# Symbols & Logical Syntax in $\LaTeX$

## LEWIS BRITTON

# Greek & Hebrew Characters

## $Alphabetical\ Letters$

A, $\alpha$	\Alpha, \alpha	Ι, ι	\Iota, \iota	Ρ, ρ, ρ	\Rho, \rho, \varrho
B, $\beta$	\Beta, \beta	$K, \kappa, \varkappa$	\Kappa, \kappa, \varkappa	$\Sigma$ , $\sigma$ , $\varsigma$	\Sigma, \sigma, \varsigma
$\Gamma$ , $\gamma$	\Gamma, \gamma	$\Lambda,~\lambda$	\Lambda, \lambda	$T, \tau$	\Tau, \tau
$\Delta,  \delta$	\Delta, \delta	$M, \mu$	\Mu, \mu	$\Upsilon$ , $v$	\Upsilon, \upsilon
E, $\epsilon$ , $\varepsilon$	\Epsilon, \epsilon, \varepsilon	N, $\nu$	\Nu, \nu	$\Phi, \phi, \varphi$	\Phi, \phi, \varphi
$Z, \zeta$	\Zeta, \zeta	$\Xi, \xi$	\Xi, \xi	Χ, χ,	\Chi, \chi
H, $\eta$	\Eta, \eta	О, о	\Omicron, \omicron	$\Psi, \psi$	\Psi, \psi
$\Theta$ . $\theta$ . $\vartheta$	\Theta. \theta. \vartheta	Π. π. ω	\Pi. \pi. \varpi	$\Omega$ . $\omega$	\Omega.\omega

#### Miscellaneous Characters & Punctuation

F	\digamma	C	\complement		\angle	3	\Im	G	\Game
×	\aleph	$\ell$	\ell	4	\measuredangle	R	\Re	F	\Finv
コ	\beth	ð	\eth	∢	\sphericalangle	ប	\mho	$\partial$	\partial
٦	\daleth	$\hbar$	\hbar		\surd	B	\wp	™, ⓒ	\trademark, \copyright
I	\gimel	ħ	\hslash	Ц	\natural	k	\Bbbk	£, \$	\pounds, \\$
$\imath$	\imath	Т	\top	#	\sharp	Ø	\emptyset	$\Diamond$ , $\Diamond$	\diamondsuit, \lozenge
J	\jmath	1	\bot	b	\flat	$\infty$	\infty	$\Diamond$	\heartsuit
$\nabla$	\nabla	§	<b>\</b> S	Δ	\vartriangle	□, □	\Box, \square	*	\clubsuit
$\triangle$	\triangle	Ø	\varnothing	▽	\triangledown	<b>♦</b>	\Diamond	<b>^</b>	\spadesuit
<b>A</b>	\blacktriangle		\blacksquare	\	\diagdown	3	\exists	*	\bigstar
▼	\blacktriangledown	•	\blacklozenge	/	\diagup	∄	\nexists		

## Text Mode Miscellaneous Characters & Punctuation

ó	\'{o}	Q	\b{o}	ŏ	\v o	Ø, ø	\0, \0	$\P$	<b>\</b> P	£, \$	\pounds, \\$
ó	\'{o}	ò	\.{o}	ó	\d o	Å, å	<b>\AA</b> , <b>\aa</b>	§	<b>\</b> S	!, ?	!,?
ö	\"{o}	ó	$d{o}$	ő	\r o	Æ, æ	$\AE, \ae$	†	\dag	., ,	., ,
ô	\^{o}	Q	\c{o}	ő	\H o	В	\ss	‡	\ddag	٠, ٠	· , ,
õ	\~{o}	ŏ	$\u{o}$	o o	\t o	1	\i	™, ©	\trademark, \copyright	", "	", ,, or "
ō	\={o}	ő	\H{o}	oo	\t{oo}	J	\j	(R), (R)	\textregistered, \circledR	:, ;	:, ;
								۰	\textdegree		

# Basic Math Mode

#### Alphabets

$XYX \ xyz$	XYZ\ xyz	XYZ xyz	\mathbf{XYZ\ xyz}	XYZ	\mathbb{XYZ}
$XYZ \ xyz$	\mathnormal{XYZ\ xyz}	XYZ xyz	$XYZ \ xyz$	xyz	$\mathbb{XYZ}$
XYZ xyz	\mathit{XYZ\ xyz}	XYZ xyz	$XYZ \ xyz$	XY3	XYZ
XVZ vvz	\mathrm{YV7\ vvz}				

## Spacing

xyz	xyz	Default math	abad		a\!b\mspace{-3mu}c\negthinspace d	Neg. 3mu 'thin'
x y z	x\ y\ z	Expanded	dad		a\negmedspace b\mspace{-4mu}c\negmedspace d	Neg. 4mu 'medium'
$\sin x \cos y$	\sin x\cos y	Operator	dac $d$		a\negthickspace b\mspace{-5mu}c\negthickspace d	Neg. 5mu 'thick'
$a\ b\ c\ d$	ab\mspace $\{3mu\}c$ \thinspace d	3mu 'thin'	a	b	ab	Width of 'xxx'
$a\ b\ c\ d$	a\:b\mspace{4mu}c\medspace d	4mu 'medium'				
$a\ b\ c\ d$	$\verb a ;b mspace{5mu}c thickspace d $	5mu 'thick'				

#### MATH ACCENTS & CONSTRUCTS

Note that most basic accents can be stacked. For example,  $\acute{x}$  yields  $\acute{x}$ . Or,  $\acute{tilde{x}}$  yields  $\acute{x}$ .

$\acute{x}$	\acute{x}	$\dot{x}$	\dot{x}	$\overline{xyz}$	\overline{xyz}	$\frac{xyz}{abc}$	\xleftarrow[abc]{xyz}	$\sum_{K}^{K}$	\overset{K}{\sum}
$\grave{x}$	\grave{x}	$\ddot{x}$	\ddot{x}	$\frac{xyz}{}$	\underline{xyz}	$\xrightarrow{xyz}$	\xrightarrow[abc]{xyz}	$\sum_{k=1}$	lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:
$\bar{x}$	\bar{x}	ž	$\c \c \$	$\overrightarrow{xyz}$	\overrightarrow{xyz}	$\widehat{xyz}$	\overbrace{xyz}	$\sqrt{x}$	\sqrt{x}
$\hat{x}$	$\hat{x}$	$\vec{x}$	\vec{x}	xyz	\overleftarrow{xyz}	xyz	\underbrace{xyz}	$\sqrt[n]{x}$	$\sqrt[n]{x}$
$\tilde{x}$	$\tilde{x}$	$\widehat{xyz}$	\widehat{xyz}	$\overrightarrow{xyz}$	\overleftrightarrow{xyz}	f, f', f'	f, f', f\prime		
$reve{x}$	\breve{x}	$\widetilde{xyz}$	\widetilde{xyz}	$\frac{abc}{xyz}$	\frac{abc}{xyz}	$\sum_{i=1}^{x} \sum_{k=1}^{j} x_{i}$	$\left( y^x\right_{k^j}\sum$		

#### BINARY RELATIONS

Note that you can produce according negations by either adding the \not command as a prefix or ordinarily by preceding the commands with 'n'. For example, \not= or \neq turns = to  $\neq$ . This rule also holds for arrows, which will be seen later.

## $Standard\ Relations$

<	<	>	>	=	=	$\in$	\in	€	\ni or \owns
$\leq$	$\leq or \leq o$	$\geq$	\geq or \ge	=	\equiv	-	\vdash	4	\dashv
«	\11	>>	\gg	Ė	\doteq		\mid		\parallel
$\prec$	\prec	>	\succ	~	\sim	_	\smile	_	\frown
$\preceq$	\preceq	≽	\succeq	~	\simeq	∃	\exists	_	\lnot or \neg
$\subset$	\subset	$\supset$	\supset	$\approx$	\approx	⊨	\models	1	\perp
$\subseteq$	\subseteq	⊇	\supseteq	$\simeq$	\cong	$\asymp$	\asymp	$\propto$	\propto
	\sqsubset		\sqsupset	M	Join	<b>≠</b>	\neq	$\forall$	\forall
	\sqsubseteq		\sqsupseteq	$\bowtie$	\bowtie	∉	\notin	٧, ١	\prime, \backprime

#### $Additional\ Relations$

⋖	\lessdot	≽	\gtrdot	$\subseteq$	\subseteqq		\supseteqq	~	\thicksim
$\leq$	\leqslant	≥	\geqslant	€	\Subset	∍	\Supset	≈	\thickapprox
<	\eqslantless	≽	\eqslantgtr		\sqsubset		\sqsupset	≥	\approxeq
≦	\leqq	$\geq$	\geqq	∴	\therefore	·:·	\because	~	\backsim
<b>///</b>	$\label{lil} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	>>>	\gggtr	1	\shotmid	П	\shortparallel	_ ~	\backsimeq
≨	\lessapprox	≳	\gtrapprox	\ \	\smallsmile	_	\smallfrown	⊨	\vDash
≶	\lessgtr	≷	\gtrless	◁	$\vartriangleleft$	$\triangleright$	$\vartriangleright$	-	vdash
$\leq$	\lesseqgtr	≥	\gtreqless	⊴	$\trianglelefteq$	⊵	$\trianglerighteq$	⊪	Vvdash
VIIVVIIV	\lesseqqgtr	NIWIN	\gtreqqless	◀	$\blue{location}$	•	$\blue{location}$	э	$\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{backepsilon} \end{array}$
≼	\precurlyeq	≽	\succcurlyeq	÷	\doteqdot or \Doteq		\eqcirc	α	\varpropto
$\Rightarrow$	\curlyeqprec	⋟	\curlyeqsucc	≓	\risingdotseq	≒	\fallingdotseq	Q	\between
$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$	\precsim	≿	\succsim	<u></u>	\circeq	≜	\tirangleeq	ф	\pitchfork
≾	\precapprox	\ ≅	\succapprox		\bumpeq	≎	\Bumpeq		

## $Negated\ Relations$

*	\nless	*	\ngtr	Ç	\subsetneq	⊋	\supsetneq
≤	\lneq	≥	\gneq	⊊	varsubsetneq	⊋	\varsupsetneq
≰	\nleq	≱	\ngeq	⊈	\nsubseteq	≱	\nsupseteq
*	\nleqslant	*	$\ne$		\subsetneqq	<b>₽</b> 0¥0 <b>#</b>	\supsetneqq
≨	\lneqq	≩	\gneqq		\varsubsetneqq	ĺ≨	\varsupsetneqq
≨	\lvertneqq	≩	\gvertneqq	¥	\nsubseteqq	⊉	\nsupseteqq
¥ ≰	\nleqq	≩≱	\ngeqq	ł	\nmid	∦	\nparallel
≨	$\label{lnsim}$		\gnsim	*	\nshortmid	н	\nshortparallel
<b>√</b> 2√\$	\lnapprox	^∻^*	\gnapprox	~	\nsim	≆	\ncong
$\star$	\nprec	¥	\nsucc	⊬	\nvdash	⊭	\nvDash
≰	\npreceq	≱	\nsucceq	⊮	\nVdash	⊯	\nVDash
≆	\precneqq	¥	\succneqq	⋪	$\n$	⋫	$\ntriangleright$
$\not\supset$	\precnsim	<b>≿</b>	\succnsim	⊉	$\n$	≱	\ntrianglerighteq
≨	\precnapprox	.∠æ	\succnapprox				

## BINARY OPERATORS

## $Standard\ Operators$

+	+	-	_	\ \	\lor or \vee	_ ^	\land or \wedge	⊲	\1hd	$\triangleright$	\rhd
$\pm$	\pm	Ŧ	\mp	0	\oplus	$\Theta$	\ominus	⊴	$\under unlhd$	⊵	\unrhd
×	\times		\cdot	0	\odot	0	\oslash	•	\bullet	0	\circ
÷	\div	\	\setminus	$\otimes$	\otimes	0	\bigcirc	*	\ast	*	\star
$\cup$	\cup	$\cap$	\cap		\bigtriangleup	$\nabla$	\bigtriangledown	<b>♦</b>	$\diamond$		\wr
Ш	\sqcup	П	\sqcap	I⊲	\triangleleft	l ⊳	\triangleright	П	\amalg	₩	\uplus

#### $Additional\ Operators$

			ı										
÷	\dotplus			\centerd	ot	⊞	\boxpl:	us		\boxminus		*	\divideontimes
$\bowtie$	\ltimes		×	\rtimes			\boxti	mes		\boxdot		*	\circledast
U	\Cup or \d	loublecup	M	\Cap or \	doublecap	$\rightarrow$	\lefttl	hreetimes	s   <	\rightthr	eetimes	0	\circledcirc
$\underline{\vee}$	\veebar			\barwedg	е	Υ	\curly	vee	人	\curlywed	ge	$\Theta$	\circleddash
_	\doubleba:	rwedge	Т	\interca	1	\	\setmin	nus	\	\smallset	minus		
$Large\ Operators$													
	Σ	\sum	ſ	\int	[[[ \	iiint	Ιn	\bigcap	⊕	\bigoplu	ıs V	bigv	ree
	$\overline{\Pi}$	\prod	∮	\oint	))))) \	iiiint	Ü	\bigcup	$\otimes$	\bigotim	nes \	\big	wedge
	П	0		0000		+ \bigoplus		s O	\bigodot	:   📋	\big	sqcup	
						I	$\overline{f}unction$	ons					
	arccos	\arcoss	csc	\csc	inj lim	\injli	.m   ma	ax	\max	tan	\tan		
	arcsin	\arcsin	deg	\deg	ker	\ker	mi	in	\min	tanh	\tanh		
	arctan	\arctan	det	\det	lg	\lg	Pr	•	\Pr	$\xrightarrow{\lim}$	\varinjl	.im	
	arg	\arg	dim	\dim	lim	\lim	pr	oj lim	\projlim		\varproj	lim	
	cos	\cos	exp	\exp	lim inf	\limir	f sec	с	\sec	lim	\varlimi	nf	
	cosh	\cosh	gcd	\gcd	$\lim \sup$	\limsu	ıp sir	ı	\sin	lim	\varlims	sup	
	$\cot$	\cot	hom	\hom	ln	$\ln$	sir	nh	\sinh	$226_0^1$	\operato	rname	{226}_0^1
	$\coth$	\coth	inf	\inf	log	\log	su	p	sup				

#### **DELIMITERS**

Note that you can produce according relatively sized symbols by preceding the commands with \left or \right. For example, \left(\frac{abc}{xyz}\right) turns  $(\frac{abc}{xyz})$  to  $(\frac{abc}{xyz})$ . Sometimes commands can be preceded with '1' or 'r' e.g., \left xyz\rVert makes ||xyz||. Thus, giving the \Vert command properties of paired symbols.

#### $Standard\ Delimiters$



#### Large Delimiters

	\lgroup		\rgroup	١.	\lmoustache	1.	\rmoustache	lι	\arrowvert	Ιш	\Arrowvert	I	\bracevert
Ţ	/igroup	J	/Igroup	_	/Imous cache	`	/I moustache	'	(allowvelc		(AIIOWVEIC		(bracever c

# Arrows

## Standard Arrows

$\leftarrow$	\leftarrow or \gets	$\rightarrow$	\rightarrow or \to	←	\Leftarrow	$\Rightarrow$	\Rightarrow
$\leftarrow$	\longleftarrow	$\longrightarrow$	\longrightarrow	←	\Longleftarrow	$\implies$	\Longrightarrow
$\leftrightarrow$	\leftrightarrow	$\longleftrightarrow$	\longlaeftrightarrow	$\Leftrightarrow$	\Leftrightarrow	$\iff$	\Longleftrightarrow
$\uparrow$	\uparrow	↓	\downarrow	1	\Uparrow	↓	\Downarrow
<b>‡</b>	\updownarrow	$\mapsto$	\mapsto	\$	Updownarrow	$\longmapsto$	\longmapsto
$\leftarrow$	\hookleftarrow	$\hookrightarrow$	\hookrightarrow	$\iff$	\iff (larger spaces)		
7	\nearrow	>	\searrow	<b>L</b>	\swarrow	_	\nwarrow
↔	\nleftarrow	<i>→</i>	\nrightarrow	#	\nLeftarrow	<b>*</b>	\nRightarrow
↔	\nleftrightarrow			<b>#</b>	\nLeftrightarrow		

#### Special Arrows (amssymb)

<b>+</b>	\dashleftarrow	>	\dashrightarrow		\leftleftarrows	$\Rightarrow$	\rightroghtarrows	$\leftrightarrows$	\leftrightarrows
#	\Lleftarrow	$\Rightarrow$	\Rrightarrow	11	\upuparrows	₩	\downdownarrows	$\rightleftharpoons$	\rightleftarrows
1	\upharpoonleft	1	\upharpoonright	1	\downharpoonleft	l	\downharpoonright	=	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
<del>~</del>	\twoheadleftarrow		\twoheadrightarrow	←	\leftarrowtail	$\rightarrow$	\rightarrowtail	$\rightleftharpoons$	$\rightleftharpoons$
Ħ	\Lsh	₽	\Rsh	<b>←</b> P	\looparrowleft	↔	\looparrowright		
$\sim$	\curvearrowleft	$\sim$	\curvearrowright	Q	\circlearrowleft	Ö	\circlearrowright		
$\sim$	\leadsto	<i>~</i> →	\rightsquigarrow	<b>~~</b> →	\leftrightsquigarrow		\multimap		

#### Rotate Arrows

Note that any piece of text or symbol can be used within  $\$ 

#### Matrices & Arrays

Note that any of the following can also be displayed inline as well as stand-alone. It's recommended that you use smallmatrix for this. Thus, you must preced and succeed \begin and \end smallmatrix with \left<delimiter> and \right<delimiter>, respectively. For example, \left(\begin{smallmatrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{smallmatrix}\right) yields  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ x & y & z \end{pmatrix}$ .

#### $Basic\ Syntax$

#### Array Environment

Note that arrays operate in the same manner as tables such that they permit column alignment 1, c and r etc., columns can be divided using pipes (|) new row lines with  $\$ , and the use of  $\$  to name a few examples. Columns are separated the same as within tables; with (n-1) & ampersand symbols, for n columns. Some simple examples follow.

#### RELATIVE FONT SIZES

#### $Math\ Mode$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \qquad \text{displaystyle x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}}$$
 
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \qquad \text{textstyle x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}} \qquad \text{scriptstyle x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}}$$
 
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \qquad \text{scriptstyle x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}} \qquad \text{scriptscriptstyle x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}}$$

# $Text\ Mode$

tiny	\tiny{tiny}	normal	\normalsize{normal}	huge	\huge{huge}
script	\scriptsize{script}	large	\large{large}		
footnote	\footnotesize{footnote}	Large	\Large{Large}	Huge	\Huge{Huge}
small	\small{small}	LARGE	\LARGE{LARGE}		