Lete Sans Math

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https://github.com/abccsss/LeteSansMath

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1 What is Lete Sans Math?

Lete Sans Math is an OpenType maths font meant to be used with the Lato fonts, or other sans-serif text fonts. It requires LuaTeX or XeTeX as engine and the `unicode-math` package[1].

Please note that the current version (0.61) is *experimental, do expect metrics and glyphs to change* until version 1.0 is reached. Comments, suggestions and bug reports are welcome!

Some examples[2]:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^x}\,\mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n}$$

$$\iiiint_{\mathbf{Q}} f(w,x,y,z)\,\mathrm{d}w\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z \leq \oint_{\partial\mathbf{Q}} f'\left(\max\left\{\frac{\|w\|}{|w^2+x^2|};\frac{\|z\|}{|y^2+z^2|};\frac{\|w\oplus z\|}{|x\oplus y|}\right\}\right)$$
$$\approx \biguplus_{\mathbb{Q}\in\bar{\mathbf{Q}}}\left[f^*\left(\frac{\int \mathbb{Q}(t)\rfloor}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)\right]_{t=\alpha}^{t=\vartheta} - (\Delta+\nu-v)^3$$

[1] Please read the documentation `unicode-math.pdf`.
[2] The second one is borrowed from the LaTeX Companion, 3rd edition.

2 Usage

2.1 Calling `\setmathfont`

A basic call for Lete Sans Math would be:

```
\usepackage{unicode-math}
\setmathfont{LeteSansMath.otf}  % Call by file name or
\setmathfont{Lete Sans Math}    % Call by font name
```

this loads Lete Sans Math as maths font[3] with the default options, see subsections 3.1 on page 4, 3.2 on page 5 and 3.3 on page 6 for customisation.

Please note that the text fonts have to be chosen separately, f.i.:

```
\setsansfont{Lato}[Extension = .ttf,
    UprightFont =     *-Regular,
    BoldFont =        *-Bold,
    ItalicFont =      *-Italic,
    BoldItalicFont =  *-BoldItalic]
```

otherwise you would get Latin Modern for text fonts.

2.2 Calling `lete-sans-math.sty` (recommended)

As an alternative to load Lete Sans Math you can type:

`\usepackage[` *options*[4] `]{lete-sans-math}`

it loads `unicode-math` with the default options, sets Lete Sans Math as maths font and does a bit more:

1. it checks at `\begin{document}` if packages `amssymb` or `latexsym` are loaded and issues warnings in case they are;

[3] Both calls work equally well with LuaTeX; with XeTeX a call by font name will fail unless the font is declared as a *system font*.

[4] Possible *options* are `tight`, `Scale=` or any of the options described in sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.

2. it provides aliases for glyphs named differently in Unicode, so that all `latexsym` or AMS commands are also available;

3. it defines specific maths characters like `\BbbDelta` (𝛥), `\parallelslant` (⫽), `\shortparallelslant` (⫻), etc.;

4. it provides an option `tight` which reduces spacing (`\thinmuskip`, `\medmuskip` and `\thickmuskip`) in maths mode.

Please note that the `lete-sans-math` package does not load any text fonts. The Lato text fonts can be loaded directly (see section 2.1), or via the `lato` package[5] —see this package's documentation, file `lato.pdf`, for all the available options:
`\usepackage[default]{lato}`
will load the Lato text fonts as main (roman) font while
`\usepackage[defaultsans]{lato}`
will load the Lato text fonts as sans font (use both options if necessary). Consider loading `realscripts.sty` which redefines `\textsuperscript` to output the *real* superscripts available with the Lato fonts: M^{r}, M^{lle}, N^{2} instead of *faked* ones, M^{r}, M^{lle}, N^{2}.

The `lete-sans-math` also provides a `Scale=`*<decimal>* option meant to be used to load the Lete Sans Math font together with text fonts other than Lato, while keeping the advantages 1. to 4. pointed in the preceding list, f.i.

```
\usepackage[Scale=0.98]{lete-sans-math}
```

3 What is provided?

Lete Sans Math provides all common `unicode-math` glyphs plus all glyphs available in the `amssymb` and `latexsym` packages. Therefore, the latter two packages *should not* be loaded as they might override Lete Sans Math glyphs.

A full list of available glyphs is shown in file `unimath-lete.pdf` which also shows the coverage of other sans-serif maths fonts compared to the serif maths fonts NewComputerModern and Cambria.

[5] The `lato` package loads all available weights, `Hairline` to `Black`, hence loading takes significantly longer…

3.1 Upright or slanted?

Package unicode-math follows TEX conventions for Latin and Greek letters: in maths mode, the default option (math-style=TeX) prints Latin letters *a*...*z* *A*...*Z* and lowercase Greek letters *α*...*ω* slanted (italic) while uppercase Greek letters ΑΒΓ...Ω are printed upright. This can be changed by option math-style as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Effects of the math-style package option.

Package option	Latin	Greek
math-style=ISO	(a, z, B, X)	$(\alpha, \beta, \Gamma, \Xi)$
math-style=TeX	(a, z, B, X)	$(\alpha, \beta, \Gamma, \Xi)$
math-style=french	$(a, z, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{X})$	$(\alpha, \beta, \Gamma, \Xi)$
math-style=upright	$(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{X})$	$(\alpha, \beta, \Gamma, \Xi)$

Bold letters are printed upright except lowercase Greek letters which are slanted (the default option is bold-style=TeX). This can be changed by option bold-style as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Effects of the bold-style package option.

Package option	Latin	Greek
bold-style=ISO	$(\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{B}, \boldsymbol{X})$	$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\Gamma}, \boldsymbol{\Xi})$
bold-style=TeX	$(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{X})$	$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\Gamma}, \boldsymbol{\Xi})$
bold-style=upright	$(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{X})$	$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\Gamma}, \boldsymbol{\Xi})$

Other possible customisation: ∇ is printed upright and ∂ is printed slanted by default, but nabla=italic and partial=upright can change this.

All these options are offered by the unicode-math package, they can be added to the \setmathfont call as well[6], for example:

```
\setmathfont{LeteSansMath.otf}[math-style=french,partial=upright]
```

will print for the code

```
\[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \alpha \symbf{V} + a\nabla\Gamma
                                 + \symbf{\beta}\symbf{M} \]
```

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \alpha\mathbf{V} + a\nabla\Gamma + \boldsymbol{\beta}\mathbf{M}$$

[6] IMHO it is easier to add *all options* to the \setmathfont command.

while the default settings would print

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \alpha\mathbf{V} + a\nabla\Gamma + \boldsymbol{\beta}\mathbf{M}$$

Both shapes remain available anytime: `$\uppi, \itpi$` prints π, π.

If your text editor is able to handle Greek letters or maths symbols, they can be entered in the code instead control sequences (i.e. α, β, Γ,... for `\alpha`, `\beta`, `\Gamma`,...).

3.2 Character variants

Lete Sans Math provides nine "Character Variants" options, listed on table 3, to choose between different glyphs for Greek characters and some others.

For instance, to get `\epsilon` and `\phi` typeset as ε and φ instead of ϵ and ϕ, you can add option `CharacterVariant={3,6}` to the `\setmathfont` call:

```
\setmathfont{LeteSansMath.otf}[CharacterVariant={3,6}]
```

Table 3: Character variants.

	Default	Variant	Name
cv01	$\hbar$	$\hbar$	`\hslash`
cv02	$\emptyset$		`\emptyset`
cv03	ϵ	ε	`\epsilon`
cv04	κ	$\varkappa$	`\kappa`
cv05	π	ϖ	`\pi`
cv06	ϕ	φ	`\phi`
cv07	ρ	ϱ	`\rho`
cv08	σ	ς	`\sigma`
cv09	θ	ϑ	`\theta`
cv10	Θ	$\varTheta$	`\Theta`
cv11	g	g	g

This works for all shapes and weights of these characters: f.i. `$\symbf{\epsilon}$`, `$\symbf{\phi}$` are output as $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$, $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ instead of $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$, $\boldsymbol{\phi}$. If `math-style=french` has been chosen, `\epsilon` and `\phi` are output as ε and φ (upright).

Please note that curly braces are mandatory whenever more than one "Character Variant" is selected.

Note about \hbar: amsmath provides two different glyphs (italic *h* with horizontal or diagonal stroke) while unicode-math defines \hbar as \hslash (U+210F). lete-sans-math follows unicode-math; the italic *h* with horizontal stroke can be printed using \hslash or \hbar together with character variant cv01 or with \mithbar (replacement for AMS' command \hbar).

3.3 Stylistic sets

Lete Sans Math provides seven "Stylistic Sets" options to choose between different glyphs for families of maths symbols.

StylisticSet=1, alias[7] **Style=mathcal** is new to version 0.60. It forces commands \mathcal{} and \mathscr{} to print $\mathcal{ABC}$ (former shape) instead of $\mathscr{ABC}$ (the new default in v. 0.60). Please note that unicode-math recommends to use \symcal and \symscr instead of \mathcal and \mathscr.

If you want to use both commands $\symcal{ABC}$ and $\symscr{ABC}$ to print $\mathcal{ABC}$ and $\mathscr{ABC}$ respectively, you can use unicode-math's option range this way[8]:
\setmathfont{LeteSansMath}[*your options*]
\setmathfont{LeteSansMath}[range={cal,bfcal},StylisticSet=1]
Both lines are mandatory: the first one loads Lete Sans Math while the second one modifies \mathcal and \symcal commands' output.

StylisticSet=4, alias[7] **Style=leqslant**, converts inequalities into their slanted variants, see table 4 on the following page.

StylisticSet=5, alias[7] **Style=smaller**, converts some symbols into their smaller variants, see table 5 on the next page.

StylisticSet=6, alias[7] **Style=subsetneq**, converts some inclusion symbols, as shown in table 6a on the following page.

StylisticSet=7, alias[7] **Style=parallelslant**, converts "parallel" symbols into their slanted variants, see table 6b on the next page.

[7] These Style aliases are provided by lete-sans-math.sty.

[8] The unicode-math package is not yet able to make use of Unicode Variation Selectors U+FE00 and U+FE01 to switch between 'cal' and 'scr' variants but these selectors are already implemented in Lete Sans Math.

Table 4: Style=leqslant (+ss04)

Command	Default	Variant
\leq	≤	⩽
\nleq	≰	⩽̸
\leqq	≦	⩽
\nleqq	≦̸	⩽̸
\lesssim	≲	⩽
\simless	≲	⩽
\smte	⪬	⩽
\eqless	⋚	⩽
\lesseqgtr	⋚	⩽
\lesseqqgtr	⋚	⩽

Command	Default	Variant
\geq	≥	⩾
\ngeq	≱	⩾̸
\geqq	≧	⩾
\ngeqq	≧̸	⩾̸
\gtrsim	≳	⩾
\simgtr	≳	⩾
\late	⪭	⩾
\eqgtr	⋛	⩾
\gtreqless	⋛	⩾
\gtreqqless	⋛	⩾

Table 5: Style=smaller (+ss05)

Command	Default	Variant
\in	∈	∈
\ni	∋	∋
\mid	∣	∣
\nmid	∤	∤
\parallel	∥	∥
\nparallel	∦	∦
\parallelslant	∥	∥
\nparallelslant	∦	∦

Table 6: Stylistic Sets 6 and 7

(a) Style=subsetneq (+ss06)

Command	Default	Variant
\subsetneq	⊊	⊊
\supsetneq	⊋	⊋
\subsetneqq	⊊	⊊
\supsetneqq	⊋	⊋

(b) Style=parallelslant (+ss07)

Command	Default	Variant
\parallel	∥	∥
\nparallel	∦	∦
\shortparallel	∥	∥
\nshortparallel	∦	∦

StylisticSet=8, alias[9]

Table 7: Style=upint (+ss08)

Command	\int	\iint	\iiint	\iiiint	\oint	\oiint	\oiiint
Default	∫	∬	∭	⨌	∮	∯	∰
Upright	∫	∬	∭	⨌	∮	∯	∰

Command	\intclockwise	\awint	\varointclockwise	\ointctrclockwise
Default	∱	⨑	∲	∳
Upright	∱	⨑	∲	∳

StylisticSet=9, alias[9] **Style=upint**, converts integrals signs into their upright variants, see table 7. **Style=vertneg**, converts slanted negations into vertical ones. see table 8.

Table 8: Style=vertneg (+ss09)

Command	Default	Variant
\notin	∉	∉
\nni	∌	∌
\ne	≠	≠
\nequiv	≢	≢
\nsim	≁	≁
\nsimeq	≄	≄
\ncong	≇	≇
\nasymp	≭	≭
\ngtr	≯	≯
\nless	≮	≮
\ngeq	≱	≱
\nleq	≰	≰
\gneqq	≩	≩
\lneqq	≨	≨

Command	Default	Variant
\ngtrless	≹	≹
\nlessgtr	≸	≸
\nlesssim	≴	≴
\ngtrsim	≵	≵
\nprec	⊀	⊀
\nsucc	⊁	⊁
\npreccurlyeq	⋠	⋠
\nsucccurlyeq	⋡	⋡
\nsubset	⊄	⊄
\nsupset	⊅	⊅
\nsubseteq	⊈	⊈
\nsupseteq	⊉	⊉
\ntrianglelefteq	⋬	⋬
\ntrianglerighteq	⋭	⋭

[9]These Style aliases are provided by lete-sans-math.sty.

To enable Stylistic Sets 4 and 8 for Lete Sans Math, you can enter
`\setmathfont{LeteSansMath.otf}[StylisticSet={4,8}]` or
`\usepackage[Style={leqslant,upint}]{lete-sans-math}`

then, `\[x\leq y \quad \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \;\symup{d}x\]` will print as

$$x \leqslant y \quad \int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$$

instead of

$$x \leq y \quad \int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$$

3.4 Other font features

To get oldstyle numbers in maths, the feature +onum is available:

`\setmathfont{LeteSansMath.otf}[Numbers=OldStyle]` or
`\usepackage[Style=fulloldstyle]{lete-sans-math}`

0123456789, **0123456789**

3.5 Standard LaTeX maths commands

All standard LaTeX maths commands, all `amssymb` commands and all `latexsym` commands are supported, for some of them loading `lete-sans-math.sty` is required.

Various wide accents and extensible arrows are also supported:

- ☞ `\wideoverbar` and `\mathunderbar`[10]

$$\overline{x} \quad \overline{xy} \quad \overline{xyz} \quad \overline{A \cup B} \quad \overline{A \cup (B \cap C) \cup D} \quad \underline{m+n+p}$$

- ☞ `\widehat` and `\widetilde`

$$\widehat{x}\ \widehat{xx}\ \widehat{xxx}\ \widehat{xxxx}\ \widehat{xxxxx}\ \widehat{xxxxxx}\ \widehat{xxxxxxx}\ \widetilde{x}\ \widetilde{xx}\ \widetilde{xxx}\ \widetilde{xxxx}\ \widetilde{xxxxx}\ \widetilde{xxxxxx}\ \widetilde{xxxxxxx}$$

[10] `\overline` and `\underline` are not font related, they are based on `\rule`.

☞ \widecheck and \widebreve

$$\breve{x} \quad \widecheck{xxxx} \quad \widecheck{xxxxxx} \quad \breve{x} \quad \breve{xxxx} \quad \breve{xxxxxx}$$

☞ \overparen and \underparen

$$\overparen{x} \quad \overparen{xy} \quad \overparen{xyz} \quad \overparen{A \cup B}^{\circ} \quad \overparen{A \cup (B \cap C) \cup D}^{\circ} \quad \overparen{x+y}^{2} \quad \overparen{a+b+\ldots+z}^{26}$$

$$\underparen{x} \quad \underparen{xz} \quad \underparen{xyz} \quad \underparen{x+z}_{2} \quad \underparen{a+b+\ldots+z}_{26}$$

☞ \overbrace and \underbrace

$$\overbrace{a} \quad \overbrace{ab} \quad \overbrace{abc} \quad \overbrace{abcd} \quad \overbrace{abcde} \quad \overbrace{a+b+c}^{3} \quad \overbrace{a+b+\ldots+z}^{26}$$

$$\underbrace{a} \quad \underbrace{ab} \quad \underbrace{abc} \quad \underbrace{abcd} \quad \underbrace{abcde} \quad \underbrace{a+b+c}_{3} \quad \underbrace{a+b+\ldots+z}_{26}$$

☞ \overbracket and \underbracket

$$\overbracket{a} \quad \overbracket{ab} \quad \overbracket{abc} \quad \overbracket{abcd} \quad \overbracket{abcde} \quad \overbracket{a+b+c}^{3} \quad \overbracket{a+b+\ldots+z}^{26}$$

$$\underbracket{a} \quad \underbracket{ab} \quad \underbracket{abc} \quad \underbracket{abcd} \quad \underbracket{abcde} \quad \underbracket{a+b+c}_{3} \quad \underbracket{a+b+\ldots+z}_{26}$$

☞ \overrightarrow and \overleftarrow

$$\vec{v} \quad \vec{M} \quad \vec{vv} \quad \overrightarrow{AB} \quad \overrightarrow{ABC} \quad \overrightarrow{ABCD} \quad \overrightarrow{ABCDEFGH}.$$

$$\overleftarrow{v} \quad \overleftarrow{M} \quad \overleftarrow{vv} \quad \overleftarrow{AB} \quad \overleftarrow{ABC} \quad \overleftarrow{ABCD} \quad \overleftarrow{ABCDEFGH}$$

☞ \overrightharpoon and \overleftharpoon

$$\vec{v} \quad \vec{M} \quad \vec{vv} \quad \overrightarrow{AB} \quad \overrightarrow{ABC} \quad \overrightarrow{ABCD} \quad \overrightarrow{ABCDEFGH}.$$

$$\overleftarrow{v} \quad \overleftarrow{M} \quad \overleftarrow{vv} \quad \overleftarrow{AB} \quad \overleftarrow{ABC} \quad \overleftarrow{ABCD} \quad \overleftarrow{ABCDEFGH}$$

☞ \underrightarrow and \underleftarrow

$$\underrightarrow{v} \quad \underrightarrow{M} \quad \underrightarrow{vv} \quad \underrightarrow{AB} \quad \underrightarrow{ABC} \quad \underrightarrow{ABCD} \quad \underrightarrow{ABCDEFGH}.$$

$$\underleftharpoon{v} \quad \underleftharpoon{M} \quad \underleftharpoon{vv} \quad \underleftharpoon{AB} \quad \underleftharpoon{ABC} \quad \underleftharpoon{ABCD} \quad \underleftharpoon{ABCDEFGH}$$

☞ `\underrightharpoon` and `\underleftharpoondown`

$$\underrightharpoon{v} \quad \underrightharpoon{M} \quad \underrightharpoon{vv} \quad \underrightharpoon{AB} \quad \underrightharpoon{ABC} \quad \underrightharpoon{ABCD} \quad \underrightharpoon{ABCDEFGH}.$$

$$\underleftharpoondown{v} \quad \underleftharpoondown{M} \quad \underleftharpoondown{vv} \quad \underleftharpoondown{AB} \quad \underleftharpoondown{ABC} \quad \underleftharpoondown{ABCD} \quad \underleftharpoondown{ABCDEFGH}.$$

All extensible arrows provided by the `mathtools` package are available in LeteSansMath (loading `lete-sans-math.sty` is required), f.i.:

$$X \xLeftrightarrow{\text{above}} Y \xhookrightarrow[\text{under}]{} Z \xmapsto{\text{above}} W$$

A wide range of extensible vertical delimiters is provided:

$$\left/ \left(\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right) \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right] \left\{\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right\} \left|\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right| \left\|\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right\| \left|||\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right||| \left\lceil\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right\rceil \left\lfloor\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right\rfloor \left[\!\left[\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right]\!\right] \left\langle\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right\rangle \left\langle\!\left\langle\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{smallmatrix}\right\rangle\!\right\rangle \backslash$$

3.6 Mathematical alphabets

☞ All Latin and Greek characters are available in italic, upright, bold and bold italic via the `\symit{}`, `\symup{}`, `\symbf{}` and `\symbfit{}` commands.

☞ Calligraphic alphabet (`\symscr` or `\symcal` command)[11], uppercase only:

$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$

also in boldface (`\symbfscr`, or `\symbfcal` command)[11]:

$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}}$

☞ Blackboard-bold alphabet (`\symbb` or `\mathbb` command):

$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
$\mathbb{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz} \quad \mathbb{0123456789}$

[11] See section 3.3 for alternate shapes: $\mathcal{ABCDEF}$ and $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{ABCDEF}}$.

☞ Fraktur alphabet is borrowed from Latin Modern, medium and bold (`\symfrak`, or `\symbffrak` commands):

𝔄𝔅ℭ𝔇𝔈𝔉𝔊ℌℑ𝔍𝔎𝔏𝔐𝔑𝔒𝔓𝔔ℜ𝔖𝔗𝔘𝔙𝔚𝔛𝔜ℨ 𝔞𝔟𝔠𝔡𝔢𝔣𝔤𝔥𝔦𝔧𝔨𝔩𝔪𝔫𝔬𝔭𝔮𝔯𝔰𝔱𝔲𝔳𝔴𝔵𝔶𝔷
𝕬𝕭𝕮𝕯𝕰𝕱𝕲𝕳𝕴𝕵𝕶𝕷𝕸𝕹𝕺𝕻𝕼𝕽𝕾𝕿𝖀𝖁𝖂𝖃𝖄𝖅
𝖆𝖇𝖈𝖉𝖊𝖋𝖌𝖍𝖎𝖏𝖐𝖑𝖒𝖓𝖔𝖕𝖖𝖗𝖘𝖙𝖚𝖛𝖜𝖝𝖞𝖟

but this can overwritten, i.e.

```
\setmathfont{Asana-Math.otf}[range=frak,Scale=MatchUppercase]
$\symfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKL...XYZ abcdefghijkl...xyz}$
```

☞ Typewriter alphabet is sans-serif: `0123456789`

`ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz`

but it can be borrowed from another maths font.

Like Latin Modern, `lete-sans-math` provides only four lowercase Latin letters in script (or calligraphic) shape: $\mathscr{e}$, $\mathscr{g}$, $\mathscr{l}$, $\mathscr{o}$ (`\mscre`, `\mscrg`, `\ell`, `\mscro`).

All others (range `"1D4B6` to `"1D4CF`) have to be borrowed from another maths font if needed, i.e.

```
\setmathfont{LibertinusMath-Regular.otf}%
            [range="1D4B6-"1D4CF, Scale=MatchLowercase]
```

3.7 Bold variant

In case short maths formulas have to be printed in section titles, a *limited* bold variant is provided. Example of usage: **Einstein's equation $E = mc^2$**

```
\setmathfont{LeteSansMath-Bold.otf}[version=bold, options]
\section{\mathversion{bold} Einstein's equation $E=mc^2$}
```

It is also possible to use the `\boldmath` command[12]:

```
\setmathfont{LeteSansMath.otf}[BoldFont=LeteSansMath-Bold.otf]
\section{\boldmath Einstein's equation $E=mc^2$}
```

[12] The `\boldmath` command works out of the box when `lete-sans-math.sty` is loaded.

3.8 Missing symbols

Lete Sans Math is fairly complete (see file `unimath-lete.pdf`), if you happen to need some of the few missing glyphs you can borrow them from a more complete font, say `New Computer Modern`. For instance if you need Italic Blackboard Bold (U+2145 to U+2149) you could try:

```
\setmathfont{NewCMMath-Book.otf}[range={"2145-"2149},Scale=1.05]
```

Let's mention `albatross`, a useful tool to find out the list of fonts providing a given glyph: f.i. type in a terminal "`albatross -t U+2145`", see the manpage or `albatross-manual.pdf`.

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