Symbols & Logical Syntax in LaTeX

Lewis Britton

Greek & Hebrew Characters

Alphabetical Letters

A, α	\Alpha, \alpha	I, ι	\Iota, \iota	P, ρ, ϱ	\Rho, \rho, \varrho
B, β	\Beta, \beta	K, κ, $\varkappa$	\Kappa, \kappa, \varkappa	Σ, σ, ς	\Sigma, \sigma, \varsigma
Γ, γ	\Gamma, \gamma	Λ, λ	\Lambda, \lambda	T, τ	\Tau, \tau
Δ, δ	\Delta, \delta	M, μ	\Mu, \mu	Υ, υ	\Upsilon, \upsilon
E, ϵ, ε	\Epsilon, \epsilon, \varepsilon	N, ν	\Nu, \nu	Φ, ϕ, φ	\Phi, \phi, \varphi
Z, ζ	\Zeta, \zeta	Ξ, ξ	\Xi, \xi	X, χ,	\Chi, \chi
H, η	\Eta, \eta	O, o	\Omicron, \omicron	Ψ, ψ	\Psi, \psi
Θ, θ, ϑ	\Theta, \theta, \vartheta	Π, π, ϖ	\Pi, \pi, \varpi	Ω, ω	\Omega, \omega

Miscellaneous Characters & Punctuation

$\digamma$	\digamma	∁	\complement	$\angle$	\angle	$\Im$	\Im	⅁	\Game
$\aleph$	\aleph	ℓ	\ell	$\measuredangle$	\measuredangle	$\Re$	\Re	ⅎ	\Finv
$\beth$	\beth	$\eth$	\eth	$\sphericalangle$	\sphericalangle	$\mho$	\mho	∂	\partial
$\daleth$	\daleth	$\hbar$	\hbar	$\surd$	\surd	$\wp$	\wp	™, ©	\trademark, \copyright
$\gimel$	\gimel	$\hbar$	\hslash	$\natural$	\natural	$\Bbbk$	\Bbbk	£, $	\pounds, \$
$\imath$	\imath	$\top$	\top	$\sharp$	\sharp	$\emptyset$	\emptyset	◇, ◊	\diamondsuit, \lozenge
$\jmath$	\jmath	$\bot$	\bot	$\flat$	\flat	∞	\infty	♡	\heartsuit
∇	\nabla	§	\S	$\vartriangle$	\vartriangle	□, ☐	\Box, \square	♣	\clubsuit
$\triangle$	\triangle	∅	\varnothing	$\triangledown$	\triangledown	◇	\Diamond	♠	\spadesuit
▲	\blacktriangle	■	\blacksquare	╲	\diagdown	$\exists$	\exists	★	\bigstar
▼	\blacktriangledown	♦	\blacklozenge	╱	\diagup	$\nexists$	\nexists		

Text Mode Miscellaneous Characters & Punctuation

ó	\'{o}	o̲	\b{o}	ŏ	\v o	Ø, ø	\O, \o	¶	\P	£, $	\pounds, \$
ò	\`{o}	ȯ	\.{o}	ọ	\d o	Å, å	\AA, \aa	§	\S	!, ?	!,?
ö	\"{o}	ọ	\d{o}	o̊	\r o	Æ, æ	\AE, \ae	†	\dag	., ,	., ,
ô	\^{o}	o̲	\c{o}	ő	\H o	ß	\ss	‡	\ddag	‘, ’	‘, ’
õ	\~{o}	ǒ	\u{o}	o͡	\t o	ı	\i	™, ©	\trademark, \copyright	“, ”	‘‘, ’’ or "
ō	\={o}	ő	\H{o}	o͡o	\t{oo}	ȷ	\j	®, ®	\textregistered, \circledR	:, ;	:, ;

Basic Math Mode

Alphabets

XYX xyz	XYZ\ xyz	**XYZ xyz**	\mathbf{XYZ\ xyz}	$\mathbb{XYZ}$	\mathbb{XYZ}
XYZ xyz	\mathnormal{XYZ\ xyz}	XYZ xyz	\mathsf{XYZ\ xyz}	$\mathcal{XYZ}$	\mathcal{XYZ}
XYZ xyz	\mathit{XYZ\ xyz}	XYZ xyz	\mathtt{XYZ\ xyz}	$\mathfrak{XYZ}$	\mathfrak{XYZ}
XYZ xyz	\mathrm{XYZ\ xyz}				

Spacing

xyz	xyz	Default math	$d\!x\!d$	a\!b\mspace{-3mu}c\negthinspace d	Neg. 3mu ‘thin’
$x\ y\ z$	x\ y\ z	Expanded	$d\!x\!d$	a\negmedspace b\mspace{-4mu}c\negmedspace d	Neg. 4mu ‘medium’
$\sin x \cos y$	\sin x\cos y	Operator	$d\!x\!d$	a\negthickspace b\mspace{-5mu}c\negthickspace d	Neg. 5mu ‘thick’
$a\,b\,c\,d$	a\,b\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’			
$a\;b\;c\;d$	a\;b\mspace{5mu}c\thickspace d	5mu ‘thick’			

Math Accents & Constructs

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

$\acute{x}$	\acute{x}	$\dot{x}$	\dot{x}	$\overline{xyz}$	\overline{xyz}	$\xleftarrow[abc]{xyz}$	\xleftarrow[abc]{xyz}	$\overset{K}{\sum}$	\overset{K}{\sum}
$\grave{x}$	\grave{x}	$\ddot{x}$	\ddot{x}	$\underline{xyz}$	\underline{xyz}	$\xrightarrow[abc]{xyz}$	\xrightarrow[abc]{xyz}	$\underset{k=1}{\sum}$	\underset{k=1}{\sum}
$\bar{x}$	\bar{x}	$\check{x}$	\check{x}	$\overrightarrow{xyz}$	\overrightarrow{xyz}	$\overbrace{xyz}$	\overbrace{xyz}	$\sqrt{x}$	\sqrt{x}
$\hat{x}$	\hat{x}	$\vec{x}$	\vec{x}	$\overleftarrow{xyz}$	\overleftarrow{xyz}	$\underbrace{xyz}$	\underbrace{xyz}	$\sqrt[n]{x}$	\sqrt[n]{x}
$\tilde{x}$	\tilde{x}	$\widehat{xyz}$	\widehat{xyz}	$\overleftrightarrow{xyz}$	\overleftrightarrow{xyz}	$f,\ f',\ f\prime$	f, f', f\prime		
$\breve{x}$	\breve{x}	$\widetilde{xyz}$	\widetilde{xyz}	$\frac{abc}{xyz}$	\frac{abc}{xyz}	${}^{x}_{y}\sum^{j}_{k}$	\sideset{_y^x}{_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`	$\ni$	`\ni` or `\owns`
$\leq$	`\leq` or `\le`	$\geq$	`\geq` or `\ge`	$\equiv$	`\equiv`	$\vdash$	`\vdash`	$\dashv$	`\dashv`
$\ll$	`\ll`	$\gg$	`\gg`	$\doteq$	`\doteq`	$\mid$	`\mid`	$\parallel$	`\parallel`
$\prec$	`\prec`	$\succ$	`\succ`	$\sim$	`\sim`	$\smile$	`\smile`	$\frown$	`\frown`
$\preceq$	`\preceq`	$\succeq$	`\succeq`	$\simeq$	`\simeq`	$\exists$	`\exists`	$\lnot$	`\lnot` or `\neg`
$\subset$	`\subset`	$\supset$	`\supset`	$\approx$	`\approx`	$\models$	`\models`	$\perp$	`\perp`
$\subseteq$	`\subseteq`	$\supseteq$	`\supseteq`	$\cong$	`\cong`	$\asymp$	`\asymp`	$\propto$	`\propto`
$\sqsubset$	`\sqsubset`	$\sqsupset$	`\sqsupset`	$\bowtie$	`\Join`	$\neq$	`\neq`	$\forall$	`\forall`
$\sqsubseteq$	`\sqsubseteq`	$\sqsupseteq$	`\sqsupseteq`	$\bowtie$	`\bowtie`	$\notin$	`\notin`	$\prime$, $\backprime$	`\prime`, `\backprime`

Additional Relations

$\lessdot$	`\lessdot`	$\gtrdot$	`\gtrdot`	$\subseteqq$	`\subseteqq`	$\supseteqq$	`\supseteqq`	$\thicksim$	`\thicksim`
$\leqslant$	`\leqslant`	$\geqslant$	`\geqslant`	$\Subset$	`\Subset`	$\Supset$	`\Supset`	$\thickapprox$	`\thickapprox`
$\eqslantless$	`\eqslantless`	$\eqslantgtr$	`\eqslantgtr`	$\sqsubset$	`\sqsubset`	$\sqsupset$	`\sqsupset`	$\approxeq$	`\approxeq`
$\leqq$	`\leqq`	$\geqq$	`\geqq`	$\therefore$	`\therefore`	$\because$	`\because`	$\backsim$	`\backsim`
$\lll$	`\lll` or `\llless`	$\ggg$	`\gggtr`	$\shortmid$	`\shotmid`	$\shortparallel$	`\shortparallel`	$\backsimeq$	`\backsimeq`
$\lessapprox$	`\lessapprox`	$\gtrapprox$	`\gtrapprox`	$\smallsmile$	`\smallsmile`	$\smallfrown$	`\smallfrown`	$\Vdash$	`\vDash`
$\lessgtr$	`\lessgtr`	$\gtrless$	`\gtrless`	$\vartriangleleft$	`\vartriangleleft`	$\vartriangleright$	`\vartriangleright`	$\vdash$	`vdash`
$\lesseqgtr$	`\lesseqgtr`	$\gtreqless$	`\gtreqless`	$\trianglelefteq$	`\trianglelefteq`	$\trianglerighteq$	`\trianglerighteq`	$\Vvdash$	`Vvdash`
$\lesseqqgtr$	`\lesseqqgtr`	$\gtreqqless$	`\gtreqqless`	$\blacktriangleleft$	`\blacktriangleleft`	$\blacktriangleright$	`\blacktriangleright`	$\backepsilon$	`\backepsilon`
$\precurlyeq$	`\precurlyeq`	$\succcurlyeq$	`\succcurlyeq`	$\doteqdot$	`\doteqdot` or `\Doteq`	$\eqcirc$	`\eqcirc`	$\varpropto$	`\varpropto`
$\curlyeqprec$	`\curlyeqprec`	$\curlyeqsucc$	`\curlyeqsucc`	$\risingdotseq$	`\risingdotseq`	$\fallingdotseq$	`\fallingdotseq`	$\between$	`\between`
$\precsim$	`\precsim`	$\succsim$	`\succsim`	$\circeq$	`\circeq`	$\triangleq$	`\triangleeq`	$\pitchfork$	`\pitchfork`
$\precapprox$	`\precapprox`	$\succapprox$	`\succapprox`	$\bumpeq$	`\bumpeq`	$\Bumpeq$	`\Bumpeq`		

Negated Relations

$\nless$	`\nless`	$\ngtr$	`\ngtr`	$\subsetneq$	`\subsetneq`	$\supsetneq$	`\supsetneq`
$\lneq$	`\lneq`	$\gneq$	`\gneq`	$\varsubsetneq$	`varsubsetneq`	$\varsupsetneq$	`\varsupsetneq`
$\nleq$	`\nleq`	$\ngeq$	`\ngeq`	$\nsubseteq$	`\nsubseteq`	$\nsupseteq$	`\nsupseteq`
$\nleqslant$	`\nleqslant`	$\ngeqslant$	`\ngeqslant`	$\subsetneqq$	`\subsetneqq`	$\supsetneqq$	`\supsetneqq`
$\lneqq$	`\lneqq`	$\gneqq$	`\gneqq`	$\varsubsetneqq$	`\varsubsetneqq`	$\varsupsetneqq$	`\varsupsetneqq`
$\lvertneqq$	`\lvertneqq`	$\gvertneqq$	`\gvertneqq`	$\nsubseteqq$	`\nsubseteqq`	$\nsupseteqq$	`\nsupseteqq`
$\nleqq$	`\nleqq`	$\ngeqq$	`\ngeqq`	$\nmid$	`\nmid`	$\nparallel$	`\nparallel`
$\lnsim$	`\lnsim`	$\gnsim$	`\gnsim`	$\nshortmid$	`\nshortmid`	$\nshortparallel$	`\nshortparallel`
$\lnapprox$	`\lnapprox`	$\gnapprox$	`\gnapprox`	$\nsim$	`\nsim`	$\ncong$	`\ncong`
$\nprec$	`\nprec`	$\nsucc$	`\nsucc`	$\nvdash$	`\nvdash`	$\nvDash$	`\nvDash`
$\npreceq$	`\npreceq`	$\nsucceq$	`\nsucceq`	$\nVdash$	`\nVdash`	$\nVDash$	`\nVDash`
$\precneqq$	`\precneqq`	$\succneqq$	`\succneqq`	$\ntriangleleft$	`\ntriangleleft`	$\ntriangleright$	`\ntriangleright`
$\precnsim$	`\precnsim`	$\succnsim$	`\succnsim`	$\ntrianglelefteq$	`\ntriangleleftteq`	$\ntrianglerighteq$	`\ntrianglerighteq`
$\precnapprox$	`\precnapprox`	$\succnapprox$	`\succnapprox`				

Binary Operators

Standard Operators

$+$	`+`	$-$	`-`	$\vee$	`\lor` or `\vee`	$\wedge$	`\land` or `\wedge`	$\lhd$	`\lhd`	$\rhd$	`\rhd`
$\pm$	`\pm`	$\mp$	`\mp`	$\oplus$	`\oplus`	$\ominus$	`\ominus`	$\unlhd$	`\unlhd`	$\unrhd$	`\unrhd`
$\times$	`\times`	$\cdot$	`\cdot`	$\odot$	`\odot`	$\oslash$	`\oslash`	$\bullet$	`\bullet`	$\circ$	`\circ`
$\div$	`\div`	$\setminus$	`\setminus`	$\otimes$	`\otimes`	$\bigcirc$	`\bigcirc`	$\ast$	`\ast`	$\star$	`\star`
$\cup$	`\cup`	$\cap$	`\cap`	$\bigtriangleup$	`\bigtriangleup`	$\bigtriangledown$	`\bigtriangledown`	$\diamond$	`\diamond`	$\wr$	`\wr`
$\sqcup$	`\sqcup`	$\sqcap$	`\sqcap`	$\triangleleft$	`\triangleleft`	$\triangleright$	`\triangleright`	$\amalg$	`\amalg`	$\uplus$	`\uplus`

Additional Operators

$\dotplus$	`\dotplus`	$\centerdot$	`\centerdot`	$\boxplus$	`\boxplus`	$\boxminus$	`\boxminus`	$\divideontimes$	`\divideontimes`
$\ltimes$	`\ltimes`	$\rtimes$	`\rtimes`	$\boxtimes$	`\boxtimes`	$\boxdot$	`\boxdot`	$\circledast$	`\circledast`
$\Cup$	`\Cup` or `\doublecup`	$\Cap$	`\Cap` or `\doublecap`	$\leftthreetimes$	`\leftthreetimes`	$\rightthreetimes$	`\rightthreetimes`	$\circledcirc$	`\circledcirc`
$\veebar$	`\veebar`	$\barwedge$	`\barwedge`	$\curlyvee$	`\curlyvee`	$\curlywedge$	`\curlywedge`	$\circleddash$	`\circleddash`
$\doublebarwedge$	`\doublebarwedge`	$\intercal$	`\intercal`	$\setminus$	`\setminus`	$\smallsetminus$	`\smallsetminus`		

Large Operators

$\sum$	`\sum`	$\int$	`\int`	$\iiint$	`\iiint`	$\bigcap$	`\bigcap`	$\bigoplus$	`\bigoplus`	$\bigvee$	`bigvee`
$\prod$	`\prod`	$\oint$	`\oint`	$\iiiint$	`\iiiint`	$\bigcup$	`\bigcup`	$\bigotimes$	`\bigotimes`	$\bigwedge$	`\bigwedge`
$\coprod$	`\coprod`	$\iint$	`\iint`			$\biguplus$	`\bigoplus`	$\bigodot$	`\bigodot`	$\bigsqcup$	`\bigsqcup`

Functions

arccos	`\arcoss`	csc	`\csc`	inj lim	`\injlim`	max	`\max`	tan	`\tan`
arcsin	`\arcsin`	deg	`\deg`	ker	`\ker`	min	`\min`	tanh	`\tanh`
arctan	`\arctan`	det	`\det`	lg	`\lg`	Pr	`\Pr`	$\varinjlim$	`\varinjlim`
arg	`\arg`	dim	`\dim`	lim	`\lim`	proj lim	`\projlim`	$\varprojlim$	`\varprojlim`
cos	`\cos`	exp	`\exp`	lim inf	`\liminf`	sec	`\sec`	$\varliminf$	`\varliminf`
cosh	`\cosh`	gcd	`\gcd`	lim sup	`\limsup`	sin	`\sin`	$\varlimsup$	`\varlimsup`
cot	`\cot`	hom	`\hom`	ln	`\ln`	sinh	`\sinh`	226_0^1	`\operatorname{226}_0^1`
coth	`\coth`	inf	`\inf`	log	`\log`	sup	`\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 $\left(\frac{abc}{xyz}\right)$. Sometimes commands can be preceded with '`l`' or '`r`' e.g., `\lVert xyz\rVert` makes $\lVert xyz\rVert$. Thus, giving the `\Vert` command properties of paired symbols.

Standard Delimiters

(	(	[	\lbrack or [	⟨	\langle	⌊	\lfloor	⌜	\ulcorner	↑	\uparrow
)	)	]	\rbrack or]	⟩	\rangle	⌈	\lceil	⌝	\urcorner	↓	\downarrow
|	\vert or |	{	\lbrace or \{	⌈	\lceil	/	/	⌞	\llcorner	⇑	\Uparrow
‖	\Vert or \\|	}	\rbrace or \}	⌊	\lfloor	\	\backslash	⌟	\rcorner	⇓	\Downarrow

Large Delimiters

⟮	\lgroup	⟯	\rgroup	⟅	\lmoustache	⟆	\rmoustache	|	\arrowvert	‖	\Arrowvert	⎪	\bracevert

Arrows

←	\leftarrow or \gets	→	\rightarrow or \to	⇐	\Leftarrow	⇒	\Rightarrow
⟵	\longleftarrow	⟶	\longrightarrow	⟸	\Longleftarrow	⟹	\Longrightarrow
↔	\leftrightarrow	⟷	\longlaeftrightarrow	⇔	\Leftrightarrow	⟺	\Longleftrightarrow
↑	\uparrow	↓	\downarrow	⇑	\Uparrow	⇓	\Downarrow
↕	\updownarrow	↦	\mapsto	⇕	Updownarrow	⟼	\longmapsto
↩	\hookleftarrow	↪	\hookrightarrow	⟺	\iff (larger spaces)		
↗	\nearrow	↘	\searrow	↙	\swarrow	↖	\nwarrow
↚	\nleftarrow	↛	\nrightarrow	⇍	\nLeftarrow	⇏	\nRightarrow
↮	\nleftrightarrow			⇎	\nLeftrightarrow		

⇠	\dashleftarrow	⇢	\dashrightarrow	⇇	\leftleftarrows	⇉	\rightroghtarrows	⇆	\leftrightarrows
⇚	\Lleftarrow	⇛	\Rrightarrow	↑↑	\upuparrows	⇊	\downdownarrows	⇄	\rightleftarrows
↿	\upharpoonleft	↾	\upharpoonright	⇃	\downharpoonleft	⇂	\downharpoonright	⇋	\leftrightharpoons
↞	\twoheadleftarrow	↠	\twoheadrightarrow	↼	\leftarrowtail	⇀	\rightarrowtail	⇌	\rightleftharpoons
↰	\Lsh	↱	\Rsh	↫	\looparrowleft	↬	\looparrowright		
↶	\curvearrowleft	↷	\curvearrowright	↺	\circlearrowleft	↻	\circlearrowright		
⇝	\leadsto	⇝	\rightsquigarrow	↭	\leftrightsquigarrow	⊸	\multimap		

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 preceed 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 $\left(\begin{smallmatrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{smallmatrix}\right)$.

Basic Syntax

```
\begin{matrix}
a & b & c\\
x & y & z
\end{matrix}
```
$$\begin{matrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{matrix}$$

```
\begin{pmatrix}
a & b & c\\
x & y & z
\end{pmatrix}
```
$$\begin{pmatrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{pmatrix}$$

```
\begin{bmatrix}
a & b & c\\
x & y & z
\end{bmatrix}
```
$$\begin{bmatrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{bmatrix}$$

```
\begin{Bmatrix}
a & b & c\\
x & y & z
\end{Bmatrix}
```
$$\begin{Bmatrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{Bmatrix}$$

```
\begin{vmatrix}
a & b & c\\
x & y & z
\end{vmatrix}
```
$$\begin{vmatrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{vmatrix}$$

```
\begin{Vmatrix}
a & b & c\\
x & y & z
\end{Vmatrix}
```
$$\begin{Vmatrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{Vmatrix}$$

```
\left\lceil\begin{matrix}
a & b & c\\
x & y & z
\end{matrix}\right\rceil
```
$$\left\lceil\begin{matrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{matrix}\right\rceil$$

```
\left\langle\begin{matrix}
a & b & c\\
x & y & z
\end{matrix}\right\Vert
```
$$\left\langle\begin{matrix}a & b & c\\x & y & z\end{matrix}\right\Vert$$

Dots

…	\dots or \ldots	⋯	\cdots	⋱	\ddots	⋮	\vdots

Array Environment

Note that arrays operate in the same manner as tables such that they permit column alignment `l`, `c` and `r` etc., columns can be divided using pipes (|) new row lines with `\\`, and the use of `\hline`, 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.

```
\begin{array}{lcr}
a & b & c\\
x & y & z\\
k & j & i
\end{array}
```
$$\begin{array}{lcr}a & b & c\\x & y & z\\k & j & i\end{array}$$

```
\begin{array}{lcr}
a & b & c\\\hline
x & y & z\\\hline
k & j & i
\end{array}
```
$$\begin{array}{lcr}a & b & c\\\hline x & y & z\\\hline k & j & i\end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 2\tau & 7\phi-\frac{5}{12} \\ 3\psi & \frac{\pi}{8} \end{array}\right) \mbox{ and } \left[\begin{array}{cc|r} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 729 \end{array}\right]$$

```
\left(\begin{array}{cc}
2\tau & 7\phi-\frac{5}{12}\\
3\psi & \frac{\pi}{8}
\end{array}\right)
\mbox{~and~}
\left[\begin{array}{cc|r}
3 & 4 & 5\\
1 & 3 & 729
\end{array}\right]
```

$$f(z)=\left\{\begin{array}{rcl} z^2+\cos z & \mbox{for} & k\leq 3 \\ 0 & \mbox{for} & j\leq 5\\ \sin\bar{z} & \mbox{for} & i\leq 7 \end{array}\right.$$

```
f(z)=\left\{\begin{array}{rcl}
z^2+\cos z & \mbox{for} & k\leq 3\\
0 & \mbox{for} & j\leq 5\\
\sin\bar{z} & \mbox{for} & i\leq 7
\end{array}\right.
```

Relative Font Sizes

Math Mode

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ `\displaystyle x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}`

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ `\textstyle x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}`

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ `\scriptstyle x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}`

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ `\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}`		