#### sPre (Pre-Sub-Superscript Function)

This element specifies the Pre-Sub-Superscript function, which consists of a base [e](e.docx) and a subscript and superscript placed to the left of the base, as in $$. [Example: The XML that specifies this function is:

<m:sPre>
 <m:sub>
 <m:r>
 <m:t>1</m:t>
 </m:r>
 </m:sub>

 <m:sup>
 <m:r>
 <m:t>2</m:t>
 </m:r>
 </m:sup>

 <m:e>
 <m:r>
 <m:t>A</m:t>
 </m:r>
 </m:e>
</m:sPre>

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)) | § |
| [sPrePr](sPrePr.docx) (Pre-Sub-Superscript 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\_SPre">

 <sequence>

 <element name="[sPrePr](sPrePr.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_SPrePr" 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>