

Math 504 L^AT_EX Symbols

Math 504

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Firstly, I recommend you load the `amsmath`, `amssymb` and `mathrsfs` packages. Some of the commands below won't work without them!

Here is some of the most used symbols for this semester (they need to be in *math-mode*, i.e., surrounded by `$`'s or between `\[` and `\]`):

| Symbol | Command |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| \leq (less than or equal to) | <code>\leq</code> |
| \geq (greater than or equal to) | <code>\geq</code> |
| \neq (not equal to) | <code>\neq</code> |
| 2^{100} (exponents) | <code>2^{\{100\}}</code> |
| a_{84} (subscripts) | <code>a^{\{84\}}</code> |
| $\frac{32}{873}$ (fractions) | <code>\frac{\{32\}\{873\}}</code> |
| \wedge (and) | <code>\land</code> |
| \vee (or) | <code>\lor</code> |
| \neg (not) | <code>\neg</code> |
| \rightarrow (implies) | <code>\rightarrow</code> |
| \leftrightarrow (iff) | <code>\leftrightarrow</code> |

| Symbol | Command |
|---|------------------------------------|
| \in (belongs to) | <code>\in</code> |
| \notin (does not belongs to) | <code>\not\in</code> |
| \cup (union) | <code>\cup</code> |
| \cap (intersection) | <code>\cap</code> |
| \subseteq (contained in) | <code>\subseteq</code> |
| \supseteq (contains) | <code>\supseteq</code> |
| \setminus (difference of sets) | <code>\setminus</code> |
| \subsetneq (contained in but different) | <code>\subsetneq</code> |
| \supsetneq (contains but different) | <code>\supsetneq</code> |
| $\{ \}$ (braces) | <code>\{ \}</code> |
| \mathbb{Z} (integers) | <code>\mathbb{Z}</code> |
| \emptyset (empty set) | <code>\varnothing</code> |
| \forall (for all) | <code>\forall</code> |
| \exists (there exists) | <code>\exists</code> |
| \mathcal{F} (family F of sets) | <code>\mathcal{F}</code> |
| \mathcal{P} (power set) | <code>\mathcal{P}</code> |
| $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ (union) | <code>\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i</code> |
| $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ (intersection) | <code>\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i</code> |

To insert text inside math mode, like in set representation, use the `\text` command:

$$\{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \text{ is odd}\}$$

is accomplished with `\{ x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \text{ is odd} \}`.
(The `\;` introduces extra horizontal space.)