

OpenType math font Fira

Herbert Voß

April 3, 2019

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Abstract

The math font FIRA is derived from the Fira Sans and Fira Go sans serif. There are several math versions available (<https://github.com/Stone-Zeng/FiraMath/>) but only the regular version has from todays update all symbols.

1 Usage

```
\usepackage[<options>]{firamath-otf}
```

Optional arguments are

fakebold Use faked bold symbols

usefilenames Use filenames for the fonts instead of the symbolic font names

The package itself loads by default

```
\RequirePackage{ifxetex,ifluatex,xkeyval,textcomp}  
\RequirePackage{unicode-math}
```

2 The default regular weight

2.1 Version normal

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \vec{v}) &= 0 \\ \rho \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\rho \vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} &= \vec{f}_0 + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{T} = \vec{f}_0 - \operatorname{grad} p + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{T}' \\ \rho \mathbf{T} \frac{ds}{dt} &= \rho \frac{de}{dt} - \frac{p}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} = -\operatorname{div} \vec{q} + \mathbf{T}' : \mathbf{D}\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint \rho d^3V + \iint \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} \vec{n}) d^2A = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint \rho \vec{v} d^3V + \iint \rho \vec{v} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) d^2A = \iiint f_0 d^3V + \iint \vec{n} \cdot \mathbf{T} d^2A \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint \left(\frac{1}{2} v^2 + e \right) \rho d^3V + \iint \left(\frac{1}{2} v^2 + e \right) \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) d^2A &= \\ - \iint (\vec{q} \cdot \vec{v} \vec{n}) d^2A + \iiint (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{f}_0) d^3V + \iint (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} \mathbf{T}) d^2A.\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

2.2 Version bold

The bold characters are created with the optional argument `fakebold` which loads the package `xfakebold` which writes some information into the created PDF to get bold characters. For more informations see the documentation of `xfakebold`.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint \rho d^3V + \iint \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} \vec{n}) d^2A = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint \rho \vec{v} d^3V + \iint \rho \vec{v} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) d^2A = \iiint f_0 d^3V + \iint \vec{n} \cdot \mathbf{T} d^2A \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint \left(\frac{1}{2} v^2 + e \right) \rho d^3V + \iint \left(\frac{1}{2} v^2 + e \right) \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) d^2A &= \\ - \iint (\vec{q} \cdot \vec{v} \vec{n}) d^2A + \iiint (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{f}_0) d^3V + \iint (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} \mathbf{T}) d^2A.\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

3 Examples

3.1 Digits

- Digits:

0123456789

- Proportional digits: 0123456789
- Bold digits (`\symbf`): **0123456789**
- Bold proportional digits (`\symbf`): **0123456789**

3.2 Alphabets

- Latin letters (`\mathnormal`):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- Latin upright letters (`\symup`):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- Latin typewriter letters (`\symtt`):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- Latin bold letters (`\symbf`):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- Latin bold upright letters (`\symbfup`):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- Latin blackboard letters (`\symbb`):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- Greek letters:
ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩαβγδεεζηθθικιλμνξοπρρςςτυφφχψω
- Greek upright letters (`\symup`):
ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩαβγδεεζηθθικιλμνξοπρρςςτυφφχψω
- Greek bold letters (`\symbf`):
ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩαβγδεεζηθθικιλμνξοπρρςςτυφφχψω
- Greek bold upright letters (`\symbfup`):
ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩαβγδεεζηθθικιλμνξοπρρςςτυφφχψω
- Dotless letters:
ı + j + ı + j
- Hebrew *א + ב + ג + ד*
- Ligature (text):
ff fi fl ffi ffl
- Non-ligature (math):
ff fi fl ffi ffl+ff fi fl ffi ffl+ff fi fl ffi ffl
- Miscellaneous:
ħ + ħ + Å
 $\forall x > x_0, \exists \delta, \delta \in \emptyset$

3.3 Equations test

- Basic:

$$1 + 2 - 3 \times 4 \div 5 \pm 6 \mp 7 + 8 = -a \oplus b \otimes c$$

- Binary relations $x + - \otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes \dots \times \div y$

- Set theory $A \cap B \cup C \cap D \cup R \cup k \cup l \cup m$

$$A \subset B \supset C \subseteq D \supseteq E \quad F \supset G + A \subset B \supset C \subseteq D \supseteq E$$

$$\cup A \cup \cup C \subset \cup A \cup \cup C \in R \in Q \ni Z \ni N$$

- Superscript and subscript:

$$2^2 + 2^{2^2} + 2^{2^{2^2}} + 2^{2^{2^2}} + x_a + x_{a_i} + x_{a_{i_1}}$$

- Arrows:

$$x \leftarrow y \rightarrow z \leftrightarrow w \leftrightarrow y \leftrightarrow z \leftrightarrow w \leftarrow a \implies b \leftrightarrow c \quad a = b \quad c$$

$$x \uparrow y \downarrow z \downarrow w \uparrow a \downarrow b \uparrow c$$

$$p \searrow p \nearrow p \swarrow p \nwarrow p \nearrow p \searrow p \swarrow p \nwarrow p$$

$$x \leftarrow x \leftarrow x \uparrow x \uparrow x \rightarrow x \rightarrow x \downarrow x \downarrow x$$

$$A \leftarrow B \rightarrow C \leftrightarrow D \leftarrow E \implies F \leftrightarrow G$$

$$X \leftrightarrow Y \mapsto Z \uparrow W \downarrow P \leftrightarrow S \mapsto R$$

$$M \leftarrow N \mapsto O \leftarrow K \mapsto L$$

$$f \rightleftharpoons f \updownarrow f \rightleftharpoons f \updownarrow g \rightleftharpoons g \updownarrow g \rightleftharpoons g \updownarrow h \rightleftharpoons h \rightleftharpoons p \rightleftharpoons p \rightleftharpoons p \updownarrow p \updownarrow p$$

- Math accents:

$$\acute{x} \grave{x} \tilde{x} \bar{x} \check{x} \hat{x} \tilde{\check{x}} \acute{\check{x}} \grave{\check{x}} \tilde{\check{x}} \bar{\check{x}} \check{\check{x}} \hat{\check{x}} \tilde{\hat{\check{x}}} \acute{\hat{\check{x}}} \grave{\hat{\check{x}}} \tilde{\hat{\check{x}}} \bar{\hat{\check{x}}} \check{\hat{\check{x}}} \hat{\check{x}} \tilde{\hat{\check{x}}} \acute{\hat{\check{x}}} \grave{\hat{\check{x}}} \tilde{\hat{\check{x}}} \bar{\hat{\check{x}}} \check{\hat{\check{x}}} \hat{\check{x}} \tilde{\hat{\check{x}}} \acute{\hat{\check{x}}} \grave{\hat{\check{x}}} \tilde{\hat{\check{x}}} \bar{\hat{\check{x}}} \check{\hat{\check{x}}}$$

- Integral:

$$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = \int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = \cos 0 - \cos \pi = 2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dz \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d^2y \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d^3x \iiiii_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d^4p$$

$$\oint dr \oint d\theta \iiint d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = \int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = \cos 0 - \cos \pi + C$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dz \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d^2y \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d^3x \iiiii_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d^4p$$

$$\oint dr \oint d\theta \iiint d\varphi$$

- Primes

$$\frac{x'x''x'''}{x'x''x'''} = \frac{x'x''x'''}{x'x''x'''} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial y(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{dy(x)}{dx} = y'(x)$$