#### nary (n-ary Operator Function)

This element specifies an n-ary object, consisting of an n-ary object, a base (or operand), and optional upper and lower limits. Examples of n-ary objects are: ,,, and. [Example: The example below demonstrates an n-ary object in its proper form and XML representation:

<m:nary>
 <m:naryPr>
 <m:chr m:val="&#8747;"/>
 </m:naryPr>

 <m:sub>
 <m:r>
 <m:rPr>
 <m:scr m:val="roman"/>
 <m:sty m:val="p"/>
 </m:rPr>
 <m:t>0</m:t>
 </m:r>
 </m:sub>

 <m:sup>
 <m:r>
 <m:rPr>
 <m:scr m:val="roman"/>
 <m:sty m:val="p"/>
 </m:rPr>
 <m:t>1</m:t>
 </m:r>
 </m:sup>

 <m:e>
 <m:r>
 <m:t>x</m:t>
 </m:r>
 <m:box>
 <m:boxPr>
 <m:diff m:val="on"/>
 </m:boxPr>

 <m:e>
 <m:r>
 <m:t>dx</m:t>
 </m:r>
 </m:e>
 </m:box>
 </m:e>
</m:nary>

end example]

|  |
| --- |
| Parent Elements |
| [deg](deg.docx) (§); del (§); [den](den.docx) (§); [e](e.docx) (§); [fName](fName.docx) (§); ins (§); [lim](lim.docx) (§); moveFrom (§); moveTo (§); [num](num.docx) (§); [oMath](oMath.docx) (§); [sub](sub.docx) (§); [sup](sup.docx) (§) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Child Elements | Subclause |
| [e](e.docx) (Base (Argument)) | § |
| [naryPr](naryPr.docx) (n-ary Properties) | § |
| [sub](sub.docx) (Subscript (Pre-Sub-Superscript)) | § |
| [sup](sup.docx) (Superscript (Superscript function)) | § |

The following XML Schema fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType name="CT\_Nary">

 <sequence>

 <element name="[naryPr](naryPr.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_NaryPr" minOccurs="0"/>

 <element name="[sub](sub.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_OMathArg"/>

 <element name="[sup](sup.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_OMathArg"/>

 <element name="[e](e.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_OMathArg"/>

 </sequence>

</complexType>