

pzccal package test

The script (calligraphic) math alphabet with Zapf Chancery (`\mathpzc`):

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

The script (calligraphic) math alphabet with Euler Script (`\EuScript`):

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

The script (calligraphic) math alphabet with Ralph Smith's Formal Script (`\mathrsfs`):

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

The script (calligraphic) math alphabet with (`\mathcal`):

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c 1 2 3

The script (calligraphic) math alphabet with (`\mathscr`):

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Compare script letters (CM, CMcal, pzcm, EuScript, rsfs):

H H H H H Z Z Z Z Z F F F F F

Usage examples with `\mathcal`:

$$\mathcal{F}\{s(x)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(x) e^{i\omega_x x} dx$$

Die Hamiltonfunktion ist die Legendre-Transformierte der Lagrange-Funktion $\mathcal{L}(t, q, \dot{q})$, die von den generalisierten Koordinaten und ihren Geschwindigkeiten $\dot{q} = (\dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2 \dots \dot{q}_n)$ abhängt:

$$\mathcal{H}(t, q, p) = \sum_{k=1}^n \dot{q}_k p_k - \mathcal{L}(t, q, \dot{q})$$