Extended font test

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This document provides a testing ground for different fonts.
Case: SabonLTStd includes SMALL CAPS
This version used the following commands in the preamble.

```
\usepackage{txfonts}
\renewcommand{\familydefault}{SabonLTStd}
\renewcommand{\rmdefault}{SabonLTStd}
\renewcommand{\sfdefault}{mar}
\usepackage{textmath}
```

1 The test

HERE is some TEXT `And some in mono` And some in sansserif. BUT DO WE HAVE SMALL CAPS? The next fragment follows the Survey of Free Math Fonts on CTAN by Stephen G. Hartke, available at: `http://ctan.tug.org/tex-archive/info/Free_Math_Font_Survey/survey.pdf`

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*

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k-1}^{m} h(\gamma; a_k)$$

Theorem 2 (**Maximum Modulus**) *Let G be a bounded open set in $\mathbb{C}$ and suppose that f is a continuous function on G^- which is analytic in G. Then*

$$\max\{|f(z)| : z \in G^-\} = \max\{|f(z)| : z \in \partial G\}.$$

$$A\Gamma\Delta BCD\Sigma EF\Gamma GHIJKLMNO\Theta\Omega P\Phi\Pi\Xi QRSTUVWXY\Upsilon\Psi Z1234567890$$

$$a\alpha b\beta c\delta\partial e\epsilon\varepsilon f\zeta\eta g\gamma h\hbar ijk\kappa\aleph l\lambda mn\theta\vartheta o\sigma\varsigma\phi\varphi\wp p q r s t\tau\pi u\mu v\nu w\omega x\chi y\upsilon z\infty$$

Now some dummy text so you can see how that looks. There is one fake word in italic and one in bold. After that, another math text so you can see how bold caps and matrices look. Lipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer *adipiscing* elit. Suspendisse aliquam **ullamcorper** nunc. Proin quis dolor id sem consectetuer volutpat. Maecenas scelerisque vehicula eros. Pellentesque id justo. Maecenas auctor ligula eget elit. Aliquam orci mauris, ultricies eu, facilisis vel, scelerisque a, nisi. Integer leo. Aliquam porttitor massa. Donec at augue sit amet sem adipiscing gravida. Curabitur eu nisl vitae lectus varius elementum. Nulla tristique fringilla est. Integer tellus. Duis eget velit sit amet dui blandit vehicula. Quisque eu metus et nisl gravida mollis. Morbi rutrum tempor augue. Phasellus eu nisi quis dolor dapibus rhoncus.

$$\Gamma y_t = E_t y_{t+1} - a(i_t - E_t \pi_{t+1}) + u_t > 0, \qquad u_t \sim N(0, \sigma_u) \tag{1}$$

$$y_t = b\,\pi_t - b\,\beta\,E_t \pi_{t+1} + v_t < 0, \qquad v_t \sim N(0, \sigma_v) \tag{2}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_1 E_t \mathbf{x}_{t+1} + \mathbf{A}_{0,t} E_t \mathbf{x}_t = 0, \text{ where}$$
$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -a \\ 0 & \beta\, b \end{bmatrix} \text{and } \mathbf{A}_{0,s} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + aE_t\theta_{2,s} & aE_t\theta_{1,s} \\ 1 & -b \end{bmatrix}, \quad s = t,\, t+1 \tag{3}$$

$$E_t \mathbf{x}_{t+1} = -\mathbf{A}_1^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{0,t+1} \cdot -\mathbf{A}_1^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{0,t}\mathbf{x}_{t-1} \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_t = -\left(\mathbf{A}_{0,t}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{0,t+1}\right)\mathbf{A}_1^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{0,t}\mathbf{x}_{t-1} + [a\epsilon_t\ 0]' + [u_t\ v_t]' \tag{5}$$

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