**Mathematics?**

T

o master the basics of Mathematics, it is crucial 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 (÷).

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n Algebra, variables are commonly denoted by letters such as x, y and z. The equation 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.

W

hen dealing with equations, parenthesis (**(…)**), 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 for squared.

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nderstanding these 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.

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n Geometry, the angle symbol (<) indicates angles, and the degree symbol (°) is used to measure angles. Pi (π) is a special mathematical constant representing the ratio of a circle’s circumference to its diameter.

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y familiarizing themselves with these symbols, students can enhance their mathematical literacy and problem-solving skills.