

Currency symbols in L^AT_EX

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L^AT_EX provides a huge range of symbolic names for mathematical and other symbols. You can use these symbolic names to display the symbols in your text. Some currencies of the world also have symbols to denote them. The use of these currency symbols in conventional text needs special steps in L^AT_EX .

Here are some examples :

US Dollar : The symbol \$ is reserved by L^AT_EX for use in maths mode expressions. However, you can introduce this symbol in your text, by using `\` to unreserve the symbol. Thus, you do `\$ 5432` to get \$ 5432.

Pound Sterling : The Pound Sterling is rendered using the `\textsterling` command. Thus, you do `\textsterling 5432` to get £ 5432. The L^AT_EX command `\pounds` also produces £ .

The Japanese Yen : in L^AT_EX, Yen is a Unicode encoded character. The command `\textyen` will require handling Unicode encoded text. LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX provide proper Unicode support, not the kind of emulation inputenc does.

The Euro : Use the package `eurosym`. The command `\euro 5432` will give € 5432 .

The Indian Rupee : This symbol was most recently approved by the Government of India. You can use the package `tf rupee` and the `tf rupee font package`, from CTAN. It is denoted in L^AT_EX by `\rupee`. You can get ₹ 5432 using `\rupee\ 5432`

Or, you can use the package `rupeesym.sty` by Uday Bondhugula < uday@csa.iisc.ernet.in > .

So, now you can use L^AT_EX to make :

\$ 5432 + £ 5432 + € 5432 + ₹ 5432

That's a lot of money !

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