Latex 数学符号大全

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1 **运算符** (Operators)

Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command
±	\pm	干	\mp	×	\times
$ abla \cdot$	\div		\cdot	*	\ast
*	\star	†	\dagger	‡	\ddagger
П	\amalg	\cap	\cap	U	\cup
#	\uplus	П	\sqcap	Ш	\sqcup
V	\vee or \lor	\wedge	\wedge Or \land	\oplus	\oplus
Θ	\ominus	\otimes	\$\otimes	0	\circ
•	\bullet	♦	\diamond	⊲	\lhd
\triangleright	\rhd	⊴	\unlhd	⊵	\unrhd
\oslash	\oslash	\odot	\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		
K	\ltimes	×	\rtimes	*	\divideontimes
U	\doublecup	M	\doublecap	_	\smallsetminus
$\underline{\vee}$	\veebar	$\overline{\wedge}$	\barwedge	<u>=</u>	\doublebarwedge
\blacksquare	\boxplus		\boxminus	Θ	\circleddash
	\boxtimes	·	\boxdot		\circledcirc
Т	\intercal	*	\circledast		\rightthreetimes
Υ	\$\curlyvee	人	\curlywedge	λ	\leftthreetimes

2 关系符 (Relations)

Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command
\leq	\le	≥	\ge	\neq	\neq
\sim	\sim	«	\11	>>	\gg
Ė	\doteq	\simeq	\simeq	C	\subset
\supset	\supset	\approx	\approx	\sim	\asymp
\subseteq	\subseteq	⊇	\supseteq	\cong	\cong
\smile	\smile		\sqsubset		\sqsupset
≡	\equiv		\frown		\sqsubseteq
\supseteq	\sqsupseteq	\propto	\propto	\bowtie	\bowtie
€	\in	Э	\ni	\prec	\prec
>	\succ	⊢	\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 \sqrt 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>	#	\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	ϱ	\varrho
σ	\sigma	ς	\varsigma	au	\tau	v	\upsilon
ϕ	\phi	φ	\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	${\it \Sigma}$	\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	Command Symbol	
\leftarrow	\leftarrow Or gets	←	\Leftarrow
\rightarrow	\rightarrow OT to	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\Leftrightarrow	\Leftrightarrow
\mapsto	\mapsto	\leftarrow	\hookleftarrow
_	\leftharpoonup	$\overline{}$	\leftharpoondown
\rightleftharpoons	\$\rightleftharpoons		\longleftarrow
⇐	\Longleftarrow	\longrightarrow	\longrightarrow
\Longrightarrow	\Longrightarrow	\longleftrightarrow	\longleftrightarrow
\iff	\Longleftrightarrow	\longmapsto	\longmapsto
\hookrightarrow	\$\hookrightarrow		\rightharpoonup
\rightarrow	\rightharpoondown	~→	\leadsto
↑	\uparrow	1	\Uparrow
↓	\downarrow		\Downarrow
\(\)	\updownarrow	\$	\Updownarrow
7	\nearrow	\searrow	\searrow
✓	\swarrow	Κ,	\nwarrow
\overrightarrow{AB}	<pre>\$\overrightarrow{AB}</pre>	\overleftarrow{AB}	\overleftarrow{AB}
$\overset{\longleftrightarrow}{AB}$	\overleftrightarrow{AB}		

代 \Longleftrightarrow, \Longrightarrow 和 \Longleftarrow)

AMS 箭头

Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command
	\dashleftarrow	>	\dashrightarrow
⊭	\leftleftarrows	\Rightarrow	\rightrightarrows
\leftrightarrows	\leftrightarrows	\rightleftarrows	\rightleftarrows
	\Lleftarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rrightarrow
« —	\twoheadleftarrow	\rightarrow	\twoheadrightarrow
\leftarrow	\leftarrowtail	\rightarrowtail	\rightarrowtail
=	\leftrightharpoons		\$\rightleftharpoons
ή	\Lsh	r	\Rsh
\leftarrow P	\looparrowleft	9->	\looparrowright
$ \leftarrow $	\curvearrowleft	\sim	\curvearrowright
Ø	\circlearrowleft	Ö	\circlearrowright
$\uparrow\uparrow$	\upuparrows	$\downarrow\downarrow$	\downdownarrows
1	\upharpoonleft	1	\upharpoonright
1	\downharpoonleft	ļ	\downharpoonright
~ →	\rightsquigarrow	⟨ ~~}	\leftrightsquigarrow
- ∘	\multimap		

5 点 (Dots)

Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command
	\cdot	:	\vdots
	\dots	٠.	\ddots
	\cdots	···	\iddots

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}
$\stackrel{\lambda}{x}$	\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}	\ddot{x}	\ddddot{x}

When applying accents to i and j, you can use \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}	$\vec{\imath}$	<pre>\vec{\imath}</pre>

\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	Symbol Command		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	Z	\angle
×	\aleph	\hbar	\hbar	\imath	\imath
Ĵ	\jmath	ℓ	\ell	Ø	/wp
Re	\Re	${ m Im}$	\Im	σ	\mho
,	\prime	Ø	\emptyset	∇	\nabla
$\sqrt{}$	\surd	∂	\partial	Т	\top
\perp	\bot	\vdash	\vdash	⊣	\dashv
\forall	\forall	3	\exists	¬	\neg or \lnot
b	\flat	Ц	\natural	#	\sharp
\	\backslash		\Box	\Diamond	\Diamond
*	\clubsuit	\Diamond	\diamondsuit	\heartsuit	\heartsuit
^	\spadesuit	\bowtie	\Join		\blacksquare
§	\s	$\setminus \text{copyright}$	\copyright	\Longrightarrow	\implies
∢	\P	$\backslash overarcABC$	\overarc{ABC}	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	\underarc{XYZ}
✓	\checkmark	\mathbb{R}	\mathbb{R}	$\setminus \text{copyright}$	\copyright
\pounds	\pounds		\square	U	\cup
*	\bigstar	\in	\in	$\sl_{ ext{smiley}}$	\smiley
I	\Vdash	þ	\vDash	$\backslash \mathrm{cancer}$	\cancer
C	\$\complement	Δ	\vartriangle	ħ	\hslash
k	\Bbbk	(S)	\$\circledS	A	\blacktriangle
•	\blacktriangledown	Ð	\Game	\Diamond	\lozenge
•	\blacklozenge	4	\measuredangle	`	\backprime
A	\nexists	E	\Finv	Ø	\varnothing

Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command
ð	\eth	∢	\sphericalangle	R	\circledR
<i>:</i> .	\therefore	::	\because		

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) for parentheses, [and] for brackets, and [] and [] for absolute value. However, other symbols have special commands:

定界符

Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command
[[or \lbrack	((or \vert
{	\{ or \lbrace	}	\}		\ or\Vert
\	\backslash	L	\lfloor		\rfloor
ſ	\lceil]	\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		\bracevert
Ì	\rmoustache				

AMS 定界符

Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command
Γ	\ulcorner	П	\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:

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

If we put \left and \right before the relevant parentheses, we get a prettier expression: \left(\frac{a}{x} \right)^2, gives:

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:

$$\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2\tag{3}$$

放大括号的大小

Symbol	Command
$(\Big(\Big(\Big($	<pre>\big(\Big(\Bigg(</pre>
]]]]	\big] \Big] \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
$f(x) = egin{cases} x^2 & x \geq 0 \ x & x < 0 \end{cases}$	$f(x) = \left\{ \frac{x^2 & x \leq 0 \\ x & x \leq 0 \\ end{ases} \right\}$
$\left\lceil \frac{x}{y} \right\rceil$	$\left(x \right) = \left(x \right) $
$\left\lfloor \frac{x}{y} \right\rfloor$	$\label{lem:left} $$\left\{y\right\}\right. right\rfloor$
$\underbrace{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}_{x}$	\underbrace{a_0+a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}_{x}
$\overbrace{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}^x$	$\label{lower_brace} $$\operatorname{a_0+a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}^{x}$$
$rg\max_{1\leq k\leq n}rac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_{k+1}}$	$\label{leq:kleq:n} $$ \operatorname{leq:n} {\max} \operatorname{lambda_k} $$ $ {\lambda_{k+1}}$$

\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	\$	\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 $\[\]$ or $\$, or environments like

Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command
\sum	\sum	\int	\int	∮	\oint
П	\prod	П	\coprod	Λ	\bigcap
U	\bigcup	Ц	\bigsqcup	V	\bigvee
٨	\bigwedge	\odot	\bigodot	\otimes	\bigotimes
\oplus	\bigoplus	 +	\biguplus	\mathcal{L}	\iint
\iiint	\iiint	\iiint	\iiiint	$\int \cdots \int$	\idotsint

12 分数 (Fractions)

Use \cfrac for continued fractions.

\cfrac{2}{1+\cfrac{2}{1+\cfrac{2}{1+\cfrac{2}{1}}}}

$$\frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1}}}}\tag{4}$$

13 矩阵

Sy	mb	ol	Command
	$\frac{2}{b}$		\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{matrix}
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$	$\frac{2}{b}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ c \end{pmatrix}$	<pre>\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix}</pre>
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{2}{b}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ c \end{bmatrix}$	<pre>\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{bmatrix}</pre>
$\begin{cases} 1 \\ a \end{cases}$	$\frac{2}{b}$	$\binom{3}{c}$	\begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{Bmatrix}
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{2}{b}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ c \end{vmatrix}$	\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix}
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{2}{b}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ c \end{vmatrix}$	\begin{Vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{Vmatrix}
	1 2 3 a b a		\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{smallmatrix} (inline display)

14 **组合** (Combinations)

Symbol	Command
$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b^2 \end{pmatrix}$	\binom{a}{b^2}
$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b^2 \end{pmatrix}$	\dbinom{a}{b^2}
$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b^2 \end{pmatrix}$	\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}_to=fine} $$ \prod_{x\in\{1\}}\{x\}$$$

In Display mode, we use $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \tag{5}$$

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}	tr	\operatorname{tr}	\det	\det
sup	\sup	\inf	\inf		

微积分 (Calculus)

Symbol	Command
$rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}ig(x^2ig)=2x$	$\frac{d}{x}\left(x^2\right) = 2x$
$\int 2x\mathrm{d}x = x^2 + C$	$\int 2x \mathrm{d}x = x^2+C$
$\int_1^5 2xdx=24$	$\int 1^5_1 2x dx = 24$
$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2}$	$\frac{\hat 2U}{\langle x^2\rangle + \frac{2}{\varphi x^2}} + \frac{2}{\varphi x^2}$
$\frac{1}{4\pi}\oint_{\Sigma}\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial U}{\partial n}ds$	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 \/ quad (=4 mu)
- \;: 5/18 of \/ quad (=5 mu)
- $\lceil \cdot \rceil$: -3/18 of $\lceil \cdot \rceil$ quad (=-3 mu)
- \qquad: twice of \quad (=36 mu)

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

17 对齐

展示长公式

拆分、对其方程

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

居中显示方程 (不以等号对齐)

使用 {gather*}

```
1 \begin{gather*}
2 2x - 5y = 8 \\
3 3x^2 + 9y = 3a + c
4 \end{gather*}
```

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

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 ${\bf k}_R$ 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*}
2 3x^2 \in R \subset Q \\
3 \mathnormal{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
4 \mathrm{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
5 \mathit{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
6 \mathbf{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
7 \mathsf{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
8 \mathtt{3x^2 \in R \subset Q} \\
9 \end{align*}
```

 $egin{aligned} &3x^2 \in R \subset Q \ &3x^2 \in R \subset Q \end{aligned}$

19 字体字形设置

Symbol	Command	Symbol	Command
[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
${}^1_2 \bigotimes^3_4$	\$\sideset{^1_2}{^3_4}\bigotimes	左右都有上下标
$^{12}_{6}\mathrm{C}$	{}^{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
$1+rac{a}{rac{b}{c}+1}$	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
$_{b+c}^{a}$	{a \atop b+c}	上下符号等大
$\binom{a}{b+c}$	{a \choose b+c}	上下符号等大
$\sum_{i=a}^b c_i$	\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
$\sum_{i=1}^b c_i$	$lim_sim_sim_sim_sim_sim_sim_sim_sim_sim_s$	\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
$\xrightarrow[x+y]{x}$	$\xim x= x+y = x+y = x$	可自行调整
$\overset{x+y}{\rightarrow}$	<pre>\overset{x+y}{\rightarrow}</pre>	长度固定,适用单字符
$\overset{\displaystyle \rightarrow}{\underset{x+y}{\longrightarrow}}$	<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
$ar{a}$	\bar{a}	单个字母上面加横线
$\overline{a+b}$	\overline{a+b}	多个字母上面加横线

Symbol	Command	Comment
$\overbrace{a \dots a}^n$	<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)。

分隔符 \middle 的作用

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

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

$$P = \left(A = 2 \left| \frac{A^2}{B} > 4 \right) \right)$$
(7)

case 环境

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}
```

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

$$\tag{8}$$

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

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 6(x - 2) - 1 (9)$$

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}
```

$$f(x) = (x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$$
 (10)

```
1 \begin{equation}
2 \begin{aligned}
3     x=&\left( a+b+c+ \right. \\
4     &\left. d+e+f+g \right) a
5 \end{aligned}
6 \end{equation}
```

$$x = (a+b+c+d+e+f+g)a$$
(11)

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} a11 & a12 & a13 & b1 \\ a21 & a22 & a23 & b2 \\ a31 & a32 & a33 & b3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (14)

```
1 \left\{\begin{array}{c}
2     a_1x+b_1y+c_1z=d_1 \\
3     a_2x+b_2y+c_2z=d_2 \\
4     a_3x+b_3y+c_3z=d_3
5 \end{array}\right.
```

$$\begin{cases}
a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\
a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \\
a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3
\end{cases}$$
(15)

数学公式的序号与引用

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

21 Reference

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