Shortcuts for the Word 2007 Equation editor

[Dataninja / dataninja.wordpress.com]

Symbols

- Greek letters are accessible through their LaTeX commands. For example, `\gamma` produces γ and `\Gamma` produces Γ.
- For script letters, precede the letter name with `\script`. For example, `\scriptL` produces $\mathcal{L}$ and `\scriptl` produces ℓ.
- For blackboard bold, precede the letter name with `\double`. For example, `\doubleQ` produces $\mathbb{Q}$.
- Italics and boldface can be turned off and on using the ctrl+i and ctrl+b shortcuts, just like normal type.
- Most binary operators and symbols are also accessible using their LaTeX commands. For example:
  - `x \succ y` produces $x \succcurlyeq y$
  - `\sum_(i=1)^n x_i` produces $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$

Formatting

- Accents can be quickly added by adding `\accentname` after the character and pushing space twice. For example
  - `\beta\hat` produces $\hat{\beta}$
  - `\beta\bar` produces $\bar{\beta}$
  - `\beta\tilde` produces $\tilde{\beta}$
- Braces can be added using the `\underbrace` and `\overbrace` commands. First type the command, then the space bar. Now use the arrow keys or mouse to enter text in the box. For example
  - `\underbrace (E[X'\varepsilon]=0)` produces $\underbrace{E[\mathbf{X}'\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}] = \mathbf{0}}$
- The commands `\below` and `\above` can be used to place limits on operators or to add text to objects with braces. Examples include
  - `\underbrace E[X'\varepsilon]\below(=0)` produces $\underbrace{E[X'\varepsilon]}_{=0}$. Note how parentheses are used to delmit the argument to `below`
  - `y\rightarrow\above p\alpha` produces $y \overset{p}{\rightarrow} \alpha$
- Bracket sizes are automatically adjusted, so you don't have to worry about the difference between [and `\left[` like you do in LaTeX. For example, `[x]` produces $[x]$ while `[x/y]` produces $\left[\frac{x}{y}\right]$. Note that in the previous example, you type space after typing the y to create the built-up fraction, then another space after typing the right brace to change the sizes of the braces. If you exit the equation (using the mouse or the spacebar) before typing space, the bracket size will not change.
- Single quotes can be used to include plain text or to simulate operators. For example:
  - `"for any "\varepsilon>0` produces for any $\varepsilon > 0$
  - `"plim "\sum x\bar` produces $\text{plim} \sum \bar{x}$