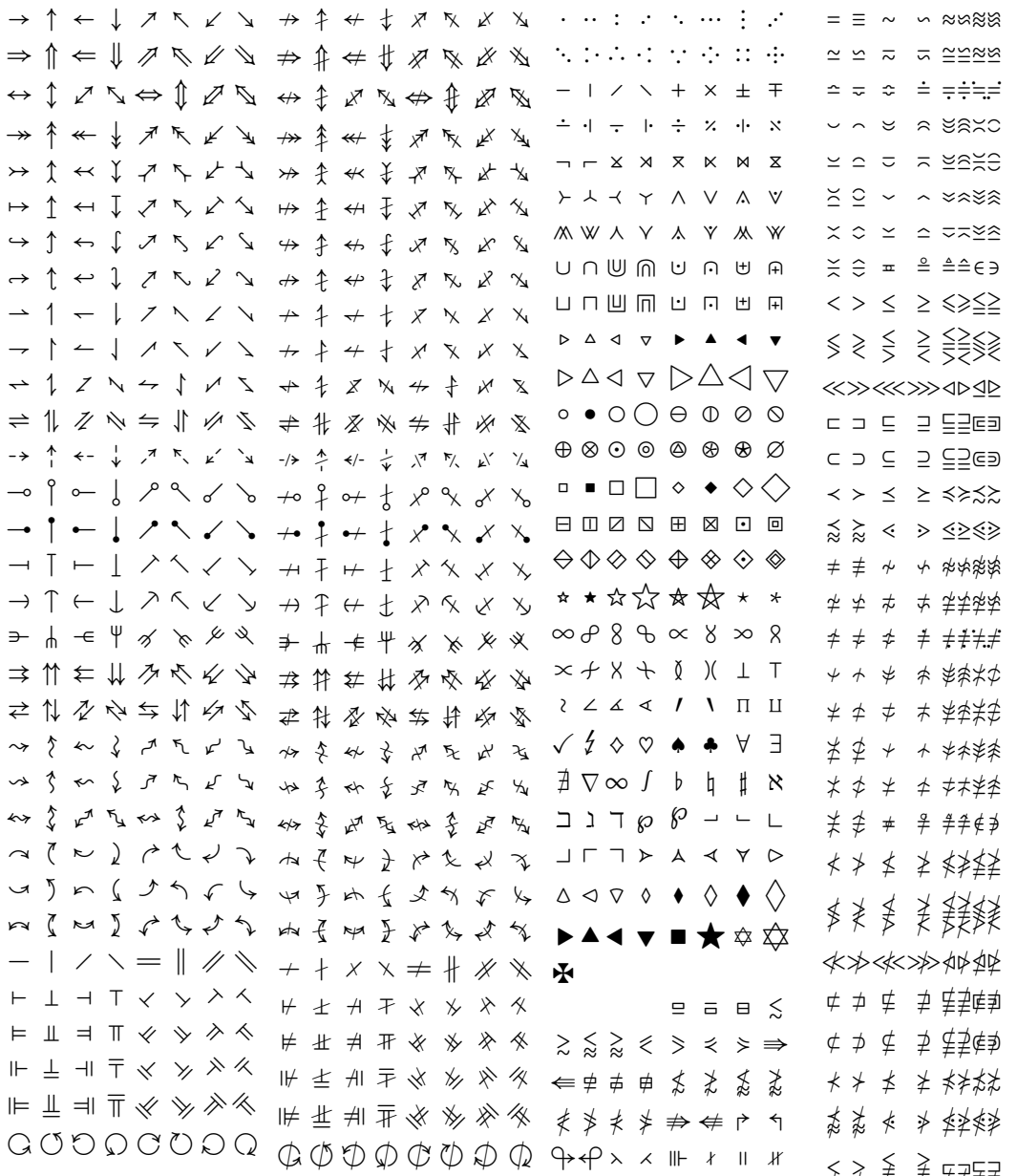


(d) Mn Symbols F



(e) Extended set of integrals

Figure 2: Math extension fonts



(a) Mn Symbol A

(b) Mn Symbol B

(c) Mn Symbol C

(d) Mn Symbol D

Figure 3: Minion symbol fonts

4) **msam10** `\U/msa/m/n/10` AMS symbol font A (special math operators)

5) **msbm10** `\U/msb/m/n/10` AMS symbol font B (`\mathbb`, negated operators)

The `sansserif` option replaces them with **ssmsam10** `\U/ssmsa/m/n/10` and **ssmsbm10** `\U/ssmsb/m/n/10` from the SANSMATHFONTS package [10], respectively.

The BM package [8] loads the bold version for the fonts 0) to 2).

Other math alphabets are only loaded on demand, e.g. `\mathsf` uses a sans-serif font and `\mathbf` without the BM package uses a bold font. The `\mathscr` macro uses the script font from the MATHRSFS package [13]

9) **rsfs10** `\U/rsfs/m/n/10` Math script font (capital letters)

The `\mathbb` macro loads the double stroke font from the DSFONT package [4], this can be prevented with the `symbols=ams` option.

10) **dsrom10** `\U/dsrom/m/n/10` Double stroke font

The `\mathfrak` macro loads the fractur font from the AMSSYMB package [12]

11) **eufm10** `\U/euf/m/n/10` Math fraktur (Basic Latin)

The HEP-MATH-FONT package uses nine of the available 16 math alphabets. This number can be reduced by three using `\newcommand{\bmmax}{0}` from the BM package [8] and brought down to the default of four with the option `symbols=false`.

The `symbols=minion` options replaces the fonts 2) to 5) with corresponding fonts from the MnSymbol package [5]. Additionally, two more symbol alphabets are allocated, the BM package [8] loads one more font and now `\mathcal` triggers the use of one additional alphabet. Hence, the minion option uses three to four more math alphabets than a usual setup.

A Implementation

<*package>

Use the KVOPTIONS package [14].

```
\RequirePackage{kvoptions}
\SetupKeyvalOptions{
  family=hepmathfont,
  prefix=hepmathfont@
}
```

symbols Provide the `symbols` option allowing to switch the symbol font.

```
\DeclareStringOption[true]{symbols}
```

```
\ProcessKeyvalOptions*
```

\ifxetexorluatex Load the IFLUATEX [15] and IFXETEX [16] packages. Define the \ifxetexorluatex conditional checking if the package is executed by LuaLaTeX or XeLaTeX.

```
\RequirePackage{ifluatex}
\RequirePackage{ifxetex}
\newif\ifxetexorluatex
\ifxetex\xetexorluatextrue
\else\ifluatex\xetexorluatextrue
  \else\xetexorluatexfalse\fi
\fi
```

Define conditionals based on the symbols package option using the PDFTEXCMDS package [17].

```
\RequirePackage{pdftexcmds}
\newif\ifhepmathfont@symbols
\ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\hepmathfont@symbols}{false}=0\else\hepmathfont@symbolstrue\fi
\newif\ifhep@ams
\ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\hepmathfont@symbols}{ams}=0 \hep@amstrue\fi
\newif\ifhep@minion
\ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\hepmathfont@symbols}{minion}=0 \hep@miniontrue\fi
```

A.1 Sans serif

Check if document is set to sans-serif using the XSTRING package [18].

```
\newif\ifhepmathfont@serif
\RequirePackage{xstring}
\IfStrEq{\familydefault}{\sfdefault}{%
  \hepmathfont@seriffalse}{\hepmathfont@seriftrue%
}
```

If the sansserif package option is active use code adjusted from the SANSMATHFONTS package [10]. Ensure that \mathsf is italic as well as sans-serif and sans for sans and sans-serif documents, respectively.

```
\ifhepmathfont@serif
```

\mathsf Declare \mathsf for serif documents.

```
  \newcommand\hep@font@sf{cmssm}
  \DeclareMathAlphabet{\mathsf}{OML}{\hep@font@sf}{m}{it}
  \SetMathAlphabet{\mathsf}{bold}{OML}{\hep@font@sf}{b}{it}
```

Define fonts for sans-serif documents.

```
\else
  \newcommand\hep@font@sf{lmr}
  \newcommand\hep@font@text{lmss}
  \newcommand\hep@font@math{cmssm}
```

```
\newcommand\hep@font@symbol{cmsssy}
\newcommand\hep@font@extra{cmssex}
```

Declare font substitutions.

```
\DeclareFontSubstitution{OML}{\hep@font@math}{m}{it}
\ifhepmathfont@symbols\ifhep@minion\else
  \DeclareFontSubstitution{OMS}{\hep@font@symbol}{m}{n}
  \DeclareFontSubstitution{OMX}{\hep@font@extra}{m}{n}
\fi\fi
```

Declare the symbol fonts.

```
\DeclareSymbolFont{operators}{OT1}{\hep@font@text}{m}{n}
\DeclareSymbolFont{letters}{OML}{\hep@font@math}{m}{it}
\ifhepmathfont@symbols\ifhep@minion\else
  \DeclareSymbolFont{symbols}{OMS}{\hep@font@symbol}{m}{n}
  \DeclareSymbolFont{largesymbols}{OMX}{\hep@font@extra}{m}{n}
\fi\fi
```

Set bold symbol fonts.

```
\SetSymbolFont{operators}{bold}{OT1}{\hep@font@text}{b}{n}
\SetSymbolFont{letters}{bold}{OML}{\hep@font@math}{b}{it}
\ifhepmathfont@symbols\ifhep@minion\else
  \SetSymbolFont{symbols}{bold}{OMS}{\hep@font@symbol}{b}{n}
\fi\fi
```

Adjust the fonts loaded by the AMSFONTS [3] and ESINT [19] packages.

```
\ifhepmathfont@symbols\ifhep@minion\else
  \DeclareSymbolFont{AMSa}{U}{ssmsa}{m}{n}
  \DeclareSymbolFont{AMSb}{U}{ssmsb}{m}{n}
\fi\fi
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \@ifpackageloaded{esint}{%
    \DeclareSymbolFont{largesymbolsA}{U}{ssesint}{m}{n}
  }{}
}
```

\mathrm
\mathnormal
\mathcal

Declare the symbol font alphabets.

```
\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet{\mathrm}{operators}
\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet{\mathnormal}{letters}
\ifhep@minion\else
  \DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet{\mathcal}{symbols}
\fi
```

\mathit

Declare \mathit.

```
\DeclareMathAlphabet{\mathit}{OML}{\hep@font@text}{m}{it}
\SetMathAlphabet\mathit{bold}{OML}{\hep@font@text}{bx}{it}
```

\mathsf Declare \mathsf for sans-serif documents to produce serif.

```
\DeclareMathAlphabet{\mathsf}{OML}{\hep@font@sf}{m}{it}
\SetMathAlphabet{\mathsf}{bold}{OML}{\hep@font@sf}{bx}{it}
```

End of sansserif.

```
\fi
```

A.2 Greek letters

Load the FIXMATH [1] and TEXTALPHA [2] packages ensuring that upper Greek letters in math mode are italic and providing upright Greek letters in text mode, respectively. Define the hep@greek macro ensuring that both \text and \mathrm produce upright Greek letters using the AMSSYMB [12] and AMSTEXT [6] packages.

```
\ifhepmathfont@symbols
  \RequirePackage{amssymb}
  \RequirePackage{amstext}
  \RequirePackage{fixmath}
  \RequirePackage{textalpha}
  \def\hep@Greek#1#2#3{
    \protected\def#1{\TextOrMath{#3}{\ifnum\fam=0 \text{#3}\else#2\fi}}%
  }
  \def\hep@greek#1#2#3{\let#2=#1\hep@Greek#1#2#3}
```

The following code follows closely the ALPHABETA package [7].

A.2.1 Commands to access Greek letters by name

For letters defined in math mode, the commands work in both, text and math. Some Greek letters look identical to Latin letters and can therefore not be used as variable symbols in math formulas. These letters are not defined in TeX's math mode, we provide an alias to the corrsponding \text... command.

Mathematical notation distinguishes 'variant shape symbols' for pi, phi, rho, theta (small and capital), beta, and kappa (characters for the latter three symbols are not included in TeX's math fonts). These variations have no syntactic meaning in Greek text and are not given code-points in the LGR encoding while Unicode defines separate code points for the symbol variants.

A.2.2 Greek Alphabet

Macros keep their meaning in mathematical mode (i.e. use the same shape as without this package) and refer to greek letter ... in text. For \epsilon and \phi, this means that the selected symbol variant differs in text vs. math mode. Use \varepsilon and \varphi (see section 'variant shape symbols' below) to select the greek letter ... in both, text and math mode.

```
\providecommand*{\Alpha}{\textAlpha}
\providecommand*{\Beta}{\textBeta}
\hep@greek\Gamma\mathGamma\textGamma
\hep@greek\Delta\mathDelta\textDelta
\providecommand*{\Epsilon}{\textEpsilon}
\providecommand*{\Zeta}{\textZeta}
\providecommand*{\Eta}{\textEta}
\hep@greek\Theta\mathTheta\textTheta
\providecommand*{\Iota}{\textIota}
\providecommand*{\Kappa}{\textKappa}
\hep@greek\Lambda\mathLambda\textLambda
\providecommand*{\Mu}{\textMu}
\providecommand*{\Nu}{\textNu}
\hep@greek\Xi\mathXi\textXi
\providecommand*{\Omicron}{\textOmicron}
\hep@greek\Pi\mathPi\textPi
\providecommand*{\Rho}{\textRho}
\hep@greek\Sigma\mathSigma\textSigma
\providecommand*{\Tau}{\textTau}
\hep@greek\Upsilon\mathUpsilon\textUpsilon
\hep@greek\Phi\mathPhi\textPhi
\providecommand*{\Chi}{\textChi}
\hep@greek\Psi\mathPsi\textPsi
\hep@greek\Omega\mathOmega\textOmega
```

Apply to minuscule Greek letters.

```
\hep@greek\alpha\mathalpha\textalpha
\hep@greek\beta\mathbeta\textbeta
\hep@greek\gamma\mathgamma\textgamma
\hep@greek\delta\mathdelta\textdelta
\hep@greek\epsilon\mathepsilon\textepsilon
\hep@greek\zeta\mathzeta\textzeta
\hep@greek\eta\matheta\texteta
\hep@greek\theta\maththeta\texttheta
\hep@greek\iota\mathiota\textiota
\hep@greek\kappa\mathkappa\textkappa
\hep@greek\lambda\mathlambda\textlambda
\hep@greek\mu\mathmu\textmu
\hep@greek\nu\mathnu\textnu
\hep@greek\xi\mathxi\textxi
\providecommand*{\omicron}{\textomicron}
\hep@greek\pi\mathpi\textpi
\hep@greek\rho\mathrho\textrho
\hep@greek\sigma\mathsigma\textsigma
\hep@greek\varsigma\mathvarsigma\textvarsigma
\providecommand*{\finalsigma}{\varsigma}
\hep@greek\tau\mathtau\texttau
\hep@greek\upsilon\mathupsilon\textupsilon
\hep@greek\phi\mathphi\textphi
\hep@greek\chi\mathchi\textchi
```

```
\hep@greek\psi\mathpsi\textpsi
\hep@greek\omega\mathomega\textomega
```

Archaic letters

```
\hep@greek\digamma\mathdigamma\textdigamma
\providecommand*{\Digamma}{\textDigamma}
\providecommand*{\stigma}{\textstigma}
\providecommand*{\varstigma}{\textvarstigma}
\providecommand*{\koppa}{\textkoppa}
\providecommand*{\Koppa}{\textKoppa}
\providecommand*{\qoppa}{\textqoppa}
\providecommand*{\Qoppa}{\textQoppa}
\providecommand*{\Stigma}{\textStigma}
\providecommand*{\Sampi}{\textSampi}
\providecommand*{\sampi}{\textsampi}
```

A.2.3 Variant shape symbols

TeX's concept of "standard" vs. "variant" math symbols does not map to the distinction between greek letter ... vs. greek ... symbol in the Unicode standard (see test-tuenc-greek.pdf).

The \...symbol macros select the greek ... symbol in both, text and math mode. For \epsilonsymbol and \phisymbol this is the default shape in math mode. The \var... macros select the shape used by TeX math (or, if not supported, the symbol shape)

...symbol == var...

```
\hep@greek\varpi\mathvarpi\textpisymbol
\providecommand*{\pisymbol}{\varpi}
\hep@greek\varrho\mathvarrho\textrhosymbol
\hep@greek\rhosymbol\mathvarrho\textrhosymbol
\hep@greek\vartheta\mathvartheta\textthetasymbol
\providecommand*{\thetasymbol}{\vartheta}
```

...symbol != var...

```
\hep@greek\varepsilon\mathvarepsilon\textepsilon
\hep@Greek\epsilonsymbol\mathepsilon\textepsilonsymbol
\hep@greek\varphi\mathvarphi\textphi
\hep@Greek\phisymbol\mathphi\textphisymbol
```

only text (in standard 8-bit TeX, may be defined with additional packages):

```
\ifdefined\varbeta
  \hep@greek\varbeta\mathvarbeta\textbetasymbol
\else
  \providecommand*{\varbeta}{\textbetasymbol}
\fi
\providecommand*{\betasymbol}{\varbeta}
```

```
\ifdefined\varkappa
  \hep@greek\varkappa\mathvarkappa\textkappasymbol
\else
  \providecommand*{\varkappa}{\textkappasymbol}
\fi
\providecommand*{\kappasymbol}{\varkappa}
```

`\Theta/\varTheta` are not a symbol variants but upright/italic shape of Theta

```
\providecommand*{\Thetasymbol}{\textThetasymbol}
```

A.2.4 TextCompositeCommands for the generic macros

The NFSS TextComposite mechanism looks for the next token without expanding it. In order to let compositions like `\ensuregreek{\'\Alpha}` or `\ensuregreek{\>''\alpha}` work as expected we define TextComposites with the 'letter name commands'. (Composition only works if the active font encoding is LGR).

```
\@ifl@aded{def}{tuenc-greek}{\input{alphabeta-tuenc.def}}{}
\@ifl@aded{def}{lgrenc}{\input{alphabeta-lgr.def}}{}
```

A.2.5 Re-definition for Greek Unicode input in math mode

Check with `\ifdefined` for the definition of `\DeclareUnicodeCharacter`. In contrast to `\@ifdefined`, this works without side-effects. It makes the package dependent on the ε-TEX extensions but these are standard in all current TeX distributions anyway. Map Greek characters that are also defined in math mode to the generic macros.

```
\ifdefined\DeclareUnicodeCharacter
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{0393}{\Gamma}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{0394}{\Delta}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{0398}{\Theta}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{039B}{\Lambda}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{039E}{\Xi}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03A0}{\Pi}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03A3}{\Sigma}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03A5}{\Upsilon}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03A6}{\Phi}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03A8}{\Psi}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03A9}{\Omega}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03B1}{\alpha}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03B2}{\beta}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03B3}{\gamma}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03B4}{\delta}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03B5}{\varepsilon}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03B6}{\zeta}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03B7}{\eta}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03B8}{\theta}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03B9}{\iota}
  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03BA}{\kappa}
```

```
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03BB}{\lambda}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03BC}{\mu}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03BD}{\nu}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03BE}{\xi}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C0}{\pi}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C1}{\rho}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C2}{\varsigma}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C3}{\sigma}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C4}{\tau}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C5}{\upsilon}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C6}{\varphi}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C7}{\chi}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C8}{\psi}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03C9}{\omega}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03D1}{\thetasymbol}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03D5}{\phisymbol}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03D6}{\pisymbol}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03DD}{\digamma}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03F1}{\rhosymbol}
    \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{03F5}{\epsilonsymbol}
  \fi
```

Ensure that this works also after loading other fonts packages such as CFR-LM using SUBSTITUTEFONT [20].

```
  \ifxetexorluatex
    % missing code
  \else
    \RequirePackage{substitutefont}
    \substitutefont{LGR}{\rmdefault}{lmr}
    \DeclareFontFamily{LGR}{\rmdefault}{}
    \DeclareFontShape{LGR}{\rmdefault}{b}{n}{<->ssub*lmr/bx/n}{}
    \DeclareFontShape{LGR}{\rmdefault}{b}{sc}{<->ssub*lmr/bx/sc}{}
    \substitutefont{LGR}{\ttdefault}{lmtt}
    \DeclareFontFamily{LGR}{\ttdefault}{}
    \DeclareFontShape{LGR}{\ttdefault}{b}{n}{<->ssub*lmtt/bx/n}{}
    \substitutefont{LGR}{\sfdefault}{lmss}
    \DeclareFontFamily{LGR}{\sfdefault}{}
    \DeclareFontShape{LGR}{\sfdefault}{b}{n}{<->ssub*lmss/bx/n}{}
    \DeclareFontShape{LGR}{\sfdefault}{b}{sc}{<->ssub*lmss/bx/sc}{}
  \fi
```

A.3 Additional math fonts

Either load the MNSYMBOL package [5] or the the EXSCALE package [11] in order to fix Latin Modern `lmex` fonts. Additionally, load the AMSSYMB package [3] which provides further math symbols and also loads the AMSFONTS package [3].

```
  \ifhep@minion
    \RequirePackage{MnSymbol}
```

```
  \else
    \RequirePackage{exscale}
    \RequirePackage{amssymb}
  \fi
```

\mathbf Load the BM package [8] for superior boldmath. Make math symbols bold whenever they appear in bold macros such as `\section{`⟨*text*⟩`}`.

```
  \RequirePackage{bm}
  \AtBeginDocument{\let\mathbf\bm}
  \g@addto@macro\bfseries{\boldmath}
```

\mathtt Typewriter math font

```
  \DeclareMathAlphabet{\mathtt}{OT1}{lmtt}{m}{n}
  \SetMathAlphabet{\mathtt}{bold}{OT1}{lmtt}{bx}{n}
```

\mathscr Provid the **\mathscr** math script font from the MATHRSFS package [13].

```
  \DeclareMathAlphabet{\mathscr}{U}{rsfs}{m}{n}
```

\mathbb Redefine the the **\mathbb** math blackboard style font according to the (sans-)serif option with the font from the DSFONT package [4].

```
  \ifhep@minion
    \DeclareMathAlphabet{\mathbb}{U}{%
      \ifhepmathfont@serif dsrom\else dsss\fi%
    }{m}{n}
  \else
    \ifhep@ams\else
      \SetMathAlphabet{\mathbb}{normal}{U}{%
        \ifhepmathfont@serif dsrom\else dsss\fi%
      }{m}{n}
    \fi
  \fi
```

End of symbols conditional.

```
\fi
```

</package>

B Tests

<*testserif|testsans>

```
\documentclass{article}

%<testsans>\renewcommand{\familydefault}{\sfdefault}
```

```
\usepackage[oldstyle]{hep-font}
\usepackage{hep-math-font}

\usepackage{fancyvrb}\DefineShortVerb{\|}
\newenvironment{vrb}{\begin{tabular}{@{}p{6cm}l@{}}}{\end{tabular}}

\begin{document}

\begin{vrb}
|| & $Ab\Gamma\delta123$ \\
|\mathbf | & $\mathbf{Ab\Gamma\delta123}$ \\
|\mathrm | & $\mathrm{Ab\Gamma\delta123}$ \\
|   \mathbf | & $\mathbf{\mathrm{Ab\Gamma\delta123}}$ !! \\
|\text | & $\text{Ab\Gamma\delta123}$ \\
|   \textbf | & $\textbf{\text{Ab\Gamma\delta123}}$ \\
|\mathsf | & $\mathsf{Ab\Gamma\delta123}$ \\
|   \mathbf | & $\mathbf{\mathsf{Ab\Gamma\delta123}}$ \\
|\mathtt | & $\mathtt{Ab\Gamma123}$ \\
|   \mathbf | & $\mathbf{\mathtt{Ab\Gamma123}}$ \\
|\mathcal | & $\mathcal{ABC}$ \\
|\mathscr | & $\mathscr{ABC123}$ \\
|\mathbb | & $\mathbb{ABC1}$ \\
|\mathfrak | & $\mathfrak{ABC123}$ \\
\end{vrb}

$\Gamma\Delta\Lambda\Phi\Pi\Psi\Sigma\Theta\Upsilon\Xi\Omega$

$\rm\Gamma\Delta\Lambda\Phi\Pi\Psi\Sigma\Theta\Upsilon\Xi\Omega$

\Gamma\Delta\Lambda\Phi\Pi\Psi\Sigma\Theta\Upsilon\Xi\Omega

$\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\theta\iota\kappa\lambda
\mu\nu\xi\pi\rho\sigma\varsigma\tau\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

$\rm\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\theta\iota\kappa\lambda
\mu\nu\xi\pi\rho\sigma\varsigma\tau\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\theta\iota\kappa\lambda
\mu\nu\xi\pi\rho\sigma\varsigma\tau\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega

\end{document}
```

</testserif|testsans>

C Readme

<*readme>

```
# The ‘hep-math-font‘ package

```

```
Extended Greek and sans-serif math

## Introduction

The ‘hep-math-font‘ package adjust the math fonts to be sans-serif if the document is sa
Additionally Greek letters are redefined to be always italic and upright in math and tex
Some math font macros are adjusted to give more consistently the naively expected result

The package is loaded using ‘\usepackage{hep-math-font}‘.

## Author

Jan Hajer

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```

</readme>

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