Latex 数学符号大全

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1 **运算符** (Operators)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| ± | \pm | Ŧ | \mp | × | \times |
| $ abla\cdot$ | \div | • | \cdot | * | \ast |
| * | \star | † | \dagger | ‡ | \ddagger |
| П | \amalg | Λ | \cap | U | \cup |
| \forall | \uplus | П | \sqcap | Ц | \sqcup |
| V | \vee or \lor | \wedge | \wedge or \land | \oplus | \oplus |
| \ominus | \ominus | \otimes | \$\otimes | 0 | \circ |
| • | \bullet | ♦ | \diamond | \triangleleft | \lhd |
| \triangleright | \rhd | ⊴ | \unlhd | ⊵ | \unrhd |
| \oslash | \oslash | • | \odot | \circ | \bigcirc |
| ⊲ | \triangleleft | \Diamond | \Diamond | Δ | \bigtriangleup |
| ∇ | \bigtriangledown | | \Box | \triangleright | \triangleright |
| \ | \setminus | } | \wr | \sqrt{x} | \sqrt{x} |
| x° | x^{\circ} | ∇ | \triangledown | $\sqrt[n]{x}$ | \sqrt[m]{x} |
| a^x | a^x | a^{xyz} | a^{xyz} | a_x | a_x |

AMS 运算符

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ÷ | \dotplus | | \centerdot | | |
| × | \ltimes | \rtimes | \rtimes | * | \divideontimes |
| U | \doublecup | M | \doublecap | _ | \smallsetminus |
| $\underline{\vee}$ | \veebar | $\overline{\wedge}$ | \barwedge | <u>=</u> | \doublebarwedge |
| ⊞ | \boxplus | \Box | \boxminus | Θ | \circleddash |
| \boxtimes | \boxtimes | • | \boxdot | | \circledcirc |
| Т | \intercal | * | \circledast | | \rightthreetimes |
| Υ | <pre>\$\curlyvee</pre> | Д | \curlywedge | λ | \leftthreetimes |

2 关系符 (Relations)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| \leq | \le | \geq | \ge | # | \neq |
| ~ | \sim | « | \11 | >> | \gg |
| ≐ | \doteq | \simeq | \simeq | C | \subset |
| \supset | \supset | \approx | \approx | \approx | \asymp |
| \subseteq | \subseteq | \supseteq | \supseteq | \cong | \cong |
| \smile | \smile | | \sqsubset | | \sqsupset |
| ≡ | \equiv | | \frown | ⊑ | \sqsubseteq |
| ⊒ | \sqsupseteq | \propto | \propto | \bowtie | \bowtie |
| \in | \in | € | \ni | \prec | \prec |
| > | \succ | \vdash | \vdash | \dashv | \dashv |
| \preceq | \preceq | ≽ | \succeq | F | \models |
| \perp | \perp | | \parallel | | |
| | \mid | <u>~</u> | \bumpeq | | |

Negations of many of these relations can be formed by just putting \not before the symbol, or by slipping an n between the \(\) and the word. Here are a couple examples, plus many other negations; it works for many of the many others as well.

只要将 not 放在符号前面或者在 \ 和单词之间插入一个 n, 就可以形成许多这些关系的否定形式, 这里有一些例子, 加上一些其他的否定, 它也适用于许多其他的。

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------|---------------|
| † | \nmid | ≰ | \nleq | ≱ | \ngeq |
| ~ | \nsim | ≇ | \ncong | # | \nparallel |
| ≮ | \not< | * | \not> | \neq | \not= or \neq |
| ≰ | \not\le | ≱ | \not\ge | ~ | \not\sim |
| * | \not\approx | ≇ | \not\cong | ≢ | \not\equiv |
| # | \not\parallel | \$ | \nless | * | \ngtr |
| \$ | lneq | <i>></i> | \gneq | Ş | \lnsim |
| ≨ | lneqq | ≩ | \gneqq | | |

3 希腊字母 (Greek Letters)

小写 (Lowercase Letters)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| α | \alpha | β | \beta | γ | \gamma | δ | \delta |
| ϵ | \epsilon | arepsilon | \varepsilon | ζ | \zeta | η | \eta |
| θ | \theta | ϑ | \vartheta | ι | \iota | κ | \kappa |
| λ | \lambda | μ | \mu | u | \nu | ξ | \xi |
| π | \pi | $\overline{\omega}$ | \varpi | ho | rho | Q | \varrho |
| σ | \sigma | ς | \varsigma | au | \tau | v | \upsilon |
| ϕ | \phi | arphi | \varphi | χ | \chi | ψ | \psi |
| ω | \omega | | | | | | |

大写 (Capital Letters)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Γ | \Gamma | Δ | \Delta | Θ | \Theta | Λ | \Lambda |
| Ξ | \Xi | П | \Pi | Σ | \Sigma | Υ | \Upsilon |
| Φ | \Phi | Ψ | \Psi | Ω | \Omega | ∇ | \nabla |
| Γ | \varGamma | Δ | \varDelta | Θ | \varTheta | Λ | \varLambda |
| Ξ | \varXi | П | \varPi | Σ | \varSigma | Υ | \varUpsilon |
| Φ | \varPhi | Ψ | \varPsi | Ω | \varOmega | | |

古旧 (Archaic letters)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| F | \Digamma | F | \digamma |

4 箭头 (Arrows)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| \leftarrow | \leftarrow or gets | ← | \Leftarrow |
| \rightarrow | \rightarrow or to | \Rightarrow | \Rightarrow |
| \leftrightarrow | \leftrightarrow | \Leftrightarrow | \Leftrightarrow |
| \mapsto | \mapsto | \leftarrow | \hookleftarrow |
| <u> </u> | \leftharpoonup | $\overline{}$ | \leftharpoondown |
| $\overline{\longrightarrow}$ | \$\rightleftharpoons | | \longleftarrow |
| \leftarrow | \Longleftarrow | \longrightarrow | \longrightarrow |
| \Longrightarrow | \Longrightarrow | \longleftrightarrow | \longleftrightarrow |
| \iff | \Longleftrightarrow | \longmapsto | \longmapsto |
| \hookrightarrow | \$\hookrightarrow | | \rightharpoonup |
| \neg | \rightharpoondown | ~ > | \leadsto |
| ↑ | \uparrow | \uparrow | \Uparrow |
| ↓ | \downarrow | | \Downarrow |
| \$ | \updownarrow | \$ | \Updownarrow |
| 7 | \nearrow | \searrow | \searrow |
| ✓ | \swarrow | K | \nwarrow |
| \overrightarrow{AB} | <pre>\$\overrightarrow{AB}</pre> | $\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{AB}$ | \overleftarrow{AB} |
| $\stackrel{\longleftrightarrow}{AB}$ | \overleftrightarrow{AB} | | |

(对于不喜欢键入长串字母的人, \iff ⇔ , \implies ⇒ 和 \impliedby ← 可以 分别替代 \Longleftrightarrow , \Longrightarrow 和 \Longleftarrow)

AMS 箭头

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| - | \dashleftarrow | > | \dashrightarrow |
| ⊭ | \leftleftarrows | \Rightarrow | \rightrightarrows |
| \leftrightarrows | \leftrightarrows | $\stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\longleftrightarrow}$ | \rightleftarrows |
| | \Lleftarrow | \Rightarrow | \Rrightarrow |
| ~~ | \twoheadleftarrow | → > | \twoheadrightarrow |
| \leftarrow | \leftarrowtail | \rightarrowtail | \rightarrowtail |
| └ ── | \leftrightharpoons | \rightleftharpoons | \$\rightleftharpoons |
| Í | \Lsh | r | \Rsh |
| ↔ | \looparrowleft | \hookrightarrow | \looparrowright |
| $ \leftarrow $ | \curvearrowleft | \sim | \curvearrowright |
| Q | \circlearrowleft | Ö | \circlearrowright |
| $\uparrow\uparrow$ | \upuparrows | $\downarrow\downarrow$ | \downdownarrows |
| 1 | \upharpoonleft | 1 | \upharpoonright |
| 1 | \downharpoonleft | l | \downharpoonright |
| ~ → | \rightsquigarrow | ~~~ | \leftrightsquigarrow |
| <u> </u> | \multimap | | |

5 点 (Dots)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | \cdot | ÷ | \vdots |
| | \dots | ٠ | \ddots |
| | \cdots | | |

6 上标 (Accents)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| \hat{x} | <pre>\$\hat{x}</pre> | \check{x} | \check{x} | \dot{x} | \dot{x} |
| $reve{x}$ | \breve{x} | \acute{x} | \acute{x} | \ddot{x} | \ddot{x} |
| \dot{x} | \grave{x} | $	ilde{x}$ | \tilde{x} | \mathring{x} | \mathring{x} |
| $ar{x}$ | \bar{x} | $ec{x}$ | \vec{x} | \overline{x} | \overline{x} |
| \underline{x} | \underline{x} | \ddot{x} | \dddot{x} | ` <i>x</i> ` | \ddddot{x} |

When applying accents to i and j, you can use \implies imath and \jmath to keep the dots from interfering with the accents:

当对 i 和 j 应用上标时,可以使用 \imath 和 \jmath 来防止点干扰上标:

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| $ec{\jmath}$ | \vec{\jmath} | $\vec{\imath}$ | \vec{\imath} |

\tilde and \hat have wide versions that allow you to accent an expression:

\tilde 和 \hat 有很宽的版本,可以让你强调一个表达:

| Symbol | Command Symbol | | Command |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| $\widehat{7+x}$ | \widehat{7+x} | \widetilde{abc} | \widetilde{abc} |

7 其他符号 (Other Symbols)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ∞ | \infty | Δ | \triangle | _ | \angle |
| × | \aleph | \hbar | \hbar | \imath | \imath |
| Ĵ | \jmath | ℓ | \ell | P | \wp |
| Re | \Re | ${ m Im}$ | \Im | ប | \mho |
| , | \prime | Ø | \emptyset | ∇ | \nabla |
| \checkmark | \surd | ∂ | \partial | Т | \top |
| \perp | \bot | F | \vdash | \dashv | \dashv |
| \forall | \forall | 3 | \exists | \neg | \neg or \lnot |
| b | \flat | 4 | \natural | # | \sharp |
| \ | \backslash | | \Box | \Diamond | \Diamond |
| * | \clubsuit | \Diamond | \diamondsuit | \Diamond | \heartsuit |
| • | \spadesuit | \bowtie | \Join | • | \blacksquare |
| § | \s | R | \circledR | \Longrightarrow | \implies |
| ∢ | \P | <i>:</i> . | \therefore | \because | \because |
| ✓ | \checkmark | \mathbb{R} | \mathbb{R} | ð | \eth |
| \ | \backprime | | \square | U | \cup |
| * | \bigstar | € | \in | ∢ | \sphericalangle |
| I | \Vdash | F | \vDash | Ø | \varnothing |
| С | \$\complement | Δ | \vartriangle | ħ | \hslash |
| k | \Bbbk | <u>(S)</u> | \$\circledS | A | \blacktriangle |
| • | \blacktriangledown | Ð | \Game | \Diamond | \lozenge |

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|
| • | \blacklozenge | 4 | \measuredangle | Ь | \Finv |
| \$\$ | \nexists | | | | |

Note: \cancer and \overarc{ABC} do not work in the classroom.

8 命令符 (Command Symbols)

Some symbols are used in commands, so they need to be treated in a special way.

有些符号用于命令中, 因此需要以特殊的方式处理它们。

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------|
| \ | \backslash | & | \& | % | \% | # | \# |
| _ | _ | { | \{ | } | \} | \ | \backslash |

9 括号 (Bracketing Symbols)

In mathematics, sometimes we need to enclose expressions in brackets, braces or parentheses. Some of these work just as you'd imagine in LaTeX; type (and parentheses, and and and and and and are symbols have special commands:

定界符

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|
| [| [or \lbrack | (| (| | or \vert |
| { | \{ or \lbrace | } | \} | | \ or\Vert |
| \ | \backslash | L | \lfloor | J | \rfloor |
| Γ | \lceil | 1 | \rceil | < | \langle |
| \rangle | \rangle | | | | |

用户行间公式的大定界符

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| (| \lgroup |) | \rgroup | ſ | \lmoustache |
| I | \arrowvert | | \$\Arrowvert | I | \bracevert |
| Ì | \rmoustache | | | | |

AMS 定界符

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Γ | \ulcorner | ٦ | \urcorner |
| L | \llcorner | ٦ | \lrcorner |

You might notice that if you use any of these to typeset an expression that is vertically large, like (\frac{a}{x})^2, the parentheses don't come out the right size:

您可能会注意到,如果使用其中任何一个来排版垂直较大的表达式,比如 $(\frac{a}{x})^2$,小括号的尺寸是不对的:

$$\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2\tag{1}$$

如果我们把 \left 和 \right 放在相关的括号前,我们会得到一个更漂亮的表达式: \left(\frac{a}{x} \right)^2 会得到:

$$\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2\tag{2}$$

放大括号的大小

| Symbol | Command |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| $(\Big(\Big(\Big($ | \big(\Big(\bigg(\Bigg(|
|]]]] | \big] \Big] \bigg] \Bigg] |
| $\{ \left\{ \left\{ \right. \right\}$ | \big\{ \Big\{ \bigg\{ \Bigg\{ |
| $\langle\langle\langle\langle\langle$ | \big\langle \Big\langle \bigg\langle \Bigg\langle |
| $\rangle\rangle\rangle$ | \big\rangle \Big\rangle \bigg\rangle \Bigg\rangle |
| | \big \Big \bigg |
| | \big\ \Big\ \bigg\ |
| | \big\lceil \Big\lceil \bigg\lceil \Bigg\lceil |
| | \big\rceil \Big\rceil \bigg\rceil \Bigg\rceil |
| | \big\lfloor \Big\lfloor \bigg\lfloor \Bigg\lfloor |
| | \big\rfloor \Big\rfloor \bigg\rfloor \Bigg\rfloor |

10 跨行或跨列的符号

| Symbol | Command |
|---|---|
| $f(x) = egin{cases} x^2 & x \geq 0 \ x & x < 0 \end{cases}$ | $f(x) = \left\{ \frac{x^2 \& x \ge 0 \land x \& x < 0 \land (cases)}{x^2 \& x \ge 0 \land x \& x < 0 \land (cases)} \right\}$ |
| $\left\lceil \frac{x}{y} \right\rceil$ | <pre>\left\lceil\frac{x}{y}\right\rceil</pre> |
| $\left\lfloor \frac{x}{y} \right\rfloor$ | \left\lfloor\frac{x}{y}\right\rfloor |
| $\underbrace{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}_{x}$ | \underbrace{a_0+a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}_{x} |
| $\overbrace{a_0+a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}^x$ | \overbrace{a_0+a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}^{x} |
| $arg max - \frac{\lambda_k}{2}$ | $\label{leq:leq:kleq:n} $$ \arg \end{1\leq k \leq n} {\rm ax} \frac{\lambda_k} $$$ |
| $rg\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} rac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_{k+1}}$ | {\lambda_{k+1}} |

\left and \right can also be used to resize the following symbols:

\left 和 \right 也可以用来调整下列符号的大小:

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| † | \uparrow | \downarrow | \downarrow | ‡ | \updownarrow |
| \uparrow | \Uparrow | \Downarrow | \Downarrow | \$ | \Updownarrow |

11 不同尺寸的符号 (Multi-Size Symbols)

Some symbols render differently in inline math mode and in display mode. Display mode occurs when you use $[\ldots]$ or $$\ldots$, or environments like

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| \sum | \sum | \int | \int | ∮ | \oint |
| П | \prod | Ш | \coprod | \cap | \bigcap |
| U | \bigcup | Ш | \bigsqcup | V | \bigvee |
| ٨ | \bigwedge | \odot | \bigodot | \otimes | \bigotimes |
| \oplus | \bigoplus | - | \biguplus | \iint | \iint |
| ſſſ | \iiint | ſſſſ | \iiiint | $\int \cdots \int$ | \idotsint |

12 分数 (Fractions)

Use \cfrac for continued fractions.

$$\frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1}}}}\tag{3}$$

13 矩阵

| Symbol | Command |
|--|---|
| $\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{array}$ | \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{matrix} |
| $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix}$ | <pre>\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix}</pre> |
| $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{bmatrix}$ | <pre>\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{bmatrix}</pre> |
| $ \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{array} \right\} $ | <pre>\begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{Bmatrix}</pre> |
| $egin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ a & b & c \end{bmatrix}$ | \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} |
| $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix}$ | <pre>\begin{Vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{Vmatrix}</pre> |
| $\begin{smallmatrix}1&2&3\\a&b&c\end{smallmatrix}$ | \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{smallmatrix} (inline display) |

14 组合 (Combinations)

| Symbol | Command |
|--|-----------------|
| $\binom{a}{b^2}$ | \binom{a}{b^2} |
| $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b^2 \end{pmatrix}$ | \dbinom{a}{b^2} |
| $\binom{a}{b^2}$ | \tbinom{a}{b^2} |

15 高级运算符

极限 (Limits)

| Symbol | Command |
|------------------------------|--|
| $\lim_{x	o\infty}rac{1}{x}$ | $\label{limits_{x}_fine_{x}_fine_{x}_{x}_{x}} $$ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} $$$ |

In Display mode, we use $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x \cdot \int_{x}}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \tag{4}$$

三角函数 (Trigonometric Functions)

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| cos | \cos | \sin | \sin | tan | \tan |
| sec | \sec | csc | \csc | \cot | \cot |
| arccos | \arccos | arcsin | \arcsin | arctan | \arctan |
| \cosh | \cosh | \sinh | \sinh | tanh | \tanh |
| \coth | \coth | | | | |

其他

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------------|
| \exp | \exp | min | \min | max | \max |
| \dim | \dim | lg | \lg | \ln | \ln |
| \log | \log | arg | \arg | ker | \ker |
| \limsup | \limsup | lim inf | \liminf | Pr | \Pr |
| hom | \hom | dom | \operatorname{dom} | ran | \operatorname{ran} |
| gcd | \gcd | \deg | \deg | proj | \operatorname{proj} |
| span | \operatorname{span} | ${ m tr}$ | \operatorname{tr} | det | \det |
| sup | \sup | \inf | \inf | | |

微积分 (Calculus)

Below are examples of calculus expressions rendered in LaTeX. Most of these commands have been introduced before. Notice how definite integrals are rendered (and the difference between inline math and display mode for definite integrals). The \(\cdot\), in the integrals makes a small space before the \(\dot\).

| Symbol | Command |
|--|--|
| $rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}ig(x^2ig)=2x$ | $\frac{d}{d} {\mathbf{d}} {\mathbf{d}} $ |
| $\int 2x \mathrm{d}x = x^2 + C$ | $\int 2x^{\infty} dx = x^2+C$ |
| $\int_1^5 2xdx=24$ | $\int \frac{1}{2x} dx = 24$ |
| $\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2}$ | lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem: |
| $\frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} ds$ | lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem: |

. .

$$\iint_{V} \mu(u,v) du dv$$

$$\iiint_{V} \mu(u,v,w) du dv dw$$

$$\iiint_{V} \mu(t,u,v,w) dt du dv dw$$

$$\int \cdots \int_{V} \mu(u_{1},\ldots,u_{k}) du_{1} \ldots du_{k}$$

同余 (Mods)

| Symbol | Command |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| $9\equiv 3\bmod 6$ | 9\equiv 3 \bmod{6} |
| $9\equiv 3 \pmod 6$ | 9\equiv 3 \pmod{6} |
| $9 \equiv 3 \mod 6$ | 9\equiv 3 \mod{6} |
| $9\equiv 3\ (6)$ | 9\equiv 3 \pod{6} |

16 数学间距控制

- \quad: space equal to the current font size (=18 mu)
- \,: 3/18 of \/ quad (=3 mu)
- \:: 4/18 of \| \frac{\quad}{\quad} (=4 mu)
- \;: 5/18 of \(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \) (=5 mu)
- \bullet \ \ (space after backslash!): equivalent of space in normal text
- \qquad: twice of \quad (=36 mu)

| Symbol | Command |
|---|------------|
| $egin{aligned} a = 1 \ b = 2 \end{aligned}$ | a=1 \\ b=2 |
| a b | a \qquad b |
| a b | a b |
| $a\ b$ | a\ b |
| $a\; b$ | a\; b |
| ab | a\: b |
| ab | a b |
| ab | a\! b |
| ab | ab |

17 对齐

展示长公式

```
\begin{multline*} + 公示内容 + 中间用 \\\ 分行 + \end{multline*} \\ \begin{multline*} \\ \partial \begin{multline*} \\ \partial \q \partial \\ \partial \\ \partial \qual \qual \qual \qual \qual
```

拆分、对其方程

```
\begin{align*} + 公示内容 + 换行符\\ + 对齐符& + \end{align*}

1 \begin{align*}
2 x&=y & w&=z & a&=b+c \\
3 2x&=-y & 3w&=\frac{1}{2}z & a&=b \\
4 -4+5x&=2+y & w+2&=-1+w & ab&=cb

5 \end{align*}
```

$$x=y$$
 $w=z$ $a=b+c$
 $2x=-y$ $3w=rac{1}{2}z$ $a=b$
 $-4+5x=2+y$ $w+2=-1+w$ $ab=cb$

居中显示方程 (不以等号对齐)

$$2x - 5y = 8$$
$$3x^2 + 9y = 3a + c$$

18 数学字体 (Mathematical fonts)

Capital letters-only font typefaces

There are some font typefaces which support only a limited number of characters; these fonts usually denote some special sets. For instance, to display the R in blackboard bold typeface you can use ${\bf R}$ to produce R. The following example shows calligraphic, fraktur and blackboard bold typefaces:

```
1 \begin{align*}
2 RQSZ \\
3 \mathcal{RQSZ} \\
4 \mathfrak{RQSZ} \\
5 \mathbb{RQSZ} \\
6 \mathscr{RQSZ}
7 \end{align*}
```

RQSZ RQSZ RQSZ RQSZ RQSZ

Other mathematical fonts

It is possible to set a different font family for a complete mathematical expression:

```
1 \begin{align*}
   3x^2 \in R \setminus Q \setminus
3 \mathnormal{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
   \mathrm{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
   \mathit{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
   \mathbb{Z}^2 \in \mathbb{Z}
   \mathsf{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
8 \mathtt{3x^2 \in R \subset Q}
9 \end{align*}
                                           3x^2 \in R \subset Q
                                           3x^2 \in R \subset Q
                                           3x^2\in R\subset Q
                                           \Im x^2 \in R \subset Q
                                          3\mathbf{x^2} \in \mathbf{R} \subset \mathbf{Q}
                                           3x^2\in R\subset Q
                                            3\mathtt{x}^2\in\mathtt{R}\subset\mathtt{Q}
```

19 字体字形设置

| Symbol | Command | Symbol | Command |
|--------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|
| $oxed{text}$ | \boxed{text} | text | \boldsymbol{text} |
| [text] | \fbox{text} | AA | A \large{A} |
| text | \mathbf{text} | AA | A \small{A} |
| text | \bold{text} | | |

20 特殊数学公式

| Symbol | Command | Comment |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| ${}^1_2 \bigotimes^3_4$ | $\left(^1_2\right)^{3_4}\$ | 左右都有上下标 |
| $^{12}_{ m 6}{ m C}$ | {}^{12}_{6}\textrm{C} | 上下标在左边 |
| $1+rac{a}{rac{b}{c}+1}$ | 1+\frac{a}{\frac{b}{c}+1} | 分数,字体会逐渐变小 |
| $1+\frac{a}{\frac{b}{c}+1}$ | 1+\cfrac{a}{\cfrac{b}{c}+1} | 分数,字体不会变小 |
| $1 + \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{c} + 1}$ | 1+\frac{a}{\dfrac{b}{c}+1} | 分数,字号为独立公式的大小 |
| $1+rac{a}{rac{b}{c}+1}$ | 1+\frac{a}{\tfrac{b}{c}+1} | 分数,字号为行间公式的大小 |
| $\overset{a}{b}$ | \stackrel{a}{b} | 下面字符大,上面字符小 |
| $\overset{a}{b+c}$ | {a \atop b+c} | 上下符号等大 |
| $\binom{a}{b+c}$ | {a \choose b+c} | 上下符号等大 |
| $\sum\limits_{i=a}^b c_i$ | \sum\limits_{i=a}^{b} c_i | 不压缩表示,独立公式默认 |
| $\sum_{i=a}^b c_i$ | \sum\nolimits_{i=a}^{b} c_i | 压缩表示,行间公式默认 |
| $\sum_{i=1}^b c_i$ | \displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{b} c_i | \displaystyle 强制转换为行间 公式显示模式 |
| $\stackrel{x}{\underset{x+y}{\longleftarrow}}$ | \xleftarrow[x+y]{x} | 可自行调整 |
| $\xrightarrow[x+y]{x}$ | \xrightarrow[x+y]{x} | 可自行调整 |
| $\overset{x+y}{\rightarrow}$ | <pre>\overset{x+y}{\rightarrow}</pre> | 长度固定,适用单字符 |
| $\stackrel{\displaystyle ightarrow}{x+y}$ | <pre>\underset{x+y}{\rightarrow}</pre> | 长度固定,适用单字符 |
| $\xrightarrow{x+y}$ | \underrightarrow{x+y} | 长度不固定,适用多字符 |
| $\overset{x+y}{\longrightarrow}$ | \underrightarrow{x+y} | 长度不固定,适用多字符 |
| $\overleftarrow{x+y}$ | \overleftarrow{x+y} | 长度不固定,适用多字符 |
| \bar{a} | \bar{a} | 单个字母上面加横线 |

| Symbol | Command | Comment |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| $\overline{a+b}$ | \overline{a+b} | 多个字母上面加横线 |
| $\overbrace{a \dots a}^n$ | <pre>\overbrace{a\dots a}^{n}</pre> | 括号在上面 |
| $\underbrace{a \dots a}_n$ | <pre>\underbrace{a\dots a}_{n}</pre> | 括号在下面 |
| $y=x^2$ (二次方程) | y=x^2 (\text{二次方程}) | 公式中插入文本 |
| $y=x^2$ (二次方程) | y=x^2 (\mbox{二次方程}) | 公式中插入文本 |
| $\gcd(35,14)=7$ | \gcd(35,14)=7 | Greatest common factor |
| $\deg(2x^2+3x+5)=2$ | $\deg(2x^2+3x+5)=2$ | Degree of polynomial |
| $\angle ABC$ | \angle ABC | Angle |
| $\angle ABC$ | \measuredangle ABC | Measure of angle |
| $\pi { m rad} = 180^\circ$ | \pi \mathrm{rad}=180^{\circ} | Radian |

用 \$\$ 显示公式,可以自动居中,括号必须成对出现,如果在一行中只有一半的括号,则要添加对应的"影子括号",例如在一行中有 \left(),则要在后面添加 \right.,同理有 \left. 和 \right)。

```
1 \begin{aligned}
2    a =& \left(1+2+3+ \cdots \right. \\
3    & \cdots+ \left. \infty-2+\infty-1+\infty\right)
4 \end{aligned}
```

$$a = (1+2+3+\cdots \\ \cdots + \infty - 2 + \infty - 1 + \infty)$$

$$(5)$$

分隔符 \middle 的作用

- 1 P=\left(A=2|\frac{A^2}{B}>4\right) \\
- 2 $P=\left(A=2\right)^{2} \{B\}>4\right)$

$$P = \left(A = 2 \left| \frac{A^2}{B} > 4\right)\right)$$

$$P = \left(A = 2 \left| \frac{A^2}{B} > 4\right)\right)$$
(6)

在单行文本中, 不是只能写一行公式, 只是整个公式占用一行

```
1 L(Y,f(X))=
2 \begin{cases}
3     1,\quad &Y\neq f(X) \\
4     0,\quad &Y=f(X)
5 \end{cases}
```

$$L(Y, f(X)) = \begin{cases} 1, & Y \neq f(X) \\ 0, & Y = f(X) \end{cases}$$

$$(7)$$

这里用到了 cases 环境,把多个情况放在一个公式中,每个情况用 \\ 换行

equation 环境

equation 环境, 自动居中对齐, 带有公式编号

1 \begin{equation} $f(x) = 3x^{2} + 6(x-2) - 1 \pmod{equation}$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 6(x - 2) - 1 (8)$$

在 equation 环境中添加 aligned 环境,可以添加多行公式,每一行用 \\\ 分隔结束

```
1 \begin{equation}
2 \begin{aligned}
3    f(x) &= (x+a)(x+b) \\
4    &= x^2 + (a+b)x + ab
5 \end{aligned}
6 \end{equation}
```

$$f(x) = (x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$$
 (9)

$$x = (a+b+c+d+e+f+g)a$$
(10)

有时候需要方程组,把多个公式放在一起

还可以把括号放在左边,只需要换一下"影子括号"位置就可以了。

array 环境

在 equation 环境中添加 array 环境,就可以实现数组或者表格的形式,其中每个元素用 & 分隔,竖直分割线 在定义式中插入 I, (II 表示两条竖直分割线),水平分割线 在下一行输入前插入 \hline

$$n$$
 | 左对齐 | 居中对齐 | 右对齐

 1 | 0.24 | 1 | 125

 2 | -1 | 189 | -8

 3 | -20 | 2000 | 1 + 10i

(12)

公式中如果有中文,就要用 \text{} 或者 \mbox{} 装载,否则不能正常输出中文。 单行文本也可以表示矩阵和公式数组

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a11 & a12 & a13 & b1 \\
a21 & a22 & a23 & b2 \\
a31 & a32 & a33 & b3
\end{pmatrix}$$
(13)

$$\begin{cases}
 a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\
 a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \\
 a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3
\end{cases}$$
(14)

数学公式的序号与引用

From (1), we can easily draw a conclusion that ...

21 Reference

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