LATEX Mathematical Symbols

The more unusual symbols are not defined in base LATEX (NFSS) and require \usepackage{amssymb}

1 Greek and Hebrew letters

α	\alpha	K	\kappa	ψ	\psi	F	\digamma	Δ	\Delta	Θ	\Theta
B	\beta	λ	\lambda	P	\rho	ε	\varepsilon	Γ	\Gamma	Υ	\Upsilon
X	\chi	μ	\mu	σ	\sigma	×	\varkappa	Λ	\Lambda	Ξ	\Xi
δ	\delta	ν	\nu	τ	\tau	φ	\varphi	Ω	\Omega		
ϵ	\epsilon	0	0	θ	\theta	\overline{w}	\varpi	Φ	\Phi	X	\aleph
η	\eta	w	\omega	v	\upsilon	P	\varrho	П	\Pi		\beth
7	\gamma	φ	\phi	ξ	\xi	5	\varsigma	Ψ	\Psi	٦	\daleth
ı	\iota	π	\pi	5	\zeta	v	\vartheta	Σ	\Sigma	I	\gimel

2 LaTeX math constructs

$\frac{abc}{xyz}$	\frac{abc}{xyz}	\overline{abc}	\overline{abc}	\overrightarrow{abc}	\overrightarrow{abc}
f'	f'	abc	\underline{abc}	\overrightarrow{abc}	$\operatorname{\mathtt{Noverleftarrow}}\{\operatorname{abc}\}$
\sqrt{abc}	\sqrt{abc}	\widehat{abc}	\widehat{abc}	\widehat{abc}	\overbrace{abc}
$\sqrt[n]{abc}$	\sqrt[n]{abc}	\widetilde{abc}	<page-header></page-header>	abc	\underbrace{abc}

3 Delimiters

1	1	{	\{	L	\lfloor	1	/	1	\Uparrow	L	\llcorner
1	\vert	}	/}	j	\rfloor	1	\backslash	1	\uparrow		\lrcorner
1	11	1	\langle	1	\lceil		[4	\Downarrow	Г	\ulcorner
1	\Vert)	\rangle	1	\rceil	1]	1	\downarrow	٦	\urcorner

Use the pair $\ \left| \text{left} s_1 \right| = \ \left| \text{left} s_2 \right| = \ \left| \text{left} \right| = \ \left| \text{$

4 Variable-sized symbols (displayed formulae show larger version)

Σ	\sum	ſ	\int	\forall	\biguplus	\oplus	\bigoplus	V	\bigvee
П	\prod	∮	\oint	\cap	\bigcap	\otimes	\bigotimes	Λ	\bigwedge
П	\coprod	JJ	\iint	U	\bigcup	0	\bigodot		\bigsqcup

5 Standard Function Names

Correct: $\tan(at-n\pi) \longrightarrow \tan(at-n\pi)$ Function names should appear in Roman, not Italic, e.g., Incorrect: $tan(at-n\pi) \longrightarrow tan(at-n\pi)$ \arccos arcsin \arcsin arctan \arctan \arg arccos arg \cos cosh \cosh cot \cot coth \coth COS \csc deg \deg det \det dim \dim csc gcd \gcd hom \hom inf \inf exp \exp lim \lim lim inf \liminf ker \ker lg \lg \limsup ln \ln max \max lim sup log \log min \min Pr \Pr \sec sin \sin sec sinh

6 Binary Operation/Relation Symbols

*	\ast	\pm	\pm	\cap	\cap	⊲	\lhd
*	\star	Ŧ	\mp	U	\cup	D	\rhd
	\cdot	II	\amalg	\forall	\uplus	⊲	\triangleleft
0	\circ	0	\odot	П	\sqcap	D	\triangleright
	\bullet	0	\ominus	П	\sqcup	⊴	\unlhd
0	\bigcirc	0	\oplus	Λ	\wedge	≥	\unrhd
0	\diamond	0	\oslash	V	\vee	∇	\bigtriangledown
×	\times	8	\otimes	÷	\dagger	Ď	\bigtriangleup
÷	\div	,	\wr	+	\ddagger	1	\setminus
	\centerdot		\Box	<u>~</u>	\barwedge	¥	\veebar
•	\circledast	Ħ	\boxplus	1	\curlywedge	Y	\curlyvee
0	\circledcirc	B	\boxminus	m	\Cap	U	\Cup
Θ	\circleddire	Ø	\boxtimes	1	\bot	T	\top
+		□	\boxdot		\intercal	',	\rightthreetimes
	\dotplus \divideontimes			<u>T</u>		~	\leftthreetimes
*	\divideontimes		\square	^	\doublebarwedge	Y	\leftthreetimes
\equiv	\equiv	\leq	\leq	\geq	\geq	1	\perp
\cong	\cong	\prec	\prec	>	\succ	1	\mid
\neq	\neq	\preceq	\preceq	\succeq	\succeq		\parallel
\sim	\sim	«	\11	>>	\gg	\bowtie	\bowtie
\simeq	\simeq	C	\subset	\supset	\supset	M	\Join
\approx	\approx	\subseteq	\subseteq	≥	\supseteq	×	\ltimes
\simeq	\asymp		\sqsubset		\sqsupset	×	\rtimes
$\dot{=}$	\doteq		\sqsubseteq	⊒	\sqsupseteq	_	\smile
\propto	\propto	4	\dashv	F	\vdash	_	\frown
=	\models	\in	\in	€	\ni	∉	\notin
≈	\approxeq	\leq	\leqq	\geq	\geqq	<	\lessgtr
_	\thicksim	= <	\leqslant	≥	\geqslant	3	\lesseqgtr
~					1	AVIAN	
5	\backsim	≨	\lessapprox	≈	\gtrapprox		\lesseqqgtr
~	\backsimeq	**	\111	>>>	\ggg	WAIVAIIWII	\gtreqqless
\triangleq	\triangleq	<	\lessdot	>	\gtrdot	=	\gtreqless
-	\circeq	≲	\lesssim	2	\gtrsim	2	\gtrless
\simeq	\bumpeq	1	\eqslantless	>	\eqslantgtr	•	\backepsilon
-	\Bumpeq	XXXX	\precsim	WYZY	\succsim	Ŏ	\between
÷	\doteqdot	≾	\precapprox	≿	\succapprox	ф	\pitchfork
\approx	\thickapprox	€	\Subset	∍	\Supset	1	\shortmid
=	\fallingdotseq	\subseteq	\subseteqq	\supseteq	\supseteqq	-	\smallfrown
<i>=</i>	\risingdotseq		\sqsubset		\sqsupset	-	\smallsmile
oc	\varpropto	≼	\preccurlyeq	*	\succcurlyeq	11-	\Vdash
	\therefore	4	\curlyeqprec	*	\curlyeqsucc	=	\vDash
	\because	4	\blacktriangleleft	-	\blacktriangleright	III-	\Vvdash
300	\eqcirc	\triangleleft	\trianglelefteq	\triangleright	\trianglerighteq	11	\shortparallel
\neq	\neq	\triangleleft	\vartriangleleft	$\overline{\triangleright}$	\vartriangleright	H	\nshortparallel
~	\	1	1-1	4	\	d	\\
¥	\ncong	7	\nleq	***	\ngeq	¥	\nsubseteq
1	\nmid	≨	\nleqq	#	\ngeqq	⊉	\nsupseteq
#	\nparallel	*	\nleqslant		\ngeqslant	¥ ≱	\nsubseteqq
4	\nshortmid	*	\nless	×	\ngtr	₽	\nsupseteqq
н	\nshortparallel	x	\nprec	X	\nsucc	\subseteq	\subsetneq
~	\nsim	MAKARARAKA	\npreceq	¥	\nsucceq	NOTE TO SOUTH	\supsetneq
¥	\nVDash	≈	\precnapprox	≈	\succnapprox	¥	\subsetneqq
×	\nvDash	2	\precnsim	Z	\succnsim	2	\supsetneqq
¥	\nvdash	≨	\lnapprox	2	\gnapprox	Ç	\varsubsetneq
Ø	\ntriangleleft	5	\lneq	2	\gneq	2	\varsupsetneq
⊅	\ntrianglelefteq	≨	\lneqq	≥	\gneqq	Ş	\varsubsetneqq
DX.	\ntriangleright	≨	\lnsim	#V?V #V #V?Y #Y #K	\gnsim	7	\varsupsetneqq
坠	\ntrianglerighteq	≨	\lvertneqq	≩	\gvertneqq	-	1000 000 000 TO 2000 TO 2000 TO 3

7 Arrow symbols

\leftarrow	\leftarrow	←	\longleftarrow	1	\uparrow
=	\Leftarrow	<==	\Longleftarrow	1	\Uparrow
\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\longrightarrow	\longrightarrow	1	\downarrow
\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Longrightarrow	\Longrightarrow	1	\Downarrow
\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	←	\longleftrightarrow	1	\updownarrow
\Leftrightarrow	\Leftrightarrow	\iff	\Longleftrightarrow	1	\Updownarrow
\mapsto	\mapsto	\longmapsto	\longmapsto	1	\nearrow
\leftarrow	\hookleftarrow	\hookrightarrow	\hookrightarrow	1	\searrow
_	\leftharpoonup	\rightarrow	\rightharpoonup	/	\swarrow
~	\leftharpoondown	\rightarrow	\rightharpoondown	1	\nwarrow
=	\rightleftharpoons	~~	\leadsto		
	\dashrightarrow	4	\dashleftarrow	=	\leftleftarrows
\Longrightarrow	\leftrightarrows	<	\Lleftarrow		\twoheadleftarrow
\leftarrow	\leftarrowtail	←P	\looparrowleft	≒	\leftrightharpoons
5	\curvearrowleft	0	\circlearrowleft	7	\Lsh
11	\upuparrows	1	\upharpoonleft	1	\downharpoonleft
-0	\multimap	****	\leftrightsquigarrow	\Rightarrow	\rightrightarrows
\rightleftharpoons	\rightleftarrows	\Rightarrow	\rightrightarrows	\rightleftharpoons	\rightleftarrows
	\twoheadrightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrowtail	9	\looparrowright
\rightleftharpoons	\rightleftharpoons	~	\curvearrowright	Ò	\circlearrowright
1,	\Rsh	11	\downdownarrows	1	\upharpoonright
1	\downharpoonright	~~	\rightsquigarrow		
+	\nleftarrow	→	\nrightarrow	#	\nLeftarrow
\Rightarrow	\nRightarrow	499	\nleftrightarrow	<⇒	\nLeftrightarrow

8 Miscellaneous symbols

∞	\infty	A	\forall	JK.	\Bbbk	80	/wp
∇	\nabla	3	\exists	*	\bigstar	1	\angle
0	\partial	∌	\nexists	1	\diagdown	4	\measuredangle
ð	\eth	Ø	\emptyset	/	\diagup	⋖	\sphericalangle
*	\clubsuit	Ø	\varnothing	0	\Diamond	C	\complement
0	\diamondsuit	2	\imath	Ł	\Finv	∇	\triangledown
0	\heartsuit)	\jmath	9	\Game	\triangle	\triangle
	\spadesuit	ℓ	\ell	ħ	\hbar	Δ	\vartriangle
	\cdots	\iiint	\iiiint	ħ	\hslash	•	\blacklozenge
:	\vdots	III	\iiint	\Diamond	\lozenge		\blacksquare
	\ldots	JJ	\iint	Ω	\mho	•	\blacktriangle
٠.,	\ddots	\$	\sharp	,	\prime	•	\blacktrinagledown
3	\Im	ь	\flat		\square	1	\backprime
R	\Re	р	\natural	\checkmark	\surd	S	\circledS

9 Math mode accents

\dot{a}	\acute{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	Á	\Acute{\Acute{A}}	\bar{A}	\Bar{\Bar{A}}
\check{a}	\breve{a}	\check{a}	\check{a}	Ă	\Breve{\Breve{A}}	Å	\Check{\Check{A}}
\ddot{a}	\ddot{a}	\dot{a}	\dot{a}	Ä	\Ddot{\Ddot{A}}	À	\Dot{\Dot{A}}
à	\grave{a}	\hat{a}	\hat{a}	À	\Grave{\Grave{A}}	\hat{A}	\Hat{\Hat{A}}
\tilde{a}	\hat{a}	\vec{a}	\vec{a}	$\tilde{ar{A}}$	\Tilde{\Tilde{A}}	\vec{A}	\Vec{\Vec{A}}

10 Array environment, examples

Simplest version: $\begin{array}{cols} row_1 \\ vow_2 \\ ... row_m \\ end{array}$ where cols includes one character [1rc] for each column (with optional characters | inserted for vertical lines) and row_j includes character & a total of (n-1) times to separate the n elements in the row. Examples:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 2\tau & 7\phi - \frac{5}{12} \\ 3\psi & \frac{\pi}{8} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right) \text{ and } \left[\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 729 \end{array}\right]$$

f(z) = \left\{ \begin{array}{rcl}
\overline{\overline{z^2}+\cos z} & \mbox{for}
& |z|<3 \\ 0 & \mbox{for} & 3\leq|z|\leq5 \\
\sin\overline{z} & \mbox{for} & |z|>5
\end{array}\right.

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \overline{\overline{z^2} + \cos z} & \text{for } |z| < 3\\ 0 & \text{for } 3 \le |z| \le 5\\ \sin \overline{z} & \text{for } |z| > 5 \end{cases}$$

11 Other Styles (math mode only)

Caligraphic letters: \$\mathcal{A}\\$ etc.: \(ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ \)

Mathbb letters: \$\mathbb{A}\\$ etc.: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Mathfrak letters: \$\mathfrak{A}\$ etc.: ABCDEFGHJJRLMNOPQRGTUVWXY3abc123

Math Sans serif letters: \$\mathsf{A}\\$ etc.: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabc123

Math bold letters: \$\mathbf{A}\\$ etc.: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabc123

Math bold italic letters: define \def\mathbi#1{\textbf{\em #1}} then use $\mathcal{A}BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$ abc 123

12 Font sizes

Math Mode: $\int f^{-1}(x - x_a) dx$ $\int f^{-1}(x - x_a) dx$ $\int f^{-1}(x - x_a) dx$ $\int f^{-1}(x - x_a) dx$

 ${\sigma^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx}$

 ${\text f}_{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx}$ \${\scriptstyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx}\$

 ${\left[\frac{f^{-1}(x-x_a)}{dx} \right]}$

Text Mode:

\tiny = smallest \scriptsize = very small \footnotesize = smaller \small = small $\label{eq:large} $$ \underset{\texttt{Large}}{\texttt{Large}} = \underset{\texttt{LARGE}}{\texttt{Large}} $$ $$ \underset{\texttt{LARGE}}{\texttt{LARGE}} = \underset{\texttt{LARGE}}{\texttt{LARGE}} $$$

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{huge} = huge \\ \text{Huge} = Huge \end{array}$

13 Text Mode: Accents and Symbols

ó \'{o} \^{0} 1'(0) \"{0} ō \~{o} ō \={o} \d s \u{o} 00 \t{00} o \d{o} ó \.{o} ő \H{o} Q \c{o} s \rs ŏ š \H s \b{o} \AA å \aa ß \ss 1 \i J \j Ø \0 s \t s š \v s \P \S 10 Ø Æ \AE £ \pounds \ddag \ae † \dag © \copyright