☞

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

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 $i' \leq j^\prime$.

Example:

```
$${{x-a}\over{x+a}}\biggm\backslash{{y-b}\over{y+b}}$$
```

produces:

$${{x-a}\over{x+a}}\biggm\backslash{{y-b}\over{y+b}}$$