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Surrounded math

One of those features that the average user will never see is the ability to influence `\mathsurround`. In ConTeXt for instance this parameter is set to `0pt` by default and only in special math constructs it might get a different value. And even then, this value is small. It might actually be true that the sole reason for this parameter is its use in special situations. This is demonstrated by what happens if we use non-zero values. Say that we have this input:

```
test \par
\noindent $test$ \par
$test$ \par
test \par
```

When we set both `\parindent` and `\mathsurround` to zero, we get:

```
test
test
test
test
```

When we set `\mathsurround` to `16pt` we get:

```
test
  test
  test
test
```

When we set `\parindent` to `32pt` we get:

```
test
test
  test
  test
```

When we set `\mathsurround` to `16pt` and `\parindent` to `32pt` we get:

```
test
  test
    test
  test
```

We guess that the assumption is that a `\mathsurround` value different from zero is not assumed when typesetting a paragraph or at least that the assumption is that a paragraph does not start or finish with an inline math formula.

This is what happens. A kern is added at the left and right side of a formula. So we get: xx . When the paragraph is typeset, this kern removed at linebreaks when needed. However, as the start of a paragraph is no linebreak, it will stay there!

xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
xx	xx				

If we use negative values we get similar effects:

xx

Or in a vertical box:

xx

Maybe there is an opportunity here to implement marginal notes by abusing a math formula at the start of a paragraph! After all, we've run into weirder abuse of side effects.