

The LibertinusT₁ Math Package

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This package is a L^AT_EX math package to accompany the L^AT_EX Libertine text package, serving as an alternative to newtxmath with the libertine option. Both packages use the Greek and Roman letters from Libertine, but LibertinusT₁Math symbols are mostly taken from the LibertinusMath font which extends and corrects Libertine, while newtxmath uses symbols matching Times in weight and size, and so are a bit heavier and larger. I've changed a number of glyphs from LibertinusMath and added dozens of new glyphs. Like LibertinusMath, LibertinusT₁Math does not contain calligraphic, script or gothic alphabets. The package sets \mathcal to the (unscaled) STIX calligraphic font and \mathbb to the LibertinusT₁Math double-struck alphabet. The mathalfa package (loaded AFTER libertinust₁math) offers a convenient way to change these default choices and to set the script and gothic alphabets. See the sample invocation below, which assumes you have mathalfa version 1.08 (March 2016) or higher.

PACKAGE OPTIONS:

- lcgreekalpha makes lower-case Greek letters be of type mathalpha rather than mathord, forcing them to respond to alphabet changing commands such as \mathnormal, \mathrm, \mathit and \mathst.
- upint changes the style of integrals from the default *slanted* to *upright*.
- frenchmath changes the math style to use upright Greek and Roman capital letters rather than math italic shapes.
- slantedGreek makes uppercase Greek math letters slanted.
- uprightGreek makes uppercase Greek math letters upright. This is the default.

There is no scaled option, as the scale is normally set to match that in libertine by means of a macro in that package: \LinuxLibertineT@scale. If you use libertinust₁math with a font package other than libertine, you can adjust the scale of libertinust₁math with, e.g.,

```
\makeatletter  
\newcommand*{\LinuxLibertineT@scale}{1.03}  
\makeatother
```

SAMPLE INVOCATION:

```
\usepackage[sb]{libertine}  
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}  
\usepackage{textcomp}  
\usepackage[varqu,varl]{zi4}% inconsolata for mono, not LibertineMono  
\usepackage{amsthm} % libertinust1math loads amsmath  
\usepackage{libertinust1math} % slanted integrals, by default  
\usepackage[cal=stix,scr=boondoxo,bb=boodox]{mathalfa}  
%If you want to use LibertinusT1 bb, omit bb=boodox
```

SOME THINGS TO NOTE:

- The amsmath package is loaded, if necessary, by libertinust₁math. The package depends on a number of its features and improvements to math typesetting.

- There are no bold symbols in LibertinusMath, but there are bold Roman and Greek letters, and the same is true of LibertinusT1Math.
- The italic letter v (*v*) in LibertinusMath is easily confused with Greek \nu (ν), so the math italic letter v is set to *v*, and similarly in the bold math version.
- The layout of the type1 math fonts follows STIX to some extent, as does the sty file, though the content of this package is much less rich.
- Dotlessi and dotlessj are available in four math styles—mathit, mathrm, mathbf and mathbfseries. For example:

| Macro | Result |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| $\backslash imath$ | <i>i</i> |
| $\backslash mathrm{\imath}$ | i |
| $\backslash mathbf{\imath}$ | <i>i</i> |
| $\backslash mathbfseries{\imath}$ | <i>i</i> |

- There are Greek alphabets in upright and italic shapes, regular and bold weights. Upright Greek letters have names like \alphaup (and \upalpha) while the italic forms have names like \alphait. According to the options you set, \alpha and so on are \let to the appropriate choice, but you may always use the underlying forms if you wish to use both upright and italic forms in your document.
- Uppercase Greek letters are of type mathalpha, so when you write $\mathit{\Gamma}$, you'll get Γ . However, unless you chose the option lcgreekalpha, $\mathrm{\beta}$ would produce β , as it is of type mathord by default.
- There is an upright partial derivative symbol named \uppartial that typesets as ∂ , for those who wish to follow ISO rules.

The next pages show the font tables for LibertinusT1Math. If you see an unfamiliar symbol and wish to learn its L^AT_EX name, get the L^AT_EX name of the font (e.g., operators, letters, symbols, largesymbols) and the hex location of the glyph (e.g., "FF is hex notation for 255) and search *libertinust1math.sty* by hex number.

`libertinust1-mathbb` (`\mathbb`):

| | 'o | '1 | '2 | '3 | '4 | '5 | '6 | '7 | |
|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|
| '10x | 64 | A ₆₅ | B ₆₆ | C ₆₇ | D ₆₈ | E ₆₉ | F ₇₀ | G ₇₁ | "4x |
| '11x | H ₇₂ | I ₇₃ | J ₇₄ | K ₇₅ | L ₇₆ | M ₇₇ | N ₇₈ | O ₇₉ | |
| '12x | P ₈₀ | Q ₈₁ | R ₈₂ | S ₈₃ | T ₈₄ | U ₈₅ | V ₈₆ | W ₈₇ | "5x |
| '13x | X ₈₈ | Y ₈₉ | Z ₉₀ | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | |
| '14x | 96 | a ₉₇ | b ₉₈ | c ₉₉ | d ₁₀₀ | e ₁₀₁ | f ₁₀₂ | g ₁₀₃ | "6x |
| '15x | h ₁₀₄ | i ₁₀₅ | j ₁₀₆ | k ₁₀₇ | l ₁₀₈ | m ₁₀₉ | n ₁₁₀ | o ₁₁₁ | |
| '16x | p ₁₁₂ | q ₁₁₃ | r ₁₁₄ | s ₁₁₅ | t ₁₁₆ | u ₁₁₇ | v ₁₁₈ | w ₁₁₉ | "7x |
| '17x | x ₁₂₀ | y ₁₂₁ | z ₁₂₂ | l ₁₂₃ | j ₁₂₄ | 125 | 126 | 127 | |
| | "8 | "9 | "A | "B | "C | "D | "E | "F | |

