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☞ ∞ \infty $\exists$ \exists ∂ \partial
   $\Re$ \Re $\forall$ \forall $\surd$ \surd
   $\Im$ \Im $\hbar$ \hbar $\wp$ \wp
   $\angle$ \angle ℓ \ell $\flat$ \flat
   $\triangle$ \triangle $\aleph$ \aleph $\sharp$ \sharp
   $\backslash$ \backslash $\imath$ \imath $\natural$ \natural
   $\vert$ \vert $\jmath$ \jmath $\clubsuit$ \clubsuit
   $\|$ \| ∇ \nabla $\diamondsuit$ \diamondsuit
   $\Vert$ \Vert $\neg$ \neg $\heartsuit$ \heartsuit
   $\emptyset$ \emptyset $\neg$ \lnot $\spadesuit$ \spadesuit
   $\bot$ \bot $'$ ' (apostrophe)
   $\top$ \top $\prime$ \prime

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 `\|` and `\Vert` commands are synonymous, as are the `\neg` and `\lnot` commands. The `\vert` 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 $\heartsuit$s, he stole some tarts.
produces:
    The Knave of $\heartsuit$s, he stole some tarts.

Example:
    If $\hat\imath < \hat\jmath$ then i' \leq j^\prime$.
produces:
    If $\hat\imath < \hat\jmath$ then $i' \leq j'$.

Example:
    $${{x-a}\over{x+a}}\biggm\backslash{{y-b}\over{y+b}}$$
produces:
$$\frac{x-a}{x+a} \biggm\backslash \frac{y-b}{y+b}$$