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| To master the basics of mathematics, it is cruicial to understand and correctly use a variety of symbols. For example, the plus sign (+) denotes addition, while the minus sign (-) represents subtraction. The multiplication operation can be shown using the asterisk (\*) or the multiplication sign (×). Division is typically represented by the forward slash (/) or the division sign (÷).  In algebra, variables are commonly denoted by letters such as x,y, and z. The equal sign (=) shows that two expressions are equivalent. Inequality symbols include the less than (<) and greater than (>) signs, as well as the less than or equal to (≤) and greater than or equal to (≥) signs. |
| When dealing with equations, parentheses (()), brackets ([]), and braces ({}) are used to group parts of the equation and indicate the order of operations. Exponents are denoted by the caret symbol (^) or by superscript numbers, such as x2 for x squared.  Understanding the symbols is essential for solving equations and performing mathematical operations correctly. Additionally, the percent sign (%) is used to represent percentages, while the dollar sign ($) is commonly used in financial contexts.  In geometry, the angle symbol () indicates angles, and the degree symbol () is used to measure angles. Pi () is a special mathematical constant representing the ratio of a circle’s circumference to its diameter.  By familiarizing themselves with these symbols, students can enhance their mathematical literacy and problem-solving skills. |