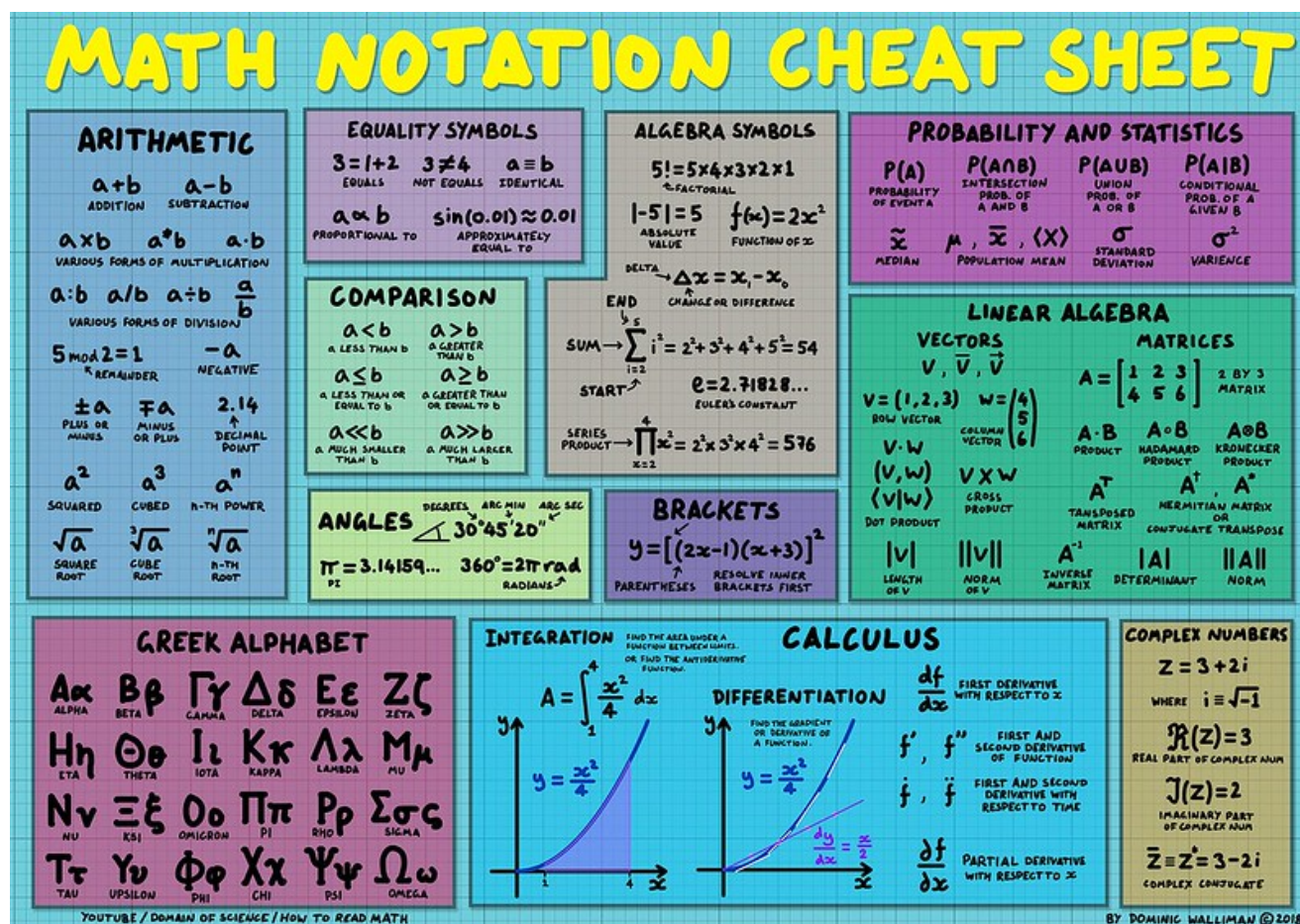


[Home](#) > [Posts](#) > Cheat Sheet: Adding Math Notation to Markdown

# Cheat Sheet: Adding Math Notation to Markdown

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A quick-reference guide, with examples, on how to add math notation to Markdown documents.

The scope of mathematical notation included in this cheat sheet is drawn from the [Math Notation Cheat Sheet](#) poster, created by [Dominic Walliman](#), included here with permission. The associated YouTube video, which is excellent, is [The Map of Mathematics](#).



There are two ways to include math notation in Markdown. First, `inline`, which means that the notation is included in the paragraph or sentence, with the flow of text.

The second is as separate `code blocks`, so that the notation is shown in it's own paragraph.

Inline math notation is wrapped in single-dollar signs. For example, for the square of "x", just type `$x^2$`, which is then formatted as  $x^2$ . This is `LATEX` notation.

Alternatively, `code blocks` of `LATEX` begin and end with two dollar signs, wrapped inside triple backticks. For example...

```
```                                LATEX
$$
\displaystyle\sum_{k=3}^5 k^2=3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 =50
$$
```
```

The above is rendered as:

$$\sum_{k=3}^5 k^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 = 50$$

## 2. LaTeX Cheat Sheet [🔗](#)

Tip: These tables are wide, so you may need to scroll horizontally to see all the columns, or rotate your phone to landscape.

### 2.1. Arithmetic [🔗](#)

| Notation | Example | Inline               | Code Block                         |
|----------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Addition | $a + b$ | <code>\$a+b\$</code> | <code>\$\$<br/>a+b<br/>\$\$</code> |



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|                                  |   |  |  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Subtraction                      | $a - b$   | <code>\$a - b\$</code>   | <code>\$\$</code><br><code>a - b</code><br><code>\$\$</code>         |
| Various Forms of Multiplication  | $a \times b$<br>$a * b$<br>$a \cdot b$            | <code>\$a \times b\$</code><br><code>\$a \ast b\$</code><br><code>\$a \cdot b\$</code>                               | <code>\$\$</code><br><code>a \cdot b</code><br><code>\$\$</code>     |
| Various Forms of Division        | $a : b$<br>$a / b$<br>$a \div b$<br>$\frac{a}{b}$ | <code>\$a \colon b\$</code><br><code>\$a / b\$</code><br><code>\$a \div b\$</code><br><code>\$\$\frac{a}{b}\$</code> | <code>\$\$</code><br><code>a \div b</code><br><code>\$\$</code>      |
| Remainder / Modulo               | $5 \bmod 2 = 1$                                   | <code>\$5 \bmod 2 = 1\$</code>   | <code>\$\$</code><br><code>5 \bmod 2 = 1</code><br><code>\$\$</code> |
| Negative Value                   | $-a$  | <code>\$-a\$</code>  | <code>\$\$</code><br><code>-a</code><br><code>\$\$</code>            |
| Plus or Minus, Minus or Plus     | $\pm a$<br>$\mp a$                                | <code>\$\$\pm a\$</code><br><code>\$\$\mp a\$</code>   | <code>\$\$</code><br><code>\pm a</code><br><code>\$\$</code>         |
| Squared, Cubed, nth-Power        | $a^2$<br>$a^3$<br>$a^n$                           | <code>\$a^2\$</code><br><code>\$a^3\$</code><br><code>\$a^n\$</code>   | <code>\$\$</code><br><code>a^3</code><br><code>\$\$</code>           |
| Square Root, Cube Root, nth-Root | $\sqrt{a}$<br>$\sqrt[3]{a}$<br>$\sqrt[n]{a}$      | <code>\$\$\sqrt{a}\$</code><br><code>\$\$\sqrt[3]{a}\$</code><br><code>\$\$\sqrt[n]{a}\$</code>                      | <code>\$\$</code><br><code>\sqrt[3]{a}</code><br><code>\$\$</code>   |

## 2.2. Equality [🔗](#)

| Notation | Example | Inline | Code Block |
|----------|---------|--------|------------|
|----------|---------|--------|------------|



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|                           |                           |                                    |  |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Equals                    | $3 = 1 + 2$               | $\$3=1+2\$$                        | $\$$<br>$3=1+2$<br>$\$$                        |
| Not Equals                | $3 \neq 4$                | $\$3\neq4\$$                       | $\$$<br>$3\neq4$<br>$\$$                       |
| Identical / Equivalent To | $a \equiv b$              | $\$a \equiv b\$$                   | $\$$<br>$a \equiv b$<br>$\$$                   |
| Proportional To           | $a \propto b$             | $\$a \propto b\$$                  | $\$$<br>$a \propto b$<br>$\$$                  |
| Approximately Equal To    | $\sin(0.01) \approx 0.01$ | $\$\sin(0.01)$<br>$\approx 0.01\$$ | $\$$<br>$\sin(0.01)$<br>$\approx 0.01$<br>$\$$ |

## 2.3. Comparison [🔗](#)

| Notation  | Example                  | Inline                           | Code Block                 |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a Less Than b<br>a Greater Than b                         | $a < b$<br>$a > b$       | $\$a<b\$$<br>$\$a>b\$$           | $\$$<br>$a<b$<br>$\$$      |
| a Less Than or Equal To b<br>a Greater Than or Equal To b | $a \leq b$<br>$a \geq b$ | $\$a \leq b\$$<br>$\$a \geq b\$$ | $\$$<br>$a \leq b$<br>$\$$ |
| a Much Smaller Than b<br>a Much Larger Than b             | $a \ll b$<br>$a \gg b$   | $\$a \ll b\$$<br>$\$a \gg b\$$   | $\$$<br>$a \ll b$<br>$\$$  |



| Notation             | Example   | Inline  | Code Block  |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Factorial            | $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$          | $5!=5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$            | <pre>\$\$ 5!=5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \$\$</pre>                       |
| Absolute Value       | $ -5  = 5$  | $ -5 =5$  | <pre>\$\$  -5 =5 \$\$</pre>   |
| Function Of          | $f(x) = 2x^2$   | $f(x)=2x^2$   | <pre>\$\$ f(x)=2x^2 \$\$</pre>  |
| Change or Difference | $\Delta x = x_1 - x_0$                                | $\Delta x = x_1 - x_0$                                | <pre>\$\$ \Delta x = x_1 - x_0 \$\$</pre>   |
| Pi                   | $\pi = 3.14159\dots$                                  | $\pi = 3.14159\dots$                                  | <pre>\$\$ \pi \$\$</pre>  |
| Euler's Constant     | $e = 2.71828\dots$                                    | $e = 2.71828\dots$                                    | <pre>\$\$ e = 2.71828\dots \$\$</pre>   |
| Sum                  | $\sum_{k=3}^5 k^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 = 50$             | $\sum_{k=3}^5 k^2=3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 =50$                | <pre>\$\$ \displaystyle\sum_{k=3}^5 k^2=3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 =50 \$\$</pre>              |
| Series Product       | $\prod_{x=2}^4 x^2 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 4^2 = 576$ | $\prod_{x=2}^4 x^2 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 4^2 = 576$ | <pre>\$\$ \displaystyle\prod_{x=2}^4 x^2=2^2 \times 3^2 \times 4^2 = 576 \$\$</pre> |



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|                        |             |                     |                         |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Brackets & Parentheses | [...] (...) | $[\ldots] (\ldots)$ | $\$[\ldots] (\ldots)\$$ |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|

## 2.5. Angles [↗](#)

| Notation                 | Example                  | Inline                   | Code Block  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Angle                    | $\angle$                 | $\angle$                 | $\angle$<br><code>\angle</code>                                 |
| Degree, Arc Min, Arc Sec | $30^{\circ}45'30''$      | $30^{\circ}45'30''$      | $30^{\circ}45'30''$<br><code>30^{\circ}45'30''</code>           |
| Radians                  | $360^{\circ} = 2\pi rad$ | $360^{\circ} = 2\pi rad$ | $360^{\circ} = 2\pi rad$<br><code>360^{\circ} = 2\pi rad</code> |

## 2.6. Probability & Statistics [↗](#)

| Notation                    | Example            | Inline             | Code Block                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Probability of Event A      | $P(A)$ or $\Pr(A)$ | $P(A)$ or $\Pr(A)$ | $P(A)$<br><code>P(A)</code>               |
| Intersection Prob. of A & B | $P(A \cap B)$      | $P(A \cap B)$      | $P(A \cap B)$<br><code>P(A \cap B)</code> |
| Union Prob. of A or B       | $P(A \cup B)$      | $P(A \cup B)$      | $P(A \cup B)$<br><code>P(A \cup B)</code> |

|                                |                                   |  |  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
|                                |                                   |  |  |
| Conditional Prob. of A Given B | $P(A B)$                          | $P(A B)$                               | $P(A B)$                               |
| Median                         | $\tilde{x}$                       | $\tilde{x}$                            | $\tilde{x}$                            |
| Population Mean                | $\mu, \bar{x}, \langle x \rangle$ | $\mu, \overline{x}, \langle x \rangle$ | $\mu, \overline{x}, \langle x \rangle$ |
| Standard Deviation             | $\sigma$                          | $\sigma$                               | $\sigma$                               |
| Variance                       | $\sigma^2$                        | $\sigma^2$                             | $\sigma^2$                             |

## 2.7. Linear Algebra

### 2.7.1. Linear Algebra: Vectors

| Notation   | Example           | Inline  | Code Block                                    |
|------------|-------------------|---|---|
| Vectors    | $\vec{v}$         | $\vec{v}$                                     | $\vec{v}$                                     |
| Row Vector | $v = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$ | $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ |



|               |  |   |   |
|---------------|--|---|---|
| Column Vector | $w = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$                      | $\begin{matrix} w = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ 4 \cr 5 \cr 6 \cr \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{matrix} w = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ 4 \cr 5 \cr 6 \cr \end{pmatrix}$ |
| Dot Product   | $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}$<br>$(v, w)$<br>$\langle v   w \rangle$ | $\begin{matrix} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} \\ (v, w) \\ \langle v   w \rangle \end{matrix}$      | $\begin{matrix} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} \\ (v, w) \\ \langle v   w \rangle \end{matrix}$      |
| Cross Product | $v \times w$   | $v \times w$  | $v \times w$  |
| Length of v   | $ v $  | $ v $   | $ v $   |
| Norm of v     | $\ v\ $  | $\ v\ $   | $\ v\ $   |

## 2.7.2. Linear Algebra: Matrices [🔗](#)

| Notation       | Example  | Inline   | Code Block  |
|----------------|--|--|---|
| Matrix, 2 By 3 | $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{matrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ 1 \&2\&3 \cr 4\&5\&6 \end{matrix}$ | $\begin{matrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ 1 \&2\&3 \cr 4 \&5\&6 \end{matrix}$ |





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|   |                      |                      | <code>\dot{A}</code> (small dot) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
|   |                      |                      | $\dot{A}$                        |
| Product                                 | $A \cdot B$          | $A \cdot B$          | $A \cdot B$ $A \cdot B$          |
| Hadamard Product                        | $A \circ B$          | $A \circ B$          | $A \circ B$ $A \circ B$          |
| Kronecker Product                       | $A \otimes B$        | $A \otimes B$        | $A \otimes B$ $A \otimes B$      |
| Transposed Matrix                       | $A^T$                | $A^T$                | $A^T$ $A^T$                      |
| Hermitian Matrix or Conjugate Transpose | $A^\dagger$<br>$A^*$ | $A^\dagger$<br>$A^*$ | $A^\dagger$ $A^*$ $A^*$          |
| Inverse Matrix                          | $A^{-1}$             | $A^{-1}$             | $A^{-1}$ $A^{-1}$                |
| Determinant                             | $ A $                | $ A $                | $ A $ $ A $                      |
| Norm                                    | $\ A\ $              | $\ A\ $              | $\ A\ $ $\ A\ $                  |

## 2.8. Calculus [↗](#)



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|   |                                 |                                 |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Example Function:<br>$y = \frac{x^2}{4}$                  | $y = \frac{x}{4}$               | $y = \frac{x^2}{4}$             | $y = \frac{x^2}{4}$             |
| Integration<br>(Limits: 1 to 4)                           | $A = \int_1^4 \frac{x^2}{x} dx$ | $A = \int_1^4 \frac{x^2}{x} dx$ | $A = \int_1^4 \frac{x^2}{x} dx$ |
| Differentiation   |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| First Derivative<br>With Respect To $x$                   | $\frac{df}{dx}$                 | $\frac{df}{dx}$                 | $\frac{df}{dx}$                 |
| Partial Derivative<br>With Respect To $x$                 | $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ | $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ | $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ |
| First and Second<br>Derivative<br>of Function             | $f'$<br>$f''$                   | $f'$<br>$f''$                   | $f'$<br>$f''$                   |
| First and Second<br>Derivative<br>With Respect To<br>Time | $\dot{f}$<br>$\ddot{f}$         | $\dot{f}$<br>$\ddot{f}$         | $\dot{f}$<br>$\ddot{f}$         |

## 2.9. Complex Numbers

| Notation           | Example      | Inline   | Block    |
|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Imaginary Unit $i$ | $z = 3 + 2i$ | $z=3+2i$ | $z=3+2i$ |



|                                     |                          |                    |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Real Part Of<br>Complex Number      | $\Re(z) = 3$             | $\Re(z)=3$         | $\Re(z)=3$         |
| Imaginary Part Of<br>Complex Number | $\Im(z) = 2$             | $\Im(z)=2$         | $\Im(z)=2$         |
| Complex Conjugate                   | $\bar{z} = z^* = 3 - 2i$ | $\bar{z}=z^*=3-2i$ | $\bar{z}=z^*=3-2i$ |

## 2.10. Greek Alphabet [↗](#)

| Letter  | Lower      | Inline                | Upper    | Inline                |
|---------|------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Alpha   | $\alpha$   | <code>\alpha</code>   | A        | <code>\Alpha</code>   |
| Beta    | $\beta$    | <code>\beta</code>    | B        | <code>\Beta</code>    |
| Gamma   | $\gamma$   | <code>\gamma</code>   | $\Gamma$ | <code>\Gamma</code>   |
| Delta   | $\delta$   | <code>\delta</code>   | $\Delta$ | <code>\Delta</code>   |
| Epsilon | $\epsilon$ | <code>\epsilon</code> | E        | <code>\Epsilon</code> |
| Zeta    | $\zeta$    | <code>\zeta</code>    | Z        | <code>\Zeta</code>    |
| Eta     | $\eta$     | <code>\eta</code>     | H        | <code>\Eta</code>     |
| Theta   | $\theta$   | <code>\theta</code>   | $\Theta$ | <code>\Theta</code>   |
| Iota    | $\iota$    | <code>\iota</code>    | I        | <code>\Iota</code>    |



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|         |            |                       |              |                       |
|---------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Kappa   | $\kappa$   | <code>\kappa</code>   | $\mathbb{K}$ | <code>\Kappa</code>   |
| Lambda  | $\lambda$  | <code>\lambda</code>  | $\mathbb{L}$ | <code>\Lambda</code>  |
| Mu      | $\mu$      | <code>\mu</code>      | $\mathbb{M}$ | <code>\Mu</code>      |
| Nu      | $\nu$      | <code>\nu</code>      | $\mathbb{N}$ | <code>\Nu</code>      |
| Xi      | $\xi$      | <code>\xi</code>      | $\mathbb{X}$ | <code>\Xi</code>      |
| Omicron | $\omicron$ | <code>\omicron</code> | $\mathbb{O}$ | <code>\Omicron</code> |
| Pi      | $\pi$      | <code>\pi</code>      | $\mathbb{P}$ | <code>\Pi</code>      |
| Rho     | $\rho$     | <code>\rho</code>     | $\mathbb{P}$ | <code>\Rho</code>     |
| Sigma   | $\sigma$   | <code>\sigma</code>   | $\mathbb{S}$ | <code>\Sigma</code>   |
| Tau     | $\tau$     | <code>\tau</code>     | $\mathbb{T}$ | <code>\Tau</code>     |
| Upsilon | $\upsilon$ | <code>\upsilon</code> | $\mathbb{Y}$ | <code>\Upsilon</code> |
| Phi     | $\phi$     | <code>\phi</code>     | $\mathbb{P}$ | <code>\Phi</code>     |
| Chi     | $\chi$     | <code>\chi</code>     | $\mathbb{X}$ | <code>\Chi</code>     |
| Psi     | $\psi$     | <code>\psi</code>     | $\mathbb{P}$ | <code>\Psi</code>     |
| Omega   | $\omega$   | <code>\omega</code>   | $\mathbb{O}$ | <code>\Omega</code>   |

◀ Bash: Productivity Shortcuts

### 3. History Of Adding Math Notation To Markdown Documents



LaTeX is sometimes stylised as  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . Typesetting is based on  $\text{\TeX}$ , created by [Donald Knuth](#).

Open source editor, VSCode, supports math typesetting with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , showing the notation as you type. The Live Preview Pane is enabled with `ctrl + ⌘ v`. No other libraries, extensions or apps need to be installed. Rendering in Live Preview is performed by [KaTeX](#), a fast, easy-to-use JavaScript library for  $\text{\TeX}$  math rendering on the web.



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## Contents

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Including Math Notation in Markdown                   |  |
| LaTeX Cheat Sheet                                     |  |
| Arithmetic  |  |
| Equality  |  |
| Comparison  |  |
| Algebra   |  |
| Angles  |  |
| Probability & Statistics                              |  |
| Linear Algebra  |  |
| Calculus  |  |
| Complex Numbers                                       |  |
| Greek Alphabet  |  |
| History Of Adding Math Notation To Markdown Documents |  |

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Add Diagrams to Markdown Using Mermaid

## Series

Markdown 6

Windows SSH 2

Windows Subsystem for Linux 2

Windows Terminal 2

## Categories

Windows 14

Linux 9

Documentation 8

MySQL 4

Mac 3

## Tags

Markdown 6

PowerShell 5

MySQL 4

SQL 4

VSCode 4

WSL 4

Bash 3

Diagrams 3

KaTeX 3

LaTeX 3

Explorer 2

PlantUML 2

Python 2

CSV 1

Edge 1

Mermaid 1

NerdFonts 1

OneDrive 1

PDF 1

RaspberryPi 1

ALL 24



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