

# The `amsopn` package

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This file is maintained by the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Project team.  
Bug reports can be opened (category `amslatex`) at  
<https://latex-project.org/bugs/>.

## 1 Introduction

The `amsopn` package provides a command `\DeclareMathOperator` for defining new ‘math operator names’ similar to the standard function names `\sin`, `\lim`, `\max`, etc.

Standard file identification.

```
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}% LaTeX 2.09 can't be used (nor non-LaTeX)
[1994/12/01]% LaTeX date must December 1994 or later
\ProvidesPackage{amsopn}[2022/04/08 v2.04 operator names]
```

What `\nolimits@` does is keep a `\limits` typed by the user from having any effect. This is used for operator names whose standard usage is never to have limits.

```
\def\nolimits@{\ifnextchar\limits{\nolimits@gobble}{\nolimits}}
```

In operator names, it is sometimes desired to have text-mode punctuation characters such as `*-/:'`. Because the body of an operator name is set in math mode, these few punctuation characters will not come out right (wrong symbol and/or wrong spacing). The purpose of `\newmcodes@` is to make them act like their normal text versions.

Where practical, we use decimal numbers to cut down main mem usage (“not needed”). Use `\Umathcodedefnum` with `xetex` and `LuaTeX` to avoid problems using `\mathcode` if `-` has already been defined using `\Umathcode`.

```
\begingroup \catcode'\ "=12
\ifx\Umathcode\@undefined
\gdef\newmcodes@{\mathcode'\ '39\mathcode'\ *42\mathcode'\ ."613A%
```

Define `\std@minus` for `\relbar` use; otherwise there are problems with arrows constructed with `\relbar`.

```
\ifnum\mathcode'\ -=45 \else
\mathchardef\std@minus\mathcode'\ -\relax
\fi
\mathcode'\ -45\mathcode'\ /47\mathcode'\ : "603A\relax}
```

```

\else
\gdef\newmcodes@{\mathcode'\ '39\mathcode'\*42\mathcode'\.'613A%
\ifnum\Umathcodenum'\-=45 \else
\Umathcharnumdef\std@minus\Umathcodenum'\-\relax
\fi
\mathcode'\-45\mathcode'\ /47\mathcode'\:"603A\relax}
\fi
\endgroup

```

The command `\operatorname` prints its argument as a ‘math operator’ like `\sin` or `\det`, with proper font and spacing.

```

\DeclareRobustCommand{\operatorname}{%
\@ifstar{\qopname\newmcodes@ m}{%
{\qopname\newmcodes@ o}}%

```

In the interior of the `\mathop` we need a null object (we choose a zero kern for minimum waste of main mem) in order to guard against the case where `#3` is a single letter;  $\TeX$  will seize it and center it on the math axis if there is nothing else inside the `\mathop` atom.

```

\DeclareRobustCommand{\qopname}[3]{%
\mathop{#1\kern\z@\operator@font#3}%
\csname n#2limits@\endcsname}

```

`\DeclareMathOperator` The command `\DeclareMathOperator` defines the first argument to be an operator name whose text is the second argument. The star form means that the operator name should take limits (like `\max` or `\lim`).

```

\newcommand{\DeclareMathOperator}{%
\@ifstar{\@declmathop m}{\@declmathop o}}

```

In the basic set of operator names (below) we did not use `\DeclareRobustCommand` because of the hash table cost. But we use it here to minimize the chances of trouble, since we are producing a user-defined command.

```

\long\def\@declmathop#1#2#3{%
\@ifdefinable{#2}{%
\DeclareRobustCommand{#2}{\qopname\newmcodes@#1{#3}}}
%
\@onlypreamble\DeclareMathOperator
\@onlypreamble\@declmathop

\protected\def\arccos{\qopname\relax o{arccos}}
\protected\def\arcsin{\qopname\relax o{arcsin}}
\protected\def\arctan{\qopname\relax o{arctan}}
\protected\def\arg{\qopname\relax o{arg}}
\protected\def\cos{\qopname\relax o{cos}}
\protected\def\cosh{\qopname\relax o{cosh}}
\protected\def\cot{\qopname\relax o{cot}}
\protected\def\coth{\qopname\relax o{coth}}
\protected\def\csc{\qopname\relax o{csc}}
\protected\def\deg{\qopname\relax o{deg}}

```

```

\protected\def\det{\qopname\relax m{det}}
\protected\def\dim{\qopname\relax o{dim}}
\protected\def\exp{\qopname\relax o{exp}}
\protected\def\gcd{\qopname\relax m{gcd}}
\protected\def\hom{\qopname\relax o{hom}}
\protected\def\inf{\qopname\relax m{inf}}
\protected\def\injlim{\qopname\relax m{inj},lim}}
\protected\def\ker{\qopname\relax o{ker}}
\protected\def\lg{\qopname\relax o{lg}}
\protected\def\lim{\qopname\relax m{lim}}
\protected\def\liminf{\qopname\relax m{lim},inf}}
\protected\def\limsup{\qopname\relax m{lim},sup}}
\protected\def\ln{\qopname\relax o{ln}}
\protected\def\log{\qopname\relax o{log}}
\protected\def\max{\qopname\relax m{max}}
\protected\def\min{\qopname\relax m{min}}
\protected\def\Pr{\qopname\relax m{Pr}}
\protected\def\projlim{\qopname\relax m{proj},lim}}
\protected\def\sec{\qopname\relax o{sec}}
\protected\def\sin{\qopname\relax o{sin}}
\protected\def\sinh{\qopname\relax o{sinh}}
\protected\def\sup{\qopname\relax m{sup}}
\protected\def\tan{\qopname\relax o{tan}}
\protected\def\tanh{\qopname\relax o{tanh}}

```

`\operator@font` This command is provided to allow the document styles to decide in which  
`\operatorfont` way math operators like ‘max’ or ‘log’ are typeset. The default is to set them  
in *math group* zero of the current math version. The original name was  
`\operator@font`, retained for compatibility; the second name was added to  
make it more accessible so that users can call this font for use in special con-  
structs that are not ordinary operator names but conceptually related.

`\operator@font` is also declared by the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X kernel (for at least 14 years),  
thus defining it here effectively means “resetting it” to the kernel value, which  
is counterproductive in situations where the user (or a class) has altered its  
definition and at a later point `amsopn` got added.

```

%\def\operator@font{\mathgroup\symoperators} % commented out in 2.03
\def\operatorfont{\operator@font}

```

For backwards compatibility we keep this old command name for the time  
being:

```

\def\operatornamewithlimits{\operatorname*}

```

These macros use `\mathpalettes` so that they will change size in script and  
scriptscript styles, though it’s hard to imagine they will ever be used there (the  
arrows, particularly, look bad in subscript sizes). Notice that the use of `\ex@`  
means that the vertical spacing may not be optimal in script and scriptscript  
sizes. Unfortunately T<sub>E</sub>X provides no easy way to do math mode vertical spacing  
that varies with current math style like mu units.

```

\protected\def\varlim@#1#2{%

```

```

\top{\m@th\ialign{##\cr
\hfil$\#1\operator@font \lim$\hfil\cr
\noalign{\nointerlineskip\kern1.5\ex@}\#2\cr
\noalign{\nointerlineskip\kern-\ex@}\cr}}%
}
\protected\def\varinjlim{%
\mathop{\mathpalette\varlim@\{\rightarrowfill@\textstyle}}\nmlimits@
}
\protected\def\varprojlim{%
\mathop{\mathpalette\varlim@\{\leftarrowfill@\textstyle}}\nmlimits@
}
\protected\def\varliminf{\mathop{\mathpalette\varliminf@{}}\nmlimits@}
\def\varliminf#1{\@@underline{\vrule\@depth.2\ex@\@width\z@
\hbox{#1\m@th\operator@font \lim$}}}
\protected\def\varlimsup{\mathop{\mathpalette\varlimsup@{}}\nmlimits@}
\def\varlimsup#1{\@@overline{\hbox{#1\m@th\operator@font \lim$}}}

\let\nmlimits@\displaylimits
\DeclareOption{namelimits}{\let\nmlimits@\displaylimits}
\DeclareOption{nonamelimits}{\let\nmlimits@\nolimits}
\ProcessOptions\relax

```

If we don't load the `amsgen` package then the use of `\ex@` in `\varlim@` will lead to trouble.

```
\RequirePackage{amsgen}\relax
```

The usual `\endinput` to ensure that random garbage at the end of the file doesn't get copied by `docstrip`.

```
\endinput
```