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☞	$\vee$	\vee	$\cdot$	\cdot	$\triangleleft$	\triangleleft
	$\wedge$	\wedge	$\diamond$	\diamond	$\triangleright$	\triangleright
	$\amalg$	\amalg	$\bullet$	\bullet	$\bigtriangledown$	\bigtriangledown
	$\cap$	\cap	$\circ$	\circ	$\bigtriangleup$	\bigtriangleup
	$\cup$	\cup	$\bigcirc$	\bigcirc	$*$	\ast
	$\uplus$	\uplus	$\odot$	\odot	$\star$	\star
	$\sqcap$	\sqcap	$\ominus$	\ominus	$\times$	\times
	$\sqcup$	\sqcup	$\oplus$	\oplus	$\div$	\div
	$\dagger$	\dagger	$\oslash$	\oslash	$\setminus$	\setminus
	$\ddagger$	\ddagger	$\otimes$	\otimes	$\wr$	\wr
	$\wedge$	\land	$\pm$	\pm		
	$\vee$	\lor	$\mp$	\mp		

These commands produce the symbols for various binary operations. Binary operations are one of TEX's classes of math symbols. TEX puts different amounts of space around different classes of math symbols. When TEX needs to break a line of text within a math formula, it will consider placing the break after a binary operation—but only if the operation is at the outermost level of the formula, i.e., not enclosed in a group.

In addition to these commands, TEX also treats '`+`' and '`-`' as binary operations. It considers '`/`' to be an ordinary symbol, despite the fact that mathematically it is a binary operation, because it looks better with less space around it.

Example:

```
$$z = x \div y \quad \hbox{if and only if} \quad
z \times y = x \;\hbox{and}\; y \neq 0$$
```

produces:

$$z = x \div y \quad \text{if and only if} \quad z \times y = x \text{ and } y \neq 0$$