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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`
$\Vert$	`\\|`	∇	`\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 $i' \leq j^\prime$.

Example:

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

produces:

$$\frac{x-a}{x+a} \Bigg\backslash \frac{y-b}{y+b}$$