# Symbols & Logical Syntax in LATEX

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# Greek & Hebrew Alphabetical Letters

A, $\alpha$	\Alpha, \alpha	Ι, ι	\Iota, \iota	Ρ, ρ, ρ	\Rho, \rho, \varrho	F	\digamma
B, $\beta$	\Beta, \beta	Κ, κ, κ	\Kappa, \kappa, \varkappa	$\Sigma$ , $\sigma$ , $\varsigma$	\Sigma, \sigma, \varsigma	×	\aleph
$\Gamma$ , $\gamma$	\Gamma, \gamma	$\Lambda, \lambda$	\Lambda, \lambda	$T, \tau$	\Tau, \tau	□	\beth
$\Delta, \ \delta$	\Delta, \delta	$M, \mu$	\Mu, \mu	$\Upsilon$ , $v$	\Upsilon, \upsilon	٦	\daleth
E, $\epsilon$ , $\varepsilon$	\Epsilon, \epsilon, \varepsilon	N, $\nu$	\Nu, \nu	$\Phi, \phi, \varphi$	\Phi, \phi, \varphi	J	\gimel
$Z, \zeta$	\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	$\Pi, \pi, \varpi$	\Pi, \pi, \varpi	$\Omega, \omega$	\Omega, \omega		

# Basic Math Mode Syntax

XY	$(Z \ xyz) \ XYZ \setminus xyz$ $(XYZ) \setminus xyz$	XYZ xyz		XYZ xyz XYI rŋz	<pre>\mathit{XYZ\ xyz} \mathfrak{XYZ\ xyz}</pre>	XYZ xyz	<pre>\mathbf{XYZ\ xyz} \mathtt{XYZ\ xyz}</pre>
xyz $xyz$ $abcd$ $abcd$ $abc$	<pre>xyz x\ y\ z a\:b\mspace{4mu}c\m a b18m ab</pre>	-	Math spacing Extended spacing 4mu ('medium') space 18mu ('quad') space Space width of 'xxx'	$\begin{vmatrix} \sin x \cos y \\ a b c d \\ a b c d \\ abad \end{vmatrix}$	\sin x\cos y ab\mspace{3mu}c\t a\;b\mspace{5mu}c\t a\!b\mspace{-3mu}c\t	hickspace d	Operator spacing 3mu ('thin') space 5mu ('thick') space d Neg. 3mu ('thin') space

#### Math Accents & Constructs

$\hat{x}$	$\hat{x}$	×	$\check{x}$	$\tilde{x}$	$\tilde{x}$	ź	$\acute{x}$	ì	\grave{x}
$\dot{x}$	\dot{x}	$\ddot{x}$	\ddot{x}	<i>x</i>	\breve{x}	$\bar{x}$	\bar{x}	$\vec{x}$	$\vec{x}$
$\widehat{xyz}$	\widehat{xyz}	$\widetilde{xyz}$	\widetilde{xyz}	abc xyz	\frac{abc}{xyz}	f, f'	f, f\prime	$\sqrt{x}$	\sqrt{x}
$\sqrt[n]{x}$	$\sqrt[n]{x}$	$\overline{xyz}$	\overline{xyz}	$\frac{xyz}{}$	\underline{xyz}	$\widehat{xyz}$	\overbrace{xyz}	xyz	\underbrace{xyz}
$\overrightarrow{xyz}$	\overrightarrow{xyz}	$\frac{\overleftarrow{xyz}}{}$	\overleftarrow{xyz}			1			

# 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  $\neq$ .

```
\ni or \owns
\leq or \le
                   \geq or \ge
                                                     \vdash
                                                                        \dashv
                                      \equiv
             _
≫
                                      \doteq
                                                     \mid
                                                                  \parallel
                   \gg
                                      \sim
                                                     \smile
\prec
                   \succ
                                                                        \frown
\preceq
                                      \simeq
\subset
                   \supset
                                      \approx
                                                     \models
                                                                        \perp
                   \supseteq
                                                     \asymp
                                      \cong
                                                                        \propto
                                                                        \forall
                   \sqsupset
                                                     \neq
                   \sqsupseteq | 🖂
       . . | , , | ' ' ' | / \prime | " '' or " | ! ! | ? ?
```

# **Binary Operators**

+	+	_	-	V	\lor or \	\vee	$\wedge$	\land or \wed	\land or \wedge		\lhd	$\triangleright$	\rhd	†	\dagger	‡	\ddagger
$\pm$	\pm	Ŧ	\mp	0	\oplus		$\ominus$	) \ominus		⊴	$\unline$	⊵	\unrhd				
×	\times		\cdot	0	\odot		$\oslash$	⊘ \oslash		•	\bullet	0	\circ				
÷	\div	\	\setminus	$\otimes$	\otimes		$\circ$	○ \bigcirc		*	\ast	*	\star				
$\cup$	\cup	$\cap$	\cap		\bigtria	ngleup	$\nabla$			<b>♦</b>	\diamond	≀	\wr				
$\sqcup$	\sqcup	П	\sqcap	⊲	\triangl	.eleft	$\triangleright$	\triangleright		П	\amalg	₩	\uplus				
			2	∑ \s	sum   J	\in	t	∩ \bigcap	$\oplus$	) \1	bigoplus	V	bigvee				
			]	∏ \r	orod ∮	\oi	nt		8	) \1	bigotimes	$\wedge$	\bigwedge	е			
			]	∐ \c	coprod   J	∬ \ii	nt	⊕ \bigoplus	0	) \1	bigodot	$\sqcup$	\bigsqcup	p			

# 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  $\left(\frac{abc}{xyz}\right)$  to  $\left(\frac{abc}{xyz}\right)$ .

( (	[ \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
		·	·		
\lgroup \rgr	roup / \lmoustacl	ne \rmoustache	\arrowvert	:      \Arrowvert	\bracevert

# Arrows

$\leftarrow$	\leftarrow or \gets	$\rightarrow$	\rightarrow or \to	←	\Leftarrow	$\rightarrow$	\Rightarrow	_	\leftharpoonup
$\leftarrow$	\longleftarrow	$\longrightarrow$	\longrightarrow	←	\Longleftarrow	$\implies$	\Longrightarrow		\rightharpoonup
$\leftrightarrow$	\leftrightarrow	$\longleftrightarrow$	\longlaeftrightarrow	$\Leftrightarrow$	\Leftrightarrow	$\iff$	\Longleftrightarrow	_	\leftharpoondown
$\uparrow$	\uparrow	↓	\downarrow	⇑	\Uparrow	₩	\Downarrow	_	\rightharpoondown
<b>‡</b>	\updownarrow	$\mapsto$	\mapsto	<b>\$</b>	Updownarrow	$\longmapsto$	longapsto	$\rightleftharpoons$	\rightleftharpoons
$\leftarrow$	\hookleftarrow	$\hookrightarrow$	\hookrightarrow			$\iff$	\iff (larger spaces)	~>	\leadsto
7	\nearrow	\	\searrow	/	\swarrow	K	\nwarrow		