

1 Test the isomath Package

Fontpackage: [utopia]{mathdesign}

Isomath called with options: [OMLmathsans,OMLmathbf,sfdefault=cmbr]

Default font families: serif mdput sans-serif cmss
isomath-serif mdput isomath-sf cmbr

1.1 Math alphabets

If there are ligatures (ff, fi, ...) instead of small Greek letters in a math alphabet, T1 or OT1 encoding is used instead of OML.

mathnormal	$A, B, C, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Upsilon, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \nu, \omega, v, w, a, g,$
mathit	$A, B, C, \grave{a}, \acute{a}, \tilde{a}, \ddot{a}, \grave{b}, \acute{b}, \tilde{b}, \ddot{b}, \grave{c}, \acute{c}, \tilde{c}, \ddot{c}, !, v, w, a, g,$
mathrm	$A, B, C, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Upsilon, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \nu, \omega, v, w, a, g,$
mathbf	$\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{\Gamma}, \mathbf{\Delta}, \mathbf{\Theta}, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \mathbf{\Xi}, \mathbf{\Pi}, \mathbf{\Sigma}, \mathbf{\Upsilon}, \mathbf{\Phi}, \mathbf{\Psi}, \mathbf{\Omega}, \mathbf{\alpha}, \mathbf{\beta}, \mathbf{\nu}, \mathbf{\omega}, \mathbf{\nu}, \mathbf{\omega}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{g},$
mathsf	$A, B, C, \grave{a}, \acute{a}, \tilde{a}, \ddot{a}, \grave{b}, \acute{b}, \tilde{b}, \ddot{b}, \grave{c}, \acute{c}, \tilde{c}, \ddot{c}, !, v, w, a, g,$
mathtt	$A, B, C, \grave{a}, \acute{a}, \tilde{a}, \ddot{a}, \grave{b}, \acute{b}, \tilde{b}, \ddot{b}, \grave{c}, \acute{c}, \tilde{c}, \ddot{c}, !, v, w, a, g,$

New alphabets bold-italic, sans-serif-italic, and sans-serif-bold-italic.

mathbold	$\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{\Gamma}, \mathbf{\Delta}, \mathbf{\Theta}, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \mathbf{\Xi}, \mathbf{\Pi}, \mathbf{\Sigma}, \mathbf{\Upsilon}, \mathbf{\Phi}, \mathbf{\Psi}, \mathbf{\Omega}, \mathbf{\alpha}, \mathbf{\beta}, \mathbf{\nu}, \mathbf{\omega}, \mathbf{\nu}, \mathbf{\omega}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{g},$
mathsans	$A, B, C, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Upsilon, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \nu, \omega, v, w, a, g,$
mathboldsans	$\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{\Gamma}, \mathbf{\Delta}, \mathbf{\Theta}, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \mathbf{\Xi}, \mathbf{\Pi}, \mathbf{\Sigma}, \mathbf{\Upsilon}, \mathbf{\Phi}, \mathbf{\Psi}, \mathbf{\Omega}, \mathbf{\alpha}, \mathbf{\beta}, \mathbf{\nu}, \mathbf{\omega}, \mathbf{\nu}, \mathbf{\omega}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{g},$

1.2 Vector symbols

Symbols for vectors are boldface italic $\mathbf{a} = e_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}$

1.3 Matrix symbols

Symbols for matrices are boldface italic, i. e. typeset in the same face as vectors:¹
 $\mathbf{G} = E \cdot A$.

1.4 Tensor symbols

Symbols for tensors are sans-serif bold italic,

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{a} \iff \alpha_{ijl} = e_{ijk} \cdot a_{kl}.$$

The permittivity tensor describes the coupling of electric field and displacement:

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \mathbf{E}$$

¹However, matrix symbols are usually capital letters whereas vectors are small ones. Exceptions are physical Quantities like the force vector \mathbf{F} or the electrical field \mathbf{E} .