MathJax symbol reference

References for MathJax usage in Markdown sintax

Mathjax plugin for math formula insertion has an extensive documentation.

In Mathjax quick sintax reference tutorial and reference are available.

Symbols

Inline formulas enclose \ (... \)

Displayed formulas \ [... \]

Curly braces () to group pieces of formulas

Superscripts (^) and subscripts (_) : ${x_1}^e$

Fractions:

 $\frac{a}{b}$ \frac {a} {b}

 $\frac{x}{y}$ {x} \over {y} }

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Parentheses

Unscaled parentheses

Symbol	Code
()	()
[]	[]
{}	{ }

	\vert \vert
	\Vert \Vert
$\langle \dots \rangle$	\langle \rangle
[]	\lceil \rceil
[]	\lfloor \rfloor

Scaled parentheses

Symbol	Code
()	\left(\right)
[]	\left[\right]
{}	\left{ \right}
	\left\vert \right\vert
	\left\Vert \right\Vert
⟨⟩	\left\langle \right\rangle
[]	\left\lceil \right\rceil
[]	\left\lfloor \right\rfloor

Hidden parentheses

Symbol	Code
{	\right.
]	\left \right]

$$\hbox{- manual adjustment: } \left(\left(\left(\left((x) \right) \right) \right) \\ \\ \hbox{- Biggl(\biggl(\bigl(\x)\bigr)\Bigr)\Biggr)} \right) \\$$

Symbol	Code
<	\lt
>	\gt
\leq	\le
\leq	\leq
\leq	\leqq
\leq	\leqslant
\geq	\ge
\geq	\geq
\geq	\geqq
<i>></i>	\geqslant
\neq	\neq
\wedge	\land
V	\lor
¬	\lnot
\forall	\forall
3	\exists
A	\nexists
Т	\top
上	\bot
-	\vdash
 	∖vDash

\approx	\approx
~	\sim
\simeq	\simeq
\cong	\cong
	\equiv
\prec	\prec
⊲	\lhd
··	\therefore

Operators

Symbol	Code
×	\times
÷	\div
土	\pm
干	\mp
	\cdot
*	\star
*	\ast
\oplus	\oplus
0	\circ
•	\bullet

Symbol	Code
U	\cup
\cap	\cap
	\setminus
C	\subset
	\subseteq
Ç	\subsetneq
\supset	\supset
\in	\in
⊭	\notin
Ø	\emptyset
Ø	\varnothing

Arrows

Symbol	Code
\rightarrow	\to
\rightarrow	\rightarrow \
	\leftarrow
\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
\(\big 	\Leftarrow
\Leftrightarrow	\Leftrightarrow

Special symbols

Symbol	Code
∞	\infty
∇	\nabla
∂	\partial
I	Vlm
R	\Re
•••	\ldots
	\cdots
ℓ	\ell

Trigonometry

Symbol	Code
$\sin x$	\sin x
$\cos x$	\cos x
$\tan x$	\tan x
$\cot x$	\cot x
$\sec x$	\sec x
$\csc x$	\csc x

$\arcsin x$	\arcsin x
$\arccos x$	\arccos x
$\arctan x$	\arctan x

Functional symbols

Symbol	Code
$\sqrt{x^3}$	\sqrt{x^3}
$\sqrt[3]{rac{x}{y}}$	\sqrt[3]{\frac xy}
$\ln(x)$	\ln(x)
$\log_2(x)$	\log_[2](x)
$\sum_{n=1}^{N} n$	\sum_{n=1} ^{N} n
$\prod_{n=1}^{N} n$	\prod_{n=1} ^{N} n
$\int_0^\infty x dx$	\int_{0} ^{\infty} x dx
$\int \int_0^\infty x dx$	\iint_{0} ^{\infty} x dx
$\iiint_0^\infty x dx$	\iiint_{0} ^{\infty} x dx
$\lim_{x o \infty} rac{1}{x}$	\lim_{x \to \infty} {1 \over x }
$\max(1,2,3)$	\max(1,2,3)
$\min(3,4,5)$	\min(3,4,5)
$\binom{n+1}{2k}$	{n+1 \choose 2k}
${n+1\choose 2k}(n+12k)$	\binom{n+1}{2k} (n+12k)

Greek letters

Symbol	Code
α	\alpha
β	\beta
γ	\gamma
δ	\delta
ϵ	\epsilon
ε	\varepsilon
ζ	\zeta
η	\eta
heta	\theta
ϑ	\vartheta
L	\iota
κ	\kappa
λ	\lambda
μ	\mu
ν	\nu
ξ	∖xi
0	\omicron
π	\pi
ϖ	\varpi
ρ	\rho
Q	\varrho

σ	\sigma
ς	\varsigma
au	\tau
v	\upsilon
ϕ	\phi
arphi	Varphi
χ	\chi
ψ	\psi
ω	\omega

Uppercase

Symbol	Code
Γ	\Gamma
Δ	\Delta
Θ	\Theta
Λ	\Lambda
Ξ	\Xi
П	\Pi
Σ	\Sigma
Υ	\Upsilon
Ψ	\Psi
Ω	\Omega

Note: other greek uppercase lettere are the same as Roman letter.

Symbol	Code
N	\mathbb{N}
\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}
Q	\mathbb{Q}
I	\mathbb{I}
\mathbb{R}	\mathbb{R}
\mathbb{C}	\mathbb{C}
is an even number	is an even number
blackboardbold	\Bbb{blackboard bold}
boldface	\mathbf{boldface}
italics	\mathit[italics]
boldfaceditalics	\pmb{boldfaced italics}
fortypewriter	\mathtt{ for typewriter}
romanfont	\mathrm{roman font}
sans — seriffont	sans-serif font
calligraphic letters	\mathcal{calligraphic letters}
scriptletters	\mathscr{script letters}
Fraktur(oldGermanstyle)letters	\mathfrak{Fraktur (old German style) letters}

Spaces

Thin space	Thin \ space
$Normal\ space$	Normal \; space
Big $space$	Big space
Bigger space	Bigger \qquad space

Accents and marks

Symbol	Code
\hat{x}	\hat[x]
\overline{xyz}	\overline{xyz}
$ec{x}$	\vec{x}
\widehat{xy}	\widehat{xy}
$ar{x}$	\bar{x}
\overrightarrow{xy}	\overrightarrow{xy}
\overleftrightarrow{xy}	\overleftrightarrow{xy}
\dot{x}	\dot{x}
\ddot{x}	\ddot{x}

Examples

Plain text: $\{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x \text{ is an even number}\}$

The Einstein field equations (EFE) may be written in the form: