Package name: `gentium` (Gentium-tug)

Derived from: Original font design

Weights and shapes: {m, b}, {n, it}.

Features:

- many encodings available, supporting a wide variety of languages/scripts;
- full set of f-ligatures in Roman scripts;
- SMALL CAPS in Regular and Italic, not in Bold weights;
- only text figure choice is monospaced lining figures 0123456789;
- superior and inferior figures, but no LaTeX support;
- after scaling down 5%, `gentium`'s size and italic angle are close enough to Libertine's that it works tolerably well with the `libertine` option to `newtxmath` as math accompaniment.

Typical invocation:

```
\usepackage[scaled=.95]{gentium}
\usepackage{textcomp}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{cabin}
\usepackage[varqu,varl]{inconsolata}
\usepackage{amsmath,amsthm}
\usepackage[libertine,bigdelims,vvarbb]{newtxmath}
\usepackage[cal=boondoxo]{mathalfa}
```

Example using this preamble:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

The typeset math below follows the ISO recommendations that only variables be set in italic. Note the use of upright shapes for d, e and π. (The first two are entered as `\mathrm{d}` and `\mathrm{e}`, and in fonts derived from `mtpro2` and `newtxmath`, the latter is entered as `\uppi`.)

Simplest form of the *Central Limit Theorem*: *Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be a sequence of iid random variables with mean* 0 *and variance* 1 *on a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$. Then*

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{X_1 + \cdots + X_n}{\sqrt{n}} \le y\right) \to \mathfrak{N}(y) \coloneqq \int_{-\infty}^{y} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-t^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\,\mathrm{d}t \quad \text{as } n \to \infty,$$

or, equivalently, letting $S_n \coloneqq \sum_1^n X_k$,

$$\mathbb{E}f\left(S_n/\sqrt{n}\right) \to \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-t^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\,\mathrm{d}t \quad \text{as } n \to \infty, \text{ for every } f \in \mathrm{b}\mathscr{C}(\mathbb{R}).$$