

1

$\asymp$	$\gg$	$\bowtie$
$\cong$	$\ll$	$\propto$
$\dashv$	$\models$	$\approx$
$\vdash$	$\neq$	$\sim$
$\perp$	$\neq$	$\simeq$
$\mid$	$\notin$	$\frown$
$\parallel$	$\in$	$\smile$
$\doteq$	$\ni$	$\subset$
$\equiv$	$\owns$	$\subseteq$
$\geq$	$\prec$	$\supset$
$\geq$	$\preceq$	$\supseteq$
$\leq$	$\succ$	$\sqsubseteq$
$\leq$	$\succeq$	$\sqsupseteq$

These commands produce the symbols for various relations. Relations are one of T<sub>E</sub>X's classes of math symbols. T<sub>E</sub>X puts different amounts of space around different classes of math symbols. When T<sub>E</sub>X needs to break a line of text within a math formula, it will consider placing the break after a relation—but only if the relation is at the outermost level of the formula, i.e., not enclosed in a group.

In addition to the commands listed here, T<sub>E</sub>X treats ‘=’ and the “arrow” commands (p. ‘arrows’) as relations.

Certain relations have more than one command that you can use to produce them:

- ‘ $\geq$ ’ (`\ge` and `\geq`).
- ‘ $\leq$ ’ (`\le` and `\leq`).
- ‘ $\neq$ ’ (`\ne`, `\neq`, and `\not=`).
- ‘ $\ni$ ’ (`\ni` and `\owns`).

You can produce negated relations by prefixing them with `\not`, as follows:

$\nasymp$	$\nleq$	$\nsimeq$
$\ncong$	$\nprec$	$\nsubset$
$\nequiv$	$\npreceq$	$\nsubseteq$
$\not=$	$\nsucc$	$\nsupset$
$\ngeq$	$\nsucceq$	$\nsupseteq$
$\ngeq$	$\napprox$	$\nsqsubseteq$
$\nleq$	$\nsim$	$\nsqsupseteq$

*Example:*

We can show that  $AB \perp AC$ , and that  $\triangle ABF \not\sim \triangle ACF$ .

*produces:*

We can show that  $AB \perp AC$ , and that  $\triangle ABF \not\sim \triangle ACF$ .