Mathematics?

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o master the basics of mathematics, it is crucial to understand and correctly use a variety of symbols. For example, the plus sign (+) denotes addition, while the minus sign (-) represents subtraction. The multiplication application can be shown using the asterisk (\*) or the multiplication sign (×). division is typically represented by the forward slash (/) or the division sign (÷).

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n algebra, variables are commonly denoted by letters such as x, y and z. The equal sign (=) shows the two expressions are equivalent. Inequality symbols include the less than sign (<) and greater than (>) sign, as well as the less than or equal to (≤) and greater than or equal to (≥) sign.

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hen dealing with equations parentheses (()), brackets ([]), braces ({}) are used to group parts of the equation and indicate the order of operations. Exponents are denoted by the caret (^) symbol, or by superscript numbers, such as x² for x squared,

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nderstanding these symbols is essential for solving equations and performing mathematical operations correctly. Additionally, the percent sign (%) is used to represent percentages, while the dollar sign ($) is commonly used in financial contexts.

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n geometry, the angle symbol (□) indicates angles and the degree symbol (°) is used to measure angles. Pi (π) is a special mathematical constant representing the ratio of a circle’s circumference to its diameter.

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y familiarising themselves with these symbols, students can enhance their mathematical literacy and problem-solving skills.