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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>\neg</code>	\spadesuit <code>\spadesuit</code>
\bot <code>\bot</code>	$'$ <code>'</code> (apostrophe)	
\top <code>\top</code>	$'$ <code>'</code> (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 `\parallel` 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`, `\vert`, 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:

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