Matematiske tegn i LaTeX

Symboloversigt

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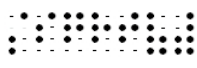
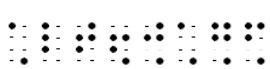
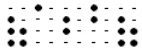
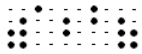
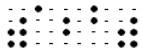
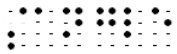
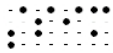
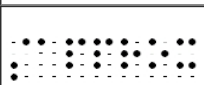
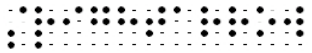
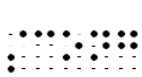
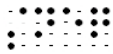
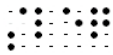
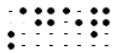
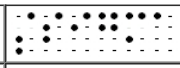
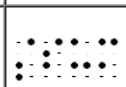
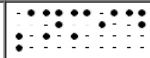
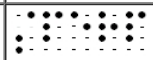
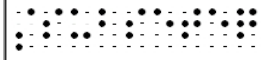
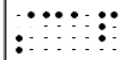
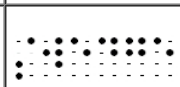
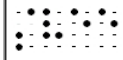
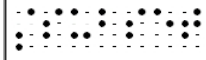
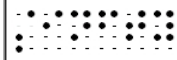
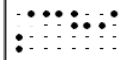
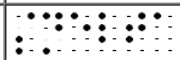
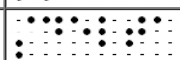
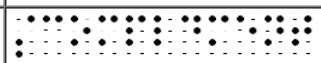
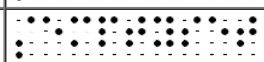
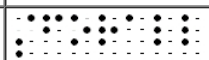
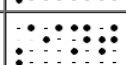
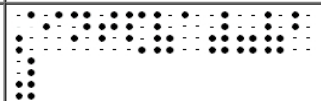
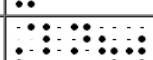
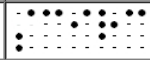
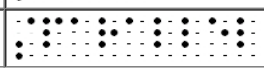
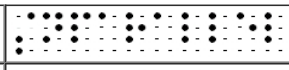
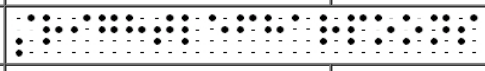
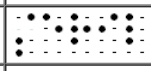
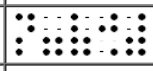
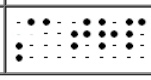
Tilbage til "Symbolliste"

Tabel over hvordan matematiske tegn repræsenteres med punkt og i LaTex

Beskrivelse	Tegn	LaTeX	Punkt	Eksempel	Resultat
plus	+	+		2 + 2 = 4	$2 + 2 = 4$
minus	–	-		2 - 2 = 0	$2 - 2 = 0$
gange	*	*		2 * 2 = 4	$2 * 2 = 4$
division	:	:		2 : 2 = 1	$2 : 2 = 1$
lig med	=	=		2 + 2 = 4	$2 + 2 = 4$
backslash	\	\backslash			
dobbelt backslash = linieskift	\\	\\			
parentes	( )	( )			
dollartegn	$	$		x^2	x^2
del af, skråstreg	/	/		2 / 2 = 1	$2 / 2 = 1$
hat = potenstegn eller øvre indeks	^	^x eller ^{xx}**		x^2 eller x^{2}	x^2
underscore = nedre index	_n	_n eller _{nn}**		H_2O eller $H_{2}O$	H_2O
brøk	$\frac{a}{b}$	\frac{a}{b}		$x = \frac{a}{b}$	$x = \frac{a}{b}$
kvadratrod	$\sqrt{b}$	\sqrt{b}		$\sqrt{a} = c$	$\sqrt{a} = c$
kubikrod, n'te rod	$\sqrt[a]{b}$	\sqrt[a]{b}		$\sqrt[a]{b} = c$	$\sqrt[a]{b} = c$
grad	°	Alt+0176		$\angle A = 45Alt+0176$	$\angle A = 45°$

Krøllede parenteser	{}	{}		$x = \frac {a} {b}$	$x = \frac{a}{b}$
Kant parenteser	[]	[]		$\sqrt[3]{9}$	$\sqrt[3]{9}$
det lukkede interval fra a til b	[a;b]	[a;b]			
det halvåbne inerval fra og med a til b	[a;b[	[a;b[			
det åbne inerval fra a til b	]a;b[	]a;b[			
det halvåbne interval fra a til og med b	]a;b]	]a;b]			
vinkel	∠	\angle		$\angle A = 45Alt+0176 $	$\angle A = 45°$
mindre end	<	<		a < b	$a > b$
større end	>	>		a > b	$a < b$
pi	π	\pi		$\pi * r^2$	$\pi * r2$
ligedannet med	∼	\sim			
ca. svarer til, afrundet til	≈	\approx		$a \approx b$	$a \approx b$
medfører	⇒	\Rightarrow		$a + b \Rightarrow c = 0$	$a + b \Rightarrow c = 0$
ca. eller lig med, kongruent med	≅	\cong		$a \cong b$	$a \cong b$
ikke lig med, forskellig fra	≠	\neq		$a \neq b$	$a \neq b$
mindre end eller lig med	≤	\leq		$a \leq b$	$a \leq b$
større end eller lig med	≥	\geq		$a \geq b$	$a \geq b$
plus minus	±	\pm		$x = \pm 3$	$x = \pm 3$
delmængde af	∈	\in		$a \in b$	$a \in b$
ikke delmængde af	∉	\notin		$A \notin B$	$A \notin B$
periodestreg	$\overline{n}$	\overline{n}		$0,\overline{6}66…$	$0,\overline{6}66$

lille sigma	σ	\sigma			
Eta eller sum	$\sum$	\sum		$\sum a + b$	$\sum a + b$
går op i, er divisor i *)	$\mid$	\mid		$B = {x \in N \mid 2 < x < 15}$	$B = x \in N \mid 2 < x < 15$
går ikke op i	$\nmid$	\nmid			
vinkelret på, normal til	$\perp$	\perp			
er delmængde af	$\subseteq$	\subseteq		$A \subseteq B$	$A \subseteq B$
fællesmængde	$\cap$	\cap		$A \cap B$	$A \cap B$
foreningsmængde	$\cup$	\cup		$A \cup B$	$A \cup B$
konjunktion, "og"	$\wedge$	\wedge		$A \wedge B$	$A \wedge B$
disjunktion, "eller"	$\vee$	\vee		$A \vee B$	$A \vee B$
er ægte delmængde af	$\subset$	\subset		$A \subset B$	$A \subset B$
uendelig	∞	\infty		$]5;\infty[$	$]5;\infty[$
	χ	\chi		χ^2	χ^2
Delta	Δ	\Delta		$\Delta ABC = 10$	$\Delta ABC = 10$
delta	δ	\delta		δ^+	δ^+
komplementærmængde	$\complement$	\complement		$\complement C$	$\complement C$
den tomme mængde	$\emptyset$	\emptyset		$\emptyset = A$	$\emptyset = A$
	$\underbrace{}$	\underbrace		$\underbrace{abcde}_{fg}$	$\underbrace{abcde}_{fg}$
"for alle"	$\forall$	\forall		$\forall$	
"der eksisterer"	$\exists$	\exists		$\exists$	
ubestemt integral	$\int$	\int		$\int f(x)dx$	$\int f(x)dx$
bestemt integral	$\int_a^b$	\int_{a}^{b}		$\int_a^b$	$\int_a^b$
Naturlig logaritme	ln()	\ln()		$\ln(2)$	$\ln(2)$
my	μ	\mu			
Sammensat funktion	$\circ$	\circ			
parallel med	$\parallel$	\parallel			

ikke parallel med	∦	\nparallel			
kan forløbe begge veje	⇌	\rightleftharpoons			$a \rightleftharpoons b$
procent	%	\%			
promille	‰	\permil			
mængden af naturlige tal	N	N			
mængden af ikke negative hele tal	N_0	N_0			
Tekst over		\atop		$+V \atop NO_3$	$\begin{matrix}+V\\NO_3\end{matrix}$

*) | anvendes også i tabeller til opdeling af celler

**) ^ (hat) og _ (understreg) anvendes henholdsvis ved hævet og sænket skrift. Er der mere end et tegn i den hævede eller sænkede skrift, skal disse omgives af krøllede parenteser, f.eks $a^{y + x}$

Forudsætter anvendelse af:
\usepackage{amssymb,amsmath}
i preampellen

Listen udvides stadig