Test page: typeface=default (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	default	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	true

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Default	ecrm1000	9.9976pt	4.3045pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.6875pt	9.6851pt	4.3045pt	0.9688	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000	10.497pt	4.3045pt	1.0000	not scaled
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at9.99756pt*	*9.9976pt*	*4.3045pt*	0.9998	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Default
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 01234**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
$0123456789$012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=default (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	default	fontencoding	OT1
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Default	cmr10 at 10.07994pt	10.080pt	4.3400pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	cmss10 at 9.6875pt	9.6875pt	4.3056pt	0.9688	load time
Typewriter	Default	cmtt10	10.499pt	4.3055pt	1.0000	not scaled
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at10.07994pt*	10.080*pt*	4.3400*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	Default
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^m n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAB
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=garamond (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	garamond	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	kpfonts:spacing:-30	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	bera	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	luxi	fontloaderorder	default
mathtypeface	mathdesign:charter:greekuppercase:upright	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	true

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	URW Garamond	ugmr8t	10.000pt	4.2000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Text figures	KP Fonts	jkposnmn8t at 9.52377pt	9.5238pt	4.2000pt	0.9524	load time
Sans Serif	Bitstream Vera Sans	fvsr8t at 7.67822pt	7.6782pt	4.2000pt	0.7678	load time
Typewriter	Luxi Mono	ul9r8t at 7.9245pt	7.9245pt	4.2000pt	0.7925	load time
Math	*MathDesign*	*mdbchr7tat8.73184pt*	8.7318*pt*	4.2000*pt*	0.9096	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	URW Garamond
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!#=(_)+ − − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	$. , – _ ▪▬▬
\oldstylenums (TS1):	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	$. , – _ ▪▬▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$	
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$	
fraktur:	$\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$	$\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek:	ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΤΦΨΩ	$\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$ αβγϝδεεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτυφχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=garamond (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	garamond	fontencoding	default (
textfigures	kpfonts:scale:1	inputencoding	default (
sanstypeface	bera:scale:1	textcomp	default (
monotypeface	luxi:scale:1	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	mathdesign:charter:greekuppercase:upright:scale:1	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	true

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	URW Garamond	ugmr8t	10.000pt	4.2000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Text figures	KP Fonts	jkposnmn8t	10.000pt	4.4100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Bitstream Vera Sans	fvsr8t	10.000pt	5.4700pt	1.0000	not scaled
Typewriter	Luxi Mono	ul9r8t	10.000pt	5.3000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Math	*MathDesign*	*mdbchr7tat9.60007pt*	9.6001*pt*	4.6176*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

‘rm’ family: URW Garamond

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Smallcaps: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:					$. , – _
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγδεεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυφχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFG
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adfbaskervald (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adfbaskervald`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Baskervald	ybvr8t	10.000pt	4.1500pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.33975pt	9.3375pt	4.1500pt	0.9340	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.64111pt	10.120pt	4.1500pt	0.9641	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at9.63867pt$	9.6387pt	4.1500pt	0.9639	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Baskervald
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö e wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö E WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö e wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö E WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	0123456789	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\# = (\_) + - - - - - -$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , - _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , - _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHI`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adfbaskervald:lig (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	adfbaskervald:lig	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Baskervald	ybvrw8t	10.000pt	4.1500pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.33975pt	9.3375pt	4.1500pt	0.9340	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.64111pt	10.120pt	4.1500pt	0.9641	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at9.63867pt$	9.6387pt	4.1500pt	0.9639	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Baskervald
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö e wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö E WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö e wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö E WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	0123456789	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:					$. , - _
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , - _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adfberenis (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adfberenis`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Berenis	ybdr28y	11.180pt	4.0000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Latin Modern Sans	texnansi-lmss10 at 8.99994pt	8.9999pt	4.0000pt	0.9000	load time
Typewriter	Latin Modern Mono	texnansi-lmtt10 at 9.29047pt	9.7550pt	4.0000pt	0.9291	load time
Math	*Default*	$cmr9at9.29031pt$	9.5483pt	4.0000pt	0.9290	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Berenis
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\# = (\_) + - - - - - - -$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJKLM`
$0123456789$0123456789012345678900123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adfberenis:lig:tab (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	adfberenis:lig:tab	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	gfsdidot	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Berenis	ybdrjw8y	11.180pt	4.0000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Latin Modern Sans	texnansi-lmss10 at 8.99994pt	8.9999pt	4.0000pt	0.9000	load time
Typewriter	Latin Modern Mono	texnansi-lmtt10 at 9.29047pt	9.7550pt	4.0000pt	0.9291	load time
Math	*GFSDidot*	*didotrg8aat8.52881pt*	8.5288*pt*	4.0000*pt*	0.8201	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Berenis
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — ˙ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — ˙ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\phi$ $\upsilon\varphi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγ.δεεζηθϑικ.λμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adfelectrum (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	adfelectrum	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Electrum	yesr8t	10.000pt	5.0000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.25275pt	11.250pt	5.0000pt	1.1253	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 11.61575pt	12.193pt	5.0000pt	1.1616	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr12at11.61285pt*	11.370*pt*	5.0000*pt*	1.1613	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Electrum
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö E WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö E WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\boldsymbol{0123456789}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\# = (\_) + - - - - - -$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , - _ ■ ▬ ▬
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , - _ ■ ▬ ▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY
$0123456789$01234567890123456789`0123456789`

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`$0123456789$01234567890123456789`0123456789`
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`$0123456789$01234567890123456789`0123456789`
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`$0123456789$01234567890123456789`0123456789`

Test page: typeface=adfelectrum:lig (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	adfelectrum:lig	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Electrum	yesrjw8t	10.000pt	5.0000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.25275pt	11.250pt	5.0000pt	1.1253	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 11.61575pt	12.193pt	5.0000pt	1.1616	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr12at11.61285pt*	11.370*pt*	5.0000*pt*	1.1613	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family: ADF Electrum

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+-----$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , - _ ▬ ▬ ▬
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , - _ ▬ ▬ ▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adfromande (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	adfromande	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Romande	yrdr8t	10.000pt	4.9000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.02768pt	11.025pt	4.9000pt	1.1028	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 11.38336pt	11.949pt	4.9000pt	1.1383	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at11.38062pt*	11.380*pt*	4.9000*pt*	1.1381	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Romande
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01234567
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , - _
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , - _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Teſt page: typeface=adfromande:alt (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adfromande:alt`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Romande	yrdra8t	10.000pt	4.9000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.02768pt	11.025pt	4.9000pt	1.1028	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 11.38336pt	11.949pt	4.9000pt	1.1383	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at11.38062pt$	$11.380pt$	$4.9000pt$	1.1381	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Romande
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01234567
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - -- —
$Math$:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - -- —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - -- —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - -- —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , - _ ■ ■■ ■■■
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , - _ ■ ■■ ■■■

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective diſtributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ syſtematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenſtein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: firſt by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" reſtriction imposed by the ſtandard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adfventuris (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adfventuris`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Venturis	yvtr8t	10.000pt	4.3100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	ADF Venturis Sans	yvlr8t	10.000pt	4.3100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.01282pt	10.510pt	4.3100pt	1.0013	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at10.01038pt$	$10.010pt$	$4.3100pt$	1.0010	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Venturis
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\# = (\_) + - - - - - --$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ ■ ■■ ■■■
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ ■ ■■ ■■■

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO`
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

Test page: typeface=adfventuris:2 (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adfventuris:2`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`fourier`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Venturis 2	yv2r8t	10.000pt	3.6600pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	ADF Venturis 2 Sans	yv3r8t at 10.6395pt	10.639pt	3.6600pt	1.0640	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 8.50266pt	8.9256pt	3.6600pt	0.8503	load time
Math	*Fourier*	$futr8tat8.31818pt$	7.3200pt	3.6600pt	0.8318	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Venturis 2
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , – _ [redacted]
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , – _ [redacted]

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adfventuris:old (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adfventuris:old`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	ADF Venturis Old	yvor8t	10.000pt	4.3100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.69986pt	9.6975pt	4.3100pt	0.9700	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.01282pt	10.510pt	4.3100pt	1.0013	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at10.01038pt$	10.010pt	4.3100pt	1.0010	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	ADF Venturis Old
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	0123456789	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\# = (\_) + - - - - - -$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ ■ ▬ ▬▬
`\oldstylenums` (T81):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ ■ ▬ ▬▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJK
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=ae (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	ae	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	euler	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	AE	aer10	10.000pt	4.2999pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	AE Sans	aess10 at 9.6846pt	9.6846pt	4.2999pt	0.9685	load time
Typewriter	AE Mono	aett10	10.490pt	4.2999pt	1.0000	not scaled
Math	Euler	ecrm1000at9.98932pt	9.9869pt	4.2999pt	0.9989	load time
Symbols	Default					load time

'rm' family:	AE
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234567**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −—
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGH
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
NormalNormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
LargeLargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=antpol (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	antpol	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	anttor	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Antykwa Półtawskiego	ec-antpr10	8.0000pt	4.4000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.90234pt	9.8999pt	4.4000pt	0.9902	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.22186pt	10.730pt	4.4000pt	1.0222	load time
Math	*AntykwaToruńska*	$rm-anttrat9.36172pt$	9.3617pt	4.4000pt	0.9362	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Antykwa Półtawskiego
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – c _ ɔ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – c _ ɔ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJK
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=antpol:light (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	antpol:light	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf (smallcaps)	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	iwona:light	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Antykwa Półtawskiego Light	ec-antpl10	8.4000pt	4.4000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.90234pt	9.8999pt	4.4000pt	0.9902	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.22186pt	10.730pt	4.4000pt	1.0222	load time
Math	*Iwona Light*	$rm - iwonalat9.77783pt$	$9.7778pt$	$4.4000pt$	0.9778	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Antykwa Półtawskiego Light
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** **Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}` (smallcaps):	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums` (smallcaps):	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – c _ ɔ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – c _ ɔ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJK
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=anttor (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	anttor	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf (smallcaps)	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	euler	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Antykwa Toruńska	ec-anttr	10.000pt	4.7000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.57755pt	10.575pt	4.7000pt	1.0578	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.91873pt	11.461pt	4.7000pt	1.0919	load time
Math	Euler	ecrm1095at10.91873pt	10.856pt	4.7000pt	1.0919	load time
Symbols	Default					load time

'rm' family:	Antykwa Toruńska
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold** **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - - -
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - - -
{textnums} (smallcaps):	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - - -
\textstylenums (smallcaps):	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - - -
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - - -
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , − _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
NormalNormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
LargeLargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=anttor:light (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`anttor:light`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`anttor`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Antykwa Toruńska Light	ec-anttl	10.000pt	4.7000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.57755pt	10.575pt	4.7000pt	1.0578	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.91873pt	11.461pt	4.7000pt	1.0919	load time
Math	$AntykwaToruńskaLight$	$rm - anttl$	10.000pt	4.7000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	$Default$					not scaled

'rm' family:	Antykwa Toruńska Light
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −−
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDE`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=anttor:light (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	anttor:light	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	anttor:condensed	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale
Roman	Antykwa Toruńska Light Condensed	ec-anttcl	10.000pt	4.7000pt	1.0000	not scal
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.57755pt	10.575pt	4.7000pt	1.0578	load tir
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.91873pt	11.461pt	4.7000pt	1.0919	load t
Math	*AntykwaToruńskaLightCondensed*	$rm - anttcl$	10.000pt	4.7000pt	1.0000	not scal
Symbols	*Default*					not scal

'rm' family:	Antykwa Toruńska Light Condensed
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** **Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJK`
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

Test page: typeface=augie (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	augie	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Augie	augie8t	10.000pt	5.0000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.25275pt	11.250pt	5.0000pt	1.1253	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 11.61575pt	12.193pt	5.0000pt	1.1616	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr12at11.61285pt*	11.370*pt*	5.0000*pt*	1.1613	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Augie
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ ■ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ ■ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Bold:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ ■ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ ■ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Italic:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ ■ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ ■ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ ■ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ ■ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ ■ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ ■ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) +
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) +
{textnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) +
\textstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) +
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) +
\oldstylenums (TS1):	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	$. , ■ _ ■■■

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
Greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijk
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=auriocus (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	auriocus	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Auriocus Kalligraphicus	AuriocusKalligraphicus at 11.99997pt	12.000pt	3.9840pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 8.96622pt	8.9640pt	3.9840pt	0.8966	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.25537pt	9.7158pt	3.9840pt	0.9255	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr9at9.25308pt*	9.5100*pt*	3.9840*pt*	0.9253	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family: Auriocus Kalligraphicus

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ÿ æ œ ö č wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Č WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ÿ æ œ ö č wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Č WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ÿ æ œ ö č wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Č WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ÿ æ œ ö č wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Č WAVAW 0123456789

Smallcaps: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ÿ æ œ ö č wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Č WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi–bold Bold **Bold–extended** **Bold–Smallcaps** Extra–bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + – — —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + – — — — — —
{liningnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + – — —
{textnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + – — —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + – — —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) *Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then*

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$

greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank–dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision–making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJK
0123456789*0123456789*01234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789*0123456789*01234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789*0123456789*01234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789*0123456789*01234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=beraserif (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	beraserif	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Bera Serif	fver8t	10.000pt	5.1900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.6803pt	11.677pt	5.1900pt	1.1680	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 12.05719pt	12.657pt	5.1900pt	1.2057	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr12at12.05429pt$	$11.803pt$	$5.1901pt$	1.2054	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	Bera Serif
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234567
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 01234
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234567*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234567*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234567
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_)
$Math$:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+-$
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_)
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_)
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_)
\oldstylenums:					$. , − -
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , − -

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdf
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=bitstreamcharter (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	bitstreamcharter	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	mathdesign	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Math Design Charter	mdbchr8t at 9.60007pt	9.6001pt	4.6176pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.39215pt	10.389pt	4.6176pt	1.0392	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.72739pt	11.261pt	4.6176pt	1.0727	load time
Math	*MathDesign*	*mdbchr7tat9.60007pt*	9.6001*pt*	4.6176*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	Math Design Charter
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur:	$\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek:	ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
	αβγϝδεεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKL
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=cmbright (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	cmbright	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	cmbright	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale ti
Roman	CM Bright	ebmr10	10.499pt	4.7222pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	CM Bright Sans	ebmr10	10.499pt	4.7222pt	1.0000	not scaled
Typewriter	Computer Modern Mono Light	ebtl10 at 10.96771pt	11.516pt	4.7222pt	1.0968	load time
Math	*CMBright*	*cmbr*10	10.499*pt*	4.7222*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	CM Bright
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold** **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%., :; ?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$. , – _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEF`
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=cmdunhill (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	cmdunhill	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	CM Dunhill	ecdh1000	9.9976pt	4.3045pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.6875pt	9.6851pt	4.3045pt	0.9688	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000	10.497pt	4.3045pt	1.0000	not scaled
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at9.99756pt*	9.9976*pt*	4.3045*pt*	0.9998	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	CM Dunhill
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^m n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=cmfibonacci (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	cmfibonacci	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	CM Fibonacci	ecfb1000	13.164pt	4.9773pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.20163pt	11.198pt	4.9773pt	1.1202	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 11.56296pt	12.138pt	4.9773pt	1.1563	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr12at11.56021pt*	11.319*pt*	4.9773*pt*	1.1560	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	CM Fibonacci
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnote ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ V
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnote** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ V**
Italic:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnote ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ V
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnote* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ V*
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnote ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ V
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # =
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # =
{textnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # =
\textstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # =
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt***bdfhijklt**bdfhijkltbdf
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMN
0123456789**0123456789**01234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789**0123456789**01234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=computermodern (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`computermodern`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`ams`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Computer Modern	ecrm1000	9.9976pt	4.3045pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.6875pt	9.6851pt	4.3045pt	0.9688	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000	10.497pt	4.3045pt	1.0000	not scaled
Math	$AMSMath$	$cmr9at9.99756pt$	10.275pt	4.3045pt	0.9998	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

‘rm’ family: Computer Modern

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678**
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123

Italic: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Smallcaps: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAB
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=computermodern (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	computermodern	fontencoding	OT1
textfigures	osf (TS1)	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	ams	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Computer Modern	cmr10	10.000pt	4.3055pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	cmss10 at 9.6875pt	9.6875pt	4.3056pt	0.9688	load time
Typewriter	Default	cmtt10	10.499pt	4.3055pt	1.0000	not scaled
Math	*AMSMath*	*cmr*10	10.000*pt*	4.3055*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	Computer Modern
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (-) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (-) + − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (-) + - – —
{textnums} (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — - = == ===
\textstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — - = == ===
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — - = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — - = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=concrete (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	concrete	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	concrete	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Concrete	eorm10	10.000pt	4.5833pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.31494pt	10.312pt	4.5833pt	1.0315	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.64774pt	11.177pt	4.5833pt	1.0648	load time
Math	*ConcreteMath*	*ccr10at10.07994pt*	10.080*pt*	4.6200*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

‘rm’ family: Concrete

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678**
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123

Italic: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold **Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ ϱ ▹ ‘ . , ⋆ ς ω ϑ / ↼ _ ↽ ⇁ ’ ” ’’’
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAB
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=dayrom (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	dayrom	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Day Roman	dayromr8t	10.000pt	4.5100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.15pt	10.147pt	4.5100pt	1.0150	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.47745pt	10.998pt	4.5100pt	1.0477	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at10.47485pt*	10.474*pt*	4.5100*pt*	1.0475	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Day Roman
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , - _ ■ ■■ ■■■

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^m n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Teſt page: typeface=dayrom:ſ (10pt)

typeface package options

typeface	dayrom:s	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Day Roman S	dayromſr8t	10.000pt	4.5100pt	1.0000	not ſcaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.15pt	10.147pt	4.5100pt	1.0150	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.47745pt	10.998pt	4.5100pt	1.0477	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at10.47485pt$	10.474pt	4.5100pt	1.0475	load time
Symbolſ	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	Day Roman S
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnoteſize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnoteſize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnoteſize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnoteſize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps	abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnoteſize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants	Light Condenſed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcapſ Extra-bold

	Normal	Italicſ	Bold	Bold Italicſ	Punctuation
Plain numerals	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\boldsymbol{\mathit{0123456789}}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+-------$
{liningnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , - _ ■ ■■ ■■■

Theorem 1 (Reſidue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the iſolated ſingularitieſ $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ iſ a cloſed rectifiable curve in G which doeſ not paſſ through any of the pointſ a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theorieſ, introduced for objective probabilitieſ by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for ſubjective diſtributionſ by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findingſ that actual choice behaviourſ often differ ſyſtematically from that predicted by claſſical expected utility theorieſ (for example, ſee Allaiſ, 1953; Ellſberg, 1961; Lichtenſtein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). Theſe theorieſ accompliſh their taſk in two interrelated ways firſt by diſcarding the "linearity of the probabilitieſ" reſtriction impoſed by the ſtandard rationality aſſumptionſ, ſecond by employing more of the information available to individualſ at deciſion-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrſuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnoteſizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=dejavu (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	dejavu	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	DejaVu	DejaVuSerif-tlf-t1	10.000pt	5.1900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.6803pt	11.677pt	5.1900pt	1.1680	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 12.05719pt	12.657pt	5.1900pt	1.2057	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr12at12.05429pt$	$11.803pt$	$5.1901pt$	1.2054	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	DejaVu
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 01234
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) -
$Math$:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+--$
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) -
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) -
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) -
\oldstylenums:					$. , – _
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdf
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=dejavu:condensed (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`dejavu:condensed`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	DejaVu Condensed	DejaVuSerifCondensed-tlf-t1	10.000pt	5.1900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.6803pt	11.677pt	5.1900pt	1.1680	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 12.05719pt	12.657pt	5.1900pt	1.2057	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr12at12.05429pt$	$11.803pt$	$5.1901pt$	1.2054	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	DejaVu Condensed
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	0123456789	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+----$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , – _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhij`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=droid (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	droid	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Droid	DroidSerif-Regular-t1	10.000pt	5.3600pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 12.06299pt	12.060pt	5.3600pt	1.2063	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 12.45209pt	13.071pt	5.3600pt	1.2452	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr12at12.44904pt*	12.189*pt*	5.3600*pt*	1.2449	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Droid
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012345 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%., :; ?&!# = (_) + − − -
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	▬	▬	▬	▬	$. , - _ ▪▬▬
\oldstylenums (TS1):	▬	▬	▬	▬	$. , - _ ▪▬▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbd
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
$0123456789$0123456789012345678900123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize$0123456789$012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal$0123456789$012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge$0123456789$012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=europeanmodern (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`europeanmodern`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`ams`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	European Modern	emr10	10.000pt	4.3056pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.68994pt	9.6876pt	4.3056pt	0.9690	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.00244pt	10.500pt	4.3055pt	1.0002	load time
Math	*AMSMath*	*cmr10at10.07994pt*	10.080*pt*	4.3400*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	European Modern
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums (TS1)`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=europeanmodern (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	europeanmodern	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf (TS1)	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	euler	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	European Modern	emr10	10.000pt	4.3056pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.68994pt	9.6876pt	4.3056pt	0.9690	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.00244pt	10.500pt	4.3055pt	1.0002	load time
Math	Euler	emr10	10.000pt	4.3056pt	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	Default					not scaled

'rm' family:	European Modern
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 01234
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −–
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
`\textstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ αβγ.δεεζηθϑικ.λμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
NormalNormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
LargeLargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=gfsartemisia (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	gfsartemisia	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	GFS Artemisia	artemisiarg9a at 9.29993pt	9.2999pt	4.4919pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	TX Fonts Sans	t1xss at 8.58856pt	8.5886pt	4.4918pt	0.9041	load time
Typewriter	TX Fonts Mono	t1xtt at 9.74365pt	9.7437pt	4.4918pt	0.9744	load time
Math	*GFS Artemisia*	*txrat*9.98184*pt*	9.9818*pt*	4.4918*pt*	0.9982	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family: GFS Artemisia

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγ.δεεζηθϑικ.λμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=gfsartemisia (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	gfsartemisia	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf (smallcaps)	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	anttor:condensed:light	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	GFS Artemisia	artemisiarg9a at 9.29993pt	9.2999pt	4.4919pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	TX Fonts Sans	t1xss at 8.58856pt	8.5886pt	4.4918pt	0.9041	load time
Typewriter	TX Fonts Mono	t1xtt at 9.74365pt	9.7437pt	4.4918pt	0.9744	load time
Math	*AntykwaToruńskaLightCondensed*	*rm − anttclat9.55719pt*	9.5572*pt*	4.4919*pt*	0.9557	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	GFS Artemisia
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö e wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö E WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums} (smallcaps):	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums (smallcaps):	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=gfsbodoni (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	gfsbodoni	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	GFS Bodoni	bodonirg9a at 9.55002pt	9.5500pt	4.5554pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.25208pt	10.249pt	4.5554pt	1.0252	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.58273pt	11.109pt	4.5553pt	1.0583	load time
Math	*GFSBodoni*	*cmr*10*at*10.58014*pt*	10.580*pt*	4.5553*pt*	1.0580	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	GFS Bodoni
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	**0123456789**	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZA
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=gfsdidot (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

```
typeface         gfsdidot     fontencoding   default (T1)
textfigures      default      inputencoding  default (utf8)
sanstypeface     default      textcomp       default (full)
monotypeface     default      fontloadorder  default
mathtypeface     default      printinfo      true
symbolstypeface  default      debug          false
```

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	GFS Didot	didotrg9a at 10.39993pt	10.399pt	4.8776pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	PX Fonts Sans	t1xss at 9.32617pt	9.3262pt	4.8776pt	0.9326	load time
Typewriter	PX Fonts Mono	t1xtt at 10.58044pt	10.580pt	4.8776pt	1.0580	load time
Math	*GFSDidot*	*didotrg8aat*10.39993*pt*	10.399*pt*	4.8776*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

‘rm’ family: GFS Didot

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: **abcdefgh klmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
ABCDEFGH KLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345678

Italic: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\mathit{\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega}$ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\phi\ \upsilon\varphi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγ.δϵεζηθϑικ.λμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
012345678901234567890123456789`0123456789`

Test page: typeface=gfsneohellenic (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	gfsneohellenic	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	cmbright	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	sca
Roman	GFS Neohellenic	neohellenicrg9a at 12.25006pt	12.250pt	4.7408pt	1.0000	not
Sans Serif	GFS Neohellenic	neohellenicrg9a at 12.25006pt	12.250pt	4.7408pt	1.0000	not
Typewriter	Computer Modern Mono Light	ebtl10 at 11.0109pt	11.561pt	4.7408pt	1.1011	loa
Math	*CMBright*	*cmbr10at10.03922pt*	10.541*pt*	4.7407*pt*	1.0039	loa
Symbols	*Default*					loa

'rm' family:	GFS Neohellenic
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345678
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=gyrebonum (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	gyrebonum	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Gyre Bonum	ec-qbkr	10.000pt	4.8500pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.91522pt	10.912pt	4.8500pt	1.0915	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 11.26724pt	11.827pt	4.8500pt	1.1267	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at11.2645pt*	11.264*pt*	4.8500*pt*	1.1265	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Gyre Bonum
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345678**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01234 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - -
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - -
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - -
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - -
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=gyrepagella (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`gyrepagella`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`palatino`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`pazo`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Gyre Pagella	ec-qplr	10.000pt	4.4900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Text figures	Palatino	pplr9d at 9.57352pt	9.5735pt	4.4900pt	0.9574	load time
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.10498pt	10.102pt	4.4900pt	1.0105	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.43091pt	10.949pt	4.4900pt	1.0431	load time
Math	*Pazo*	*pplr9tat*9.57352*pt*	9.5735*pt*	4.4900*pt*	0.9574	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Gyre Pagella
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek:	$\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGH`
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=gyreschola (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	gyreschola	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	mathdesign	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Gyre Schola	ec-qcsr	10.000pt	4.6600pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.48752pt	10.485pt	4.6600pt	1.0488	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.82596pt	11.364pt	4.6600pt	1.0826	load time
Math	*MathDesign*	*mdbchr7tat*9.6881*pt*	9.6881*pt*	4.6600*pt*	1.0092	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Gyre Schola
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	0123456789	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur:	$\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek:	ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
	αβγϝδεεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=gyretermes (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	gyretermes	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	mathabx	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Gyre Termes	ec-qtmr	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.12741pt	10.124pt	4.5000pt	1.0127	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.4541pt	10.974pt	4.5000pt	1.0454	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at10.45166pt$	$10.451pt$	$4.5000pt$	1.0452	load time
Symbols	$Mathabx$					load time

'rm' family:	Gyre Termes
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	0123456789	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+-------$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^m n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=iwona (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	iwona	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	iwona	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Iwona	ec-iwonar	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.12741pt	10.124pt	4.5000pt	1.0127	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.4541pt	10.974pt	4.5000pt	1.0454	load time
Math	*Iwona*	$rm - iwonar$	$10.000pt$	$4.5000pt$	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	Iwona
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw LARGE footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold** **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** **Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGH
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=iwona:light (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	iwona:light	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf (TS1)	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	iwona:light	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Iwona Light	ec-iwonal	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.12741pt	10.124pt	4.5000pt	1.0127	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.4541pt	10.974pt	4.5000pt	1.0454	load time
Math	*Iwona Light*	$rm-iwonal$	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family: Iwona Light

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
`\textstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz**acegmnopqrsuvwxyz**`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` *bdfhijklt*bdfhijklt**bdfhijklt**`bdfhijklt`
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**`ABCDEFGHI`
01234567890123456789**01234567890123456789**

*footnotesize*footnotesize**footnotesize**`footnotesize`01234567890123456789**01234567890123456789**
*Normal*Normal**Normal**`Normal`01234567890123456789**01234567890123456789**
*Large*Large**Large**`Large`01234567890123456789**01234567890123456789**

Test page: typeface=jamtimes (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	jamtimes	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	ams	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	JAM Times	jtmr8te	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Helvetica	phvr8t at 8.60428pt	8.6043pt	4.5000pt	0.8604	load time
Typewriter	Courier	pcrr8t at 10.56366pt	10.563pt	4.5000pt	1.0564	load time
Math	*AMSMath*	*jtmr7te*	10.000*pt*	4.5000*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	JAM Times
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345678
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012345678
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%., :; ?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , − _ [redacted]
\oldstylenums (TS1):	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , − _ [redacted]

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJK
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=kerkis (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	kerkis	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Kerkis	ek8a at 8.99994pt	8.9999pt	4.3650pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Kerkis Sans	eksf8a at 8.96286pt	8.9629pt	4.3649pt	0.9959	load time
Typewriter	Courier	pcrr8t at 10.24673pt	10.246pt	4.3650pt	1.0247	load time
Math	*Kerkis*	*txrat*9.69986*pt*	9.6999*pt*	4.3649*pt*	0.9700	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Kerkis
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw LARGE footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold** **Bold** **Bold-extended** Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur:	$\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek:	ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
	αβγ.δεεζηθϑικ.λμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS`
012345678901234567890123456789`0123456789`

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`012345678901234567890123456789`0123456789`
*Normal*NormalNormal`Normal`012345678901234567890123456789`0123456789`
*Large*LargeLarge`Large`012345678901234567890123456789`0123456789`

Test page: typeface=kpfonts (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	kpfonts	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	kpfonts:lsf	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	KP Fonts	jkposnmn8t	10.000pt	4.4100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	KP Fonts Sans	jkpssmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Typewriter	KP Fonts	jkpttosnmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Math	*KPFonts*	*jkposnmn7t*	10.000*pt*	4.4100*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	KP Fonts
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw LARGE footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
$\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=kpfonts:largesmallcaps (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	kpfonts:largesmallcaps	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	KP Fonts	jkpmn8t	10.000pt	4.4100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	KP Fonts	jkpssmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Typewriter	KP Fonts	jkpttmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Math	*KPFonts*	*jkpmn7t*	10.000*pt*	4.4100*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	KP Fonts
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012345
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
$\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=kpfonts:light (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	kpfonts:light	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	KP Fonts Light	jkplmn8t	10.000pt	4.4100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	KP Fonts	jkpssmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Typewriter	KP Fonts	jkpttmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Math	*KPFonts Light*	*jkplmn7t*	10.000*pt*	4.4100*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

‘rm’ family: KP Fonts Light

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	*0123456789*	$. , – _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	*0123456789*	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγFδєεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
$Large$LargeLargeLarge01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

Test page: typeface=kpfonts:light:noligatures (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	kpfonts:light:noligatures	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	liningfigures	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	KP Fonts Light	jkplfmn8t	10.000pt	4.4100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	KP Fonts	jkpssfmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Typewriter	KP Fonts	jkpttmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Math	*KPFonts Light*	*jkplfmn7t*	10.000*pt*	4.4100*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	KP Fonts Light
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur:	$\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek:	ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$ αβγϝδϵεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
$Large$LargeLargeLarge01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

Test page: typeface=kpfonts:oldstyle (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	kpfonts:oldstyle	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	KP Fonts	jkposmn8t	10.000pt	4.4100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	KP Fonts	jkpssosmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Typewriter	KP Fonts	jkpttosmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Math	*KPFonts*	*jkpmn7t*	10.000*pt*	4.4100*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	KP Fonts
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγFδϵεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Teſt page: typeface=kpfontſ:veryoldſtyle (10pt)

typeface package optionſ:

typeface	kpfontſ:veryoldſtyle	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigureſ	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
ſanſtypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
ſymbolſtypeface	default	debug	falſe

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em ſize	ex ſize	ſcale	ſcale time
Roman	KP Fontſ	jkpvoſmn8t	10.000pt	4.4100pt	1.0000	not ſcaled
Sanſ Serif	KP Fontſ	jkpſſvoſmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Typewriter	KP Fontſ	jkpttvoſmn8t at 9.95483pt	9.9548pt	4.4100pt	0.9955	load time
Math	*KPFonts*	*jkpmn7t*	10.000*pt*	4.4100*pt*	1.0000	not ſcaled
Symbolſ	*Default*					not ſcaled

'rm' family:	KP Fontſ
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnoteſize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnoteſize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnoteſize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz ct ſt th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnoteſize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variantſ:	Light Condenſed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italicſ	Bold	Bold Italicſ	Punctuation
Plain numeralſ:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnumſ}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnumſ}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textſtylenumſ:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldſtylenumſ:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldſtylenumſ (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Reſidue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the iſolated ſingularitieſ $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ iſ a cloſed rectifiable curve in G which doeſ not paſſ through any of the pointſ a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγϜδϵεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theorieſ, introduced for objective probabilitieſ by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for ſubjective diſtributionſ by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findingſ that actual choice behaviourſ often differ ſyſtematically from that predicted by claſſical expected utility theorieſ (for example, ſee Allaiſ, 1953; Ellſberg, 1961; Lichtenſtein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflejord, 2004). Theſe theorieſ accompliſh their taſk in two interrelated wayſ: firſt by diſcarding the "linearity of the probabilitieſ" reſtriction impoſed by the ſtandard rationality aſſumptionſ, ſecond by employing more of the information available to individualſ at deciſion-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrſuvwxyzacegmnopqrſuvwxyzacegmnopqrſuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnoteſizefootnoteſizefootnoteſize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=kurier (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	kurier	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	kurier	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Kurier	ec-kurierr	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.12741pt	10.124pt	4.5000pt	1.0127	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.4541pt	10.974pt	4.5000pt	1.0454	load time
Math	$Kurier$	$rm - kurierr$	$10.000pt$	$4.5000pt$	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	$Default$					not scaled

'rm' family:	Kurier
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz**acegmnopqrsuvwxyz** `acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt**bdfhijklt** `bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFG`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=latinmodern (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	latinmodern	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Latin Modern	ec-lmr10	10.000pt	4.3055pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.68979pt	9.6874pt	4.3055pt	0.9690	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.00229pt	10.499pt	4.3055pt	1.0002	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at9.99985pt*	9.9999*pt*	4.3055*pt*	1.0000	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

‘rm’ family: Latin Modern

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678**
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123

Italic: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$

greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=latinmodern:boldsc (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`latinmodern:boldsc`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Latin Modern	ec-lmr10	10.000pt	4.3055pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.68979pt	9.6874pt	4.3055pt	0.9690	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.00229pt	10.499pt	4.3055pt	1.0002	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at9.99985pt*	9.9999*pt*	4.3055*pt*	1.0000	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family: Latin Modern

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123

Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Smallcaps: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$

greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=libertine (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	libertine	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	biolinum:scale:1	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	pazo	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Libertine	fxlr-t1	10.000pt	4.2900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Biolinum	fxbr-t1	10.000pt	1.0100pt	1.0000	not scaled
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.96628pt	10.462pt	4.2900pt	0.9966	load time
Math	*Pazo*	*pplr9tat*9.14703*pt*	9.1470*pt*	4.2900*pt*	0.9147	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Libertine
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$. , – _ ■ ▬ ▬
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$. , – _ ■ ▬ ▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMN
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=libertine (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	libertine	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	arial:scale:uppercase	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	adobeminionpro:lf	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Libertine	fxlr-t1os	10.000pt	4.2900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	URW Arial	ua1r8t at 9.1365pt	9.1365pt	4.7053pt	0.9137	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.96628pt	10.462pt	4.2900pt	0.9966	load time
Math	*AdobeMinionPro*	*MinionPro – Regular – lf – t1at9.79446pt*	9.7945*pt*	4.2900*pt*	0.9794	load time
Symbols	*MnSymbol*					load time

‘rm’ family: Libertine
Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$. , – _ ▪ ■ ▬
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$. , – _ ▪ ■ ▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMN
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=lucidabright (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	lucidabright	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	pazo	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Lucida Bright	hlhr8t at 9.49997pt	9.5000pt	5.0350pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Lucida Bright Sans	hlsr8t at 9.49997pt	9.5000pt	5.0350pt	1.0000	not scaled
Typewriter	Lucida Bright Sans Mono	hlsrt8t at 9.49997pt	9.5000pt	5.0350pt	1.0000	not scaled
Math	*Pazo*	$pplr9tat10.73547pt$	10.735pt	5.0349pt	1.0736	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Lucida Bright
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	0123456789	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+-----––$
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**		$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=lucidabright:lucidasmallscale (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`lucidabright:lucidasmallscale`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`osf (TS1)`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Lucida Bright	hlhr8t at 8.99994pt	8.9999pt	4.7700pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Lucida Bright Sans	hlsr8t at 8.99994pt	8.9999pt	4.7700pt	1.0000	not scaled
Typewriter	`Lucida Bright Sans Mono`	`hlsrt8t at 8.99994pt`	`8.9999pt`	`4.7700pt`	`1.0000`	`not scaled`
Math	$LucidaBright$	$hlhr8tat8.99994pt$	$8.9999pt$	$4.7700pt$	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	$Default$					not scaled

'rm' family:	Lucida Bright
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize* [redacted] *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	[redacted]	$. , − _ [redacted]
`\textstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	[redacted]	$. , − _ [redacted]
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	[redacted]	$. , − _ [redacted]

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`01234567890123456789`0123456789`0123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`01234567890123456789`0123456789`0123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`01234567890123456789`0123456789`0123456789

Test page: typeface=newcenturyschoolbook (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	newcenturyschoolbook	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	fourier	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	New Century Schoolbook	pncr8t at 9.29993pt	9.2999pt	4.3151pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.7113pt	9.7089pt	4.3151pt	0.9711	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.02457pt	10.523pt	4.3151pt	1.0025	load time
Math	*Fourier*	$pncr8tat9.29993pt$	9.2999pt	4.3151pt	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	New Century Schoolbook
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012345
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:					$. , - _
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , - _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFG
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=palatino (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`palatino`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`pazo`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Palatino	pplr9e	10.000pt	4.6900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.55511pt	10.552pt	4.6900pt	1.0555	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.89554pt	11.437pt	4.6900pt	1.0896	load time
Math	*Pazo*	*pplr9t*	10.000*pt*	4.6900*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	Palatino
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _ ▪ ■ ▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDE
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=palatino (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

```
typeface          palatino     fontencoding    default (T1)
textfigures       osf          inputencoding   default (utf8)
sanstypeface      default      textcomp        default (full)
monotypeface      default      fontloadorder   default
mathtypeface      fourier      printinfo       true
symbolstypeface   default      debug           false
```

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Palatino	pplr9d	10.000pt	4.6900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.55511pt	10.552pt	4.6900pt	1.0555	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.89554pt	11.437pt	4.6900pt	1.0896	load time
Math	$Fourier$	$futr8tat10.65918pt$	$9.3801pt$	$4.6900pt$	1.0659	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	Palatino
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ ■ ■ ■

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCD`
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=ptserif (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	ptserif	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	PT Serif	PTSerif-Regular-tlf-t1	10.000pt	5.0000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	PT Sans	PTSans-Regular-tlf-t1	10.000pt	5.0000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 11.61575pt	12.193pt	5.0000pt	1.1616	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr12at11.61285pt$	$11.370pt$	$5.0000pt$	1.1613	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	PT Serif
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\boldsymbol{0123456789}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+------$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , – _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=pxfonts (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	pxfonts	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	PX Fonts	p1xr	10.000pt	4.6900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	PX Fonts Sans	t1xss at 8.96744pt	8.9674pt	4.6900pt	0.8967	load time
Typewriter	PX Fonts Mono	t1xtt at 10.1735pt	10.173pt	4.6900pt	1.0174	load time
Math	*Default*	*pxr*	10.000*pt*	4.6900*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	PX Fonts
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγ.δεεζηθϑικ.λμνξπϖρϱσςτφυφχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKL
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=times (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`times`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`mtpro:lite`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Times Roman	ptmr8t	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.12741pt	10.124pt	4.5000pt	1.0127	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.4541pt	10.974pt	4.5000pt	1.0454	load time
Math	$MathTime2Professional$	$ecrm1000at10.4541pt$	$10.451pt$	$4.5000pt$	1.0454	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	Times Roman
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012345678 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	0123456789	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\# = (\_) + - - - - - -$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	$. , – _ ■▬▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCD`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=times (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`times`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`mathptmx`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Times Roman	ptmr8t	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.12741pt	10.124pt	4.5000pt	1.0127	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.4541pt	10.974pt	4.5000pt	1.0454	load time
Math	*MathPTMX*	*zptmcm7t*	10.000*pt*	4.5000*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	Times Roman
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012345678 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{B}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{F}\mathcal{G}\mathcal{H}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{J}\mathcal{K}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{V}\mathcal{W}\mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJ`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=txfonts (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`txfonts`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	TX Fonts	t1xr	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	TX Fonts Sans	t1xss at 8.60413pt	8.6041pt	4.5000pt	0.9057	load time
Typewriter	`TX Fonts Mono`	`t1xtt at 9.76135pt`	`9.7614pt`	`4.5000pt`	`0.9761`	`load time`
Math	*Default*	*txr*	10.000*pt*	4.5000*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	TX Fonts
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −−
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^m n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγ.δϵεζηθϑικ.λμνξπϖρϱσςτφυφχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJKLMN`
0123456789012345678901234567890`123456789`

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890`123456789`
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890`123456789`
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890`123456789`

Test page: typeface=txfonts:new (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	txfonts:new	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	txfonts:new:varg:cmintegrals:cmbraces	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	TX Fonts	t1xr	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	TX Fonts Sans	t1xss at 8.60413pt	8.6041pt	4.5000pt	0.9057	load time
Typewriter	TX Fonts Mono	t1xtt at 9.76135pt	9.7614pt	4.5000pt	0.9761	load time
Math	$TXFonts$	$ecrm1000at10.4541pt$	$10.451pt$	$4.5000pt$	1.0454	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

‘rm’ family: TX Fonts

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγ.δεεζηθϑικ.λμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKL
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=uncial (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	uncial	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	sca
Roman	Artificial Uncial	auncl10	10·000pt	6·0278pt	1·0000	not
Sans Serif	Default	auncl10	10·000pt	6·0278pt	1·0000	not
Typewriter	Default	auncl10	10·000pt	6·0278pt	1·0000	not
Math	*Default*	*cmr12at13.99994pt*	13.708*pt*	6.0278*pt*	1.4000	loa
Symbols	*Default*					loa

'rm' family:	Artificial Uncial
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST Th FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ff** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST Th FF FI F**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST Th FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ*
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST Th FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST Th FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bol**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punct
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % · , :
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%., :;
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % · , :
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % · , :
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % · , :
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. ,
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. ,

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3·1}$$

calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek:	$\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two

Test page: typeface=urwantiqua (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`urwantiqua`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`mtpro`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	URW Antiqua	uaqr8tc	10.000pt	4.6700pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.5101pt	10.507pt	4.6700pt	1.0510	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.84915pt	11.388pt	4.6700pt	1.0849	load time
Math	$MathTime2Professional$	$ecrm1095at10.84915pt$	$10.787pt$	$4.6700pt$	1.0849	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	URW Antiqua
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\# = (\_) + - - - - - -$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , - _ [redacted]
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , - _ [redacted]

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCD
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=urwbookman (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	urwbookman	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	pazo	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	URW Bookman	pbkl8t	10.000pt	4.8400pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	pagk8t at 8.84827pt	8.8483pt	4.8400pt	0.8848	load time
Typewriter	Default	pcrr8t at 11.3617pt	11.361pt	4.8400pt	1.1362	load time
Math	*Pazo*	*pplr9tat*10.31982*pt*	10.319*pt*	4.8400*pt*	1.0320	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	URW Bookman
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZ
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + -
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - - -
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + -
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + -
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + -
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , - _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFG
01234567890123456789012345678901234567 89

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=urwgaramond (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`urwgaramond`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`mathdesign`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Math Design Garamond	mdugmr8t at 10.0pt	10.000pt	4.2000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.45236pt	9.4500pt	4.2000pt	0.9452	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.75723pt	10.242pt	4.2000pt	0.9757	load time
Math	$MathDesign$	$mdugmr7tat$10.0pt	10.000pt	4.2000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	$Default$					not scaled

'rm' family:	Math Design Garamond
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01234 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!#=(_)+−−−−−−
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur:	$\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek:	ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$ αβγϝδϵεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEF
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=urwgaramond (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`urwgaramond`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`palatino`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`mathdesign`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Math Design Garamond	mdugmr8t at 10.0pt	10.000pt	4.2000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Text figures	Palatino	pplr9d at 8.95523pt	8.9552pt	4.2000pt	0.8955	load time
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.45236pt	9.4500pt	4.2000pt	0.9452	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.75723pt	10.242pt	4.2000pt	0.9757	load time
Math	$MathDesign$	$mdugmr7tat$10.0pt	10.000pt	4.2000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	$Default$					not scaled

'rm' family:	Math Design Garamond
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01234 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!#=(_)+−−−−−−
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , — _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγϝδϵεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEF
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=urwnimbus (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`urwnimbus`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`urwnimbus`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	URW Nimbus	unmr8t	10.000pt	4.4800pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	URW Nimbus Sans	unmrs8t at 8.54965pt	8.5497pt	4.4800pt	0.8550	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.40771pt	10.925pt	4.4800pt	1.0408	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at10.40512pt$	$10.405pt$	$4.4800pt$	1.0405	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	URW Nimbus
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SLANT:	*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01234567*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 01234567
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	*0123456789*	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\boldsymbol{\mathit{0123456789}}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+------$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	*0123456789*	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	*0123456789*	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	*0123456789*	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$. , — _ = == ===

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEF`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=utopia (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	utopia	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	mathdesign	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Math Design Utopia	mdputr8t at 9.19998pt	9.2000pt	4.5080pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.14542pt	10.142pt	4.5080pt	1.0145	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.47272pt	10.993pt	4.5080pt	1.0473	load time
Math	*MathDesign*	*mdputr7tat*9.19998*pt*	9.2000*pt*	4.5080*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*Default*					not scaled

'rm' family:	Math Design Utopia
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!#=(_)+−−−−−−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγϝδϵεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJK`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=utopia (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	utopia	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	libertine:spacing:-10	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	mtpro	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale t
Roman	Adobe Utopia	putr8t	10.000pt	4.9000pt	1.0000	not scale
Text figures	Libertine	fxlr-T1os at 11.42197pt	11.422pt	4.9000pt	1.1422	load time
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 11.02768pt	11.025pt	4.9000pt	1.1028	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 11.38336pt	11.949pt	4.9000pt	1.1383	load ti
Math	$MathTime2Professional$	$ecrm1095at11.38336pt$	$11.318pt$	$4.9000pt$	1.1383	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

‘rm’ family: Adobe Utopia

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%., :; ?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – –
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – –
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	$. , – _ ▬▬▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijk
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=zapfchancery (10pt)

`typeface` *package options:*

```
typeface         zapfchancery     fontencoding   default (T1)
textfigures      default          inputencoding  default (utf8)
sanstypeface     default          textcomp       default (full)
monotypeface     default          fontloadorder  default
mathtypeface     default          printinfo      true
symbolstypeface  default          debug          false
```

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	*Zapf Chancery*	*pzcmi8t*	*10.000pt*	*4.3799pt*	*1.0000*	*not scaled*
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.85718pt	9.8548pt	4.3799pt	0.9857	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.17517pt	10.681pt	4.3799pt	1.0175	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at10.17273pt$	$10.172pt$	$4.3799pt$	1.0173	*load time*
Symbols	$Default$					*load time*

'rm' family:	*Zapf Chancery*
Normal:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	*Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold*

	Normal	*Italics*	*Bold*	*Bold Italics*	*Punctuation*
Plain numerals:	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —*
$Math:$	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\boldsymbol{0123456789}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\# = (\_) + - - - - - - -$
`{liningnums}`*:*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —*
`{textnums}`*:*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —*
`\textstylenums`*:*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —*
`\oldstylenums`*:*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*0123456789*	*$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —*
`\oldstylenums` *(TS1):*	▬	▬	▬	▬	*$. , – _* ▬

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f *be analytic in the region* G *except for the isolated singularities* $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. *If* γ *is a closed rectifiable curve in* G *which does not pass through any of the points* a_k *and if* $\gamma \approx 0$ *in* G *then*

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p *to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.*

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$ *acegmnopqrsuvwxyz* acegmnopqrsuvwxyz `acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$ *bdfhijklt* bdfhijklt `bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ* ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ `ABCDEFG`
0123456789 *0123456789* 0123456789 `0123456789`

$footnotesize$ *footnotesize* footnotesize `footnotesize` 0123456789 *0123456789* 0123456789 `0123456789`
$Normal$ *Normal* Normal `Normal` 0123456789 *0123456789* 0123456789 `0123456789`
$Large$ *Large* Large `Large` 0123456789 *0123456789* 0123456789 `0123456789`

Test page: typeface=adobebembo (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	adobebembo	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Bembo	pbbr8t	10.000pt	3.9600pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 8.9122pt	8.9100pt	3.9600pt	0.8912	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.19968pt	9.6573pt	3.9600pt	0.9200	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr9at9.19739pt*	9.4528*pt*	3.9600*pt*	0.9197	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Adobe Bembo
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw LARGE footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold** **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** **Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:					$. , − _
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , − _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJ
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adobecaslon (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	adobecaslon	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Caslon	pacr8t	10.000pt	4.2000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.45236pt	9.4500pt	4.2000pt	0.9452	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.75723pt	10.242pt	4.2000pt	0.9757	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at9.75479pt$	9.7548pt	4.2000pt	0.9755	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	Adobe Caslon
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold** **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	$. , - _ ■■■
\oldstylenums (TS1):	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	$. , - _ ■■■

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdf`hijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDE`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adobegaramond (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	adobegaramond	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Garamond	padr8t	10.000pt	3.9700pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 8.93463pt	8.9325pt	3.9700pt	0.8935	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.22287pt	9.6816pt	3.9700pt	0.9223	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr9at9.22073pt$	9.4768pt	3.9700pt	0.9221	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	Adobe Garamond
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold** **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	0123456789	$%., :; ?&!# = (_) + − − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , - _ [redacted]
\oldstylenums (TS1):	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , - _ [redacted]

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJK`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adobegranjon (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	adobegranjon	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Granjon	pgjr8t	10.000pt	3.8600pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 8.68713pt	8.6850pt	3.8600pt	0.8687	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 8.96729pt	9.4133pt	3.8600pt	0.8967	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr9at8.96515pt*	9.2141*pt*	3.8600*pt*	0.8965	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

‘rm’ family: Adobe Granjon

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Smallcaps: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw LARGE footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:					$. , – _
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$

greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLM
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adobejanson (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adobejanson`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`fourier`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Janson	pjnr8t	10.000pt	4.3300pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.74487pt	9.7425pt	4.3300pt	0.9745	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.0592pt	10.559pt	4.3300pt	1.0059	load time
Math	*Fourier*	$futr8tat9.84085pt$	8.6599pt	4.3300pt	0.9841	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Adobe Janson
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , - _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , - _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFG`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adobejenson (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adobejenson`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`adobeminionpro`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Jenson	pajr8t	10.000pt	3.9000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 8.77716pt	8.7750pt	3.9000pt	0.8777	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.06036pt	9.5111pt	3.9000pt	0.9060	load time
Math	*AdobeMinionPro*	$MinionPro-Regular-osf-t1at8.90411pt$	$8.9041pt$	$3.9000pt$	0.8904	load time
Symbols	*MnSymbol*					load time

'rm' family:	Adobe Jenson
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold** **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + - - - - - -
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , – _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur:	$\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek:	$\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890
$Large$LargeLargeLarge$0123456789$0123456789012345678901234567890

Test page: typeface=adobejenson (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adobejenson`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`adobesabon`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`pazo`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Jenson	pajr8t	10.000pt	3.9000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Text figures	Adobe Sabon	psbr9d at 8.82355pt	8.8236pt	3.9000pt	0.8824	load time
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 8.77716pt	8.7750pt	3.9000pt	0.8777	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.06036pt	9.5111pt	3.9000pt	0.9060	load time
Math	*Pazo*	*pplr9tat*8.31558*pt*	8.3156*pt*	3.9000*pt*	0.8316	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Adobe Jenson
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012345 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , – _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adobelucida (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	adobelucida	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	arev	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Lucida	plcr8t	10.000pt	5.3000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Arev Sans	favr8t at 9.68918pt	9.6892pt	5.3000pt	0.9689	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 12.31262pt	12.925pt	5.3000pt	1.2313	load time
Math	*ArevMath*	*zavmr7tat9.68918pt*	9.6892*pt*	5.3000*pt*	0.9689	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Adobe Lucida
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234567 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 012345678**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 012345678* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 01234567* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + -
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	0123456789	$%.,:;?&!#=(_)+−−−−
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + -
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + -
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + -
\oldstylenums:					$. , − _
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , − _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur:	$\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek:	$\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdf
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGH
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adobeminionpro (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adobeminionpro`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`adobeminionpro`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Minion Pro	MinionPro-Regular-osf-t1 at 10.0pt	10.000pt	4.3800pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.85733pt	9.8549pt	4.3800pt	0.9857	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.17532pt	10.681pt	4.3800pt	1.0175	load time
Math	*AdobeMinionPro*	*MinionPro – Regular – osf – t1at10.0pt*	10.000*pt*	4.3800*pt*	1.0000	not scaled
Symbols	*MnSymbol*					not scaled

‘rm’ family: Adobe Minion Pro
Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants: Light Condensed Medium **Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , − _ ■■■

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflejord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJK`
01234567890123456789012345678901234567 89

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`01234567890123456789012345678901234567 89
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`01234567890123456789012345678901234567 89
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`01234567890123456789012345678901234567 89

Test page: typeface=adobesabon (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	adobesabon	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	adobeminionpro	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Sabon	psbr8t	10.000pt	4.4200pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.94736pt	9.9449pt	4.4200pt	0.9947	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.26825pt	10.779pt	4.4200pt	1.0268	load time
Math	*AdobeMinionPro*	*MinionPro – Regular – osf – t1at10.0914pt*	10.091*pt*	4.4200*pt*	1.0091	load time
Symbols	*MnSymbol*					load time

'rm' family:	Adobe Sabon
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012345678 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (**Residue Theorem**) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard:	$\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic:	$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur:	$\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek:	$\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

*acegmnopqrsuvwxyz*acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGH
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

*footnotesize*footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Normal*NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
*Large*LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=adobetimesexpert (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`adobetimesexpert`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`mtpro`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Adobe Times Roman Expert	ptmr9e	10.000pt	4.5000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.12741pt	10.124pt	4.5000pt	1.0127	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.4541pt	10.974pt	4.5000pt	1.0454	load time
Math	$MathTime2Professional$	$ecrm1000at10.4541pt$	$10.451pt$	$4.5000pt$	1.0454	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	Adobe Times Roman Expert
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −—
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$. , – _ ■■■

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCD`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=hoeflertext (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	hoeflertext	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Hoefler Text	ehtr8t	10.000pt	4.2500pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.56482pt	9.5625pt	4.2500pt	0.9565	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.87335pt	10.364pt	4.2500pt	0.9873	load time
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at9.87106pt$	$9.8711pt$	$4.2500pt$	0.9871	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	Hoefler Text
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold**

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	0123456789	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	0123456789	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+------$
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	$. , - _ ■■■

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma;a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f;a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=linotypedidot (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`linotypedidot`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`mathdesign`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Linotype Didot	ldor8t	10.000pt	4.2900pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.65485pt	9.6525pt	4.2900pt	0.9655	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.96628pt	10.462pt	4.2900pt	0.9966	load time
Math	*MathDesign*	*mdbchr7tat*8.9189*pt*	8.9189*pt*	4.2900*pt*	0.9291	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

‘rm’ family: Linotype Didot
Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	$. , – _ ■■■
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	▬▬▬	$. , – _ ■■■

Theorem 1 (**Residue Theorem**) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγϝδεεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJK
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=linotypesabon (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`linotypesabon`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`adobeminionpro:spacing:-20`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Linotype Sabon	lsbr8t	10.000pt	4.4200pt	1.0000	not scaled
Text figures	Adobe Minion Pro	MinionPro-Regular-osf-T1 at 10.0914pt	10.091pt	4.4200pt	1.0091	load time
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.94736pt	9.9449pt	4.4200pt	0.9947	load time
Typewriter	Default	`ectt1000 at 10.26825pt`	`10.779pt`	`4.4200pt`	`1.0268`	`load time`
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at10.26581pt$	10.265pt	4.4200pt	1.0266	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

'rm' family:	Linotype Sabon
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\# = (\_) + - - - - - -$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , - _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , - _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$

greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAB
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=linotypesabon (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	linotypesabon	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	adobeminionpro:spacing:0:lkern:-50:rkern:50	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Linotype Sabon	lsbr8t	10.000pt	4.4200pt	1.0000	not scaled
Text figures	Adobe Minion Pro	MinionPro-Regular-osf-T1 at 10.0914pt	10.091pt	4.4200pt	1.0091	load time
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.94736pt	9.9449pt	4.4200pt	0.9947	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.26825pt	10.779pt	4.4200pt	1.0268	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at10.26581pt*	10.265*pt*	4.4200*pt*	1.0266	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family: Linotype Sabon

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:					$. , - _
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , - _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$

greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAB
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=linotypesabon (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`linotypesabon`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`adobeminionpro:spacing:200`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Linotype Sabon	lsbr8t	10.000pt	4.4200pt	1.0000	not scaled
Text figures	Adobe Minion Pro	MinionPro-Regular-osf-T1 at 10.0914pt	10.091pt	4.4200pt	1.0091	load time
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.94736pt	9.9449pt	4.4200pt	0.9947	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.26825pt	10.779pt	4.4200pt	1.0268	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at10.26581pt*	10.265*pt*	4.4200*pt*	1.0266	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

‘rm’ family:	Linotype Sabon
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0 1 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – -
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – -
`{textnums}`:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	*0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9*	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9**	***0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) +
`\textstylenums`:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	*0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9*	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9**	***0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) +
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , – _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz *bdfhijklt*bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAB
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 01234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 01234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 01234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=linotypesabon (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`linotypesabon`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`adobeminionpro:spacing:20`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`default`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

`Family`	`Typeface`	`TeX Name`	`em size`	`ex size`	`scale`	`scale time`
Roman	Linotype Sabon	lsbr8t	10.000pt	4.4200pt	1.0000	not scaled
Text figures	Adobe Minion Pro	MinionPro-Regular-osf-T1 at 10.0914pt	10.091pt	4.4200pt	1.0091	load time
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.94736pt	9.9449pt	4.4200pt	0.9947	load time
`Typewriter`	`Default`	`ectt1000 at 10.26825pt`	`10.779pt`	`4.4200pt`	`1.0268`	`load time`
Math	$Default$	$cmr10at10.26581pt$	10.265pt	4.4200pt	1.0266	load time
Symbols	$Default$					load time

‘rm’ family: Linotype Sabon

Normal: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Bold: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Italic: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Slant: *abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

SMALLCAPS: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 012
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789

Variants: Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold** **Bold-extended** **BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
$Math$:	0123456789	0123456789	**0123456789**	0123456789	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , - _
`\oldstylenums (TS1)`:					$. , - _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAB
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=linotypetimesten (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

`typeface`	`linotypetimesten`	`fontencoding`	`default (T1)`
`textfigures`	`default`	`inputencoding`	`default (utf8)`
`sanstypeface`	`default`	`textcomp`	`default (full)`
`monotypeface`	`default`	`fontloadorder`	`default`
`mathtypeface`	`mtpro`	`printinfo`	`true`
`symbolstypeface`	`default`	`debug`	`false`

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Linotype Times Ten	lttr8t	10.000pt	4.7000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 10.57755pt	10.575pt	4.7000pt	1.0578	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 10.91888pt	11.462pt	4.7000pt	1.0919	load time
Math	*MathTime2Professional*	*ecrm1095at10.91888pt*	10.856*pt*	4.7000*pt*	1.0919	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Linotype Times Ten
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended BOLD-SMALLCAPS** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − −—
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:					$. , – _
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):					$. , – _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma F\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
$Large$LargeLargeLarge01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

Test page: typeface=monotypescotchroman (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	monotypescotchroman	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	default	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	default	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	Monotype Scotch Roman	ms1r8t	10.000pt	4.2200pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.49738pt	9.4951pt	4.2200pt	0.9497	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.80362pt	10.291pt	4.2200pt	0.9804	load time
Math	*Default*	*cmr10at9.80133pt*	9.8013*pt*	4.2200*pt*	0.9801	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	Monotype Scotch Roman
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789**
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789*
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	$\mathit{0123456789}$	$\mathbf{0123456789}$	$\boldsymbol{\mathit{0123456789}}$	$\$\%.,:;?\&!\#=(\_)+-----$
`{liningnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`{textnums}`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\textstylenums`:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
`\oldstylenums`:	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , - _ [redacted]
`\oldstylenums` (TS1):	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	$. , - _ [redacted]

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^m n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega \quad \alpha\beta\gamma.\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa.\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCI
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLargeLarge0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=ebgaramond (10pt)

`typeface` package options:

typeface	ebgaramond	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	adobeminionpro:lsf	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TEX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	EB Garamond	EBGaramond-osf-t1	10.000pt	4.0500pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.11469pt	9.1125pt	4.0500pt	0.9115	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.40872pt	9.8767pt	4.0500pt	0.9409	load time
Math	*AdobeMinionPro*	$MinionPro-Regular-lf-t1at9.24652pt$	9.2465pt	4.0500pt	0.9247	load time
Symbols	*MnSymbol*					load time

‘rm’ family:	EB Garamond
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ ŒÖ E WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ē wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Smallcaps:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ē WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%., :; ?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):					$. , − _

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\dots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega$ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the “linearity of the probabilities” restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz`acegmnopqrsuvwxyz` $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijklt`bdfhijklt`
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ`
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesize`footnotesize`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormal`Normal`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Large$LargeLarge`Large`0123456789012345678901234567890123456789

Test page: typeface=vgaramond (10pt)

typeface package options:

typeface	vgaramond	fontencoding	default (T1)
textfigures	osf	inputencoding	default (utf8)
sanstypeface	default	textcomp	default (full)
monotypeface	default	fontloadorder	default
mathtypeface	mathdesign	printinfo	true
symbolstypeface	default	debug	false

Family	Typeface	TeX Name	em size	ex size	scale	scale time
Roman	URW Garamond (Varoquaux)	ggmr8t	10.000pt	4.2000pt	1.0000	not scaled
Sans Serif	Default	ecss1000 at 9.45236pt	9.4500pt	4.2000pt	0.9452	load time
Typewriter	Default	ectt1000 at 9.75723pt	10.242pt	4.2000pt	0.9757	load time
Math	*MathDesign*	*mdbchr7tat8.73184pt*	8.7318*pt*	4.2000*pt*	0.9096	load time
Symbols	*Default*					load time

'rm' family:	URW Garamond (Varoquaux)
Normal:	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Bold:	**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789** **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789**
Italic:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
Slant:	*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ct st th ff fi fj fl ffi ffl ft ij æ œ ö ẽ wavaw large footnotesize 0123456789* *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Ct St Th Ff Fi Fj Fl Ffi Ffl IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789*
SMALLCAPS:	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL FT IJ æ œ ö Ẽ WAVAW LARGE FOOTNOTESIZE 0123456789 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ CT ST TH FF FI FJ FL FFI FFL IJ Æ Œ Ö Ẽ WAVAW 0123456789
Variants:	Light Condensed Medium Semi-bold **Bold Bold-extended Bold-Smallcaps** Extra-bold

	Normal	Italics	Bold	Bold Italics	Punctuation
Plain numerals:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
Math:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	*0123456789*	$%.,:;?&!# = (_) + − − − − − −
{liningnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
{textnums}:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\textstylenums:	0123456789	*0123456789*	**0123456789**	***0123456789***	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums:	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —
\oldstylenums (TS1):	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	$ % . , : ; ? & ! # = (_) + - – —

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem) Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^m n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k) \qquad \pi = 3.1415926\ldots \tag{3.1}$$

blackboard: $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
calligraphic: $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
fraktur: $\mathfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$ $\mathfrak{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
greek: ΓΔΘΛΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ $\alpha\beta\gamma\digamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\varphi\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$
αβγϝδϵεζηθϑικϰλμνξπϖρϱσςτφυϕχψω

Rank-dependent utility theories, introduced for objective probabilities by Quiggin (1981; 1982) and for subjective distributions by Schmeidler (1989), reconfigure p to accommodate findings that actual choice behaviours often differ systematically from that predicted by classical expected utility theories (for example, see Allais, 1953; Ellsberg, 1961; Lichtenstein & Slovic, 1971; Hüfflefjord, 2004). These theories accomplish their task in two interrelated ways: first by discarding the "linearity of the probabilities" restriction imposed by the standard rationality assumptions, second by employing more of the information available to individuals at decision-making time.

$acegmnopqrsuvwxyz$acegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyzacegmnopqrsuvwxyz $bdfhijklt$bdfhijkltbdfhijkltbdfhijklt
$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMN
01234567890123456789012345678901234567890

$footnotesize$footnotesizefootnotesizefootnotesize0123456789012345678901234567890123456789
$Normal$NormalNormalNormal0123456789012345678901234567890123456789