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∞	<code>\infty</code>	\exists	<code>\exists</code>	∂	<code>\partial</code>
\Re	<code>\Re</code>	\forall	<code>\forall</code>	$\sqrt{}$	<code>\sqrt</code>
\Im	<code>\Im</code>	\hbar	<code>\hbar</code>	\wp	<code>\wp</code>
\angle	<code>\angle</code>	ℓ	<code>\ell</code>	\flat	<code>\flat</code>
\triangle	<code>\triangle</code>	\aleph	<code>\aleph</code>	\sharp	<code>\sharp</code>
\backslash	<code>\backslash</code>	\imath	<code>\imath</code>	\natural	<code>\natural</code>
\mid	<code>\mid</code>	j	<code>\jmath</code>	\clubsuit	<code>\clubsuit</code>
\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	∇	<code>\nabla</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\diamondsuit</code>
\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>	\neg	<code>\neg</code>	\heartsuit	<code>\heartsuit</code>
\emptyset	<code>\emptyset</code>	\nmid	<code>\nmid</code>	\spadesuit	<code>\spadesuit</code>
\bot	<code>\bot</code>	$'$	<code>'</code> (apostrophe)		
\top	<code>\top</code>	$'$	<code>\prime</code>		

These commands produce various symbols. They are called “ordinary symbols” to distinguish them from other classes of symbols such as relations. You can only use an ordinary symbol within a math formula, so if you need an ordinary symbol within ordinary text you must enclose it in dollar signs (\$).

The commands `\imath` and `\jmath` are useful when you need to put an accent on top of an ‘ i ’ or a ‘ j ’.

An apostrophe (') is a short way of writing a superscript `\prime`. (The `\prime` command by itself generates a big ugly prime.)

The `\parallel` and `\Vdash` commands are synonymous, as are the `\neg` and `\nmid` commands. The `\mid` command produces the same result as ‘ $|$ ’.

The symbols produced by `\backslash`, `\mid`, and `\Vdash` are delimiters. These symbols can be produced in larger sizes by using `\bigm` et al. (p. ‘`\bigm`’).

Example:

The Knave of \heartsuits , he stole some tarts.

produces:

The Knave of \hearts , he stole some tarts.

Example:

If $\hat{i} < \hat{j}$ then $i' \leq j'$.

produces:

If $\hat{i} < \hat{j}$ then $i' \leq j'$.

Example:

$\frac{x-a}{x+a} \bigg/ \frac{y-b}{y+b}$

produces:

$$\frac{x-a}{x+a} \bigg/ \frac{y-b}{y+b}$$