

# Kp-fonts: OpenType version

Daniel FLIPO

16th March 2021

This bundle provides OpenType versions of Type1 Kp-fonts designed by Christophe Caignaert. See [Kpfonts-Doc-English.pdf](#) for the full documentation of the original Type1 fonts.

It is usable only with LuaTeX or XeTeX engines; it consists of sixteen Text OpenType fonts, a Roman family **KpRoman** in eight shapes and weights—*Regular, Italic, Bold, BoldItalic, Light, LightItalic, Semibold, SemiboldItalic*—, a Sans-Serif family **KpSans** and a TypeWriter family **KpMono**, each of them in four shapes and weights—*Regular, Italic, Bold* and *BoldItalic*— and five Math OpenType fonts **KpMath-Regular**, **KpMath-Bold**, **KpMath-Light**, **KpMath-Semibold** and **KpMath-Sans**.

**KpRoman** and **KpSans** families have small caps available in two sizes (SmallCaps and PetitesCaps), upper and lowercase digits (0123456789), ancient ligatures  $\text{ct}$ ,  $\text{st}$  and  $\text{Q}$  a long-tailed capital Q. Superior and inferior digits and letters have been added to the OpenType **KpRoman** and **KpSans** fonts for footnotes' calls and abbreviations 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>...

Latin and Greek letters are available in Upright and Italic shapes, in Bold and Regular weights, for all Math fonts:  $\beta C \Delta$ ,  $a \beta C \Delta$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \beta C \Delta$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \beta C \Delta$ .

Blackboard Bold capitals are available in two shapes, Serif and Sans: `\mathbb{ABC}` prints either  $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C}$  (option `[Style=bbsans]`) or  $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C}$  (default). Commands `\mathcal{ABC}` and `\mathscr{ABC}` print either  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{B}\mathcal{C}$  (default) or  $\mathscr{A}\mathscr{B}\mathscr{C}$  with option `[Style=mathcal]`, .

File [unimath-kpfonts.pdf](#) shows the full list of Unicode Math symbols provided by Kp-fonts, compared with other common Math fonts. More symbols, specific to Kp-fonts, are listed in section 3.2.

A style file `kpfont-otf.sty` is provided to load Kp-fonts easily. It is derived from `kpfont.sty` but options differ.

Please beware of the *experimental* status of the current version (0.35).

All fonts are covered by OFL licence, style file and documentation are under LPPL-1.3 licence.

# 1 Loading `kpfonts-otf.sty`

For users of the original `kpfonts.sty` package, the easiest way to try the OpenType version is to load `kpfonts-otf.sty`:

```
\usepackage[ options ]{kpfonts-otf}
```

this loads `unicode-math` (and `fontspec`) and defines `KpRoman` (`Regular` or `Light` depending on options), `KpSans` and `KpMono` as Text fonts, `KpMath` (`Regular` or `Light` depending on options) as Math fonts.

`kpfonts-otf.sty` also defines all symbols available in `latexsym` and `amssymb` under the same names<sup>1</sup> and a bunch of Kp-fonts specifics symbols.

## 1.1 Global options for both Text and Maths

**light:** switches to *light* fonts, metrics are unchanged; *light* fonts might not look perfect on screen but they print fine.

Please compare *regular* (left) and *light* fonts (right):

Normal or light? Just a matter of taste.	Normal or light? Just a matter of taste.
$E = mc^2$	$E = mc^2$

<i>Normal or light? Just a matter of taste</i>	<i>Normal or light? Just a matter of taste</i>
--	--

<b>Normal or light? Just a matter of taste</b>	<b>Normal or light? Just a matter of taste</b>
--	--

<i>Normal or light? Just a matter of taste</i>	<i>Normal or light? Just a matter of taste</i>
--	--

**nomath:** load neither `unicode-math` nor `KpMath` fonts; useful for documents without Maths, or to choose other Math fonts.

**notext:** do not change any Text font, use the defaults.

**nosf:** do not change Sans-Serif Text fonts, use the defaults.

**nott:** do not change Typewriter Text fonts, use the defaults.

**onlyrm:** equivalent to the last two combined.

## 1.2 Options for Text fonts *only*

**lighttext:** switches to *light* Text fonts.

**oldstylenums:** provides lowercase digits as a default.

To get uppercase digits locally: `{\addfontfeature{Numbers=Lining} 123}`.

Examples, upright, italic, bold and bolditalic:

— 0123456789!

— 0123456789!

— 0123456789!

— 0123456789!

---

1. Unicode names often differ from AMS names.

**oldstyle:** provides lowercase digits as a default, long-tailed Q (Quebec) and (for Roman and Sans-Serif fonts only) old style ligatures « ct » et « st ».

Examples:

- *Quest* for an attractive font!
- *Quest* for an attractive font!
- **Quest** for an attractive font!
- **QUEST** FOR AN ATTRACTIVE FONT!
- *Quest* for an attractive font!
- **QUEST** FOR AN ATTRACTIVE FONT!

**veryoldstyle:** same as option **oldstyle** but the round ‘s’ is replaced by the long one ‘f’, unless it ends a word (then it remains ‘s’)<sup>2</sup> and ancient ligatures fi, fl, ft are activated. Coding **s=** prints a round ‘s’ anytime; in most cases this coding is not necessary with LuaTeX<sup>3</sup>, f.i. `\textit{some of Highlands’ mysterious castles...}` will print *some of Highlands’ mysterious castles...* which is correct; with XeTeX an = sign must be added at the end of **mysterious=** to get a round ‘s’ there.

**largesmallcaps:** prints larger SMALL CAPS than the default ones (PETITES CAPS).

**altfligs :** prints alternative shapes for ligatures fi, fl, ffi, ffl instead of fi, fl, ffi, ffl.

**germandbls :** `\SS` prints SS instead of ß (capital *Eszett*), ditto for small/petite caps.

**eurosym :** replaces the Euro character (€) by the official symbol (€) (available in regular, italic, bold and et bolditalic) ; the `\KPeuro` command is also provided to print the official symbol, it accepts an optionnal argument : `\kpeuro[1,50]{}` prints 1,50 € (with a nobreak space).

**harfbuzz :** switches `Renderer=Harfbuzz` for HBLuaTeX engine; up to version 0.34, this renderer was silently activated but seldom useful.

### 1.3 Options for Math fonts *only*

**lightmath:** uses *light* Math fonts.

**bbsans:** command `\mathbb` prints Sans-Serif Blackboard Bold capitals with Serif fonts too: compare  $\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{K}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z}$ , with  $\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{K}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z}$  (default).

**mathcal:** forces commands `\mathcal` and `\mathscr` to print  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}$  instead of  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}$  (default).

**frenchstyle:** Latin uppercase letters and all Greek letters are printed upright, only lowercase latin letters are printed in italics; this follows the French typographic usage.

**oldstylenumsmath:** prints lowercase digits in Maths (default is uppercase).

**narrowiints:** prints condensed repeated integrals :

$\int\int\int$  et  $\int\int\int$  instead of  $\int\int\int$  et  $\int\int\int$  (default).

**partialup:** the `\partial` symbol is printed upright  $\partial$  instead of  $\partial$ .

---

2. The OpenType `calt` feature is used to catch ‘s’ ending a word.

3. TeX’s ~ char (nobreakspace) fails to be recognised as ending a word: `boys~band` prints boyf band.

**fancyRelm:** commands `\Re` et `\Im` print  $\Re$  et  $\Im$  respectively instead of  $\mathbb{R}$  et  $\mathbb{I}$ .  
**tight:** horizontal spaces tightened in math mode (same settings as `fourier-otf`).  
**noDcommand:** do not define `\D` to avoid incompatibilities with other packages.

## 2 Another way to load Kp-fonts

Loading Kp-fonts through `kpfonts-otf.sty` offers only a limited choice of options; the standard commands `\setmainfont`, `\setsansfont`, `\setmonofont`, `\setmathfont` offer much more flexibility.

On the other hand, `kpfonts-otf.sty` defines a lot of useful commands to access AMS and specific Kp-fonts symbols. Loading `kpfonts-otf` with the `symbols` option enables to get all these commands defined without loading any font:

```
\usepackage[symbols]{kpfonts-otf}
```

Please note that `unicode-math`<sup>4</sup> (and `fontspec`) are loaded by this procedure, no need to do it again, unless specific options are required, then `unicode-math` has to be loaded before `kpfonts-otf`, f.i.:

```
\usepackage[math-style=ISO,bold-style=upright]{unicode-math}
\usepackage[symbols]{kpfonts-otf}
```

Then, it is up to the user to load Kp-fonts with whatever option he/she likes using commands

```
\set...font{font}[options].
```

For documents requiring no Math fonts, loading `fontspec` and using the `\set...font` commands is enough.

### 2.1 Options for Text fonts

Here are the options available for Text Kp-fonts:

**Numbers=Lowercase** to get lowercase digits 1,2,3 instead of 1,2,3; the default is **Numbers=Lining**.

**SmallCapsFeatures = {Letters=SmallCaps}** the `\textsc{}` command will print larger SMALL CAPS than the default PETITES CAPS.

The default setting is **SmallCapsFeatures = {Letters=PetiteCaps}**.

**Ligatures=TeX** (default) ' !` ?` -- --- print respectively ' i ÿ - —.

**Ligatures=Common** (default) automatic ligatures ff ffi ffl fi fl.

**StylisticSet=1** provides an alternative for glyphs ffi ffl fi fl (ff is unchanged).

**Ligatures=Required:** adds ft et tt ligatures.

---

4. A carefull reading of both manuals `unicode-math.pdf` and `fontspec.pdf` (available in all TeX distributions) is required in order to take full advantage of these packages.

**Ligatures=Rare** adds ct et st ligatures.

**Style=Swash** to get the long-tailed capital Q: Queen, also in small caps (both sizes):  
QUEEN and QUEEN.

**Style=Historic** replaces any instance of ‘s’ by the long variant f. It is still possible to get a round ‘s’ coding it as ‘s=’. As the long variant is never used at words’ ends the feature `calc` is also activated: it tries to catch end of words, see [veryoldstyle](#) p. 3 for more details.

**Ligatures=Historic** switches specific ligatures for the long f: fi, fl, ft.

**StylisticSet=2**: `\SS` prints SS instead of ß (capital *Eszett*), ditto for small/petite caps.

**StylisticSet=3**: replaces the Euro character (€) by the official symbol (€) (available in regular, italics, bold and et bolditalic).

Options may be are chosen for each font, say:

```
\setmonofont{KpMono}[Numbers=Lowercase,Style=Historic]
```

but can also be shared by different typefaces:

```
\defaultfontfeatures+[KpRoman,KpSans,KpMono]{Numbers=Lowercase}
\defaultfontfeatures+[KpRoman,KpSans]{%
  Ligatures = Rare,
  Style = Swash,
  SmallCapsFeatures = {Letters=SmallCaps},
}
\setmainfont{KpRoman}
\setsansfont{KpSans}
\setmonofont{KpMono}
```

Notes : 1. `\setmonofont{KpMono}`, `\setsansfont{KpSans}`, `\setmainfont{KpRoman}` rely on files `KpMono.fontspec`, `KpSans.fontspec` and `KpRoman.fontspec` installed by `Kpfonts`.

2. Note the + ending `\defaultfontfeatures+` : options are *added*, not overwriting any other (including those of `fontspec.cfg`).

3. Options can be gathered: `Ligatures={Rare,Historic}` (with braces) is equivalent to `Ligatures=Rare` and `Ligatures=Historic`.

4. These options can also be switched on and off *locally* using `\addfontfeatures` inside a group, f.i. to print lowercase digits 1234576890 with a font loaded with option `Numbers=Lining`:

```
{\addfontfeatures{Numbers=Lowercase}1234576890}
```

Actually, a shortcut is available in this case: `\oldstylenums{1234576890}`.

## 2.2 Options for Math fonts

The following options can be passed either to `unicode-math`<sup>5</sup> or to `\setmathfont{}`:

`math-style = ISO, TeX` (défaut), `french`, `upright`;

`bold-style = ISO, TeX` (défaut), `upright`;

`partial = upright` (default italic);

`nabla = italic` (default upright);

Seven ‘Style Variants’ are available with Kp-fonts, here are the first three:

**Style=mathcal** (+ss01) commands `\mathcal{}` and `\mathscr{}` print  $ABC$  instead of  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{B}\mathcal{C}$  (default);

**Style=bbsans** (+ss02) `\mathbb{}` prints Sans-Serif Blackboard bold capitals  $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C}$  for Serif Math fonts `KpMath-Regular` and `KpMath-light` instead of  $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C}$  ;

**Style=narrowiints** (+ss03) provides condensed repeated integrals:  $\iiint$  instead of  $\iiint$  (default).

The next four tables present the other Style Variants available:

Table 1 – Style=leqslant (+ss04)

Command	Default	Variant
<code>\leq</code>	$\leq$	$\leqslant$
<code>\geq</code>	$\geq$	$\geqslant$
<code>\nleq</code>	$\not\leq$	$\not\leqslant$
<code>\ngeq</code>	$\not\geq$	$\not\geqslant$
<code>\leqq</code>	$\leq\leq$	$\leq\leqslant$
<code>\geqq</code>	$\geq\geq$	$\geq\geqslant$
<code>\leqless</code>	$\leq\lt$	$\leq\lessgtr$
<code>\eqgtr</code>	$\leq\gt$	$\leq\gtrless$
<code>\lesseqgtr</code>	$\leq\gtr$	$\leq\gtrless$
<code>\gtreqless</code>	$\gt\lessgtr$	$\gt\lessgtr$
<code>\lesseqqgtr</code>	$\leq\gtr\geq$	$\leq\gtr\geqslant$
<code>\gtreqqless</code>	$\gt\lessgtr\leq$	$\gt\lessgtr\leqslant$

Table 2 – Style=smaller (+ss05)

Command	Default	Variant
<code>\mid</code>	$ $	$\! $
<code>\nmid</code>	$\nmid$	$\! \nmid$
<code>\parallel</code>	$\parallel$	$\! \parallel$
<code>\nparallel</code>	$\nparallel$	$\! \nparallel$
<code>\parallelslant</code>	$\! \parallel$	$\! \parallel$
<code>\nparallelslant</code>	$\! \nparallel$	$\! \nparallel$

Table 3 – Style=subsetneq (+ss06)

Command	Default	Variant
<code>\subsetneq</code>	$\subsetneq$	$\subsetneqq$
<code>\supsetneq</code>	$\supsetneq$	$\supsetneqq$
<code>\subsetneqq</code>	$\subsetneqq$	$\subsetneqq$
<code>\supsetneqq</code>	$\supsetneqq$	$\supsetneqq$

Table 4 – Style=parallelslant (+ss07)

Command	Default	Variant
<code>\parallel</code>	$\parallel$	$\! \parallel$
<code>\nparallel</code>	$\nparallel$	$\! \nparallel$
<code>\shortparallel</code>	$\parallel$	$\! \parallel$
<code>\nshortparallel</code>	$\nparallel$	$\! \nparallel$

Example: switching styles 4 (leqslant) and 6 (subsetneq) can be achieved coding either `\setmathfont{KpMath-Regular.otf}[StylisticSet={4,6}]` or

5. See the manual `unicode-math.pdf`.

`\setmathfont{KpMath-Regular.otf}[Style={leqslant,subsetneq}]`  
 but this second syntax is available only if `kpfonts-otf.sty` has been loaded (eventually with the `symbols` option).

Table 5 shows the available ‘Glyphs Variants’:

	Default		Variant		Command	
cv00	ℜ	ℐ	ℜε	ℐm	<code>\Re</code>	<code>\Im</code>
cv01		ℏ		ℏ	<code>\hslash</code> or	<code>\hbar</code>
cv02		∅		∅	<code>\emptyset</code>	
cv03		ε		ε	<code>\epsilon</code>	
cv04		κ		κ	<code>\kappa</code>	
cv05		π		ω	<code>\pi</code>	
cv06		φ		φ	<code>\phi</code>	
cv07		ρ		ρ	<code>\rho</code>	
cv08		σ		ς	<code>\sigma</code>	
cv09		θ		ϑ	<code>\theta</code>	
cv10		Θ		Θ	<code>\Theta</code>	

Example: with `\setmathfont{KpMath-Regular.otf}[CharacterVariant={3,6}]` commands `\epsilon` and `\phi` print ε and φ instead of ε et φ. The same is true of course for all shapes and and weights (upright, bold, bolditalic, sans-derif, etc.): f.i. with `math-syle=french`, `\epsilon` and `\phi` print ε and φ.

Note about `\hbar`: `unicode-math` defines `\hbar` as `\hslash` (U+210F) while `amsmath` provides two different glyphs (italic h with horizontal or diagonal stroke). `kpfonts-otf` now 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 Kp-fonts specific commands

#### 3.1 Integrals

Kp-fonts offers variants for integral symbols suitable for indefinite integrals, they are coded as `\varint`, `\variint`, `\variiint`, `\variiiiint` and `\varidotsint`. Compare  $\int f(t) dt$  and  $\int f(t) dt$  and also

$$\int f(t) dt \quad \text{and} \quad \int f(t) dt$$

`\D{...}` prints an upright ‘d’ and improves kernings around the differential element: `\displaystyle\varint f(t)\D{t}` donne  $\int f(t) dt$ .

### 3.2 Specific Math symbols

The next tables present symbols unavailable as Unicode characters, they are coded in Kp-fonts' private zone.

<code>\mmapsto</code>	$\mapsto$		<code>\longmmapsto</code>	$\longmapsto$
<code>\mmapsfrom</code>	$\mapsfrom$		<code>\longmmapsfrom</code>	$\longmapsfrom$
<code>\Mmapsto</code>	$\Mmapsto$		<code>\Longmmapsto</code>	$\Longmapsto$
<code>\Mmapsfrom</code>	$\Mmapsfrom$		<code>\Longmmapsfrom</code>	$\Longmapsfrom$
<code>\leftrightdasharrow</code>	$\dashrightarrow$		<code>\leadsto</code>	$\leadsto$
<code>\boxright</code>	$\boxrightarrow$		<code>\boxleft</code>	$\boxleftarrow$
<code>\circcleright</code>	$\circcleright$		<code>\circleleft</code>	$\circleleft$
<code>\Diamondright</code>	$\Diamondright$		<code>\Diamondleft</code>	$\Diamondleft$
<code>\boxdotright</code>	$\boxdotright$		<code>\boxdotleft</code>	$\boxdotleft$
<code>\circledotright</code>	$\circledotright$		<code>\circledotleft</code>	$\circledotleft$
<code>\Diamonddotright</code>	$\Diamonddotright$		<code>\Diamonddotleft</code>	$\Diamonddotleft$
<code>\boxRight</code>	$\boxRight$		<code>\boxLeft</code>	$\boxLeft$
<code>\boxdotRight</code>	$\boxdotRight$		<code>\boxdotLeft</code>	$\boxdotLeft$
<code>\DiamondRight</code>	$\DiamondRight$		<code>\DiamondLeft</code>	$\DiamondLeft$
<code>\DiamonddotRight</code>	$\DiamonddotRight$		<code>\DiamonddotLeft</code>	$\DiamonddotLeft$
<code>\multimapdot</code>	$\multimapdot$		<code>\multimapdotinv</code>	$\multimapdotinv$
<code>\multimapdotboth</code>	$\multimapdotboth$			
<code>\multimapbothvert</code>	$\multimapbothvert$		<code>\multimapdotbothvert</code>	$\multimapdotbothvert$
<code>\multimapdotbothAvert</code>	$\multimapdotbothAvert$		<code>\multimapdotbothBvert</code>	$\multimapdotbothBvert$
<code>\cappplus</code>	$\cappplus$		<code>\sqcupplus</code>	$\sqcupplus$
<code>\parallelslant</code>	$\parallelslant$		<code>\colonsim</code>	$\colonsim$
<code>\parallelbackslant</code>	$\parallelbackslant$		<code>\Colonsim</code>	$\Colonsim$
<code>\eqqColon</code>	$\eqqColon$		<code>\Colondash</code>	$\Colondash$
			<code>\sqcappplus</code>	$\sqcappplus$
			<code>\colonapprox</code>	$\colonapprox$
			<code>\Colonapprox</code>	$\Colonapprox$
			<code>\dashColon</code>	$\dashColon$
<code>\strictif</code>	$\strictif$		<code>\strictfi</code>	$\strictfi$
<code>\circledvee</code>	$\circledvee$		<code>\circledwedge</code>	$\circledwedge$
<code>\openJoin</code>	$\openJoin$		<code>\opentimes</code>	$\opentimes$
<code>\lambdaslash</code>	$\lambdaslash$		<code>\lambdabar</code>	$\lambdabar$
			<code>\strictiff</code>	$\strictiff$
			<code>\circledbar</code>	$\circledbar$
			<code>\VvDash</code>	$\VvDash$
			<code>\Wr</code>	$\Wr$



<code>\idotsint</code>	$\int \cdots \int$	$\int \cdots \int$		
<code>\ointclockwise</code>	$\oint$	$\oint$	<code>\varointctrlockwise</code>	$\oint$ $\oint$
<code>\oiintclockwise</code>	$\oiint$	$\oiint$	<code>\oiintctrlockwise</code>	$\oiint$ $\oiint$
<code>\varoiintclockwise</code>	$\varoiint$	$\varoiint$	<code>\varoiintctrlockwise</code>	$\varoiint$ $\varoiint$
<code>\oiintclockwise</code>	$\oiint$	$\oiint$	<code>\oiintctrlockwise</code>	$\oiint$ $\oiint$
<code>\varoiintclockwise</code>	$\varoiint$	$\varoiint$	<code>\varoiintctrlockwise</code>	$\varoiint$ $\varoiint$
<code>\sqiiint</code>	$\sqiiint$	$\sqiiint$	<code>\sqiiint</code>	$\sqiiint$ $\sqiiint$

The full list of Unicode symbols available with Kp-fonts is shown in file [unimath-kpfonts.pdf](#).

### 3.3 Wide accents

— `\widehat` and `\widetilde`

$\hat{x}$   $\hat{xx}$   $\hat{xxx}$   $\hat{xxxx}$   $\hat{xxxxx}$   $\hat{xxxxxx}$   $\tilde{x}$   $\tilde{xx}$   $\tilde{xx}$   $\tilde{xxx}$   $\tilde{xxxx}$   $\tilde{xxxxx}$

— `\overline` and `\underline`

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

— `\wideoverbar`, `\widecheck` et `\widebreve`

$\bar{x}$   $\bar{xy}$   $\bar{xyz}$   $\check{x}$   $\check{xxx}$   $\check{xxxx}$   $\check{x}$   $\check{xxx}$   $\check{xxxx}$

— `\overparen` and `\underparen`

$\bar{x}$   $\bar{xy}$   $\bar{xyz}$   $\overline{\circ A \cup B}$   $\overline{\circ A \cup (B \cap C) \cup D}$   $\overset{2}{x+y}$   $\overset{26}{a+b+\dots+z}$

$\underline{x}$   $\underline{xz}$   $\underline{xyz}$   $\underline{\frac{x+z}{2}}$   $\underline{\frac{a+b+\dots+z}{26}}$

— `\overbrace` and `\underbrace`

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

$\underline{a}$   $\underline{ab}$   $\underline{abc}$   $\underline{abcd}$   $\underline{abcde}$   $\underbrace{a+b+c}_3$   $\underbrace{a+b+\dots+z}_{26}$

— `\overrightarrow` and `\overleftarrow`

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

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

— Enfin `\widearc` and `\widearccarrow` (ou `\overrightarrowarc`)

$$\widehat{AMB} \quad \widehat{AMB}$$

### 3.4 Math Versions

Different versions of the `KpMath` fonts may be defined in the document's preamble:

```
\setmathfont{KpMath-Regular.otf}[version=base, options ]
\setmathfont{KpMath-Bold.otf}[version=bold, options ]
\setmathfont{KpMath-Semibold.otf}[version=semibold, options ]
\setmathfont{KpMath-Sans.otf}[version=sans, options ]
\setmathfont{KpMath-Light.otf}[version=light, options ]
```

then, it is easy to switch from one version to another one with `\mathversion{name}`.

Example <sup>6</sup> :

```
\setmathfont{KpMath-Regular.otf}[Style=leqslant, CharacterVariant=3]
\setmathfont{KpMath-Bold.otf}[version=bold,
Style=leqslant, CharacterVariant=3]
\setmathfont{KpMath-Sans.otf}[version=sans,
Style=leqslant, CharacterVariant=3]
```

Here is the same equation in three versions, normal, bold and Sans-Serif:

$$\mathbb{E}_i(N_i) = \sum_{n \geq 1} P_i(N_i \geq n) = \frac{\varepsilon_i}{1 - \varepsilon_i} < +\infty$$

`\mathversion{bold}`

$$\mathbb{E}_i(N_i) = \sum_{n \geq 1} P_i(N_i \geq n) = \frac{\varepsilon_i}{1 - \varepsilon_i} < +\infty$$

`\mathversion{sans}`

$$\mathbb{E}_i(N_i) = \sum_{n \geq 1} P_i(N_i \geq n) = \frac{\varepsilon_i}{1 - \varepsilon_i} < +\infty$$

---

6. Option `CharacterVariant=3` changes  $\epsilon$  into  $\varepsilon$ .