Braces over and under equations

Donald Arseneau

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The syntax is:

`\overunderbraces{upper_braces}{main_formula}{lower_braces}`

Suppose we want the equation:

$$a + b + \overbrace{c + d + \underbrace{e + f}^{x} + \overbrace{g + h}}^{} + i + j + k + l + m = \pi r^2$$

$$a + b + \overbrace{c + d + \underbrace{e + f + g + h}_{z} + i + j}^{} + k + l + m = \pi r^2$$

There are seven segments:

```
              x                   y
        ,-----^-----.       ,-----^-----.
 a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k + l + m = \pi r^2
 1111111122222222233333344455555666666667777777777...
                  '-----v-----'
                        z
```

Insert `&` between each segment (where the tips of the braces point) to type the main_formula:

```
              x                   y
        ,-----^-----.       ,-----^-----.
 a + b +&c + d +&e + f&+&g + h&+ i + j&+ k + l + m
                  '-----v-----'
                        z
```

Each brace should be specified by typing

`\br{number_of_segments}{label}`,

separated by `&` to indicate which segment to start at; use `& &` to skip a segment that has no brace. For our example formula, the upper and lower brace specifiers are:

top row: `&\br{2}{x}& &\br{2}{y}` bottom row: `& &\br{3}{z}`

Now put them all together:

```
\overunderbraces{&\br{2}{x}& &\br{2}{y}}%
   {a + b +&c + d +&e + f&+&g + h&+ i + j&+ k + l + m}%
   {& &\br{3}{z}}
 = \pi r^2
```

... and we're done (that code was used to typeset the display at the start of this document).

This documentation derived from the comments the original package, by Robin Fairbairns (2010-02-22)