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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> | \jmath <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> | \neg <code>\lnot</code> | \spadesuit <code>\spadesuit</code> |
| \perp <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 `\l` and `\Vdash` commands are synonymous, as are the `\neg` and `\lnot` 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:

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