

$\infty$	<code>\infty</code>	$\exists$	<code>\exists</code>	$\partial$	<code>\partial</code>
$\Re$	<code>\Re</code>	$\forall$	<code>\forall</code>	$\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$	<code>\sqrt</code>
$\Im$	<code>\Im</code>	$\hbar$	<code>\hbar</code>	$\wp$	<code>\wp</code>
$\angle$	<code>\angle</code>	$\ell$	<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>	$\nabla$	<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`, `\vert`, and `\Vert` 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:*

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