#特殊输入

字母上面的上标输入

```
\hat{a} \hat{a} \check{a} \check{a} \check{a} \tilde{a} \acute{a} \acute{a} \grave{a} \grave{a} \grave{a} \dot{a} \check{a} \dot{a} \check{a} \breve{a} \check{a} \bar{a} \check{a} \vec{a} \widehat{A} \widehat{A} \widetilde{A} \widetilde{A}
```

小写希腊字母的输入

\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon \varepsilon \zeta \eta \theta \vartheta \iota \kappa \lambda \mu \nu \xi \o \pi \varpi \rho \varrho \sigma \varsigma \tau \upsilon \phi \varphi \chi \psi \omega

```
α \alpha
                \theta \theta
                                 0
                                            v \upsilon
                              0

∂ \vartheta

                              π \pi
β \beta
                                            φ \phi
γ \gamma
                  \iota
                             ₩ \varpi
                                            φ \varphi
              \iota
  \delta
                              ρ \rho
                                               \chi
               κ \kappa
                                            \chi
                              \epsilon
               λ \lambda
                                               \psi
                                            \psi
  \varepsilon
                  \mu
                              \sigma \sigma
                                            ω \omega
               \mu
                              ς \varsigma
  \zeta
                  \nu
η \eta
               ξ \xi
                              τ \tau
```

大写希腊字母的输入

\Gamma \Lambda \Sigma \Psi \Delta \Xi \Upsilon \Omega \Theta \Pi \Phi

二元关系符的表达方式

```
<
  <
\leq
  \leq or \le
            ≥ \geq or \ge
                        _
                          \equiv
≪ \11
                          \doteq
            ≫ \gg
< \prec

\succ

                          \sim
            \simeq

∠ \preceq

\subset

⊃ \supset

                        ≈ \approx
≃
                          \cong
                          \Join a
M

☐ \sqsupseteq

                        ∈ \in

⇒ \ni , \owns

                          \propto
                        \propto
 \vdash
            \models
  \mid
            | \parallel
                        \perp
                          \perp
  \smile
            × \asyno
              \notin
                        ≠ \neq or \ne
```

二元运算符的表达方式

+	+	_	-		
\pm	\pm	\mp	\mp	⊲	\triangleleft
	\cdot	÷	\div	\triangleright	\triangleright
\times	\times	\	\setminus	*	\star
U	\cup	\cap	\cap	*	\ast
\sqcup	\sqcup	П	\sqcap	0	\circ
V	\vee , \lor	\wedge	\wedge , \land	•	\bullet
\oplus	\oplus	\ominus	\ominus	\Diamond	\diamond
\odot	\odot	0	\oslash	\oplus	\uplus
\otimes	\otimes	0	\bigcirc	Π	\amalg
\triangle	\bigtriangleup	∇	\bigtriangledown	†	\dagger
\triangleleft	\backslash 1hd a	\triangleright	\rhd a	ţ	\ddagge1
\triangleleft	\unlhd a	\triangle	\unrhd a	>	/WI

大尺寸运算符的表达方式

```
\sum
           \bigvee
                                      ⊕ \bigoplus
П
   \prod
           ∩ \bigcap

∧ \bigwedge

                                      ⊗
                                         \bigotimes
  \coprod
              \bigsqcup
                                         \bigodot
П
   \int
              \oint
                                         \biguplus
```

定界符的表达方式

```
↑ \Uparrow
               ) )
                                  \uparrow
 [ or \lbrack
               ] or \rbrack |
                                  \downarrow
                                               ↓ \Downarrow
                                              ↑ \Updownarrow
{ \{ or \lbrace } \} or \rbrace \
                                  \updownarrow
                                  or \vert
                                               | \| or \Vert
 \langle
                  \rangle
               \rfloor
                               \lceil
                                                  \rceil
  \lfloor
               \ \backslash
                                 . (dual. empty)
```

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

Greek and Hebrew letters

α	\alpha	κ	\kappa	ψ	\psi	F	\digamma	Δ	\Delta	Θ	\Theta
β	\beta	λ	\lambda	ρ	\rho	ε	\varepsilon	Γ	\Gamma	Υ	\Upsilon
χ	\chi	μ	\mu	σ	\sigma	\varkappa	\varkappa	Λ	\Lambda	Ξ	\Xi
δ	\delta	ν	\nu	au	\tau	φ	\varphi	Ω	\Omega		
ϵ	\epsilon	o	0	θ	\theta	$\overline{\omega}$	\varpi	Φ	\Phi	×	\aleph
η	\eta	ω	\omega	v	\upsilon	ϱ	\varrho	Π	\Pi	コ	\beth
γ	\gamma	ϕ	\phi	ξ	\xi	ς	\varsigma	Ψ	\Psi	٦	\daleth
ι	\iota	π	\pi	ζ	\zeta	ϑ	\vartheta	\sum	\Sigma	J	\gimel

LATEX math constructs

$\frac{abc}{xyz}$	$\frac{abc}{xyz}$	\overline{abc}	$\operatorname{\colored} \{abc\}$	\overrightarrow{abc}	$\verb \overrightarrow{ } abc $
f'	f'	\underline{abc}	\underline{abc}	\overleftarrow{abc}	$\verb \overleftarrow \{abc\}$
\sqrt{abc}	\sqrt{abc}	\widehat{abc}	\widehat{abc}	\widehat{abc}	$\operatorname{\mathtt{Noverbrace}}\{\operatorname{abc}\}$
$\sqrt[n]{abc}$	$\sqrt[n]{abc}$	\widetilde{abc}	$\verb \widetilde \{abc\}$	\underbrace{abc}	$\verb \underbrace \{abc\}$

Delimiters

	{	\{	L	\lfloor	/	/	\uparrow	\Uparrow	L	\llcorner
\vert	}	\}		\rfloor	\	\backslash	↑	\uparrow	_	\lrcorner
\	<	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	Γ	\lceil	[[\Downarrow	\Downarrow	Г	\ulcorner
\Vert	\rangle	\rangle	1	\rceil]]	\downarrow	\downarrow	٦	\urcorner

\left\Vert expr \right. $\left| \begin{array}{cc} expr & right \end{array} \right|$ $\left\{ expr \right\}$

Variable-sized symbols (displayed formulae show larger version)

\sum	\sum	ſ	\int	+	\biguplus	\oplus	\bigoplus	V	\bigvee
Π	\prod	∮	$\operatorname{\ooint}$	\cap	\bigcap	\otimes	\bigotimes	\wedge	\bigwedge
\coprod	\coprod	Ĵſ	\iint	U	\bigcup	\odot	\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	\arccos	arcsin	\arcsin	arctan	\arctan	arg	\arg
cos	\cos	\cosh	\cosh	\cot	\cot	\coth	\coth
csc	\csc	\deg	\deg	\det	\det	\dim	\dim
\exp	\exp	\gcd	\gcd	hom	\hom	\inf	\inf
ker	\ker	lg	\lg	\lim	\lim	lim inf	\liminf
\limsup	\limsup	\ln	\ln	\log	\log	max	\max
\min	\min	\Pr	\Pr	sec	\sec	\sin	\sin
\sinh	\sinh	sup	\sup	tan	\tan	tanh	\tanh

6 Binary Operation/Relation Symbols

*	\ast	\pm	\pm	\cap	\cap	\triangleleft	\lhd
*	\star	干	\mp	U	\cup	>	\rhd
	\cdot	П	\amalg	₩	\uplus	◁	\triangleleft
0	\circ	·	\odot	П	\sqcap	>	\triangleright
•	\bullet	\ominus	\ominus		\sqcup	⊴	\unlhd
\circ	\bigcirc	0	\oplus	\wedge	\wedge		\unrhd
_	\diamond	0	\oslash	\ \	/wedge		\bigtriangledown
♦	\times	8	\otimes			\triangle	
×	\div			†	\dagger		\bigtriangleup \setminus
÷	\centerdot	`	\wr \Box	‡	\ddagger	\ <u>\</u>	\veebar
•					\barwedge		•
*	\circledast		\boxplus	人	\curlywedge	Υ	\curlyvee
	\circledcirc		\boxminus	\square	\Cap	U	\Cup
\ominus	\circleddash	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\perp	\bot	T	\top
÷	\dotplus	<u> </u>	\boxdot	<u>T</u>	\intercal		\rightthreetimes
*	\divideontimes		\square	$\overline{\wedge}$	\doublebarwedge	\rightarrow	\leftthreetimes
=	\equiv	\leq	\leq	\geq	\geq	\perp	\perp
\cong	\cong	\prec	\prec	−	\succ		\mid
\neq	\neq	\preceq	\preceq	≥	\succeq	İ	\parallel
\sim	\sim	_ «	\11	_ ≫	\gg	×	\bowtie
\simeq	\simeq	\subset	\subset	S	\supset	M	\Join
\approx	\approx	\subseteq	\subseteq	\supseteq	\supseteq	×	\ltimes
\sim	\asymp		\sqsubset	\equiv	\sqsupset	×	\rtimes
$\stackrel{\frown}{=}$	\doteq		\sqsubseteq	⊒	\sqsupseteq	~	\smile
	\propto	<u></u>	\sqsubseceq \dashv	≓ ⊢	\sqsupseteq \vdash	\sim	\frown
∝ ∟	\models	\in	\uashv \in	∍	\ni	∉	\notin
=	Imodels	C	/111	J	/111	⊭	MOCIII
\approx	\approxeq	\leq	\leqq	\geq	\geqq	\leq	\lessgtr
\sim	\thicksim	\leq	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	\geqslant	\geqslant	\leq	\lesseqgtr
\sim	\backsim	≲	\lessapprox	\gtrapprox	\gtrapprox	€	\lesseqqgtr
~	\backsimeq	~	\111	~ >>>	\ggg	WAIVAIIWIIAW	\gtreqqless
\triangleq	\triangleq	<	\lessdot	>	\gtrdot	≦	\gtreqless
<u> </u>	\circeq		\lessim		\gtrsim	5	\gtrless
_	_	\sim	\eqslantless	\gtrsim	\eqslantgtr		\backepsilon
	\bumpeq	@ &\?\	-	U W &Y?Y W	\eqsiantgtr \succsim	∋ X	\backeps110n \between
≎	\Bumpeq	$\stackrel{\sim}{\gamma}$	\precsim	\sim		Ŏ	
÷	\doteqdot	\approx	\precapprox	\approx	\succapprox	ф	\pitchfork
≈	\thickapprox	\subseteq	\Subset	∌	\Supset	1	\shortmid
≒.	\fallingdotseq	\subseteq	\subseteqq		\supseteqq	$\overline{}$	\smallfrown
≓	\risingdotseq		\sqsubset		\sqsupset		\smallsmile
\propto	\varpropto	\preceq	\preccurlyeq	⊱	\succcurlyeq	l⊢	\Vdash
÷.	\therefore	\Rightarrow	\curlyeqprec	\nearrow	\curlyeqsucc	F	\vDash
•••	\because	◀	\blacktriangleleft	>	\blacktriangleright	II⊢	\Vvdash
==	\eqcirc	⊴	\trianglelefteq	\trianglerighteq	\trianglerighteq	Ш	\shortparallel
\neq	\neq	\triangleleft	\vartriangleleft	\triangleright	\vartriangleright	Ħ	\nshortparallel
≇	\ncong	\$	\nleq	*	\ngeq	⊄	\nsubseteq
ł	\nmid	₹	\nleqq	<i>≯</i>	\ngeqq	<i>→</i>	\nsupseteq
#	\nparallel	\$\$#\$X	\nleqslant	***	\ngeqslant	7	\nsubseteqq
1l ∤	\nshortmid	7	\nless	7 1	\ngtr	∌	\nsupseteqq
	\nshortmid \nshortparallel	7	\nprec		\nsucc	≢	\subsetneq
Ħ	\nsim	7		7		7	-
~ ⊯	\nsim \nVDash	\neq	\npreceq	<i>∓</i> ≻	\nsucceq		\supsetneq
		≉	\precnapprox	.æ	\succnapprox	₹	\subsetneqq
¥	\nvDash	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$	\precnsim	%	\succnsim	\neq	\supsetneqq
¥	\nvdash	≉	\lnapprox	≉	\gnapprox	\neq	\varsubsetneq
	\ntriangleleft	\neq	\lneq	₹	\gneq	\neq	\varsupsetneq
⊉	\ntrianglelefteq	\neq	\lneqq	€	\gneqq	≢	\varsubsetneqq
\not	\ntriangleright	#^\$^\#^\$\#\\$\#\\$\#\\$\#\\$\#\\$\#\\$\#\\$\#\\$	\lnsim	#V&V#V*V #V&Y #Y †# *	\gnsim	$\not\equiv$	\varsupsetneqq
⊭	\ntrianglerighteq	\rightleftharpoons	\lvertneqq	≨	\gvertneqq		

7 Arrow symbols

← \Leftarrow ← \Longleftarrow ↑ → \rightarrow → \longrightarrow ↓ ↔ \leftrightarrow ← \Longleftrightarrow ↓ ↔ \Leftrightarrow ← \Longleftrightarrow ↓ ← \Leftrightarrow ← \Longleftrightarrow ↓ ← \Leftharpoonup ← \Longleftrightarrow ← \Longleftrightarrow ← \leftharpoonup ← \Longleftrightarrow ← \Longleftrightarrow ← \leftharpoonup ← \Longleftrightarrow ← \Longleftrightarrow ← \leftharpoonup ← \Longleftrightarrow	
→ \rightarrow → \longrightarrow ↓ ⇒ \Rightarrow ⇒ \Longrightarrow ↓ ↔ \leftrightarrow ↔ \longleftrightarrow ↓ ⇔ \Leftrightarrow ⇔ \Longleftrightarrow ↓ ↔ \mapsto → \longmapsto ✓ ↔ \hookleftarrow → \hookrightarrow ↓ ← \leftharpoonup → \rightharpoonup ✓ ← \leftharpoondown → \rightharpoondown ↑ ← \leftharpoondown → \rightharpoondown ↓ ← \leftrightarrow ← \leftrightarrow ← ← \leftrightarrows ← \leftrightarrow ← ← \leftrightarrows ← \leftrightarrow ← ← \leftrightarrows → \leftrightarrows → ← \leftrightarrows → \leftrightarrows → → minimizer ↓ \mathrm{minimizer ← \leftrightarrows → \leftrightarrows → ← \leftrightarrows → \leftrightarrows → \leftrightarrows → \mathrm{minimizer → \mathrm{minimizer \mathrm{minimizer ← \leftrightarrows →	\uparrow
⇒ \Rightarrow ⇒ \Longrightarrow ↓ ↔ \leftrightarrow ↔ \longleftrightarrow ↓ ⇔ \Leftrightarrow ⇔ \Longleftrightarrow ↓ ⇔ \mapsto → \longmapsto ✓ ← \hookleftarrow ⇔ \hookrightarrow ↓ ← \leftharpoonup → \rightharpoonup ✓ ← \leftharpoondown → \rightharpoondown ↓ ← \leftharpoondown → \rightharpoondown ↓ ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown ↓ ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown	\Uparrow
↔ \leftrightarrow ← \longleftrightarrow ↑ ↔ \Leftrightarrow ← \Longleftrightarrow ↑ ← \mapsto ← \hookrightarrow ↓ ← \leftharpoonup ← \rightharpoonup ↓ ← \leftharpoondown ← \rightharpoondown ↓ ← \leftharpoondown ← \rightharpoondown ↓ ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown ↓ ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown ↓ ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown ← ← \leftharpoondown ← ← \leftharpoondown ← ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown ← ← ← \leftharpoondown ← \leftharpoondown ←	\downarrow
⇔ \Leftrightarrow ⇒ \Longleftrightarrow ⇒ \mapsto ⇒ \longmapsto > ← \hookrightarrow ⇒ \hookrightarrow > ← \leftharpoonup ⇒ \rightharpoonup > ← \leftharpoondown ⇒ \rightharpoondown > ← \leftharpoondown ⇒ \leftharpoondown \mathreadown \mathreadown ← \leftharpoondown ⇒ \leftharpoondown \mathreadown \mathreadown <td>\Downarrow</td>	\Downarrow
→ \mapsto → \hookrightarrow ✓ ← \leftharpoonup → \rightharpoonup ✓ ← \leftharpoondown → \rightharpoondown ✓ ← \leftharpoons ← \dashleftarrow ← ← \leftrightarrows ← \Lleftarrow ← ← \leftarrowtail ← \looparrowleft ← ← \leftarrowtail ← \looparrowleft ← ← \looparrowleft ← \looparrowleft ← ← \looparrowleft ← \looparrowleft ← ← \looparrowleft ← \looparrowleft ← ← \underweatherowleft ← \looparrowleft ← ← \underweatherowleft ← \underweatherowleft ← ← \und	\updownarrow
<pre></pre>	\Updownarrow
<pre></pre>	\nearrow
├── \leftharpoondown ├── \rightharpoondown ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoons ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoons ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoons ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoons ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoonloght ├── \leftharpoonloght ├── \leftharpoondown ├── \leftharpoonloght ├── \leftharpoonl	\searrow
	\swarrow
Comparison	\nwarrow
<pre></pre>	\leftleftarrows
✓ \curvearrowleft ✓ \circlearrowleft ↑ ↑ \upuparrows ↑ \upharpoonleft ↓ → \multimap ↔ \leftrightsquigarrow ⇒ ⇄ \rightleftarrows ⇒ \rightrightarrows ⇒ → \twoheadrightarrow → \rightlarrowtail ↔ ⇄ \rightleftharpoons ← \curvearrowright ○ ↑ \Rsh ↓ \downdownarrows ↑ ↓ \downdownarrows ↑ ↓ \downdownarrows ↑	\twoheadleftarrow
↑ \upuparrows ↑ \upuparpoonleft ↓ → \multimap \www \leftrightsquigarrow ⇒ ₹ \rightleftarrows ⇒ \rightrightarrows ₹ → \twoheadrightarrow > \rightrightarrowtail \www. ₹ \rightleftharpoons ↑ \curvearrowright \www. ↑ \Rsh ↓ \downdownarrows ↑ ↓ \downdownarrows ↑ ↓ \downdownarrows ↑	\leftrightharpoons
→ \multimap \leftrightsquigarrow \Rightsquigarrow	\Lsh
	\downharpoonleft
<pre> → \twoheadrightarrow → \rightarrowtail ← \rightleftharpoons ↑ \curvearrowright ↑ \Rsh ↓ \downdownarrows ↑ \text{downdownarrows} ↑ \rightsquigarrow ↑ \rightsquigarrow</pre>	\rightrightarrows
<pre></pre>	\rightleftarrows
↑ \Rsh ↓ \downdownarrows ↓ \downharpoonright → \rightsquigarrow	\looparrowright
\downharpoonright	\circlearrowright
	\upharpoonright
<pre> ← \nleftarrow → \nrightarrow </pre>	
	\nLeftarrow
⇒ \nRightarrow ↔ \nleftrightarrow ⇔	\nLeftrightarrow

8	8 Miscellaneous symbols								
	∞	\infty	\forall	\forall	\Bbbk	\Bbbk	60	\wp	
	∇	\nabla	\exists	\exists	*	\bigstar	_	\angle	
	∂	\partial	∄	\nexists		\diagdown	4	\measuredangle	
	\eth	\eth	Ø	\emptyset		\diagup	⋖	\sphericalangle	
	*	\clubsuit	Ø	\varnothing	\Diamond	\Diamond	C	\complement	
	\Diamond	\diamondsuit	\imath	\imath	F	\Finv	∇	\triangledown	
	\Diamond	\heartsuit	J	\jmath	G	\Game	\triangle	\triangle	
	\spadesuit	\spadesuit	ℓ	\ell	\hbar	\hbar	Δ	\vartriangle	
	• • •	\cdots	ſſſſ	\ilde{iiiint}	\hbar	\hslash	♦	\blacklozenge	
	÷	\vdots	ſſſ	\iiint	\Diamond	\lozenge		\blacksquare	
		\ldots	JJ	\iint	Ω	\mho	A	\blacktriangle	
	٠.	\ddots	#	\sharp	,	\prime	▼	\blacktrinagledown	
	\Im	\Im	Ь	\flat		\square	1	\backprime	
	\Re	\Re	4	\natural	$\sqrt{}$	\surd	(S)	\circledS	

9 Math mode accents

\acute{a}	\acute{a}	\bar{a}	$\text{ar{a}}$	$ec{A}$	\Acute{\Acute{A}}	$ar{ar{A}}$	\Bar{\Bar{A}}
$reve{a}$	$\brack {a}$	\check{a}	$\operatorname{\check}\{a\}$	$\check{\check{A}}$	\Breve{\Breve{A}}	Å	$\Check{\Check{A}}$
\ddot{a}	\dot{a}	\dot{a}	$\operatorname{\mathtt{A}}$	\ddot{A}	$\Ddot{\Ddot{A}}$	\dot{A}	\Dot{\Dot{A}}
\grave{a}	\grave{a}	\hat{a}	\hat{a}	À	\Grave{\Grave{A}}	$\hat{\hat{A}}$	$\Hat{\Hat{A}}$
\tilde{a}	\hat{a}	\vec{a}	$\operatorname{\vec}\{a\}$	$ ilde{ ilde{A}}$	<pre>\Tilde{\Tilde{A}}</pre>	$ec{ec{A}}$	$\Vec{\Vec{A}}$

10 Array environment, examples

Simplest version: \begin{array}{cols} $row_1 \setminus row_2 \setminus \dots row_m \setminus cols$ where cols includes one character [lrc] 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:

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

 $f(z) = \left\{ \left(\frac{2^2}{\cos z} & \frac{f(z)}{\cos z} \right) \\ \left(\frac{z^2}{\cos z} & \frac{f(z)}{\cos z} \right) \\ \left(\frac{z}{3}

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

11 Other Styles (math mode only)

Caligraphic letters: $\Delta BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$

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

Mathfrak letters: \$\mathfrak{A}\$ etc.: UBCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabc123

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

 $\textbf{Math bold letters: $\mathbb{A}BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabc123}$

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Math bold italic letters: define $$ \arrowvert ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abc 123 \end{tabular}$

12 Font sizes

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

\${\displaystyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx}\$
\${\textstyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx}\$

\${\textstyle \int i {-1}(x-x_a)\,dx}\$
\${\scriptstyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx}\$
\${\scriptscriptstyle \int f^{-1}(x-x_a)\,dx}\$

Text Mode:

\tiny = smallest \scriptsize = very small \footnotesize = smaller \small = small

 $\label{eq:large} $$ \operatorname{large} = \operatorname{large} $$ \operatorname{Large} = Large $$ \operatorname{LARGE} = LARGE $$$

 $\label{eq:huge} \begin{array}{l} \texttt{huge} = huge \\ \texttt{Huge} = Huge \end{array}$

13 Text Mode: Accents and Symbols

ó \'{o} ö \"{o} ô \^{o} \'{o} õ \~{o} ō \={o} ò \d s ò \.{o} ŏ \u{o} ő \H{o} oo \t{oo} \c{o} \d{o} s \r s ß \ss Å j ∖j š ∖H s \b{o} \AA å ∖aa š \v s Ø \0 Ø \0 $\widehat{\mathrm{s}}$ \t s Æ \AE † \dag ‡ \ddag © \copyright £ \pounds æ \ae

tps://blog.csdn.net/YEN_CSDN

以上信息来自: https://blog.csdn.net/yen_csdn/article/details/79966985

转义字符

在LaTeX中有一些符号被用于特殊的用途,如 \\backslash\ 符号被用于命令的转义,直接在LaTeX中输入这些符号是无法正确得到这些符号的,甚至会引起LaTeX的报错。

在需要这些符号时,需要使用相应的命令来进行转义:

LaTeX命令	输出符 号	LaTeX命令	输出符 号
\#	#	\\$	\$
\%	%	\{	{
\}	}	\~{}	~
_{{}}	_	\^{ }	٨
\textbacksla	sh \	\&	&

引号

LaTeX中的引号比较奇怪,如果只使用引号键(就是靠近回车那个键)来输入,不论输多少个,都只会解析出右引号,没有左边的。(单引号、双引号均是)

要想输入左边的引号需要使用反引号`, 也就是主键盘左上角的那个键:

LaTeX命令 输出符号

`(反引号) '(左单引号)

'(单引号) "(左双引号)

``(两个反引号) '(右单引号)

"(双引号) "(右双引号)

另外,反引号被用来当作左引号,那么反引号本身又怎么输出呢?

需要使用\verb|`|命令,显示结果为: `。

排版符号 LaTeX命令 输出符号 \S § \P ¶ \copyright © \pounds £ 注: 另有两个排版符号实在是太稀有了,甚至连HTML实体都没法表示,所以只能上图了: \dag \ddag 数学模式中特殊符号 LaTeX命令 输出符号 \$\backslash\$ \\backslash\ LaTeX标志 这个也没法显示,上图: \Tex \LaTex \LaTeXe 连字符 (Hyphens) 、连接号 (En-dashes) 、破折号 (Em-dashes) 、减号 (Minus signs) 这四个符号非常的迷,因为它们区别不大,基本看不出来。 当然,为了严谨,在这里还是说一下它们分别怎么输出: 连字符为-、连接号为--、破折号为---、减号为\$-\$。

其它符号

输出结果如下:

没说的,上图 (HTML无法表示):

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原文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/anscor/java/article/details/82919310

#注音符号相关

特殊符号

注音符号和特殊字符.

			\^o \"o		
\u o \d o				Q	\c o
\oe \aa		æ	\ae	Æ	\AE
		ł	\1 !'	Ł ¿	-
					D-191. V/212

大写希腊字母

大写希腊字母

Γ	\Gamma	Λ	\Lambda	Σ	\Sigma	Ψ	\Psi
Δ	\Delta	Ξ	\Xi	Υ	\Upsilon	Ω	\Omega
Θ	\Theta	П	\Pi	Φ	\Phi		



小写希腊字母

α	\alpha	θ	\theta	o	0	v	\upsilon
β	\beta	ϑ	\vartheta	π	\pi	ϕ	\phi
γ	\gamma	ι	\iota	$\overline{\omega}$	\varpi	φ	\varphi
δ	\delta	κ	\kappa	ρ	\rho	χ	\chi
ϵ	\epsilon	λ	\lambda	ϱ	\varrho	ψ	\psi
ε	\varepsilon	μ	\mu	σ	\sigma	ω	\omega
ζ	\zeta	ν	\nu	5	\varsigma		
η	\eta	ξ	\xi	τ	\tau		