Package name: `Baskervaldx` (Baskerville)

Derived from: Baskervald

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

Features:

- full set of f-ligatures;
- Small Caps in all weights and shapes;
- lining figures, both tabular 0123456789 and proportional 0123456789;
- oldstyle figures, both tabular 0123456789 and proportional 0123456789—options `osf` with one of `tabular`, `proportional` selects the default text figures, while using tabular lining figures for math;
- superior figures ^{0123456789}. The option `sups` forces their use as footnote markers;

Typical invocation:

```
\usepackage[full]{textcomp}
\usepackage[osf,sups]{Baskervaldx} % osf for text, not math
\usepackage{cabin} % sans serif
\usepackage[varqu,varl]{inconsolata} % sans serif typewriter
\usepackage[baskervaldx,bigdelims,vvarbb]{newtxmath} % bb from STIX
\usepackage[cal=boondoxo]{mathalfa} % mathcal
```

Example using this preamble:

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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` or `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*

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

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

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