



## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'geqn.1'***

**C:~>man geqn.1**

EQN(1)                      General Commands Manual                      EQN(1)

### NAME

eqn - format equations for troff or MathML

### SYNOPSIS

eqn [-rvCNR] [-d xy] [-T name] [-M dir] [-f F] [-s n] [-p n] [-m n] [file ...]

### DESCRIPTION

This manual page describes the GNU version of eqn, which is part of the groff document formatting system. eqn compiles descriptions of equations embedded within troff input files into commands that are understood by troff. Normally, it should be invoked using the -e option of groff. The syntax is quite compatible with Unix eqn. The output of GNU eqn cannot be processed with Unix troff; it must be processed with GNU troff. If no files are given on the command line, the standard input is read. A filename of - causes the standard input to be read.

eqn searches for the file eqnrc in the directories given with the -M option first, then in /usr/lib/groff/site-tmac, /usr/share/groff/site-tmac, and finally in the standard macro directory /usr/share/groff/1.22.4/tmac. If it exists, eqn processes it before the other input files. The -R option prevents this.

GNU eqn does not provide the functionality of neqn: it does not support low-resolution, typewriter-like devices (although it may work adequately for very simple input).

### OPTIONS

Whitespace is permitted between a command-line option and its argument.

- dxy Specify delimiters x and y for the left and right end, respectively, of inline equations. Any `delim` statements in the source file overrides this.
- C Recognize `.EQ` and `.EN` even when followed by a character other than space or newline. Also, the statement `?delim on?` is not handled specially.
- N Don't allow newlines within delimiters. This option allows `eqn` to recover better from missing closing delimiters.
- v Print the version number.
- r Only one size reduction.
- mn The minimum point-size is n. `eqn` does not reduce the size of subscripts or superscripts to a smaller size than n.
- Tname The output is for device name. Normally, the only effect of this is to define a macro name with a value of 1; `eqnrc` uses this to provide definitions appropriate for the output device. However, if the specified device is `?MathML?`, the output is MathML markup rather than troff commands, and `eqnrc` is not loaded at all. The default output device is `ps`.
- Mdir Search `dir` for `eqnrc` before the default directories.
- R Don't load `eqnrc`.
- fF This is equivalent to a `gfont F` command.
- sn This is equivalent to a `gsize n` command. This option is deprecated. `eqn` normally sets equations at whatever the current point size is when the equation is encountered.
- pn This says that subscripts and superscripts should be n points smaller than the surrounding text. This option is deprecated. Normally `eqn` sets subscripts and superscripts at 70% of the size of the surrounding text.

## USAGE

Only the differences between GNU `eqn` and Unix `eqn` are described here.

GNU `eqn` emits Presentation MathML output when invoked with the `-T MathML` option.

GNU `eqn` sets the input token `"..."` as three periods or low dots, rather than the three centered dots of classic `eqn`. To get three centered dots, write `cdots` or `cdot cdot cdot`.

Most of the new features of the GNU `eqn` input language are based on TeX. There are some references to the differences between TeX and GNU `eqn` below; these may safely be ignored if you do not know TeX.

## Controlling delimiters

If not in compatibility mode, eqn recognizes

`delim on`

to restore the delimiters which have been previously disabled with a call to `?delim`

`off?`. If delimiters haven't been specified, the call has no effect.

## Automatic spacing

eqn gives each component of an equation a type, and adjusts the spacing between components using that type. Possible types are described in the table below.

ordinary an ordinary character such as `?1?` or `?x?`

operator a large operator such as `???`

binary a binary operator such as `?+?`

relation a relation such as `?=?`

opening a opening bracket such as `?(?`

closing a closing bracket such as `?)?`

punctuation a punctuation character such as `?,?`

inner a subformula contained within brackets

suppress a type that suppresses automatic spacing adjustment

Components of an equation get a type in one of two ways.

### type t e

This yields an equation component that contains e but that has type t, where

t is one of the types mentioned above. For example, times is defined as

```
type "binary" \(\mu
```

The name of the type doesn't have to be quoted, but quoting protects from macro expansion.

### chartype t text

Unquoted groups of characters are split up into individual characters, and

the type of each character is looked up; this changes the type that is

stored for each character; it says that the characters in text from now on

have type t. For example,

```
chartype "punctuation" .,:;
```

would make the characters `?.,;?` have type punctuation whenever they subse?

quently appeared in an equation. The type t can also be letter or digit; in

these cases chartype changes the font type of the characters. See subsec?

tion ?Fonts? below.

## New primitives

`big e` Enlarges the expression it modifies; intended to have semantics like CSS

`?large?`. In troff output, the point size is increased by 5; in MathML out?

put, the expression uses

```
<mstyle mathsize='big'>
```

## `e1 smallover e2`

This is similar to `over`; `smallover` reduces the size of `e1` and `e2`; it also puts less vertical space between `e1` or `e2` and the fraction bar. The `over` primitive corresponds to the TeX `\over` primitive in display styles; `smallover` corresponds to `\over` in non-display styles.

## `vcenter e`

This vertically centers `e` about the math axis. The math axis is the vertical position about which characters such as `+` and `??` are centered; also it is the vertical position used for the bar of fractions. For example, `sum` is defined as

```
{ type "operator" vcenter size +5 \(*S }
```

(Note that `vcenter` is silently ignored when generating MathML.)

## `e1 accent e2`

This sets `e2` as an accent over `e1`. `e2` is assumed to be at the correct height for a lowercase letter; `e2` is moved down according to whether `e1` is taller or shorter than a lowercase letter. For example, `hat` is defined as

```
accent { "^" }
```

`dotdot`, `dot`, `tilde`, `vec`, and `dyad` are also defined using the `accent` primitive.

## `e1 uaccent e2`

This sets `e2` as an accent under `e1`. `e2` is assumed to be at the correct height for a character without a descender; `e2` is moved down if `e1` has a descender. `utilde` is pre-defined using `uaccent` as a tilde accent below the baseline.

## `split "text"`

This has the same effect as simply

```
text
```

but text is not subject to macro expansion because it is quoted; text is split up and the spacing between individual characters is adjusted.

nosplit text

This has the same effect as

"text"

but because text is not quoted it is subject to macro expansion; text is not split up and the spacing between individual characters is not adjusted.

e opprime

This is a variant of prime that acts as an operator on e. It produces a different result from prime in a case such as A opprime sub 1: with opprime the 1 is tucked under the prime as a subscript to the A (as is conventional in mathematical typesetting), whereas with prime the 1 is a subscript to the prime character. The precedence of opprime is the same as that of bar and under, which is higher than that of everything except accent and uaccent.

In unquoted text a ' that is not the first character is treated like op?

prime.

special text e

This constructs a new object from e using a troff(1) macro named text. When the macro is called, the string 0s contains the output for e, and the number registers 0w, 0h, 0d, 0skern, and 0skew contain the width, height, depth, subscript kern, and skew of e. (The subscript kern of an object says how much a subscript on that object should be tucked in; the skew of an object says how far to the right of the center of the object an accent over the object should be placed.) The macro must modify 0s so that it outputs the desired result with its origin at the current point, and increase the current horizontal position by the width of the object. The number registers must also be modified so that they correspond to the result.

For example, suppose you wanted a construct that ?cancels? an expression by drawing a diagonal line through it.

.EQ

define cancel 'special Ca'

.EN

.de Ca

```

.ds Os \
\Z\l*(Os\
\w\l\n(Odu\
\l\l\n(Owu-\l\n(Ohu-\l\n(Odu\
\w\l\n(Ohu'

```

..

Then you could cancel an expression e with cancel { e }

Here's a more complicated construct that draws a box round an expression:

```

.EQ
define box 'special Bx'
.EN
.de Bx
.ds Os \
\Z'h'1n\l*(Os\
\Z\
\w\l\n(Odu+1n\
\l\l\n(Owu+2n 0\
\l\l 0-\l\n(Ohu-\l\n(Odu-2n\
\l\l-\l\n(Owu-2n 0\
\l\l 0 \l\n(Ohu+\l\n(Odu+2n\
\
\h\l\n(Owu+2n'
.nr 0w +2n
.nr 0d +1n
.nr 0h +1n
..

```

space n

A positive value of the integer n (in hundredths of an em) sets the vertical spacing before the equation, a negative value sets the spacing after the equation, replacing the default values. This primitive provides an interface to groff's \x escape (but with opposite sign).

This keyword has no effect if the equation is part of a pic picture.

col n { ... }

ccol n { ... }

lcol n { ... }

rcol n { ... }

pile n { ... }

cpile n { ... }

lpile n { ... }

rpile n { ... }

The integer value  $n$  (in hundredths of an em) increases the vertical spacing between rows, using groff's `\x` escape (the value has no effect in MathML mode). Negative values are possible but have no effect. If there is more than a single value given in a matrix, the biggest one is used.

## Customization

When eqn is generating troff markup, the appearance of equations is controlled by a large number of parameters. They have no effect when generating MathML mode, which pushes typesetting and fine motions downstream to a MathML rendering engine. These parameters can be set using the `set` command.

`set p n`

This sets parameter  $p$  to value  $n$ ;  $n$  is an integer. For example,

```
set x_height 45
```

says that eqn should assume an  $x$  height of 0.45 ems.

Possible parameters are as follows. Values are in units of hundredths of an em unless otherwise stated. These descriptions are intended to be expository rather than definitive.

`minimum_size`

eqn doesn't set anything at a smaller point-size than this. The value is in points.

`fat_offset`

The `fat` primitive emboldens an equation by overprinting two copies of the equation horizontally offset by this amount. This parameter is not used in MathML mode; instead, fat text uses

```
<mstyle mathvariant='double-struck'>
```

`over_hang`

A fraction bar is longer by twice this amount than the maximum of the widths of the numerator and denominator; in other words, it overhangs the numerator and denominator by at least this amount.

#### accent\_width

When `bar` or `under` is applied to a single character, the line is this long. Normally, `bar` or `under` produces a line whose length is the width of the object to which it applies; in the case of a single character, this tends to produce a line that looks too long.

#### delimiter\_factor

Extensible delimiters produced with the `left` and `right` primitives have a combined height and depth of at least this many thousandths of twice the maximum amount by which the sub-equation that the delimiters enclose extends away from the axis.

#### delimiter\_shortfall

Extensible delimiters produced with the `left` and `right` primitives have a combined height and depth not less than the difference of twice the maximum amount by which the sub-equation that the delimiters enclose extends away from the axis and this amount.

#### null\_delimiter\_space

This much horizontal space is inserted on each side of a fraction.

#### script\_space

The width of subscripts and superscripts is increased by this amount.

#### thin\_space

This amount of space is automatically inserted after punctuation characters.

#### medium\_space

This amount of space is automatically inserted on either side of binary operators.

#### thick\_space

This amount of space is automatically inserted on either side of relations.

#### x\_height

The height of lowercase letters without ascenders such as `x`.

axis\_height

The height above the baseline of the center of characters such as  $\frac{?}{?}$  and  $\frac{???}{??}$ . It is important that this value is correct for the font you are using.

default\_rule\_thickness

This should set to the thickness of the  $\backslash(ru$  character, or the thickness of horizontal lines produced with the  $\backslashD$  escape sequence.

num1 The over command shifts up the numerator by at least this amount.

num2 The smallover command shifts up the numerator by at least this amount.

denom1 The over command shifts down the denominator by at least this amount.

denom2 The smallover command shifts down the denominator by at least this amount.

sup1 Normally superscripts are shifted up by at least this amount.

sup2 Superscripts within superscripts or upper limits or numerators of smallover fractions are shifted up by at least this amount. This is usually less than sup1.

sup3 Superscripts within denominators or square roots or subscripts or lower limits are shifted up by at least this amount. This is usually less than sup2.

sub1 Subscripts are normally shifted down by at least this amount.

sub2 When there is both a subscript and a superscript, the subscript is shifted down by at least this amount.

sup\_drop

The baseline of a superscript is no more than this much amount below the top of the object on which the superscript is set.

sub\_drop

The baseline of a subscript is at least this much below the bottom of the object on which the subscript is set.

big\_op\_spacing1

The baseline of an upper limit is at least this much above the top of the object on which the limit is set.

big\_op\_spacing2

The baseline of a lower limit is at least this much below the bottom of the object on which the limit is set.

big\_op\_spacing3

The bottom of an upper limit is at least this much above the top of the object on which the limit is set.

big\_op\_spacing4

The top of a lower limit is at least this much below the bottom of the object on which the limit is set.

big\_op\_spacing5

This much vertical space is added above and below limits.

baseline\_sep

The baselines of the rows in a pile or matrix are normally this far apart. In most cases this should be equal to the sum of num1 and denom1.

shift\_down

The midpoint between the top baseline and the bottom baseline in a matrix or pile is shifted down by this much from the axis. In most cases this should be equal to axis\_height.

column\_sep

This much space is added between columns in a matrix.

matrix\_side\_sep

This much space is added at each side of a matrix.

draw\_lines

If this is non-zero, lines are drawn using the `\D` escape sequence, rather than with the `\l` escape sequence and the `\(ru` character.

body\_height

The amount by which the height of the equation exceeds this is added as extra space before the line containing the equation (using `\x`).

The default value is 85.

body\_depth

The amount by which the depth of the equation exceeds this is added as extra space after the line containing the equation (using `\x`).

The default value is 35.

`\nonzero` If this is non-zero, then `\noproof` behaves like `\define` and `\tdefine` is ignored, otherwise `\tdefine` behaves like `\define` and `\noproof` is ignored. The default value is 0 (This is typically changed to 1 by the `eqnrc` file for the `ascii`, `latin1`, `utf8`, and `cp1047` devices.)

A more precise description of the role of many of these parameters can be found in Appendix H of *The TeXbook*.

## Macros

Macros can take arguments. In a macro body,  $\$n$  where  $n$  is between 1 and 9, is replaced by the  $n$ th argument if the macro is called with arguments; if there are fewer than  $n$  arguments, it is replaced by nothing. A word containing a left parenthesis where the part of the word before the left parenthesis has been defined using the `\define` command is recognized as a macro call with arguments; characters following the left parenthesis up to a matching right parenthesis are treated as comma-separated arguments; commas inside nested parentheses do not terminate an argument.

```
\sdefine name X anything X
```

This is like the `\define` command, but `name` is not recognized if called with arguments.

```
\include "file"
```

```
\copy "file"
```

Include the contents of `file` (`\include` and `\copy` are synonyms). Lines of `file` beginning with `.EQ` or `.EN` are ignored.

```
\ifdef name X anything X
```

If `name` has been defined by `\define` (or has been automatically defined because `name` is the output device) process `anything`; otherwise ignore `anything`. `X` can be any character not appearing in `anything`.

```
\undef name
```

Remove definition of `name`, making it undefined.

Besides the macros mentioned above, the following definitions are available: `\Alpha`, `\Beta`, ..., `\Omega` (this is the same as `\ALPHA`, `\BETA`, ..., `\OMEGA`), `\ldots` (three dots on the base line), and `\dollar`.

## Fonts

`\eqn` normally uses at least two fonts to set an equation: an italic font for letters

ters, and a roman font for everything else. The existing gfont command changes the font that is used as the italic font. By default this is I. The font that is used as the roman font can be changed using the new grfont command.

grfont f

Set the roman font to f.

The italic primitive uses the current italic font set by gfont; the roman primitive uses the current roman font set by grfont. There is also a new gbfont command, which changes the font used by the bold primitive. If you only use the roman, italic and bold primitives to changes fonts within an equation, you can change all the fonts used by your equations just by using gfont, grfont and gbfont commands. You can control which characters are treated as letters (and therefore set in italics) by using the chartype command described above. A type of letter causes a character to be set in italic type. A type of digit causes a character to be set in roman type.

## FILES

/usr/share/groff/1.22.4/tmac/eqnrc

Initialization file.

## MATHML MODE LIMITATIONS

MathML is designed on the assumption that it cannot know the exact physical characteristics of the media and devices on which it will be rendered. It does not support fine control of motions and sizes to the same degree troff does. Thus:

- \* eqn parameters have no effect on the generated MathML.
- \* The special, up, down, fwd, and back operations cannot be implemented, and yield a MathML `<error>` message instead.
- \* The vcenter keyword is silently ignored, as centering on the math axis is the MathML default.
- \* Characters that eqn over troff sets extra large (notably the integral sign) may appear too small and need to have their `<mstyle>` wrappers adjusted by hand.

As in its troff mode, eqn in MathML mode leaves the .EQ and .EN delimiters in place for displayed equations, but emits no explicit delimiters around inline equations.

They can, however, be recognized as strings that begin with `<math>` and end with `</math>` and do not cross line boundaries.

See section "Bugs" below for translation limits specific to eqn.

## BUGS

Inline equations are set at the point size that is current at the beginning of the input line.

In MathML mode, the mark and lineup features don't work. These could, in theory, be implemented with `<maligngroup>` elements.

In MathML mode, each digit of a numeric literal gets a separate `<mn></mn>` pair, and decimal points are tagged with `<mo></mo>`. This is allowed by the specification, but inefficient.

## SEE ALSO

`groff(1)`, `troff(1)`, `pic(1)`, `groff_font(5)`, The TeXbook

groff 1.22.4

21 March 2020

EQN(1)