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$\infty$ <code>\infty</code>	$\exists$ <code>\exists</code>	$\partial$ <code>\partial</code>
$\Re$ <code>\Re</code>	$\forall$ <code>\forall</code>	$\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ <code>\sqrt</code>
$\Im$ <code>\Im</code>	$\hbar$ <code>\hbar</code>	$\wp$ <code>\wp</code>
$\angle$ <code>\angle</code>	$\ell$ <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>	$\nabla$ <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>
$\bot$ <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:*

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