

The Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List

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Abstract

This document lists 20323 symbols and the corresponding L^AT_EX commands that produce them. Some of these symbols are guaranteed to be available in every L^AT_EX 2_E system; others require fonts and packages that may not accompany a given distribution and that therefore need to be installed. All of the fonts and packages used to prepare this document—as well as this document itself—are freely available from the Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network (<https://www.ctan.org/>).

Contents

Contents	1
1 Introduction	16
1.1 Document Usage	16
1.2 Frequently Requested Symbols	17
2 Body-text symbols	18
Table 1: L ^A T _E X 2 _ε Escapable “Special” Characters	18
Table 2: Predefined L ^A T _E X 2 _ε Text-mode Commands	19
Table 3: L ^A T _E X 2 _ε Commands Defined to Work in Both Math and Text Mode	19
Table 4: <i>AMS</i> Commands Defined to Work in Both Math and Text Mode	20
Table 5: Non-ASCII Letters (Excluding Accented Letters)	20
Table 6: <i>textgreek</i> Upright Greek Letters	20
Table 7: Letters Used to Typeset African Languages	21
Table 8: Letters Used to Typeset Vietnamese	21
Table 9: Punctuation Marks Not Found in OT1	21
Table 10: <i>pifont</i> Decorative Punctuation Marks	21
Table 11: <i>fontawesome5</i> Decorative Punctuation Marks and Typographic Symbols	22
Table 12: <i>tipa</i> Phonetic Symbols	22
Table 13: <i>tipx</i> Phonetic Symbols	23
Table 14: <i>wsuipa</i> Phonetic Symbols	24
Table 15: <i>wasysym</i> Phonetic Symbols	25
Table 16: <i>phonetic</i> Phonetic Symbols	25
Table 17: <i>t4phonet</i> Phonetic Symbols	25
Table 18: <i>semtrans</i> Transliteration Symbols	25
Table 19: Text-mode Accents	26
Table 20: <i>tipa</i> Text-mode Accents	26
Table 21: <i>extraipa</i> Text-mode Accents	28
Table 22: <i>wsuipa</i> Text-mode Accents	28
Table 23: <i>phonetic</i> Text-mode Accents	29
Table 24: <i>metre</i> Text-mode Accents	29
Table 25: <i>t4phonet</i> Text-mode Accents	29
Table 26: <i>arcs</i> Text-mode Accents	30
Table 27: <i>semtrans</i> Accents	30
Table 28: <i>ogonek</i> Accents	30
Table 29: <i>combelow</i> Accents	30
Table 30: <i>wsuipa</i> Diacritics	31
Table 31: <i>textcomp</i> Diacritics	31
Table 32: <i>marvosym</i> Diacritics	31
Table 33: <i>textcomp</i> Currency Symbols	31

Table 34:	<code>marvosym</code> Currency Symbols	32
Table 35:	<code>fontawesome5</code> Currency Symbols	32
Table 36:	<code>wasysym</code> Currency Symbols	32
Table 37:	<code>GiNAe</code> Currency Symbols	32
Table 38:	<code>teubner</code> Currency Symbols	32
Table 39:	<code>tfrupee</code> Currency Symbols	32
Table 40:	<code>eurosym</code> Euro Signs	33
Table 41:	<code>fourier</code> Euro Signs	33
Table 42:	<code>textcomp</code> Legal Symbols	33
Table 43:	<code>fontawesome5</code> Legal Symbols	33
Table 44:	<code>cclICENSES</code> Creative Commons License Icons	34
Table 45:	<code>ccicons</code> Creative Commons License Icons	34
Table 46:	<code>textcomp</code> Old-style Numerals	34
Table 47:	Miscellaneous <code>textcomp</code> Symbols	34
Table 48:	Miscellaneous <code>wasysym</code> Text-mode Symbols	35
3	Mathematical symbols	36
Table 49:	Math-mode Versions of Text Symbols	36
Table 50:	<code>logix</code> Math-mode Versions of Text Symbols	37
Table 51:	<code>logix</code> Basic Operators	37
Table 52:	<code>cmlL</code> Unary Operators	37
Table 53:	Binary Operators	37
Table 54:	<code>AMS</code> Binary Operators	38
Table 55:	<code>stmaryrd</code> Binary Operators	38
Table 56:	<code>wasysym</code> Binary Operators	38
Table 57:	<code>txfonts/pxfonts</code> Binary Operators	39
Table 58:	<code>mathabx</code> Binary Operators	39
Table 59:	<code>MnSymbol</code> Binary Operators	39
Table 60:	<code>fdsymbol</code> Binary Operators	40
Table 61:	<code>boisik</code> Binary Operators	41
Table 62:	<code>stix</code> Binary Operators	42
Table 63:	<code>mathdesign</code> Binary Operators	43
Table 64:	<code>pdfMsym</code> Binary Operators	43
Table 65:	<code>cmlL</code> Binary Operators	44
Table 66:	<code>shuffle</code> Binary Operators	44
Table 67:	<code>resmes</code> Binary Operators	44
Table 68:	<code>logix</code> Logical Operators	44
Table 69:	<code>ulsy</code> Geometric Binary Operators	44
Table 70:	<code>mathabx</code> Geometric Binary Operators	45
Table 71:	<code>MnSymbol</code> Geometric Binary Operators	45
Table 72:	<code>fdsymbol</code> Geometric Binary Operators	46
Table 73:	<code>boisik</code> Geometric Binary Operators	47
Table 74:	<code>stix</code> Geometric Binary Operators	47
Table 75:	<code>logix</code> Geometric Binary Operators	48
Table 76:	<code>halloweenmath</code> Halloween-Themed Math Operators	52
Table 77:	<code>stix</code> Small Integrals	53
Table 78:	<code>stix</code> Small Integrals with Explicit Slant	53
Table 79:	Variable-sized Math Operators	54
Table 80:	<code>AMS</code> Variable-sized Math Operators	54
Table 81:	<code>stmaryrd</code> Variable-sized Math Operators	54
Table 82:	<code>wasysym</code> Variable-sized Math Operators	55

Table 83: <i>mathabx</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	55
Table 84: <i>txfonts/pfxfonts</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	56
Table 85: <i>esint</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	57
Table 86: <i>bigints</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	58
Table 87: <i>MnSymbol</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	58
Table 88: <i>fdsymbol</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	59
Table 89: <i>boisik</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	60
Table 90: <i>stix</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	61
Table 91: <i>stix</i> Integrals with Explicit Slant	62
Table 92: <i>cmupint</i> Variable-sized Upright Integrals	64
Table 93: <i>mathdesign</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	65
Table 94: <i>pdfMsym</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	66
Table 95: <i>prodint</i> Variable-sized Math Operators	66
Table 96: <i>pdfMsym</i> Extensible Math Operators	67
Table 97: <i>cml1</i> Large Math Operators	67
Table 98: Binary Relations	67
Table 99: <i>AMS</i> Binary Relations	68
Table 100: <i>AMS</i> Negated Binary Relations	68
Table 101: <i>stmaryrd</i> Binary Relations	68
Table 102: <i>wasysym</i> Binary Relations	68
Table 103: <i>txfonts/pfxfonts</i> Binary Relations	69
Table 104: <i>txfonts/pfxfonts</i> Negated Binary Relations	69
Table 105: <i>mathabx</i> Binary Relations	69
Table 106: <i>mathabx</i> Negated Binary Relations	70
Table 107: <i>MnSymbol</i> Binary Relations	70
Table 108: <i>MnSymbol</i> Negated Binary Relations	72
Table 109: <i>fdsymbol</i> Binary Relations	73
Table 110: <i>fdsymbol</i> Negated Binary Relations	74
Table 111: <i>boisik</i> Binary Relations	76
Table 112: <i>boisik</i> Negated Binary Relations	76
Table 113: <i>stix</i> Binary Relations	77
Table 114: <i>stix</i> Negated Binary Relations	78
Table 115: <i>mathtools</i> Binary Relations	79
Table 116: <i>turnstile</i> Binary Relations	79
Table 117: <i>trsym</i> Binary Relations	80
Table 118: <i>trfsigns</i> Binary Relations	80
Table 119: <i>pdfMsym</i> Binary Relations	81
Table 120: <i>cml1</i> Binary Relations	81
Table 121: <i>colonequals</i> Binary Relations	81
Table 122: <i>fourier</i> Binary Relations	81
Table 123: <i>logix</i> Binary Relations	81
Table 124: <i>logix</i> Set Symbols	82
Table 125: Subset and Superset Relations	82
Table 126: <i>AMS</i> Subset and Superset Relations	82
Table 127: <i>stmaryrd</i> Subset and Superset Relations	82
Table 128: <i>wasysym</i> Subset and Superset Relations	82
Table 129: <i>txfonts/pfxfonts</i> Subset and Superset Relations	82
Table 130: <i>mathabx</i> Subset and Superset Relations	83
Table 131: <i>MnSymbol</i> Subset and Superset Relations	83
Table 132: <i>fdsymbol</i> Subset and Superset Relations	84
Table 133: <i>boisik</i> Subset and Superset Relations	84

Table 134: stix Subset and Superset Relations	84
Table 135: logix Subset and Superset Relations	85
Table 136: Inequalities	85
Table 137: <i>AMS</i> Inequalities	85
Table 138: wasysym Inequalities	86
Table 139: txfonts/pxfonts Inequalities	86
Table 140: mathabx Inequalities	86
Table 141: MnSymbol Inequalities	87
Table 142: fdsymbol Inequalities	88
Table 143: boisik Inequalities	89
Table 144: stix Inequalities	89
Table 145: logix Inequalities and Equalities	91
Table 146: <i>AMS</i> Triangle Relations	91
Table 147: stmaryrd Triangle Relations	91
Table 148: mathabx Triangle Relations	91
Table 149: MnSymbol Triangle Relations	92
Table 150: fdsymbol Triangle Relations	93
Table 151: boisik Triangle Relations	93
Table 152: stix Triangle Relations	93
Table 153: Arrows	94
Table 154: Harpoons	94
Table 155: textcomp Text-mode Arrows	94
Table 156: <i>AMS</i> Arrows	94
Table 157: <i>AMS</i> Negated Arrows	94
Table 158: <i>AMS</i> Harpoons	95
Table 159: stmaryrd Arrows	95
Table 160: txfonts/pxfonts Arrows	95
Table 161: mathabx Arrows	95
Table 162: mathabx Negated Arrows	96
Table 163: mathabx Harpoons	96
Table 164: MnSymbol Arrows	96
Table 165: MnSymbol Negated Arrows	98
Table 166: MnSymbol Harpoons	99
Table 167: MnSymbol Negated Harpoons	100
Table 168: fdsymbol Arrows	100
Table 169: fdsymbol Negated Arrows	102
Table 170: fdsymbol Harpoons	104
Table 171: fdsymbol Negated Harpoons	105
Table 172: boisik Arrows	105
Table 173: boisik Negated Arrows	106
Table 174: boisik Harpoons	107
Table 175: stix Arrows	107
Table 176: stix Negated Arrows	109
Table 177: stix Harpoons	110
Table 178: pdfMsym Arrows	110
Table 179: pdfMsym Harpoons	111
Table 180: chemarrow Arrows	111
Table 181: fge Arrows	111
Table 182: old-arrows Arrows	112
Table 183: old-arrows Harpoons	112
Table 184: logix Arrows	113

Table 185: logix Negated Arrows	114
Table 186: logix Harpoons	114
Table 187: logix Implications and Equivalences	114
Table 188: logix Negated Implications and Equivalences	115
Table 189: esrelation Restrictions	115
Table 190: MnSymbol Spoons	115
Table 191: MnSymbol Pitchforks	116
Table 192: MnSymbol Smiles and Frowns	116
Table 193: fdsymbol Spoons	117
Table 194: fdsymbol Pitchforks	117
Table 195: fdsymbol Smiles and Frowns	117
Table 196: halloweenmath Brooms and Pitchforks	117
Table 197: ulsy Contradiction Symbols	118
Table 198: Extension Characters	118
Table 199: stmaryrd Extension Characters	118
Table 200: txfonts/pxfonts Extension Characters	118
Table 201: mathabx Extension Characters	118
Table 202: stix Extension Characters	118
Table 203: Log-like Symbols	118
Table 204: <i>AMS</i> Log-like Symbols	119
Table 205: mismath Log-like Symbols	119
Table 206: mismath Asymptotic Notation	119
Table 207: GiA2e Number Sets	119
Table 208: Greek Letters	120
Table 209: <i>AMS</i> Greek Letters	120
Table 210: txfonts/pxfonts Upright Greek Letters	121
Table 211: upgreek Upright Greek Letters	121
Table 212: fourier Variant Greek Letters	122
Table 213: txfonts/pxfonts Variant Latin Letters	122
Table 214: boisik Variant Greek Letters	122
Table 215: boisik Variant Latin Letters	122
Table 216: stix Variant Greek Letters	122
Table 217: stix Transformed Greek Letters	122
Table 218: <i>AMS</i> Hebrew Letters	122
Table 219: MnSymbol Hebrew Letters	122
Table 220: fdsymbol Hebrew Letters	123
Table 221: boisik Hebrew Letters	123
Table 222: stix Hebrew Letters	123
Table 223: Letter-like Symbols	123
Table 224: <i>AMS</i> Letter-like Symbols	123
Table 225: txfonts/pxfonts Letter-like Symbols	123
Table 226: mathabx Letter-like Symbols	123
Table 227: MnSymbol Letter-like Symbols	124
Table 228: fdsymbol Letter-like Symbols	124
Table 229: boisik Letter-like Symbols	124
Table 230: stix Letter-like Symbols	124
Table 231: trfsigns Letter-like Symbols	124
Table 232: mathdesign Letter-like Symbols	125
Table 233: fge Letter-like Symbols	125
Table 234: fourier Letter-like Symbols	125
Table 235: cmlL Letter-like Symbols	125

Table 236: logix Proof Symbols	125
Table 237: endofproofwd End-of-Proof Symbols	126
Table 238: <i>AMS</i> Delimiters	126
Table 239: stmaryrd Delimiters	126
Table 240: mathabx Delimiters	126
Table 241: boisik Delimiters	126
Table 242: stix Delimiters	126
Table 243: nath Delimiters	127
Table 244: Variable-sized Delimiters	127
Table 245: Large, Variable-sized Delimiters	127
Table 246: <i>AMS</i> Variable-sized Delimiters	128
Table 247: stmaryrd Variable-sized Delimiters	128
Table 248: mathabx Variable-sized Delimiters	128
Table 249: MnSymbol Variable-sized Delimiters	128
Table 250: fdsymbol Variable-sized Delimiters	130
Table 251: stix Variable-sized Delimiters	131
Table 252: mathdesign Variable-sized Delimiters	132
Table 253: nath Variable-sized Delimiters (Double)	133
Table 254: nath Variable-sized Delimiters (Triple)	133
Table 255: fourier Variable-sized Delimiters	133
Table 256: logix Variable-sized Delimiters	134
Table 257: textcomp Text-mode Delimiters	135
Table 258: metre Text-mode Delimiters	135
Table 259: Math-mode Accents	136
Table 260: <i>AMS</i> Math-mode Accents	136
Table 261: MnSymbol Math-mode Accents	136
Table 262: fdsymbol Math-mode Accents	137
Table 263: boisik Math-mode Accents	137
Table 264: stix Math-mode Accents	137
Table 265: fge Math-mode Accents	137
Table 266: yhmath Math-mode Accents	137
Table 267: pdfMsym Math-mode Accents	138
Table 268: halloweenmath Halloween-Themed Math-mode Accents	138
Table 269: realhats Math-mode Hat Accents	138
Table 270: Extensible Accents	139
Table 271: overrightarrow Extensible Accents	139
Table 272: yhmath Extensible Accents	139
Table 273: <i>AMS</i> Extensible Accents	140
Table 274: MnSymbol Extensible Accents	140
Table 275: fdsymbol Extensible Accents	140
Table 276: stix Extensible Accents	141
Table 277: mathtools Extensible Accents	141
Table 278: mathabx Extensible Accents	141
Table 279: fourier Extensible Accents	142
Table 280: esvect Extensible Accents	142
Table 281: pdfMsym Extensible Accents	143
Table 282: overarrows Extensible Accents	144
Table 283: abraces Extensible Accents	144
Table 284: undertilde Extensible Accents	144
Table 285: ushort Extensible Accents	145
Table 286: mdwmath Extensible Accents	145

Table 287: <i>actuarialangle</i> Extensible Accents	145
Table 288: <i>AMSc</i> Extensible Arrows	145
Table 289: <i>mathtools</i> Extensible Arrows	145
Table 290: <i>chemarr</i> Extensible Arrows	146
Table 291: <i>chemarrow</i> Extensible Arrows	146
Table 292: <i>extarrows</i> Extensible Arrows	146
Table 293: <i>pdfMsym</i> Extensible Arrows	147
Table 294: <i>extpfeil</i> Extensible Arrows	147
Table 295: <i>DotArrow</i> Extensible Arrows	147
Table 296: <i>halloweenmath</i> Extensible Arrows	148
Table 297: <i>pdfMsym</i> Extensible Harpoons	148
Table 298: <i>harpoon</i> Extensible Harpoons	148
Table 299: <i>trfsigns</i> Extensible Transform Symbols	148
Table 300: <i>esrelation</i> Extensible Relations	149
Table 301: <i>halloweenmath</i> Extensible Brooms and Pitchforks	149
Table 302: <i>halloweenmath</i> Extensible Witches	150
Table 303: <i>halloweenmath</i> Extensible Ghosts	150
Table 304: <i>halloweenmath</i> Extensible Bats	150
Table 305: <i>holtpolt</i> Non-commutative Division Symbols	151
Table 306: Dots	151
Table 307: <i>AMSc</i> Dots	151
Table 308: <i>wasysym</i> Dots	151
Table 309: <i>MnSymbol</i> Dots	152
Table 310: <i>fdsymbol</i> Dots	152
Table 311: <i>stix</i> Dots	152
Table 312: <i>mathdots</i> Dots	153
Table 313: <i>yhmath</i> Dots	153
Table 314: <i>teubner</i> Dots	153
Table 315: <i>logix</i> Dots	153
Table 316: <i>begriff</i> Begriffsschrift Symbols	153
Table 317: <i>frege</i> Begriffsschrift Symbols	154
Table 318: <i>mathcomp</i> Math Symbols	154
Table 319: <i>marvosym</i> Math Symbols	154
Table 320: <i>marvosym</i> Digits	154
Table 321: <i>fge</i> Digits	154
Table 322: <i>dozenal</i> Base-12 Digits	155
Table 323: <i>mathabx</i> Mayan Digits	155
Table 324: <i>stix</i> Infinities	155
Table 325: <i>stix</i> Primes	155
Table 326: <i>stix</i> Empty Sets	155
Table 327: <i>AMSc</i> Angles	155
Table 328: <i>MnSymbol</i> Angles	155
Table 329: <i>fdsymbol</i> Angles	156
Table 330: <i>boisik</i> Angles	156
Table 331: <i>stix</i> Angles	156
Table 332: <i>typicons</i> Decorative Mathematical Symbols	156
Table 333: <i>fontawesome5</i> Decorative Mathematical Symbols	157
Table 334: Miscellaneous L ^A T _E X 2 _{&} Math Symbols	157
Table 335: Miscellaneous <i>AMSc</i> Math Symbols	157
Table 336: Miscellaneous <i>wasysym</i> Math Symbols	157
Table 337: Miscellaneous <i>txfonts/pxfonts</i> Math Symbols	158

Table 338: Miscellaneous <code>mathabx</code> Math Symbols	158
Table 339: Miscellaneous <code>MnSymbol</code> Math Symbols	158
Table 340: Miscellaneous Internal <code>MnSymbol</code> Math Symbols	158
Table 341: Miscellaneous <code>fdsymbol</code> Math Symbols	159
Table 342: Miscellaneous <code>boisik</code> Math Symbols	159
Table 343: Miscellaneous <code>stix</code> Math Symbols	159
Table 344: Miscellaneous <code>textcomp</code> Text-mode Math Symbols	160
Table 345: Miscellaneous <code>fge</code> Math Symbols	160
Table 346: Miscellaneous <code>mathdesign</code> Math Symbols	160
Table 347: Miscellaneous <code>logix</code> Math Symbols	161
Table 348: Math Alphabets	162
4 Science and technology symbols	164
Table 349: <code>gensymb</code> Symbols Defined to Work in Both Math and Text Mode	164
Table 350: <code>wasysym</code> Electrical and Physical Symbols	164
Table 351: <code>ifsym</code> Pulse Diagram Symbols	164
Table 352: <code>ar</code> Aspect Ratio Symbol	165
Table 353: <code>plimsoll</code> Plimsoll Symbol	165
Table 354: <code>textcomp</code> Text-mode Science and Engineering Symbols	165
Table 355: <code>steinmetz</code> Extensible Phasor Symbol	165
Table 356: <code>emf</code> Electromotive Force Symbols	165
Table 357: <code>wasysym</code> Astronomical Symbols	166
Table 358: <code>marvosym</code> Astronomical Symbols	166
Table 359: <code>mathabx</code> Astronomical Symbols	166
Table 360: <code>stix</code> Astronomical Symbols	166
Table 361: <code>utfsym</code> Astronomical Symbols	167
Table 362: <code>starfont</code> Astronomical Symbols	168
Table 363: <code>wasysym</code> APL Symbols	168
Table 364: <code>stix</code> APL Symbols	169
Table 365: <code>apl</code> APL Symbols	169
Table 366: <code>marvosym</code> Computer Hardware Symbols	169
Table 367: <code>keystroke</code> Computer Keys	169
Table 368: <code>ascii</code> Control Characters (CP437)	170
Table 369: <code>logic</code> Logic Gates	170
Table 370: <code>quantikz</code> Quantum-Mechanics Notation	171
Table 371: <code>marvosym</code> Communication Symbols	171
Table 372: <code>marvosym</code> Engineering Symbols	171
Table 373: <code>typicons</code> User-Interface Symbols	171
Table 374: <code>fontawesome5</code> User-Interface Symbols	173
Table 375: <code>wasysym</code> Biological Symbols	176
Table 376: <code>stix</code> Biological Symbols	176
Table 377: <code>marvosym</code> Biological Symbols	176
Table 378: <code>utfsym</code> Biological Symbols	176
Table 379: <code>fontawesome5</code> Biological Symbols	176
Table 380: <code>marvosym</code> Safety-related Symbols	176
Table 381: <code>feyn</code> Feynman Diagram Symbols	177
Table 382: <code>svrsymbols</code> Physics Ideograms	177
5 Dingbats	179
Table 383: <code>bding</code> Arrows	179
Table 384: <code>pifont</code> Arrows	179

Table 385: <i>adfsymbols</i> Arrows	180
Table 386: <i>adforn</i> Arrows	180
Table 387: <i>arev</i> Arrows	180
Table 388: <i>utfsym</i> Arrows	181
Table 389: <i>asapsym</i> Arrows	181
Table 390: <i>typicons</i> Arrows	182
Table 391: <i>fontawesome5</i> Arrows	182
Table 392: <i>marvosym</i> Scissors	182
Table 393: <i>bding</i> Scissors	182
Table 394: <i>pifont</i> Scissors	182
Table 395: <i>utfsym</i> Scissors	183
Table 396: <i>dingbat</i> Pencils	183
Table 397: <i>arev</i> Pencils	183
Table 398: <i>typicons</i> Pencils and Pens	183
Table 399: <i>fontawesome5</i> Pencils, Pens, and Nibs	183
Table 400: <i>bding</i> Pencils and Nibs	183
Table 401: <i>pifont</i> Pencils and Nibs	184
Table 402: <i>utfsym</i> Pencils, Pens, and Nibs	184
Table 403: <i>dingbat</i> Fists	184
Table 404: <i>bding</i> Fists	184
Table 405: <i>pifont</i> Fists	184
Table 406: <i>fourier</i> Fists	184
Table 407: <i>arev</i> Fists	184
Table 408: <i>utfsym</i> Fists	185
Table 409: <i>typicons</i> Fists	185
Table 410: <i>fontawesome5</i> Fists	186
Table 411: <i>bding</i> Crosses and Plusss	186
Table 412: <i>pifont</i> Crosses and Plusss	186
Table 413: <i>adfsymbols</i> Crosses and Plusss	186
Table 414: <i>utfsym</i> Crosses and Plusss	187
Table 415: <i>arev</i> Crosses	187
Table 416: <i>bding</i> Xs and Check Marks	187
Table 417: <i>pifont</i> Xs and Check Marks	187
Table 418: <i>wasysym</i> Xs and Check Marks	187
Table 419: <i>marvosym</i> Xs and Check Marks	187
Table 420: <i>arev</i> Xs and Check Marks	187
Table 421: <i>utfsym</i> Xs and Check Marks	188
Table 422: <i>typicons</i> Xs and Check Marks	188
Table 423: <i>fontawesome5</i> Xs and Check Marks	188
Table 424: <i>pifont</i> Circled Numerals	188
Table 425: <i>utfsym</i> Circled Numerals	189
Table 426: <i>wasysym</i> Stars	189
Table 427: <i>bding</i> Stars, Flowers, and Similar Shapes	189
Table 428: <i>pifont</i> Stars, Flowers, and Similar Shapes	190
Table 429: <i>adfsymbols</i> Stars, Flowers, and Similar Shapes	190
Table 430: <i>utfsym</i> Stars, Flowers, and Similar Shapes	190
Table 431: <i>adforn</i> Stars	190
Table 432: <i>typicons</i> Stars	191
Table 433: <i>fontawesome5</i> Stars	191
Table 434: <i>fourier</i> Fleurons and Flowers	191
Table 435: <i>adforn</i> Fleurons and Flowers	191

Table 436: <code>wasysym</code> Geometric Shapes	192
Table 437: <code>MnSymbol</code> Geometric Shapes	192
Table 438: <code>fdsymbol</code> Geometric Shapes	192
Table 439: <code>boisik</code> Geometric Shapes	192
Table 440: <code>stix</code> Geometric Shapes	193
Table 441: <code>ifsym</code> Geometric Shapes	194
Table 442: <code>bbding</code> Geometric Shapes	195
Table 443: <code>pifont</code> Geometric Shapes	195
Table 444: <code>universa</code> Geometric Shapes	195
Table 445: <code>adfsymbols</code> Geometric Shapes	196
Table 446: <code>utfsym</code> Geometric Shapes	196
Table 447: <code>fontawesome5</code> Geometric Shapes	196
Table 448: <code>oplotstyl</code> Geometric Shapes	196
Table 449: <code>adforn</code> Flourishes	197
Table 450: Miscellaneous <code>oplotstyl</code> Symbols	198
Table 451: Miscellaneous <code>dingbat</code> Dingbats	198
Table 452: Miscellaneous <code>bbding</code> Dingbats	198
Table 453: Miscellaneous <code>pifont</code> Dingbats	198
Table 454: Miscellaneous <code>adforn</code> Dingbats	198
Table 455: Miscellaneous <code>utfsym</code> Dingbats	199
6 Ancient languages	200
Table 456: <code>phaistos</code> Symbols from the Phaistos Disk	200
Table 457: <code>protosem</code> Proto-Semitic Characters	201
Table 458: <code>hierogl</code> Hieroglyphics	202
Table 459: <code>linearA</code> Linear A Script	202
Table 460: <code>linearB</code> Linear B Basic and Optional Letters	205
Table 461: <code>linearB</code> Linear B Numerals	205
Table 462: <code>linearB</code> Linear B Weights and Measures	206
Table 463: <code>linearB</code> Linear B Ideograms	206
Table 464: <code>linearB</code> Unidentified Linear B Symbols	206
Table 465: <code>cypriot</code> Cypriot Letters	207
Table 466: <code>sarabian</code> South Arabian Letters	207
Table 467: <code>teubner</code> Archaic Greek Letters and Greek Numerals	208
Table 468: <code>boisik</code> Archaic Greek Letters and Greek Numerals	208
Table 469: <code>epiolmec</code> Epi-Olmec Script	208
Table 470: <code>epiolmec</code> Epi-Olmec Numerals	210
Table 471: <code>allrunes</code> Runes	211
Table 472: <code>allrunes</code> Rune Separators	211
7 Musical symbols	212
Table 473: <code>LATEX 2ε</code> Musical Symbols	212
Table 474: <code>textcomp</code> Musical Symbols	212
Table 475: <code>wasysym</code> Musical Symbols	212
Table 476: <code>MnSymbol</code> Musical Symbols	212
Table 477: <code>fdsymbol</code> Musical Symbols	213
Table 478: <code>boisik</code> Musical Symbols	213
Table 479: <code>stix</code> Musical Symbols	213
Table 480: <code>arev</code> Musical Symbols	213
Table 481: <code>utfsym</code> Musical Symbols	213
Table 482: <code>MusiXTEX</code> Musical Symbols	214

Table 483: MusiX _{TE} X Alternative Clefs	215
Table 484: <i>harmony</i> Musical Symbols	215
Table 485: <i>musicography</i> Musical Symbols	216
Table 486: <i>musicography</i> Time Signatures	216
Table 487: <i>harmony</i> Musical Accents	217
Table 488: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Single Notes	217
Table 489: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Beamed Notes	218
Table 490: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Clefs	218
Table 491: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Time Signatures	219
Table 492: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Accidentals	219
Table 493: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Rests	219
Table 494: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Dynamics Letters	219
Table 495: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Dynamics Symbols	220
Table 496: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Articulations	220
Table 497: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Scripts	220
Table 498: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Accordion Notation	220
Table 499: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Time Signatures	220
Table 500: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Scripts	221
Table 501: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Rests	222
Table 502: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Pedals	222
Table 503: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Flags	223
Table 504: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Custodes	223
Table 505: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Clefs	224
Table 506: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Noteheads	225
Table 507: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Accordion Symbols	230
Table 508: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Accidentals	231
Table 509: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Arrowheads	232
Table 510: <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Alphanumerics and Punctuation	232
Table 511: Miscellaneous <i>lily\otimeslypbs</i> Named Musical Symbols	232
8 Gaming symbols	233
Table 512: L _A T _E X 2 _E Playing-Card Suits	233
Table 513: txfonts/pfxfonts Playing-Card Suits	233
Table 514: MnSymbol Playing-Card Suits	233
Table 515: fdsymbol Playing-Card Suits	233
Table 516: boisik Playing-Card Suits	233
Table 517: stix Playing-Card Suits	234
Table 518: arev Playing-Card Suits	234
Table 519: twemojis Playing-Card Suits	234
Table 520: utfsym Playing-Card Suits	234
Table 521: utfsym Playing Cards	235
Table 522: epsdice Dice	235
Table 523: hhcount Dice	236

Table 524: stix Dice	236
Table 525: ifsym Dice	236
Table 526: utfsym Dice	236
Table 527: fontawesome5 Dice	236
Table 528: utfsym Domino Tiles	237
Table 529: utfsym Mahjong Tiles	238
Table 530: utfsym Chess Pieces	238
Table 531: skak Chess Informator Symbols	239
Table 532: skak Chess Pieces and Chessboard Squares	239
Table 533: fontawesome5 Chess Pieces and Chessboards	240
Table 534: igo Go Symbols	240
Table 535: go Go Symbols	240
Table 536: fontawesome5 Sports	240
Table 537: utfsym Games and Sports	241
9 Geographical Symbols	242
Table 538: countriesofeurope Country Maps	242
Table 539: rojud Maps of Romanian Counties	245
Table 540: euflag European Union Flag	246
Table 541: worldflags Flags of Sovereign States	247
Table 542: worldflags Flags of Non-Sovereign Countries and Territories	248
Table 543: worldflags Flags of Austrian Federal States	249
Table 544: twemojis Flags	249
10 Other symbols	253
Table 545: textcomp Genealogical Symbols	253
Table 546: wasysym General Symbols	253
Table 547: utfsym Transportation Symbols	254
Table 548: manfnt Dangerous Bend Symbols	255
Table 549: Miscellaneous manfnt Symbols	255
Table 550: marvosym Media Control Symbols	255
Table 551: typicons Media Control Symbols	255
Table 552: fontawesome5 Media Control Symbols	256
Table 553: utfsym Media Control Symbols	256
Table 554: typicons Left/Right Pointers	256
Table 555: fontawesome5 Up/Down/Left/Right Pointers	256
Table 556: marvosym Laundry Symbols	257
Table 557: Miscellaneous marvosym Symbols	257
Table 558: Miscellaneous universa Symbols	257
Table 559: Miscellaneous fourier Symbols	257
Table 560: utfsym Weather Symbols	258
Table 561: twemojis Weather Symbols	258
Table 562: ifsym Weather Symbols	258
Table 563: typicons Weather Symbols	259
Table 564: fontawesome5 Weather Symbols	259
Table 565: figchild Weather Symbols	259
Table 566: ifsym Alpine Symbols	259
Table 567: ifsym Clocks	260
Table 568: utfsym Clocks	260
Table 569: clock Clocks	260
Table 570: twemojis Clocks	261

Table 571: typicons Time and Date Symbols	261
Table 572: fontawesome5 Time and Date Symbols	261
Table 573: twemojis Animals	262
Table 574: fontawesome5 Animals	263
Table 575: figchild Animals	264
Table 576: utfsym Animals	268
Table 577: hhcount Tally Markers	268
Table 578: ifsym Tally Markers	268
Table 579: bullcnt Tally Markers	269
Table 580: dozenal Tally Markers	269
Table 581: figchild Letters and Digits	270
Table 582: skull Symbols	270
Table 583: Non-Mathematical mathabx Symbols	270
Table 584: Miscellaneous ifsym Symbols	270
Table 585: asapsym Signs	271
Table 586: metre Metrical Symbols	271
Table 587: metre Small and Large Metrical Symbols	271
Table 588: teubner Metrical Symbols	272
Table 589: hamnosys Hand Shapes	272
Table 590: hamnosys Hand-Shape Modifiers	272
Table 591: hamnosys Extended Finger Directions	272
Table 592: hamnosys Palm Orientations	273
Table 593: hamnosys Body Locations	273
Table 594: hamnosys Location Modifiers	273
Table 595: hamnosys Movements	274
Table 596: hamnosys Movement Modifiers	274
Table 597: hamnosys Obsolete Spacing Symbols	274
Table 598: Miscellaneous hamnosys Symbols	275
Table 599: dictsym Dictionary Symbols	275
Table 600: pmboxdraw Box-Drawing Symbols	276
Table 601: staves Magical Staves	276
Table 602: pigpen Cipher Symbols	278
Table 603: ⚡ Phases of the Moon	278
Table 604: twemojis Phases of the Moon	278
Table 605: figchild Space Symbols	279
Table 606: ⚡ Recycling Symbols	279
Table 607: marvosym Recycling Symbols	279
Table 608: utfsym Recycling Symbols	279
Table 609: fontawesome5 Recycling Symbols	280
Table 610: recycle Recycling Symbols	280
Table 611: utfsym Plants and Flowers	281
Table 612: utfsym Clothing	281
Table 613: Miscellaneous ⚡ Symbols	281
Table 614: soyombo Soyombo Symbols	281
Table 615: knitting Knitting Symbols	282
Table 616: worldflags Nautical Symbol Flags	283
Table 617: Other worldflags Flags	283
Table 618: twemojis Non-National Flags	283
Table 619: fontawesome5 Flags	284
Table 620: Miscellaneous arev Symbols	284
Table 621: twemojis Food Emoji	284

Table 622: <code>figchild</code> Food and Cooking Symbols	286
Table 623: <code>utfsym</code> Food and Cooking Symbols	287
Table 624: <code>cookingsymbols</code> Cooking Symbols	287
Table 625: <code>tikzsymbols</code> Cooking Symbols	288
Table 626: <code>tikzsymbols</code> Emoji	288
Table 627: <code>tikzsymbols</code> 3D Emoji	288
Table 628: <code>utfsym</code> Emoji	289
Table 629: <code>tikzsymbols</code> Trees	289
Table 630: <code>utfsym</code> Love Symbols	290
Table 631: Miscellaneous <code>tikzsymbols</code> Symbols	290
Table 632: Miscellaneous <code>twemojis</code> Emoji	290
Table 633: <code>fontawesome5</code> Faces	305
Table 634: <code>simpsons</code> Characters from <i>The Simpsons</i>	306
Table 635: <code>asapsym</code> People	307
Table 636: <code>utfsym</code> People and Faces	307
Table 637: <code>sillypage</code> Silly Walks	308
Table 638: <code>typicons</code> Users	308
Table 639: <code>fontawesome5</code> Users	308
Table 640: <code>scsnowman</code> Snowmen	309
Table 641: <code>typicons</code> Files and Folders	309
Table 642: <code>fontawesome5</code> Files and Folders	309
Table 643: <code>fontawesome5</code> Religion	310
Table 644: <code>utfsym</code> Religion	310
Table 645: <code>asapsym</code> Elevators, Escalators, and Stairs	310
Table 646: Miscellaneous <code>bclogo</code> Symbols	311
Table 647: Miscellaneous <code>utfsym</code> Symbols	312
Table 648: <code>typicons</code> Brand Icons	314
Table 649: <code>fontawesome5</code> Brand Icons	315
Table 650: <code>fontmfizz</code> Brand Icons	318
Table 651: <code>fontawesome5</code> Medical Symbols	319
Table 652: <code>fontawesome5</code> Disability Symbols	320
Table 653: <code>asapsym</code> Transportation Symbols	320
Table 654: <code>twemojis</code> Transportation Emoji	320
Table 655: <code>asapsym</code> Everyday Objects	321
Table 656: <code>typicons</code> Everyday Objects	322
Table 657: <code>fontawesome5</code> Everyday Objects	323
Table 658: <code>figchild</code> Everyday Objects	325
Table 659: Miscellaneous <code>asapsym</code> Symbols	327
Table 660: Miscellaneous <code>typicons</code> Symbols	328
Table 661: Miscellaneous <code>fontawesome5</code> Symbols	328
Table 662: Miscellaneous <code>fontmfizz</code> Symbols	329
Table 663: <code>rubikcube</code> Rubik's Cube Rotations	329
Table 664: <code>sacsymb</code> Orchestrated Objective Reduction Symbols	329
Table 665: <code>academicons</code> Online Academic Profile Icons	330
Table 666: Miscellaneous <code>figchild</code> Symbols	331
11 Fonts with minimal L^AT_EX support	332
Table 667: <code>hands</code> Fists	332
Table 668: <code>greenpoint</code> Recycling Symbols	332
Table 669: <code>nkarta</code> Map Symbols	333
Table 670: <code>moonphase</code> Astronomical Symbols	334

Table 671: <i>astrosym</i> Astronomical Symbols	335
Table 672: <i>webomints</i> Decorative Borders	338
Table 673: <i>umranda</i> Decorative Borders	339
Table 674: <i>umrandb</i> Decorative Borders	340
Table 675: <i>dingbat</i> Decorative Borders	342
Table 676: <i>pgfornament</i> Decorative Borders (Vintage)	343
Table 677: <i>pgfornament</i> Decorative Borders (Traditional Chinese Motifs)	346
Table 678: <i>knot</i> Celtic Knots	348
Table 679: <i>dancers</i> Dancing Men	352
Table 680: <i>semaphor</i> Semaphore Alphabet	355
Table 681: <i>lcircuit</i> Logic Gates and VLSI Symbols	357
Table 682: <i>cryst</i> Crystallography Symbols	358
Table 683: <i>dice</i> Dice	360
Table 684: <i>figbas</i> Figured-Bass Ligatures	360
Table 685: <i>magic</i> Trading Card Symbols	361
Table 686: <i>bartel-chess-fonts</i> Chess Pieces and Chessboard Squares	361
12 Additional Information	364
12.1 Symbol Name Clashes	364
12.2 Resizing symbols	366
12.3 Where can I find the symbol for ...?	367
12.3.1 Reflecting and rotating existing symbols	368
12.3.2 Joining and overlapping existing symbols	368
12.3.3 Making new symbols work in superscripts and subscripts	371
12.3.4 Modifying L ^A T _E X-generated symbols	373
12.3.5 Encircling symbols	373
12.3.6 Producing complex accents	373
12.3.7 Creating extensible symbols	374
12.3.8 Developing new symbols from scratch	375
12.4 Math-mode spacing	379
12.5 Bold mathematical symbols	380
12.6 ASCII and Latin 1 quick reference	381
12.7 Unicode characters	384
12.7.1 Inputting Unicode characters	385
12.7.2 Outputting Unicode characters	385
12.8 About this document	386
12.9 Copyright and license	388
Bibliography	390
Index	391

Chapter 1

Introduction

Welcome to the Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List! This document strives to be your primary source of L^AT_EX symbol information: font samples, L^AT_EX commands, packages, usage details, caveats—everything needed to put tens of thousands of different symbols at your disposal. All of the fonts covered herein meet the following criteria:

1. They are freely available from the Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network (<https://www.ctan.org/>).
2. All of their symbols have L^AT_EX 2_ε bindings. That is, a user should be able to access a symbol by name (e.g., `\bigtriangleup`)

As of version 12 of the Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List, that second restriction has been relaxed with the inclusion of Chapter 11, which showcases fonts that provide, at a minimum, either T_EX font-metric files (`.tfm`) or the METAFONT sources (`.mf`) that produce those font-metric files. Some of the Chapter 11 fonts do include L^AT_EX font-definition files (`.fd`). However, what sets the fonts in Chapter 11 apart from the fonts in the rest of the document is that they lack a L^AT_EX style file (`.sty`) that individually names each of the glyphs.

The restrictions listed above are not particularly limiting criteria; the Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List contains samples of 20323 symbols—quite a large number. Some of these symbols are guaranteed to be available in every L^AT_EX 2_ε system; others require fonts and packages that may not accompany a given distribution and that therefore need to be installed. See <http://www.texfaq.org/FAQ-installthings.html> for help with installing new fonts and packages.

1.1 Document Usage

Each chapter of this document contains a number of font tables. Each table shows a set of symbols, with the corresponding L^AT_EX command to the right of each symbol. A table's caption indicates what package needs to be loaded in order to access that table's symbols. For example, the symbols in Table 46, “textcomp Old-Style Numerals”, are made available by putting “`\usepackage{textcomp}`” in your document's preamble. “*AMS*” means to use the *AMS* packages, viz. `amssymb` and/or `amsmath`. Notes below a table provide additional information about some or all the symbols in that table.

One note that appears a few times in this document, particularly in Chapter 2, indicates that certain symbols do not exist in the OT1 font encoding (Donald Knuth's original, 7-bit font encoding, which is the default font encoding for L^AT_EX) and that you should use `fontenc` to select a different encoding, such as T1 (a common 8-bit font encoding). That means that you should put “`\usepackage[⟨encoding⟩]{fontenc}`” in your document's preamble, where *⟨encoding⟩* is, e.g., T1 or LY1. To limit the change in font encoding to the current group, use “`\fontencoding{⟨encoding⟩}\selectfont`”.

Chapter 12 contains some additional information about the symbols in this document. It discusses how certain mathematical symbols can vary in height, shows which symbol names are not unique across packages, gives examples of how to create new symbols out of existing symbols, explains how symbols are spaced in math mode, compares various schemes for boldfacing symbols, presents L^AT_EX ASCII and Latin 1 tables, shows how to input and output Unicode characters, and provides some information about this document itself. The Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List ends with an index of all the symbols in the document and various additional useful terms.

A companion document, Raw Font Tables, also presents a large number of symbols but with a very different structure from this document. Raw Font Tables includes only symbols produced via a font file, while this document also includes composite symbols (combinations of two or more glyphs) and symbols drawn as pictures (using, e.g., TikZ). This document sorts symbols by category while Raw Font Tables sorts symbols by underlying font file. The two documents are intended to complement each other. It is usually easier to find a desired symbol in The Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List, but Raw Font Tables is helpful for identifying related symbols, for finding symbols that exist in some font but are not exposed to the user via a L^AT_EX package (or that this document inadvertently overlooked), and for the font name and character position needed to typeset a single symbol in isolation. The last of those is especially important for math symbols. T_EX imposes a limitation of at most 16 math alphabets per document, but symbols typeset with \font and \char are text symbols and do not consume a math alphabet. (They are less convenient to use within a mathematical expression, however.)

1.2 Frequently Requested Symbols

There are a number of symbols that are requested over and over again on `comp.text.tex`. If you're looking for such a symbol the following list will help you find it quickly.

<code>_</code> , as in “Spaces_are_significant.”	19	<code>\cdot</code>	153
<code>\i</code> , <code>\I</code> , <code>\iI</code> , <code>\iI</code> , etc. (versus <code>\bar{i}</code> , <code>\tilde{i}</code> , <code>\ddot{i}</code> , <code>\breve{i}</code> , and <code>\check{i}</code>)	26	<code>\circ</code> , as in “180°” or “15°C”	160
<code>\P</code>	31	<code>\mathcal{L}</code> , <code>\mathcal{F}</code> , etc.	162
<code>\euro</code>	32	<code>\mathbb{N}</code> , <code>\mathbb{Z}</code> , <code>\mathbb{R}</code> , etc.	162
<code>\circledC</code> , <code>\circledR</code> , and <code>\circledTM</code>	33	<code>\varepsilon</code>	162
<code>\%o</code>	34	<code>\mathfrak{f}</code>	371
<code>\mathfrak{ff}</code>	56	<code>\acute{a}</code> , <code>\grave{e}</code> , etc. (i.e., several accents per character)	373
<code>\dots</code>	68	<code><</code> , <code>></code> , and <code>|</code> (instead of <code>i</code> , <code>l</code> , and <code>—</code>)	381
<code>\coloneqq</code> and <code>\coloneq</code>	69	<code>\hat{}</code> and <code>\tilde{}</code> (or <code>\sim</code>)	382
<code>\lesssim</code> and <code>\gtrsim</code>	85		

Chapter 2

Body-text symbols

This chapter lists symbols that are intended for use in running text, such as punctuation marks, accents, ligatures, and currency symbols.

TABLE 1: L^AT_EX 2_E Escapable “Special” Characters

\$	\\$	%	\%	-	_*	}	\}	&	\&	#	\#	{	\{
----	-----	---	----	---	-----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----

* The `underscore` package redefines “`_`” to produce an underscore in text mode (i.e., it makes it unnecessary to escape the underscore character).

TABLE 2: Predefined L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} Text-mode Commands

~	\textasciicircum*	<	\textless
*	\textasciitilde*	a	\texta
*	\textasteriskcentered	o	\texto
\	\textbackslash	\P	\textP
	\textbar	.	\textperiod
||	\textbardbl	\%oo	\textpercent
○	\textbigcircle	\%o	\textperthousand
{	\textbraceleft†	\`i	\textquestiondown
}	\textbraceright†	“	\textquotedblleft
•	\textbullet	”	\textquotedblright
(C)	\textcopyright†	\`e	\textquotel
†	\textdagger†	,	\textquoter
‡	\textdaggerdbl†	\textcircledR	\textregistered
\$	\textdollar†	\textsection	\textsection†
...	\textellipsis†	\textsterling	\textsterling†
—	\textemdash	\textTM	\texttrademark
-	\textendash	-	\textunderscore†
i	\textexcldown	\textlrcorner	\textvisible
>	\textgreater	\textgreater	\textespace

The first symbol column represents the—sometimes “faked”—symbol that L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} provides by default. The second symbol column represents the symbol as redefined by `textcomp` (if `textcomp` redefines it). The `textcomp` package is generally required to typeset Table 2’s symbols in italic, and some symbols additionally require the T1 font encoding for italic.

* `\^{}{}` and `\~{}{}` can be used instead of `\textasciicircum` and `\textasciitilde`. See the discussion of “`\~{}`” on page 382.

[†] It's generally preferable to use the corresponding symbol from Table 3 because the symbols in that table work properly in both text mode and math mode.

TABLE 3: L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} Commands Defined to Work in Both Math and Text Mode

{ \{ - _ † † \ddag £ \pounds
 } \} © © \copyright ... \dots § § \S
 § \\$ † † \dag ¶ ¶ \P

The first symbol column represents the—sometimes “faked”—symbol that L^AT_EX 2 _{ϵ} provides by default. The second symbol column represents the symbol as redefined by `textcomp` (if `textcomp` redefines it). The `textcomp` package is generally required to typeset Table 3’s symbols in italic, and some symbols additionally require the T1 font encoding for italic.

TABLE 4: *AMS* Commands Defined to Work in Both Math and Text Mode

✓ \checkmark ® \circledR ✚ \maltese

TABLE 5: Non-ASCII Letters (Excluding Accented Letters)

å	\aa	D	\DH*	L	\L	ø	\o	p	\th*
Å	\AA	D	\DJ*	ł	\l	œ	\oe	P	\TH*
Æ	\AE	ð	\dj*	D	\NG*	Œ	\OE		
æ	\ae	IJ	\IJ	ŋ	\ng*	ß	\ss		
ð	\dh*	ij	\ij	Ø	\o	SS	\ss		

* Not available in the OT1 font encoding. Use the `fontenc` package to select an alternate font encoding, such as T1.

TABLE 6: `textgreek` Upright Greek Letters

α	\textalpha	η	\texteta	ν	\textnu	τ	\texttau
β	\textbeta	θ	\texttheta	ξ	\textxi	υ	\textupsilon
γ	\textgamma	ι	\textiota	ο	\textomikron	φ	\textphi
δ	\textdelta	κ	\textkappa	π	\textpi	χ	\textchi
ε	\textepsilon	λ	\textlambda	ρ	\textrho	ψ	\textpsi
ζ	\textzeta	μ	\textmu*	σ	\textsigma	ω	\textomega
A	\textAlpha	H	\textEta	N	\textNu	T	\textTau
B	\textBeta	Θ	\textTheta	Ξ	\textXi	Υ	\textUpsilon
Γ	\textGamma	I	\textIota	Ο	\textOmicron	Φ	\textPhi
Δ	\textDelta	K	\textKappa	Π	\textPi	X	\textChi
E	\textEpsilon	Λ	\textLambda	P	\textRho	Ψ	\textPsi
Z	\textZeta	M	\textMu	Σ	\textSigma	Ω	\textOmega

* Synonyms for `\textmu` include `\textmicro` and `\textmugreek`.

`textgreek` tries to use a Greek font that matches the body text. As a result, the glyphs may appear slightly different from the above.

Unlike `upgreek` (Table 211 on page 121), `textgreek` works in text mode.

The symbols in this table are intended to be used sporadically throughout a document (e.g., in phrases such as “ β -decay”). In contrast, Greek body text can be typeset using the `babel` package’s `greek` (or `poltonikogreek`) option—and, of course, a font that provides the glyphs for the Greek alphabet.

TABLE 7: Letters Used to Typeset African Languages

Đ	\B{D}	đ	\B{d}	ڦ	\m{c}	ڻ	\m{f}	ڮ	\m{k}	ڮ	\m{t}	ڙ	\M{t}	ڙ	\m{z}
ڏ	\B{d}	ڏ	\B{d}	ڏ	\m{D}	ڏ	\m{F}	ڏ	\m{N}	ڏ	\m{T}	ڏ	\T{E}	ڏ	\T{e}
ڦ	\B{H}	ڦ	\B{h}	ڦ	\M{d}	ڦ	\m{G}	ڦ	\m{n}	ڦ	\m{t}	ڦ	\T{o}	ڦ	\T{o}
ڮ	\B{h}	ڮ	\B{h}	ڮ	\M{D}	ڮ	\m{g}	ڮ	\m{o}	ڮ	\m{T}	ڮ	\T{O}	ڮ	\T{o}
ڻ	\B{t}	ڻ	\B{t}	ڻ	\m{d}	ڻ	\m{I}	ڻ	\m{O}	ڻ	\m{u}	ڻ	\m{U}*	ڻ	\T{o}
ڻ	\B{T}	ڻ	\B{T}	ڻ	\m{E}	ڻ	\m{i}	ڻ	\m{P}	ڻ	\m{U}	ڻ	\m{U}*	ڻ	\T{o}
ڻ	\m{b}	ڻ	\m{b}	ڻ	\m{e}	ڻ	\m{J}	ڻ	\m{p}	ڻ	\m{Y}	ڻ	\m{Y}	ڻ	\T{o}
ڻ	\m{B}	ڻ	\B{E}	ڻ	\M{E}	ڻ	\m{j}	ڻ	\m{s}	ڻ	\m{y}	ڻ	\m{y}	ڻ	\T{o}
ڻ	\m{C}	ڻ	\B{e}	ڻ	\M{e}	ڻ	\m{K}	ڻ	\m{S}	ڻ	\m{z}	ڻ	\m{z}	ڻ	\T{o}

These characters all need the T4 font encoding, which is provided by the `fc` package.

* `\m{v}` and `\m{V}` are synonyms for `\m{u}` and `\m{U}`.

TABLE 8: Letters Used to Typeset Vietnamese

Ӧ \OHORN σ \ohorn Ӧ \UHORN Ӧ \uhorn

These characters all need the T5 font encoding, which is provided by the `vntex` package.

TABLE 9: Punctuation Marks Not Found in OT1

```
« \guillemetleft* < \guilsinglleft „ \quotedblbase " \textquotedbl
» \guillemetright* > \guilsinglright , \quotesinglbase
```

* Older versions of L^AT_EX misspelled these as `\guillemotleft` and `\guillemotright`. The older names are still retained for backward compatibility.

To get these symbols, use the `fontenc` package to select an alternate font encoding, such as T1.

TABLE 10: pifont Decorative Punctuation Marks

```
• \ding{123} “ \ding{125} ¶ \ding{161} • \ding{163}
• \ding{124} ” \ding{126} : \ding{162}
```

TABLE 11: fontawesome5 Decorative Punctuation Marks and Typographic Symbols

*	\faAsterisk	!	\faExclamation	”	\faQuoteRight
@	\faAt	¶	\faParagraph	/	\faSlash
…	\faEllipsisH	?	\faQuestion		
:	\faEllipsisV	“	\faQuoteLeft		

TABLE 12: tipa Phonetic Symbols

ȝ	\textbabygamma	ȝ	\textglotstop	ɳ	\textrtailn
þ	\textbarb	՚	\texthalflength	ڻ	\textrtailr
ڦ	\textbarc	ڦ	\texthardsign	ڻ	\textrtails
ڦ	\textbard	ڦ	\texthooktop	ڻ	\textrtailt
ڢ	\textbardotlessj	ڦ	\texthtb	ڙ	\textrtailz
ڦ	\textbarg	ڦ	\texthbardotlessj	ڙ	\textrthook
ڦ	\textbarglotstop	ڦ	\texthtc	A	\textsc{a}
ڦ	\textbari	ڦ	\texthtd	B	\textsc{b}
ڦ	\textbarl	ڦ	\texthtg	E	\textsc{e}
ڦ	\textbaro	ڦ	\texthth	G	\textsc{g}
ڦ	\textbarrevglotstop	ڦ	\texththeng	H	\textsc{h}
ڦ	\textbaru	ڦ	\texthtk	ڦ	\textschwa
ڦ	\textbeltl	ڦ	\texthtp	I	\textsci
ڦ	\textbeta	ڦ	\texthtq	J	\textsc{j}
ڦ	\textbullseye	ڦ	\texthtrtaild	L	\textsc{l}
ڦ	\textcelpal	ڦ	\texthtscg	N	\textsc{n}
ڦ	\textchi	ڦ	\texthtt	ڦ	\textcoelig
ڦ	\textcloseepsilon	ڦ	\texthvlig	ڦ	\textcomega
ڦ	\textcloseomega	ڦ	\textinvglotstop	R	\textscr
ڦ	\textcloserevepsilon	ڦ	\textinvscr	a	\textscripta
ڦ	\textcommatailz	ڦ	\texttiota	g	\textscriptg
ڦ	\textcorner	ڦ	\textlambda	v	\textscriptv
ڦ	\textcrb	ڦ	\textlengthmark	u	\textsc{u}
ڦ	\textcrd	ڦ	\textlhookt	Y	\textsc{y}
ڦ	\textcrg	ڦ	\textlhtlongi		\textsecstress
ڦ	\textcrh	ڦ	\textlhtlongy	ڦ	\textsoftsign
ڦ	\textcrinvglotstop	ڦ	\textlonglegr	ڦ	\textstretchc
ڦ	\textcrlambda	ڦ	\textlptr	ڦ	\textctclig
ڦ	\textcrtwo	ڦ	\textltailm	ڦ	\texttshlig
ڦ	\textctc	ڦ	\textltailn	ڦ	\texttheta
ڦ	\textctd	ڦ	\textltilde	ڦ	\textthorn
ڦ	\textctdzlig	ڦ	\textlyoghlig	ڦ	\texttoneletterstem
ڦ	\textctesh	ڦ	\textObardotlessj	ts	\texttslig

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ј	\textctj	ђ	\textOlyoghlig	Ѡ	\textturna
ѿ	\textctn	ѡ	\textomega	Ѽ	\textturncelig
ѿ	\textctt	Ӯ	\textopencorner	ӻ	\textturnh
Ӯ	\textcttctclig	ӹ	\textopeno	ӻ	\textturnk
ӵ	\textctyogh	ӷ	\textpalhook	Ӹ	\textturnlongegr
Ӷ	\textctz	ӹ	\textphi	ӹ	\textturnnm
ӷ	\textdctzlig	ӽ	\textpipe	ӷ	\textturnmrleg
Ӹ	\textdoublebaresh	Ӿ	\textprimstress	Ӹ	\textturnnr
ӹ	\textdoublebarpipe	ӿ	\textraiseglotstop	ӹ	\textturnrrtail
ӻ	\textdoublebarslash	ӻ	\textraisevibyi	ӻ	\textturnscripta
ӻ	\textdoublepipe	ӻ	\textramshorns	ӻ	\textturnnt
ӻ	\textdoublevertline	ӻ	\textrevapostrophe	ӻ	\textturnv
ӻ	\textdownstep	ӻ	\textreve	ӻ	\textturnw
ӷ	\textdyoghlig	ӻ	\textrevepsilon	ӷ	\textturny
ӷ	\textdzlig	ӻ	\textrevglotstop	ӻ	\textupsilon
ӷ	\textepsilon	ӻ	\textrevyogh	ӻ	\textupstep
ӷ	\textesh	ӻ	\textrhookrevepsilon	ӻ	\textvertline
ӷ	\textfishhookr	ӻ	\textrhookschwa	ӻ	\textvibyi
ӷ	\textg	ӻ	\textrhicity	ӻ	\textvibyy
ӷ	\textgamma	ӻ	\textrptr	ӻ	\textwynn
ӷ	\textglobfall	ӻ	\textrtaild	ӻ	\textyogh
ӷ	\textglobrise	ӻ	\textrtaill		

tipa defines shortcut characters for many of the above. It also defines a command \tone for denoting tone letters (pitches). See the tipa documentation for more information.

TABLE 13: tipx Phonetic Symbols

ѿ	\textaolig	ѿ	\texthtbardotlessjvar	ѿ	\textrthooklong
ѿ	\textbentailyogh	ѿ	\textinvomega	ѿ	\textscaolig
ѿ	\textbktailgamma	ѿ	\textinvscsa	ѿ	\textscdelta
ѿ	\textctinvglotstop	ѿ	\textinvscripta	ѿ	\textscf
ѿ	\textctjvar	ѿ	\textlfishhookrlig	ѿ	\textscsck
ѿ	\textctstretchc	ѿ	\textlhookfour	ѿ	\textscm
ѿ	\textctstretchcvvar	ѿ	\textlhookp	ѿ	\textscp
ѿ	\textctturnt	ѿ	\textlhti	ѿ	\textscq
ѿ	\textdblig	ѿ	\textlooptoprevesh	ѿ	\textspleftarrow
ѿ	\textdoublebarpipevar	ѿ	\textnrleg	ѿ	\textstretchcvvar
ѿ	\textdoublepipevar	ѿ	\textObullseye	ѿ	\textsubdoublearrow

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\downarrow	<code>\textdownfullarrow</code>	\downarrow	<code>\textpalhooklong</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\textsubbrightarrow</code>
φ	<code>\textfemale</code>	\circ	<code>\textpalhookvar</code>	\flat	<code>\textthornvari</code>
n	<code>\textfrbarn</code>	$ $	<code>\textpipevar</code>	\flat	<code>\textthornvari</code>
\ddot{d}	<code>\textfrhookd</code>	\wp	<code>\textqplig</code>	\flat	<code>\textthornvariii</code>
\ddot{d}	<code>\textfrhookdvar</code>	\square	<code>\textrectangle</code>	\flat	<code>\textthornvariv</code>
t	<code>\textfrhookt</code>	\vdash	<code>\textretractingvar</code>	\downarrow	<code>\textturnglotstop</code>
γ	<code>\textfrtailgamma</code>	\sqcup	<code>\textrevscl</code>	\times	<code>\textturnsck</code>
$\textcircled{?}$	<code>\textglotstopvari</code>	\sqcap	<code>\textrevscr</code>	\sqcup	<code>\textturnscu</code>
$\textcircled{?}$	<code>\textglotstopvari</code>	α	<code>\textrhooka</code>	\times	<code>\textturnthree</code>
$\textcircled{?}$	<code>\textglotstopvari</code>	ϵ	<code>\textrhooke</code>	\square	<code>\textturntwo</code>
γ	<code>\textgrrgamma</code>	ε	<code>\textrhookepsilon</code>	\diamond	<code>\textuncrfemale</code>
\textcircled{h}	<code>\textheng</code>	\wp	<code>\textrhookopeno</code>	\uparrow	<code>\textupfullarrow</code>
hn	<code>\texthmlig</code>	\natural	<code>\textrtailhth</code>		

TABLE 14: wsipa Phonetic Symbols

γ	<code>\babygamma</code>	η	<code>\eng</code>	η	<code>\labdentalnas</code>	∂	<code>\schwa</code>
b	<code>\barb</code>	σ	<code>\er</code>	$\dot{\tau}$	<code>\latfric</code>	I	<code>\sci</code>
d	<code>\bard</code>	\int	<code>\esh</code>	$\dot{\pi}$	<code>\legm</code>	N	<code>\scn</code>
i	<code>\bari</code>	\eth	<code>\eth</code>	$\dot{\tau}$	<code>\legr</code>	R	<code>\scr</code>
l	<code>\barl</code>	r	<code>\flapr</code>	$\dot{\zeta}$	<code>\lz</code>	a	<code>\scripta</code>
θ	<code>\baro</code>	$\dot{\theta}$	<code>\glotstop</code>	α	<code>\nialpha</code>	g	<code>\scriptg</code>
p	<code>\barp</code>	β	<code>\hookb</code>	β	<code>\nibeta</code>	v	<code>\scriptv</code>
t	<code>\barsci</code>	$\dot{\delta}$	<code>\hookd</code>	χ	<code>\nichi</code>	U	<code>\scu</code>
\textcircled{v}	<code>\barscu</code>	$\dot{\gamma}$	<code>\hookg</code>	ε	<code>\niepsilon</code>	Y	<code>\scy</code>
u	<code>\baru</code>	$\dot{\kappa}$	<code>\hookh</code>	γ	<code>\nigamma</code>	\wp	<code>\slashb</code>
\odot	<code>\clickb</code>	$\dot{\jmath}$	<code>\hookheng</code>	ι	<code>\niota</code>	\emptyset	<code>\slashc</code>
C	<code>\clickc</code>	$\dot{\alpha}$	<code>\hookrevepsilon</code>	λ	<code>\nilambda</code>	\emptyset	<code>\slashd</code>
\textcircled{t}	<code>\clickt</code>	$\dot{\nu}$	<code>\hv</code>	ω	<code>\niomega</code>	\wp	<code>\slashu</code>
\textcircled{w}	<code>\closedniomega</code>	$\dot{\varepsilon}$	<code>\inva</code>	ϕ	<code>\niphil</code>	d	<code>\taild</code>
\textcircled{s}	<code>\closedrevepsilon</code>	$\dot{\varepsilon}$	<code>\invf</code>	σ	<code>\nisigma</code>	\emptyset	<code>\tailinvr</code>
b	<code>\crossb</code>	$\dot{\nu}$	<code>\invglotstop</code>	θ	<code>\nitheta</code>	\emptyset	<code>\taill</code>
\textcircled{d}	<code>\crossd</code>	$\dot{\pi}$	<code>\invh</code>	υ	<code>\niupsilon</code>	η	<code>\tailn</code>
h	<code>\crossh</code>	$\dot{\iota}$	<code>\invlegr</code>	η	<code>\nj</code>	\emptyset	<code>\tailr</code>
χ	<code>\crossnilambda</code>	$\dot{\nu}$	<code>\invvm</code>	∞	<code>\oo</code>	\emptyset	<code>\tails</code>
c	<code>\curlyc</code>	$\dot{\iota}$	<code>\invr</code>	\circ	<code>\openo</code>	t	<code>\tailt</code>
f	<code>\curlyesh</code>	$\dot{\nu}$	<code>\invscr</code>	\emptyset	<code>\reve</code>	\emptyset	<code>\tailz</code>

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ȝ	\curlyyogh	v	\invscripta	ȝ	\reveject	ȝ	\tesh
ȝ	\curlyz	ȝ	\invv	ȝ	\revepsilon	þ	\thorn
ȝ	\dlbari	ȝ	\invw	ȝ	\revglotstop	ȝ	\tildel
ȝ	\dz	ȝ	\invy	D	\scd	ȝ	\yogh
ȝ	\ejective	ȝ	\ipagamma	G	\scg		

TABLE 15: *wasysym* Phonetic Symbols

ð	\dh	ə	\inve	ȝ	\roundz	þ	\thorn
D	\DH	ɔ	\openo	ȝ	\Thorn		

TABLE 16: *phonetic* Phonetic Symbols

ȝ	\barj	ȝ	\flap	ȝ	\ibar	v	\rotvara	ȝ	\vari
ȝ	\barlambda	ȝ	\glottal	ȝ	\openo	ȝ	\rotw	ȝ	\varomega
ȝ	\emgma	ȝ	\hausaB	ȝ	\planck	ȝ	\roty	ȝ	\varopeno
ȝ	\engma	ȝ	\hausab	ȝ	\pwedge	ȝ	\schwa	v	\vod
ȝ	\enya	ȝ	\hausad	ȝ	\revD	ȝ	\thorn	ȝ	\voicedh
ȝ	\epsi	ȝ	\hausaD	ȝ	\riota	ȝ	\ubar	ȝ	\yogh
ȝ	\esh	ȝ	\hausak	ȝ	\rotm	ȝ	\udesc		
ȝ	\eth	ȝ	\hausaK	ȝ	\rotOmega	ȝ	\vara		
ȝ	\fj	ȝ	\hookd	ȝ	\rotr	ȝ	\varg		

TABLE 17: *t4phonet* Phonetic Symbols

đ	\textcrd	đ	\texthtd	|	\textpipe
ȝ	\textcrh	ȝ	\texthtk	ȝ	\textrtaild
ȝ	\textepsilon	ȝ	\texthtp	ȝ	\textrtailt
ȝ	\textesh	ȝ	\texthtt	ȝ	\textschwa
ȝ	\textfjlig	ȝ	\textiota	ȝ	\textscriptv
ȝ	\texthtb	ȝ	\textltailn	ȝ	\textteshlig
ȝ	\texthtc	ȝ	\textopeno	ȝ	\textyogh

The idea behind the *t4phonet* package's phonetic symbols is to provide an interface to some of the characters in the T4 font encoding (Table 7 on the next page) but using the same names as the *tipa* characters presented in Table 12 on page 22.

TABLE 18: *semtrans* Transliteration Symbols

ؚ	\Alif	ؚ	\Ayn
---	-------	---	------

TABLE 19: Text-mode Accents

$\ddot{A}a$	<code>\"{"A}"\"{a}</code>	$\dot{A}a$	<code>\{|{A}\}\|{a}</code> [‡]	$\hat{A}a$	<code>\f{A}\f{a}</code> [¶]	$\tilde{A}a$	<code>\t{A}\t{a}</code>
$\acute{A}a$	<code>\'{A}\'{a}</code>	$\tilde{A}a$	<code>\~{A}\~{a}</code>	$\ddot{A}a$	<code>\G{A}\G{a}</code> [‡]	$\check{A}a$	<code>\u{A}\u{a}</code>
$\dot{A}a$	<code>\.{A}\.{a}</code>	Aa	<code>\b{A}\b{a}</code>	$\hat{A}a$	<code>\h{A}\h{a}</code> [§]	$\ddot{A}a$	<code>\U{A}\U{a}</code> [‡]
$\bar{A}a$	<code>\={A}\={a}</code>	$\dot{A}a$	<code>\c{A}\c{a}</code>	$\check{A}a$	<code>\H{A}\H{a}</code>	$\check{A}a$	<code>\U{A}\U{a}</code> [¶]
$\hat{A}a$	<code>\^{"A}"\^{"a}</code>	$\tilde{A}a$	<code>\C{A}\C{a}</code> [¶]	$\dot{A}a$	<code>\k{A}\k{a}</code> [†]	$\check{A}a$	<code>\v{A}\v{a}</code>
$\grave{A}a$	<code>\`{"A}"\`{"a}</code>	$\dot{A}a$	<code>\d{A}\d{a}</code>	$\hat{A}a$	<code>\r{A}\r{a}</code>		
		$\hat{A}a$	<code>\newtie{A}\newtie{a}</code> *			$\tilde{A}a$	<code>\textcircled{A}\textcircled{a}</code>||

* Requires the `textcomp` package.

† Not available in the OT1 font encoding. Use the `fontenc` package to select an alternate font encoding, such as T1.

‡ Requires the T4 font encoding, provided by the `fc` package.

§ Requires the T5 font encoding, provided by the `vntex` package.

¶ Requires one of the Cyrillic font encodings (T2A, T2B, T2C, or X2). Use the `fontenc` package to select an encoding.

|| See also the `circledsteps` package, which uses TikZ to encircle symbols of any size.

Also note the existence of `\i` and `\j`, which produce dotless versions of “i” and “j” (viz., “i” and “j”). These are useful when the accent is supposed to replace the dot in encodings that need to composite (i.e., combine) letters and accents. For example, “na\"{\i}ve” always produces a correct “naïve”, while “na\"{\i}ve” yields the rather odd-looking “naive” when using the OT1 font encoding and older versions of L^AT_EX. Font encodings other than OT1 and newer versions of L^AT_EX properly typeset “na\"{\i}ve” as “naïve”.

TABLE 20: `tipa` Text-mode Accents

$\acute{A}a$	<code>\textacutemacron{A}\textacutemacron{a}</code>
$\acute{\acute{A}}a$	<code>\textacuteewedge{A}\textacuteewedge{a}</code>
$\dot{A}a$	<code>\textadvancing{A}\textadvancing{a}</code>
$\underline{A}a$	<code>\textbottomtiebar{A}\textbottomtiebar{a}</code>
$\breve{A}a$	<code>\textbrevemacron{A}\textbrevemacron{a}</code>
$\widetilde{A}a$	<code>\textcircumacute{A}\textcircumacute{a}</code>
$\hat{A}a$	<code>\textcircumdot{A}\textcircumdot{a}</code>

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Ãä	\textdotacute{A}\textdotacute{a}
Ãå	\textdotbreve{A}\textdotbreve{a}
Ãä	\textdoublegrave{A}\textdoublegrave{a}
Ãä	\textdoublebaraccent{A}\textdoublebaraccent{a}
Ãä	\textfallrise{A}\textfallrise{a}
Ãä	\textgravecircum{A}\textgravecircum{a}
Ãä	\textgravedot{A}\textgravedot{a}
Ãä	\textgravemacron{A}\textgravemacron{a}
Ãä	\textgravemid{A}\textgravemid{a}
Ãä	\texthighrise{A}\texthighrise{a}
Aä	\textinvsubbridge{A}\textinvsubbridge{a}
Aä	\textlowering{A}\textlowering{a}
Ãä	\textlowrise{A}\textlowrise{a}
Ãä	\textmidacute{A}\textmidacute{a}
Ãä	\textovercross{A}\textovercross{a}
Ãä	\textoverw{A}\textoverw{a}
Aä	\textpolhook{A}\textpolhook{a}
Aä	\textraising{A}\textraising{a}
Aä	\textretracting{A}\textretracting{a}
Ãä	\textringmacron{A}\textringmacron{a}
Ãä	\textrisefall{A}\textrisefall{a}
Ãä	\textroundcap{A}\textroundcap{a}
Aä	\textseagull{A}\textseagull{a}
Aä	\textsubacute{A}\textsubacute{a}
Aä	\textsubarch{A}\textsubarch{a}
Aä	\textsubbar{A}\textsubbar{a}
Aä	\textsubbridge{A}\textsubbridge{a}
Aä	\textsubcircum{A}\textsubcircum{a}
Aä	\textsubdot{A}\textsubdot{a}
Aä	\textsubgrave{A}\textsubgrave{a}
Aä	\textsubhalfring{A}\textsubhalfring{a}
Aä	\textsubplus{A}\textsubplus{a}
Aä	\textsubrhalfring{A}\textsubrhalfring{a}
Aä	\textsubring{A}\textsubring{a}
Aä	\textsubsquare{A}\textsubsquare{a}
Aä	\textsubtilde{A}\textsubtilde{a}

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$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\textsubumlaut{A}\textsubumlaut{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\textsubw{A}\textsubw{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\textsubwedge{A}\textsubwedge{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\textsuperimpostilde{A}\textsuperimpostilde{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\textsyllabic{A}\textsyllabic{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\texttildedot{A}\texttildedot{a}</code>
$\widehat{\text{A}}\widehat{\text{a}}$	<code>\textttoptiebar{A}\textttoptiebar{a}</code>
$\dot{\text{A}}\dot{\text{a}}$	<code>\textvbaraccent{A}\textvbaraccent{a}</code>

`tipa` defines shortcut sequences for many of the above. See the `tipa` documentation for more information.

TABLE 21: extraipa Text-mode Accents

$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\bibbridge{A}\bibbridge{a}</code>	$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\partvoiceless{A}\partvoiceless{a}</code>
$\text{A}\acute{\text{a}}$	<code>\crttilde{A}\crttilde{a}</code>	$\text{A}\acute{\text{a}}$	<code>\sliding{A}\sliding{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\dottedtilde{A}\dottedtilde{a}</code>	$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\spreadlips{A}\spreadlips{a}</code>
$\text{A}\widetilde{\text{a}}$	<code>\doubletilde{A}\doubletilde{a}</code>	$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\subcorner{A}\subcorner{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\finpartvoice{A}\finpartvoice{a}</code>	$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\subdoublebar{A}\subdoublebar{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\finpartvoiceless{A}\finpartvoiceless{a}</code>	$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\subdoublevert{A}\subdoublevert{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\inipartvoice{A}\inipartvoice{a}</code>	$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\sublptr{A}\sublptr{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\inipartvoiceless{A}\inipartvoiceless{a}</code>	$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\subrptr{A}\subrptr{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\overbridge{A}\overbridge{a}</code>	$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\whistle{A}\whistle{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\partvoice{A}\partvoice{a}</code>		

TABLE 22: wsipa Text-mode Accents

$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\dental{A}\dental{a}</code>
$\text{A}\ddot{\text{a}}$	<code>\underarch{A}\underarch{a}</code>

TABLE 23: phonetic Text-mode Accents

$\hat{A}a$	<code>\hill{A}\hill{a}</code>	$\dot{A}a$	<code>\rc{A}\rc{a}</code>	$\ddot{A}a$	<code>\ut{A}\ut{a}</code>
$\ddot{A}a$	<code>\od{A}\od{a}</code>	$\dot{A}a$	<code>\syl{A}\syl{a}</code>		
$\hat{\dot{A}}a$	<code>\ohill{A}\ohill{a}</code>	$\ddot{\dot{A}}a$	<code>\td{A}\td{a}</code>		

The `phonetic` package provides a few additional macros for linguistic accents. `\acbar` and `\acarc` compose characters with multiple accents; for example, `\acbar{''}{a}` produces “á” and `\acarc{"}{e}` produces “ë”. `\labvel` joins two characters with an arc: `\labvel{mn}` → “m̄n”. `\upbar` is intended to go between characters as in “x`\upbar{y}`” → “x̄y”. Lastly, `\uplett` behaves like `\textsuperscript` but uses a smaller font. Contrast “p`\uplett{h}`” → “p^h” with “p`h`” → “p^h”.

TABLE 24: metre Text-mode Accents

$\acute{A}a$	<code>\acutus{A}\acutus{a}</code>
$\breve{A}a$	<code>\breve{A}a</code>
$\tilde{A}a$	<code>\circumflexus{A}\circumflexus{a}</code>
$\ddot{A}a$	<code>\diaeresis{A}\diaeresis{a}</code>
$\grave{A}a$	<code>\gravis{A}\gravis{a}</code>
$\bar{A}a$	<code>\macron{A}\macron{a}</code>

TABLE 25: t4phonet Text-mode Accents

$\ddot{A}a$	<code>\textdoublegrave{A}\textdoublegrave{a}</code>
$\acute{A}a$	<code>\textvbaraccent{A}\textvbaraccent{a}</code>
$\ddot{\acute{A}}a$	<code>\textdoublevbaraccent{A}\textdoublevbaraccent{a}</code>

The idea behind the `t4phonet` package’s text-mode accents is to provide an interface to some of the accents in the T4 font encoding (accents marked with “‡” in Table 19 on the next page) but using the same names as the `tipa` accents presented in Table 20 on page 26.

TABLE 26: `arcs` Text-mode Accents
 $\widehat{A} \widehat{a} \quad \backslash overarc\{A\}\overarc{a} \quad \underline{A} \underline{a} \quad \backslash underarc\{A\}\underarc{a}$

The accents shown above scale only to a few characters wide. An optional macro argument alters the effective width of the accented characters. See the `arcs` documentation for more information.

At the time of this writing (2015/11/12), there exists an incompatibility between the `arcs` package and the `relsize` package, upon which `arcs` depends. As a workaround, one should apply the patch proposed by Michael Sharpe on the X_ET_EX mailing list (Subject: “The `arcs` package”, dated 2013/08/25) to prevent spurious text from being added to the document (as in, “5.0pt \widehat{A} ” when “ \widehat{A} ” is expected).

TABLE 27: `semtrans` Accents
 $\AA \aa \quad \backslash D\{A\}\D\{a\} \quad \AA \aa \quad \backslash U\{A\}\U\{a\}$

 $\nabla \nabla \quad \backslash T\{A\}\T\{a\}^*$

* \T is not actually an accent but a command that rotates its argument 180° using the `graphicx` package’s `\rotatebox` command.

TABLE 28: `ogonek` Accents
 $\AA \aa \quad \backslash k\{A\}\k\{a\}$
TABLE 29: `combelow` Accents
 $\AA \aa \quad \backslash cb\{A\}\cb\{a\}$

`\cb` places a comma *above* letters with descenders. Hence, while “`\cb{s}`” produces “ \mathring{s} ”, “`\cb{g}`” produces “ \mathring{g} ”.

TABLE 30: wsipa Diacritics

' \ain	< \leftp	' \overring	' \stress	' \underwedge
‐ \corner	‐ \leftt	‐ \polishhook	‐ \syllabic	‐ \upp
‐ \downp	: \length	‐ \rightp	‐ \underdots	‐ \upt
‐ \downt	‐ \midtilde	‐ \rightt	‐ \underring	
‐ \halflength	‐ \open	‐ \secstress	‐ \undertilde	

The `wsipa` package defines all of the above as ordinary characters, not as accents. However, it does provide `\diatop` and `\diaunder` commands, which are used to compose diacritics with other characters. For example, `\diatop[\overring|a]` produces “å”, and `\diaunder[\underdots|a]` produces “ä”. See the `wsipa` documentation for more information.

TABLE 31: textcomp Diacritics

" \textacutedbl	‐ \textasciicaron	‐ \textasciimacron
‐ \textasciiaacute	‐ \textasciidieresis	‐ \textgravedbl
‐ \textasciibreve	‐ \textasciigrave	

The `textcomp` package defines all of the above as ordinary characters, not as accents. You can use `\llap` or `\rlap` to combine them with other characters. See the discussion of `\llap` and `\rlap` on page 372 for more information.

TABLE 32: marvosym Diacritics

‐ \arrowOver	‐ \barOver	/ \StrikingThrough
‐ \ArrowOver	‐ \BarOver	

The `marvosym` package defines all of the above as ordinary characters, not as accents. You can use `\llap` or `\rlap` to combine them with other characters. See the discussion of `\llap` and `\rlap` on page 372 for more information.

TABLE 33: textcomp Currency Symbols

฿ \textbaht	\$ \textdollar*	₲ \textguarani	₩ \textwon
₵ \textcent	\$ \textdollaroldstyle	£ \textlira	¥ \textyen
₵ \textcentoldstyle	đ \textdong	₦ \textnaira	
₵ \textcolonmonetary	€ \texteuro	P \textpeso	
₵ \textcurrency	f \textflorin	£ \textsterling*	

* It's generally preferable to use the corresponding symbol from Table 3 on page 19 because the symbols in that table work properly in both text mode and math mode.

TABLE 34: *marvosym* Currency Symbols

\textsterling	\Denarius	\texteuro	\EURcr	\texteuro	\EURtm	\texteuro	\Pfund
\texteuro	\Ecommerce	\texteuro	\EURdig	\textdollar	\EyesDollar	β	\Shilling
\texteuro	\EUR	\texteuro	\EURhv	\texteuro	\Florin		

The different euro signs are meant to be visually compatible with different fonts—Courier (\EURcr), Helvetica (\EURhv), Times Roman (\EURtm), and the *marvosym* digits listed in Table 320 (\EURdig). The *mathdesign* package redefines \texteuro to be visually compatible with one of three additional fonts: Utopia (\texteuro), Charter (\texteuro), or Garamond (\texteuro).

TABLE 35: *fontawesome5* Currency Symbols

\texteuro	\faBtc	\texteuro	\faLiraSign	\texteuro	\faShekelSign	\texteuro	\faYenSign
\texteuro	\faDollarSign	\texteuro	\faPoundSign	\texteuro	\faTenge		
\texteuro	\faEuroSign	\texteuro	\faRubleSign	\texteuro	\faViacoin		
\texteuro	\faHryvnia	\texteuro	\faRupeeSign	\texteuro	\faWonSign		

TABLE 36: *wasysym* Currency Symbols

\texteuro \cent \texteuro \texteuro \texteuro \texteuro \texteuro \texteuro

* \texteuro is also available as \euro unless you specify the *noeuro* package option.

TABLE 37: *GfNA2e* Currency Symbols

\texteuro \texteuro \texteuro

TABLE 38: *teubner* Currency Symbols

\texteuro	\denarius	\texteuro	\hemiobelion	\texteuro	\tetartemorion
\texteuro	\dracma	\texteuro	\stater		

TABLE 39: *tfrupee* Currency Symbols

\texteuro \rupee

TABLE 40: eurosym Euro Signs

```
€ \geneuro € \geneuronarrow € \geneurowide € \official euro
```

`\euro` is automatically mapped to one of the above—by default, `\official euro`—based on a `eurosym` package option. See the `eurosym` documentation for more information. The `\geneuro...` characters are generated from the current body font’s “C” character and therefore may not appear exactly as shown.

TABLE 41: fourier Euro Signs

```
€ \eurologo € \texteuro
```

TABLE 42: textcomp Legal Symbols

(P) \textcircledP	(C) \textcopyright	SM \textservicemark
(D) \textcopyleft	(R) \textregistered	TM \texttrademark

The first symbol column represents the—sometimes “faked”—symbol that `LATEX 2 ε` provides by default. The second symbol column represents the symbol as redefined by `textcomp`. The `textcomp` package is generally required to typeset Table 42’s symbols in italic.

See <http://www.texfaq.org/FAQ-tradesyms.html> for solutions to common problems that occur when using these symbols (e.g., getting a “(R)” when you expected to get a “(R)”).

TABLE 43: fontawesome5 Legal Symbols

© \faCopyright	© \faCreativeCommonsRemix
© \faCopyright[regular]	© \faCreativeCommonsSa
cc \faCreativeCommons	© \faCreativeCommonsSampling
© \faCreativeCommonsBy	© \faCreativeCommonsSamplingPlus
© \faCreativeCommonsNc	© \faCreativeCommonsShare
© \faCreativeCommonsNcEu	© \faCreativeCommonsZero
© \faCreativeCommonsNcJp	R \faRegistered
© \faCreativeCommonsNd	R \faRegistered[regular]
© \faCreativeCommonsPd*	TM \faTrademark
© \faCreativeCommonsPd	

TABLE 44: *cclicenses* Creative Commons License Icons

	\cc		\ccby		\ccnc*		\ccnd		\ccsa*
--	-----	--	-------	--	--------	--	-------	--	--------

* These symbols utilize the *rotating* package and therefore display improperly in some DVI viewers.

TABLE 45: *ccicons* Creative Commons License Icons

	\ccAttribution		\ccNonCommercialEU		\ccShare
	\ccCopy		\ccNonCommercialJP		\ccShareAlike
	\ccLogo		\ccPublicDomain		\ccZero
	\ccNoDerivatives		\ccRemix		
	\ccNonCommercial		\ccSampling		

ccicons additionally defines a set of commands for typesetting many complete Creative Commons licenses (i.e., juxtapositions of two or more of the preceding icons). For example, the \ccbyncnd command typesets the “Attribution–Noncommercial–No Derivative Works” license (“”). See the *ccicons* documentation for more information.

TABLE 46: *textcomp* Old-style Numerals

0	\textzerooldstyle	4	\textfouroldstyle	8	\texteightoldstyle
1	\textoneoldstyle	5	\textfiveoldstyle	9	\textnineoldstyle
2	\texttwooldstyle	6	\textsixoldstyle		
3	\textthreeoldstyle	7	\textsevenoldstyle		

Rather than use the bulky \textoneoldstyle, \texttwooldstyle, etc. commands shown above, consider using \oldstylenums{...} to typeset an old-style number.

TABLE 47: Miscellaneous *textcomp* Symbols

b	\textblank	¶	\textpilcrow
'	\textbrokenbar	'	\textquotesingle
=	\textdblhyphen	,	\textquotestraightbase
=	\textdblhyphenchar	"	\textquotestraightdblbase
%	\textdiscount	R	\textrecipe
E	\textestimated	*	\textreferencemark
?	\textinterrobang	—	\textthreequartersemdash
↳	\textinterrobangdown	~	\texttildelow
Nº	\textnumero	—	\texttwelveudash
o	\textopenbullet		

TABLE 48: Miscellaneous `wasysym` Text-mode Symbols

f \longs % \permil § \wasyparagraph*

* `wasysym` defines `\Paragraph` as a synonym for `\wasyparagraph`.

Chapter 3

Mathematical symbols

Most, but not all, of the symbols in this chapter are math-mode only. That is, they yield a “`Missing $ inserted`” error message if not used within `$...$`, `\[...]`, or another math-mode environment. Operators marked as “variable-sized” are taller in displayed formulas, shorter in in-text formulas, and possibly shorter still when used in various levels of superscripts or subscripts.

Alphanumeric symbols (e.g., “ \mathcal{L} ” and “ \mathbb{Z} ”) are usually produced using one of the math alphabets in Table 348 rather than with an explicit symbol command. Look there first if you need a symbol for a transform, number set, or some other alphanumeric.

Although there have been many requests on `comp.text.tex` for a contradiction symbol, the ensuing discussion invariably reveals innumerable ways to represent contradiction in a proof, including “ \dashv ” (`\blitza`), “ $\Rightarrow\Leftarrow$ ” (`\Rightarrow\Leftarrow`), “ \perp ” (`\bot`), “ \leftrightarrow ” (`\nleqrightarrow`), and “ \divideontimes ” (`\textreferencemark`). Because of the lack of notational consensus, it is probably better to spell out “Contradiction!” than to use a symbol for this purpose. Similarly, discussions on `comp.text.tex` have revealed that there are a variety of ways to indicate the mathematical notion of “is defined as”. Common candidates include “ \triangleq ” (`\triangleq`), “ \equiv ” (`\equiv`), “ \coloneqq ” (*various*¹), and “ $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ ” (`\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}`). See also the example of `\equalsfill` on page 374. Depending upon the context, disjoint union may be represented as “ \coprod ” (`\coprod`), “ \sqcup ” (`\sqcup`), “ \cup ” (`\dotcup`), “ \oplus ” (`\oplus`), “ \amalg ” (`\amalg`), or any of a number of other symbols.² Finally, the average value of a variable x is written by some people as “ \overline{x} ” (`\overline{x}`), by some people as “ $\langle x \rangle$ ” (`\langle x \rangle`), and by some people as “ \bar{x} ” or “ $\overline{\mathcal{O}x}$ ” (`\diameter x` or `\varnothing x`). The moral of the story is that you should be careful always to explain your notation to avoid confusing your readers.

TABLE 49: Math-mode Versions of Text Symbols

<code>\$</code>	<code>\mathdollar</code>	<code>\P</code>	<code>\mathparagraph</code>	<code>\£</code>	<code>\mathsterling</code>
<code>...</code>	<code>\mathellipsis</code>	<code>\S</code>	<code>\mathsection</code>	<code>-</code>	<code>\mathunderscore</code>

It’s generally preferable to use the corresponding symbol from Table 3 on page 19 because the symbols in that table work properly in both text mode and math mode.

¹In `txfonts`, `pxfonts`, and `mathtools` the symbol is called `\coloneqqq`. In `mathabx` and `MnSymbol` it’s called `\coloneqq`. In `colonequals` it’s called `\colonequals`.

²Bob Tennent listed these and other disjoint-union symbol possibilities in a November 2007 post to `comp.text.tex`.

TABLE 50: logix Math-mode Versions of Text Symbols

&	\AAnd	†	\Dagger	\	\LeftSlash	'	\SingleQuote
&	\Ampersand	‡	\Daggerr		\LngVrtBar	~	\Tild
`	\BackQuote	††	\Dagger	#	\Numbr	""	\TripleQuote
	\BndBar	‡‡	\Ddagger	%	\Percnt	_	\Underscore
^	\Circumflex	\$	\Dollar	?	\Question		
,	\Coma	"	\DoubleQuote	/	\RightSlash		
©	\Cpyrght	!	\Exclaim	;	\Semicln		

logix requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 51: logix Basic Operators

*	\Asterick	⊕	\CircMinusPlus	÷	\Divd	-	\Minus
⊗	\CircAsterick	⊕	\CircPls	/	\Divide	≠	\MinusPlus
⊕	\CircDivd	⊕	\CircPlusMinus	÷	\DMinus	+	\Pls
⊖	\CircDivide	⊗	\CircTimes	+	\DPlus	±	\PlusMinus
⊖	\CircMinus	*	\DAsterisk	×	\DTimes	×	\Times

logix requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 52: cmll Unary Operators

!	\oc*	↑	\shneg	?	\wn*
‡	\shift	↓	\shpos		

* \oc and \wn differ from “!” and “?” in terms of their math-mode spacing: $\$A=\!B\$$ produces “ $A =!B$ ”, for example, while $\$A=\text{\oc} B\$$ produces “ $A = !B$ ”.

TABLE 53: Binary Operators

II	\amalg	∪	\cup	⊕	\oplus	×	\times
*	\ast	†	\dagger	⊖	\oslash	△	\triangleleft
○	\bigcirc	‡	\ddagger	⊗	\otimes	▷	\triangleright
▽	\bigtriangledown	◊	\diamond	±	\pm	⊓	\unlhd*
△	\bigtriangleup	÷	\div	▷	\rhd*	⊒	\unrhd*
•	\bullet	◁	\lhd*	＼	\setminus	⊕	\uplus
∩	\cap	⊤	\mp	⊓	\sqcap	∨	\vee
·	\cdot	⊙	\odot	⊑	\sqcup	∧	\wedge
◦	\circ	⊖	\ominus	★	\star	⌞	\wr

* Not predefined by the $\text{\LaTeX}_2\epsilon$ core. Use the $\text{\textsf{latextsym}}$ package to expose this symbol.

TABLE 54: \mathcal{AM} S Binary Operators

\barwedge	<code>\barwedge</code>	\circledcirc	<code>\circledcirc</code>	\intercal	<code>\intercal</code> *
\boxdot	<code>\boxdot</code>	\circledddash	<code>\circledddash</code>	\leftthreetimes	<code>\leftthreetimes</code>
\boxminus	<code>\boxminus</code>	\Cup	<code>\Cup</code>	\ltimes	<code>\ltimes</code>
\boxplus	<code>\boxplus</code>	\curlyvee	<code>\curlyvee</code>	\rightthreetimes	<code>\rightthreetimes</code>
\boxtimes	<code>\boxtimes</code>	\curlywedge	<code>\curlywedge</code>	\rtimes	<code>\rtimes</code>
\Cap	<code>\Cap</code>	\divideontimes	<code>\divideontimes</code>	\smallsetminus	<code>\smallsetminus</code>
\centerdot	<code>\centerdot</code>	\dotplus	<code>\dotplus</code>	\veebar	<code>\veebar</code>
\circledast	<code>\circledast</code>	\doublebarwedge	<code>\doublebarwedge</code>		

* Some people use a superscripted `\intercal` for matrix transpose: “ A^{\intercal} ” $\mapsto A^T$. (See the May 2009 `comp.text.tex` thread, “raising math symbols”, for suggestions about altering the height of the superscript.) `\top` (Table 223 on page 123), `T`, and `\mathsf{T}` are other popular choices: “ A^\top ”, “ A^T ”, “ A^{\intercal} ”.

TABLE 55: stmaryrd Binary Operators

\baro	<code>\baro</code>	\interleave	<code>\interleave</code>	\varoast	<code>\varoast</code>
\bbslash	<code>\bbslash</code>	\leftslice	<code>\leftslice</code>	\varobar	<code>\varobar</code>
\binampersand	<code>\binampersand</code>	\merge	<code>\merge</code>	\varobslash	<code>\varobslash</code>
\bindnasrepma	<code>\bindnasrepma</code>	\minuso	<code>\minuso</code>	\varocircle	<code>\varocircle</code>
\boxast	<code>\boxast</code>	\moo	<code>\moo</code>	\varodot	<code>\varodot</code>
\boxbar	<code>\boxbar</code>	\nplus	<code>\nplus</code>	\varogt	<code>\varogt</code>
\boxbox	<code>\boxbox</code>	\obar	<code>\obar</code>	\varoles	<code>\varoles</code>
\boxbslash	<code>\boxbslash</code>	\oblong	<code>\oblong</code>	\varominus	<code>\varominus</code>
\boxcircle	<code>\boxcircle</code>	\obslash	<code>\obslash</code>	\varoplus	<code>\varoplus</code>
\boxdot	<code>\boxdot</code>	\ogreaterthan	<code>\ogreaterthan</code>	\varoslash	<code>\varoslash</code>
\boxempty	<code>\boxempty</code>	\olessthan	<code>\olessthan</code>	\varotimes	<code>\varotimes</code>
\boxslash	<code>\boxslash</code>	\ovee	<code>\ovee</code>	\varovee	<code>\varovee</code>
\curlyveedownarrow	<code>\curlyveedownarrow</code>	\owedge	<code>\owedge</code>	\varowedge	<code>\varowedge</code>
\curlyveeuparrow	<code>\curlyveeuparrow</code>	\rightslice	<code>\rightslice</code>	\vartimes	<code>\vartimes</code>
\curlywedgedownarrow	<code>\curlywedgedownarrow</code>	\sslash	<code>\sslash</code>	\Ydown	<code>\Ydown</code>
\curlywedgeuparrow	<code>\curlywedgeuparrow</code>	\talloblong	<code>\talloblong</code>	\Yleft	<code>\Yleft</code>
\fatbslash	<code>\fatbslash</code>	\varbigcirc	<code>\varbigcirc</code>	\Yright	<code>\Yright</code>
\fatsemi	<code>\fatsemi</code>	\varcurlyvee	<code>\varcurlyvee</code>	\Yup	<code>\Yup</code>
\fatslash	<code>\fatslash</code>	\varcurlywedge	<code>\varcurlywedge</code>		

TABLE 56: wasysym Binary Operators

\lhd	<code>\lhd</code>	\circ	<code>\circ</code>	\RHD	<code>\RHD</code>
\LHD	<code>\LHD</code>	\triangleright	<code>\rhd</code>	\unlhd	<code>\unlhd</code>

TABLE 57: txfonts/pfxfonts Binary Operators

\oslash	<code>\circledbar</code>	\oslash	<code>\circledwedge</code>	\circ	<code>\medcirc</code>
\oslash	<code>\circledbslash</code>	\wp	<code>\invamp</code>	\sqcap	<code>\sqcapplus</code>
\oslash	<code>\circledvee</code>	\bullet	<code>\medbullet</code>	\sqcup	<code>\sqcupplus</code>

TABLE 58: mathabx Binary Operators

$*$	<code>\ast</code>	\wedge	<code>\curlywedge</code>	\square	<code>\sqcap</code>
\ast	<code>\Asterisk</code>	\div	<code>\divdot</code>	\sqcup	<code>\sqcup</code>
\wedge	<code>\barwedge</code>	\divideontimes	<code>\divideontimes</code>	$\sqcap\!\!\sqcap$	<code>\sqdoublecap</code>
\star	<code>\bigstar</code>	\dotdiv	<code>\dotdiv</code>	$\sqcup\!\!\sqcup$	<code>\sqdoublecup</code>
\star	<code>\bigvarstar</code>	\dotplus	<code>\dotplus</code>	\square	<code>\square</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\blackdiamond</code>	\dottimes	<code>\dottimes</code>	\squplus	<code>\squplus</code>
\cap	<code>\cap</code>	\doublebarwedge	<code>\doublebarwedge</code>	\cdot	<code>\udot</code>
\circ	<code>\circplus</code>	\doublecap	<code>\doublecap</code>	\oplus	<code>\uplus</code>
\circ	<code>\coasterisk</code>	\doublecup	<code>\doublecup</code>	\star	<code>\varstar</code>
\ast	<code>\coAsterisk</code>	\ltimes	<code>\ltimes</code>	\vee	<code>\vee</code>
\ast	<code>\convolution</code>	\opluscirc	<code>\opluscirc</code>	\ltimes	<code>\veebar</code>
\cup	<code>\cup</code>	\rtimes	<code>\rtimes</code>	\asymp	<code>\veedoublebar</code>
\vee	<code>\curlyvee</code>	\sqbullet	<code>\sqbullet</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedge</code>

Many of the preceding glyphs go by multiple names. `\centerdot` is equivalent to `\sqbullet`, and `\ast` is equivalent to $*$. `\Asterisk` produces the same glyph as `\ast`, but as an ordinary symbol, not a binary operator. Similarly, `\bigast` produces a large-operator version of the `\Asterisk` binary operator, and `\bigcoast` produces a large-operator version of the `\coAsterisk` binary operator.

TABLE 59: MnSymbol Binary Operators

\amalg	<code>\amalg</code>	\sqcup	<code>\doublesqcup</code>	\therefore	<code>\righttherefore</code>
$*$	<code>\ast</code>	\wedge	<code>\doublevee</code>	\times	<code>\rightthreetimes</code>
\times	<code>\backslash slashdiv</code>	\wedge	<code>\doublewedge</code>	\succ	<code>\rightY</code>
\bowtie	<code>\bowtie</code>	\therefore	<code>\downtherefore</code>	\times	<code>\rtimes</code>
\bullet	<code>\bullet</code>	\succ	<code>\downY</code>	\times	<code>\slashdiv</code>
\cap	<code>\cap</code>	\times	<code>\dtimes</code>	Π	<code>\smallprod</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\therefore	<code>\fivedots</code>	\square	<code>\sqcap</code>
\capdot	<code>\cdot</code>	∞	<code>\hbiopropto</code>	\sqcap	<code>\sqcapdot</code>
\capplus	<code>\capplus</code>	\ldots	<code>\hddotdot</code>	\sqcap	<code>\sqcapplus</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\sqcap	<code>\lefthalfcap</code>	\sqcup	<code>\sqcup</code>

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

\forall	<code>\closedcurlyvee</code>	\sqcup	<code>\lefthalfcup</code>	\sqcupdot	<code>\sqcupdot</code>
\wedge	<code>\closedcurlywedge</code>	$\cdot:$	<code>\lefttherefore</code>	\sqcupplus	<code>\sqcupplus</code>
\cup	<code>\cup</code>	\times	<code>\leftthreetimes</code>	\sqcupdots	<code>\sqcupdots</code>
\sqcupdot	<code>\cupdot</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\leftY</code>	\times	<code>\times</code>
\sqcupplus	<code>\cupplus</code>	\bowtie	<code>\ltimes</code>	$\cdot\cdot$	<code>\cdot\cdot</code>
\vee	<code>\curlyvee</code>	\backslash	<code>\medbackslash</code>	\therefore	<code>\uptherefore</code>
\forall	<code>\curlyveedot</code>	\circ	<code>\medcircle</code>	\upY	<code>\upY</code>
\wedge	<code>\curlywedge</code>	\swarrow	<code>\medslash</code>	\utimes	<code>\utimes</code>
\wedge	<code>\curlywedgedot</code>	\mid	<code>\medvert</code>	ε	<code>\vbipropto</code>
$\cdot\cdot$	<code>\ddotdotdot</code>	\dashv	<code>\medvertdot</code>	$\cdot\cdot$	<code>\vdotdot</code>
$\cdot\cdot$	<code>\diamondonddots</code>	$-$	<code>\minus</code>	\vee	<code>\vee</code>
\div	<code>\div</code>	\div	<code>\minusdot</code>	\vee	<code>\vee</code>
$\cdot\cdot$	<code>\dotmedvert</code>	\mp	<code>\mp</code>	\bowtie	<code>\vertbowtie</code>
$\cdot\cdot$	<code>\dotminus</code>	\wp	<code>\neswbipropto</code>	$\cdot\cdot$	<code>\vertdiv</code>
\cap	<code>\doublecap</code>	\wp	<code>\nwsebipropto</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedge</code>
\cup	<code>\doublecup</code>	$+$	<code>\plus</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedge</code>
\wr	<code>\doublecurlyvee</code>	\pm	<code>\pm</code>	\wr	<code>\wr</code>
\wedge	<code>\doublecurlywedge</code>	$\negthickspace\lrcorner$	<code>\righthalfcap</code>		
\cap	<code>\doublesqcap</code>	\lrcorner	<code>\righthalfcup</code>		

MnSymbol defines `\setminus` and `\smallsetminus` as synonyms for `\medbackslash`; `\Join` as a synonym for `\bowtie`; `\wr` as a synonym for `\wreath`; `\shortmid` as a synonym for `\medvert`; `\Cap` as a synonym for `\doublecap`; `\Cup` as a synonym for `\doublecup`; and, `\uplus` as a synonym for `\cupplus`.

TABLE 60: `fdsymbol` Binary Operators

\amalg	<code>\amalg</code>	\sqcup	<code>\doublesqcup</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightY</code>
\ast	<code>\ast</code>	\sqcap	<code>\doublevee</code>	\rtimes	<code>\rtimes</code>
\barwedge	<code>\barwedge</code>	\wedge	<code>\doublewedge</code>	\setminus	<code>\setminus</code>
\bowtie	<code>\bowtie</code>	\downarrow	<code>\downY</code>	\sqcap	<code>\sqcap</code>
\cap	<code>\cap</code>	\times	<code>\dtimes</code>	\sqcapdot	<code>\sqcapdot</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\cdotp	<code>\hcdot</code>	\sqcapplus	<code>\sqcapplus</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\sqcupdot	<code>\intercal</code>	\sqcup	<code>\sqcup</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\sqcapdot	<code>\intprod</code>	\sqcupdot	<code>\sqcupdot</code>
\cdot	<code>\centerdot</code>	\sqcupdot	<code>\intprodr</code>	\sqcupplus	<code>\sqcupplus</code>
\cup	<code>\cup</code>	\times	<code>\leftthreetimes</code>	\times	<code>\times</code>
\sqcupdot	<code>\cupdot</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\leftY</code>	\times	<code>\times</code>

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\cup	<code>\cupplus</code>	\ltimes	<code>\ltimes</code>	$\cdot\cdot$	<code>\udotdot</code>
\vee	<code>\curlyvee</code>	\backslash	<code>\medbackslash</code>	\boxtimes	<code>\upbowtie</code>
\wedge	<code>\curlywedge</code>	\diagup	<code>\medslash</code>	\wedge	<code>\upY</code>
$\ddot{\cdot}$	<code>\ddot{dot}</code>	$-$	<code>\minus</code>	\boxtimes	<code>\utimes</code>
\div	<code>\div</code>	\div	<code>\minusdot</code>	\boxplus	<code>\varamalg</code>
$*$	<code>\divideontimes</code>	\div	<code>\minusfdots</code>	$:$	<code>\vdotdot</code>
$/$	<code>\divslash</code>	\div	<code>\minusrdots</code>	\vdots	<code>\vdots</code>
$\dot{-}$	<code>\dotminus</code>	\mp		\vee	<code>\vee</code>
$\dot{+}$	<code>\dotplus</code>	$+$	<code>\plus</code>	\boxvee	<code>\veebar</code>
\times	<code>\dottimes</code>	$+$	<code>\plusdot</code>	\boxvee	<code>\veedot</code>
$\bar{\wedge}$	<code>\doublebarwedge</code>	\pm	<code>\pm</code>	\boxvee	<code>\veedoublebar</code>
\Cap	<code>\doublecap</code>	\sqcup	<code>\pullback</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedge</code>
\Cup	<code>\doublecup</code>	\sqcap	<code>\pushout</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedgedot</code>
\boxCap	<code>\doublesqcap</code>	\times	<code>\rightthreetimes</code>	\wr	<code>\wreath</code>

`fdsymbol` defines `\btimes` as a synonym for `\dtimes`; `\Cap` as a synonym for `\doublecap`; `\Cup` as a synonym for `\doublecup`; `\hookupminus` as a synonym for `\intprod`; `\hourglass` as a synonym for `\upbowtie`; `\land` as a synonym for `\wedge`; `\lor` as a synonym for `\vee`; `\minushookup` as a synonym for `\intprod`; `\smalldivslash` as a synonym for `\medslash`; `\smallsetminus` as a synonym for `\medbackslash`; `\Sqcap` as a synonym for `\doublesqcap`; `\Sqcup` as a synonym for `\doublesqcup`; `\ttimes` as a synonym for `\utimes`; `\lJoin` as a synonym for `\ltimes`; `\rJoin` as a synonym for `\rtimes`; `\Join` and `\lrtimes` as synonyms for `\bowtie`; `\uplus` as a synonym for `\cupplus`; `\veeonvee` as a synonym for `\doublevee`; `\wedgeonwedge` as a synonym for `\doublewedge`; and `\wr` as a synonym for `\wreath`.

TABLE 61: boisik Binary Operators

$*$	<code>\ast</code>	\times	<code>\dottimes</code>	\rtimes	<code>\rtimesblack</code>
ϕ	<code>\baro</code>	$\bar{\wedge}$	<code>\doublebarwedge</code>	\smallsetminus	<code>\smallsetminus</code>
\barwedge	<code>\barwedge</code>	$\mathbin{;}$	<code>\fatsemi</code>	\boxtimes	<code>\smashtimes</code>
$\bar{\backslash}$	<code>\bbslash</code>	$\mathbin{>}$	<code>\gtrdot</code>	\boxplus	<code>\squplus</code>
$\&$	<code>\binampersand</code>	\top	<code>\intercal</code>	$\mathbin{\parallel}$	<code>\sslash</code>
\wp	<code>\bindnasrepma</code>	$\mathbin{\{} \mathbin{\}}$	<code>\lbag</code>	\times	<code>\times</code>
\blacktriangleleft	<code>\blackbowtie</code>	\blacktriangleleft	<code>\lblackbowtie</code>	\oplus	<code>\uplus</code>
\bowtie	<code>\bowtie</code>	$\mathbin{\triangleleft}$	<code>\leftslice</code>	\cap	<code>\varcap</code>
\cap	<code>\cap</code>	$\mathbin{\lambda}$	<code>\leftthreetimes</code>	\cup	<code>\varcup</code>
\boxcap	<code>\Cap</code>	$\mathbin{<}$	<code>\lessdot</code>	\top	<code>\varintercal</code>

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.	\cdot	\cdot	\cdot
.	\centerdot	\blacktriangleleft	\vartrianglecap
+	\circplus	\merge	\vartrianglecup
*	\coAsterisk	\minuso	\vartimes
*	\convolution	\moo	\vee
\cup	\cup	\mp	\veebar
\Cup	\Cup	\nplus	\veeonvee
\cupleftarrow	\cupleftarrow	\pluscirc	\wedge
\curlyvee	\curlyvee	\plustrif	\Wedge
\curlywedge	\curlywedge	\pm	\Ydown
\dagger	\dagger	\rbag	\Yleft
\ddagger	\ddagger	\rblackbowtie	\Yright
\div	\div	\rightslice	\Yup
*	\divideontimes	\rightthreetimes	
+	\dotplus	\rtimes	

TABLE 62: stix Binary Operators

\amalg	\amalg	\fcmp	\sqcup
\ast	\ast	\fracslash	\Sqcup
\barcap	\barcap	\intercal	\sslash
\barcup	\barcup	\interleave	\threedotcolon
\barvee	\barvee	\intprod	\times
\barwedge	\barwedge	\intprodr	\timesbar
\bigslopedvee	\bigslopedvee	\invlazys	\tminus
\bigslopedwedge	\bigslopedwedge	\leftthreetimes	\tplus
\btimes	\btimes	\lhd	\tripleplus
\cap	\cap	\ltimes	\trslash
\Cap	\Cap	\midbarvee	\twocaps
\capbarcup	\capbarcup	\midbarwedge	\twocups
\capdot	\capdot	\minusdot	\typecolon
\capovercup	\capovercup	\minusfdots	\uminus
\capwedge	\capwedge	\minusrdots	\unlhd
\closedvarcap	\closedvarcap	\mp	\unrhd
\closedvarcup	\closedvarcup	\nhVvert	\upand
\closedvarcupsmashprod	\closedvarcupsmashprod	\opluslhrim	\uplus
\commaminus	\commaminus	\oplusrhrim	\varbarwedge

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\cup	<code>\cup</code>	\otimes	<code>\otimeslhrim</code>	$\bar{\wedge}$	<code>\vardoublebarwedge</code>
\Subset	<code>\Cup</code>	\otimes	<code>\otimesrhrim</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\varveebar</code>
\supseteq	<code>\cupbarcap</code>	$\dot{+}$	<code>\plusdot</code>	\times	<code>\vectimes</code>
\supset	<code>\cupdot</code>	\doteq	<code>\pluseqq</code>	\vee	<code>\Vee</code>
\supsetleftarrow	<code>\cupleftarrow</code>	\dagger	<code>\plushat</code>	\veevee	<code>\vee</code>
\supsetcap	<code>\cupovercap</code>	$\ddot{+}$	<code>\plussim</code>	\veebar	<code>\veebar</code>
\supsetvee	<code>\cupvee</code>	$\ddot{+}_2$	<code>\plussubtwo</code>	\veedot	<code>\veedot</code>
\supsetcurlyvee	<code>\curlyvee</code>	$\ddot{*}$	<code>\plustrif</code>	\veebar	<code>\veedoublebar</code>
\supsetcurlywedge	<code>\curlywedge</code>	\pm	<code>\pm</code>	\veemidvert	<code>\veemidvert</code>
\dagger	<code>\dagger</code>	\triangleright	<code>\rhd</code>	\veeodot	<code>\veeodot</code>
\ddagger	<code>\ddagger</code>	\wedge	<code>\rightthreetimes</code>	\veeonvee	<code>\veeonvee</code>
\div	<code>\div</code>	$\dot{+}$	<code>\ringplus</code>	\wedge	<code>\Wedge</code>
\divideontimes	<code>\divideontimes</code>	$\dot{\wedge}$	<code>\rsolbar</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedge</code>
$\dot{-}$	<code>\dotminus</code>	\rtimes	<code>\rtimes</code>	\triangle	<code>\wedgegebar</code>
$\dot{+}$	<code>\dotplus</code>	\backslash	<code>\setminus</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedgedot</code>
$\dot{\times}$	<code>\dottimes</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\shuffle</code>	\triangle	<code>\wedgedoublebar</code>
$\dot{\sqcap}$	<code>\doublebarvee</code>	$\dot{\sqsupset}$	<code>\simplus</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedgemidvert</code>
$\dot{\sqcup}$	<code>\doublebarwedge</code>	$\dot{\sqsubset}$	<code>\smallsetminus</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedgeodot</code>
$\dot{\wedge}$	<code>\doubleplus</code>	\ast	<code>\smashtimes</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedgeonwedge</code>
$\dot{\sqcap}$	<code>\dsol</code>	\sqcap	<code>\sqcap</code>	\wr	<code>\wr</code>
$\dot{\sqcup}$	<code>\eqqplus</code>	\sqcap	<code>\Sqcap</code>		

stix defines `\land` as a synonym for `\wedge`, `\lor` as a synonym for `\vee`, `\doublecap` as a synonym for `\Cap`, and `\doublecup` as a synonym for `\Cup`.

TABLE 63: `mathdesign` Binary Operators

\times `\dtimes` \times `\udtimes` \times `\utimes`

The `mathdesign` package additionally provides versions of each of the binary operators shown in Table 54.

TABLE 64: `pdfMsym` Binary Operators

\wedge	<code>\circlwedge</code>	\div	<code>\divs</code>	$\not\div$	<code>\ndivs</code>
\cup	<code>\dcup</code>	\wedge	<code>\dwedge</code>		

`pdfMsym` symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by `pdflATEX` and `LuaLATEX`, some by `XELATEX`, and none by most other `TEX` backends.

TABLE 65: `cmll` Binary Operators
 $\wp \quad \backslash\text{parr}^* \quad \& \quad \backslash\text{with}^\dagger$

* `cmll` defines `\invamp` as a synonym for `\parr`.

† `\with` differs from `\&` in terms of its math-mode spacing: `$A \& B$` produces “*A & B*”, for example, while `$A \with B$` produces “*A & B*”.

TABLE 66: `shuffle` Binary Operators
 $\boxplus \quad \backslash\text{cshuffle} \quad \boxminus \quad \backslash\text{shuffle}$
TABLE 67: `resmes` Binary Operators
 $\llcorner \quad \backslash\text{resmes}$

This symbol notates the restriction of a measure to a set, as in $\phi \llcorner Y$.

TABLE 68: `logix` Logical Operators

\odot	<code>\CircInvNt</code>	\oslash	<code>\CircXor</code>	$\bar{\wedge}$	<code>\Nand</code>	\wedge	<code>\SbNd</code>
\oslash	<code>\CircNand</code>	\wedge	<code>\Dnd</code>	\wedge	<code>\Nd</code>	\vee	<code>\SbNor</code>
\oslash	<code>\CircNd</code>	\dashv	<code>\Dnt</code>	\sim	<code>\Ngt</code>	\vee	<code>\SbOr</code>
\oslash	<code>\CircNgt</code>	$\dot{\vee}$	<code>\Dor</code>	$\dot{\nabla}$	<code>\Nor</code>	$\dot{\vee}$	<code>\SbXor</code>
\oslash	<code>\CircNor</code>	\dashv	<code>\InvNt</code>	\neg	<code>\Nt</code>	\mid	<code>\Shfr</code>
\ominus	<code>\CircNt</code>	\uparrow	<code>\Lnand</code>	\vee	<code>\Or</code>	\vee	<code>\Xor</code>
\oslash	<code>\CircOr</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Lnor</code>	$\bar{\wedge}$	<code>\SbNand</code>		

`logix` requires either `LuaLaTeX` or `XHLaTeX`.

TABLE 69: `ulsy` Geometric Binary Operators
 $\oplus \quad \backslash\text{odplus}$

TABLE 70: mathabx Geometric Binary Operators

▼	\blacktriangledown	□	\boxright	⊖	\ominus
◀	\blacktriangleleft	□	\boxslash	⊕	\oplus
▶	\blacktriangleright	□	\boxtimes	⊟	\right
▲	\blacktriangleup	□	\boxtop	⊗	\oslash
✳	\boxasterisk	□	\boxtriangleup	⊗	\otimes
▣	\boxbackslash	□	\boxvoid	⊕	\otop
▤	\boxbot	⊗	\oasterisk	⊟	\otriangleup
▢	\boxcirc	⊗	\backslash	○	\void
✳	\boxcoasterisk	⊕	\obot	▽	\smalltriangledown
÷	\boxdiv	◎	\ocirc	◀	\smalltriangleleft
■	\boxdot	⊗	\ocoasterisk	▶	\smalltriangleright
▤	\boxleft	÷	\odiv	△	\smalltriangleup
▢	\boxminus	○	\odot		
▤	\boxplus	⊕	\oleft		

TABLE 71: MnSymbol Geometric Binary Operators

▢	\boxbackslash	▼	\filledmedtriangledown	◎	\ocirc
▣	\boxbox	◀	\filledmedtriangleleft	○	\odot
▤	\boxdot	▶	\filledmedtriangleright	⊖	\ominus
▢	\boxminus	▲	\filledmedtriangleup	⊕	\oplus
▤	\boxplus	■	\filledsquare	⊗	\oslash
▢	\boxslash	★	\filledstar	⊛	\ostar
▢	\boxtimes	▼	\filledtriangledown	⊗	\otimes
▤	\boxvert	◀	\filledtriangleleft	⊟	\triangle
❖	\diamondbackslash	▶	\filledtriangleright	▷	\overline{}
❖	\diamonddiamond	▲	\filledtriangleup	☆	\pentagram
❖	\diamondddot	◇	\meddiamond	◊	\smalldiamond
❖	\diamondminus	□	\medsquare	□	\smallsquare
❖	\diamondplus	☆	\medstar	★	\smallstar
❖	\dslash	▽	\medtriangledown	▽	\smalltriangledown
❖	\dtimes	◀	\medtriangleleft	◀	\smalltriangleleft
❖	\dvert	▶	\medtriangleright	▶	\smalltriangleright
▽	\downslice	△	\medtriangleup	△	\smalltriangleup
◆	\filleddiamond	⊕	\oast	★	\thinstar
■	\filledmedsquare	⊗	\backslash	△	\upslice

MnSymbol defines \blacksquare as a synonym for \filledmedsquare; \square and \Box as synonyms for \medsquare; \diamond as a synonym for \smalldiamond; \Diamond as a synonym for \meddiamond; \star as a synonym for \thinstar; \circledast as a synonym for \oast; \circledcirc as a synonym for \ocirc; and, \circleddash as a synonym for \ominus.

TABLE 72: *fdsymbol* Geometric Binary Operators

□	\boxbackslash	▼	\medblacktriangledown	⊕	\oplus
▣	\boxbox	◀	\medblacktriangleleft	⊖	\oslash
▣	\boxdot	▶	\medblacktriangleright	⊗	\otimes
▣	\boxminus	▲	\medblacktriangleup	∅	\overt
▣	\boxplus	○	\medcircle	●	\smallblackcircle
▣	\boxslash	◇	\meddiamond	◆	\smallblackdiamond
▣	\boxtimes	/	\medslash	■	\smallblacksquare
▣	\boxvert	□	\medsquare	★	\smallblackstar
◊	\diamondbackslash	▽	\medtriangledown	▼	\smallblacktriangledown
◊	\diamonddiamond	◀	\medtriangleleft	◀	\smallblacktriangleleft
◊	\diamonddot	▶	\medtriangleright	▶	\smallblacktriangleright
◊	\diamondminus	△	\medtriangleup	▲	\smallblacktriangleup
◊	\diamondplus	☆	\medwhitestar	○	\smallcircle
◊	\diamondslash	⊗	\oast	◊	\smalldiamond
◊	\diamondtimes	⊗	\obackslash	□	\smallsquare
◊	\diamondvert	◎	\ocirc	▽	\smalltriangledown
●	\medblackcircle	⊖	\odash	◀	\smalltriangleleft
◆	\medblackdiamond	◎	\odot	▶	\smalltriangleright
■	\medblacksquare	⊖	\oequal	△	\smalltriangleup
★	\medblackstar	⊖	\ominus	☆	\smallwhitestar

fdsymbol defines synonyms for most of the preceding symbols:

◆	\blackdiamond	◊	\diamond	●	\smblkcircle
▲	\blacktriangle	◊	\Diamond	◆	\smblkdiamond
▼	\blacktriangledown	◊	\diamondbslash	■	\smbblksquare
◀	\blacktriangleleft	◊	\diamondcdot	☆	\smwhitestar
▶	\blacktriangleright	◆	\mdblkdiamond	○	\smwhtcircle
□	\Box	■	\mdblksquare	◊	\smwhtdiamond
■	\boxbar	●	\mdlblkcircle	□	\smwtsquare
▣	\boxbslash	◆	\mdlblkdiamond	□	\square
▣	\boxdiag	■	\mdlblksquare	★	\star
●	\bullet	○	\mdlgwhtcircle	△	\triangle
○	\circ	◊	\mdlgwhtdiamond	▽	\triangledown
⊗	\circledast	□	\mdlgwhtsquare	◀	\triangleleft
◎	\circledcirc	◊	\mdwhtdiamond	▶	\triangleright
⊖	\circleddash	□	\mdwhtsquare	△	\vartriangle
⊖	\circledeq	★	\medstar		
⊖	\circledvert	◎	\obslash		

TABLE 73: boisik Geometric Binary Operators

◆	\blacklozenge	□	\boxright	□	\oblong
■	\blacksquare	□	\boxslash	⊕	\obot
▲	\blacktriangle	⊗	\boxtimes	⊗	\obslash
▼	\blacktriangledown	▣	\boxtop	⊗	\ogreaterthan
◀	\blacktriangleleft	▣	\boxtriangle	⊕	\oleft
▶	\blacktriangleright	⊗	\circledast	⊗	\olessthan
☒	\boxast	◎	\circledcirc	⊖	\ominus
☒	\boxbar	⊖	\circleddash	⊕	\oplus
☒	\boxbot	◊	\diamond	⊕	\oright
☒	\boxbox	◊	\diamondbar	⊗	\oslash
☒	\boxbslash	◊	\diamondcircle	⊗	\otimes
☒	\boxcircle	◊	\diamondminus	⊕	\otop
☒	\boxdivision	◊	\diamondop	◎	\otriangle
☒	\boxdot	◊	\diamondplus	⊗	\ovee
☒	\boxleft	◊	\diamondtimes	⊗	\owedge
☒	\boxminus	◊	\diamondtriangle	*	\star
☒	\boxplus	⊖	\obar	□	\talloblong

TABLE 74: stix Geometric Binary Operators

☒	\blackhourglass	◊	\concavediamondtickleft	⊕	\oplus
☒	\boxast	◊	\concavediamondtickright	⊗	\oslash
☒	\boxbar	◊	\diamond	⊗	\otimes
☒	\boxbox	◁	\dsub	⊗	\otimes
☒	\boxbslash	☒	\hourglass	⊗	\otimeshat
☒	\boxcircle	◊	\lozengeminus	▷	\rsub
☒	\boxdiag	◆	\mdlgblklozenge	•	\smbblkcircle
☒	\boxdot	○	\mdlgwhtcircle	★	\star
☒	\boxminus	⊖	\obar	□	\talloblong
☒	\boxplus	⊕	\obot*	△	\triangle
☒	\boxtimes	⊗	\obslash	△	\triangleminus
⊗	\circledast	⊕	\odiv	△	\triangleplus
◎	\circledcirc	◎	\odot	△	\triangleserifs
⊖	\circleddash	⊗	\dotslashdot*	△	\triangletimes
⊖	\circledequal	⊗	\ogreaterthan	•	\vysmbblkcircle†

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\textcircled{P}	<code>\circledparallel</code>	\otimes	<code>\olcross*</code>	\circ	<code>\vysmwhtcircle</code>
$\textcircled{\ominus}$	<code>\circledvert</code>	\oslash	<code>\olessthan</code>	\square	<code>\whitesquaretickleft</code>
$\textcircled{\ominus}$	<code>\circlehbar</code>	\ominus	<code>\ominus</code>	\square	<code>\whitesquaretickright</code>
$\textcircled{\diamond}$	<code>\concavediamond</code>	\oplus	<code>\operp</code>		

* Defined as an ordinary character, not as a binary relation. However, these symbols more closely resemble the other symbols in this table than they do the geometric shapes presented in Table 440, which is why they are included here.

† stix defines `\bullet` as a synonym for `\vysmblkcircle`.

TABLE 75: logix Geometric Binary Operators

\bullet	<code>\BlackCircle</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\LogPast</code>
\cdot	<code>\BlackCircleA</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\LogPos</code>
\bullet	<code>\BlackCircleB</code>	\circ	<code>\LWhiteCircle</code>
\bullet	<code>\BlackCircleC</code>	\diamond	<code>\LWhiteCurvedDiamond</code>
\bullet	<code>\BlackCircleD</code>	\diamond	<code>\LWhiteDiamond</code>
\bullet	<code>\BlackCircleE</code>	\triangledown	<code>\LWhiteDownTriangle</code>
\bullet	<code>\BlackCircleF</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\LWhiteLeftArrowHead</code>
\bullet	<code>\BlackCircleG</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\LWhiteLeftTriangle</code>
\bullet	<code>\BlackCircleH</code>	\square	<code>\LWhiteLozenge</code>
\bullet	<code>\BlackCircleI</code>	\triangleright	<code>\LWhiteRightArrowHead</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackCurvedDiamond</code>	\triangleright	<code>\LWhiteRightCurvedArrowHead</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamond</code>	\triangleright	<code>\LWhiteRightTriangle</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamondA</code>	\circ	<code>\LWhiteSmallCircle</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamondB</code>	\square	<code>\LWhiteSquare</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamondC</code>	\square	<code>\LWhiteSquareRoundCorners</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamondD</code>	\triangle	<code>\LWhiteUpTriangle</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamondE</code>	\circ	<code>\LWhiteVerySmallCircle</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamondF</code>	\square	<code>\LWhiteVerySmallSquare</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamondG</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\Nec</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamondH</code>	\bullet	<code>\Next</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\BlackDiamondI</code>	\blacktriangle	<code>\NonCont</code>
\blacktriangledown	<code>\BlackDownTriangle</code>	\circ	<code>\OutlineCircle</code>
\blacktriangledown	<code>\BlackDownTriangleA</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\OutlineCurvedDiamond</code>
\blacktriangledown	<code>\BlackDownTriangleB</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\OutlineDiamond</code>
\blacktriangledown	<code>\BlackDownTriangleC</code>	\triangledown	<code>\OutlineDownTriangle</code>
\blacktriangledown	<code>\BlackDownTriangleD</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\OutlineLeftArrowHead</code>

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▼	\BlackDownTriangleE	◀	\OutlineLeftTriangle
▼	\BlackDownTriangleF	▣	\OutlineLozenge
▼	\BlackDownTriangleG	▶	\OutlineRightArrowHead
▼	\BlackDownTriangleH	▷	\OutlineRightCurvedArrowHead
▼	\BlackDownTriangleI	▷	\OutlineRightTriangle
◀	\BlackLeftArrowHead	○	\OutlineSmallCircle
◀	\BlackLeftTriangle	□	\OutlineSquare
·	\BlackLeftTriangleA	□	\OutlineSquareRoundCorners
·	\BlackLeftTriangleB	△	\OutlineUpTriangle
·	\BlackLeftTriangleC	○	\OutlineVerySmallCircle
·	\BlackLeftTriangleD	□	\OutlineVerySmallSquare
◀	\BlackLeftTriangleE	◀	\Past
◀	\BlackLeftTriangleF	◆	\Pos
◀	\BlackLeftTriangleG	▣	\QuartedLozenge
◀	\BlackLeftTriangleH	⊕	\QuarteredCircle
◀	\BlackLeftTriangleI	♦	\QuarteredCurvedDiamond
■	\BlackLozenge	◊	\QuarteredDiamond
·	\BlackReallySmallCircle	▽	\QuarteredDownTriangle
◆	\BlackReallySmallDiamond	◀	\QuarteredLeftTriangle
▪	\BlackReallySmallSquare	▷	\QuarteredRightTriangle
▶	\BlackRightArrowHead	⊕	\QuarteredSmallCircle
▶	\BlackRightCurvedArrowHead	■	\QuarteredSquare
▶	\BlackRightTriangle	⊕	\QuarteredSquareRoundCorners
·	\BlackRightTriangleA	▲	\QuarteredUpTriangle
·	\BlackRightTriangleB	●	\QuarteredVerySmallCircle
▶	\BlackRightTriangleC	■	\QuarteredVerySmallSquare
▶	\BlackRightTriangleD	▽	\TmpCont
▶	\BlackRightTriangleE	▷	\TmpFutr
▶	\BlackRightTriangleF	■	\TmpNec
▶	\BlackRightTriangleG	⊖	\TmpNext
▶	\BlackRightTriangleH	△	\TmpNonCont
▶	\BlackRightTriangleI	◀	\TmpPast
●	\BlackSmallCircle	◊	\TmpPos
■	\BlackSquare	□	\UpSlashedSquareRoundCorners
·	\BlackSquareA	○	\UpSlashedCircle
▪	\BlackSquareB	♦	\UpSlashedCurvedDiamond
■	\BlackSquareC	◊	\UpSlashedDiamond
■	\BlackSquareD	▽	\UpSlashedDownTriangle
■	\BlackSquareE	◀	\UpSlashedLeftTriangle
■	\BlackSquareF	■	\UpSlashedLozenge
■	\BlackSquareG	▷	\UpSlashedRightTriangle
■	\BlackSquareH	○	\UpSlashedSmallCircle
■	\BlackSquareI	□	\UpSlashedSquare
■	\BlackSquareRoundCorners	△	\UpSlashedUpTriangle

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▲	\BlackUpTriangle	○	\UpSlashedVerySmallCircle
▲	\BlackUpTriangleA	□	\UpSlashedVerySmallSquare
▲	\BlackUpTriangleB	○	\VerticallyDividedCircle
▲	\BlackUpTriangleC	◊	\VerticallyDividedCurvedDiamond
▲	\BlackUpTriangleD	◊	\VerticallyDividedDiamond
▲	\BlackUpTriangleE	▽	\VerticallyDividedDownTriangle
▲	\BlackUpTriangleF	◀	\VerticallyDividedLeftTriangle
▲	\BlackUpTriangleG	■	\VerticallyDividedLozenge
▲	\BlackUpTriangleH	▷	\VerticallyDividedRightTriangle
▲	\BlackUpTriangleI	○	\VerticallyDividedSmallCircle
●	\BlackVerySmallCircle	□	\VerticallyDividedSquare
■	\BlackVerySmallSquare	○	\VerticallyDividedSquareRoundCorners
▼	\Cont	△	\VerticallyDividedUpTriangle
⊗	\CrossedCircle	○	\VerticallyDividedVerySmallCircle
❖	\CrossedCurvedDiamond	□	\VerticallyDividedVerySmallSquare
❖	\CrossedDiamond	○	\WhiteCircle
▽	\CrossedDownTriangle	○	\WhiteCircleA
◀	\CrossedLeftTriangle	○	\WhiteCircleB
■	\CrossedLozenge	○	\WhiteCircleC
▷	\CrossedRightTriangle	○	\WhiteCircleContainingBlackCircle
⊗	\CrossedSmallCircle	○	\WhiteCircleD
■	\CrossedSquare	○	\WhiteCircleE
⊗	\CrossedSquareRoundCorners	○	\WhiteCircleF
▲	\CrossedUpTriangle	○	\WhiteCircleG
○	\CrossedVerySmallCircle	○	\WhiteCircleH
□	\CrossedVerySmallSquare	○	\WhiteCircleI
▽	\DeoCont	◊	\WhiteCurvedDiamond
▷	\DeoFutr	❖	\WhiteCurvedDiamondContainingBlackDiamond
□	\DeoNec	◊	\WhiteDiamond
○	\DeoNext	◦	\WhiteDiamondA
△	\DeoNonCont	◦	\WhiteDiamondB
◀	\DeoPast	◦	\WhiteDiamondC
❖	\DeoPos	❖	\WhiteDiamondContainingBlackDiamond
○	\DottedCircl	◊	\WhiteDiamondD
❖	\DottedCurvedDiamond	◊	\WhiteDiamondE
❖	\DottedDiamond	◊	\WhiteDiamondF
▽	\DottedDownTriangle	◊	\WhiteDiamondG
◀	\DottedLeftArrowHead	◊	\WhiteDiamondH
◀	\DottedLeftTriangle	◊	\WhiteDiamondI
■	\DottedLozenge	▽	\WhiteDownTriangle
▷	\DottedRightArrowHead	▼	\WhiteDownTriangleA
▷	\DottedRightCurvedArrowHead	▼	\WhiteDownTriangleB
▷	\DottedRightTriangle	▼	\WhiteDownTriangleC
○	\DottedSmallCircle	▼	\WhiteDownTriangleContainingBlackDownTriangle

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□	\DottedSquare	▽	\WhiteDownTriangleD
○	\DottedSquareRoundCorners	▽	\WhiteDownTriangleE
△	\DottedUpTriangle	▽	\WhiteDownTriangleF
◦	\DottedVerySmallCircle	▽	\WhiteDownTriangleG
▣	\DottedVerySmallSquare	▽	\WhiteDownTriangleH
○	\DownSlashedCircle	▽	\WhiteDownTriangleI
◊	\DownSlashedCurvedDiamond	◀	\WhiteLeftArrowHead
◊	\DownSlashedDiamond	◀	\WhiteLeftTriangle
▽	\DownSlashedDownTriangle	▲	\WhiteLeftTriangleA
◀	\DownSlashedLeftTriangle	▲	\WhiteLeftTriangleB
▣	\DownSlashedLozenge	▲	\WhiteLeftTriangleC
▷	\DownSlashedRightTriangle	◀	\WhiteLeftTriangleContainingBlackLeftTriangle
○	\DownSlashedSmallCircle	◀	\WhiteLeftTriangleD
▣	\DownSlashedSquare	◀	\WhiteLeftTriangleE
○	\DownSlashedSquareRoundCorners	◀	\WhiteLeftTriangleF
△	\DownSlashedUpTriangle	◀	\WhiteLeftTriangleG
◦	\DownSlashedVerySmallCircle	◀	\WhiteLeftTriangleH
▣	\DownSlashedVerySmallSquare	◀	\WhiteLeftTriangleI
▽	\DoxCont	□	\WhiteLozenge
▷	\DoxFutr	■	\WhiteLozengeContainingBlackLozenge
▣	\DoxNec	○	\WhiteReallySmallCircle
○	\DoxNext	◊	\WhiteReallySmallDiamond
△	\DoxNonCont	□	\WhiteReallySmallSquare
◀	\DoxPast	▷	\WhiteRightArrowHead
◊	\DoxPos	▷	\WhiteRightCurvedArrowHead
▽	\FacCont	▷	\WhiteRightTriangle
▷	\FacFutr	▶	\WhiteRightTriangleA
□	\FacNec	▶	\WhiteRightTriangleB
○	\FacNext	▶	\WhiteRightTriangleC
△	\FacNonCont	▷	\WhiteRightTriangleContainingBlackRightTriangle
◀	\FacPast	▷	\WhiteRightTriangleD
◊	\FacPos	▷	\WhiteRightTriangleE
▶	\Futr	▷	\WhiteRightTriangleF
⊖	\HorizontallyDividedCircle	▷	\WhiteRightTriangleG
◊	\HorizontallyDividedCurvedDiamond	▷	\WhiteRightTriangleH
◊	\HorizontallyDividedDiamond	▷	\WhiteRightTriangleI
▽	\HorizontallyDividedDownTriangle	○	\WhiteSmallCircle
◀	\HorizontallyDividedLeftTriangle	○	\WhiteSmallCircleContainingBlackCircle
▣	\HorizontallyDividedLozenge	□	\WhiteSquare
▷	\HorizontallyDividedRightTriangle	□	\WhiteSquareA
⊖	\HorizontallyDividedSmallCircle	□	\WhiteSquareB
▣	\HorizontallyDividedSquare	□	\WhiteSquareC
⊖	\HorizontallyDividedSquareRoundCorners	□	\WhiteSquareContainingBlackSquare
△	\HorizontallyDividedUpTriangle	□	\WhiteSquareD

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◦	\HorizontallyDividedVerySmallCircle	□	\WhiteSquareE
▣	\HorizontallyDividedVerySmallSquare	□	\WhiteSquareF
●	\LBlackCircle	□	\WhiteSquareG
◆	\LBlackCurvedDiamond	□	\WhiteSquareH
◆	\LBlackDiamond	□	\WhiteSquareI
▼	\LBlackDownTriangle	□	\WhiteSquareRoundCorners
◀	\LBlackLeftArrowHead	□	\WhiteSquareRoundCornersContainingBlackSquare
◀	\LBlackLeftTriangle	△	\WhiteUpTriangle
■	\LBlackLozenge	^	\WhiteUpTriangleA
▶	\LBlackRightArrowHead	^	\WhiteUpTriangleB
▶	\LBlackRightCurvedArrowHead	^	\WhiteUpTriangleC
▶	\LBlackRightTriangle	^	\WhiteUpTriangleContainingBlackUpTriangle
●	\LBlackSmallCircle	△	\WhiteUpTriangleD
■	\LBlackSquare	△	\WhiteUpTriangleE
■	\LBlackSquareRoundCorners	△	\WhiteUpTriangleF
▲	\LBlackUpTriangle	△	\WhiteUpTriangleG
●	\LBlackVerySmallCircle	△	\WhiteUpTriangleH
■	\LBlackVerySmallSquare	△	\WhiteUpTriangleI
▽	\LogCont	○	\WhiteVerySmallCircle
▷	\LogFutr	○	\WhiteVerySmallCircleContainingBlackCircle
□	\LogNec	□	\WhiteVerySmallSquare
○	\LogNext	□	\WhiteVerySmallSquareContainingBlackSquare
△	\LogNonCont		

logix requires either \LaTeX or \XeLaTeX .

TABLE 76: halloweenmath Halloween-Themed Math Operators

🎃	\bigpumpkin [†]	👻	\mathleftghost	☁️	\reversemathcloud
💀	\bigskull	🦇	\mathrightbat	🧙	\reversemathwitch [†]
🦇	\mathbat	👤	\mathrightghost	🧙*	\reversemathwitch* [†]
☁️	\mathcloud	🧙*	\mathwitch* [†]	💀	\skull
👻	\mathghost	🧙	\mathwitch [†]		
🦇	\mathleftbat	🎃	\pumpkin		

[†] These symbols accept limits. For example, $\mathwitch_{\{i=0\}}^{\{\infty\}} f(x)$ produces “ $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f(x)$ ” in text mode and

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mathwitch f(x)$$

in display mode.

[‡] \greatpumpkin is a synonym for \bigpumpkin .

TABLE 77: stix Small Integrals

\int	<code>\smallawint</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintcap</code>	\oint	<code>\smalloint</code>
\int	<code>\smallcirlfnint</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintclockwise</code>	\oint	<code>\smallointctrcclockwise</code>
\int	<code>\smallfint</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintcup</code>	\oint	<code>\smallpointint</code>
\iiint	<code>\smalliiiiint</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintlarhk</code>	\oint	<code>\smallrppoint</code>
\iiint	<code>\smalliiint</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintx</code>	\oint	<code>\smallscpolint</code>
\iint	<code>\smalliint</code>	\int	<code>\smalllowint</code>	\oint	<code>\smallsqint</code>
\int	<code>\smallint</code>	\oint	<code>\smallnpoint</code>	\oint	<code>\smallsumint</code>
\int	<code>\smallintbar</code>	\iiint	<code>\smalloiint</code>	\iint	<code>\smallupint</code>
\int	<code>\smallintBar</code>	\iiint	<code>\smalloint</code>	\oint	<code>\smallvarointclockwise</code>

By default, each of the preceding commands points to a slanted version of the glyph, as shown. The `upint` package option typesets each integral instead as an upright version. Slanted and upright integrals can be mixed, however, by explicitly using the commands shown in Table 78.

TABLE 78: stix Small Integrals with Explicit Slant

\int	<code>\smallawintsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallawintup</code>
\int	<code>\smallcirlfnintsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallcirlfnintup</code>
\int	<code>\smallfintsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallfintup</code>
\iiint	<code>\smalliiiiintsl</code>	\iiint	<code>\smalliiiiintup</code>
\iiint	<code>\smalliiintsl</code>	\iiint	<code>\smalliiintup</code>
\iint	<code>\smalliintsl</code>	\iint	<code>\smalliintup</code>
\int	<code>\smallintbarsl</code>	\int	<code>\smallintBarup</code>
\int	<code>\smallintBarsl</code>	\int	<code>\smallintbarup</code>
\int	<code>\smallintcapsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintcapup</code>
\int	<code>\smallintclockwisesl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintclockwiseup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallintcupsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintcupup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallintlarhksl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintlarhkup</code>
\int	<code>\smallintsł</code>	\int	<code>\smallintup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallintxsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallintxup</code>
\iint	<code>\smalllowintsl</code>	\iint	<code>\smalllowintup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallnpointsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallnointup</code>
\iiint	<code>\smalloiintsl</code>	\iiint	<code>\smalloiintup</code>
\iiint	<code>\smallointsl</code>	\iiint	<code>\smallointup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallointctrcclockwisesl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallointctrcclockwiseup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallointsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallointup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallpointintsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallpointintup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallrppointsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallrppointup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallscpolintsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallscpolintup</code>

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\oint	<code>\smallsqintsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallsqintup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallsumintsl</code>	\oint	<code>\smallsumintup</code>
\int	<code>\smallupintsl</code>	\int	<code>\smallupintup</code>
\oint	<code>\smallvarointclockwise</code>	\oint	<code>\smallvarointclockwiseup</code>

Instead of using the preceding symbols directly, it is generally preferable to use the symbols listed in Table 77 either with or without the `upint` package option. Specifying `upint` selects each integral's upright (`up`) variant, while omitting `upint` selects each integral's slanted (`s1`) variant. Use the symbols shown in Table 78 only when you need to include both upright and slanted variations of a symbol in the same document.

TABLE 79: Variable-sized Math Operators

$\cap \cup$	<code>\bigcap \bigcup</code>	$\otimes \otimes$	<code>\bigotimes</code>	$\wedge \wedge$	<code>\bigwedge</code>	$\prod \prod$	<code>\prod</code>
$\cup \cup$	<code>\bigcup</code>	$\sqcup \sqcup$	<code>\bigsqcup</code>	$\coprod \coprod$	<code>\coprod</code>	$\sum \sum$	<code>\sum</code>
$\odot \odot$	<code>\bigodot</code>	$\uplus \uplus$	<code>\biguplus</code>	$\int \int$	<code>\int</code>		
$\oplus \oplus$	<code>\bigoplus</code>	$\vee \vee$	<code>\bigvee</code>	$\oint \oint$	<code>\oint</code>		

TABLE 80: *AMS* Variable-sized Math Operators

\iint	\iint	\iiint	\iiint	\iiint	\iiint
\iiint	\iiint	\iiiiint	\iiiiint	$\dots \int \dots \int$	\idotsint

TABLE 81: *stmaryrd* Variable-sized Math Operators

$\square \square$	<code>\bigbox</code>	$\parallel \parallel$	<code>\biginterleave</code>	$\square \square$	<code>\bigsqcap</code>
$\curlyvee \curlyvee$	<code>\bigcurlyvee</code>	$\oplus \oplus$	<code>\bignplus</code>	$\nabla \nabla$	<code>\bigtriangledown</code>
$\curlywedge \curlywedge$	<code>\bigcurlywedge</code>	$\parallel \parallel$	<code>\bigparallel</code>	$\Delta \Delta$	<code>\bigtriangleup</code>

TABLE 82: `wasysym` Variable-sized Math Operators

$\int \int \ \backslash \text{int}$	$\iint \iint \ \backslash \text{iint}$	$\iiint \iiint \ \backslash \text{iiint}$
$\oint \oint \ \backslash \text{oint}$	$\oint \oint \ \backslash \text{oint}$	

If `wasysym` is loaded without package options then none of the preceding symbols are defined. However, `\varint` produces `wasysym`'s `\int` glyph, and `\varoint` produces `wasysym`'s `\oint` glyph.

If `wasysym` is loaded with the `integrals` option then all of the preceding symbols are defined, but `\varint` and `\varoint` are left undefined.

If `wasysym` is loaded with the `nointegrals` option then none of the preceding symbols, `\varint`, or `\varoint` are defined.

TABLE 83: `mathabx` Variable-sized Math Operators

$\curlyvee \curlyvee \ \backslash \text{bigcurlyvee}$	$\boxslash \boxslash \ \backslash \text{bigboxslash}$	$\oplus \oplus \ \backslash \text{bigoright}$
$\sqcap \sqcap \ \backslash \text{bigsqcap}$	$\boxtimes \boxtimes \ \backslash \text{bigboxtimes}$	$\oslash \oslash \ \backslash \text{bigoslash}$
$\wedge \wedge \ \backslash \text{bigcurlywedge}$	$\boxdot \boxdot \ \backslash \text{bigboxtop}$	$\ominus \ominus \ \backslash \text{bigotop}$
$\boxast \boxast \ \backslash \text{bigboxasterisk}$	$\triangleleft \triangleleft \ \backslash \text{bigboxtriangleup}$	$\circlearrowleft \circlearrowleft \ \backslash \text{bigotriangleup}$
$\boxbackslash \boxbackslash \ \backslash \text{bigboxbackslash}$	$\square \square \ \backslash \text{bigboxvoid}$	$\bigcirc \bigcirc \ \backslash \text{bigovoid}$
$\boxdot \boxdot \ \backslash \text{bigboxbot}$	$\complement \complement \ \backslash \text{bigcomplementop}$	$\bigplus \bigplus \ \backslash \text{bigplus}$
$\boxcirc \boxcirc \ \backslash \text{bigboxcirc}$	$\boxast \boxast \ \backslash \text{bigoasterisk}$	$\biguplus \biguplus \ \backslash \text{bigsquplus}$
$\boxast \boxast \ \backslash \text{bigboxcoasterisk}$	$\oslash \oslash \ \backslash \text{bigobackslash}$	$\times \times \ \backslash \text{bigtimes}$

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$\boxed{\cdot}$	$\boxed{+}$	$\backslash\bigboxdiv$	$\bigodot \bigoplus$	\backslashbigobot	\iiint	\backslashiiint
\bullet	\square	$\backslash\bigboxdot$	\circledcirc	\backslashbigocirc	\iint	\backslashiint
\boxminus	\boxplus	$\backslash\bigboxleft$	$\circledast \circledast$	\backslashbigocoasterisk	$\int \int$	\backslashint
\boxminus	\boxminus	$\backslash\bigboxminus$	$\div \div$	\backslashbigodiv	$\oint \oint$	\backslashoiint
\boxplus	\boxplus	$\backslash\bigboxplus$	$\bigoplus \bigodot$	\backslashbigoleft	$\oint \oint$	\backslashoint
\boxminus	\boxplus	$\backslash\bigboxright$	$\ominus \bigodot$	\backslashbigominus		

TABLE 84: `txfonts/pxfonts` Variable-sized Math Operators

\sqcap	\sqcup	\backslashbigsqcapplus	\oint	\oint	\backslashointclockwise
\sqcup	\sqcap	\backslashbigsqcupplus	\oint	\oint	$\backslashointctrcclockwise$
f	f	\backslashfint	\iiint	\iiint	\backslashsqiint
$\int \cdots \int$	$\int \cdots \int$	\backslashidotsint	\iiint	\iiint	\backslashsqiint
\iiint	\iiint	\backslashiiiint	\oint	\oint	\backslashsqint
\iiint	\iiint	\backslashiiint	\iiint	\iiint	$\backslashvaroiintclockwise$

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\iint	\iint	<code>\iint</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\varoiintctrcclockwise</code>
$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\oiintclockwise</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\varoiintclockwise</code>
$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\oiintctrcclockwise</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\varoiintctrcclockwise</code>
$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\oiint</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint$	<code>\varointclockwise</code>
$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\oiintclockwise</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint$	<code>\varointctrcclockwise</code>
$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\oiintctrcclockwise</code>	\times	\times	<code>\varprod</code>
$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\oiint</code>			

TABLE 85: esint Variable-sized Math Operators

$\dots\int$	$\int\dots\int$	<code>\dots\int</code>	\oint	$\oint\oint$	<code>\ointclockwise</code>
f	f	<code>\fint</code>	\oint	$\oint\oint$	<code>\ointctrcclockwise</code>
\iiint	\iiint	<code>\iiint</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\sqaint</code>
\iiint	\iiint	<code>\iiint</code>	\oint	$\oint\oint$	<code>\sqaint</code>
\iint	\iint	<code>\iint</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\varoiint</code>
f	f	<code>\landdownint</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\varointclockwise</code>
f	f	<code>\landupint</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\varointctrcclockwise</code>
$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\ointint</code>			

TABLE 86: `bigints` Variable-sized Math Operators

\int	\int	<code>\bigint</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\bigoint</code>
\int	\int	<code>\bigints</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\bigoints</code>
\int	\int	<code>\bigintss</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\bigintss</code>
\int	\int	<code>\bigintsss</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\bigintsss</code>
\int	\int	<code>\bigintssss</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\bigintssss</code>

TABLE 87: `MnSymbol` Variable-sized Math Operators

\cap	\cap	<code>\bigcap</code>	\ominus	\ominus	<code>\bigominus</code>	\complement	\complement	<code>\complement</code>
\capdot	\capdot	<code>\bigcapdot</code>	\oplus	\oplus	<code>\bigoplus</code>	\coprod	\coprod	<code>\coprod</code>
\capplus	\capplus	<code>\bigcapplus</code>	\oslash	\oslash	<code>\bigoslash</code>	$\cdots\int$	$\cdots\int$	<code>\idotsint</code>
\circlearrowleft	\circlearrowleft	<code>\bigcircle</code>	\circledast	\circledast	<code>\bigostar</code>	\iiint	\iiint	<code>\iiint</code>
\cup	\cup	<code>\bigcup</code>	\otimes	\otimes	<code>\bigotimes</code>	\iiint	\iiint	<code>\iiint</code>
\cupdot	\cupdot	<code>\bigcupdot</code>	\triangleleft	\triangleleft	<code>\bigtriangleleft</code>	\iint	\iint	<code>\iint</code>
\cupplus	\cupplus	<code>\bigcupplus*</code>	\circledcirc	\circledcirc	<code>\bigovert</code>	\int	\int	<code>\int</code>
\curlyvee	\curlyvee	<code>\bigcurlyvee</code>	$+$	$+$	<code>\bigplus</code>	\int	\int	<code>\landdownint</code>
\curlyveedot	\curlyveedot	<code>\bigcurlyveedot</code>	\sqcap	\sqcap	<code>\bigsqcap</code>	\int	\int	<code>\landupint</code>
\curlywedge	\curlywedge	<code>\bigcurlywedge</code>	\sqcapdot	\sqcapdot	<code>\bigsqcapdot</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\lcircleleftint</code>
\curlywedgedot	\curlywedgedot	<code>\bigcurlywedgedot</code>	\sqcup	\sqcup	<code>\bigsqcupplus</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\lcirclerightint</code>

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\mathbb{Y}	\mathbb{Y}	<code>\bigdoublecurlyvee</code>	\sqcup	\sqcup	<code>\bigsqcup</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\oiint</code>
\mathbb{A}	\mathbb{A}	<code>\bigdoublecurlywedge</code>	\sqcup	\sqcup	<code>\bigsqcupdot</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\oint</code>
\mathbb{V}	\mathbb{V}	<code>\bigdoublevee</code>	\sqcup	\sqcup	<code>\bigsqcupplus</code>	\prod	\prod	<code>\prod</code>
\mathbb{A}	\mathbb{A}	<code>\bigdoublewedge</code>	\times	\times	<code>\bigtimes</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\rcircleleftint</code>
\otimes	\otimes	<code>\bigoast</code>	\vee	\vee	<code>\bigvee</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\rcirclerightint</code>
\oslash	\oslash	<code>\bigobackslash</code>	\forall	\forall	<code>\bigveedot</code>	\mathcal{f}	\mathcal{f}	<code>\strokedint</code>
\odot	\odot	<code>\bigocirc</code>	\wedge	\wedge	<code>\bigwedge</code>	\sum	\sum	<code>\sum</code>
\odot	\odot	<code>\bigodot</code>	\wedge	\wedge	<code>\bigwedgedot</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\sumint</code>

* MnSymbol defines `\biguplus` as a synonym for `\bigcupplus`.

TABLE 88: `fdsymbol` Variable-sized Math Operators

\cap	\cap	<code>\bigcap</code>	\sqcup	\sqcup	<code>\bigsqcup</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\landupint</code>
\capdot	\capdot	<code>\bigcapdot</code>	\sqcup	\sqcup	<code>\bigsqcupdot</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\lcircleleftint</code>
\capplus	\capplus	<code>\bigcapplus</code>	\sqcup	\sqcup	<code>\bigsqcupplus</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\lcirclerightint</code>
\cup	\cup	<code>\bigcup</code>	\times	\times	<code>\bigtimes</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint$	<code>\oiint</code>
\cupdot	\cupdot	<code>\bigcupdot</code>	\vee	\vee	<code>\bigvee</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\oiint</code>
\cupplus	\cupplus	<code>\bigcupplus</code>	\forall	\forall	<code>\bigveedot</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\oint</code>
\mathbb{Y}	\mathbb{Y}	<code>\bigcurlyvee</code>	\wedge	\wedge	<code>\bigwedge</code>	\sum	\sum	<code>\osum</code>
λ	λ	<code>\bigcurlywedge</code>	\wedge	\wedge	<code>\bigwedgedot</code>	\prod	\prod	<code>\prod</code>
\mathbb{V}	\mathbb{V}	<code>\bigdoublevee</code>	\sqcup	\sqcup	<code>\coprod</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\rcircleleftint</code>

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$\wedge \wedge$	$\backslash \text{bigdoublewedge}$	$\int \int$	$\backslash \text{fint}$	$\oint \oint$	$\backslash \text{rcirclerightint}$
$\otimes \otimes$	$\backslash \text{bigoast}$	$\int \dots \int$	$\backslash \text{idotsint}$	$\sum \sum$	$\backslash \text{sum}$
$\odot \odot$	$\backslash \text{bigodot}$	$\iiint \iiint$	$\backslash \text{iiiint}$	$\oint \oint$	$\backslash \text{sumint}$
$\oplus \oplus$	$\backslash \text{bigoplus}$	$\iiii \iiii$	$\backslash \text{iiint}$	$\coprod \coprod$	$\backslash \text{varcoprod}$
$\otimes \otimes$	$\backslash \text{bigotimes}$	$\iint \iint$	$\backslash \text{iint}$	$\sum \sum$	$\backslash \text{varosum}$
$+$	$\backslash \text{bigplus}$	$\int \int$	$\backslash \text{int}$	$\prod \prod$	$\backslash \text{varprod}$
$\sqcap \sqcap$	$\backslash \text{bigsqcap}$	$\int \int$	$\backslash \text{intbar}$	$\sum \sum$	$\backslash \text{varsom}$
$\sqcdot \sqcdot$	$\backslash \text{bigsqcapdot}$	$\int \int$	$\backslash \text{intBar}$	$\oint \oint$	$\backslash \text{varsumint}$
$\sqcup \sqcup$	$\backslash \text{bigsqcapplus}$	$\int \int$	$\backslash \text{landdownint}$		

* `fdsymbol` defines `\awint` as a synonym for `\landdownint`, `\biguplus` as a synonym for `\bigcupplus`, `\conjquant` as a synonym for `\bigdoublewedge`, `\disjquant` as a synonym for `\bigdoublevee`, `\dotsint` as a synonym for `\idotsint`, `\intclockwise` as a synonym for `\landupint`, `\intctrcclockwise` as a synonym for `\landdownint`, `\modtwosum` as a synonym for `\osum`, `\ointclockwise` as a synonym for `\lcircleleftint`, `\ointctrcclockwise` as a synonym for `\rcirclerightint`, `\varmodtwosum` as a synonym for `\varosum`, `\varointclockwise` as a synonym for `\lcirclerightint`, and `\varointctrcclockwise` as a synonym for `\rcircleleftint`.

TABLE 89: `boisik` Variable-sized Math Operators

$$\int \int \backslash \text{intup}$$

`boisik` additionally provides all of the symbols in Table 79.

TABLE 90: stix Variable-sized Math Operators

\oint	\oint	$\backslash awint$	\coprod	\coprod	$\backslash coprod$	$\oint\!\oint$	$\oint\!\oint$	$\backslash oiiint$
\sum	\sum	$\backslash Bbbsum$	\veevee	\veevee	$\backslash disjquant$	$\oint\!\oint$	$\oint\!\oint$	$\backslash oiint$
\cap	\cap	$\backslash bigcap$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash fint$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash oint$
\cup	\cup	$\backslash bigcup$	$\oint\!\oint\!\oint$	$\oint\!\oint\!\oint$	$\backslash iiiint$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash ointccw$
\uplus	\uplus	$\backslash bigcupdot$	$\oint\!\oint\!\oint$	$\oint\!\oint\!\oint$	$\backslash iiint$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash pointint$
\odot	\odot	$\backslash bigodot$	$\oint\!\oint$	$\oint\!\oint$	$\backslash iint$	\prod	\prod	$\backslash prod$
\oplus	\oplus	$\backslash bigoplus$	\int	\int	$\backslash int$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash rppolint$
\otimes	\otimes	$\backslash bigotimes$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash intbar$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash scpolint$
\sqcap	\sqcap	$\backslash bigsqcap$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash intBar$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash sqint$
\sqcup	\sqcup	$\backslash bigsqcup$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash intcap$	\sum	\sum	$\backslash sum$
\parallel	\parallel	$\backslash bigtalloblong$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash intccw$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash sumint$
\times	\times	$\backslash bigtimes$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash intcup$	\int	\int	$\backslash upint$
\uplus	\uplus	$\backslash biguplus$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash intlarhk$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash varointccw$
\veevee	\veevee	$\backslash bigvee$	\oint	\oint	$\backslash intx$	$\backslash \backslash$	$\backslash \backslash$	$\backslash xsol$
\wedgewedge	\wedgewedge	$\backslash bigwedge$	\int	\int	$\backslash lowint$	$/$	$/$	$\backslash xsol$
\oint	\oint	$\backslash cirfnint$	Σ	Σ	$\backslash modtwosum$			

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\wedge	$\wedge\!\wedge$	<code>\conjquant</code>	\oint	$\oint\!\oint$	<code>\npolint</code>
----------	------------------	-------------------------	---------	----------------	-----------------------

By default, each of the integral-producing commands in Table 90 points to a slanted version of the glyph, as shown. The `upint` package option typesets each integral instead as an upright version. Slanted and upright integrals can be mixed, however, by explicitly using the commands shown in Table 91.

TABLE 91: `stix` Integrals with Explicit Slant

\int	\int	<code>\intsl</code>	\int	\int	<code>\intup</code>
\iint	\iint	<code>\iintsl</code>	\iint	\iint	<code>\iintup</code>
\iiint	\iiint	<code>\iiintsl</code>	\iiint	\iiint	<code>\iiintup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\ointsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\ointup</code>
\oiint	\oiint	<code>\ointsl</code>	\oiint	\oiint	<code>\ointup</code>
\oiint	\oiint	<code>\oiintsl</code>	\oiint	\oiint	<code>\oiintup</code>
\intclockwise	\intclockwise	<code>\intclockwisesl</code>	\intclockwise	\intclockwise	<code>\intclockwiseup</code>
\varointclockwise	\varointclockwise	<code>\varointclockwisesl</code>	\varointclockwise	\varointclockwise	<code>\varointclockwiseup</code>
$\ointctr-clockwise$	$\ointctr-clockwise$	<code>\ointctr-clockwisesl</code>	$\ointctr-clockwise$	$\ointctr-clockwise$	<code>\ointctr-clockwiseup</code>
\sumint	\sumint	<code>\sumintsl</code>	\sumint	\sumint	<code>\sumintup</code>

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\iiint	\iiiiii	<code>\iiiiintsl</code>	\iiiiii	\iiiiii	<code>\iiiiintup</code>
\int	\int	<code>\intbarsl</code>	\int	\int	<code>\intbarup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\intBarsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\intBarup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\fintsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\fintup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\cirfnintsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\cirfnintup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\awintsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\awintup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\rppolintsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\rppolintup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\scpolintsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\scpolintup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\nopolintsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\nopolintup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\pointintsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\pointintup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\sqintsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\sqintup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\intlarhksl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\intlarhkup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\intxsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\intxup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\intcapsl</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\intcapup</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\intcups1</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\intcupup</code>
$\overline{\int}$	$\overline{\int}$	<code>\upintsl</code>	$\overline{\int}$	$\overline{\int}$	<code>\upintup</code>

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$$\int \quad \int \quad \text{\textbackslash lowintsl} \qquad \int \quad \int \quad \text{\textbackslash lowintup}$$

Instead of using the preceding symbols directly, it is generally preferable to use the symbols listed in Table 90 either with or without the `upint` package option. Specifying `upint` selects each integral's upright (`up`) variant, while omitting `upint` selects each integral's slanted (`s1`) variant. Use the symbols shown in Table 91 only when you need to include both upright and slanted variations of a symbol in the same document.

TABLE 92: `cmupint` Variable-sized Upright Integrals

\oint	\oint	<code>\awint</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\npolint</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\barint</code>	$\oint\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\oiint</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\cirfnint</code>	$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint$	<code>\oiint</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\doublebarint</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\oint</code>
\int	\int	<code>\downint</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\ointclockwise</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\fint</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\ointctrcclockwise</code>
$\int \dots \int$	$\int \dots \int$	<code>\idotsint^*</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\pointint</code>
$\int\int\int$	$\int\int\int$	<code>\iiint</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\rppolint</code>
$\int\int\int$	$\int\int\int$	<code>\iiint</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\scpolint</code>

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\iint	\iint	<code>\iint</code>	$\iint\!\iint$	$\iint\!\iint$	<code>\sqiint</code>
\int	\int	<code>\int</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\sqint</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\intcap</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\sumint</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\intclockwise</code>	\int	\int	<code>\upint</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\intcup</code>	$\int\dots\int$	$\int\dots\int$	<code>\varidotsint^*</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\intlarhk</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\varointclockwise</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\landdownint</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\varointctrcclockwise</code>
\oint	\oint	<code>\landupint</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\xint</code>

`cmupint` additionally provides `\longint`, `\longiint`, `\longoint`, and `\longoiint` commands that stretch arbitrarily tall. See the `cmupint` documentation for more information.

* `\varidotsint` is always drawn as is. `\idotsint` is drawn identically to `\varidotsint` when `amsmath` is not loaded or with more space surrounding each dot when `amsmath` is loaded.

TABLE 93: `mathdesign` Variable-sized Math Operators

\oint	\oint	<code>\intclockwise</code>	\oint	\oint	<code>\ointclockwise</code>
$\oint\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\oiint</code>	$\oint\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint\oint$	<code>\ointctrcclockwise</code>
$\oint\oint$	$\oint\oint$	<code>\oiint</code>			

The `mathdesign` package provides three versions of each integral—in fact, of every symbol—to accompany different text fonts: Utopia (\int), Garamond (\oint), and Charter (\oint).

TABLE 94: pdfMsym Variable-sized Math Operators

f	\int	<code>\aint</code>	\forall	\bigforall	<code>\bigforall</code>
\wedge	\wedge	<code>\bigcircwedge</code>	$\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int$	$\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int$	<code>\biNint{5}*</code>
\cup	\cup	<code>\bigdcup</code>	$\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int$	$\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int$	<code>\iNint{5}*</code>
\wedge	\wedge	<code>\bigd wedge</code>	$\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int$	$\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int$	<code>\oiNint{5}*</code>
\exists	\exists	<code>\bigexists</code>			

`pdfMsym` symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by `pdflATEX` and `LuaLATEX`, some by `XELATEX`, and none by most other `TEX` backends.

* These commands have a required argument, which specifies the number of integrals. For example, `\oiNint{7}` produces the symbol

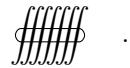


TABLE 95: prodint Variable-sized Math Operators

\prod	<code>\prodi</code>	\prod	<code>\Prodi</code>	\prod	<code>\PRODI</code>
---------	---------------------	---------	---------------------	---------	---------------------

`prodint` currently requires the author to manually specify `\prodi` for inline expressions ($\$...$$), `\Prodi` for displayed math ($\mathcal{[}...\mathcal{]}$), and `\PRODI` for displayed math involving tall integrands. The package does not define a product integral command that scales automatically akin to the symbols in Table 79.

TABLE 96: pdfMsym Extensible Math Operators

$$\prod \quad \backslash p r o o d \quad \sum \quad \backslash s u u m$$

These symbols extend horizontally to fit their lower and upper limits. Hence,

```
\suum_{i=\lfloor\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}\rfloor}^{\max(5N-3, 11N-8)}
```

produces

$$\sum_{i=\lfloor\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}\rfloor}^{\max(5N-3,11N-8)}.$$

pdfMsym symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by pdfL^AT_EX and L^au_L^AT_EX, some by X_HL^AT_EX, and none by most other T_EX backends.

TABLE 97: cml Large Math Operators

$$\wp \quad \backslash b i g p a r r ^ * \quad \& \quad \backslash b i g w i t h$$

* cml defines \biginvamp as a synonym for \bigparr.

TABLE 98: Binary Relations

\approx	<code>\approx</code>	\equiv	<code>\equiv</code>	\perp	<code>\perp</code>	\smile	<code>\smile</code>
\asymp	<code>\asymp</code>	\sim	<code>\frown</code>	\prec	<code>\prec</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>
\bowtie	<code>\bowtie</code>	\bowtie	<code>\Join^*</code>	\preceq	<code>\preceq</code>	\succeq	<code>\succeq</code>
\cong	<code>\cong</code>	$ $	<code>\mid^†</code>	\propto	<code>\propto</code>	\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>
\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	\models	<code>\models</code>	\sim	<code>\sim</code>	\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>
\doteq	<code>\doteq</code>	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	\simeq	<code>\simeq</code>		

* Not predefined by the L^AT_EX 2_ε core. Use the latexsym package to expose this symbol.

† The difference between \mid and | is that the former is a binary relation while the latter is a math ordinal. Consequently, L^AT_EX typesets the two with different surrounding spacing. Contrast “P(A | B)” \mapsto “P(A|B)” with “P(A \mid B)” \mapsto “P(A | B)”.

TABLE 99: *AMS* Binary Relations

\approx	<code>\approxeq</code>	$=$	<code>\eqcirc</code>	\approx	<code>\succapprox</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\backepsilon</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\fallingdotseq</code>	\approx	<code>\succcurlyeq</code>
\lhd	<code>\backsim</code>	\multimap		\lhd	<code>\succsim</code>
\lhd	<code>\backsimeq</code>	\pitchfork		\therefore	<code>\therefore</code>
\because	<code>\because</code>	\precapprox		\approx	<code>\thickapprox</code>
\between	<code>\between</code>	\preccurlyeq		\sim	<code>\thicksim</code>
\bowtie	<code>\Bumpeq</code>	\precsim		\propto	<code>\varpropto</code>
\doteq	<code>\bumpeq</code>	\risingdotseq		\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\circeq	<code>\circeq</code>	\shortmid		\vDash	<code>\vDash</code>
\curlyeqsucc	<code>\curlyeqsucc</code>	\shortparallel		\Vvdash	<code>\Vvdash</code>
\curlyeqapproxsucc	<code>\curlyeqapproxsucc</code>	\smallfrown			
\doteqdot	<code>\doteqdot</code>	\smallsmile			

TABLE 100: *AMS* Negated Binary Relations

$\not\equiv$	<code>\ncong</code>	$\not=$	<code>\nshortparallel</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nVDash</code>
$\not\vdash$	<code>\nmid</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\nsim</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\precnapprox</code>
$\not\parallel$	<code>\nparallel</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\nsucc</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\precnsim</code>
$\not\prec$	<code>\nprec</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\nsucceq</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\succnapprox</code>
$\not\preceq$	<code>\npreceq</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\nvDash</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\succnnsim</code>
$\not\vdash$	<code>\nshortmid</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\nvDash</code>		

TABLE 101: *stmaryrd* Binary Relations

$\in \backslashinplus \ni \backslashniplus$

TABLE 102: *wasysym* Binary Relations

\vdash	<code>\invneg</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\leadsto</code>	\propto	<code>\wasypropto</code>
\bowtie	<code>\Join</code>	\otimes	<code>\logof</code>		

TABLE 103: txfonts/pfxfonts Binary Relations

\ominus	<code>\circledgtr</code>	\ltimes	<code>\lJoin</code>	\times	<code>\opentimes</code>
\oslash	<code>\circledless</code>	\bowtie	<code>\lRtimes</code>	$\perp\!\!\!\perp$	<code>\Perp</code>
\approx	<code>\colonapprox</code>	\multimap	<code>\multimap</code>	\asymp	<code>\preceqq</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\Colonapprox</code>	\multimapboth	<code>\multimapboth</code>	$\asymp\!\!\!\asymp$	<code>\precneqq</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\coloneq</code>	\circ	<code>\multimapbothvert</code>	\bowtie	<code>\rJoin</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\Coloneq</code>	\bullet	<code>\multimapdot</code>	ε	<code>\strictfi</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\Coloneqq</code>	$\bullet\bullet$	<code>\multimapdotboth</code>	$\varepsilon\!\!\varepsilon$	<code>\strictif</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\Coloneqq^*</code>	$\circ\bullet$	<code>\multimapdotbothA</code>	$\varepsilon\!\!\varepsilon\!\!\varepsilon$	<code>\strictiff</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\Colonsim</code>	\circ	<code>\multimapdotbothAvert</code>	\geq	<code>\succeqq</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\colonsim</code>	\bullet	<code>\multimapdotbothB</code>	\asymp	<code>\succneqq</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\Eqcolon</code>	$\bullet\circ$	<code>\multimapdotbothBvert</code>	\parallel	<code>\varparallel</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\eqcolon</code>	$\bullet\bullet$	<code>\multimapdotbothvert</code>	$\parallel\!\!\!\parallel$	<code>\varparallelinv</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\eqqcolon</code>	\bullet	<code>\multimapdotinv</code>	\Vdash	<code>\VvDash</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\Eqqcolon</code>	\circ	<code>\multimapinv</code>		
\doteqdot	<code>\eqsim</code>	\times	<code>\openJoin</code>		

* As an alternative to using txfonts/pfxfonts, a “:=” symbol can be constructed with “`\mathrel{\mathop{:}}=`”.

TABLE 104: txfonts/pfxfonts Negated Binary Relations

$\not\equiv$	<code>\napproxeq</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\npreccurlyeq</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nthickapprox</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nasmp</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\npreceqq</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\ntwoheadleftarrow</code>
$\not\sim$	<code>\backsim</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\nprecsim</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\ntwoheadrightarrow</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\backsimeq</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsimeq</code>	$\not\#$	<code>\nvarparallel</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\bumpeq</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsuccapprox</code>	$\not\#$	<code>\nvarparallelinv</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\Bumpeq</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsucccurlyeq</code>	$\not\Vdash$	
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nequiv</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsucceqq</code>		
$\not\approx$	<code>\precapprox</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\succsim</code>		

TABLE 105: mathabx Binary Relations

\between	<code>\between</code>	$ $	<code>\divides</code>	\therefore	<code>\risingdotseq</code>
\botdot	<code>\botdot</code>	\div	<code>\dotseq</code>	\approx	<code>\succapprox</code>
\Bumpedeq	<code>\Bumpedeq</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\eqbumped</code>	\asymp	<code>\succcurlyeq</code>
\bumpedeq	<code>\bumpedeq</code>	\equiv	<code>\eqcirc</code>	\triangleright	<code>\succdot</code>
\circeq	<code>\circeq</code>	\eqqcolon	<code>\fallingdotseq</code>	\asymp	<code>\succsim</code>
\coloneq	<code>\coloneq</code>	\eqqcolon	<code>\fallingdotseq</code>	\therefore	<code>\therefore</code>
\corresponds	<code>\corresponds</code>	\ggcurly		\div	<code>\topdot</code>
\curlyeqprec	<code>\curlyeqprec</code>	\llcurly		\parallel	<code>\vDash</code>
\curlyeqsucc	<code>\curlyeqsucc</code>	\asymp	<code>\preccurlyeq</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\DashV	<code>\DashV</code>	\asymp	<code>\preccurlyeq</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\Dashv	<code>\Dashv</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\precdot</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\dashVv	<code>\dashVv</code>	\asymp	<code>\precsim</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>

TABLE 106: mathabx Negated Binary Relations

$\not\approx$	<code>\napprox</code>	$\not\trianglelefteq$	<code>\notperp</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nvDash</code>
$\not\cong$	<code>\ncong</code>	$\not\prec$	<code>\nprec</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nVdash</code>
$\not\eqqprec$	<code>\ncurlyeqprec</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nprecapprox</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nVdash</code>
$\not\eqqsucc$	<code>\ncurlyeqsucc</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\npreccurlyeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nvdash</code>
$\not\dashv$	<code>\nDashv</code>	$\not\preceq$	<code>\npreceq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nVash</code>
$\not\dashv$	<code>\ndashv</code>	$\not\precsim$	<code>\nprecsim</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\precnapprox</code>
$\not\dashv$	<code>\ndashv</code>	$\not\simeq$	<code>\nsim</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\precneq</code>
$\not\dashv$	<code>\nDashV</code>	$\not\simeq$	<code>\nsimeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\precnsim</code>
$\not\dashv$	<code>\ndashV</code>	$\not\succ$	<code>\nsucc</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\succnapprox</code>
$\not=$	<code>\neq</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsuccapprox</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\succneq</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\notasymp</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsucccurlyeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\succcnsim</code>
$\not\mid$	<code>\notdivides</code>	$\not\preceq$	<code>\nsucceq</code>	$\not\models$	
$\not\equiv$	<code>\notequiv</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsuccsim</code>	$\not\models$	

The `\changenotsign` command toggles the behavior of `\not` to produce either a vertical or a diagonal slash through a binary operator. Thus, “\$a \not= b\$” can be made to produce either “ $a \not\models b$ ” or “ $a \not\models b$ ”.

TABLE 107: MnSymbol Binary Relations

\approx	<code>\approx</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\hateq</code>	\circlearrowright	<code>\rightpropto</code>
\approx	<code>\approxeq</code>	\times	<code>\hcrossing</code>	\triangleright	<code>\rightslice</code>
\lessapprox	<code>\backapprox</code>	\vdash	<code>\leftfootline</code>	\Vdash	<code>\rightVdash</code>
\lessapprox	<code>\backapproxeq</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\leftfree</code>	\vdash	<code>\rightvdash</code>
\lessapprox	<code>\backcong</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\leftmodels</code>	\therefore	<code>\risingdotseq</code>
\lessapprox	<code>\backeqsim</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\leftModels</code>	\searrow	<code>\sefootline</code>
\lessdot	<code>\backsim</code>	∞	<code>\leftpropto</code>	\searrow	<code>\sefree</code>
\lessdot	<code>\backsimeq</code>	$-$	<code>\leftrightline</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\seModels</code>
\lessapprox	<code>\backtriplesim</code>	$=$	<code>\Leftrightline</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\semmodels</code>
\between	<code>\between</code>	\diamond	<code>\leftslice</code>	\circ	<code>\separated</code>
\doteq	<code>\bumpeq</code>	\dashv	<code>\leftVdash</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\seVdash</code>
\doteq	<code>\Bumpeq</code>	\dashv	<code>\leftvdash</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\sevdash</code>
\circledcirc	<code>\circeq</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nefootline</code>	\parallel	<code>\shortparallel</code>
\sqsupseteq	<code>\closeddequal</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nefree</code>	\sim	<code>\sim</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\closedprec</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\neModels</code>	\simeq	<code>\simeq</code>
\triangleright	<code>\closedsucc</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\nemodels</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>
\coloneqq	<code>\coloneq</code>	$/$	<code>\neswline</code>	\approx	<code>\succapprox</code>
\cong	<code>\cong</code>	\equiv	<code>\Neswline</code>	\approx	<code>\succcurlyeq</code>
\lessdot	<code>\curlyeqprec</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\neVdash</code>	\succeq	<code>\succcneq</code>
\lessdot	<code>\curlyeqsucc</code>	\lessdot	<code>\nevDash</code>	\approx	<code>\succcsim</code>

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\div	<code>\Doteq</code>	\wedge	<code>\nwfootline</code>	\checkmark	<code>\swfootline</code>
\doteq	<code>\doteq</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwfreete</code>	\checkmark	<code>\swfreete</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downfootline</code>	\nwmodels		\nwarrow	<code>\swModels</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downfree</code>	\nwModels		\nwarrow	<code>\swmodels</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downmodels</code>	\nwsecrossing		\nwarrow	<code>\swVdash</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downModel</code>	\Nwse		\nwarrow	<code>\swvDash</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downpropto</code>	\Nwse		\approx	<code>\triplesim</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downvDash</code>	\nwvDash		$ $	<code>\updownline</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downVdash</code>	\nwvDash		\parallel	<code>\Updownline</code>
\eqless	<code>\eqbump</code>	\prec		\top	<code>\upfootline</code>
\eqapprox	<code>\eqcirc</code>	\preccurlyeq		\top	<code>\upfree</code>
\eqless	<code>\eqdot</code>	\preccurlyeq		\perp	<code>\upModels</code>
\eqsim	<code>\eqsim</code>	\preceq		\perp	<code>\upmodels</code>
\eqsim	<code>\equal</code>	\precsim		\approx	<code>\uppropto</code>
\eqclosed	<code>\equalclosed</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightfootline</code>	\perp	<code>\upvDash</code>
\equiv	<code>\equiv</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightfree</code>	\perp	<code>\upVdash</code>
\equiv	<code>\equivclosed</code>	\models	<code>\rightmodels</code>	\times	<code>\vcrossing</code>
\eqless	<code>\fallingdotseq</code>	\Vdash	<code>\rightModel</code>	\Vdash	<code>\VvDash</code>

MnSymbol additionally defines synonyms for some of the preceding symbols:

\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	(same as <code>\leftvDash</code>)
\diagdown	<code>\diagdown</code>	(same as <code>\Nwse</code>)
\diagup	<code>\diagup</code>	(same as <code>\Nesw</code>)
\divides	<code>\divides</code>	(same as <code>\updownline</code>)
\doteqdot	<code>\doteqdot</code>	(same as <code>\Doteq</code>)
\models	<code>\models</code>	(same as <code>\rightmodels</code>)
\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	(same as <code>\Updownline</code>)
\perp	<code>\perp</code>	(same as <code>\upvDash</code>)
\propto	<code>\propto</code>	(same as <code>\leftpropto</code>)
\relbar	<code>\relbar</code>	(same as <code>\leftrightline</code>)
\Relbar	<code>\Relbar</code>	(same as <code>\Leftrightline</code>)
\varpropto	<code>\varpropto</code>	(same as <code>\leftpropto</code>)
\vDash	<code>\vDash</code>	(same as <code>\rightmodels</code>)
\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>	(same as <code>\rightModel</code>)
\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>	(same as <code>\rightvDash</code>)
\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>	(same as <code>\rightVdash</code>)

TABLE 108: MnSymbol Negated Binary Relations

\approx	<code>\napprox</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nleftfootline</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nrisingdotseq</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\napproxeq</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nleftfree</code>	$\not\asymp$	<code>\nsefootline</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbackapprox</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nleftmodels</code>	$\not\asymp$	<code>\nsefree</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbackapproxeq</code>	$\not\models\mid$	<code>\nleftModels</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nseModels</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbackcong</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nleftrightline</code>	$\not\asymp$	<code>\nsemmodels</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbackeqsim</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nLeftrightline</code>	$\not\asymp$	<code>\nsevdash</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbacksimeq</code>	$\not\models\mid$	<code>\nleftvdash</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nseVdash</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbacktriplesim</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nnefootline</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nshortparallel</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbumpeq</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nnefree</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\nsim</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nBumpeq</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nnemodels</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsimeq</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ncirceq</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nneModels</code>	$\not\succ$	<code>\nsucc</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nclosedequal</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nneswline</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!$	<code>\nsuccapprox</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ncong</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nNeswline</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!$	<code>\nsucccurlyeq</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ncurlyeqprec</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nneVdash</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!$	<code>\nsucceq</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ncurlyeqsucc</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nnevdash</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!$	<code>\nsuccsim</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ndoteq</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nnwfootline</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nswfootline</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nDoteq</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nnwfree</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nswfree</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ndownfootline</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nnwmodels</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nswModels</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ndownfree</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nnwModels</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nswmodels</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ndownModels</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nNwseline</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nswvdash</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ndownmodels</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nmwseline</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nswVdash</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ndownVdash</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nnwvDash</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\ntriplesim</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ndownvDash</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nnwVdash</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!$	<code>\nUpdownline</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\neqbump</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nprec</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nupdownline</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\neqcirc</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nprecapprox</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nupfootline</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\neqdot</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\npreccurlyeq</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nupfree</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\neqsim</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\npreceq</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!$	<code>\nupModels</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nequal</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\nprecsim</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!$	<code>\nupmodels</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nequalclosed</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nrightfootline</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!$	<code>\nupVdash</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nequiv</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nrightfree</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!$	<code>\nupvDash</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nequivclosed</code>	$\not\models\mid$	<code>\nrightModels</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\precnapprox</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\neswcrossing</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nrightmodels</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\precnsim</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nfallingdotseq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nrightvdash</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\succcnapprox</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nhateq</code>	$\not\models\mid$	<code>\nrightVdash</code>	$\not\asymp\!\!\!$	<code>\succcnsim</code>

MnSymbol additionally defines synonyms for some of the preceding symbols:

#	\ndashv	(same as \nleftvdash)
x	\ndiagdown	(same as \nnwsepline)
x	\ndiagup	(same as \nneswline)
†	\ndivides	(same as \nupdownline)
#	\ne	(same as \nequal)
#	\neq	(same as \nequal)
†	\nmid	(same as \nupdownline)
#	\nmodels	(same as \nrightmodels)
#	\nparallel	(same as \nUpdownline)
±	\nperp	(same as \nupvdash)
+	\nrelbar	(same as \nleftrightline)
#	\nRelbar	(same as \nLeftrightline)
#	\nvDash	(same as \nrightmodels)
#	\nvdash	(same as \nrightvdash)
#	\nVdash	(same as \nrightVdash)
#	\nVDash	(same as \nrightModels)

TABLE 109: fdsymbol Binary Relations

≈	\approx	≡	\equiv	\models	\rightmodels
≈	\approxeq	≐	\fallingdotseq	\vdash	\rightVdash
≤	\backcong	⌞	\frown	\vdash	\rightVdash
≥	\backproto	≣	\frownreq	\vdash	\rightvdash
~	\backsimeq	⌠	\frownsmile	\vdash	\rightvdash
≤	\backsimeq	∈	\in	\vdash	\risingdotseq
⌞	\between	⊣	\leftassert		\shortmid
⌞	\bowtie	⊣	\leftAssert		\shortparallel
≤	\bumpeq	⊓	\leftfootline	~	\sim
≈	\Bumpeq	⊣	\leftmodels	≈	\simeq
≈	\bumpeqq	⊣	\leftvdash	~	\smile
≈	\circeq	⊣	\leftvDash	≈	\smileeq
≈	\coloneq	⊣	\leftVdash	≈	\smilefrown
≈	\cong	⊣	\leftVDash	≈	\stareq
×	\crossing	⊑	\longleftfootline	>	\succ
≺	\curlyeqprec	⊑	\Longmapsfrom	≈	\succapprox
≻	\curlyeqsucc	⊑	\longmapsfrom	≈	\succcurlyeq
⊓	\dashVv	⊑	\longrightfootline	≥	\succeq
⊓	\Dashv		\mid	≥	\succeqq
⌞	\dotcong	Ǝ	\owns	≥	\succsim
⌞	\doteq		\parallel	≈	\thickapprox
⌞	\Doteq	⌞	\prec	~	\thicksim
⌞	\dotsminusdots	≈	\precapprox	≈	\triplesim
⊓	\downAssert	≈	\preccurlyeq	⊥	\upassert

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\top	<code>\downassert</code>	\ltimes	<code>\preceq</code>	\perp	<code>\upAssert</code>
π	<code>\downmodels</code>	\asymp	<code>\preceqq</code>	\nparallel	<code>\upmodels</code>
Π	<code>\downvDash</code>	\approx	<code>\precnapprox</code>	$\perp\!\!\perp$	<code>\upvDash</code>
$\bar{\top}$	<code>\downVdash</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\precneq</code>	$\nparallel\!\!\nparallel$	<code>\upvDash</code>
$\bar{\top}$	<code>\downvdash</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\precneqq</code>	$\perp\!\!\perp\!\!\perp$	<code>\upVdash</code>
$\bar{\Pi}$	<code>\downVDash</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\precnsim</code>	$\nparallel\!\!\nparallel\!\!\nparallel$	<code>\upVDash</code>
\equiv	<code>\eqcirc</code>	\approx	<code>\precsim</code>	\equiv	<code>\vDash</code>
$=:$	<code>\eqcolon</code>	\propto	<code>\proto</code>	\asymp	<code>\veeeq</code>
$=.$	<code>\eqdot</code>	\vdash	<code>\rightassert</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\approx	<code>\eqsim</code>	\Vdash	<code>\rightAssert</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\wedgeq</code>
$=$	<code>\equal</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightfootline</code>		

`fdsymbol` defines synonyms for many of the preceding symbols:

\approx	<code>\approxident</code>	\dashv	<code>\dashV</code>	\vdash	<code>\shortrighttack</code>
\equiv	<code>\arceq</code>	\doteqdot	<code>\doteqdot</code>	\perp	<code>\shortuptack</code>
\Vdash	<code>\Assert</code>	$=:$	<code>\eqcolon</code>	\smallfrown	<code>\smallfrown</code>
\vdash	<code>\assert</code>	$\hat{=}$	<code>\hateq</code>	\smallsmile	<code>\smallsmile</code>
\asymp	<code>\asymp</code>	\bowtie	<code>\Join</code>	\varpropto	<code>\varpropto</code>
$\bar{\top}$	<code>\Barv</code>	$\overline{}$	<code>\longdashv</code>	\perp	<code>\vBar</code>
$\bar{\Pi}$	<code>\barV</code>	\models	<code>\models</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\circ	<code>\closure</code>	\ni	<code>\ni</code>	\vDash	<code>\vDash</code>
\coloneqq	<code>\coloneqq</code>	\perp	<code>\perp</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	\propto	<code>\propfrom</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\DashV	<code>\DashV</code>	\top	<code>\shortdowntack</code>	\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>
\Dashv	<code>\Dashv</code>	\dashv	<code>\shortlefttack</code>	$\overline{}$	<code>\vlongdash</code>

TABLE 110: `fdsymbol` Negated Binary Relations

$\not\approx$	<code>\backsimneqq</code>	\notin	<code>\nin</code>	$\not+$	<code>\nsim</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\napprox</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nleftAssert</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nsimeq</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\napproxeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nleftassert</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nsmile</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbackcong</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nleftfootline</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nsmileeq</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbacksim</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nleftmodels</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nsmilefrown</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbacksimeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nlefttvDash</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nstareq</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbumppeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nleftvdash</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nsucc</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nBumppeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nleftVdash</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nsuccapprox</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\nbumppeqq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nleftVDash</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nsucccurlyeq</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\ncirceq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nlongleftfootline</code>	$\not\vdash$	<code>\nsucceq</code>

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$\not\equiv$	<code>\ncong</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nLongmapsfrom</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nsucceqq</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\ncurlyeqprec</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nlongmapsfrom</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nsuccsim</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\ncurlyeqsucc</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nlongrightfootline</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\ntriplesim</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\ndashVv</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nmid</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\upassert</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nDashv</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nowns</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\upAssert</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\ndoteq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nparallel</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\upmodels</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nDoteq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nprec</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\upVDash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\ndownassert</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nprecapprox</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\upvDash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\downAssert</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\npreccurlyeq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\upVdash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\downmodels</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\npreceq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\upvdash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\downnvDash</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\npreceqq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nvDdash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\downVdash</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nprecsim</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nveeeq</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\downVDash</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nrightassert</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nVdash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\downnvDash</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nrightAssert</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nwedgeq</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\neqcirc</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nrightfootline</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\precneq</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\neqdot</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nrightmodels</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\precneqq</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\eqsim</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nrightvDash</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\simneqq</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nequal</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nrightVdash</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\succnapprox</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nequiv</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nrightvDash</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\succneq</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nfallingdotseq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nrightVDash</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\succneqq</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nfrown</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nrisingdotseq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\succnsim</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\frownneq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nshortmid</code>		
$\not\equiv$	<code>\frownsmile</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nshortparallel</code>		

`fdsymbol` defines synonyms for many of the preceding symbols:

$\not\equiv$	<code>\napproxident</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\ndashV</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nshortrighttack</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\narceq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\ne</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nshortuptack</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nAssert</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\neq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nsime</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nassert</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nhateq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nvBar</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nasmp</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nlongdashv</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nVbar</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nBarv</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nmodels</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nVdash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nbarV</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nni</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nvDash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nclosure</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\notinin</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nVDash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nDashV</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nperp</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nvDash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\nDashv</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nshortdowntack</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nvlongdash</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\ndashv</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nshortlefttack</code>		

TABLE 111: boisik Binary Relations

\approx	<code>\ac</code>	$\mathbin{\!/\mkern-5mu/\!}$	<code>\fatslash</code>	\succ	<code>\scurel</code>
\approxeq	<code>\approxeq</code>	\cap	<code>\forkv</code>	\mid	<code>\shortmid</code>
\arceq	<code>\arceq</code>	\smile	<code>\frown</code>	\parallel	<code>\shortparallel</code>
\backsim	<code>\backsim</code>	\succcurlyeq	<code>\ggcurly</code>	\approx	<code>\simrdots</code>
\backsimeq	<code>\backsimeq</code>	$\#$	<code>\hash</code>	\smallfrown	<code>\smallfrown</code>
\bagmember	<code>\bagmember</code>	\in	<code>\inplus</code>	\smallsmile	<code>\smallsmile</code>
\because	<code>\because</code>	\approx	<code>\kernelcontraction</code>	\smile	<code>\smile</code>
\between	<code>\between</code>	\llcurly	<code>\llcurly</code>	\strictfi	<code>\strictfi</code>
\bumpeq	<code>\bumpeq</code>	\multimap	<code>\multimap</code>	\strictif	<code>\strictif</code>
\Bumpeq	<code>\Bumpeq</code>	\multimapboth	<code>\multimapboth</code>	\succapprox	<code>\succapprox</code>
\circeq	<code>\circeq</code>	\multimapbothvert	<code>\multimapbothvert</code>	\succcurlyeq	<code>\succcurlyeq</code>
\CircledEq	<code>\CircledEq</code>	\multimapdot	<code>\multimapdot</code>	\succnapprox	<code>\succnapprox</code>
\cong	<code>\cong</code>	\multimapdotboth	<code>\multimapdotboth</code>	\succneqq	<code>\succneqq</code>
\corresponds	<code>\corresponds</code>	\multimapdotbothA	<code>\multimapdotbothA</code>	\succnsim	<code>\succnsim</code>
\curlyeqprec	<code>\curlyeqprec</code>	\multimapdotbothAvert	<code>\multimapdotbothAvert</code>	\succsim	<code>\succsim</code>
\curlyeqsucc	<code>\curlyeqsucc</code>	\multimapdotbothB	<code>\multimapdotbothB</code>	\therefore	<code>\therefore</code>
\dashV	<code>\dashV</code>	\multimapdotbothBvert	<code>\multimapdotbothBvert</code>	\thickapprox	<code>\thickapprox</code>
\DashV	<code>\DashV</code>	\multimapdotbothvert	<code>\multimapdotbothvert</code>	\thicksim	<code>\thicksim</code>
\dashVv	<code>\dashVv</code>	\multimapdotinv	<code>\multimapdotinv</code>	\topfork	<code>\topfork</code>
\dfourier	<code>\dfourier</code>	\multimapinv	<code>\multimapinv</code>	\triangleq	<code>\triangleq</code>
\Dfourier	<code>\Dfourier</code>	\niplus	<code>\niplus</code>	\varhash	<code>\varhash</code>
\disin	<code>\disin</code>	\nisd	<code>\nisd</code>	\varisins	<code>\varisins</code>
\doteq	<code>\doteq</code>	\Perp	<code>\Perp</code>	\varnis	<code>\varnis</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\doteqdot</code>	\pitchfork	<code>\pitchfork</code>	\varpropto	<code>\varpropto</code>
\dotminus	<code>\dotminus</code>	\precapprox	<code>\precapprox</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Vdash</code>
\dotsim	<code>\dotsim</code>	\preccurlyeq	<code>\preccurlyeq</code>	\vDash	<code>\vDash</code>
\eqbumped	<code>\eqbumped</code>	\precnapprox	<code>\precnapprox</code>	\VDash	<code>\VDash</code>
\eqcirc	<code>\eqcirc</code>	\precneqq	<code>\precneqq</code>	\veeeq	<code>\veeeq</code>
\eqsim	<code>\eqsim</code>	\precnsim	<code>\precnsim</code>	\Vvdash	<code>\Vvdash</code>
\equalparallel	<code>\equalparallel</code>	\precsim	<code>\precsim</code>	\ztransf	<code>\ztransf</code>
\fallingdotseq	<code>\fallingdotseq</code>	\prurel	<code>\prurel</code>	\Ztransf	<code>\Ztransf</code>
\fatbslash	<code>\fatbslash</code>	\risingdotseq	<code>\risingdotseq</code>		

TABLE 112: boisik Negated Binary Relations

$\not\cong$	<code>\ncong</code>	$\not\preceq$	<code>\npreceq</code>	$\not\Vdash$	<code>\nVDash</code>
\neq	<code>\neq</code>	$\not\shortmid$	<code>\nshortmid</code>	$\not\Vdash$	<code>\nVdash</code>
\nequiv	<code>\nequiv</code>	$\not\shortparallel$	<code>\nshortparallel</code>	$\not\Vdash$	<code>\nvDash</code>
\mid	<code>\mid</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\nsim</code>	$\not\Vdash$	<code>\nvDash</code>
\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	$\not\succ$	<code>\nsucc</code>	$\not\Vdash$	<code>\nvDash</code>
\prec	<code>\prec</code>	$\not\precneqq$	<code>\nprecneqq</code>		

TABLE 113: stix Binary Relations

\approx	<code>\approx</code>	$\#$	<code>\eqvparsl</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightfishtail</code>
\approxeq	<code>\approxeq</code>	$\cdot\cdot$	<code>\fallingdotseq</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\rightimply</code>
\approxeqq	<code>\approxeqq</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\fbowtie</code>	\succ	<code>\righttail</code>
\approxid	<code>\approxid</code>	\downarrow	<code>\forksnot</code>	\equiv	<code>\risingdotseq</code>
\arceq	<code>\arceq</code>	\cap	<code>\forkv</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\rsqhook</code>
\assert	<code>\assert</code>	\smile	<code>\frown</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\ruledelayed</code>
\asteq	<code>\asteq</code>	\H	<code>\gleichstark</code>	\asymp	<code>\scurel</code>
\asymp	<code>\asymp</code>	\approx	<code>\hatapprox</code>	\shortdowntack	<code>\shortdowntack</code>
\backcong	<code>\backcong</code>	$\bullet\circ$	<code>\imageof</code>	\shortlefttack	<code>\shortlefttack</code>
\backsimeq	<code>\backsimeq</code>	\in	<code>\in</code>	\shortmid	<code>\shortmid</code>
\backsimeq	<code>\backsimeq</code>	$\dot{\in}$	<code>\isindot</code>	\shortparallel	<code>\shortparallel</code>
\bagmember	<code>\bagmember</code>	$\in\in$	<code>\isinE</code>	$\shortup tack$	<code>\shortup tack</code>
\bar{v}	<code>\Barv</code>	$\in\in\in$	<code>\isinobar</code>	\sim	<code>\sim</code>
\bar{V}	<code>\barV</code>	$\in\in\in\in$	<code>\isins</code>	\simeq	<code>\simeq</code>
\between	<code>\between</code>	$\in\in\in\in\in$	<code>\isinvb</code>	$\sim\sim$	<code>\simminussim</code>
\bNot	<code>\bNot</code>	\approx	<code>\kernelcontraction</code>	$\not\simeq$	<code>\simneqq</code>
\bowtie	<code>\bowtie</code>	\prec	<code>\leftdbltail</code>	\simeq	<code>\simrdots</code>
\Bumpeq	<code>\Bumpeq</code>	τ	<code>\leftfishtail</code>	\smallfrown	<code>\smallfrown</code>
\bumpeq	<code>\bumpeq</code>	\prec	<code>\lefttail</code>	\smallin	<code>\smallin</code>
\bumpeqq	<code>\bumpeqq</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\lfbowtie</code>	\smallni	<code>\smallni</code>
\cirbot	<code>\cirbot</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\lftimes</code>	\smallsmile	<code>\smallsmile</code>
\circeq	<code>\circeq</code>	\dash	<code>\longdashv</code>	$\not\simeq$	<code>\simeq</code>
\cirmid	<code>\cirmid</code>	$\sqsubset\sqsupset$	<code>\lsqhook</code>	\smile	<code>\smile</code>
\closure	<code>\closure</code>	$\sqsubset\sqsupset\sqsubset\sqsupset$	<code>\measeq</code>	\star	<code>\stareq</code>
\coloneq	<code>\Coloneq</code>	\mid	<code>\mid</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>
\coloneq	<code>\coloneq</code>	\circ	<code>\midcir</code>	\gg	<code>\Succ</code>
\cong	<code>\cong</code>	\pitchfork	<code>\mlcp</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\succapprox</code>
\congdot	<code>\congdot</code>	\multimap	<code>\models</code>	$\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\succcurlyeq</code>
\curlyeqprec	<code>\curlyeqprec</code>	\multimap	<code>\multimap</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\succeq</code>
\curlyeqsucc	<code>\curlyeqsucc</code>	\multimap	<code>\multimapinv</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\succeqq</code>
\dashcolon	<code>\dashcolon</code>	\exists	<code>\ni</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\succnapprox</code>
\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	$\circ\circ$	<code>\niobar</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\succneq</code>
\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	$\circ\circ$	<code>\nis</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\succneqq</code>
\Dashv	<code>\Dashv</code>	$\exists\exists$	<code>\nisd</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\succnsim</code>
\Dashv	<code>\Dashv</code>	$\exists\exists$	<code>\Not</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\succsim</code>
\DashVDash	<code>\DashVDash</code>	$/$	<code>\notchar</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\thickapprox</code>
\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	$\bullet\circ$	<code>\origof</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\thicksim</code>
$\ddot{}$	<code>\ddot{}</code>	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\topfork</code>
\disin	<code>\disin</code>	$\not\parallel$	<code>\parsim</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\upfishtail</code>
\doteq	<code>\Doteq</code>	\perp	<code>\perp</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\upin</code>
\doteq	<code>\doteq</code>	\pitchfork	<code>\pitchfork</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\varisinobar</code>
\dotequiv	<code>\dotequiv</code>	\wedge	<code>\prec</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\varisins</code>

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\sim	<code>\dotsim</code>	\ll	<code>\Prec</code>	$\bar{\exists}$	<code>\varniobar</code>
\doteqdot	<code>\dotsminusdots</code>	\approx	<code>\precapprox</code>	$\bar{\exists}$	<code>\varnis</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downfishetail</code>	\asymp	<code>\preccurlyeq</code>	α	<code>\varpropto</code>
$\circ\circ$	<code>\dualmap</code>	\asymp	<code>\preceq</code>	\nexists	<code>\varVdash</code>
$\#$	<code>\eparsl</code>	\asymp	<code>\preceqq</code>	\doteq	<code>\vBar</code>
$\#$	<code>\eqcirc</code>	\asymp	<code>\precnapprox</code>	$\ddot{\exists}$	<code>\Vbar</code>
\eqqcolon	<code>\eqcolon</code>	\asymp	<code>\precneq</code>	\doteq	<code>\vBarv</code>
$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$	<code>\eqdef</code>	\asymp	<code>\precneqq</code>	\nexists	<code>\Vdash</code>
\eqdot	<code>\eqdot</code>	\asymp	<code>\precnsim</code>	\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>
\eqqeq	<code>\eqeq</code>	\asymp	<code>\precnsim</code>	\models	<code>\vDash</code>
\eqqeqq	<code>\eqeqq</code>	\asymp	<code>\propto</code>	\nexists	<code>\Vdash</code>
\eqqsim	<code>\eqqsim</code>	\asymp	<code>\prurel</code>	\equiv	<code>\vDdash</code>
\eqsim	<code>\eqsim</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\pullback</code>	$:$	<code>\vdots</code>
\eqparallel	<code>\equalparallel</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\pushout</code>	\asymp	<code>\veeeq</code>
\equiv	<code>\equiv</code>	$\stackrel{?}{=}$	<code>\questeq</code>	\bowtie	<code>\veeonwedge</code>
\equiv	<code>\Equiv</code>	\dagger	<code>\revnmid</code>	$ $	<code>\vertoverlay</code>
\equiv	<code>\equivDD</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\rfbowtie</code>	$\overline{ }$	<code>\vlongdash</code>
\equiv	<code>\equivVert</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\rftimes</code>	\nexists	<code>\Vvdash</code>
\equiv	<code>\equivVvert</code>	\rightarrowtail	<code>\rightdbltail</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\wedgeeq</code>

stix defines `\owns` as a synonym for `\ni` and `\doteqdot` as a synonym for `\Doteq`.

TABLE 114: stix Negated Binary Relations

$\not\sim$	<code>\forks</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nhpar</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsime</code>
$\not\doteqdot$	<code>\napprox</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nmid</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsucc</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\napproxeqq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nni</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsucccurlyeq</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\nasymp</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\notinin</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsucceq</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\nBumpeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nparallel</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nvarisinobar</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\nbumpeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nprec</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nvarniobar</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\ncong</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\preccurlyeq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nvDash</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\ncongdot</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\preceq</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nvDash</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\ne</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nshortmid</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nVDash</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\neqsim</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nshortparallel</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\nVdash</code>
$\not\asymp$	<code>\nequiv</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nsim</code>		

stix defines `\neq` as a synonym for `\ne`, `\nsimeq` as a synonym for `\nsime`, and `\nforksnnot` as a synonym for `\forks`.

TABLE 115: mathtools Binary Relations

\approx	<code>\Colonapprox</code>	\vdash	<code>\coloneq</code>	\dashv	<code>\Eqcolon</code>
\approx	<code>\colonapprox</code>	\sim	<code>\colonsim</code>	$=:$	<code>\eqqcolon</code>
\coloneqq	<code>\coloneqq</code>	\colonapprox	<code>\Colonsim</code>	$=::$	<code>\Eqqcolon</code>
\coloneqq	<code>\Coloneqq</code>	\vdash	<code>\dblcolon</code>		
\vdash	<code>\Coloneq</code>	\dashv	<code>\eqcolon</code>		

Similar symbols can be defined using `mathtools`'s `\vcentcolon`, which produces a colon centered on the font's math axis:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{=:} \\ \text{“=:”} \end{array} \quad \text{vs.} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{=:} \\ \text{“=\vcentcolon=”} \end{array}$$

TABLE 116: turnstile Binary Relations

	<code>\dddtstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\nntstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\stdtstile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\ddststile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\nnttstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\stststile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\ddtstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\nsdtstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\sttstile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\ddttstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\nsststile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\stttstile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\ndntstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\nststile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\tddtstile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\dnststile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\nstattile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\tddststile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\dntstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\ntdtstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\tdtstile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\dnttstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\ntststile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\tdttstile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\dsdtstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\nttstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\tndtstile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\dsststile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\ntttstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\tnststile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\dststile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\sddtstile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\tnststile{abc}{def}</code>
	<code>\dstattile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\sdststile{abc}{def}</code>		<code>\tnntstile{abc}{def}</code>

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	\dtdtstile{abc}{def}		\sdtstile{abc}{def}		\tsdtstile{abc}{def}
	\dtststile{abc}{def}		\sdttstile{abc}{def}		\tsststile{abc}{def}
	\dttstile{abc}{def}		\sndtstile{abc}{def}		\tststile{abc}{def}
	\dtttstile{abc}{def}		\snststile{abc}{def}		\tsttstile{abc}{def}
	\nddtstile{abc}{def}		\sntstile{abc}{def}		\ttdtstile{abc}{def}
	\ndststile{abc}{def}		\snttstile{abc}{def}		\ttststile{abc}{def}
	\ndtstile{abc}{def}		\ssdtstile{abc}{def}		\tttstile{abc}{def}
	\ndttstile{abc}{def}		\sssststile{abc}{def}		\ttttstile{abc}{def}
	\nndtstile{abc}{def}		\sststile{abc}{def}		
	\nnststile{abc}{def}		\ssttstile{abc}{def}		

Each of the above takes an optional argument that controls the size of the upper and lower expressions. See the `turnstile` documentation for more information.

TABLE 117: `trsym` Binary Relations

	\InversTransformHoriz		\TransformHoriz
	\InversTransformVert		\TransformVert

TABLE 118: `trfsigns` Binary Relations

	\dfourier		\Dfourier
	\fourier		\Fourier
	\laplace		\Laplace
	\ztransf		\Ztransf

TABLE 119: pdfMsym Binary Relations

\Leftarrow	<code>\leftPP</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\longroundedarrow</code>	\circlearrowleft	<code>\roundedarrow</code>
\Longleftarrow	<code>\longleftPP</code>	\sqsubseteq	<code>\longssquaredarrow</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\ssquaredarrow</code>
\Rrightarrow	<code>\longrightPP</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\rightPP</code>		

pdfMsym symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by pdfL^AT_EX and LuaL^AT_EX, some by X_LA^AT_EX, and none by most other T_EX backends.

TABLE 120: cmll Binary Relations

\circ	<code>\coh</code>	\curvearrowleft	<code>\scoh</code>
\asymp	<code>\incoh</code>	$\curvearrowleft\curvearrowright$	<code>\sincoh</code>
$\perp\!\!\!\perp$	<code>\Perp</code>	$\curvearrowleft\curvearrowright\curvearrowleft\curvearrowright$	<code>\simperp</code>
\multimap	<code>\multimapboth</code>		

TABLE 121: colonequals Binary Relations

$\approx:$	<code>\approxcolon</code>	$::-$	<code>\coloncolonminus</code>	$=::$	<code>\equalscoloncolon</code>
$\approx::$	<code>\approxcoloncolon</code>	$::\sim$	<code>\coloncolon\sim</code>	$-:$	<code>\minuscolon</code>
$::\approx$	<code>\colonapprox</code>	$::=$	<code>\colonequals</code>	$--::$	<code>\minuscoloncolon</code>
$::$	<code>\coloncolon</code>	$::-$	<code>\colonminus</code>	$:$	<code>\ratio</code>
$::\approx$	<code>\coloncolonapprox</code>	$::\sim$	<code>\colon\sim</code>	$\sim:$	<code>\simcolon</code>
$::=:$	<code>\coloncolon\colonequals</code>	$::=$	<code>\equalscolon</code>	$\sim::$	<code>\simcoloncolon</code>

TABLE 122: fourier Binary Relations

`\nparallelslant` // `\parallelslant`

TABLE 123: logix Binary Relations

\equiv	<code>\ClsEquiv</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\NotClsEquiv</code>	$\not\prec$	<code>\NotPre</code>	\prec	<code>\Pre</code>
\supset	<code>\ClsImpl</code>	$\not\supset$	<code>\NotClsImpl</code>	$\not\preccurlyeq$	<code>\NotPreq</code>	\preccurlyeq	<code>\Preq</code>
\Vdash	<code>\Conseq</code>	$\not\Vdash$	<code>\NotConseq</code>	$\not\preccurlyeq$	<code>\NotRule</code>	\vdash	<code>\Rule</code>
$\Vdash\!\!$	<code>\DTrpTurn</code>	$\not\Vdash\!\!$	<code>\NotDTrpTurn</code>	$\not\preccurlyeq$	<code>\NotSeq</code>	\succ	<code>\Seq</code>
\approx	<code>\DTurnDWavy</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\NotDTurnDWavy</code>	$\not\preccurlyeq$	<code>\NotSuc</code>	\succ	<code>\Suc</code>
\Vdash	<code>\DTurnWavy</code>	$\not\Vdash$	<code>\NotDTurnWavy</code>	$\not\preccurlyeq$	<code>\NotSucq</code>	\succeq	<code>\Sucq</code>
\models	<code>\Model</code>	$\not\models$	<code>\NotModel</code>	$\not\preccurlyeq$	<code>\NotTrpTurn</code>	\equiv	<code>\TrpTurn</code>
\multimap	<code>\MulMap</code>	$\not\multimap$	<code>\NotMulMap</code>	$\not\preccurlyeq$	<code>\NotTurn</code>	\Vdash	<code>\Turn</code>
$\multimap\!\!$	<code>\MulMapDual</code>	$\not\multimap\!\!$	<code>\NotMulMapDual</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\NotTurnDWavy</code>	\approx	<code>\TurnDWavy</code>
$\multimap\!\!$	<code>\MulMapInv</code>	$\not\multimap\!\!$	<code>\NotMulMapInv</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\NotTurnWavy</code>	\succ	<code>\TurnWavy</code>

logix requires either LuaL^AT_EX or X_LA^AT_EX.

TABLE 124: *logix* Set Symbols

\in	<code>\In</code>	$\not\in$	<code>\NotOwns</code>	:	<code>\Of</code>	\emptyset	<code>\VoidBunch</code>
\notin	<code>\NotIn</code>	\emptyset	<code>\NullSet</code>	\ni	<code>\Owns</code>		

logix requires either *Lua^AT_EX* or *X_Q^AT_EX*.

TABLE 125: Subset and Superset Relations

\sqsubset	<code>\sqsubset</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\sqsupseteq</code>	\supset	<code>\supset</code>
\sqsubseteq	<code>\sqsubseteq</code>	\subset	<code>\subset</code>	\supseteq	<code>\supseteq</code>
\sqsupset	<code>\sqsupset</code>	\sqsubseteq	<code>\sqsubseteq</code>		

* Not predefined by the *L^AT_EX 2 _{ε}* core. Use the *latexsym* package to expose this symbol.

TABLE 126: *AMS* Subset and Superset Relations

$\not\sqsubset$	<code>\nsubset</code>	\sqsubseteq	<code>\subseteq</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\supseteq</code>	\supsetneqq	<code>\supsetneqq</code>
$\not\sqsupseteq$	<code>\nsupseteq</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\subset</code>	\sqsupsetneqq	<code>\supsetneqq</code>	\varsubsetneqq	<code>\varsubsetneqq</code>
$\not\sqsupsetneqq$	<code>\nsupsetneqq</code>	\sqsupsetneqq	<code>\supsetneqq</code>	\varsupsetneqq	<code>\varsupsetneqq</code>		
\sqsubset	<code>\sqsubset</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\sqsupset</code>	\varsupsetneq	<code>\varsupsetneq</code>		
\sqsupset	<code>\sqsupset</code>	\sqsubseteq	<code>\sqsubseteq</code>	\varsubsetneq	<code>\varsubsetneq</code>		
\Subset	<code>\Subset</code>	\Supset	<code>\Supset</code>	\varsupsetneqq	<code>\varsupsetneqq</code>		

TABLE 127: *stmaryrd* Subset and Superset Relations

\Subsetplus	<code>\subsetplus</code>	\Supsetplus	<code>\supsetplus</code>
\Subsetplusseq	<code>\subsetplusseq</code>	\Supsetplusseq	<code>\supsetplusseq</code>

TABLE 128: *wasysym* Subset and Superset Relations

\sqsubset	<code>\sqsubset</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\sqsupset</code>
-------------	------------------------	-------------	------------------------

TABLE 129: *txfonts/pffonts* Subset and Superset Relations

$\not\sqsubset$	<code>\nsqsubset</code>	$\not\sqsupseteq$	<code>\nsqsupseteq</code>	$\not\sqsupset$	<code>\nSupset</code>
$\not\sqsubseteq$	<code>\nsqsubseteq</code>	$\not\sqsupsetneqq$	<code>\nsupsetneqq</code>	$\not\sqsubset$	<code>\nsubset</code>
$\not\sqsupset$	<code>\nsqsupset</code>	$\not\sqsubseteq$	<code>\nsubseteq</code>		

TABLE 130: mathabx Subset and Superset Relations

\nsqsubset	\nsupset	\sqsupseteq	\supseteq
\nsqSubset	\nSupset	\sqsupseteqq	\supseteqqq
\nsqsubseteq	\nsupseteq	\sqsupsetneq	\supsetneq
\nsqsubseteqq	\nsupseteqq	\sqsupsetneqq	\supsetneqq
\nsqsupset	\sqsubset	\subset	\varsqsubsetneq
\nsqSupset	\sqSubset	\Subset	\varsqsubsetneqq
\nsqsupseteq	\sqsubseteq	\subseteq	\varsqsupsetneq
\nsqsupseteqq	\sqsubseteqq	\subseteqq	\varsqsupsetneqq
\nsubset	\sqsubsetneq	\subsetneq	\varsubsetneq
\nSubset	\sqsubsetneqq	\subsetneqq	\varsubsetneqq
\nsubseteq	\sqSupset	\supset	\varsupsetneq
\nsubseteqq	\sqSupset	\Supset	\varsupsetneqq

TABLE 131: MnSymbol Subset and Superset Relations

\nSqsubset	\nsubseteq	\nsubseteq	\nsubseteqq	\sqsubset	\sqsubseteq	\sqsubsetneq	\sqsubseteqq
\nsqsubset	\nsubseteq	\nsubseteqq	\nsubseteqq	\sqsubset	\sqsubseteq	\sqsubsetneq	\sqsubseteqq
\nSqsSubseteq	\nexists	\nSupset	\nexists	\Sqsupset	\nexists	\Subseteq	\Subsetneq
\nSqsSubseteqq	\nexists	\nsupset	\nexists	\sqsupset	\nexists	\sqsubsetneqq	\sqsubseteqqq
\nSqsSupset	\nexists	\nsupseteq	\nexists	\sqsupseteq	\nexists	\Supset	
\nsqsupset	\nexists	\nsupseteqq	\nexists	\sqsupseteqq	\nexists	\supset	
\nSqsSupseteq	\nexists	\SqsSubset	\nexists	\sqsupseteqq	\nexists	\supseteq	
\nSqsSupseteqq	\nexists	\nsqsubset	\nexists	\sqsupsetneqq	\nexists	\supseteqq	
\nSubset	\nexists	\nsqsubseteq	\nexists	\Subset	\nexists	\Subsetneq	
\nsqsubset	\nexists	\nsqsubseteqq	\nexists	\subset	\nexists	\supsetneqq	

MnSymbol additionally defines `\varsubsetneq` as a synonym for `\subsetneq`, `\varsubsetneqq` as a synonym for `\subsetneqq`, `\varsupsetneq` as a synonym for `\supsetneq`, and `\varsupsetneqq` as a synonym for `\supsetneqq`.

TABLE 132: fdsymbol Subset and Superset Relations

⊄	\nsqsubset	⊈	\nsubseteq	⊏	\sqsubsetneq	⊆	\subsetneq
⊉	\nSqsubset	⊉	\nsubseteqq	⊐	\sqsubsetneqq	⊑	\subsetneqq
⊉	\nsqsubseteq	⊉	\nsupset	⊓	\sqsupset	⊔	\subsetneq
⊉	\nsqsubseteqq	⊉	\nSupset	⊓	\Sqsupset	⊔	\subsetneqq
⊉	\nsqsupset	⊉	\nsupseteq	⊓	\sqsupseteq	⊓	\supset
⊉	\nSqsupset	⊉	\nsupseteqq	⊓	\sqsupseteqq	⊓	\Supset
⊉	\nsqsupseteq	⊉	\sqsubsetset	⊓	\sqsupsetneq	⊑	\supseteq
⊉	\nsqsupseteqq	⊉	\Sqsubset	⊓	\sqsupsetneqq	⊑	\supseteqq
⊏	\nsubset	⊏	\sqsubsetseteq	⊓	\subset	⊓	\supsetneq
⊏	\nSubset	⊏	\sqsubsetseteqq	⊓	\Subset	⊓	\supsetneqq

fdsymbol additionally defines \varsubsetneqq as a synonym for \subsetneqq, \varsubsetneq as a synonym for \subsetneq, \varsupsetneqq as a synonym for \supsetneqq, and \varsupsetneq as a synonym for \supsetneq.

TABLE 133: boisik Subset and Superset Relations

⊄	\nsubset	⊏	\sqsubset	⊏	\subsetplus	⊑	\supsetplus
⊉	\nsubseteq	⊉	\sqSupset	⊉	\subsetplus	⊉	\varsubsetneqq
⊉	\nsubseteqq	⊉	\sqsupset	⊉	\Supset	⊉	\varsubsetneqq
⊉	\nsupset	⊉	\Subset	⊉	\supseteqq	⊉	\varsupsetneq
⊉	\nsupseteq	⊉	\subsetseteqq	⊉	\supsetneq	⊉	\varsupsetneqq
⊉	\nsupseteqq	⊉	\subsetsetneq	⊉	\supsetneqq	⊉	\varsupsetneqq
⊉	\sqsubset	⊉	\subsetsetneqq	⊉	\supsetplus	⊉	

TABLE 134: stix Subset and Superset Relations

⊊	\bsolhsub	⊒	\sqsupseteq	⊓	\suphsub
⊑	\csub	⊉	\sqsupsetneq	⊒	\suplarr
⊑	\csube	⊉	\subdot	⊒	\supmult
⊑	\csup	⊉	\submult	⊒	\Supset
⊑	\csupe	⊉	\subrarr	⊒	\supset
⊏	\leftarrowsubset	⊏	\Subset	⊏	\supsetapprox
⊏	\nsqsubset	⊏	\subset	⊏	\supsetcirc*
⊏	\nsqsubseteq	⊏	\subsetapprox	⊏	\supsetdot
⊏	\nsqsupset	⊏	\subsetcirc*	⊏	\supseteq
⊏	\nsqsupseteq	⊏	\subsetdot	⊏	\supseteqq
⊏	\nsubset	⊏	\subseteq	⊏	\supsetneq

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

\subseteq	<code>\nsubseteq</code>	\sqsubseteq	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\supsetneqq</code>
\subsetneq	<code>\nsubseteqq</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\supsetplus</code>
\supset	<code>\nsupset</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\supsim</code>
\supseteq	<code>\nsupseteq</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\supsub</code>
\supseteqq	<code>\nsupseteqq</code>	\sqsupseteqq	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\supsup</code>
\rightarrowtail	<code>\rightarrowsupset</code>	\sqsupsettail	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\varsubsetneq</code>
\sqsubset	<code>\sqssubset</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\varsubsetneqq</code>
\sqsubsetneq	<code>\sqssubsetneq</code>	\sqsupsetneq	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\varsupsetneq</code>
\sqsupset	<code>\sqssubsetneq</code>	\sqsupsetneq	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\varsupsetneqq</code>
\sqsupsettail	<code>\sqsupset</code>	\sqsupsettail	<code>\subsetneqq</code>	\supsetneq	<code>\varsupsetneqq</code>

* Defined as an ordinary character, not as a binary relation.

TABLE 135: logix Subset and Superset Relations

\Subset	$\backslash FntSbset$	\notin	$\backslash NotStrctFntSbset$	$\not\models$	$\backslash NotWkSbnch$	\sqsubset	$\backslash StrctSbmap$
\nsubseteq	$\backslash NotFntSbset$	$\not\models$	$\backslash NotStrctSbmap$	$\not\models$	$\backslash Sbmap$	\sqsubset	$\backslash StrctSbnch$
$\not\subseteq$	$\backslash NotSbmap$	$\not\models$	$\backslash NotStrctSbnch$	$\not\models$	$\backslash Sbnch$	\sqsubset	$\backslash StrctSbset$
$\not\models$	$\backslash NotSbnch$	$\not\models$	$\backslash NotStrctSbset$	\models	$\backslash Sbset$	\sqsubseteq	$\backslash StrctWkSbnch$
$\not\models$	$\backslash NotSbset$	$\not\models$	$\backslash NotStrctWkSbnch$	\models	$\backslash StrctFntSbset$	\sqsubseteq	$\backslash WkSbnch$

`logix` requires either `LuaLaTeX` or `XeLaTeX`.

TABLE 136: Inequalities

```
\geq \leq \gg \leq \ll \ll \neq
```

TABLE 137: *AMS* Inequalities

\geqslant	<code>\eqslantgtr</code>	\gtreqdot	<code>\lesseqtr</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngeq</code>
\leqslant	<code>\eqslantless</code>	\gtreqless	<code>\lesseqgtr</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\ngeqq</code>
\geqq	<code>\geqq</code>	\gtreqqless	<code>\lessgtr</code>	$\not\geqslant$	<code>\ngeqslant</code>
\leqslant	<code>\geqslant</code>	\gtreqless	<code>\lesssim</code>	$\not\geqslant$	<code>\ngtr</code>
\approx	<code>\ggg</code>	\gtreqsim	<code>\lll</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nleq</code>
\approxeq	<code>\gnapprox</code>	\gvertneqq	<code>\lnapprox</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nleqq</code>
$\not\equiv$	<code>\gneq</code>	\leqq	<code>\lneq</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nleqslant</code>
$\not\approx$	<code>\gneqq</code>	\leqslant	<code>\lneqq</code>	$\not\approx$	<code>\nless</code>
\approx	<code>\gnsim</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\lnsim</code>		
$\approx\approx$	<code>\gtrapprox</code>	\lessdot	<code>\lvertneqq</code>		

TABLE 138: `wasysym` Inequalities
 $\gtrapprox \backslash apprge \quad \lessapprox \backslash apprle$
TABLE 139: `txfonts/pxfonts` Inequalities

\gg	<code>\ngg</code>	\ngtrsim	<code>\ngtrsim</code>
\ngtrapprox	<code>\ngtrapprox</code>	\nlessapprox	<code>\nlessapprox</code>
\ngtrless	<code>\ngtrless</code>	\nlessgtr	<code>\nlessgtr</code>

TABLE 140: `mathabx` Inequalities

\geqslant	<code>\eqslantgtr</code>	\geqslantless	<code>\gtreqless</code>	\lesssim	<code>\lesssim</code>	\ngtr	<code>\ngtr</code>
\leqslant	<code>\eqslantless</code>	\geqslantless	<code>\gtreqless</code>	\ll	<code>\ll</code>	\ngtrapprox	<code>\ngtrapprox</code>
\geq	<code>\geq</code>	\geqless	<code>\gtreqless</code>	\lll	<code>\lll</code>	\ngtrsim	<code>\ngtrsim</code>
\leq	<code>\leqq</code>	\leqless	<code>\gtreqless</code>	$\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\lnapprox</code>	\nleq	<code>\nleq</code>
$>$	<code>\gg</code>	\geqslantless	<code>\gvertneqq</code>	\leqslant	<code>\lneq</code>	\nleqq	<code>\nleqq</code>
$>$	<code>\ggg</code>	\geqslantless	<code>\leq</code>	\leqslant	<code>\lneqq</code>	\nless	<code>\nless</code>
$\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\gnapprox</code>	\leqslant	<code>\leq</code>	$\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\lnsim</code>	\nlessapprox	<code>\nlessapprox</code>
$\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\gneq</code>	\leqslant	<code>\lessapprox</code>	$\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\lvertneqq</code>	\nlesssim	<code>\nlesssim</code>
$\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\gneqq</code>	\lessdot	<code>\eqslantgtr</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\neqslantgtr</code>	\nvargeq	<code>\nvargeq</code>
$\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\gnsim</code>	\lessdot	<code>\eqslantless</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\neqslantless</code>	\nvarleq	<code>\nvarleq</code>
$\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\gtrapprox</code>	\lessdot	<code>\eqslantgtr</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\ngeq</code>	\vargeq	<code>\vargeq</code>
$>$	<code>\gtrdot</code>	\lessdot	<code>\eqslantless</code>	$\not\approx\!\!\!/\!$	<code>\ngeqq</code>	\varleq	<code>\varleq</code>

`mathabx` defines `\leqslant` and `\le` as synonyms for `\leq`, `\geqslant` and `\ge` as synonyms for `\geq`, `\nleqslant` as a synonym for `\nleq`, and `\ngeqslant` as a synonym for `\ngeq`.

TABLE 141: MnSymbol Inequalities

\geqslantgt	\leqslantgtr	\geqslantless	\leqslantgtreqless	\lesssim	\lessapprox	\gtreqless	\gtreqless
\leqslantlt	\geqslantgt	\geqslantless	\geqslantgtreqless	\ll	\lll	\gtreqless	\gtreqless
\geqeq	\geqclosed	\geqq	\geqneqq	\lll	\llll	\gtreqless	\gtreqless
\geqclosed	\geqclosed	\geqsim	\geqsim	\approx	\lnapprox	\gtreqless	\gtreqless
\geqdot	\geqdot	\leqeq	\leqeq	$\not\leq$	\lneqq	\nleq	\nleq
\geqq	\geqq	\leqclosed	\leqclosed	$\not\approx$	\lnsim	\nleqclosed	\nleqclosed
\geqslant	\geqslant	\leqdot	\leqdot	$\not\approx$	\neqslantgt	\nleqdot	\nleqdot
\geqslantdot	\geqslantdot	\leqq	\leqq	$\not\approx$	\neqslantless	\nleqq	\nleqq
\gg		\leqslant	\leqslant	$\not\approx$	\ngeq	\nleqslant	\nleqslant
\ggg		\leqslantdot	\leqslantdot	$\not\approx$	\ngeqclosed	\nleqslantdot	\nleqslantdot
\gnapprox		$<$	\less	$\not\approx$	\ngeqdot	\nless	\nless
\gneqq		\lessapprox	\lessapprox	$\not\approx$	\ngeqq	\nlessclosed	\nlessclosed
\gnsim		\lessclosed	\lessclosed	$\not\approx$	\ngeqslant	\nlessdot	\nlessdot
\gtr		\lessdot	\lessdot	$\not\approx$	\ngeqslantdot	\nlesseqgtr	\nlesseqgtr
\gtrapprox		\lesseqgtr	\lesseqgtr	\gg	\ngg	\nlesseqgtrslant	\nlesseqgtrslant
\gtrclosed		\lesseqgtrslant	\lesseqgtrslant	\ggg	\nggg	\nlesseqgqtr	\nlesseqgqtr
\gtrdot		\lesseqgqtr	\lesseqgqtr	\gg	\ngtr	\nlessgtr	\nlessgtr
\gtreqless		\lessgtr	\lessgtr	\gg	\ngtrclosed	\nll	\nll
\gtreqless		\lessneqqgtr	\lessneqqgtr	\gg	\ngtrdot	\nlll	\nlll

MnSymbol additionally defines synonyms for some of the preceding symbols:

\gggtr	(same as \ggg)
\gvertneqq	(same as \gneqq)
\lhd	(same as \lessclosed)
\lll	(same as \llll)
\lvertneqq	(same as \lneqq)
\trianglelefteq	(same as \leqclosed)
\triangleleft	(same as \lessclosed)
\trianglerighteq	(same as \geqclosed)
\triangleright	(same as \ngtrclosed)
\rhd	(same as \gtrclosed)
\trianglelefteq	(same as \leqclosed)
\trianglerighteq	(same as \geqclosed)
\unlhd	(same as \leqclosed)
\unrhd	(same as \geqclosed)
\vartriangleleft	(same as \lessclosed)
\vartriangleright	(same as \gtrclosed)

TABLE 142: `fdsymbol` Inequalities

\geq	<code>\eqslantgr</code>	\leq	<code>\eqslantdot</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\ngtrapprox</code>
\leq	<code>\eqslantless</code>	\geq	<code>\eqslcc</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\ngtrcc</code>
\geq	<code>\geq</code>	$<$	<code>\less</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtrclosed</code>
\geq	<code>\geqclosed</code>	$\leq\approx$	<code>\lessapprox</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtrdot</code>
\geq	<code>\geqdot</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\lesscc</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtreqless</code>
\geq	<code>\geqq</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\lessclosed</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtreqless</code>
\geq	<code>\geqlant</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\lessdot</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtreqslantless</code>
\geq	<code>\geqlantdot</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\lesseqgtr</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtrless</code>
\geq	<code>\geqlcc</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\lesseqgtr</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtrsim</code>
\gg	<code>\gg</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\lesseqslantgtr</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleq</code>
\ggg	<code>\ggg</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\lessgtr</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleqclosed</code>
\gtrapprox	<code>\gnapprox</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\lesssim</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleqdot</code>
\gneq	<code>\gneq</code>	\ll	<code>\ll</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleqq</code>
\gneqq	<code>\gneqq</code>	$\ll\ll$	<code>\lll</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleqlant</code>
\gnsim	<code>\gnsim</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\lnapprox</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleqlantdot</code>
\gt	<code>\gt</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\lneq</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleqlcc</code>
\gtrapprox	<code>\gtrapprox</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\lneqq</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nless</code>
\gtcc	<code>\gtcc</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\lnsim</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlessapprox</code>
\gtclosed	<code>\gtclosed</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\neqlantgtr</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlesscc</code>
\gtdot	<code>\gtdot</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\neqlantless</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlessclosed</code>
\gtreqless	<code>\gtreqless</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeq</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlessdot</code>
\gtreqless	<code>\gtreqless</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeqclosed</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlesseqgtr</code>
\gtreqslantless	<code>\gtreqslantless</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeqdot</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlesseqgtr</code>
\gtreqslantless	<code>\gtreqslantless</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeqq</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlesseqslantgtr</code>
\gtreqslantless	<code>\gtreqslantless</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeqlant</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlessgtr</code>
\leq	<code>\leq</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeqlantdot</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlesssim</code>
\leqclosed	<code>\leqclosed</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeqlcc</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nll</code>
\leqdot	<code>\leqdot</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\ngg</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nlll</code>
\leqq	<code>\leqq</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\nggg</code>		
\leqslant	<code>\leqslant</code>	$\triangleleft\triangleleft$	<code>\ngtr</code>		

`fdsymbol` defines synonyms for some of the preceding symbols:

\geq	<code>\ge</code>	\leq	<code>\lesdot</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtcc</code>
\geq	<code>\gescc</code>	$\leq\approx$	<code>\lesg</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtreqlesslant</code>

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\geq	<code>\gesdot</code>	\leqq	<code>\lesseqgtrslant</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\nlescc</code>
\lessapprox	<code>\gesl</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\lhd</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\nlesdot</code>
\ggg	<code>\gggtr</code>	\lll	<code>\llless</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\nlesg</code>
\triangleright	<code>\gtcc</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\ltcc</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\nlesseqgtrslant</code>
\lessapprox	<code>\gtreqlesslant</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\lvertneqq</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\nltcc</code>
$\not\geq$	<code>\gvertneqq</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\ngescc</code>	\triangleright	<code>\rhd</code>
\leq	<code>\le</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\ngesdot</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\unlhd</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\lescc</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\ngesl</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\unrhd</code>

TABLE 143: boisik Inequalities

\asymp	<code>\eqslantgtr</code>	\triangleright	<code>\gtcir</code>	\veeleftarrow	<code>\lesseqgtr</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngeq</code>
\ll	<code>\eqslantless</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\gtrapprox</code>	\veeleftarrow	<code>\lessgtr</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngeqq</code>
$\approx\approx$	<code>\geqq</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\gtreqless</code>	\approx	<code>\lessim</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngeqslant</code>
$\approx\approx$	<code>\geqslant</code>	$\approx\approx\approx\approx$	<code>\gtreqqless</code>	\lll	<code>\lll</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\ngtr</code>
\ggg	<code>\ggg</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\gtrless</code>	\approx	<code>\lnapprox</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleq</code>
\times	<code>\glj</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\gtrsim</code>	\approx	<code>\lneq</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleqq</code>
$\approx\approx$	<code>\gnapprox</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\gvertneqq</code>	\approx	<code>\lneqq</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nleqslant</code>
$\approx\approx$	<code>\gneq</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\leqq</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\lnsim</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\nless</code>
$\approx\approx$	<code>\gneqq</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\leqslant</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\Lt</code>		
$\approx\approx$	<code>\gnsim</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\lessapprox</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\ltcir</code>		
$\approx\approx$	<code>\Gt</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\lesseqgtr</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\lvertneqq</code>		

TABLE 144: stix Inequalities

\asymp	<code>\egsdot</code>	$\triangleright^?$	<code>\gtquest</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\lnsim</code>
\ll	<code>\elsdot</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\gtrapprox</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\lsime</code>
\triangleright	<code>\eqgtr</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\gtrarr</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\lsimg</code>
\lessapprox	<code>\eqless</code>	\triangleright	<code>\gtrdot</code>	\lessapprox	<code>\Lt</code>
$\approx\approx$	<code>\eqqgtr</code>	$\approx\approx$	<code>\gtreqless</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\ltcc</code>

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$\wedge\!\!\!$	<code>\eqqless</code>	$\vee\!\!\!$	<code>\gtreqqless</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\ltcir</code>
$\not\!\!\!\wedge$	<code>\eqqlantgtr</code>	$\not\!\!\!\vee$	<code>\gtrless</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\ltlarr</code>
$\not\!\!\!\wedge$	<code>\eqqlantless</code>	$\not\!\!\!\geq$	<code>\gtrsim</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\ltquest</code>
$\not\!\!\!\vee$	<code>\eqslantgtr</code>	$\not\!\!\!\leq$	<code>\gvertneqq</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lvertneqq</code>
$\not\!\!\!\wedge$	<code>\eqslantless</code>	$\not\!\!\!\geq$	<code>\lat</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\neqslantgtr</code>
$\not\!\!\!\geq$	<code>\geq</code>	$\not\!\!\!\leq$	<code>\late</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\neqslantless</code>
$\not\!\!\!\wedge$	<code>\geqq</code>	$\not\!\!\!\ll$	<code>\leftarrowless</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeq</code>
$\not\!\!\!\vee$	<code>\geqqslant</code>	$\not\!\!\!\leq$	<code>\leq</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeqq</code>
$\not\!\!\!\vee$	<code>\geqslant</code>	$\not\!\!\!\ll$	<code>\leqq</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\ngeqslant</code>
$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\gescc</code>	$\not\!\!\!\ll$	<code>\leqslant</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\ngg</code>
$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\gesdot</code>	$\not\!\!\!\ll$	<code>\lescc</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\ngtr</code>
$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\gesdoto</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lesdot</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\ngrless</code>
$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\gesdotol</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lesdoto</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\ngtrsim</code>
$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\gesles</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lesdotor</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\nleq</code>
$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\gg</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lesges</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\nleqq</code>
$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\ggg</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lessapprox</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\nleqslant</code>
$\not\!\!\!\triangleright$	<code>\gggnest</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lessdot</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\nless</code>
\times	<code>\gla</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lessdot</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\nlessgtr</code>
$\not\!\!\!\wedge$	<code>\gle</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lesseqgtr</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\nlesssim</code>
$\not\!\!\!\times$	<code>\glj</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lesseqgtr</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\nll</code>
$\not\!\!\!\approx$	<code>\gnapprox</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lessgtr</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\partial</code>
$\not\!\!\!\approx$	<code>\gneq</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lessim</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\partial</code>
$\not\!\!\!\approx$	<code>\gneqq</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lgE</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\simgE</code>
$\not\!\!\!\approx$	<code>\gnsim</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\ll</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\simgtr</code>
$\not\!\!\!\approx$	<code>\gsime</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lll</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\simLE</code>
$\not\!\!\!\approx$	<code>\gsiml</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lllnest</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\simless</code>
$\not\!\!\!\geq$	<code>\Gt</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lnapprox</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\smt</code>
\triangleright	<code>\gtcc</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lneq</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\smte</code>
\triangleright	<code>\gtcir</code>	$\not\!\!\!\triangleleft$	<code>\lneqq</code>		

stix defines `\le` as a synonym for `\leq`, `\ge` as a synonym for `\geq`, `\llless` as a synonym for `\lll`, `\gggtr` as a synonym for `\ggg`, `\nle` as a synonym for `\nleq`, and `\nge` as a synonym for `\ngeq`.

TABLE 145: logix Inequalities and Equalities

\ominus	<code>\CircEq</code>	$>$	<code>\Gr</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\NotLs</code>	$>$	<code>\SbGr</code>
\otimes	<code>\CircGr</code>	\geq	<code>\Gre</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\NotLse</code>	\geq	<code>\SbGre</code>
\oslash	<code>\CircGre</code>	$<$	<code>\Ls</code>	$\not>$	<code>\NotSbGr</code>	$<$	<code>\SbLs</code>
\oslash	<code>\CircLs</code>	\leq	<code>\Lse</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\NotSbGre</code>	\leq	<code>\SbLse</code>
\oslash	<code>\CircLse</code>	\neq	<code>\NotEq</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\NotSbLs</code>	\approx	<code>\Sm</code>
\oslash	<code>\CircSm</code>	$\not>$	<code>\NotGr</code>	$\not\leq$	<code>\NotSbLse</code>		
$=$	<code>\Eq</code>	$\not\geq$	<code>\NotGre</code>	$\not\sim$	<code>\NotSm</code>		

logix requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 146: \mathcal{AM} Triangle Relations

\blacktriangleleft	<code>\blacktriangleleft</code>	$\not\triangleright$	<code>\ntriangleright</code>	\trianglerighteq	<code>\trianglerighteq</code>
\blacktriangleright	<code>\blacktriangleright</code>	$\not\triangleleft$	<code>\ntriangleleft</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\trianglelefteq</code>
\ntriangleleft		\trianglelefteq		\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\ntrianglelefteq				\vartrianglelefteq	<code>\vartrianglelefteq</code>

TABLE 147: stmaryrd Triangle Relations

\trianglelefteqslant	<code>\trianglelefteqslant</code>	\trianglerighteqslant	<code>\trianglerighteqslant</code>
\ntrianglelefteqslant	<code>\ntrianglelefteqslant</code>	$\not\trianglerighteqslant$	<code>\not\trianglerighteqslant</code>

TABLE 148: mathabx Triangle Relations

\triangleleft	<code>\ntriangleleft</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\trianglelefteq</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\trianglelefteq	<code>\trianglelefteq</code>	\trianglelefteqslant	<code>\trianglelefteqslant</code>	\vartrianglelefteq	<code>\vartrianglelefteq</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\trianglelefteq</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\trianglelefteq	<code>\trianglelefteq</code>	\trianglelefteqslant	<code>\trianglelefteqslant</code>	\vartrianglelefteq	<code>\vartrianglelefteq</code>

TABLE 149: MnSymbol Triangle Relations

▼	\filledmedtriangledown	△	\largetriangleup	▽	\smalltriangledown
◀	\filledmedtriangleleft	▽	\medtriangledown	◀	\smalltriangleleft
▶	\filledmedtriangleright	◀	\medtriangleleft	▶	\smalltriangleright
▲	\filledmedtriangleup	▷	\medtriangleright	▲	\smalltriangleup
▼	\filledtriangledown	△	\medtriangleup	△	\triangleeq
◀	\filledtriangleleft	#	\ntriangleeq	◀	\trianglelefteq
▶	\filledtriangleright	◊	\ntriangleleft	▶	\trianglerighteq
▲	\filledtriangleup	◊	\ntrianglelefteq	◀	\vartriangleleft
▽	\largetriangledown	▷	\ntriangleright	▷	\vartriangleright
◀	\largetriangleleft	▷	\ntrianglerighteq		
▶	\largetriangleright	▷	\ntrianglelefteq		

MnSymbol additionally defines synonyms for many of the preceding symbols: `\triangleeq` is a synonym for `\triangleeq`; `\lhd` and `\lessclosed` are synonyms for `\vartriangleleft`; `\rhd` and `\gtrclosed` are synonyms for `\vartriangleright`; `\unlhd` and `\leqclosed` are synonyms for `\trianglelefteq`; `\unrhd` and `\geqclosed` are synonyms for `\trianglerighteq`; `\blacktriangledown`, `\blacktriangleleft`, `\blacktriangleright`, and `\blacktriangle` [sic] are synonyms for, respectively, `\filledmedtriangledown`, `\filledmedtriangleleft`, `\filledmedtriangleright`, and `\filledmedtriangleup`; `\triangleright` is a synonym for `\medtriangleright`; `\triangle`, `\vartriangle`, and `\bigtriangleup` are synonyms for `\medtriangleup`; `\triangleleft` is a synonym for `\medtriangleleft`; `\triangledown` and `\bigtriangledown` are synonyms for `\medtriangledown`; `\lessclosed` is a synonym for `\ntriangleleft`; `\gtrclosed` is a synonym for `\ntriangleright`; `\geqclosed` is a synonym for `\ntrianglelefteq`; and `\geqclosed` is a synonym for `\ntrianglerighteq`.

The title “Triangle Relations” is a bit of a misnomer here as only `\triangleeq` and `\ntriangleeq` are defined as TeX relations (class 3 symbols). The `\largetriangle...` symbols are defined as TeX “ordinary” characters (class 0) and all of the remaining characters are defined as TeX binary operators (class 2).

TABLE 150: *fdsymbol* Triangle Relations

\trianglelefteq	<code>\geqclosed</code>	\triangleright	<code>\medtriangledown</code>	\blacktriangleleft	<code>\smallblacktriangleleft</code>
\triangleright	<code>\gtrclosed</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\medtriangleleft</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\smallblacktriangleright</code>
\triangledown	<code>\largetriangledown</code>	\triangleright	<code>\medtriangleright</code>	\blacktriangleup	<code>\smallblacktriangleup</code>
\triangleup	<code>\largetriangleup</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\medtriangleup</code>	\blacktriangledown	<code>\smalltriangledown</code>
\trianglelefteq	<code>\leqclosed</code>	\neq	<code>\ngeclosed</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\smalltriangleleft</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\lessclosed</code>	\neq	<code>\ngtrclosed</code>	\triangleright	<code>\smalltriangleright</code>
\triangledown	<code>\medblacktriangledown</code>	\neq	<code>\nleqclosed</code>	\triangleup	<code>\smalltriangleup</code>
\blacktriangleleft	<code>\medblacktriangleleft</code>	\neq	<code>\nlessclosed</code>	\triangleq	<code>\triangleeq</code>
\blacktriangleright	<code>\medblacktriangleright</code>	\neq	<code>\ntriangleeq</code>		
\blacktriangleup	<code>\medblacktriangleup</code>	\triangledown	<code>\smallblacktriangledown</code>		

fdsymbol defines synonyms for almost all of the preceding symbols:

\triangledown	<code>\bigtriangledown</code>	\neq	<code>\ntrianglelefteq</code>	\triangleq	<code>\triangleq</code>
\triangleup	<code>\bigtriangleup</code>	\neq	<code>\ntriangleright</code>	\triangleright	<code>\triangleright</code>
\blacktriangle	<code>\blacktriangle</code>	\neq	<code>\ntrianglerighteq</code>	\trianglerighteq	<code>\trianglerighteq</code>
\blacktriangledown	<code>\blacktriangledown</code>	\triangle	<code>\triangle</code>	\vartriangle	<code>\vartriangle</code>
\blacktriangleleft	<code>\blacktriangleleft</code>	\triangledown	<code>\triangledown</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\blacktriangleright	<code>\blacktriangleright</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\vartriangleright	<code>\vartriangleright</code>
\ntriangleleft	<code>\ntriangleleft</code>	\triangleq	<code>\trianglelefteq</code>		

The title “Triangle Relations” is a bit of a misnomer here as only `\triangleeq` and `\ntriangleeq` are defined as TeX relations (class 3 symbols). The `\largetriangle...` symbols are defined as TeX “ordinary” characters (class 0) and all of the remaining characters are defined as TeX binary operators (class 2).`

TABLE 151: *boisik* Triangle Relations

\trianglelefteq	<code>\ntriangleleft</code>	\trianglelefteq	<code>\trianglelefteq</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\trianglelefteq	<code>\ntrianglelefteq</code>	\trianglelefteqslant	<code>\trianglelefteqslant</code>	\vartriangle	<code>\vartriangle</code>
\triangleright	<code>\ntriangleright</code>	\triangleright	<code>\triangleright</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\triangleright	<code>\ntrianglerighteq</code>	\trianglerighteq	<code>\trianglerighteq</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>

TABLE 152: *stix* Triangle Relations

\trianglelefteq	<code>\lrtriangleeq</code>	\neq	<code>\nvartriangleright</code>	\triangle	<code>\vartriangle</code>
\trianglelefteq	<code>\ltrivb</code>	\trianglelefteqslant	<code>\trianglelefteqslant</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\trianglelefteq	<code>\ntrianglelefteq</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\trianglelefteq	<code>\ntrianglerighteq</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>
\trianglelefteq	<code>\nvartriangleleft</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\vartriangleleft	<code>\vartriangleleft</code>

TABLE 153: Arrows

\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\longleftarrow	<code>\longleftarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>	\Longleftarrow	<code>\Longleftarrow</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>
\hookleftarrow	<code>\hookleftarrow</code>	\longleftarrowtail	<code>\longleftarrowtail</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>
\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>	\Longleftarrowtail	<code>\Longleftarrowtail</code>	\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>
\leadsto	<code>\leadsto</code> *	\longmapsto	<code>\longmapsto</code>	\swarrow	<code>\swarrow</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longrightarrow</code>	\uparrow	<code>\uparrow</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\Leftarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>	\Uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>
\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>	\mapsto	<code>\mapsto</code>	\updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\nearrow^{\dagger}	<code>\nearrow^{\dagger}</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>

* Not predefined by the L^AT_EX 2_ε core. Use the `latexsym` package to expose this symbol.

† See the note beneath Table 270 for information about how to put a diagonal arrow across a mathematical expression (as in “ $\nabla \cdot \overset{0}{B}$ ”).

TABLE 154: Harpoons

\leftharpoondown	<code>\leftharpoondown</code>	\rightharpoondown	<code>\rightharpoondown</code>	\rightleftharpoons	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>
\leftharpoonup	<code>\leftharpoonup</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>		

TABLE 155: `textcomp` Text-mode Arrows

\textdownarrow	<code>\textdownarrow</code>	\textrightarrow	<code>\textrightarrow</code>
\textleftarrow	<code>\textleftarrow</code>	\textuparrow	<code>\textuparrow</code>

TABLE 156: *AMS* Arrows

\circlearrowleft	<code>\circlearrowleft</code>	\leftrightsquigarrow	<code>\leftrightsquigarrow</code>	\rightleftarrows	<code>\rightleftarrows</code>
\circlearrowright	<code>\circlearrowright</code>	\rightrightarrows	<code>\rightrightarrows</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightsquigarrow</code>
\curvearrowleft	<code>\curvearrowleft</code>	\looparrowleft	<code>\looparrowleft</code>	\Rsh	<code>\Rsh</code>
\curvearrowright	<code>\curvearrowright</code>	\looparrowright	<code>\looparrowright</code>	\twoheadleftarrow	<code>\twoheadleftarrow</code>
\dashleftarrow	<code>\dashleftarrow</code>	\dashrightarrow	<code>\dashrightarrow</code>	\twoheadrightarrow	<code>\twoheadrightarrow</code>
\downdownarrows	<code>\downdownarrows</code>	\Lsh	<code>\Lsh</code>	\upuparrows	<code>\upuparrows</code>
\leftarrowtail	<code>\leftarrowtail</code>	\rightarrowtail	<code>\rightarrowtail</code>		

TABLE 157: *AMS* Negated Arrows

\nLeftarrow	<code>\nLeftarrow</code>	\nLeftrightarrow	<code>\nLeftrightarrow</code>	\nRightarrow	<code>\nRightarrow</code>
\nleftarrow	<code>\nleftarrow</code>	\nLeftrightarrow	<code>\nLeftrightarrow</code>	\nRightarrow	<code>\nRightarrow</code>

TABLE 158: *AMS* Harpoons

\downarrow	<code>\downharpoonleft</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	\uparrow	<code>\upharpoonleft</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downharpoonright</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	\uparrow	<code>\upharpoonright</code>

TABLE 159: stmaryrd Arrows

\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrowtriangle</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\Mapsfrom</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\shortleftarrow</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\mapsfrom</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\shortrightarrow</code>
\Leftrightarrow	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Mapsto</code>	\uparrow	<code>\shortuparrow</code>
\swarrow	<code>\lightning</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nnearrow</code>	\downarrow	<code>\ssearrow</code>
\Longleftarrow	<code>\Longmapsfrom</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nnwarrow</code>	\downarrow	<code>\sswarrow</code>
\Longleftarrow	<code>\longmapsfrom</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrowtriangle</code>		
\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longmapsto</code>	\downarrow	<code>\shortdownarrow</code>		

TABLE 160: txfonts/pfxfonts Arrows

\squareleftarrow	<code>\boxdotLeft</code>	\circlearrowleft	<code>\circleddotright</code>	\squareleftarrow	<code>\Diamondleft</code>
\squareleftarrow	<code>\boxdotleft</code>	\circlearrowleft	<code>\circleleft</code>	\squareleftarrow	<code>\Diamondright</code>
\squarerightarrow	<code>\boxdotright</code>	\circlearrowright	<code>\circleright</code>	\squarerightarrow	<code>\DiamondRight</code>
\squarerightarrow	<code>\boxdotRight</code>	\leftrightarrow	<code>\dashleftrightarrow</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\leftsquigarrow</code>
\squareleftarrow	<code>\boxLeft</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\DiamonddotLeft</code>	\nearrow	<code>\Nearrow</code>
\squareleftarrow	<code>\boxleft</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Diamonddotleft</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\Nwarrow</code>
\squarerightarrow	<code>\boxright</code>	\diamondleftarrow	<code>\Diamonddotright</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Rrightarrow</code>
\squarerightarrow	<code>\boxRight</code>	\diamondrightarrow	<code>\DiamonddotRight</code>	\searrow	<code>\Searrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\circleddotleft</code>	\circlearrowleft	<code>\DiamondLeft</code>	\swarrow	<code>\Swarrow</code>

TABLE 161: mathabx Arrows

\circlearrowleft	<code>\circlearrowleft</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>
\circlearrowright	<code>\circlearrowright</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\leftleftarrows</code>	\restriction	<code>\restriction</code>
\curvearrowbotleft	<code>\curvearrowbotleft</code>	\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>
\curvearrowbotright	<code>\curvearrowbotright</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrows</code>	\leftleftarrows	<code>\leftleftarrows</code>
\curvearrowbotright	<code>\curvearrowbotright</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\leftrightsquigarrow</code>	\rightrightarrows	<code>\rightrightarrows</code>
\curvearrowleft	<code>\curvearrowleft</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\leftsquigarrow</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightsquigarrow</code>
\curvearrowleftright	<code>\curvearrowleftright</code>	\curvearrowright	<code>\lefttorightarrow</code>	\righttoleftarrow	<code>\righttoleftarrow</code>
\curvearrowright	<code>\curvearrowright</code>	\looparrowleft	<code>\looparrowdownleft</code>	\Rsh	<code>\Rsh</code>
\dlsh	<code>\dlsh</code>	\looparrowright	<code>\looparrowdownright</code>	\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>
\downdownarrows	<code>\downdownarrows</code>	\looparrowleft	<code>\looparrowleft</code>	\swarrow	<code>\swarrow</code>
\downtouparrow	<code>\downtouparrow</code>	\looparrowright	<code>\looparrowright</code>	\updownarrows	<code>\updownarrows</code>
\downuparrows	<code>\downuparrows</code>	\Lsh	<code>\Lsh</code>	\uptodownarrow	<code>\uptodownarrow</code>
\drsh	<code>\drsh</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>	\upuparrows	<code>\upuparrows</code>

TABLE 162: mathabx Negated Arrows

\Leftarrow	<code>\nLeftarrow</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\nleftrightarrow</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\nrightarrow</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\nleftarrow</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\nleftrightarrow</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\nRightarrow</code>

TABLE 163: mathabx Harpoons

\Leftarrow	<code>\barleftharpoon</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\leftharpoonup</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>
\Rightarrow	<code>\barrightharpoon</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\leftleftharpoons</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\rightrightharpoons</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downdownharpoons</code>	\hookleftarrow	<code>\leftrightharpoon</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\updownharpoons</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downharpoonleft</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	\downarrow	<code>\upharpoonleft</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downharpoonright</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\rightbarharpoon</code>	\downarrow	<code>\upharpoonright</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downupharpoons</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightharpoondown</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\upupharpoons</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\leftbarharpoon</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>		
\leftarrow	<code>\leftharpoondown</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightleftharpoon</code>		

TABLE 164: MnSymbol Arrows

\curvearrowdownup	<code>\curvearrowdownup</code>	\longleftarrow	<code>\longleftarrow</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\rhookswarrow</code>
\curvearrowleftright	<code>\curvearrowleftright</code>	\Longleftarrow	<code>\Longleftarrow</code>	\uparrow	<code>\rhookuparrow</code>
\curvearrownesw	<code>\curvearrownesw</code>	\Longleftrightarrow	<code>\Longleftrightarrow</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>
\curvearrownwse	<code>\curvearrownwse</code>	\Longleftarrow	<code>\Longleftarrow</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>
\curvearrowrightleft	<code>\curvearrowrightleft</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>	\rightarrowtail	<code>\rightarrowtail</code>
\curvearrowsenw	<code>\curvearrowsenw</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>	\rightleftarrows	<code>\rightleftarrows</code>
\curvearrowswne	<code>\curvearrowswne</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longrightarrow</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightsquigarrow</code>
\curvearrowupdown	<code>\curvearrowupdown</code>	\looparrowleft	<code>\looparrowleft</code>	\rightarrowtail	<code>\rightmapsto</code>
\dasheddownarrow	<code>\dasheddownarrow</code>	\looparrowright	<code>\looparrowright</code>	\rightarrowtail	<code>\rightrightarrows</code>
\dashedleftarrow	<code>\dashedleftarrow</code>	\lsh	<code>\lsh</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightrsquigarrow</code>
\dashednearrow	<code>\dashednearrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Rrightarrow</code>
\dashednarrow	<code>\dashednarrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>	\Rsh	<code>\Rsh</code>
\dashedrightarrow	<code>\dashedrightarrow</code>	\nearrowtail	<code>\nearrowtail</code>	\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>
\dashedsearrow	<code>\dashedsearrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>	\Searrow	<code>\Searrow</code>
\dashedswarrow	<code>\dashedswarrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>	\searrowtail	<code>\searrowtail</code>
\dasheduparrow	<code>\dasheduparrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>	\Selsquigarrow	<code>\Selsquigarrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\nearrowtail	<code>\nearrowtail</code>	\searrowtail	<code>\searrowtail</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>	\searrowtail	<code>\searrowtail</code>
\downarrowtail	<code>\downarrowtail</code>	\nearrowtail	<code>\nearrowtail</code>	\searrowtail	<code>\searrowtail</code>
\downdownarrows	<code>\downdownarrows</code>	\nearrowtail	<code>\nearrowtail</code>	\searrowtail	<code>\searrowtail</code>
\downlsquigarrow	<code>\downlsquigarrow</code>	\nearrowtail	<code>\nearrowtail</code>	\searrowtail	<code>\searrowtail</code>
\downmapsto	<code>\downmapsto</code>	\nearrowtail	<code>\nearrowtail</code>	\searrowtail	<code>\searrowtail</code>

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\downarrow	<code>\downrsquigarrow</code>	\nwarrowtail	<code>\squigarrownesw</code>
\uparrow	<code>\downuparrows</code>	\nwlssquigarrow	<code>\squigarrownwse</code>
\lrcleararrowdown	<code>\lrcleararrowdown</code>	\nwmapsto	<code>\squigarrowrightleft</code>
\lrcleararrowleft	<code>\lrcleararrowleft</code>	\nwnwarrows	<code>\squigarrowsenw</code>
\lrcleararrowright	<code>\lrcleararrowright</code>	\nwrssquigarrow	<code>\squigarrowswne</code>
\lrcleararrowup	<code>\lrcleararrowup</code>	\nwsearrow	<code>\squigarrowupdown</code>
\lcurvearrowdown	<code>\lcurvearrowdown</code>	\Nwsearrow	<code>\swarrow</code>
\lcurvearrowleft	<code>\lcurvearrowleft</code>	\nwsearrows	<code>\Swarrow</code>
\lcurvearrowne	<code>\lcurvearrowne</code>	$\partial\text{artialvardl}\text{circleleftint}^*$	<code>\swarrowtail</code>
\lcurvearrownw	<code>\lcurvearrownw</code>	$\partial\text{artialvardl}\text{circlerightint}^*$	<code>\swlsquigarrow</code>
\lcurvearrowright	<code>\lcurvearrowright</code>	$\partial\text{artialvardr}\text{circleleftint}^*$	<code>\swmapsto</code>
\lcurvearrowse	<code>\lcurvearrowse</code>	$\partial\text{artialvardr}\text{circlerightint}^*$	<code>\swnearrows</code>
\lcurvearrowsw	<code>\lcurvearrowsw</code>	$\partial\text{artialvarl}\text{circleleftint}^*$	<code>\swrsquigarrow</code>
\lcurvearrowup	<code>\lcurvearrowup</code>	$\partial\text{artialvarl}\text{circlerightint}^*$	<code>\swswarrows</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\Leftarrow</code>	$\partial\text{artialvartr}\text{circleleftint}^*$	<code>\twoheaddownarrow</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	$\partial\text{artialvartr}\text{circlerightint}^*$	<code>\twoheadleftarrow</code>
\leftarrowtail	<code>\leftarrowtail</code>	\rcirclearrowdown	<code>\twoheadnearrow</code>
\leftleftarrows	<code>\leftleftarrows</code>	\rcirclearrowleft	<code>\twoheadnarrow</code>
\leftltsquigarrow	<code>\leftltsquigarrow</code>	\rcirclearrowright	<code>\twoheadrightarrow</code>
\leftmapsto	<code>\leftmapsto</code>	\rcirclearrowup	<code>\twoheadsearrow</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\rcurvarrowdown	<code>\twoheadsarrow</code>
\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>	\rcurvarrowleft	<code>\twoheaduparrow</code>
\leftrightarrows	<code>\leftrightarrows</code>	\rcurvarrowne	<code>\uparrow</code>
\leftrsquigarrow	<code>\leftrsquigarrow</code>	\rcurvarrownw	<code>\Uparrow</code>
\lhookdownarrow	<code>\lhookdownarrow</code>	\rcurvarrowright	<code>\uparrowtail</code>
\lhookleftarrow	<code>\lhookleftarrow</code>	\rcurvarrowse	<code>\updownarrow</code>
\lhooknearrow	<code>\lhooknearrow</code>	\rcurvarrowsw	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
\lhooknwarrow	<code>\lhooknwarrow</code>	\rcurvarrowup	<code>\updownarrows</code>
\lhookrightarrow	<code>\lhookrightarrow</code>	\rhookdownarrow	<code>\uplsquigarrow</code>
\lhooksearrow	<code>\lhooksearrow</code>	\rhookleftarrow	<code>\upmapsto</code>
\lhookswarrow	<code>\lhookswarrow</code>	\rhooknearrow	<code>\uprsquigarrow</code>
\lhookuparrow	<code>\lhookuparrow</code>	\rhooknwarrow	<code>\upuparrows</code>
\lightning	<code>\lightning</code>	\rhookrightarrow	
\Lleftarrow	<code>\Lleftarrow</code>	\rhooksearrow	

MnSymbol additionally defines synonyms for some of the preceding symbols:

\circlearrowleft	<code>\circlearrowleft</code>	(same as <code>\rcirclearrowup</code>)
\circlearrowright	<code>\circlearrowright</code>	(same as <code>\lrcleararrowup</code>)
\curvearrowleft	<code>\curvearrowleft</code>	(same as <code>\rcurvarrowleft</code>)
\curvearrowright	<code>\curvearrowright</code>	(same as <code>\lcurvarrowright</code>)
\dashleftarrow	<code>\dashleftarrow</code>	(same as <code>\dashedleftarrow</code>)
\dashrightarrow	<code>\dashrightarrow</code>	(same as <code>\dashedrightarrow</code>)
\hookleftarrow	<code>\hookleftarrow</code>	(same as <code>\rhookleftarrow</code>)
\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>	(same as <code>\lhookrightarrow</code>)
\leadsto	<code>\leadsto</code>	(same as <code>\rightltsquigarrow</code>)
\leftrightsquigarrow	<code>\leftrightsquigarrow</code>	(same as <code>\squigarrowleftright</code>)
\mapsto	<code>\mapsto</code>	(same as <code>\rightmapsto</code>)
\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightsquigarrow</code>	(same as <code>\rightltsquigarrow</code>)

* The `\partialvar...int` macros are intended to be used internally by `MnSymbol` to produce various types of integrals.

TABLE 165: `MnSymbol` Negated Arrows

⤷	<code>\ncurvaturearrowdownup</code>	⤸	<code>\nlhooknwarrow</code>	⤹	<code>\nrightleftarrows</code>
⤸	<code>\ncurvaturearrowleftright</code>	⤹	<code>\nlhookrightarrow</code>	⤻	<code>\nrightlsquigarrow</code>
⤺	<code>\curvaturearrownesw</code>	⤻	<code>\nlhooksearrow</code>	⤼	<code>\nrightmapsto</code>
⤻	<code>\curvaturearrownwse</code>	⤼	<code>\nlhookswarrow</code>	⤽	<code>\nrightrightarrows</code>
⤽	<code>\curvaturearrowrightleft</code>	⤾	<code>\nlhookuparrow</code>	⤾	<code>\nrightrsquigarrow</code>
⤾	<code>\curvaturearrowsenw</code>	⤿	<code>\nLleftarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nRightarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\curvaturearrowswne</code>	⤿	<code>\nnearrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nSearrow</code>
⤿	<code>\curvaturearrowupdown</code>	⤿	<code>\nNearrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nsearrow</code>
⤿	<code>\dasheddownarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nnearrowtail</code>	⤿	<code>\nsearrowtail</code>
⤿	<code>\dashedleftarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nnelsquigarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nselsquigarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\dashednearrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nnemapsto</code>	⤿	<code>\nsemapsto</code>
⤿	<code>\dashednarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nnenearrows</code>	⤿	<code>\nsearrowarrows</code>
⤿	<code>\dashedrightarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nnersquigarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nsersquigarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\dashedsearrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nNesarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nsesearrows</code>
⤿	<code>\dashedswarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nnesarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nsquigarrowdownup</code>
⤿	<code>\dasheduparrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nneswarrows</code>	⤿	<code>\nsquigarrowleftright</code>
⤿	<code>\downarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nNwarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nsquigarrownesw</code>
⤿	<code>\Downarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nnarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nsquigarrownwse</code>
⤿	<code>\downarrowtail</code>	⤿	<code>\nnarrowtail</code>	⤿	<code>\nsquigarrowrightleft</code>
⤿	<code>\downdownarrows</code>	⤿	<code>\nnwlsquigarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nsquigarrowsenw</code>
⤿	<code>\downnlsquigarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nnwmapsto</code>	⤿	<code>\nsquigarrowswne</code>
⤿	<code>\downmapsto</code>	⤿	<code>\nnwnwarrows</code>	⤿	<code>\nsquigarrowupdown</code>
⤿	<code>\downrsquigarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nnwrsquigarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nswarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\downuparrows</code>	⤿	<code>\nnwsearrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nSwarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcleararrowdown</code>	⤿	<code>\nNsearrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nswarrowtail</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcleararrowleft</code>	⤿	<code>\nnwsearrows</code>	⤿	<code>\nswlsquigarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcleararrowright</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcleararrowdown</code>	⤿	<code>\nswmapsto</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcleararrowup</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcleararrowleft</code>	⤿	<code>\nswnearrows</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcurvaturearrowdown</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcleararrowright</code>	⤿	<code>\nswrsquigarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcurvaturearrowleft</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcleararrowup</code>	⤿	<code>\nswswarrows</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcurvaturearrowne</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcurvaturearrowdown</code>	⤿	<code>\ntwoheaddownarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcurvaturearrownw</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcurvaturearrowleft</code>	⤿	<code>\ntwoheadleftarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcurvaturearrowright</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcurvaturearrowne</code>	⤿	<code>\ntwoheadnearrow</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcurvaturearrowse</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcurvaturearrownw</code>	⤿	<code>\ntwoheadnarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcurvaturearrowsw</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcurvaturearrowright</code>	⤿	<code>\ntwoheadrightarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\lrcurvaturearrowup</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcurvaturearrowse</code>	⤿	<code>\ntwoheadsearrow</code>
⤿	<code>\Leftarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcurvaturearrowsw</code>	⤿	<code>\ntwoheadswarrow</code>
⤿	<code>\leftarrow</code>	⤿	<code>\nrcurvaturearrowup</code>	⤿	<code>\ntwoheaduparrow</code>

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\Leftarrow	<code>\nleftarrowtail</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nrhookdownarrow</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nuparrow</code>
\nexists	<code>\nleftleftarrows</code>	$\nexists\Leftarrow$	<code>\nrhookleftarrow</code>	$\nexists\Leftarrow$	<code>\nUparrow</code>
\nexists	<code>\nleftlsquigarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nrhooknearrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nuparrowtail</code>
\nLeftarrow	<code>\leftarrowmapsto</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nrhooknarrow</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nupdownarrow</code>
\nLeftarrow	<code>\nleftrightarrow</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nrhookrightarrow</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nUpdownarrow</code>
\nLeftarrow	<code>\nLeftrightarrow</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nrhooksearrow</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nupdownarrows</code>
\nexists	<code>\nleftrightsarrows</code>	\nexists	<code>\nrhookswarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nuplsquigarrow</code>
\nexists	<code>\nleftrsquigarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nrhookuparrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nupmapsto</code>
\nexists	<code>\nlhookdownarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nrightarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nuprsquigarrow</code>
\nLeftarrow	<code>\nlhookleftarrow</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nrightarrow</code>	\nLeftarrow	<code>\nupuparrows</code>
\nexists	<code>\nlhooknearrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nrightarrowtail</code>		

MnSymbol additionally defines synonyms for some of the preceding symbols:

\circlearrowleft	<code>\ncirclearrowleft</code>	(same as <code>\nrcirclearrowup</code>)
\circlearrowright	<code>\ncirclearrowright</code>	(same as <code>\nlcirclearrowup</code>)
\curvearrowleft	<code>\curvearrowleft</code>	(same as <code>\nrcurvearrowleft</code>)
\curvearrowright	<code>\curvearrowright</code>	(same as <code>\nlcurvearrowright</code>)
\dasharrow	<code>\ndasharrow</code>	(same as <code>\ndashedrightarrow</code>)
\dashleftarrow	<code>\dashleftarrow</code>	(same as <code>\dashedleftarrow</code>)
\dashrightarrow	<code>\dashrightarrow</code>	(same as <code>\dashedrightarrow</code>)
\gets	<code>\ngets</code>	(same as <code>\nleftarrow</code>)
\hookleftarrow	<code>\nhookleftarrow</code>	(same as <code>\nrhookleftarrow</code>)
\hookrightarrow	<code>\nhookrightarrow</code>	(same as <code>\nlhookrightarrow</code>)
\leadsto	<code>\leadsto</code>	(same as <code>\nrightsquigarrow</code>)
\leftrightsquigarrow	<code>\leftrightsquigarrow</code>	(same as <code>\nsquigarrowleftright</code>)
\mapsto	<code>\mapsto</code>	(same as <code>\nrightmapsto</code>)
\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightsquigarrow</code>	(same as <code>\nrightlsquigarrow</code>)
\rightarrowto	<code>\rightarrowto</code>	(same as <code>\nrightarrow</code>)

TABLE 166: MnSymbol Harpoons

\downarrow	<code>\downharpoonccw*</code>	\nearrow	<code>\neswharpoons</code>	\searrow	<code>\seharpooncw</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downharpooncw*</code>	\nearrow	<code>\neswharpoonsenw</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\senwharpoons</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downupharpoons</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nwharpoonccw</code>	\nearrow	<code>\swharpoonccw</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftharpoonccw*</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwharpooncw</code>	\nearrow	<code>\swharpooncw</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftharpooncw*</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwseharpoonnesw</code>	\nearrow	<code>\swneharpoons</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftrightharpoondownup</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwseharpoons</code>	\downarrow	<code>\updownharpoonleftright</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwseharpoonswne</code>	\downarrow	<code>\updownharpoonrightleft</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\leftrightharpoonupdown</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightharpoonccw*</code>	\nearrow	<code>\updownharpoons</code>
\nearrow	<code>\neharpoonccw</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightharpooncw*</code>	\downarrow	<code>\upharpoonccw*</code>
\nearrow	<code>\neharpooncw</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	\downarrow	<code>\upharpooncw*</code>
\nearrow	<code>\neswharpoonnwse</code>	\nearrow	<code>\seharpoonccw</code>		

* Where marked, the “ccw” suffix can be replaced with “up” and the “cw” suffix can be replaced with “down”. (In addition, `\upharpooncw` can be written as `\restriction`.)

TABLE 167: MnSymbol Negated Harpoons

†	\ndownharpoonccw*	‡	\nneswharpoons	×	\nseharpooncw
†	\ndownharpooncw*	‡	\nneswharpoonsenw	※	\nsenwharpoons
#	\ndownupharpoons	‡	\nnwharpoonccw	✗	\nswharpoonccw
#	\nleftharpoonccw*	‡	\nnwharpooncw	✗	\nswharpooncw
#	\nleftharpooncw*	‡	\nnwseharpoonnesw	※	\nsnwneharpoons
#	\nleftrightharpoondownup	‡	\nnwseharpoons	†	\nupdownharpoonleftright
#	\nleftrightharpoons	‡	\nnwseharpoonsnwe	†	\nupdownharpoonrightleft
#	\nleftrightharpoonupdown	†	\nrightharpoonccw*	‡	\nupdownharpoons
×	\nneharpoonccw	†	\nrightharpooncw*	†	\nupharpoonccw*
×	\nneharpooncw	†	\nrightleftharpoons	†	\nupharpooncw*
×	\nneswharpoonnwse	‡	\nseharpoonccw		

* Where marked, the “ccw” suffix can be replaced with “up” and the “cw” suffix can be replaced with “down”. (In addition, \nupharpooncw can be written as \nrestriction.)

TABLE 168: fdsymbol Arrows

○	\acwcirclearrowdown	←	\leftarrow	⇒	\rightrightarrowarrows
○	\acwcirclearrowleft	↖	\leftarrowtail	↗	\rightwavearrow
○	\acwcirclearrowright	↙	\leftbkarrow	↘	\Rrightarrow
○	\acwcirclearrowup	↖	\leftleftarrows	↗	\Rsh
↓	\acwlefttarcarrow	↔	\leftmapsto	↘	\searrow
↑	\acwnearcarrow	↔	\Leftmapsto	↖	\Searrow
↙	\acwnwarcarrow	↔	\Leftrightarrow	↘	\searrowtail
↖	\acwoverarcarrow	↔	\leftrightarrow	↘	\sebkarrow
⤒	\acwrightarcarrow	⤒	\leftrightarrows	⤓	\senarrows
⤑	\acwsearcarrow	⤑	\leftrightwavearrow	⤑	\sesearrows
⤒	\acwsvarcarrow	⤒	\leftwavearrow	⤒	\Swarrow
⤒	\acwunderarcarrow	⤒	\lightning	⤒	\swarrow
⤒	\bdlefttarcarrow	⤒	\Lleftarrow	⤒	\swallowtail
⤒	\bdnearcarrow	⤒	\Longleftarrow	⤒	\swbkarrow
⤒	\bdnwarcarrow	⤒	\longleftarrow	⤒	\swnearrows
⤒	\bdoverarcarrow	⤒	\longleftrightarrow	⤒	\swswallows
⤒	\bdrighttarcarrow	⤒	\Longleftrightarrow	⤒	\twoheaddownarrow
⤒	\bdsearcarrow	⤒	\longleftwavearrow	⤒	\twoheadleftarrow
⤒	\bdswarcarrow	⤒	\Longmapsfrom	⤒	\twoheadnearrow
⤒	\bdunderarcarrow	⤒	\longmapsfrom	⤒	\twoheadnarrow
○	\cwcirclearrowdown	⤒	\Longmapsto	⤒	\twoheadrightarrow
○	\cwcirclearrowleft	⤒	\longmapsto	⤒	\twoheadsearrow

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○	\cwcirclearrowright	→	\longrightarrow	↖	\twoheadswarrow
○	\cwcirclearrowup	⇒	\Longrightarrow	↑	\twoheaduparrow
↶	\cwleftarcarrow	~~⇒	\longrightwavearrow	↑	\uparrow
↷	\cwnearcarrow	↖	\looparrowleft	↑↑	\Uparrow
↷	\cwnwarcarrow	↗	\looparrowright	↑↑	\uparrowtail
↷	\cwoverarcarrow	↖	\Lsh	↑↑	\upbkarrow
↷	\cwrightarcarrow	↗	\nearrow	↓↑	\Updownarrow
↷	\cwsearcarrow	↗	\Narrow	↓↑	\updownarrow
↷	\cwsvarcarrow	↗	\nearrowtail	↓↓	\updownarrows
↷	\cwunderarcarrow	↗	\nebkarrow	↓↓	\updownwavearrow
⇓	\Ddownarrow	↗	\nenearrows	↑↓	\upmapsto
⇓	\Downarrow	↗	\Nesarrow	↑↑	\Upmapsto
⇓	\downarrow	↗	\nesarrow	↑↑	\upuparrows
⇓	\downarrowtail	↗	\nesarrows	↑↑	\upwavearrow
⇓	\downbkarw	↗	\Narrow	↑↑	\Uparrow
⇓	\downdownarrows	↗	\narrow	↓↓	\vardownwavearrow
⇓	\Downmapsto	↗	\narrowtail	↓↓	\varhookdownarrow
⇓	\downmapsto	↖	\nwbkarw	←	\varhookleftarrow
⇓	\downuparrows	↖	\nwnarrows	↗	\varhooknearrow
⇓	\downwavearrow	↖	\Nsearrow	↖	\varhooknarrow
⇓	\hookdownarrow	↖	\nwsearrow	→	\varhookrightarrow
↶	\hookleftarrow	↖	\nwsearrows	↘	\varhooksearrow
↷	\hooknearrow	↖	\Rdsh	↙	\varhookswarrow
↷	\hooknarrow	⇒	\Rightarrow	↑	\varhookuparrow
↷	\hookrightarrow	→	\rightarrow	↔	\varleftrightwavearrow
↷	\hooksearrow	→	\rightarrowtail	↔	\varleftwavearrow
↷	\hookswarrow	→	\rightbkarw	↔	\varrightwavearrow
↑	\hookuparrow	↖	\rightleftarrows	↓↓	\varupdownwavearrow
↶	\Ldsh	⇒	\Rightmapsto	↑↑	\varupwavearrow
⇐	\Leftarrow	⇒	\rightmapsto	↑↑	

`fdsymbol` defines synonyms for most of the preceding symbols:

○	\acwgapcirclearrow	↝	\leftrightsquigarrow	↗	\rhooknarrow
○	\acwopencirclearrow	↝	\leftrsquigarrow	→	\rhookrightarrow
○	\circlearrowleft	↝	\leftsquigarrow	↘	\rhooksearrow
○	\circlearrowright	↗	\leftupcurvedarrow	↙	\rhookswarrow
↶	\curvearrowleft	↓	\lhookdownarrow	↑	\rhookuparrow
↷	\curvearrowright	↫	\lhookleftarrow	→	\rightcurvedarrow
○	\cwgapcirclearrow	↗	\lhooknearrow	↲	\rightdowncurvedarrow
○	\cwopencirclearrow	↗	\lhooknarrow	↠	\rightlcurvearrow
→	\dasharrow	↗	\lhookrightarrow	↤	\rightleftcurvearrow
←	\dashleftarrow	↘	\lhooksearrow	↥	\rightleftsquigarrow
→	\dashrightarrow	↘	\lhookswarrow	↦	\rightlsquigarrow
↷	\downlcurvearrow	↑	\lhookuparrow	↤	\rightrcurvearrow
↶	\downleftcurvedarrow	~~⇒	\longleadsto	↦	\rightrsquigarrow

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\Downarrow	<code>\downlslsquigarrow</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\longleftsquigarrow</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightsquigarrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downrcurvearrow</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\longrightsquigarrow</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightupcurvedarrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downrightcurvedarrow</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\mapsdown</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\selcurvearrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downrsquigarrow</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\Mapsdown</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\senwcurvearrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downupcurvearrow</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\mapsfrom</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\sercurvearrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downupsquigarrow</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\Mapsfrom</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\swlcurvearrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downzigzagarrow</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\mapsto</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\swnecurvearrow</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\gets</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Mapsto</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\swrcurvearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\hkneararrow</code>	\Uparrow	<code>\mapsup</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\to</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\hknarrow</code>	\Uparrow	<code>\Mapsup</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\updowncurvearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\hksearrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nelcurvearrow</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\updownsquigarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\hksarrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nercurvearrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\uplcurvearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\leadsto</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\neswcurvearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\upleftcurvedarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\leftcurvedarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwlcurvearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\uplsquigarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\leftdowncurvedarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwrcurvearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\uprcurvearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\leftlcurvearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwsecurvearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\uprightcurvearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\leftlsquigarrow</code>	\downarrow	<code>\rhookdownarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\uprsquigarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\leftrccurvearrow</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\rhookleftarrow</code>	\nwarrow	
\nwarrow	<code>\leftrightcurvearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rhooknearrow</code>	\nwarrow	

TABLE 169: `fdsymbol` Negated Arrows

\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwcirclearrowdown</code>	$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nleftarrow</code>	$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\nRightarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwcirclearrowleft</code>	$\not\equiv$	<code>\nLeftarrow</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nsearrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwcirclearrowright</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nleftarrowtail</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nSearrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwcirclearrowup</code>	$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nleftbkarrow</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nsearrowtail</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nacwleftarcarrow</code>	$\not\#$	<code>\nleftleftarrows</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nsebkarrow</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nacwnearcarrow</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nleftmapsto</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nsenwarrows</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nacwnwarcarrow</code>	$\not\#$	<code>\nLeftmapsto</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nsesearrows</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nacwoverarcarrow</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nleftrightarrow</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nswarrow</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nacwrightarcarrow</code>	$\not\#$	<code>\nLeftrightarrow</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nSwarrow</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nacwsearcarrow</code>	$\not\#$	<code>\nleftrightarrows</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nswarrowtail</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nacwswarcarrow</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nleftrightwavearrow</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nswbkarrow</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nacwunderarcarrow</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nleftwavearrow</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nswnearrows</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nbleftarcarrow</code>	$\not\#$	<code>\nLeftarrow</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\nswswarrows</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nbnearcarrow</code>	$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nlongleftarrow</code>	$\not\Downarrow$	<code>\ntwoheaddownarrow</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nbnwarcarrow</code>	$\not\#$	<code>\nLongleftarrow</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\ntwoheadleftarrow</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nboverarcarrow</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nlongleftrightarrow</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\ntwoheadnearrow</code>
$\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nbdrightarcarrow</code>	$\not\Leftarrow$	<code>\nLongleftrightarrow</code>	$\not\times$	<code>\ntwoheadnarrow</code>

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\nwarrow	<code>\nbdseararrow</code>	$\swarrow\swarrow$	<code>\nlongleftwavearrow</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\ntwoheadrightarrowarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nbdswararrow</code>	$\leftrightarrow\leftrightarrow$	<code>\nlongmapsfrom</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\ntwoheadsearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nbdunderararrow</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nLongmapsfrom</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\ntwoheadswarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\ncwcirclearrowdown</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\nlongmapsto</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\ntwoheaduparrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\ncwcirclearrowleft</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nLongmapsto</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nuparrow</code>
\circlearrowright	<code>\ncwcirclearrowright</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\nlongrightarrowarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nUparrow</code>
\circlearrowright	<code>\ncwcirclearrowup</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nLongrightarrowarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nuparrowtail</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncwlefttarcarrow</code>	$\sim\sim\swarrow\swarrow$	<code>\nlongrightwavearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nupbkarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncwnearcarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nnearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nupdownarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncwnwarcarrow</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nNarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nUpdownarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncwoverarcarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nnarrowtail</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nupdownarrows</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncwrightarcarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nnebkarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nupdownwavearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncwsearcarrow</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nnenarrows</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nupmapsto</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncwswarcarrow</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nnesarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nUpmapsto</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncwunderarcarrow</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nNesarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nupuparrows</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nDdownarrow</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nnesarrows</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nupwavearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ndownarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nnarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nUparrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nDownarrow</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nNarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvardownwavearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ndownarrowtail</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nnarrowtail</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarhookdownarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ndownbkarrow</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nnwbkarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarhookleftarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ndowndownarrows</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nnwnarrows</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarhooknearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ndownmapsto</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nnwsearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarhooknarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nDownmapsto</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nNsearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarhookrightarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ndownuparrows</code>	$\not\equiv\equiv$	<code>\nnwsearrows</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarhooksearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ndownwavearrow</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\nrightarrowarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarhookswarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nhookdownarrow</code>	$\not\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$	<code>\nRightarrowarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarhookuparrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nhookleftarrow</code>	$\not\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$	<code>\nrightarrowtail</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarleftrightwavearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nhooknearrow</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\nrightbkarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarleftwavearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nhooknarrow</code>	$\not\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$	<code>\nrightleftarrows</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarrightwavearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nhookrightarrow</code>	$\not\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$	<code>\nrightmapsto</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarupdownwavearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nhooksearrow</code>	$\not\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$	<code>\nRightmapsto</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nvarupwavearrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\nhookswarrow</code>	$\not\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$	<code>\nrightrightarrows</code>	\nwarrow	
\nwarrow	<code>\nhookuparrow</code>	$\not\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$	<code>\nrightwavearrow</code>	\nwarrow	

`fdsymbol` defines synonyms for most of the preceding symbols:

\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwgapcirclearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwopencirclearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\ncirclearrowleft</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowright	<code>\ncirclearrowright</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncurarrowleft</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncurarrowright</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ndasharrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwgapcirclearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwopencirclearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\ncirclearrowleft</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowright	<code>\ncirclearrowright</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncurarrowleft</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ncurarrowright</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwgapcirclearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\nacwopencirclearrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\ncirclearrowleft</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\circlearrowright	<code>\ncirclearrowright</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>
\nwarrow	<code>\ndasharrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\leftarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\rightarrow\downarrow\downarrow</code>

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$\leftarrow\!\!\!/\;$	<code>\ndashleftarrow</code>	$\sim\!\!\!\sim\leftarrow$	<code>\nlongleadsto</code>	$\nearrow\!\!\!\nearrow$	<code>\nrightupcurvedarrow</code>
$\rightarrow\!\!\!/\;$	<code>\ndashrightarrow</code>	$\sim\!\!\!\sim\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\nlongleftsquigarrow</code>	$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nsecurvearrow</code>
$\downarrow\!\!\!\downarrow$	<code>\downnlcurvearrow</code>	$\sim\!\!\!\sim\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\nlongrightsquigarrow</code>	$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nsenwcurvearrow</code>
$\swarrow\!\!\!\swarrow$	<code>\downleftcurvedarrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nmapsdown</code>	$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nservcurvearrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\downlsquigarrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nMapsdown</code>	$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nswlcurvearrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\downrcurvearrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nmapsfrom</code>	$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nswnecurvearrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\downrightcurvedarrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nMapsfrom</code>	$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nswrcurvearrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\downrsquigarrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nmapsto</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\nto</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\downupcurvearrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nMapsto</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\updowncurvearrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\downupsquigarrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nmapsup</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\updownsquigarrow</code>
$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\ngets</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nMapsup</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\uplcurvearrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nhknearrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nnelcurvearrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\upleftcurvedarrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nhknarrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nnercurvearrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\uplsquigarrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nhksearrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nneswcurvearrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\uprcurvearrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nhkswarrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nnwlcurvearrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\uprightcurvearrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nleadsto</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nnwrcurvearrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\uprsquigarrow</code>
$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\nleftcurvedarrow</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nnwsecurvearrow</code>		

TABLE 170: `fdsymbol` Harpoons

\downarrow	<code>\downharpoonleft</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\neswharpoons</code>	\searrow	<code>\seharpoonsw</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downharpoonright</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\neswharpoonsenw</code>	$\nwarrow\!\!\!\nwarrow$	<code>\senwharpoons</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\downupharpoons</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nwharpoonne</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\swharpoonnw</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\leftharpoondown</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nwharpoonsw</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\swharpoonse</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\leftharpoonup</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nwseharpoonnesw</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\rightarrow$	<code>\swneharpoons</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\leftrightharpoondownup</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nwseharpoons</code>	\uparrow	<code>\updownharpoonleftright</code>
$\Leftarrow\!\!\!\Leftarrow$	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\nwseharpoonswne</code>	\uparrow	<code>\updownharpoonrightleft</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\leftrightharpoonupdown</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\rightharpoondown</code>	$\uparrow\!\!\!\uparrow$	<code>\updownharpoons</code>
$\nearrow\!\!\!\nearrow$	<code>\neharpoonnw</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>	\uparrow	<code>\upharpoonleft</code>
$\nearrow\!\!\!\nearrow$	<code>\neharpoonse</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	\uparrow	<code>\upharpoonright</code>
$\nearrow\!\!\!\nearrow$	<code>\neswharpoonnwse</code>	$\not\!\!\!\not\leftarrow$	<code>\seharpoonne</code>		

`fdsymbol` defines `\restriction` as a synonym for `\upharpoonright`, `\updownharpoonsleftright` as a synonym for `\updownharpoons`, and `\downupharpoonsleftright` as a synonym for `\downupharpoons`.

TABLE 171: *fdsymbol* Negated Harpoons

†	\ndownharpoonleft	‡	\nneswharpoons	✗	\nseharpoonsw
†	\ndownharpoonright	✗	\nneswharpoonsew	✗	\nsenwharpoons
#	\ndownupharpoons	✗	\nnwharpoonne	✗	\nswharpoonnw
+	\nleftharpoondown	✗	\nnwharpoonsw	✗	\nswharpoonse
+	\nleftharpoonup	✗	\nnwseharpoonnesw	✗	\nswneharpoons
+	\nlefrightharpoondownup	✗	\nnwseharpoons	†	\nupdownharpoonleftright
#	\nlefrightharpoons	✗	\nnwseharpoonswne	†	\nupdownharpoonrightleft
+	\nlefrightharpoonupdown	†	\nrightharpoondown	#	\nupdownharpoons
✗	\nneharpoonnw	†	\nrightharpoonup	†	\nupharpoonleft
✗	\nneharpoonse	‡	\nrightleftharpoons	†	\nupharpoonright
✗	\nneswharpoonnwse	✗	\nseharpoonne		

fdsymbol defines \nrestriction as a synonym for \nupharpoonright, \ndownupharpoonsleftright as a synonym for \ndownupharpoons, and \nupdownharpoonsleftright as a synonym for \nupdownharpoons.

TABLE 172: *boisik* Arrows

←	\barleftarrow	↑	\Lsh
↖	\barleftarrowrightarrowbar	↓	\mapsdown
↖	\barovernorthwestarrow	⇐	\Mapsfrom
↶	\carriagereturn	⇒	\mapsfrom
↺	\circlearrowleft	⇒	\Mapsto
↻	\circlearrowright	⇒	\mapsto
↶	\cupleftarrow	↑	\mapsup
⤸	\curlyveedownarrow	↗	\Nearrow
⤷	\curlyveeuparrow	↘	\nearrowcorner
⤸	\curlywedgedownarrow	↗	\nnearrow
⤸	\curlywedgeuparrow	↖	\nnarrow
⤸	\curvearrowbotleft	⤸	\Narrow
⤸	\curvearrowbotleftright	⤸	\narrowcorner
⤸	\curvearrowbotright	⤸	\rightarrowbar
⤸	\curvearrowleft	⤸	\rightarrowcircle
⤸	\curvearrowleftright	⤸	\rightarrowtail
⤸	\curvearrowright	⤸	\rightarrowTriangle
⤸	\dlsh	⤸	\rightarrowtriangle
⤸	\downblackarrow	⤸	\rightblackarrow
⤸	\downdasharrow	⤸	\rightdasharrow
⤸	\downdownarrows	⤸	\rightleftarrows
⤸	\downtouparrow	⤸	\rightrightarrows
⤸	\downwhitearrow	⤸	\rightsquigarrow

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$\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow$	\downzigzagarrow	\rightleftarrows	\rightthreeearrows
$\downarrow\downarrow$	\drsh	\rightleftarrow	\righttoleftarrow
\rightleftarrows	\eqleftrightarrow	\Rightarrow	\rightwhitearrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\hookleftarrow	\Rightarrow	\rightwhiteroundarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\hookrightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rrightarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrowtail$		\Rsh	
$\leftarrow\leftarrow\triangle$	\leftarrowarrowTriangle	$\swarrow\swarrow$	\Searrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow\triangle$	\leftarrowarrowtriangle	$\downarrow\downarrow$	\ssarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftblackarrow	$\downarrow\downarrow$	\ssswarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftdasharrow	$\swarrow\swarrow$	\Swarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftleftarrows	$\downarrow\downarrow$	\twoheaddownarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftrightarroweq	$\leftleftarrow\leftleftarrow$	\twoheadleftarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftrightarrows	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	\twoheadrightarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow\triangle$	\leftrightarrowTriangle	$\uparrow\uparrow$	\twoheaduparrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow\triangle$	\leftrightarrowtriangle	$\uparrow\uparrow$	\twoheadwhiteuparrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftrightblackarrow	$\uparrow\uparrow$	\twoheadwhiteuparrowpedestal
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftrightsquigarrow	$\uparrow\uparrow$	\upblackarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftsquigarrow	$\uparrow\uparrow$	\updasharrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\lefttrightarrow	$\updownarrow\updownarrow$	\updownarrowbar
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftwhitearrow	$\updownarrow\updownarrow$	\updownblackarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftwhiteroundarrow	$\updownarrow\updownarrow$	\updownwhitearrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\leftzigzagarrow	$\circlearrowleft\circlearrowleft$	\uptodownarrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\linefeed	$\upuparrows\upuparrows$	
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\Leftarrow	$\uparrow\uparrow$	\upwhitearrow
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\looparrowdownleft	$\circlearrowup\circlearrowup$	\whitearrowupfrombar
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\looparrowdownright	$\circlearrowup\circlearrowup$	\whitearrowuppedestal
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\looparrowleft	$\circlearrowup\circlearrowup$	\whitearrowuppedestalhbar
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	\looparrowright	$\circlearrowup\circlearrowup$	\whitearrowuppedestalvbar

Many of these symbols are defined only if the `arrows` package option is specified.

TABLE 173: `boisik` Negated Arrows

\nexists	\nHdownarrow	\nleftrightarrow	\nLeftrightarrow	\nRightarrow	\nRightarrow
\nexists	\nHuparrow	\nleftrightarrow	\nleftrightarrow	\nleftrightarrow	\nVleftarrow
\nleftrightarrow	\nLeftarrow	\nleftrightarrow	\nLeftrightarrow	\nRightarrow	\nVrightarrow
\nleftrightarrow	\nleftarrow	\nRightarrow	\nrightarrow		

Many of these symbols are defined only if the `arrows` package option is specified.

TABLE 174: boisik Harpoons

\downarrow	<code>\downharpoonleft</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	\uparrow	<code>\upharpoonleft</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downharpoonright</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightharpoondown</code>	\uparrow	<code>\upharpoonright</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftharpoondown</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>		
\leftarrow	<code>\leftharpoonup</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>		

TABLE 175: stix Arrows

\circlearrowleft	<code>\acwcirclearrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longmapsto</code>
\circlearrowright	<code>\acwgapcirclearrow</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longmapsto</code>
\curvearrowleft	<code>\acwleftarcarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>
\curvearrowright	<code>\acwoverarcarrow</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longrightarrow</code>
\curvearrowunder	<code>\acwunderarcarrow</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\longrightsquigarrow</code>
$\bar{\leftarrow}$	<code>\barleftarrow</code>	\looparrowleft	<code>\looparrowleft</code>
$\bar{\rightarrow}$	<code>\barleftarrow\rightarrowbar</code> *	\looparrowright	<code>\looparrowright</code>
$\bar{\leftrightarrow}$	<code>\barleftrightarrowdiamond</code>	\Lsh	<code>\Lsh</code>
$\bar{\uparrow}$	<code>\baruparrow</code>	\mapsdown	<code>\mapsdown</code>
$\bar{\leftarrow}$	<code>\bsimilarslantleftarrow</code>	\Mapsfrom	<code>\Mapsfrom</code>
$\bar{\rightarrow}$	<code>\bsimilarslantrightarrow</code>	\Mapsfrom	<code>\Mapsfrom</code>
$\bar{\downarrow}$	<code>\carriagereturn</code> *	\mapsto	<code>\mapsto</code>
$\bar{\curvearrowunder}$	<code>\ccwundercurvearrow</code>	\Mapsto	<code>\Mapsto</code>
$\bar{\circlearrowleft}$	<code>\circlearrowleft</code>	\mapsup	<code>\mapsup</code>
$\bar{\circlearrowright}$	<code>\circlearrowright</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>
$\bar{\leftarrow}$	<code>\circleonleftarrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>
$\bar{\rightarrow}$	<code>\circleonrightarrow</code>	\neovnarrow *	<code>\neovnarrow</code> *
$\bar{\curvearrowleft}$	<code>\curvearrowleft</code>	\neovsearrow *	<code>\neovsearrow</code> *
$\bar{\curvearrowleftplus}$	<code>\curvearrowleftplus</code>	\nesarrow	<code>\nesarrow</code>
$\bar{\curvearrowright}$	<code>\curvearrowright</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>
$\bar{\curvearrowrightminus}$	<code>\curvearrowrightminus</code>	\Narrow	<code>\Narrow</code>
$\bar{\circlearrowright}$	<code>\cwcirclearrow</code>	\nwvnarrow *	<code>\nwvnarrow</code> *
$\bar{\circlearrowright}$	<code>\cwgapcirclearrow</code>	\nwsearrow	<code>\nwsearrow</code>
$\bar{\curvearrowright}$	<code>\cwrightarcarrow</code>	\rdiagovsearrow *	<code>\rdiagovsearrow</code> *
$\bar{\curvearrowright}$	<code>\cwundercurvearrow</code>	\Rdsh	<code>\Rdsh</code>
$\bar{\rightarrow}$	<code>\dbkarow</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>
$\bar{\Downarrow}$	<code>\DDownarrow</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>
$\bar{\Downarrow}$	<code>\Ddownarrow</code>	\approx	<code>\approx</code>
$\bar{\leftarrow}$	<code>\diamondonleftarrow</code>	\rightarrowbackapprox	<code>\rightarrowbackapprox</code>
$\bar{\leftrightarrow}$	<code>\diamondonleftarrowbar</code>	\rightarrowbar	<code>\rightarrowbar</code>
$\bar{\downarrow}$	<code>\downarrow</code>	\rightarrowbsimil	<code>\rightarrowbsimil</code>
$\bar{\Downarrow}$	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\rightarrowdiamond	<code>\rightarrowdiamond</code>
$\bar{\downarrow}$	<code>\downarrowbar</code>	\oplus	<code>\oplus</code>

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↓	\downarrowbarred	↗	\rightarrowplus
↓↓	\downdasharrow*	↖	\rightarrowshortleftarrow
⇓	\downdownarrows	⤒	\rightarrowsimilar
⤓	\downrightcurvedarrow*	⤔	\rightarrowtail
⤑	\downuparrows	⤖	\rightarrowtriangle
⤒	\downwhitearrow*	⤗	\rightarrowx
⤓	\downzigzagarrow	⤘	\rightbkarow
⤔	\draftingarrow*	⤙	\rightcurvedarrow
⤕⤔	\drbkarow	⤚	\rightdasharrow*
⤕⤔⤔	\equalleftarrow	⤛	\rightdotarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔	\equalrightarrow	⤜	\rightdowncurvedarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔	\fdiagovnearrow*	⤝	\rightleftarrows
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\hknearrow	⤞	\rightrightarrows
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\hknarrow	⤟	\rightsquigarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\hksearrow	⤠	\rightthreearrows
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\hkswarrow	⤡	\rightwavearrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\hookleftarrow	⤢	\rightwhitearrow*
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\hookrightarrow	⤣	\RRightarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\Ldsh	⤤	\Rrightarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrow	⤥	\Rsh
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\Leftarrow	⤦	\searrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowapprox	⤧	\Searrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowbackapprox	⤨	\seovnearrow*
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowbsimilar	⤩	\shortrightarrowleftarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowonoplus	⤪	\similarleftarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowplus	⤫	\similarrightarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowshortrightarrow	⤬	\swarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowssimilar	⤭	\Swarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowtail	⤮	\toea
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowtriangle	⤯	\tona
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftarrowx	⤰	\tosa
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftbkarrow	⤱	\towa
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftcurvedarrow	⤲	\twoheaddownarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftdasharrow*	⤳	\twoheadleftarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftdbkarow	⤴	\twoheadleftarrowtail
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftdotarrow	⤵	\twoheadleftdbkarow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftdowncurvedarrow	⤶	\twoheadmapsfrom
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftleftarrows	⤷	\twoheadmapsto
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\Leftrightarrow	⤸	\twoheadrightarrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftrightarrow	⤹	\twoheadrightarrowtail
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftrightarrowcircle	⤺	\twoheaduparrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftrightarrows	⤻	\twoheaduparrowcircle
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftrightarrowtriangle	⤼	\uparrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftrightsquigarrow	⤽	\Uparrow
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftsquigarrow	⤾	\uparrowbarred
⤕⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔⤔	\leftthreearrows	⤿	\updasharrow*

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\leftarrow	<code>\leftwavearrow</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\leftwhitearrow^*</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\linefeed^*</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\updownarrowbar^*</code>
\Lleftarrow	<code>\LLeftarrow</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\updownarrows</code>
\Lleftarrow	<code>\LLeftarrow</code>	\Uparrow	<code>\uprightcurvearrow^*</code>
\longleftarrow	<code>\longleftarrow</code>	\Upuparrows	<code>\upuparrows</code>
\Longleftarrow	<code>\Longleftarrow</code>	\Upuparrow	<code>\upwhitearrow^*</code>
\Longleftrightarrow	<code>\Longleftrightarrow</code>	\UUparrow	<code>\UUparrow</code>
\longleftrightarrow	<code>\longleftrightarrow</code>	\Uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>
\longleftsquigarrow	<code>\longleftsquigarrow</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\varcarriagereturn^*</code>
\Longmapsfrom	<code>\Longmapsfrom</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\whitearrowupfrombar^*</code>
\longmapsfrom	<code>\longmapsfrom</code>		

* Defined as an ordinary character, not as a binary relation.

stix defines `\acwopencirclearrow` as a synonym for `\circlearrowleft`, `\cwopencirclearrow` as a synonym for `\circlearrowright`, `\leadsto` as a synonym for `\rightsquigarrow`, `\dashleftarrow` as a synonym for `\leftdbkarow`, and `\dashrightarrow` and `\dasharrow` as synonyms for `\dbkarow`.

TABLE 176: stix Negated Arrows

\nexists	<code>\nHdownarrow^*</code>	\nexists	<code>\nvLeftrightarrow</code>
\nexists	<code>\nHuparrow^*</code>	\nexists	<code>\nRightarrow</code>
\nLeftarrow	<code>\nleftarrow^{\dagger}</code>	\nexists	<code>\nvRightarrow</code>
\nLeftarrow	<code>\nLeftarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nvrightarrow</code>
\nLeftrightarrow	<code>\nleftrightharpoonup</code>	\nexists	<code>\nVrightarrowtail</code>
\nLeftrightarrow	<code>\nleftrightharpoonup</code>	\nexists	<code>\nvrightarrowtail</code>
\nRightarrow	<code>\nRightarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nvtwoheadleftarrow</code>
\nRightarrow	<code>\nrightarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nVtwoheadleftarrow</code>
\nLeftarrow	<code>\nvleftarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nvtwoheadleftarrowtail</code>
\nLeftarrow	<code>\nvLeftarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nVtwoheadleftarrowtail</code>
\nLeftrightarrow	<code>\nVleftarrow</code>	\nexists	<code>\nVtwoheadrightarrow</code>
\nLeftrightarrow	<code>\nVleftarrowtail</code>	\nexists	<code>\nVtwoheadrightarrow</code>
\nLeftarrow	<code>\nvleftarrowtail</code>	\nexists	<code>\nVtwoheadrightarrowtail</code>
\nLeftrightarrow	<code>\nvleftrightharpoonup</code>	\nexists	<code>\nVtwoheadrightarrowtail</code>
\nRightarrow	<code>\nVleftrightharpoonup</code>		

* Defined as an ordinary character, not as a binary relation.

[†] stix defines `\ngets` as a synonym for `\nleftarrow`.

TABLE 177: stix Harpoons

\barwedge	\bardownharpoonleft	\leftrightharpoons	\leftrightharpoons
\barwedge	\bardownharpoonright	\leftrightharpoons	\leftrightharpoonsdown
\barwedge	\barleftharpoondown	\leftrightharpoons	\leftrightharpoonsup
\barwedge	\barleftharpoonup	\leftrightharpoons	\leftrightharpoonupdown
\barwedge	\barrightharpoondown	\leftrightharpoons	\leftrightharpoonupup
\barwedge	\barrightharpoonup	\leftrightharpoons	\rightharpoondown
\barwedge	\barupharpoonleft	\leftrightharpoons	\rightharpoondownbar
\barwedge	\barupharpoonright	\leftrightharpoons	\rightharpoonsdown
\barwedge	\dashleftharpoondown	\leftrightharpoons	\rightharpoonup
\barwedge	\dashrightharpoondown	\leftrightharpoons	\rightharpoonupbar
\barwedge	\downharpoonleft	\leftrightharpoons	\rightharpoonupdown
\barwedge	\downharpoonleftbar	\leftrightharpoons	\rightharpoonupup
\barwedge	\downharpoonright	\leftrightharpoons	\rightharpoonupbar
\barwedge	\downharpoonrightbar	\leftrightharpoons	\rightharpoonupdash
\barwedge	\downharpoonsleftright	\leftrightharpoons	\rightleftharpoons
\barwedge	\downupharpoonsleftright	\leftrightharpoons	\rightleftharpoonsdown
\barwedge	\leftharpoondown	\leftrightharpoons	\rightleftharpoonsup
\barwedge	\leftharpoondownbar	\leftrightharpoons	\rightleftharpoonupleft
\barwedge	\leftharpoonsdown	\leftrightharpoons	\rightleftharpoonupright
\barwedge	\leftharpoonsdownbar	\leftrightharpoons	\rightleftharpoonsleftright
\barwedge	\leftharpoonsupdown	\leftrightharpoons	\rightleftharpoonsleftright
\barwedge	\leftharpoonup	\leftrightharpoons	\upharpoonleft
\barwedge	\leftharpoonupbar	\leftrightharpoons	\upharpoonleftbar
\barwedge	\leftharpoonupdash	\leftrightharpoons	\upharpoonright*
\barwedge	\leftrightharpoondowndown	\leftrightharpoons	\upharpoonrightbar
\barwedge	\leftrightharpoondownup	\leftrightharpoons	\upharpoonsleftright

* stix defines \restriction as a synonym for \upharpoonright.

TABLE 178: pdfMsym Arrows

\lightning	\lightning	\vartriangleleft	\vartriangleleft
\longvarCircleleftarrow	\longvarCircleleftarrow	\varcircleleftarrow	\varcircleleftarrow
\longvarcirclearrowleft	\longvarcirclearrowleft	\varcirclearrowleft	\varcirclearrowleft
\longvarCirclerightarrow	\longvarCirclerightarrow	\varcirclerightarrow	\varcirclerightarrow
\longvarcirclearrowright	\longvarcirclearrowright	\varcirclearrowright	\varcirclearrowright
\longvardoubleleftarrow	\longvardoubleleftarrow	\vardoubleleftarrow	\vardoubleleftarrow
\longvardoublerightarrow	\longvardoublerightarrow	\vardoublerightarrow	\vardoublerightarrow
\longvardownhookleftarrow	\longvardownhookleftarrow	\vardownhookleftarrow	\vardownhookleftarrow

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\rightarrow	<code>\longvardownhookrightarrow</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\vardownhookrightarrow</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\longvarLeftarrow</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\varLeftarrow</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\longvarleftarrow</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\varleftarrow</code>
$\Leftarrow\Leftarrow$	<code>\longvarleftarrows</code>	$\Leftarrow\Leftarrow$	<code>\varleftarrows</code>
$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarleftrightarrow</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varleftrightarrow</code>
$\Leftarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarleftrightharpoons</code>	$\Leftarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varleftrightharpoons</code>
$\Leftarrow\Leftarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarLleftarrow</code>	$\Leftarrow\Leftarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varLleftarrow</code>
$\Leftarrow\Leftarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarLleftRrightarrow</code>	$\Leftarrow\Leftarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varLleftRrightarrow</code>
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	<code>\longvarmapsfrom</code>	$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	<code>\varmapsfrom</code>
$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarmapsto</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varmapsto</code>
$\Leftarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarRibbonleftarrow</code>	$\Leftarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varRibbonleftarrow</code>
$\Rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarRibbonrightarrow</code>	$\Rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varRibbonrightarrow</code>
$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarRightarrow</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varRightarrow</code>
$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarrightarrow</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varrightarrow</code>
$\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$	<code>\longvarrightarrows</code>	$\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$	<code>\varrightarrows</code>
$\Leftarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarrightleftarrows</code>	$\Leftarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varrightleftarrows</code>
$\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarRrightarrow</code>	$\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varRrightarrow</code>
$\Leftarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarSquareleftarrow</code>	$\Leftarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varSquareleftarrow</code>
$\Rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvarSquarerightarrow</code>	$\Rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varSquarerightarrow</code>
$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	<code>\longvaruphookleftarrow</code>	$\leftarrow\leftarrow$	<code>\varuphookleftarrow</code>
$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\longvaruphookrightarrow</code>	$\rightarrow\rightarrow$	<code>\varuphookrightarrow</code>

`pdfMsym` symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by `pdflATEX` and `LuaLATEX`, some by `XELATEX`, and none by most other `TEX` backends.

TABLE 179: `pdfMsym` Harpoons

\leftarrow	<code>\longvarleftharp</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\varleftharp</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\longvarleftrightharp</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\varleftrightharp</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\longvarrightharp</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\varrightharp</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\longvarrightleftharp</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\varrightleftharp</code>

`pdfMsym` symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by `pdflATEX` and `LuaLATEX`, some by `XELATEX`, and none by most other `TEX` backends.

TABLE 180: `chemarrow` Arrows

\rightarrow `\chemarrow`

TABLE 181: `fge` Arrows

\rightarrow `\fgerightarrow` \uparrow `\fgeuparrow`

TABLE 182: old-arrows Arrows

\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>	\longleftrightarrow	<code>\longleftrightarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>
\hookleftarrow	<code>\hookleftarrow</code>	\longleftrightarrow	<code>\longmapsfrom^*</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>
\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longmapsto</code>	\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>	\swarrow	<code>\swarrow</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\longleftrightarrow	<code>\mapsfrom^*</code>	\uparrow	<code>\uparrow</code>
\longleftarrow	<code>\longleftarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\mapsto</code>	\updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>
\longleftarrowtail	<code>\longleftarrowtail</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>		

The arrows provided by `old-arrows` represent Donald Knuth's pre-1992 Computer Modern glyphs, which feature smaller arrowheads. Contrast the following:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \longrightarrow & \text{vs.} & \longrightarrow \\ \text{default} & & \text{old-arrows} \end{array}$$

In addition to the arrows shown above, `old-arrows` also reduces the arrowhead size for \overleftarrow , \overrightarrow , \overleftarrowright , \underleftarrow , \underrightarrow , \underleftarrowright , \xleftarrow , \xrightarrow , \varinjlim , and \varprojlim symbols (Table 204 on page 119, Table 270 on page 139, and Table 288 on page 145) and `mathtools`'s \xleftarrow , \xhookleftarrow , \xhookrightarrow , and \xmapsto symbols (Table 289 on page 145).

With the new package option, `old-arrows` prefixes all of the above with "var" (i.e., \vardownarrow , \varrightarrow , \varleftarrowright , etc.) so both old and new glyphs can be used in the same document. See the `old-arrows` documentation for more information.

* Requires `stmaryrd`.

TABLE 183: old-arrows Harpoons

\longleftharpoonup	<code>\longleftharpoonup</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightharpoonup</code>
\longleftharpoondown	<code>\longleftharpoondown</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightharpoondown</code>

Unlike the symbols shown in Table 182, the new package option does not define a $\var...$ version of the symbols in this table. Also unlike the symbols shown in Table 182, the harpoon arrowheads in this table are not reduced in size (i.e., relative to the size of those shown in Table 154 on page 94).

TABLE 184: logix Arrows

$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\DashArrowLeft</code>	\implies	<code>\LMtImpl</code>	\leftrightarrow	<code>\RplcFree</code>
\dashrightarrow	<code>\DashArrowRight</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\LoopArrowLeft</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\RplcFreeLeft</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\Entail</code>	\leftrightarrow	<code>\LoopArrowRight</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\RplcFreeRight</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\EntailEquiv</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\LParFunc</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\SEntail</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\Equiv</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\LWkEntail</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\SEntailEquiv</code>
$\Leftarrow\!\!\!\Leftarrow$	<code>\FishArrowLeft</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\LWkEntailEquiv</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\SEquiv</code>
$\Rightarrow\!\!\!\Rightarrow$	<code>\FishArrowRight</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\MapParInGndMul</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\SFunc</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FlatArrowLeft</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\MapParInGndOne</code>	\downarrow	<code>\ShftAccent</code>
$\rightarrow\!\!\!\rightarrow$	<code>\FlatArrowRight</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\MapParInGndSng</code>	\downarrow	<code>\ShftSubscr</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\ForkArrowLeft</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\MapParInMul</code>	\uparrow	<code>\ShftSuper</code>
$\Rightarrow\!\!\!\Rightarrow$	<code>\ForkArrowRight</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\MapParInOne</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\SImpl</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\Func</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapParInSng</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\SMapTo</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParInGndMul</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapParOnGndMul</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\SMTequiv</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParInGndOne</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapParOnGndOne</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\SMTImpl</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParInGndSng</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapParOnGndSng</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\SParFunc</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParInMul</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapParOnMul</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\SWkEntail</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParInOne</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapParOnOne</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\SWkEntailEquiv</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParInSng</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapParOnSng</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\VENTail</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParOnGndMul</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTo</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\VENTailEquiv</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParOnGndOne</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotInGndMul</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\VEquiv</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParOnGndSng</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotInGndOne</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\VFunc</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParOnMul</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotInGndSng</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\VImpl</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParOnOne</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotInMul</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\VMapTo</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunParOnSng</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotInOne</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\VMTequiv</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotInGndMul</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotInSng</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\VMTImpl</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotInGndOne</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotOnGndMul</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\VParFunc</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotInGndSng</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotOnGndOne</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\VWkEntail</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotInMul</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotOnGndSng</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\VWkEntailEquiv</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotInOne</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotOnMul</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\WavyArrowLeft</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotInSng</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotOnOne</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\WavyArrowRight</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotOnGndMul</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MapTotOnSng</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\WkEntail</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotOnGndOne</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MtEquiv</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\WkEntailEquiv</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotOnGndSng</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\MtImpl</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XEntail</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotOnMul</code>	$\not\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\ParFunc</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XEntailEquiv</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotOnOne</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\RplcAll</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XEquiv</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\FunTotOnSng</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\RplcAllBnd</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XFunc</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\HookArrowLeft</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\RplcAllBndLeft</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XImpl</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\HookArrowRight</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\RplcAllBndRight</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\XMapTo</code>
$\rightarrow\!\!\!\rightarrow$	<code>\Impl</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\RplcAllLeft</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XMTequiv</code>
$\rightarrow\!\!\!\rightarrow$	<code>\LEntail</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\RplcAllRight</code>	$\Longrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XMTImpl</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\LEntailEquiv</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\RplcAny</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XParFunc</code>
$\leftarrow\!\!\!\leftarrow$	<code>\LEquiv</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\RplcAnyLeft</code>	$\rightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XWkEntail</code>
$\rightarrow\!\!\!\rightarrow$	<code>\LFunc</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\RplcAnyRight</code>	$\leftrightarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\XWkEntailEquiv</code>

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

\rightarrow	<code>\LImpl</code>	\leftrightarrow	<code>\RplcEquiv</code>	\rightsquigarrow	<code>\ZigArrowLeft</code>
\mapsto	<code>\LMapTo</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\RplcEquivLeft</code>	\rightsquigleftarrow	<code>\ZigArrowRight</code>
\iff	<code>\LMtEquiv</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\RplcEquivRight</code>		

logix requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 185: logix Negated Arrows

$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotEntail</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotSEntail</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotVWkEntail</code>
$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotEntailEquiv</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotSEntailEquiv</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotVWkEntailEquiv</code>
$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotEquiv</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotSEquiv</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotWkEntail</code>
$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotImpl</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotSImpl</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotWkEntailEquiv</code>
$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotLEntail</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotSMtEquiv</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotXEntail</code>
$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotLEntailEquiv</code>	$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotSMtImpl</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotXEntailEquiv</code>
$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotLEquiv</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotSWkEntail</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotXEquiv</code>
$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotLImpl</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotSWkEntailEquiv</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotXImpl</code>
$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotLMtEquiv</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotVEntail</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotXMtEquiv</code>
$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotLMtImpl</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotVEntailEquiv</code>	$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotXMtImpl</code>
$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotLWkEntail</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotVEquiv</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotXWkEntail</code>
$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotLWkEntailEquiv</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\NotVImpl</code>	$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotXWkEntailEquiv</code>
$\not\leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotMtEquiv</code>	$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotVMtEquiv</code>		
$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotMtImpl</code>	$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotVMtImpl</code>		

logix requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 186: logix Harpoons

$\overleftarrow{-}$	<code>\HarpoonDnLeft</code>	$\overleftarrow{-}$	<code>\HarpoonUpLeft</code>
$\overrightarrow{-}$	<code>\HarpoonDnRight</code>	$\overrightarrow{-}$	<code>\HarpoonUpRight</code>

logix requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 187: logix Implications and Equivalences

$\vDash \exists$	<code>\InEquiv</code>	$\vDash \exists$	<code>\SInEquiv</code>	\Longleftarrow	<code>\VWkEquiv</code>	$\vDash \exists$	<code>\XInEquiv</code>
$\dashv \exists$	<code>\InImpl</code>	$\dashv \exists$	<code>\SInImpl</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\VWkImpl</code>	$\dashv \exists$	<code>\XInImpl</code>
$\vDash \exists$	<code>\LInEquiv</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\SWkEquiv</code>	\Longleftrightarrow	<code>\VWkMtEquiv</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\XWkEquiv</code>
$\dashv \exists$	<code>\LInImpl</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\SWkImpl</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\VWkMtImpl</code>	$\dashv \exists$	<code>\XWkImpl</code>
$\dashv \exists$	<code>\LWkEquiv</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\SWkMtEquiv</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\WkEquiv</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\XWkMtEquiv</code>
$\dashv \exists$	<code>\LWkImpl</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\SWkMtImpl</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\WkImpl</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\XWkMtImpl</code>
$\dashv \exists$	<code>\LWkMtEquiv</code>	$\vDash \exists$	<code>\VInEquiv</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\WkMtEquiv</code>		
$\dashv \exists$	<code>\LWkMtImpl</code>	$\dashv \exists$	<code>\VInImpl</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\WkMtImpl</code>		

logix requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 188: logix Negated Implications and Equivalences

ε/\exists	<code>\NotInEquiv</code>	$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotSwkEquiv</code>	$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotWkEquiv</code>
$\not\exists$	<code>\NotInImpl</code>	$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotSwkImpl</code>	$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotWkImpl</code>
ε/\exists	<code>\NotLInEquiv</code>	$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotSwkMtEquiv</code>	$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotWkMtEquiv</code>
$\not\exists$	<code>\NotLInImpl</code>	$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotSwkMtImpl</code>	$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotWkMtImpl</code>
\Leftrightarrow	<code>\NotLWkEquiv</code>	ε/\exists	<code>\NotVInEquiv</code>	ε/\exists	<code>\NotXInEquiv</code>
$\not\Rightarrow$	<code>\NotLWkImpl</code>	$\not\exists$	<code>\NotVInImpl</code>	$\not\exists$	<code>\NotXInImpl</code>
$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotLWkMtEquiv</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\NotVWkEquiv</code>	\Leftrightarrow	<code>\NotXWkEquiv</code>
$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotLWkMtImpl</code>	$\not\exists$	<code>\NotVWkImpl</code>	$\not\exists$	<code>\NotXWkImpl</code>
ε/\exists	<code>\NotSInEquiv</code>	$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotVWkMtEquiv</code>	$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotXWkMtEquiv</code>
$\not\exists$	<code>\NotSInImpl</code>	$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotVWkMtImpl</code>	$\not\Leftrightarrow$	<code>\NotXWkMtImpl</code>

logix requires either `LuaLaTeX` or `XeLaTeX`.

TABLE 189: esrelation Restrictions

\downarrow	<code>\restrictbarb</code>	\uparrow	<code>\restrictmallet</code>	\downarrow	<code>\restrictwand</code>
\uparrow	<code>\restrictbarbup</code>	\downarrow	<code>\restrictmalletup</code>	\uparrow	<code>\restrictwandup</code>

TABLE 190: MnSymbol Spoons

\downarrow	<code>\downfilledspoon</code>	\times°	<code>\nnespoon</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwfilledspoon</code>
\downarrow	<code>\downspoon</code>	\times^\times	<code>\nnwfilledspoon</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwspoon</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftfilledspoon</code>	\times^\times	<code>\nnwspoon</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightfilledspoon</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftspoon</code>	$\rightarrow\circ$	<code>\nrightfilledspoon</code>	$\rightarrow\circ$	<code>\rightspoon^*</code>
\dagger	<code>\ndownfilledspoon</code>	$\rightarrow\circ$	<code>\nrightspoon^*</code>	\bullet	<code>\sefilledspoon</code>
\dagger	<code>\ndownspoon</code>	$\times\bullet$	<code>\nsefilledspoon</code>	$\circ\bullet$	<code>\sespoon</code>
\nearrow	<code>\nefilledspoon</code>	$\times\circ$	<code>\nsespoon</code>	\checkmark	<code>\swfilledspoon</code>
\nearrow	<code>\nespoon</code>	$\times\checkmark$	<code>\nswfilledspoon</code>	$\checkmark\circ$	<code>\swspoon</code>
$\nearrow\circ$	<code>\nleftfilledspoon</code>	$\circ\checkmark$	<code>\nswspoon</code>	$\circ\bullet$	<code>\upfilledspoon</code>
$\nearrow\circ$	<code>\nleftspoon</code>	$\checkmark\bullet$	<code>\nupfilledspoon</code>	$\bullet\circ$	<code>\upspoon</code>
\times^\bullet	<code>\nnefilledspoon</code>	$\checkmark\circ$	<code>\nupspoon</code>		

* MnSymbol defines `\multimap` as a synonym for `\rightspoon` and `\nmultimap` as a synonym for `\nrightspoon`.

TABLE 191: MnSymbol Pitchforks

\downpitchfork	\nnwpitchfork	\rightpitchfork
\leftpitchfork	\nrightpitchfork	\sepitchfork
\ndownpitchfork	\nsepitchfork	\swpitchfork
\nepitchfork	\nswpitchfork	\uppitchfork
\nleftpitchfork	\nuppitchfork	
\nepitchfork	\nwpitchfork	

* MnSymbol defines \pitchfork as a synonym for \uppitchfork and \npitchfork as a synonym for \nuppitchfork.

TABLE 192: MnSymbol Smiles and Frowns

≈	\doublefrown	≯	\nsmileeq	≤	\smileeq
≣	\doublefrownneq	≷	\nsmileeqfrown	≣	\smileeqfrown
≣	\doublesmile	≷	\nsmilefrown	≣	\smilefrown
≣	\doublesmileeq	≷	\nsmilefrownneq	≣	\smilefrownneq
≣	\eqfrown	≷	\nsqddoublefrown	≣	\sqdoublefrown
≣	\eqsmile	≷	\nsqddoublefrownneq	≣	\sqdoublefrownneq
≣	\frown	≷	\nsqdoublesmile	≣	\sqdoublesmile
≣	\frownneq	≷	\nsqdoublesmileeq	≣	\sqdoublesmileeq
≣	\frownqsmile	≷	\nsqeqlfrown	≣	\sseqfrown
≣	\frownsmile	≷	\nsqeqlsmile	≣	\sseqsmile
≣	\frownsmileeq	≷	\nsqfrown	≣	\sqfrown
≷	\ndoublefrown	≷	\nsqfrownneq	≷	\sqfrownneq
≷	\ndoublefrownneq	≷	\nsqfrownneqsmile	≷	\sqfrownneqsmile
≷	\ndoublesmile	≷	\nsqfrownsmile	≷	\sqfrownsmile
≷	\ndoublesmileeq	≷	\nsqsmile	≷	\sqsmile
≷	\neqfrown	≷	\nsqsmileeq	≷	\sqsmileeq
≷	\neqsmile	≷	\nsqsmileeqfrown	≷	\sqsmileeqfrown
≷	\nfrown	≷	\nsqsmilefrown	≷	\sqsmilefrown
≷	\frownneq	≷	\nsqtriplefrown	≷	\sqtriplefrown
≷	\frownqsmile	≷	\nsqtriplesmile	≷	\sqtriplesmile
≷	\frownsmile	≷	\ntriplefrown	≷	\triplefrown
≷	\frownsmileeq	≷	\ntriplesmile	≷	\triplesmile
≷	\nsmile	≷	\smile	≷	\smile

* MnSymbol defines `\smallsmile` as a synonym for `\smile`, `\smallfrown` as a synonym for `\frown`, `\asymp` as a synonym for `\smilefrown`, and `\nasym` as a synonym for `\nsmilefrown`.

TABLE 193: *fdsymbol* Spoons

•◦	\blackwhitespoon	†	\ndownblackspoon	‡	\nupblackspoon
◦	\downblackspoon	‡	\ndownspoon	§	\nupspoon
◊	\downspoon	◆	\leftblackspoon	▷◦	\whiteblackspoon
●	\leftblackspoon	◆◦	\leftrightblackspoon	●	\rightblackspoon
●◦	\leftrightblackspoon	▷◦	\leftrightspoon	○	\rightspoon
○◦	\leftrightspoon	◆	\leftspoon	↑	\upblackspoon
○	\leftspoon	◆◦	\rightblackspoon	↓	\upspoon
◦◦	\blackwhitespoon	▷◦	\rightspoon	○◦	\whiteblackspoon

fdsymbol defines synonyms for many of the preceding symbols:

◊	\cirmid	○	\multimapinv	▷◦	\nmultimap
○◦	\dualmap	‡	\ncirmid	▷◦	\nmultimapinv
●◦	\imageof	▷◦	\ndualmap	▷◦	\norigof
◊	\midcir	◆◦	\imageof	○◦	\origof
○	\multimap	†	\nmidcir		

TABLE 194: *fdsymbol* Pitchforks

Ψ	\downpitchfork	-≠	\leftpitchfork	≥	\rightpitchfork
≤	\leftpitchfork	≠	\rightpitchfork	↳	\uppitchfork
≠	\downpitchfork	↗	\uppitchfork		

fdsymbol defines \npitchfork as a synonym for \nuppitchfork and \pitchfork as a synonym for \uppitchfork.

TABLE 195: *fdsymbol* Smiles and Frowns

¬	\frown	≠	\nfrownneq	≢	\nsmilefrown
≡	\frownneq	≠	\nfrownsmile	~	\smile
≈	\frownsmile	+	\nsmile	≣	\smileeq
+	\nfrown	≠	\nsmileeq	×	\smilefrown

fdsymbol defines \arceq as a synonym for \frownneq, \asymp as a synonym for \smilefrown, \closure as a synonym for \frownsmile, \narceq as a synonym for \nfrownneq, \nasymp as a synonym for \nsmilefrown, \nclosure as a synonym for \nfrownsmile, \smallfrown as a synonym for \frown, and \smallsmile as a synonym for \smile.

TABLE 196: *halloweenmath* Brooms and Pitchforks

—∈	\hmleftpitchfork	—←	\leftbroom
≥—	\hmrightpitchfork	≥→	\rightbroom

TABLE 197: *ulsy* Contradiction Symbols

```
¬ \blitza ¬ \blitzb ¬ \blitzc ¬ \blitzd ¬ \blitze
```

TABLE 198: Extension Characters

```
- \relbar = \Relbar
```

TABLE 199: *stmaryrd* Extension Characters

```
/ \Arrownot + \Mapsfromchar + \Mapstochar
/ \arrownot + \mapsfromchar
```

TABLE 200: *txfonts/pffonts* Extension Characters

```
: \Mappedfromchar # \Mmappedfromchar # \Mmapstochar
: \mappedfromchar # \mmappedfromchar # \ mmapstochar
```

TABLE 201: *mathabx* Extension Characters

```
: \mapsfromchar : \mapstochar
: \Mapsfromchar : \Mapstochar
```

TABLE 202: *stix* Extension Characters

```
: \lhook - \relbar \equiv \RRelbar
: \mapsfromchar = \Relbar \equiv \Rrelbar
: \mapstochar > \rhook
```

TABLE 203: Log-like Symbols

```
\arccos \cos \csc \exp \ker \limsup \min \sinh
\arcsin \cosh \deg \gcd \lg \ln \Pr \sup
\arctan \cot \det \hom \lim \log \sec \tan
\arg \coth \dim \inf \liminf \max \sin \tanh
```

Calling the above “symbols” may be a bit misleading.³ Each log-like symbol merely produces the eponymous textual equivalent, but with proper surrounding spacing. See Section 12.4 for more information about log-like symbols. As `\bmod` and `\pmod` arguably are not symbols we refer the reader to the Short Math Guide for L^AT_EX [Dow00] for samples.

TABLE 204: *AMS* Log-like Symbols

inj lim	<code>\injlim</code>	\varinjlim	\varprojlim	\varlimsup
proj lim	<code>\projlim</code>	\varprojlim	\varliminf	\varprojlim

Load the `amsmath` package to get these symbols. See Section 12.4 for some additional comments regarding log-like symbols. As `\mod` and `\pmod` arguably are not symbols we refer the reader to the Short Math Guide for L^AT_EX [Dow00] for samples.

TABLE 205: *mismath* Log-like Symbols

adj	<code>\adj</code>	Conv	<code>\Conv</code>	id	<code>\id</code>	sech	<code>\sech</code>
arccot	<code>\arccot</code>	Cov	<code>\Cov</code>	Id	<code>\Id</code>	sgn	<code>\sgn</code>
arcosh	<code>\arcosh</code>	cov	<code>\cov</code>	im	<code>\im</code>	span	<code>\spa</code>
arcoth	<code>\arcoth</code>	csch	<code>\csch</code>	Im	<code>\Im^*</code>	tr	<code>\tr</code>
arcsch	<code>\arcsch</code>	$\overrightarrow{\text{curl}}$	<code>\curl</code>	lb	<code>\lb</code>	Var	<code>\Var</code>
arsech	<code>\arsech</code>	div	<code>\divg</code>	lcm	<code>\lcm</code>	Z	<code>\Zu</code>
arsinh	<code>\arsinh</code>	End	<code>\End</code>	rank	<code>\rank</code>		
artanh	<code>\artanh</code>	erf	<code>\erf</code>	Re	<code>\Re^*</code>		
Aut	<code>\Aut</code>	$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}$	<code>\grad</code>	$\overrightarrow{\text{rot}}$	<code>\rot</code>		

* *mismath* renames L^AT_EX's `\Re` and `\Im` (Table 223) to `\oldRe` and `\oldIm`.

TABLE 206: *mismath* Asymptotic Notation

O	<code>\bigo</code>	\mathcal{O}	<code>\bigO</code>	o	<code>\lito</code>
---	--------------------	---------------	--------------------	---	--------------------

TABLE 207: *QfA2e* Number Sets

C	<code>\Complex</code>	\mathbb{Z}	<code>\Integer</code>	N	<code>\Natural</code>	\mathbb{Q}	<code>\Rational</code>	R	<code>\Real</code>
C	<code>\COMPLEX</code>	\mathbb{Z}	<code>\INTEGER</code>	N	<code>\NATURAL</code>	\mathbb{Q}	<code>\RATIONAL</code>	R	<code>\REAL</code>

³Michael J. Downes prefers the more general term, “atomic math objects”.

TABLE 208: Greek Letters

α	<code>\alpha</code>	θ	<code>\theta</code>	\circ	<code>\circ</code>	τ	<code>\tau</code>
β	<code>\beta</code>	ϑ	<code>\vartheta</code>	π	<code>\pi</code>	υ	<code>\upsilon</code>
γ	<code>\gamma</code>	ι	<code>\iota</code>	ϖ	<code>\varpi</code>	ϕ	<code>\phi</code>
δ	<code>\delta</code>	κ	<code>\kappa</code>	ρ	<code>\rho</code>	φ	<code>\varphi</code>
ϵ	<code>\epsilon</code>	λ	<code>\lambda</code>	ϱ	<code>\varrho</code>	χ	<code>\chi</code>
ε	<code>\varepsilon</code>	μ	<code>\mu</code>	σ	<code>\sigma</code>	ψ	<code>\psi</code>
ζ	<code>\zeta</code>	ν	<code>\nu</code>	ς	<code>\varsigma</code>	ω	<code>\omega</code>
η	<code>\eta</code>	ξ	<code>\xi</code>				
Γ	<code>\Gamma</code>	Λ	<code>\Lambda</code>	Σ	<code>\Sigma</code>	Ψ	<code>\Psi</code>
Δ	<code>\Delta</code>	Ξ	<code>\Xi</code>	Υ	<code>\Upsilon</code>	Ω	<code>\Omega</code>
Θ	<code>\Theta</code>	Π	<code>\Pi</code>	Φ	<code>\Phi</code>		

The remaining Greek majuscules can be produced with ordinary Latin letters. The symbol “M”, for instance, is used for both an uppercase “m” and an uppercase “μ”. To make available commands for *all* of the Greek majuscules, either use the `mathspec` package, which requires X_ET_EX, or copy `mathspec.sty`’s Greek-letter definitions to your document’s preamble:

```
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Alpha}{\mathalpha}{operators}{41}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Beta}{\mathalpha}{operators}{42}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Epsilon}{\mathalpha}{operators}{45}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Zeta}{\mathalpha}{operators}{5A}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Eta}{\mathalpha}{operators}{48}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Iota}{\mathalpha}{operators}{49}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Kappa}{\mathalpha}{operators}{4B}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Mu}{\mathalpha}{operators}{4D}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Nu}{\mathalpha}{operators}{4E}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Omicron}{\mathalpha}{operators}{4F}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Rho}{\mathalpha}{operators}{50}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Tau}{\mathalpha}{operators}{54}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\Chi}{\mathalpha}{operators}{58}
\DeclareMathSymbol{\omicron}{\mathord}{letters}{6F}
```

See Section 12.5 for examples of how to produce bold Greek letters.

The symbols in this table are intended to be used in mathematical typesetting. Greek body text can be typeset using the `babel` package’s `greek` (or `polutonikogreek`) option—and, of course, a font that provides the glyphs for the Greek alphabet.

TABLE 209: *AMS* Greek Letters

F `\digamma` \varkappa `\varkappa`

TABLE 210: `txfonts/pxfonts` Upright Greek Letters

α	<code>\alphaup</code>	θ	<code>\thetaau</code>	π	<code>\piup</code>	ϕ	<code>\phiiu</code>
β	<code>\betaau</code>	ϑ	<code>\varthetaau</code>	ϖ	<code>\varpiup</code>	φ	<code>\varphiiu</code>
γ	<code>\gammaau</code>	ι	<code>\iotaau</code>	ρ	<code>\rhoau</code>	χ	<code>\chiiu</code>
δ	<code>\deltaau</code>	κ	<code>\kappaau</code>	ϱ	<code>\varrhoau</code>	ψ	<code>\psiiu</code>
ϵ	<code>\epsilonau</code>	λ	<code>\lambdaau</code>	σ	<code>\sigmaau</code>	ω	<code>\omegaau</code>
ε	<code>\varepsilonau</code>	μ	<code>\muau</code>	ς	<code>\varsigmaau</code>		
ζ	<code>\zetaau</code>	ν	<code>\nuau</code>	τ	<code>\tauau</code>		
η	<code>\etaau</code>	ξ	<code>\xiau</code>	υ	<code>\upsilonau</code>		

The symbols in this table are intended to be used sporadically throughout a document (e.g., to represent mathematical units or numerical quantities—“ $\pi \approx 3.14159$ ”). In contrast, Greek body text can be typeset using the `babel` package’s `greek` (or `poltonikogreek`) option—and, of course, a font that provides the glyphs for the Greek alphabet.

TABLE 211: `upgreek` Upright Greek Letters

α	<code>\upalpha</code>	θ	<code>\uptheta</code>	π	<code>\uppi</code>	ϕ	<code>\upphi</code>
β	<code>\upbeta</code>	ϑ	<code>\upvartheta</code>	ϖ	<code>\upvarpi</code>	φ	<code>\upvarphi</code>
γ	<code>\upgamma</code>	ι	<code>\upiota</code>	ρ	<code>\uprho</code>	χ	<code>\upchi</code>
δ	<code>\updelta</code>	κ	<code>\upkappa</code>	ϱ	<code>\upvarrho</code>	ψ	<code>\uppsi</code>
ϵ	<code>\upepsilon</code>	λ	<code>\uplambda</code>	σ	<code>\upsigma</code>	ω	<code>\upomega</code>
ε	<code>\upvarepsilon</code>	μ	<code>\upmu</code>	ς	<code>\upvarsigma</code>		
ζ	<code>\upzeta</code>	ν	<code>\upnu</code>	τ	<code>\uptau</code>		
η	<code>\upeta</code>	ξ	<code>\upxi</code>	υ	<code>\upupsilon</code>		
Γ	<code>\Upsilonigma</code>	Λ	<code>\Uplambda</code>	Σ	<code>\Upsilonigma</code>	Ψ	<code>\Upsilonpsi</code>
Δ	<code>\Updelta</code>	Ξ	<code>\Upxi</code>	\Upsilonigma	<code>\Upupsilon</code>	Ω	<code>\Upomega</code>
Θ	<code>\Upsilontheta</code>	Π	<code>\Uppi</code>	Υphi			

`upgreek` utilizes upright Greek characters from either Euler Roman (depicted above) or the PostScript Symbol font. As a result, the glyphs may appear slightly different from the above. Contrast, for example, “ $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\alpha\beta\gamma$ ” (Euler) with “ $\Gamma\Delta\Theta\alpha\beta\gamma$ ” (Symbol). Also note that the `\var...` forms do not always produce a distinct glyph.

Unlike `textgreek` (Table 6 on page 20), `upgreek` works in math mode.

The symbols in this table are intended to be used sporadically throughout a document (e.g., to represent mathematical units or numerical quantities—“ $\pi \approx 3.14159$ ”). In contrast, Greek body text can be typeset using the `babel` package’s `greek` (or `poltonikogreek`) option—and, of course, a font that provides the glyphs for the Greek alphabet.

TABLE 212: fourier Variant Greek Letters

π	<code>\pi</code>	ρ	<code>\rho</code>
ϖ	<code>\varpi</code>	ϱ	<code>\varrho</code>
\varvarpi	<code>\varvarpi</code>	\varvarrho	<code>\varvarrho</code>

TABLE 213: txfonts/pxfonts Variant Latin Letters

g	<code>\varg</code>	v	<code>\varv</code>	w	<code>\varw</code>	y	<code>\vary</code>
-----	--------------------	-----	--------------------	-----	--------------------	-----	--------------------

Pass the `varg` option to `txfonts/pxfonts` to replace g , v , w , and y with g , v , w , and y in every mathematical expression in your document.

TABLE 214: boisik Variant Greek Letters

θ	<code>\varbeta</code>	κ	<code>\varkappa</code>	ϖ	<code>\varpi</code>	ς	<code>\varsigma</code>
ϵ	<code>\varepsilon</code>	φ	<code>\varphi</code>	ϱ	<code>\varrho</code>	ϑ	<code>\vartheta</code>

TABLE 215: boisik Variant Latin Letters

g	<code>\varg</code>
-----	--------------------

TABLE 216: stix Variant Greek Letters

ε	<code>\varepsilon</code>	φ	<code>\varphi</code>	ϱ	<code>\varrho</code>	ϑ	<code>\vartheta</code>
κ	<code>\kappa</code>	ϖ	<code>\varpi</code>	ς	<code>\varsigma</code>		

TABLE 217: stix Transformed Greek Letters

ε	<code>\backepsilon</code>	ι	<code>\turnediota</code>
\mho	<code>\mho</code>	ε	<code>\upbackepsilon</code>

TABLE 218: *AMS* Hebrew Letters

\beth	<code>\beth</code>	\gimel	<code>\gimel</code>	\daleth	<code>\daleth</code>
---------	--------------------	----------	---------------------	-----------	----------------------

`\aleph` (\aleph) appears in Table 334 on page 157.

TABLE 219: MnSymbol Hebrew Letters

\aleph	<code>\aleph</code>	\beth	<code>\beth</code>	\gimel	<code>\gimel</code>	\daleth	<code>\daleth</code>
----------	---------------------	---------	--------------------	----------	---------------------	-----------	----------------------

TABLE 220: *fdsymbol* Hebrew Letters

```
\aleph \beth \gimel \daleth
```

TABLE 221: *boisik* Hebrew Letters

```
\beth \gimel \daleth
```

TABLE 222: *stix* Hebrew Letters

```
\aleph \beth \gimel \daleth
```

TABLE 223: Letter-like Symbols

\perp	<code>\bot</code>	\forall	<code>\forallall</code>	\imath	<code>\imath</code>	\ni	<code>\ni</code>	\top	<code>\top</code>
ℓ	<code>\ell</code>	\hbar	<code>\hbar</code>	\in	<code>\in</code>	∂	<code>\partial</code>	\wp	<code>\wp</code>
\exists	<code>\exists</code>	\Im	<code>\Im</code>	\jmath	<code>\jmath</code>	\Re	<code>\Re</code>		

TABLE 224: *AMS* Letter-like Symbols

\mathbb{k}	<code>\Bbbk</code>	\complement	<code>\complement</code>	\hbar	<code>\hbar</code>
\mathbb{R}	<code>\circledR</code>	\Finv	<code>\Finv</code>	\hslash	<code>\hslash</code>
\mathbb{S}	<code>\circledS</code>	\Game	<code>\Game</code>	\nexists	<code>\nexists</code>

TABLE 225: *txfonts/pffonts* Letter-like Symbols

```
\mathcent \mathsterling* \notin \notni \notni
```

* It's generally preferable to use the corresponding symbol from Table 3 on page 19 because the symbols in that table work properly in both text mode and math mode.

TABLE 226: *mathabx* Letter-like Symbols

$\bar{\in}$	<code>\barin</code>	\in	<code>\in</code>	$\not\top$	<code>\nottop</code>	\notin	<code>\notin</code>	\varnotin	<code>\varnotin</code>
\complement	<code>\complement</code>	\nexists	<code>\nexists</code>	\owns	<code>\owns</code>	$\not\owns$	<code>\notowns</code>	\varnotowns	<code>\varnotowns</code>
\exists	<code>\exists</code>	$\not\bot$	<code>\notbot</code>	\ownsbar	<code>\ownsbar</code>				
\Finv	<code>\Finv</code>	\notin	<code>\notin</code>	∂	<code>\partial</code>	$\not\partial$	<code>\notpartial</code>		
\Game	<code>\Game</code>	$\not\owner$	<code>\notowner</code>	$\not\partial$	<code>\notpartial</code>	$\not\partial$	<code>\notpartial</code>	$\not\partial$	<code>\notpartial</code>

TABLE 227: MnSymbol Letter-like Symbols

\perp	<code>\bot</code>	\in	<code>\in</code>	\nexists	<code>\nexists</code>	\top	<code>\top</code>
\exists	<code>\exists</code>	$\not\exists$	<code>\not\exists</code>	\owns	<code>\owns</code>	\wp	<code>\wp</code>
\forall	<code>\forall</code>	\notin	<code>\notin</code>	\wp	<code>\wp</code>	powerset	

MnSymbol provides synonyms `\notinin` for `\notin`, `\ni` for `\owns`, and `\intercal` for `\top`.

TABLE 228: fdsymbol Letter-like Symbols

\perp	<code>\bot</code>	\forall	<code>\forall</code>	\in	<code>\in</code>	\exists	<code>\owns</code>
\complement	<code>\complement</code>	\Game	<code>\Game</code>	\nexists	<code>\nexists</code>	\top	<code>\top</code>
\exists	<code>\exists</code>	\hbar	<code>\hbar</code>	\notin	<code>\notin</code>	\wp	<code>\wp</code>
\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	\Finv	<code>\Finv</code>	\hslash	<code>\hslash</code>	\nowns	

fdsymbol provides synonyms `\notinin` for `\notin`, `\ni` for `\owns`, and `\nni` for `\nowns`.

TABLE 229: boisik Letter-like Symbols

k	<code>\Bbbk</code>	\odot	<code>\Game</code>	i	<code>\imath</code>	\nexists	<code>\nexists</code>
\complement	<code>\complement</code>	h	<code>\hbar</code>	\top	<code>\intercal</code>	\wp	<code>\wp</code>
\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	\Finv	<code>\Finv</code>	\hslash	<code>\hslash</code>	\jmath	<code>\jmath</code>

TABLE 230: stix Letter-like Symbols

\AA	<code>\Angstrom</code>	\mathcal{E}	<code>\Eulerconst</code>	i	<code>\imath</code>	\top	<code>\top</code>
\mathfrak{k}	<code>\Bbbk</code>	\exists	<code>\exists</code>	\intercal	<code>\intercal</code>	\topbot	<code>\topbot</code>
\perp	<code>\bot</code>	\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	\jmath	<code>\jmath</code>	\wp	<code>\wp</code>
\circledR	<code>\circledR</code>	\forall	<code>\forall</code>	\mathcal{S}	<code>\mathcal{S}</code>	\Yup	<code>\Yup</code>
\circledS	<code>\circledS</code>	\odot	<code>\Game</code>	$\mathcal{\mathit{mathdollar}}$	<code>\mathit{mathdollar}</code>	\Zbar	<code>\Zbar</code>
\complement	<code>\complement</code>	h	<code>\hbar</code>	$\mathcal{\mathit{mathsterling}}$	<code>\mathit{mathsterling}</code>		
\digamma	<code>\digamma</code>	\hslash	<code>\hslash</code>	\nexists	<code>\nexists</code>		
ℓ	<code>\ell</code>	\Im	<code>\Im</code>	\mathcal{R}	<code>\Re</code>		

TABLE 231: trfsigns Letter-like Symbols

e	<code>\e</code>	j	<code>\im</code>
-----	-----------------	-----	------------------

TABLE 232: `mathdesign` Letter-like Symbols

\in	<code>\in</code>	\ni	<code>\owns</code>
\notin	<code>\notin</code>	\in	<code>\smallin</code>
$\not\in$	<code>\not\in</code>	$\not\in$	<code>\notsmallin</code>
$\not\ni$	<code>\not\ni</code>	\ni	<code>\smallowns</code>

The `mathdesign` package additionally provides versions of each of the letter-like symbols shown in Table 224.

TABLE 233: `fge` Letter-like Symbols

\mathbb{V}	<code>\fgeA</code>	\mathbb{g}	<code>\fgeeszett</code>	\mathbb{m}	<code>\fgeleftB</code>	\mathbb{f}	<code>\fges</code>
\mathbb{z}	<code>\fgec</code>	\mathbb{H}	<code>\fgeF</code>	\mathbb{C}	<code>\fgeleftC</code>		
\mathbb{p}	<code>\fged</code>	\mathbb{J}	<code>\fgef</code>	\mathbb{N}	<code>\fgemark*</code>		
\mathbb{d}	<code>\fgee</code>	\mathbb{P}	<code>\fgelb*</code>	\mathbb{B}	<code>\fgerightB</code>		

* The `fge` package defines `\fgeeta`, `\fgeN`, and `\fgeoverU` as synonyms for `\fgelb` and `\fgeU` as a synonym for `\fgemark`.

TABLE 234: `fourier` Letter-like Symbols

∂ `\partial` ∂ `\varpartialdiff`

TABLE 235: `cml` Letter-like Symbols

\bot `\Bot` \perp `\simbot`

TABLE 236: `logix` Proof Symbols

\exists	<code>\BnchExists</code>	\perp	<code>\Bot</code>	\forall	<code>\HdnForAll</code>	\top	<code>\TFBoth</code>
\forall	<code>\BnchForAll</code>	\coloneqq	<code>\Defn</code>	\exists	<code>\NFalse</code>	\perp	<code>\TFNone</code>
\exists	<code>\BnchHdnExists</code>	\square	<code>\End</code>	\nexists	<code>\NtExists</code>	\top	<code>\Top</code>
\forall	<code>\BnchHdnForAll</code>	\exists	<code>\Exists</code>	\perp	<code>\NTrue</code>	\top	<code>\True</code>
\nexists	<code>\BnchNtExists</code>	F	<code>\False</code>	\top	<code>\Qed</code>	$\exists!$	<code>\Unique</code>
$\exists!$	<code>\BnchUnique</code>	\forall	<code>\ForAll</code>	\wedge	<code>\QuantCon</code>		
λ	<code>\BndMap</code>	\exists	<code>\HdnExists</code>	\vee	<code>\QuantDis</code>		

`logix` requires either `LuaATEX` or `XATEX`.

TABLE 237: *endofproofwd* End-of-Proof Symbols
 \wasserdicht

\wasserdicht is implemented as an external PDF graphic. The command in fact typesets the symbol flush right on the page to signify the end of proof. To use the command in inline text, simply load the underlying graphic file directly:

```
\includegraphics[width=10pt]{endofproofwd.pdf}
```

TABLE 238: *AMS* Delimiters

⌈	\ulcorner	⌉	\urcorner
⌊	\llcorner	⌋	\lrcorner

TABLE 239: *stmaryrd* Delimiters

{	\Lbag	}	\Rbag	{	\lbag	}	\rbag
⌈	\lceil	⌉	\rceil	⌈	\lceil	⌉	\rceil
(\lparenthesis)	\rparenthesis	(\lceil)	\rceil

TABLE 240: *mathabx* Delimiters

[\lcorners]	\rcorners
⌈	\ulcorner	⌉	\urcorner
⌊	\llcorner	⌋	\lrcorner

TABLE 241: *boisik* Delimiters

⌈	\ulcorner	⌉	\urcorner
⌊	\llcorner	⌋	\lrcorner

TABLE 242: *stix* Delimiters

{	\langledot	}	\rangledot	<	\llangle	>	\rrangle
{	\lbag	}	\rbag	<	\llcorner	>	\lrcorner
{	\lblkbrbrak	}	\rblkbrbrak	<	\lpparenthesis	>	\rpparenthesis
[	\lbrackl tick	]	\rbrackl tick	※	\Lparengtr	※	\Rparenless
[\lbrackkubar]	\rbrackkubar	※	\lparenless	※	\rparengtr
[\lbrackkultick]	\rbrackkultick	※	\lvzigzag	※	\rvzigzag
{	\lbrakbrak	}	\rbrakbrak	※	\Lvzigzag	※	\Rvzigzag
<	\lcurvyangle	>	\rcurvyangle	<	\ulcorner	>	\urcorner

TABLE 243: `nath` Delimiters

\niv	\vin
------	------

TABLE 244: Variable-sized Delimiters

\downarrow	\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	$[$	$[$	$]$	$]$
\langle	\langle	<code>\langle</code>	\rangle	<code>\rangle</code>	$ $	$ $	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>
\lceil	\lceil	<code>\lceil</code>	<math\rceil< math=""></math\rceil<>	<code>\rceil</code>	\uparrow	\uparrow	\Uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>
\lfloor	\lfloor	<code>\lfloor</code>	<math\rceil< math=""></math\rceil<>	<code>\rceil</code>	\updownarrow	\updownarrow	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
$($	$($	<code>(</code>	$)$	<code>)</code>	$\{$	$\{$	$\}$	<code>\}</code>
$/$	$/$	$/$	\backslash	\backslash	<code>\backslash</code>			

When used with `\left` and `\right`, these symbols expand to the height of the enclosed math expression. Note that `\vert` is a synonym for `|`, and `\Vert` is a synonym for `\|`.

ε -TEX provides a `\middle` analogue to `\left` and `\right`. `\middle` can be used, for example, to make an internal “ $|$ ” expand to the height of the surrounding `\left` and `\right` symbols. (This capability is commonly needed when typesetting adjacent bras and kets in Dirac notation: “ $\langle\phi|\psi\rangle$ ”). This is exactly what the `quantikz` package does (see Table 370 on page 171). A similar effect can be achieved in conventional LATEX using the `braket` package.

TABLE 245: Large, Variable-sized Delimiters

\int	\int	<code>\lmoustache</code>	$\Bigg\}$	<code>\rmoustache</code>	$\Bigg($	$\Bigg\{$	<code>\lgroup</code>	<code>\rgroup</code>
$ $	$ $	<code>\arrowvert</code>	\parallel	<code>\Arrowvert</code>	$ $	$ $	<code>\bracevert</code>	

These symbols *must* be used with `\left` and `\right`. The `mathabx` package, however, redefines `\lgroup` and `\rgroup` so that those symbols can work without `\left` and `\right`.

TABLE 246: *AMS* Variable-sized Delimiters

	\lvert		\rvert
	\lVert		\rVert

According to the `amsmath` documentation [AMS99], the preceding symbols are intended to be used as delimiters (e.g., as in “ $| -z |$ ”) while the `\vert` and `\Vert` symbols (Table 244) are intended to be used as operators (e.g., as in “ $p|q$ ”).

TABLE 247: *stmaryrd* Variable-sized Delimiters

[\llbracket	\lbracket]	\rrbracket]
---	------------	-----------	---	------------	---

TABLE 248: *mathabx* Variable-sized Delimiters

[\ldbrack]	\rdbrack
{	\lfilet	}	\rfilet
	\thickvert		\vvvert

TABLE 249: *MnSymbol* Variable-sized Delimiters

	\Arrowvert	{	\lbrace]	\rceil	\rceil
	\arrowvert	[\lceil	\lceil]	\rfloor

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

\	\backslash	\backslashbackslash	\lfloor	\lfloor	\lfloor))	\rgroup
		\bracevert	((\lgroup	{	{	\rmoustache
[[[\langle	\langle	\langle	\rangle	\rangle	\rrangle
]]]	\llcorner	\llcorner	\llcorner	\rsem	\rsem	\rsem
(((\lmoustache	\lmoustache	\lmoustache	\rWavy	\rWavy	\rWavy
)))	\lrcorner	\lrcorner	\lrcorner	\rwavey	\rwavey	\rwavey
/	/	/	\lsem	\lsem	\lsem	\ulcorner	\ulcorner	\ulcorner
{	{	<	\lwavey	\lwavey	\lwavey	\ullcorner	\ullcorner	\ullcorner
}	}	>	\lWavy	\lWavy	\lWavy	\ulrcorner	\ulrcorner	\ulrcorner
			\rangle	\rangle	\rangle	\urcorner	\urcorner	\urcorner
{	{	\langle	\rangle	\rangle	\rangle	\parallel	\parallel	\parallel
{	{	\langle	\rangle	\rangle	\rangle	\	\	\

\vert is a synonym for |. \Vert is a synonym for \|. \mid and \mvert produce the same symbol as \vert but designated as math relations instead of ordinals. \divides produces the same symbol as \vert but designated as a binary operator instead of an ordinal. \parallel and \mVert produce the same symbol as \Vert but designated as math relations instead of ordinals.

TABLE 250: *fdsymbol* Variable-sized Delimiters

\	\backslash	\backslashbackslash	\backslashlrcorner)	\rparen
\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow\downarrow	\lvert	\lvert	\rvert
\Downarrow	\Downarrow	\Downarrow\Downarrow	\lVert	\lVert	\rVert
\langle	\langle	\langle\langle	\lVert\lVert	\lVert\lVert	\rVert\rVert
\langle	\langle	\langle\langle	\mathslash	\mathslash	\ulcorner
\langle	\langle	\langle\langle	\rangle	\rangle	\urcorner
\{	\{	\{	\rangle\}	\rangle\}	\ulrcorner
\[\[\[\rangle\}	\rangle\}	\uparrow
\llbracket	\llbracket	\llbracket	\rangle\}	\rangle\}	\uparrow
\lceil	\lceil	\lceil	\rceil	\rceil	\uparrow
\lfloor	\lfloor	\lfloor	\rceil	\rceil	\uparrow
\lgroup	\lgroup	\lgroup	\rceil	\rceil	\uparrow
\rfloor	\rfloor	\rfloor	\lceil	\lceil	\uparrow

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

\int	$\left\{ \backslash lmoustache \right.$	$\left. \right\} \backslash rgroup$	\parallel	$\left\ \backslash Vert$
$($	$\left(\backslash lparen \right.$	$\left. \right) \backslash rmoustache$	$\parallel\parallel$	$\left\| \backslash Vvert$

`fdsymbol` defines “ $($ ” as a synonym for `\lparen`, “ $)$ ” as a synonym for `\rparen`, “[” as a synonym for `\lbrack`, “ $]$ ” as a synonym for `\rbrack`, “ $\{$ ” as a synonym for `\lbrace`, “ $\}$ ” as a synonym for `\rbrace`, “ $/$ ” as a synonym for `\mathslash`, “ $|$ ” as a synonym for `\vert`, “ \mid ” as a synonym for `\Vert`, `\lsem` as a synonym for `\lBrack`, and `\rsem` as a synonym for `\rBrack`.

TABLE 251: stix Variable-sized Delimiters

$\|\!\|$	<code>\Arrowvert</code>	$\langle\!\langle \backslash lAngle$	$\rangle\!\rangle \backslash rceil$
$\|$	<code>\arrowvert</code>	$\{ \backslash lbrace$	$\} \backslash rfloor$
$\backslash \backslash$	<code>\backslash slash</code>	$\{ \backslash lBrace$	$\} \backslash rgroup$
$\Downarrow \Downarrow$	<code>\Ddownarrow</code>	$\llbracket \backslash lBrack$	$\rrbracket \backslash rmoustache$
$\Downarrow \Downarrow$	<code>\DDownarrow</code>	$\langle \backslash lbrbrak$	$\rangle \backslash rParen$
$\downarrow \downarrow$	<code>\downarrow</code>	$\lceil \backslash lceil$	$\rceil \backslash uparrow$

(continued on next page)

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\Downarrow	\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\lfloor	\lfloor	<code>\lfloor</code>	\Updownarrow	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
$[$	$]$	$[$	$($	$($	<code>\lgroup</code>	\Updownarrow	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
$]$	$]$	$]$	$)$	$)$	<code>\lmoustache</code>	\Updownarrow	\Updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>
$($	$($	$($	$($	$($	<code>\lParen</code>	\Upuparrow	\Upuparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>
$)$	$)$	$)$	$)$	$)$	<code>\rAngle</code>	\Upuparrow	\Upuparrow	<code>\UUparrow</code>
$/$	$/$	$/$	$)$	$)$	<code>\rangle</code>	\Vert	\Vert	<code>\Vert</code>
$<$	$<$	$<$	$}$	$}$	<code>\rbrace</code>	$ $	$ $	<code>\vert</code>
$>$	$>$	$>$	$}$	$}$	<code>\rBrace</code>	\Vvert	\Vvert	<code>\Vvert</code>
$ $	$ $	$ $	$]$	$]$	<code>\rBrack</code>			
\langle	\langle	\langle	\langle	\rangle	<code>\rbrbrak</code>			

TABLE 252: `mathdesign` Variable-sized Delimiters

\langle	\rangle	<code>\leftwave</code>	\langle	\rangle	<code>\rightwave</code>
$,$	$,$	<code>\leftevaw</code>	$,$	$,$	<code>\rightevaw</code>

The definitions of these symbols include a preceding `\left` or `\right`. It is therefore an error to specify `\left` or `\right` explicitly. The internal, “primitive” versions of these symbols are called `\lwave`, `\rwave`, `\levaw`, and `\revaw`.

TABLE 253: **nat** Variable-sized Delimiters (Double)

$\langle \langle \backslash lAngle \rangle \rangle$	$\backslash rAngle$
$\llbracket \llbracket \backslash lBrack \rrbracket \rrbracket$	$\backslash rBrack$
$\lceil \lceil \backslash lCeil \rceil \rceil$	$\backslash rCeil$
$\lfloor \lfloor \backslash lFloor \rfloor \rfloor$	$\backslash rFloor$
$\parallel \parallel \backslash lVert^*$	$\parallel \parallel \backslash rVert^*$

* **nat** redefines all of the above to include implicit $\backslash left$ and $\backslash right$ commands. Hence, separate $\backslash lVert$ and $\backslash rVert$ commands are needed to disambiguate whether “|” is a left or right delimiter.

All of the symbols in Table 253 can also be expressed using the $\backslash double$ macro. See the **nat** documentation for examples and additional information.

TABLE 254: **nat** Variable-sized Delimiters (Triple)

$\langle\langle\langle \backslash triple< \rangle\rangle\rangle$	$\backslash triple>$
$\llbracket \llbracket \llbracket \backslash triple[\rrbracket \rrbracket \rrbracket$	$\backslash triple]$
$\parallel \parallel \parallel \backslash ltriple|^*$	$\parallel \parallel \parallel \backslash rtriple|^*$

* Similar to $\backslash lVert$ and $\backslash rVert$ in Table 253, $\backslash ltriple$ and $\backslash rtriple$ must be used instead of $\backslash triple$ to disambiguate whether “|” is a left or right delimiter.

Note that $\backslash triple$ —and the corresponding $\backslash double$ —is actually a macro that takes a delimiter as an argument.

TABLE 255: **fourier** Variable-sized Delimiters

$\llbracket \llbracket \llbracket \backslash llbracket \rrbracket \rrbracket \rrbracket$	$\backslash rrbracket$
$\parallel \parallel \parallel \backslash VERT$	

TABLE 256: logix Variable-sized Delimiters

		\BndBar
({	\OpnAngl
)	}	\ClsAngl
{	{	\OpnAnglBar
}	}	\ClsAnglBar
{	{	\OpnArrwBrac
}	}	\ClsArrwBrac
		\OpnBar
		\ClsBar
{	{	\OpnBrac
}	}	\ClsBrac
{	{	\OpnBracBar
}	}	\ClsBracBar
{	{	\OpnBrknBrac
}	}	\ClsBrknBrac
{	{	\OpnBrknBracBar
}	}	\ClsBrknBracBar
{	{	\OpnBrknBrkt
}	}	\ClsBrknBrkt
{	{	\OpnBrknBrktBar
}	}	\ClsBrknBrktBar
[[\OpnBrkt
]]	\ClsBrkt
[[]]	\OpnBrktBar
]]]]	\ClsBrktBar
[[\OpnCeil
]]	\ClsCeil
{	{	\OpnCircBrac
}	}	\ClsCircBrac
{	{	\OpnCircBracBar
}	}	\ClsCircBracBar
{	{	\OpnCircBrkt
}	}	\ClsCircBrkt
{	{	\OpnCircBrktBar
}	}	\ClsCircBrktBar
{	{	\OpnCrlyBrkt
}	}	\ClsCrlyBrkt
{	{	\OpnCrlyBrktBar
}	}	\ClsCrlyBrktBar
<	<	\OpnCurvAngl
>	>	\ClsCurvAngl
<<	>>	\OpnDblAngl
>>	<<	\ClsDblAngl
		\OpnDblBar
		\ClsDblBar

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{ { \OpenDblBrac	}	\ClsDblBrac
{} {} \OpenDblCeil	{} {}	\ClsDblCeil
{} {} \OpenDblFloor	{} {}	\ClsDblFloor
{} {} \OpenDblGrp	{} {}	\ClsDblGrp
{} {} \OpenDblParn	{} {}	\ClsDblParn
{} {} \OpenFloor	{} {}	\ClsFloor
{ { \OpenGrp	{ { }	\ClsGrp
{ { \OpenParn	{ { }	\ClsParn
{ { \OpenParnBar	{ { }	\ClsParnBar
{} {} \OpenSqrParn	{} {}	\ClsSqrParn
{ { \OpenTortoise	{ { }	\ClsTortoise
{ { \OpenTortoiseBar	{ { }	\ClsTortoiseBar
{} {} \OpenTrpBar	{} {}	\ClsTrpBar
{} {} \OpenTurn	{} {}	\ClsTurn

logix requires either \LaTeX or \XeLaTeX .

TABLE 257: *textcomp* Text-mode Delimiters

< \textlangle	> \textrangle
{} {} \textlbrackdbl	{} {} \textrbrackdbl
{ \textlquill	} \textrquill

TABLE 258: *metre* Text-mode Delimiters

{} \alad	{ \Alad	† \crux	† \Crux
{ \alas	{ \Alas] \quadrad] \Quadrad
> \angud	> \Angud	[\quadras	[\Quadas
< \angus	< \Angus		

TABLE 259: Math-mode Accents

\acute{a}	<code>\acute{a}</code>	\check{a}	<code>\check{a}</code>	\grave{a}	<code>\grave{a}</code>	\tilde{a}	<code>\tilde{a}</code>
\bar{a}	<code>\bar{a}</code> *	\ddot{a}	<code>\ddot{a}</code>	\hat{a}	<code>\hat{a}</code>	\vec{a}	<code>\vec{a}</code>
\breve{a}	<code>\breve{a}</code>	\dot{a}	<code>\dot{a}</code>	\mathring{a}	<code>\mathring{a}</code>		

Note also the existence of `\imath` and `\jmath`, which produce dotless versions of “*i*” and “*j*”. (See Table 334 on page 157.) These are useful when the accent is supposed to replace the dot. For example, “`\hat{\imath}`” produces a correct “ \hat{i} ”, while “`\hat{i}`” would yield the rather odd-looking “ $\hat{\hat{i}}$ ”.

* The `\overline` command (Table 270 on page 139) produces a wider accent than `\bar`: “ \bar{A} ” vs. “ $\bar{\bar{A}}$ ”. However, unlike adjacent `\bars`, adjacent `\overlines` run together, which is often not desired: “ $\bar{A}\bar{B}$ ” vs. “ $\bar{\bar{A}}\bar{\bar{B}}$ ”. If wider bars than `\bar` are needed, the following code from Enrico Gregorio can be used to add the requisite inter-symbol spacing [Gre09]:

```
\newcommand{\closure}[2][3]{%
  \mkern#1mu\overline{\mkern-#1mu#2}}
```

With that definition, “`\closure{A}\closure{B}`” produces “ $\bar{A}\bar{B}$ ”, with a visible gap between the two accents. The optional argument can be used to fine-tune the spacing.

TABLE 260: *AMS* Math-mode Accents

\ddot{a}	<code>\ddot{a}</code>	$\ddot{\ddot{a}}$	<code>\ddot{\ddot{a}}</code>
------------	-----------------------	-------------------	------------------------------

These accents are also provided by the `mathabx` and `accents` packages and are redefined by the `mathdots` package if the `amsmath` and `amssymb` packages have previously been loaded. All of the variations except for the original *AMS* ones tighten the space between the dots (from \ddot{a} to $\ddot{\ddot{a}}$). The `mathabx` and `mathdots` versions also function properly within subscripts and superscripts ($x^{\ddot{a}}$ instead of $x^{\ddot{\ddot{a}}}$).

TABLE 261: MnSymbol Math-mode Accents

\vec{a}	<code>\vec{a}</code>
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TABLE 262: *fdsymbol* Math-mode Accents

\mathfrak{a}	<code>\middlebar{a}</code>	\mathfrak{a}	<code>\strokethrough{a}</code>
\mathfrak{a}	<code>\middleslash{a}</code>	\mathfrak{a}	<code>\vec{a}</code>

`\middlebar` and `\middleslash` are applied here to “ a ” for consistency with the rest of the document, but they generally look better when applied to taller lowercase characters.

TABLE 263: *boisik* Math-mode Accents

\mathfrak{a}	<code>\vec{a}</code>
----------------	----------------------

TABLE 264: *stix* Math-mode Accents

\acute{a}	<code>\acute{a}</code>	\hat{a}	<code>\hat{a}</code>
\overline{a}	<code>\annuity{a}</code>	\overleftarrow{a}	<code>\leftarrowarrowaccent{a}</code>
\ddot{a}	<code>\asteraccent{a}</code>	$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{a}}$	<code>\leftharpoonaccent{a}</code>
\bar{a}	<code>\bar{a}</code>	$\overleftarrow{\overrightarrow{a}}$	<code>\leftrightarrowaccent{a}</code>
\breve{a}	<code>\breve{a}</code>	\mathring{a}	<code>\mathring{a}</code>
\candra{a}	<code>\candra{a}</code>	\circcommatopright{a}	<code>\circcommatopright{a}</code>
\check{a}	<code>\check{a}</code>	\circturnedcomma{a}	<code>\circturnedcomma{a}</code>
\dddot{a}	<code>\dddot{a}</code>	\circvhook{a}	<code>\circvhook{a}</code>
\ddot{a}	<code>\ddot{a}</code>	$\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{a}}$	<code>\rightharpoonaccent{a}</code>
\ddot{a}	<code>\ddot{a}</code>	\tilde{a}	<code>\tilde{a}</code>
\dot{a}	<code>\dot{a}</code>	\vec{a}	<code>\vec{a}</code>
\droang{a}	<code>\droang{a}</code>	\widebridgeabove{a}	<code>\widebridgeabove{a}</code>
\grave{a}	<code>\grave{a}</code>		

TABLE 265: *fge* Math-mode Accents

$\mathring{A}\mathring{a}$	<code>\spiritusasper{A}\spiritusasper{a}</code>
$\mathring{A}\mathring{a}$	<code>\spirituslenis{A}\spirituslenis{a}</code>

When *fge* is passed the *crescent* option, these symbols instead uses a crescent accent as in “ \mathring{a} ” and “ \mathring{a} ”.

TABLE 266: *yhmath* Math-mode Accents

\mathring{a}	<code>\ring{a}</code>
----------------	-----------------------

This symbol is largely obsolete, as standard L^AT_EX 2_& has supported `\mathring{a}` (Table 259) since June 1998 [L^AT_E98].

TABLE 267: pdfMsym Math-mode Accents

\hat{a}	<code>\shortlvecc{a}</code>	\underline{a}	<code>\shortunderleftrightharp{a}</code>
\bar{a}	<code>\shortoverleftharp{a}</code>	$\underline{\bar{a}}$	<code>\shortunderleftrightvecc{a}</code>
\tilde{a}	<code>\shortoverleftrightharp{a}</code>	$\underline{\tilde{a}}$	<code>\shortunderlvecc{a}</code>
\ddot{a}	<code>\shortoverleftrightharp{a}</code>	$\underline{\ddot{a}}$	<code>\shortunderrightharp{a}</code>
\vec{a}	<code>\shortoverrightharp{a}</code>	$\underline{\vec{a}}$	<code>\shortunderrightleftharp{a}</code>
\dot{a}	<code>\shortoverrightleftharp{a}</code>	$\underline{\dot{a}}$	<code>\shortunderstraightlvecc{a}</code>
\overline{a}	<code>\shortstraightlvecc{a}</code>	$\underline{\overline{a}}$	<code>\shortunderstraightvecc{a}</code>
\overrightarrow{a}	<code>\shortstraightvecc{a}</code>	$\underline{\overrightarrow{a}}$	<code>\shortundervecc{a}</code>
\overleftarrow{a}	<code>\shortunderleftharp{a}</code>	$\overleftarrow{\underline{a}}$	<code>\shortvecc{a}</code>

pdfMsym symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by pdfL^AT_EX and L^au_LAT_EX, some by X_EL^AT_EX, and none by most other T_EX backends.

TABLE 268: halloweenmath Halloween-Themed Math-mode Accents

$\overline{\hat{a}}$	<code>\overbat{a}</code>	\underline{a}	<code>\underbat{a}</code>
$\overline{\overline{\hat{a}}}$	<code>\overbat*{a}</code>	$\underline{\underline{a}}$	<code>\underbat*{a}</code>

TABLE 269: realhats Math-mode Hat Accents

	<code>\hat[ash]{a}</code>		<code>\hat[santa]{a}</code>
	<code>\hat[beret]{a}</code>		<code>\hat[scottish]{a}</code>
	<code>\hat[birthday]{a}</code>		<code>\hat[sombrero]{a}</code>
	<code>\hat[cowboy]{a}</code>		<code>\hat[tile-blue]{a}</code>
	<code>\hat[crown]{a}</code>		<code>\hat[tile-gray]{a}</code>
	<code>\hat[dunce]{a}</code>		<code>\hat[tile-light-blue]{a}</code>
	<code>\hat[fez]{a}</code>		<code>\hat[tile-white]{a}</code>
	<code>\hat[mortarboard]{a}</code>		<code>\hat[tophat]{a}</code>
	<code>\hat[policeman]{a}</code>		<code>\hat[witch]{a}</code>

These hats are drawn by scaling a graphic image and placing it at an appropriate location.

If `\hat` is used with no argument, it selects a hat at random. Alternatively, a hat type can be passed as an option to `realhats` to specify the default hat. See the `realhats` documentation for more information.

TABLE 270: Extensible Accents

\widetilde{abc}	<code>\widetilde{abc}</code> *	\widehat{abc}	<code>\widehat{abc}</code> *
\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\overleftarrow{abc}</code> †	\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overrightarrow{abc}</code> †
\overline{abc}	<code>\overline{abc}</code>	\underline{abc}	<code>\underline{abc}</code>
\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overbrace{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>
\sqrt{abc}		<code>\sqrt{abc}</code> ‡	

As demonstrated in a 1997 TUGboat article about typesetting long-division problems [Gib97], an extensible long-division sign (“ \overline{abc} ”) can be faked by putting a “`\big`” in a `tabular` environment with an `\hline` or `\cline` in the preceding row. The article also presents a piece of code (uploaded to CTAN as `longdiv.tex`) that automatically solves and typesets—by putting an `\overline` atop “`\big`” and the desired text—long-division problems. More recently, the STIX fonts include a true long-division sign. See `\longdivision` in Table 276 for a sample of this symbol. See also the `polynom` package, which automatically solves and typesets polynomial-division problems in a similar manner.

* These symbols are made more extensible by the `MnSymbol` package (Table 274 on page 140). and even more extensible by the `yhmath` package (Table 272).

† If you’re looking for an extensible *diagonal* line or arrow to be used for canceling or reducing mathematical subexpressions (e.g., “ $\cancel{x+x}$ ” or “ $\cancel{3+2^5}$ ”) then consider using the `cancel` package.

‡ With an optional argument, `\sqrt` typesets nth roots. For example, “`\sqrt[3]{abc}`” produces “ $\sqrt[3]{abc}$ ” and “`\sqrt[n]{abc}`” produces “ $\sqrt[n]{abc}$ ”.

TABLE 271: `overrightarrow` Extensible Accents

$$\overrightarrow{abc} \quad \text{\code{\overrightarrow{abc}}}$$

TABLE 272: `yhmath` Extensible Accents

\widehat{abc}	<code>\widehat{abc}</code>	\widetilde{abc}	<code>\widetilde{abc}</code>
\wideparen{abc}	<code>\wideparen{abc}</code>	\widehat{abc}	<code>\widehat{abc}</code>
$\overset{\circ}{abc}$	<code>\overset{\circ}{abc}</code>	\widehat{abc}	<code>\widehat{abc}</code>

TABLE 273: *AMS* Extensible Accents

$\overleftarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\overleftrightarrow{abc}</code>	$\overleftarrow{\underleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underleftrightarrow{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\underleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underleftarrow{abc}</code>	$\overleftarrow{\underrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underrightarrow{abc}</code>

TABLE 274: MnSymbol Extensible Accents

$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overbrace{abc}</code>	$\underbrace{\underbrace{abc}}$	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overgroup{abc}</code>	$\underbrace{\underbrace{abc}}$	<code>\underlinesegment{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overleftharpoon{abc}</code>	$\widehat{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\widehat{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overlinesegment{abc}</code>	$\widehat{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\wideparen{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overrightharpoon{abc}</code>	$\widetilde{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\widetilde{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>		

TABLE 275: fdsymbol Extensible Accents

$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overbrace{abc}</code>	$\underbrace{\underbrace{abc}}$	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overgroup{abc}</code>	$\underbrace{\underbrace{abc}}$	<code>\underlinesegment{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overleftharpoon{abc}</code>	$\widehat{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\widehat{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overlinesegment{abc}</code>	$\widehat{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\wideparen{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overrightharpoon{abc}</code>	$\widetilde{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\widetilde{abc}</code>
$\overbrace{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>		

TABLE 276: stix Extensible Accents

\overbrace{abc}	<code>\longdivision{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbracket{abc}</code>
\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overbrace{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underleftarrow{abc}</code>
\overbracket{abc}	<code>\overbracket{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underleftharpoon{abc}</code>
\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\overleftarrow{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underleftrightarrow{abc}</code>
\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\overleftharpoon{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underparen{abc}</code>
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overleftrightarrow{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underrightarrow{abc}</code>
\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overparen{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underrightharpoon{abc}</code>
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overrightarrow{abc}</code>	\widecheck{abc}	<code>\widecheck{abc}</code>
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overrightharpoon{abc}</code>	\widehat{abc}	<code>\widehat{abc}</code>
\sqrt{abc}	<code>\sqrt{abc}</code>	\widetilde{abc}	<code>\widetilde{abc}</code>
\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>		

TABLE 277: mathtools Extensible Accents

\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overbrace{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>
\overbracket{abc}	<code>\overbracket{abc}</code> *	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbracket{abc}</code> *

* `\overbracket` and `\underbracket` accept optional arguments that specify the bracket height and thickness. See the `mathtools` documentation for more information.

TABLE 278: mathabx Extensible Accents

\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overbrace{abc}</code>	\overline{abc}	<code>\widebar{abc}</code>
\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overgroup{abc}</code>	\widecheck{abc}	<code>\widecheck{abc}</code>
\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbrace{abc}</code>	\widehat{abc}	<code>\wideparen{abc}</code>
\underbrace{abc}	<code>\undergroup{abc}</code>	$\widecheck{\overset{\circ}{abc}}$	<code>\widering{abc}</code>
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\widearrow{abc}</code>		

The braces shown for `\overbrace` and `\underbrace` appear in their minimum size. They can expand arbitrarily wide, however.

TABLE 279: fourier Extensible Accents

\widehat{abc}	<code>\widearc{abc}</code>	\widehat{abc}	<code>\wideparen{abc}</code>
\overbrace{abc}	<code>\wideOarc{abc}</code>	$\overset{\circ}{abc}$	<code>\widering{abc}</code>

TABLE 280: esvect Extensible Accents

\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\vv{abc}</code> with package option a
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\vv{abc}</code> with package option b
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\vv{abc}</code> with package option c
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\vv{abc}</code> with package option d
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\vv{abc}</code> with package option e
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\vv{abc}</code> with package option f
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\vv{abc}</code> with package option g
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\vv{abc}</code> with package option h

`esvect` also defines a `\vv*` macro which is used to typeset arrows over vector variables with subscripts. See the `esvect` documentation for more information.

TABLE 281: pdfMsym Extensible Accents

\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\lvecc{abc}*{}</code>	\underline{abc}	<code>\underlvecc{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\overleftharp{abc}*{}</code>	$\underline{\underline{abc}}$	<code>\underrightharp{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\overleftrightharp{abc}*{}</code>	$\underline{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underrightleftharp{abc}</code>
\overleftrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overleftrightvecc{abc}*{}</code>	$\underline{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\understraightlvecc{abc}</code>
$\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\overrightharp{abc}*{}</code>	$\underline{\overrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\understraightvecc{abc}</code>
$\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\overrightleftharp{abc}*{}</code>	$\underline{\overrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\undervecc{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\straightlvecc{abc}*{}</code>	\overwidecheck{abc}	<code>\varwidecheck{abc}</code>
$\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\straightvecc{abc}*{}</code>	\overwidehat{abc}	<code>\varwidehat{abc}</code>
\underline{abc}	<code>\underleftharp{abc}</code>	\widetilde{abc}	<code>\varwidetilde{abc}</code>
$\underline{\underline{abc}}$	<code>\underleftrightharp{abc}</code>	\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\vecc{abc}*{}</code>
$\underline{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underleftrightvecc{abc}</code>		

pdfMsym symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by pdfL^AT_EX and LuaL^AT_EX, some by X_HL^AT_EX, and none by most other T_EX backends.

* The `\constvec` command takes one of these vector commands and its argument and typesets the accent at x height, truncating everything above it. Hence, while `\overleftharp{abcMxyz}` produces “ $\overleftarrow{abc}Mxyz$ ”, `\constvec{\overleftharp}{abcMxyz}` produces “ $\overleftarrow{abc}Mxyz$ ”.

TABLE 282: overarrows Extensible Accents

\overline{abc}	<code>\overbar{abc}</code>	\underline{abc}	<code>\underbar{abc}</code>
\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\overleftarrow{abc}</code>	\underleftarrow{abc}	<code>\underleftarrow{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}</code>	$\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{abc}}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}</code>	$\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{abc}}}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}}$	<code>\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}}</code>	$\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{abc}}}}$	<code>\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{\underleftarrow{abc}}}}</code>
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overrightarrow{abc}</code>	\underrightarrow{abc}	<code>\underrightarrow{abc}</code>
$\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}</code>	$\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{abc}}</code>
$\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}}</code>	$\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{abc}}}</code>
$\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}}}$	<code>\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}}}</code>	$\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{abc}}}}$	<code>\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{\underrightarrow{abc}}}}</code>

`overarrows` is extremely customizable. Virtually all aspects of arrows—length, thickness, position, scale, arrowhead style, etc.—can be modified, and new extensible arrows can be constructed. See the `overarrows` documentation for more information. For example, the documentation shows how to create extensible arrows like the following:

$$\overbrace{abc}^{\curvearrowleft\curvearrowright} \quad \text{\textbackslash overarchedleftrightarrow\{abc\}} \quad \overbrace{abc}^{\curvearrowleft\curvearrowright} \quad \text{\textbackslash overbandedarrow\{abc\}}$$

TABLE 283: abraces Extensible Accents

$$\overbrace{abc}^{\curvearrowleft\curvearrowright} \quad \text{\textbackslash aoverbrace\{abc\}} \quad \underbrace{abc}_{\curvearrowleft\curvearrowright} \quad \text{\textbackslash aunderbrace\{abc\}}$$

`\aoverbrace` and `\aunderbrace` accept optional arguments that provide a great deal of control over the braces' appearance. For example, these commands can produce braces with asymmetric endpoints, braces that span lines, dashed braces, and multicolored braces. See the `abraces` documentation for more information.

TABLE 284: undertilde Extensible Accents

$$\underline{abc} \quad \text{\textbackslash utilde\{abc\}}$$

Because `\utilde` is based on `\widetilde` it is also made more extensible by the `yhmath` package (Table 272).

TABLE 285: `ushort` Extensible Accents

$$\underline{\underline{abc}} \quad \backslash ushortdw\{abc\} \quad \underline{abc} \quad \backslash ushortw\{abc\}$$

`\ushortw` and `\ushortdw` are intended to be used with multi-character arguments (“words”) while `\ushort` and `\ushortd` are intended to be used with single-character arguments.

The underlines produced by the `ushort` commands are shorter than those produced by the `\underline` command. Consider the output from the expression “`\ushort{x}\ ushort{y}\underline{x}\underline{y}`”, which looks like “xyy”.

TABLE 286: `mdwmath` Extensible Accents

$$\sqrt{abc} \quad \backslash sqrt*\{abc\}$$

TABLE 287: `actuarialangle` Extensible Accents

$$\overline{abc} \quad \backslash actuarialangle\{abc\}$$

The `actuarialangle` package additionally defines `\angl` as `\actuarialangle` with a small amount of extra space to the right of the accented expression under the `\`, `\angln` as `\angl{n}`, and `\anglr` as `\angl{r}`.

TABLE 288: `AMS` Extensible Arrows

$$\xleftarrow{abc} \quad \backslash xleftarrow\{abc\} \quad \xrightarrow{abc} \quad \backslash xrightarrow\{abc\}$$

TABLE 289: `mathtools` Extensible Arrows

\xleftarrow{abc}	<code>\xhookleftarrow{abc}</code>	\xrightarrow{abc}	<code>\xleftrightharpoons{abc}</code>
\xrightarrow{abc}	<code>\xhookrightarrow{abc}</code>	\xrightarrow{abc}	<code>\xmapsto{abc}</code>
\xleftarrow{abc}	<code>\xLeftarrow{abc}</code>	\xrightarrow{abc}	<code>\xRightarrow{abc}</code>
\xleftarrow{abc}	<code>\xleftharpoondown{abc}</code>	\xrightarrow{abc}	<code>\xightharpoondown{abc}</code>
\xleftarrow{abc}	<code>\xleftharpoonup{abc}</code>	\xrightarrow{abc}	<code>\xightharpoonup{abc}</code>
\xleftrightarrow{abc}	<code>\xleftrightarrow{abc}</code>	\xleftrightarrow{abc}	<code>\xrightleftharpoons{abc}</code>
\xleftrightarrow{abc}	<code>\xLeftrightarrow{abc}</code>		

TABLE 290: `chemarr` Extensible Arrows
$$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$$
TABLE 291: `chemarrow` Extensible Arrows

$\xleftarrow[def]{abc}$	<code>\autoleftarrow{abc}{def}</code>	$\xrightarrow[def]{abc}$	<code>\autorightarrow{abc}{def}</code>
$\xrightleftharpoons[def]{abc}$	<code>\autoleftrightharpoons{abc}{def}</code>	$\xrightleftharpoons[def]{abc}$	<code>\autorightleftharpoons{abc}{def}</code>

In addition to the symbols shown above, `chemarrow` also provides `\larrowfill`, `\rarrowfill`, `\leftrightharpoonsfill`, and `\rightleftharpoonsfill` macros. Each of these takes a length argument and produces an arrow of the specified length.

TABLE 292: `extarrows` Extensible Arrows

$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$	<code>\xLeftrightarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$	<code>\xLongleftrightarrow{abc}</code>
$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$	<code>\xleftrightarrows{abc}</code>	$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$	<code>\xlongleftrightarrows{abc}</code>
$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$	<code>\xlongequal{abc}</code>	$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$	<code>\xLongrightarrows{abc}</code>
$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$	<code>\xLongleftarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$	<code>\xlongrightarrows{abc}</code>
$\xrightleftharpoons[abc]{}$	<code>\xlongleftarrow{abc}</code>		

TABLE 293: pdfMsym Extensible Arrows

$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarCircleleftarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightleftarrows[abc]$	<code>\xvarLleftRrightarrow{abc}</code>
$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarcircleleftarrow{abc}</code>	$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarmapsfrom{abc}</code>
$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarCirclerightarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarmapsto{abc}</code>
$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarcirclerightarrow{abc}</code>	$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarRibbonleftarrow{abc}</code>
$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvardoubleleftarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarRibbonrightarrow{abc}</code>
$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvardoublerightarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarRightarrow{abc}</code>
$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvardownhookleftarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarrightarrow{abc}</code>
$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvardownhookrightarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarrightarrows{abc}</code>
$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarleftarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarrightleftarrows{abc}</code>
$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarLeftarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarRightarrow{abc}</code>
$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarleftarrows{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarSquareleftarrow{abc}</code>
$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarleftrightarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarSquarerightarrow{abc}</code>
$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarleftrightarrows{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvaruphookleftarrow{abc}</code>
$\xleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvarLleftarrow{abc}</code>	$\xrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xvaruphookrightarrow{abc}</code>

`pdfMsym` symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by `pdfLATEX` and `LuaLATEX`, some by `XELATEX`, and none by most other `TEX` backends.

TABLE 294: extpfeil Extensible Arrows

$\xlongequal[abc]$	<code>\xlongequal{abc}</code>	$\xtwoheadleftarrow[abc]$	<code>\xtwoheadleftarrow{abc}</code>
$\xmapsto[abc]$	<code>\xmapsto{abc}</code>	$\xtwoheadrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xtwoheadrightarrow{abc}</code>
$\xleftrightarrow[abc]$	<code>\xleftrightarrow{abc}</code>		

The `extpfeil` package also provides a `\newextarrow` command to help you define your own extensible arrow symbols. See the `extpfeil` documentation for more information.

TABLE 295: DotArrow Extensible Arrows

$$\xrightarrow[a]{\dots} \dot{\rightarrow} \text{dotarrow}\{a\}$$

The `DotArrow` package provides mechanisms for lengthening the arrow, adjusting the distance between the arrow and its symbol, and altering the arrowhead. See the `DotArrow` documentation for more information.

TABLE 296: halloweenmath Extensible Arrows

\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\overscriptleftarrow{abc}</code>	\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\underscriptleftarrow{abc}</code>
\overleftrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overscriptleftrightarrow{abc}</code>	\overleftrightarrow{abc}	<code>\underscriptleftrightarrow{abc}</code>
\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\overscriptrightarrow{abc}</code>	\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\underscriptrightarrow{abc}</code>

These commands always typeset the arrow in script (small) style, hence the “script” in their names. Contrast the size of the arrowheads in the following examples (zoomed 3x for clarity):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overrightarrow{\overbrace{abc}} & \text{vs.} & \overrightarrow{\overbrace{abc}} \\ \backslash\overrightarrow{\overbrace{abc}} & & \backslash\overscriptrightarrow{abc} \end{array}$$

TABLE 297: pdfMsym Extensible Harpoons

$\overleftarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\xvarleftharp{abc}</code>	$\overrightarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\xvarrightharp{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\xvarleftrightharp{abc}</code>	$\overrightarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\xvarrightleftharp{abc}</code>

pdfMsym symbols are implemented with PDF literals instead of (or sometimes in conjunction) with a font. All symbols can be rendered by pdfL^AT_EX and LuaL^AT_EX, some by X_HL^AT_EX, and none by most other T_EX backends.

TABLE 298: harpoon Extensible Harpoons

$\overleftarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overleftharp{abc}</code>	$\overrightarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overrightharpdown{abc}</code>	$\overbrace{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underrightharp{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overleftharpdown{abc}</code>	$\overbrace{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underleftharp{abc}</code>	$\overbrace{\overrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underrightharpdown{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\overrightharpdown{abc}</code>	$\overbrace{\overrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underleftharpdown{abc}</code>		

All of the harpoon symbols are implemented using the `graphics` package (specifically, `graphics`'s `\resizebox` command). Consequently, only T_EX backends that support graphical transformations (e.g., *not* Xdvi) can properly display these symbols.

TABLE 299: trfsigns Extensible Transform Symbols

$\overleftarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\dft{abc}</code>	$\overrightarrow{\overbrace{abc}}$	<code>\DFT{abc}</code>
-----------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------

TABLE 300: esrelation Extensible Relations

\overleftarrow{abc}	<code>\relationleftproject{abc}</code>	\overrightarrow{abc}	<code>\relationrightproject{abc}</code>
\underline{abc}	<code>\relationlifting{abc}</code>		

TABLE 301: halloweenmath Extensible Brooms and Pitchforks

$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\overleftbroom{abc}</code>	$\overleftarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}$	<code>\underrightbroom{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\overleftpitchfork{abc}</code>	$\overleftarrow{\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\underrightpitchfork{abc}</code>
$\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}$	<code>\overrightbroom{abc}</code>	$\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\xleftbroom{abc}</code>
$\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{\overrightarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\overrightpitchfork{abc}</code>	$\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}$	<code>\xleftpitchfork{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}}$	<code>\underleftbroom{abc}</code>	$\overleftarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}}$	<code>\xrightbroom{abc}</code>
$\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}}}$	<code>\underleftpitchfork{abc}</code>	$\overleftarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\overleftarrow{abc}}}}}$	<code>\xrightpitchfork{abc}</code>

TABLE 302: halloweenmath Extensible Witches

	\overleftwitchonbroom{abc}		\underrightwitchonbroom{abc}
	\overleftwitchonbroom*{abc}		\underrightwitchonbroom*{abc}
	\overleftwitchonpitchfork*{abc}		\underrightwitchonpitchfork*{abc}
	\overleftwitchonpitchfork{abc}		\underrightwitchonpitchfork{abc}
	\overrightwitchonbroom*{abc}		\xleftwitchonbroom*{abc}
	\overrightwitchonbroom{abc}		\xleftwitchonbroom{abc}
	\overrightwitchonpitchfork*{abc}		\xleftwitchonpitchfork*{abc}
	\overrightwitchonpitchfork{abc}		\xleftwitchonpitchfork{abc}
	\underleftwitchonbroom{abc}		\xrightwitchonbroom{abc}
	\underleftwitchonbroom*{abc}		\xrightwitchonbroom*{abc}
	\underleftwitchonpitchfork*{abc}		\xrightwitchonpitchfork*{abc}
	\underleftwitchonpitchfork{abc}		\xrightwitchonpitchfork{abc}

TABLE 303: halloweenmath Extensible Ghosts

	\overleftswishingghost{abc}		\overrightswishingghost{abc}
	\underleftswishingghost{abc}		\underrightswishingghost{abc}
	\xleftswishingghost{abc}		\xrightswishingghost{abc}

TABLE 304: halloweenmath Extensible Bats

	\overleftflutteringbat{abc}		\overrightflutteringbat{abc}
	\underleftflutteringbat{abc}		\underrightflutteringbat{abc}
	\xleftflutteringbat{abc}		\xrightflutteringbat{abc}

TABLE 305: *holtpolt* Non-commutative Division Symbols

$\begin{array}{c} abc \\ \hline def \end{array}$	<code>\holter{abc}{def}</code>	$\begin{array}{c} abc \\ \hline def \end{array}$	<code>\polter{abc}{def}</code>
--	--------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

TABLE 306: Dots

.	<code>\cdotp</code>	:	<code>\colon^*</code>	.	<code>\ldotp</code>	:	<code>\vdots</code>
...	<code>\cdots</code>	..	<code>\ddots</code>	...	<code>\ldots</code>		

* While “:” is valid in math mode, `\colon` uses different surrounding spacing. See Section 12.4 and the Short Math Guide for L^AT_EX [Dow00] for more information on math-mode spacing.

[†] The `mathdots` package redefines `\ddots` and `\vdots` (Table 312) to make them scale properly with font size. (They normally scale horizontally but not vertically.) `\fixedddots` and `\fixedvdots` provide the original, fixed-height functionality of L^AT_EX 2_ε's `\ddots` and `\vdots` macros.

TABLE 307: *AMS* Dots

..	<code>\because^*</code>	...	<code>\dotsi</code>	..	<code>\therefore^*</code>
...	<code>\dotsb</code>	...	<code>\dotsm</code>		
...	<code>\dotsc</code>	...	<code>\dotso</code>		

* `\because` and `\therefore` are defined as binary relations and therefore also appear in Table 99 on page 68.

The *AMS* `\dots`_ symbols are named according to their intended usage: `\dotsb` between pairs of binary operators/relations, `\dotsc` between pairs of commas, `\dotsi` between pairs of integrals, `\dotsm` between pairs of multiplication signs, and `\dotso` between other symbol pairs.

TABLE 308: *wasysym* Dots

.. `\wasytherefore`

TABLE 309: MnSymbol Dots

\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\cdots	<code>\hdotdot</code>	\therefore	<code>\udots</code>
\therefore	<code>\ddotdotdot</code>	$\cdots\cdots$	<code>\hdots</code>	\therefore	<code>\uptherefore</code>
\therefore	<code>\ddots</code>	$\therefore\cdots$	<code>\leftttherefore</code>	$:$	<code>\vdotdot</code>
\therefore	<code>\diamondddots</code>	$\therefore\cdots$	<code>\rightttherefore</code>	$:$	<code>\vdots</code>
\therefore	<code>\downttherefore</code>	$\therefore\cdots$	<code>\squaredots</code>		
\therefore	<code>\fivedots</code>	$\therefore\cdots$	<code>\udotdot</code>		

MnSymbol defines `\therefore` as `\uptherefore` and `\because` as `\downttherefore`. Furthermore, `\cdotp` and `\colon` produce the same glyphs as `\cdot` and `\vdotdot` respectively but serve as TeX math punctuation (class 6 symbols) instead of TeX binary operators (class 2).

All of the above except `\hdots` and `\vdots` are defined as binary operators and therefore also appear in Table 59 on page 39.

TABLE 310: fdsymbol Dots

\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\cdots	<code>\hdots</code>	\therefore	<code>\udots</code>
\therefore	<code>\ddotdotdot</code>	$\cdots\cdots$	<code>\leftttherefore</code>	\therefore	<code>\uptherefore</code>
\therefore	<code>\ddots</code>	$\therefore\cdots$	<code>\rightttherefore</code>	$:$	<code>\vdotdot</code>
\therefore	<code>\downttherefore</code>	$\therefore\cdots$	<code>\squaredots</code>		
\cdots	<code>\hdotdot</code>	$\cdots\cdots$	<code>\udotdot</code>		

fdsymbol defines `\adots` as a synonym for `\udots`; `\because` as a synonym for `\downttherefore`; `\cdotp` as a synonym for `\cdot`; `\cdots` as a synonym for `\hdots`; `\Colon` as a synonym for `\squaredots`; `\colon`, `\mathcolon`, and `\mathratio` as synonyms for `\vdotdot`; and `\therefore` as a synonym for `\uptherefore`. (Some of these serve different mathematical roles, such as relations versus binary operators.)

TABLE 311: stix Dots

\therefore	<code>\adots</code>	\cdots	<code>\cdots</code>	\therefore	<code>\fourvdots</code>
\therefore	<code>\because</code>	$\therefore\cdots$	<code>\Colon</code>	\therefore	<code>\ldotp</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	$\therefore\cdots$	<code>\ddots</code>	\cdots	<code>\mathellipsis</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdotp</code>	\cdots	<code>\enleadertwodots</code>	\therefore	<code>\therefore</code>

stix defines `\centerdot` as a synonym for `\cdotp` and `\dotsb` and `\dotsm` as synonyms for `\cdots`.

TABLE 312: `mathdots` Dots

```
⋮ ⋯ \ddots ⋮ ⋯ \iddots ⋮ \vdots
```

Unlike the default definitions of the above (Table 306), `mathdots`'s commands are designed to scale properly with the surrounding font size.

TABLE 313: `yhmath` Dots

```
⋮ ⋯ \adots
```

TABLE 314: `teubner` Dots

```
: \: ; ; \; : \? :: \antilabe
```

TABLE 315: `logix` Dots

```
. \BndDot : \Cln ... \LDots .. \Thus
... \CDots . \Dt .. \Since : \VDots
```

`logix` requires either `Luatex` or `Xtex`.

TABLE 316: `begriff` Begriffsschrift Symbols

```
| \BGassert - \BGcontent _ \BGnot
[ b \BGconditional{a}{b} \underline{a} \BGquant{a}
```

The `begriff` package contains additional commands for typesetting Frege's Begriffsschrift notation for second-order logic. See the `begriff` documentation for more information.

TABLE 317: frege Begriffsschrift Symbols

$\vdash \text{—}$	<code>\Facontent</code>	$\vdash \text{—}$	<code>\Fanncontent</code>	$\dashv \text{—}$	<code>\Fncontent</code>
$\vdash \text{—}$	<code>\Fancontent</code>	$\dashv \text{—}$	<code>\Fcontent</code>	$\dashv \text{—}$	<code>\Fnncontent</code>
$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fannquant{a}</code>	$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Faquant{a}</code>	$\dashv \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fnquant{a}</code>
$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fannquantn{a}</code>	$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Faquantn{a}</code>	$\dashv \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fnquantn{a}</code>
$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fannquantnn{a}</code>	$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Faquantnn{a}</code>	$\dashv \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fnquantnn{a}</code>
$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fanquant{a}</code>	$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fnnquant{a}</code>	$\dashv \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fquantn{a}</code>
$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fanquantn{a}</code>	$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fnnquantn{a}</code>	$\dashv \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fquantnn{a}</code>
$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fanquantnn{a}</code>	$\vdash \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fnnquantnn{a}</code>	$\dashv \overset{\alpha}{\text{—}}$	<code>\Fquantnnn{a}</code>

The `frege` package contains additional commands for typesetting Frege's Begriffsschrift notation for second-order logic. See the `frege` documentation for more information.

TABLE 318: mathcomp Math Symbols

$^{\circ}\text{C}$	<code>\tccentigrade</code>	Ω	<code>\tcohm</code>	$\%$	<code>\tcpethousand</code>
μ	<code>\tcmu</code>	$\%$	<code>\tcpertenthousand</code>		

TABLE 319: marvosym Math Symbols

\triangleleft	<code>\AngleSign</code>	\geq	<code>\LargerOrEqual</code>	\times	<code>\MVMultiplication</code>
\Rightarrow	<code>\Conclusion</code>	\leq	<code>\LessOrEqual</code>	$.$	<code>\MVPeriod</code>
\equiv	<code>\Congruent</code>	\cdot	<code>\MultiplicationDot</code>	$+$	<code>\MVPlus</code>
\cong	<code>\Corresponds</code>	$,$	<code>\MVComma</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\MVRightArrow</code>
$/$	<code>\Divides</code>	$/$	<code>\MVDivision</code>	$)$	<code>\MVRightBracket</code>
$\not $	<code>\DividesNot</code>	$($	<code>\MVLeftBracket</code>	\neq	<code>\NotCongruent</code>
\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Equivalence</code>	$-$	<code>\MVMinus</code>		

TABLE 320: marvosym Digits

0	<code>\MVZero</code>	2	<code>\MVTwo</code>	4	<code>\MVFour</code>	6	<code>\MVSix</code>	8	<code>\MVEight</code>
1	<code>\MVOne</code>	3	<code>\MVThree</code>	5	<code>\MVFive</code>	7	<code>\MVSeven</code>	9	<code>\MVNine</code>

TABLE 321: fge Digits

∞	<code>\fgeleftthree</code>	∞	<code>\fgerighttwo</code>	\emptyset	<code>\fgestruckzero</code>
∞	<code>\fgelefttwo</code>	∞	<code>\fgestruckone</code>		

TABLE 322: dozenal Base-12 Digits

\zeta	\x	\varepsilon	\e
-------	----	-------------	----

TABLE 323: mathabx Mayan Digits

\circledcirc	\maya{0}	:	\maya{2}	:	\maya{4}
.	\maya{1}	:	\maya{3}	|	\maya{5}

TABLE 324: stix Infinities

\circledcirc	\acidfree	\infty	\infnty	\infty	\tieinfty
\infty	\iinfin	\phi	\nvinfty		

TABLE 325: stix Primes

'	\prime	'	\backprime
"	\dprime	"	\backdprime
'''	\trprime	'''	\backtrprime
''''	\qprime		

TABLE 326: stix Empty Sets

\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptysetbar	\emptysetbar	\varnothing	\varnothing
\emptyset	\emptysetoarr	\emptyset	\emptysetocirc	\emptyset	
\emptyset	\emptysetoarrl	\emptyset	\revemptyset		

TABLE 327: *AMS* Angles

\angle	\angle	\angle	\measuredangle	\angle	\sphericalangle
--------	--------	--------	----------------	--------	-----------------

TABLE 328: MnSymbol Angles

\angle	\angle	\angle	\measuredangle	\angle	\sphericalangle
--------	--------	--------	----------------	--------	-----------------

TABLE 329: *fdsymbol* Angles

\angle	<code>\angle</code>	\triangleright	<code>\revangle</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\sphericalangle</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\measuredangle</code>	\triangleright	<code>\revmeasuredangle</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\sphericalangledown</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\measuredrightangle</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\rightangle</code>	\triangleright	<code>\sphericalangleleft</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\measuredrightangledot</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\rightanglesquare</code>	\triangleright	<code>\sphericalangleup</code>

fdsymbol defines `\measuredangleleft` as a synonym for `\revmeasuredangle`; `\revsphericalangle` and `\gtlpar` as synonyms for `\sphericalangleleft`; `\rightanglesqr` as a synonym for `\rightanglesquare`; and `\rightangledot` as a synonym for `\measuredrightangledot`.

TABLE 330: *boisik* Angles

\angle	<code>\angle</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\rightangle</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\sphericalangle</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\measuredangle</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\rightangledot</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\sphericalangle</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\measuredrightangle</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\rightanglesqr</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\sphericalangle</code>

TABLE 331: *stix* Angles

\angle	<code>\angdn</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\measanglerutone</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\rightangledot</code>
\angle	<code>\angle</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\measangleultonw</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\rightanglesqr</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\angles</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\measangleurtone</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\sphericalangle</code>
\leq	<code>\angleubar</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\measuredangle</code>	\triangleright	<code>\sphericalangleup</code>
\triangleright	<code>\gtlpar</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\measuredangleleft</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\threedangle</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\measangledltosw</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\measuredrightangle</code>	\triangleright	<code>\turnangle</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\measangledrtose</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\rangledownzigzagarrow</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\wideangledown</code>
\triangleright	<code>\measangleldtosw</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\revangle</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\wideangleup</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\measanglelutronw</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\revangleubar</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\wideangleup</code>
\triangleright	<code>\measanglerdttose</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\rightangle</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\rightangle</code>

TABLE 332: *typicons* Decorative Mathematical Symbols

\div	<code>\tiDivide</code>	∞	<code>\tiInfinity</code>	π	<code>\tiPi</code>
\div	<code>\tiDivideOutline</code>	∞	<code>\tiInfinityOutline</code>	$+$	<code>\tiPlus</code>
$=$	<code>\tiEquals</code>	$-$	<code>\tiMinus</code>	\oplus	<code>\tiPlusOutline</code>
\equiv	<code>\tiEqualsOutline</code>	$=$	<code>\tiMinusOutline</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\wideangleup</code>

See also `\tiTimes` (\times) and `\tiTimesOutline` (\otimes) in Table 422. All *typicons* symbols are intended to be used in text mode, not math mode.

typicons requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 333: fontawesome5 Decorative Mathematical Symbols

\div	<code>\faDivide</code>	\lessdot	<code>\faLessThan</code>	$\%$	<code>\faPercentage</code>
$=$	<code>\faEquals</code>	\lessgtr	<code>\faLessThanEqual</code>	$+$	<code>\faPlus</code>
$>$	<code>\faGreaterThan</code>	$-$	<code>\faMinus</code>	$?$	<code>\faQuestion</code>
\geq	<code>\faGreaterThanOrEqual</code>	\neq	<code>\faNotEqual</code>		
∞	<code>\faInfinity</code>	$\%$	<code>\faPercent</code>		

See also `\faTimes` (\times) in Table 423. All fontawesome5 symbols are intended to be used in text mode, not math mode.

TABLE 334: Miscellaneous L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} Math Symbols

\aleph	<code>\aleph</code>	\Box	<code>\Box</code> ^{*,†}	∇	<code>\nabla</code>	\triangle	<code>\triangle</code>
\emptyset	<code>\emptyset</code> [‡]	\diamond	<code>\Diamond</code> [*]	\neg	<code>\neg</code>		
\angle	<code>\angle</code>	∞	<code>\infty</code>	$'$	<code>\prime</code>		
\backslash	<code>\backslash</code>	\backslash	<code>\backslash</code>	\surd	<code>\surd</code>		

* Not predefined in L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} . Use one of the packages `latexsym`, `amsfonts`, `amssymb`, `txfonts`, `pxfonts`, or `wasysym`. Note, however, that `amsfonts` and `amssymb` define `\Diamond` to produce the same glyph as `\lozenge` (“◊”); the other packages produce a squarer `\Diamond` as depicted above.

† To use `\Box`—or any other symbol—as an end-of-proof (Q.E.D.) marker, consider using the `ntheorem` package, which properly juxtaposes a symbol with the end of the proof text.

‡ Many people prefer the look of *AMS*’s `\varnothing` (“∅”, Table 335) to that of L^AT_EX’s `\emptyset`.

TABLE 335: Miscellaneous *AMS* Math Symbols

\backprime	<code>\backprime</code>	\blacktriangledown	<code>\blacktriangledown</code>	\mho	<code>\mho</code>
\bigstar	<code>\bigstar</code>	\diagdown	<code>\diagdown</code>	\square	<code>\square</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\blacklozenge</code>	\diagup	<code>\diagup</code>	\triangledown	<code>\triangledown</code>
\blacksquare	<code>\blacksquare</code>	\eth	<code>\eth</code>	\varnothing	<code>\varnothing</code>
\blacktriangle	<code>\blacktriangle</code>	\lozenge	<code>\lozenge</code>	\vartriangle	<code>\vartriangle</code>

TABLE 336: Miscellaneous wasysym Math Symbols

\Box	<code>\Box</code>	\diamond	<code>\Diamond</code>	\mho^*	<code>\mho^*</code>	\varangle	<code>\varangle</code>
--------	-------------------	------------	-----------------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------------------

* `wasysym` also defines an `\agem0` symbol, which is the same glyph as `\mho` but is intended for use in text mode.

TABLE 337: Miscellaneous txfonts/pfxfonts Math Symbols

◆	\Diamondblack	◊	\lambdabar
	\Diamonddot		\lambda\slash

TABLE 338: Miscellaneous mathabx Math Symbols

◦	\degree	〃	\fourth	≷	\measuredangle	〃	\second
＼	\diagdown	#	\hash	≸	\pitchfork	≶	\sphericalangle
／	\diagup	∞	\infty	∞	\propto	〃	\third
∅	\diameter	×	\leftthreetimes	×	\rightthreetimes	#	\varhash

TABLE 339: Miscellaneous MnSymbol Math Symbols

¬	\backneg	∅	\diameter	¬	\invneg	¬	\neg
＼	\backprime	∞	\infty	✖	\maltese	/	\prime
✓	\checkmark	⊍	\invbackneg	▽	\nabla	∫	\smallint

MnSymbol defines \emptyset and \varnothing as synonyms for \diameter; \lnot and \minushookdown as synonyms for \neg; \minushookup as a synonym for \invneg; \hookdownminus as a synonym for \backneg; and, \hookupminus as a synonym for \invbackneg.

TABLE 340: Miscellaneous Internal MnSymbol Math Symbols

…	\partialvardint	…	\partialvartint
˘	\partialvardlanddownint	˘	\partialvartlanddownint
˙	\partialvardlandupint	˙	\partialvartlandupint
○	\partialvardlcircleleftint	○	\partialvartlcircleleftint
○	\partialvardlcirclerightint	○	\partialvartlcirclerightint
○	\partialvardoint	○	\partialvartoint
○	\partialvardrcircleleftint	○	\partialvartrcicleleftint
○	\partialvardrcirclerightint	○	\partialvartrcirclerightint
‐	\partialvardstrokedint	‐	\partialvartstrokedint
Σ	\partialvardsumint	Σ	\partialvartsumint

These symbols are intended to be used internally by MnSymbol to construct the integrals appearing in Table 87 on page 58 but can nevertheless be used in isolation.

TABLE 341: Miscellaneous *fdsymbol* Math Symbols

¬	\backneg	¬	\intprod	/	\prime
⋮	\backprime	⊍	\intprodr	⊓	\revemptyset
✓	\checkmark	¬	\invneg	▽	\sector
∅	\emptyset	✗	\maltese	∫	\smallint
∞	\infty	¬	\neg		

fdsymbol defines \hookdownminus, \invneg, and \invnot as synonyms for \backneg; \lnot and \minushookdown as synonyms for \neg; \hookupminus and \turnedbackneg as synonyms for \intprod; \minushookup, \turnedneg, and \turnednot as synonyms for \intprodr; and \diameter and \varnothing as synonyms for \emptyset.

TABLE 342: Miscellaneous *boisik* Math Symbols

϶	\backepsilon	+	\hermitmatrix	⤷	\notbot
⋮	\backprime	∞	\iinfin	⤸	\nottop
✓	\checkmark	¬	\invnot	⤧	\riota
□	\dalambert	λ	\lambdaabar	~	\sinewave
↙	\diagdown	λ	\lambdadaslash	∅	\varnothing
↗	\diagup	✗	\maltese		

TABLE 343: Miscellaneous *stix* Math Symbols

≈	\accurrent	+	\hermitmatrix	⊜	\PropertyLine
\	\backslash	-	\hyphenbullet	■	\QED
≡	\bbbrktbrk	~~	\hzigzag	??	\Question
⊥	\bigbot	Δ	\increment	×	\rdiagovfdiag
☰	\biginterleave	▣	\inversebullet	⤣	\rightouterjoin
⊤	\bigtop	¬	\invnot	⤢	\sansLmirrored
☺	\blacksmiley	▷	\Join	⤣	\sansLturned
	\bracevert	□	\laplac	~	\sinewave
^	\caretinsert	▷	\leftouterjoin	—	\strns
✓	\checkmark	↶	\llarc	‡	\thermod
▷	\conictaper	↷	\lrarc	○	\topcir
≥	\danger	✗	\maltese	⊓	\turnednot
↙	\diagdown	§	\mathsection	⊓	\ubrbrak
↗	\diagup	⊓	\mathvisiblespace	⤢	\ularc
∅	\diameter	∇	\nabla	⤣	\urarc

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

\ast	<code>\dingasterisk</code>	\neg	<code>\neg*</code>	$\#$	<code>\viewdata</code>
\times	<code>\elinters</code>	—	<code>\obrbrak</code>	—	<code>\vzigzag</code>
\eth	<code>\eth</code>	—	<code>\perps</code>	—	<code>\yen</code>
$!!$	<code>\Exclam</code>	—	<code>\postalmark</code>	—	<code>\zcmp</code>
\times	<code>\fdiagovrdiag</code>	\curvearrowleft	<code>\profline</code>	\gg	<code>\zpipe</code>
\bowtie	<code>\fullouterjoin</code>	\curvearrowright	<code>\profsurf</code>	\uparrow	<code>\zproject</code>

* stix defines `\lnot` as a synonym for `\neg`.

TABLE 344: Miscellaneous `textcomp` Text-mode Math Symbols

\circ	<code>\textdegree</code> *	$\frac{1}{2}$	<code>\textonehalf</code> †	$\frac{3}{4}$	<code>\textthreequarters</code> †
\div	<code>\textdiv</code>	$\frac{1}{4}$	<code>\textonequarter</code> †	$\frac{3}{8}$	<code>\textthreesuperior</code>
$/$	<code>\textfractionsolidus</code>	$\frac{1}{1}$	<code>\textonesuperior</code>	\times	<code>\texttimes</code>
$-$	<code>\textlnot</code>	\pm	<code>\textpm</code>	$\frac{2}{2}$	<code>\texttwosuperior</code>
$-$	<code>\textminus</code>	$\sqrt{}$	<code>\textsurd</code>		

* If you prefer a larger degree symbol you might consider defining one as “`\ensuremath{^\circ}`” (“ $^{\circ}$ ”).

† `nicefrac` (part of the `units` package) or the newer `xfrac` package can be used to construct vulgar fractions like “ $1/2$ ”, “ $1/4$ ”, “ $3/4$ ”, and even “ c/o ”.

TABLE 345: Miscellaneous `fge` Math Symbols

\backslash	<code>\fgebackslash</code>	\cap	<code>\fgecap</code>	\cup	<code>\fgecupacute</code>	\setminus	<code>\fgelangle</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\fgebaracute</code>	\sqcap	<code>\fgecapbar</code>	\sqcup	<code>\fgecupbar</code>	\sqsetminus	<code>\fgeupbracket</code>
\bowtie	<code>\fgebarcap</code>	\cup	<code>\fgecup</code>	\bowtie	<code>\fgeinfty</code>		

TABLE 346: Miscellaneous `mathdesign` Math Symbols

\llcorner `\rightangle`

TABLE 347: Miscellaneous logix Math Symbols

\otimes	<code>\Aor</code>	\otimes	<code>\FncCntrs</code>	\sqcup	<code>\MapJoin</code>	\cup	<code>\SetJoin</code>
\triangleright	<code>\Append</code>	\circ	<code>\FncComp</code>	\sqcap	<code>\MapMeet</code>	\cap	<code>\SetMeet</code>
\bullet	<code>\BncBistab</code>	\bullet	<code>\ForComp</code>	\oplus	<code>\Mnd</code>	Δ	<code>\SetSymDiff</code>
\sqcup	<code>\BnchJoin</code>	ω	<code>\FrstOrd</code>	\divideontimes	<code>\Mor</code>	\lrcorner	<code>\SimPerp</code>
\sqcap	<code>\BnchMeet</code>	ν	<code>\GrtFix</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\Normal</code>	\smile	<code>\SInCoh</code>
$\#$	<code>\Catenate</code>	\asymp	<code>\InCoh</code>	$?$	<code>\OfCrse</code>	\oplus	<code>\SmCircPlus</code>
τ	<code>\Choice</code>	∞	<code>\Infin</code>	$\&$	<code>\QuantAAnd</code>	\otimes	<code>\SmCircStar</code>
T	<code>\Choices</code>	i	<code>\LcgBistab</code>	\sqcup	<code>\QuantBnchJoin</code>	\otimes	<code>\SmCircTimes</code>
\diamond	<code>\Coh</code>	\oplus	<code>\LgCircPlus</code>	\sqcap	<code>\QuantBnchMeet</code>	\downarrow	<code>\VeeJoin</code>
\parallel	<code>\Concat</code>	\otimes	<code>\LgCircStar</code>	\divideontimes	<code>\QuantMor</code>	\uparrow	<code>\VeeMeet</code>
\prec	<code>\Cover</code>	\otimes	<code>\LgCircTimes</code>	\cup	<code>\QuantSetJoin</code>	$!$	<code>\WhyNot</code>
\vec{v}	<code>\ExGrtFix</code>	μ	<code>\LstFix</code>	\cap	<code>\QuantSetMeet</code>		
$\vec{\mu}$	<code>\ExLstFix</code>	\square	<code>\MapComp</code>	\sim	<code>\SCoh</code>		

logix requires either `LuaLaTeX` or `XeLaTeX`.

TABLE 348: Math Alphabets

Font sample	Generating command	\TeX font	Required package
ABCdef123	<code>\mathrm{ABCdef123}</code>	cmr10	<i>none</i>
<i>ABCdef123</i>	<code>\mathit{ABCdef123}</code>	cmmi10	<i>none</i>
<i>ABCdef123</i>	<code>\mathnormal{ABCdef123}</code>	cmmi10	<i>none</i>
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathcal{ABC}</code>	cmsy10	<i>none</i>
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathscr{ABC}</code> <i>or</i> <code>\mathcal{ABC}</code>	rsfs10	<code>mathrsfs</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathcal{ABC}</code>	rsfs10	<code>calrsfs</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathcal{ABC}</code>	eusm10	<code>euscript</code> with the <code>mathcal</code> option
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathcal{ABC}</code>	eusm10	<code>euscript</code> with the <code>mathscr</code> option
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathcal{ABC}</code> <i>or</i> <code>\mathscr{ABC}</code>	rsfso10	<code>rsfso</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathcal{ABC}</code> <i>or</i> <code>\mathscr{ABC}</code>	rsfso10	<code>rsfso</code> with the <code>scr</code> option
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathcal{ABC}</code>	urwchancal	<code>urwchancal*</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathcal{ABC}</code>	urwchancal	<code>urwchancal*</code> with the <code>mathscr</code> option
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\mathbb{ABC}</code>	msbm10	<code>amsfonts</code> , [§] <code>amssymb</code> , <code>txfonts</code> , or <code>pxfonts</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\varmathbb{ABC}</code>	txmia	<code>txfonts</code> or <code>pxfonts</code>
<i>ABCdef123</i>	<code>\mathbb{ABCdef123}</code>	bbold10	<code>bbold</code> or <code>mathbbol</code> [†]
<i>ABCdef123</i>	<code>\mathbb{ABCdef123}</code>	mbb10	<code>mbboard</code> [†]
<i>A<small>B</small>Cdef12</i>	<code>\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C}\mathbb{d}\mathbb{e}\mathbb{f}12</code>	bbm10	<code>bbm</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>Cdef12</i>	<code>\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C}\mathbb{d}\mathbb{e}\mathbb{f}12</code>	bbmss10	<code>bbm</code>
<i>ABCdef12</i>	<code>\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C}\mathbb{d}\mathbb{e}\mathbb{f}12</code>	bbmtt10	<code>bbm</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>C1</i>	<code>\mathds{ABC1}</code>	dsrom10	<code>dsfont</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>C1</i>	<code>\mathds{ABC1}</code>	dss10	<code>dsfont</code> with the <code>sans</code> option
<i>ABCdef123</i>	<code>\mathbb{ABCdef123}</code>	DSSerif	<code>dsserif</code>
<i>ABCdef123</i>	<code>\mathbb{ABCdef123}</code>	DSSerif-Bold	<code>dsserif</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>C</i>	<code>\symA\symB\symC</code>	china10	$\text{\textcircled{G}}\text{\textcircled{A}}\text{\textcircled{2}}\text{\textcircled{e}}$ [‡]
<i>A<small>B</small>Cdef123</i>	<code>\mathfrak{ABCdef123}</code>	eufm10	<code>eufrak</code>
<i>A<small>B</small>Cdef123</i>	<code>\textfrak{ABCdef123}</code>	yfrak	<code>yfonts</code> [¶]
<i>A<small>B</small>Cdef123</i>	<code>\textswab{ABCdef123}</code>	yswab	<code>yfonts</code> [¶]
<i>A<small>B</small>Cdef123</i>	<code>\textgoth{ABCdef123}</code>	ygoth	<code>yfonts</code> [¶]

The “ \TeX font” column lists the underlying \TeX font (or, more accurately, the `.tfm` file) that provides the math alphabet. See the corresponding table in the associated Raw Font Tables document for the math alphabet’s complete character set.

^{*} `urwchancal` redefines `\mathcal` or `\mathscr` to use Zapf Chancery as the calligraphic or script font. However, like all `\mathcal` and `\mathscr` commands shown in Table 348, these support only uppercase letters. An alternative is to put “`\DeclareMathAlphabet{\mathpzc}{OT1}{pzc}{m}{it}`” in your document’s preamble to make `\mathpzc` typeset a wider set of characters in Zapf Chancery. Unfortunately, with this technique accents, superscripts, and subscripts don’t align as well as they do with `urwchancal`.

As a similar trick, you can typeset the Calligra font’s script “*z*” (or other calligraphic symbols) in math mode by loading the `calligra` package and putting “`\DeclareMathAlphabet{\mathcalligra}{T1}{calligra}{m}{n}`” in your document’s preamble to make `\mathcalligra` typeset its argument in the Calligra font. You may also want to specify “`\DeclareFontShape{T1}{calligra}{m}{n}{<->s*[2.2] callig15}{}{}`” to set Calligra at 2.2 times its design size for a better blend with typical body fonts.

[†] The `mathbbol` package defines some additional blackboard bold characters: parentheses, square brackets, angle brackets, and—if the `bbgreekl` option is passed to `mathbbol`—Greek letters. For instance, “ $\langle[\alpha\beta]\rangle$ ” is produced by “`\mathbb{(\Langle\Lbrack\Lparen\bbalpha\bbeta\bbgamma\Rparen\Rbrack\Rangle)}`”.

`mbbold` extends the blackboard bold symbol set significantly further. It supports not only the Greek alphabet—including “Greek-like” symbols such as `\bbnabla` (“ ∇ ”)—but also *all* punctuation marks, various currency symbols such as `\bbdollar` (“ $\$$ ”) and `\bbeuro` (“ € ”), and the Hebrew alphabet (e.g., “`\bbfinalnum\byod\bbqof\bbpe`” \rightarrow “ פּ ”).

[‡] The `\sym...` commands provided by the `GITAe` package are actually text-mode commands. They are included in Table 348 because they resemble the blackboard-bold symbols that appear in the rest of the table. In addition to the 26 letters of the English alphabet, `GITAe` provides three umlauted blackboard-bold letters: `\symAE` (“ \mathbb{A} ”), `\symOE` (“ \mathbb{O} ”), and `\symUE` (“ \mathbb{U} ”). Note that `GITAe` does provide math-mode commands for the most common number-set symbols. These are presented in Table 207 on page 119.

[¶] As their `\text...` names imply, the fonts provided by the `yfonts` package are actually text fonts. They are included in Table 348 because they are frequently used in a mathematical context.

[§] An older (i.e., prior to 1991) version of the `AMS`’s fonts rendered \mathbb{C} , \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{S} , and \mathbb{Z} as \mathbb{C} , \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{S} , and \mathbb{Z} . As some people prefer the older glyphs—much to the `AMS`’s surprise—and because those glyphs fail to build under modern versions of METAFONT, Berthold Horn uploaded PostScript fonts for the older blackboard-bold glyphs to CTAN, to the `fonts/msym10` directory. As of this writing, however, there are no $\text{\LaTeX}\,2\epsilon$ packages for utilizing the now-obsolete glyphs.

Chapter 4

Science and technology symbols

This chapter lists symbols that are employed in various branches of science and engineering.

TABLE 349: `gensymb` Symbols Defined to Work in Both Math and Text Mode

$^{\circ}\text{C}$	<code>\celsius</code>	μ	<code>\micro</code>	$\%$	<code>\perthousand</code>
$^{\circ}$	<code>\degree</code>	Ω	<code>\ohm</code>		

TABLE 350: `wasysym` Electrical and Physical Symbols

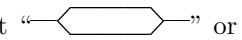
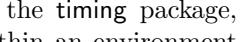
\sim	<code>\AC</code>	\approx	<code>\VHF</code>	$\sim\sim\sim$	<code>\photon</code>	\approx	<code>\HF</code>	$\sim\sim\sim\sim$	<code>\gluon</code>
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TABLE 351: `ifsym` Pulse Diagram Symbols

\sqcup	<code>\FallingEdge</code>	$\sqcup\sqcup$	<code>\LongPulseLow</code>	$\sqcup\sqcup$	<code>\PulseLow</code>	$\sqcup\sqcup$	<code>\ShortPulseHigh</code>
$\sqcup\sqcup$	<code>\LongPulseHigh</code>	$\sqcup\sqcup$	<code>\PulseHigh</code>	$\sqcup\sqcup$	<code>\RaisingEdge</code>	$\sqcup\sqcup$	<code>\ShortPulseLow</code>

In addition, within `\textifsym{...}`, the following codes are valid:

$-$	<code>l</code>	$-$	<code>m</code>	$-$	<code>h</code>	$-$	<code>d</code>	$<$	<code><</code>	$>$	<code>></code>
$_$	<code>L</code>	$_$	<code>M</code>	$_$	<code>H</code>	$_$	<code>D</code>	$<$	<code><<</code>	$>$	<code>>></code>

This enables one to write “`\textifsym{mm<DDD>mm}`” to get “” or “`\textifsym{L|H|L|H|L}`” to get “”. See also the `timing` package, which provides a wide variety of pulse-diagram symbols within an environment designed specifically for typesetting pulse diagrams.

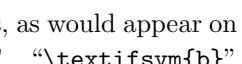
Finally, `\textifsym` supports the display of segmented digits, as would appear on an LCD: “`\textifsym{-123.456}`” produces “”. “`\textifsym{b}`” outputs a blank with the same width as an “”.

TABLE 352: `ar` Aspect Ratio Symbol
 $\mathcal{A}R \quad \backslash AR$
TABLE 353: `plimsoll` Plimsoll Symbol
 $\ominus \quad \backslash plimsoll$
TABLE 354: `textcomp` Text-mode Science and Engineering Symbols
 $^{\circ}\text{C} \quad \backslash textcelsius \quad \text{U} \quad \backslash textmho \quad \mu \quad \backslash textmu \quad \Omega \quad \backslash textohm$
TABLE 355: `steinmetz` Extensible Phasor Symbol
 $\langle abc \quad \backslash phase\{abc\}$

The `\phase` command uses the `pict2e` package to draw a horizontally and vertically scalable Steinmetz phasor symbol. Consequently, `\phase` works only with those TeX backends supported by `pict2e`. See the `pict2e` documentation for more information.

TABLE 356: `emf` Electromotive Force Symbols

\mathcal{E}	$\backslash emf$ with package option <code>boondox</code> (default)
\mathcal{E}	$\backslash emf$ with package option <code>cal*</code>
\mathcal{E}	$\backslash emf$ with package option <code>calligra</code>
\mathcal{E}	$\backslash emf$ with package option <code>chorus</code>
\mathcal{E}	$\backslash emf$ with package option <code>cmr</code>
\mathcal{E}	$\backslash emf$ with package option <code>fourier</code>
\mathcal{E}	$\backslash emf$ with package option <code>frcursive</code>
\mathcal{E}	$\backslash emf$ with package option <code>miamia</code>
\mathcal{E}	$\backslash emf$ with package option <code>rsfs</code>

* With the `cal` package option, `\emf` uses `\mathcal{E}`. Hence, the depiction of “E” depends on the currently loaded math font.

TABLE 357: wasysym Astronomical Symbols

♀	\mercury	♂	\earth	♃	\jupiter	♂	\uranus	♄	\pluto
♀	\venus	♂	\mars	♄	\saturn	♀	\neptune		
⊕	\astrosun	○	\fullmoon	☾	\leftmoon	●	\newmoon	☽	\rightmoon
♈	\aries	♉	\cancer	♊	\libra	♒	\aquarius		
♉	\taurus	♊	\leo	♋	\scorpio	♑	\capricornus		
♊	\gemini	♋	\virgo	♌	\sagittarius	♓	\pisces		
☊	\ascnode	☋	\descnode	☌	\conjunction	☍	\opposition	♈	\vernal

TABLE 358: marvosym Astronomical Symbols

♀	\Mercury	♂	\Earth	♃	\Jupiter	♂	\Uranus	♀	\Pluto
♀	\Venus	♂	\Mars	♄	\Saturn	♀	\Neptune		
☽	\Moon	○	\Sun						
♈	\Aries	♉	\Cancer	♊	\Libra	♑	\Capricorn		
♉	\Taurus	♊	\Leo	♋	\Scorpio	♒	\Aquarius		
♊	\Gemini	♋	\Virgo	♌	\Sagittarius	♓	\Pisces		

Note that \Aries... \Pisces can also be specified with \Zodiac{1}... \Zodiac{12}.

TABLE 359: mathabx Astronomical Symbols

♀	\Mercury	⊕	\Earth	♃	\Jupiter	♂	\Uranus	♄	\Pluto
♀	\Venus	♂	\Mars	♄	\Saturn	♀	\Neptune	♂	\varEarth
○	\fullmoon	☾	\leftmoon	●	\newmoon	☽	\rightmoon	○	\Sun
♈	\Aries	♉	\Taurus	♊	\Gemini				

mathabx also defines \girl as an alias for \Venus, \boy as an alias for \Mars, and \Moon as an alias for \leftmoon.

TABLE 360: stix Astronomical Symbols

○	\astrosun	☾	\leftmoon	☽	\rightmoon	♀	\sun
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TABLE 361: `utfsym` Astronomical Symbols

◎	<code>\usym{2609}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{2643}</code>	♏	<code>\usym{264F}</code>	●	<code>\usym{1F318}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{260A}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2644}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2650}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F319}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{260B}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2645}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2651}</code>	●	<code>\usym{1F31A}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{260C}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2646}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2652}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F31B}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{260D}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2647}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2653}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F31C}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{263C}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2648}</code>	●	<code>\usym{1F311}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F31D}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{263D}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2649}</code>	●	<code>\usym{1F312}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F31E}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{263E}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{264A}</code>	●	<code>\usym{1F313}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F31F}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{263F}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{264B}</code>	○	<code>\usym{1F314}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F320}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{2640}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{264C}</code>	○	<code>\usym{1F315}</code>		
❖	<code>\usym{2641}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{264D}</code>	○	<code>\usym{1F316}</code>		
❖	<code>\usym{2642}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{264E}</code>	●	<code>\usym{1F317}</code>		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 362: starfont Astronomical Symbols

☿	\Mercury	♂	\Mars	♃	\Uranus	♁	\varTerra
♀	\Venus	♄	\Jupiter	♅	\Neptune	♁	\varUranus
⊕	\Terra	♆	\Saturn	♇	\Pluto	♁	\varPluto
○	\Sun	☽	\Moon	☾	\varMoon		
♆	\Cupido	♉	\Zeus	♊	\Apollon	♋	\Vulkanus
♇	\Hades	♊	\Kronos	♋	\Admetos	♋	\Poseidon
∅	\Lilith	♌	\NorthNode	♍	\SouthNode		
♎	\Amor	♎	\Eros	♏	\Juno	♎	\Sappho
♎	\Ceres	♏	\Hidalgo	♏	\Pallas	♎	\Vesta
♎	\Chiron	♏	\Hygiea	♏	\Psyche		
⊗	\Fortune						
♈	\Aries	♉	\Leo	♊	\Sagittarius	♑	\varCapricorn
♉	\Taurus	♊	\Virgo	♋	\Capricorn		
♊	\Gemini	♋	\Libra	♌	\Aquarius		
♋	\Cancer	♌	\Scorpio	♍	\Pisces		
☌	\Conjunction	□	\Square	☍	\Semisextile		
☍	\Opposition	×	\Sextile	〽	\Semisquare		
△	\Trine	〽	\Quincunx	〽	\Sesquiquadrate		
A ^{sc}	\ASC	E ^p	\EastPoint	M ^c	\MC		
D ^{sc}	\DSC	I ^c	\IC	V ^x	\Vertex		
D!	\Direct	R _x	\Retrograde	S!	\Station		
▲	\Air	▽	\Earth	△	\Fire	▽	\Water
N!	\Natal	★	\Pentagram	R ^{ad}	\Radix		

TABLE 363: wasysym APL Symbols

□	\APLbox	⊐	\APLinv	*	\APLstar
Ⓐ	\APLcomment	⊑	\APLleftarrowbox	△	\APLup
▽	\APLdown	⊒	\APLlog	⊑	\APLuparrowbox
⊓	\APLdownarrowbox	⊔	\APLminus	⊐	\notbackslash
⊔	\APLinput	⊑	\APLrightarrowbox	⊔	\notslash
a	\APLcirc{a}	⋈	\APLnot{a}	◊	\APLvert{a}

TABLE 364: stix APL Symbols

	\APLboxquestion		\APLnotbackslash
	\APLboxupcaret		\APLnotslash

TABLE 365: apl APL Symbols

	\AB	..	\DD	\GD	\LK	\PD	\uparrow	\UA	\G	\ZG	\Q	\ZQ			
\alpha	\AM	\perp	\DE	\geq	\GE	\circ	\LO	\QQ	_	\US	\H	\ZH	\R	\ZR	
\backslash	\BL	\triangleright	\DL	\rightarrow	\GO	\triangleright	\LU	\}	\RB	\U	\UU	\I	\ZI	\S	\ZS
\square	\BX	\diamond	\DM	\triangle	\GU	\neq	\NE	\dashv	\RK	\ast	\XQ	\J	\ZJ	\T	\ZT
\wedge	\CB	\boxdot	\DQ	\boxtimes	\IB	\neg	\NG	\rho	\RO	\A	\ZA	\K	\ZK	\U	\ZU
\Gamma	\CE	\cap	\DU	\sim	\IO	\wedge	\NN	\c	\RU	\B	\ZB	\L	\ZL	\V	\ZV
\Sigma	\CO	\tau	\EN	\{	\LB	\vee	\NR	\phi	\RV	\C	\ZC	\M	\ZM	\W	\ZW
\circ	\CR	\epsilon	\EP	\Delta	\LD	\sim	\NT	\circ	\SO	\D	\ZD	\N	\ZN	\X	\ZX
\divideontimes	\CS	\lfloor	\FL	\leq	\LE	\omega	\OM	\subseteq	\SS	\E	\ZE	\O	\ZO	\Y	\ZY
\downarrow	\DA	\mp	\FM	\otimes	\LG	\vee	\OR	\wp	\TR	\F	\ZF	\P	\ZP	\Z	\ZZ

TABLE 366: marvosym Computer Hardware Symbols

	\ComputerMouse		\ParallelPort		\SerialInterface
	\Keyboard		\Printer		\SerialPort

TABLE 367: keystroke Computer Keys

	\Alt		\Enter*		\PrtSc*
	\AltGr		\Esc*		\RArrow
	\Break*		\Home*		\Return
	\BSpace†		\Ins*		\Scroll*
	\Ctrl*		\LArrow		\Shift*
	\DArrow		\NumLock		\Spacebar
	\Del*		\PgDown*		\Tab†
	\End*		\PgUp*		\UArrow

* Changes based on the language option passed to the `keystroke` package. For example, the `german` option makes `\Del` produce “” instead of “”.

† These symbols utilize the `rotating` package and therefore display improperly in most DVI viewers.

The `\keystroke` command draws a key with an arbitrary label. For example, “\keystroke{F7}” produces “”.

TABLE 368: ascii Control Characters (CP437)

☺	\SOH	█	\BS	*	\SI	-	\SYN	↔	\GS
☻	\STX	○	\HT	►	\DLE	‡	\ETB	▲	\RS
♥	\ETX	□	\LF	◀	\DCa	↑	\CAN	▬	\US
♦	\EOT	♂	\VT	↕	\DCb	↓	\EM		
♣	\ENQ	♀	\FF	‼	\DCc	→	\SUB		
♠	\ACK	⊙	\CR	¶	\DCd	←	\ESC		
•	\BEL	◦	\SO	§	\NAK	↳	\FS		
		◊	\DEL	„	\NBSP	„	\NUL	:	\splitvert

Code Page 437 (CP437), which was first utilized by the original IBM PC, uses the symbols \SOH through \US to depict ASCII characters 1–31 and \DEL to depict ASCII character 127. The \NUL symbol, not part of CP437, represents ASCII character 0. \NBSP, also not part of CP437, represents a nonbreaking space. \splitvert is merely the “|” character drawn as it was on the IBM PC.

TABLE 369: logic Logic Gates

	\ANDd		\BUFu		\NAND1		\ORd
	\AND1	/	\BusWidth		\NANDr		\OR1
	\ANDr		\INVd		\NANDu		\ORr
	\ANDu		\INV1		\NORd		\ORu
	\BUFD		\INVr		\NOR1		
	\BUFL		\INVu		\NORr		
	\BUFr		\NANDd		\NORu		

The `logic` package implements the digital logic-gate symbols specified by the U.S. Department of Defense’s MIL-STD-806 standard. Note that on CTAN, the package is *called* `logic`, but the package is *loaded* using `\usepackage{milstd}`. (There was already a—completely unrelated—`milstd` package on CTAN at the time of `logic`’s release.) Consequently, package details are listed under `milstd` in Table 697 and Table 698 on page 387.

TABLE 370: quantikz Quantum-Mechanics Notation

$\langle a |$	$\backslash bra{a}$	$| a \rangle$	$\backslash ket{a}$
$\langle a | b \rangle$	$\backslash braket{a}{b}$	$| a \rangle \langle a |$	$\backslash proj{a}$

All of these symbols work in both text and math mode and scale automatically to fit their argument(s).

TABLE 371: marvosym Communication Symbols

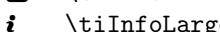
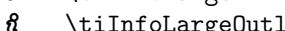
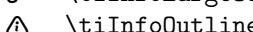
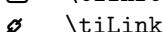
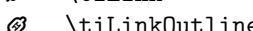
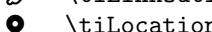
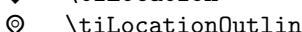
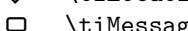
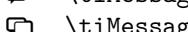
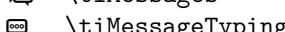
 \Email	 \fax	 \Faxmachine	 \Lightning	 \Pickup
 \EmailCT	 \FAX	 \Letter	 \Mobilefone	 \Telefon

TABLE 372: marvosym Engineering Symbols

 \Beam	 \Force	 \Octosteel	 \RoundedTTsteel
 \Bearing	 \Hexasteel	 \Rectpipe	 \Squarepipe
 \Circpipe	 \Lefttorque	 \Rectsteel	 \Squaresteel
 \Circsteel	 \Lineload	 \Righttorque	 \Tsteel
 \Fixedbearing	 \Loosebearing	 \RoundedLsteel*	 \TTsteel
 \Flatsteel	 \Lsteel	 \RoundedTsteel*	

* \RoundedLsteel and \RoundedTsteel seem to be swapped, at least in the 2000/05/01 version of marvosym.

TABLE 373: typicons User-Interface Symbols

 \tiAdjustBrightness	 \tiInfo
 \tiAdjustContrast	 \tiInfoLarge
 \tiArchive	 \tiInfoLargeOutline
 \tiBackspace	 \tiInfoOutline
 \tiBackspaceOutline	 \tiLink
 \tiBatteryCharge	 \tiLinkOutline
 \tiBatteryFull	 \tiLocation
 \tiBatteryHigh	 \tiLocationOutline
 \tiBatteryLow	 \tiMessage
 \tiBatteryMid	 \tiMessages
 \tiBookmark	 \tiMessageTyping

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🚫 \tiCancel	⟳ \tiRefresh
🌐 \tiCancelOutline	rss \tiRefreshOutline
📊 \tiChartArea	rss \tiRSS
📊 \tiChartAreaOutline	rss \tiRSSOutline
📊 \tiChartBar	sort \tiSortAlphabetically
📊 \tiChartBarOutline	sort \tiSortAlphabeticallyOutline
~~~~ \tiChartLine	sort \tiSortNumerically
~~~~ \tiChartLineOutline	sort \tiSortNumericallyOutline
🥧 \tiChartPie	support \tiSupport
🥧 \tiChartPieOutline	tabs \tiTabsOutline
☁ \tiCloudStorage	thLarge \tiThLarge
☁ \tiCloudStorageOutline	thLarge \tiThLargeOutline
↳ \tiCode	thList \tiThList
↳ \tiCodeOutline	thList \tiThListOutline
⚙ \tiCog	thMenu \tiThMenu
⚙ \tiCogOutline	thMenu \tiThMenuOutline
.Css \tiCss	thSmall \tiThSmall
DATABASE \tiDatabase	thSmall \tiThSmallOutline
⬇ \tiDownload	upload \tiUpload
⬇ \tiDownloadOutline	upload \tiUploadOutline
✎ \tiEdit	warning \tiWarning
EXPORT \tiExport	warning \tiWarningOutline
EXPORT \tiExportOutline	waves \tiWaves
▼ \tiFilter	waves \tiWavesOutline
↳ \tiFlowChildren	wifi \tiWiFi
⤒ \tiFlowMerge	wifi \tiWiFiOutline
⤒ \tiFlowParallel	zoom \tiZoom
⤒ \tiFlowSwitch	zoomIn \tiZoomIn
👤 \tiGroup	zoomIn \tiZoomInOutline
👤 \tiGroupOutline	zoomOut \tiZoomOut
HTML \tiHTML	zoomOut \tiZoomOutline
IMAGE \tiImage	zoomOut \tiZoomOutOutline
IMAGE \tiImageOutline	

typicons requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 374: fontawesome5 User-Interface Symbols

	\faUser		\faAddressBook		\faAddressBook[regular]		\faAddressCard		\faAddressCard[regular]		\faAdjust		\faAlignCenter		\faAlignJustify		\faAlignLeft		\faAlignRight		\faArrows*		\faAudioDescription		\faBackspace		\faBars		\faBatteryEmpty		\faBatteryFull		\faBatteryHalf		\faBatteryQuarter		\faBatteryThreeQuarters		\faBellSlash		\faBellSlash[regular]		\faBlog		\faBold		\faBookmark		\faBookmark[regular]		\faBorderAll		\faBorderNone		\faBorderStyle		\faCartArrowDown		\faCartPlus		\faChartArea		\faChartBar		\faChartBar[regular]		\faChartLine		\faChartPie		\faClipboard		\faClipboard[regular]		\faClipboardCheck		\faClone		\faClone[regular]		\faClosedCaptioning		\faClosedCaptioning[regular]		\faListUl		\faLocationArrow		\faMailBulk		\faMapMarked*		\faMapMarked		\faMapMarker*		\faMapMarker		\faMapPin		\faMicrophoneAltSlash		\faMicrophoneSlash		\faMinusCircle		\faMinusSquare		\faMinusSquare[regular]		\faMousePointer		\faMusic		\faNetworkWired		\faObjectGroup		\faObjectGroup[regular]		\faObjectUngroup		\faObjectUngroup[regular]		\faOutdent		\faPaste		\faPause		\faPauseCircle		\faPauseCircle[regular]		\faPhotoVideo		\faPlusCircle		\faPlusSquare		\faPlusSquare[regular]		\faPodcast		\faPoll		\faPortrait		\faPowerOff		\faPrint		\faProjectDiagram		\faQrcode		\faQuestionCircle		\faQuestionCircle[regular]		\faRandom		\faRedo*		\faRedo
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	\faCloudDownload*		\faRemoveFormat
	\faCloudUpload*		\faReply
	\faCode		\faReplyAll
	\faCodeBranch		\faRetweet
	\faCog		\faRoute
	\faColumns		\faRss
	\faComment*[regular]		\faRssSquare
	\faComment*		\faSave
	\faComment		\faSave[regular]
	\faComment[regular]		\faSearch
	\faCommentDollar		\faSearchDollar
	\faCommentDots		\faSearchLocation
	\faCommentDots[regular]		\faSearchMinus
	\faComments		\faSearchPlus
	\faComments[regular]		\faServer
	\faCommentsDollar		\faShapes
	\faCommentSlash		\faShare*
	\faCompress*		\faShare
	\faCompress		\faShareAltSquare
	\faCompressArrows*		\faShareSquare
	\faCopy		\faShareSquare[regular]
	\faCopy[regular]		\faSignal
	\faCrop*		\faSignature
	\faCrop		\faSignIn*
	\faCrosshairs		\faSignOut*
	\faCut		\faSitemap
	\faDatabase		\faSlidersH
	\faDesktop		\faSms
	\faDonate		\faSort
	\faDownload		\faSortAlphaDown*
	\faDrawPolygon		\faSortAlphaDown
	\faEdit		\faSortAlphaUp*
	\faEdit[regular]		\faSortAlphaUp
	\faEnvelope		\faSortAmountDown*
	\faEnvelope[regular]		\faSortAmountDown
	\faEnvelopeOpen		\faSortAmountUp*
	\faEnvelopeOpen[regular]		\faSortAmountUp
	\faEnvelopeOpenText		\faSortDown
	\faEnvelopeSquare		\faSortNumericDown*
	\faEraser		\faSortNumericDown
	\faEthernet		\faSortNumericUp*
	\faExchange*		\faSortNumericUp
	\faExclamationCircle		\faSortUp
	\faExclamationTriangle		\faSpellCheck
	\faExpand*		\faSpinner

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	\faExpand		\faSquareRoot*
	\faExpandArrows*		\faStoreAltSlash
	\faExternalLink*		\faStoreSlash
	\faExternalLinkSquare*		\faStream
	\faEye		\faStreetView
	\faEye[regular]		\faStrikethrough
	\faEyeSlash		\faSubscript
	\faEyeSlash[regular]		\faSuperscript
	\faFill		\faSync*
	\faFillDrip		\faSync
	\faFilm		\faTable
	\faFilter		\faTasks
	\faFingerprint		\faTerminal
	\faFire*		\faTextHeight
	\faFont		\faTextWidth
	\faGripHorizontal		\faTh
	\faGripLines		\faThLarge
	\faGripLinesVertical		\faThList
	\faGripVertical		\faTint
	\faHashtag		\faTintSlash
	\faHeading		\faToggleOff
	\faHistory		\faToggleOn
	\faIcons		\faTrashRestore*
	\faICursor		\faTrashRestore
	\faImage		\faUnderline
	\faImage[regular]		\faUndo*
	\faImages		\faUndo
	\faImages[regular]		\faUniversalAccess
	\faInbox		\faUnlink
	\faIndent		\faUpload
	\faInfo		\faVectorSquare
	\faInfoCircle		\faVideo
	\faItalic		\faVideoSlash
	\faLanguage		\faVoicemail
	\faLaptopCode		\faWindowClose
	\faLayerGroup		\faWindowClose[regular]
	\faLevelDown*		\faWindowMaximize
	\faLevelUp*		\faWindowMaximize[regular]
	\faLink		\faWindowMinimize
	\faList*[regular]		\faWindowMinimize[regular]
	\faList*		\faWindowRestore
	\faList		\faWindowRestore[regular]
	\faList01		

TABLE 375: `wasysym` Biological Symbols

♀	<code>\female</code>	♂	<code>\male</code>
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TABLE 376: `stix` Biological Symbols

♀	<code>\female</code>	♂	<code>\male</code>
⚥	<code>\Hermaphrodite</code>	♀	<code>\neuter</code>

TABLE 377: `marvosym` Biological Symbols

❶	<code>\FEMALE</code>	❷	<code>\FemaleMale</code>	❸	<code>\Male</code>	❹	<code>\Neutral</code>
❻	<code>\Female</code>	❼	<code>\Hermaphrodite</code>	➋	<code>\MALE</code>		
❼	<code>\FemaleFemale</code>	⩿	<code>\HERMAPHRODITE</code>	⩺	<code>\MaleMale</code>		

TABLE 378: `utfsym` Biological Symbols

❶	<code>\usym{26A2}</code>	❷	<code>\usym{26A4}</code>	❸	<code>\usym{26A6}</code>	❹	<code>\usym{26A8}</code>
❽	<code>\usym{26A3}</code>	❾	<code>\usym{26A5}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{26A7}</code>	❻❽	<code>\usym{26A9}</code>

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 379: `fontawesome5` Biological Symbols

❶	<code>\faGenderless</code>	❷	<code>\faMarsStrokeH</code>	❸	<code>\faTransgender</code>
❹	<code>\faMars</code>	❽	<code>\faMarsStrokeV</code>	❻	<code>\faVenus</code>
❼	<code>\faMarsDouble</code>	❼	<code>\faNeuter</code>	⩺	<code>\faVenusDouble</code>
⩿	<code>\faMarsStroke</code>	⩺	<code>\faTransgender*</code>	⩺⩿	<code>\faVenusMars</code>

TABLE 380: `marvosym` Safety-related Symbols

❶	<code>\Biohazard</code>	❷	<code>\CEsign</code>	❸	<code>\Explosionsafe</code>	❹	<code>\Radioactivity</code>
⩿	<code>\BSEfree</code>	⩾	<code>\Estatically</code>	⩺	<code>\Laserbeam</code>	⩺⩿	<code>\Stopsign</code>

TABLE 381: feyn Feynman Diagram Symbols

	\bigbosonloop		\hfermion		\smallbosonloopV
	\bigbosonloopA		\shfermion		\wfermion
	\bigbosonloopV		\smallbosonloop		\whfermion
	\gvcropped		\smallbosonloopA		
	\feyn{a}		\feyn{fu}		\feyn{gLS}
	\feyn{c}		\feyn{fv}		\feyn{glu}
	\feyn{f}		\feyn{g}		\feyn{gu}
	\feyn{fd}		\feyn{g1}		\feyn{gv}
	\feyn{fl}		\feyn{gd}		\feyn{gvs}
	\feyn{flS}		\feyn{gl}		\feyn{h}
	\feyn{fs}		\feyn{glB}		\feyn{hd}
					\feyn{x}

All other arguments to the \feyn command produce a “?” symbol.

The feyn package provides various commands for composing the preceding symbols into complete Feynman diagrams. See the feyn documentation for examples and additional information.

TABLE 382: svrsymbols Physics Ideograms

	\adsorbate		\experimental		\protein
	\adsorbent		\external		\proton
μ^+	\antimuon		\fermiDistrib		\quadrupole
$\bar{\nu}$	\antineutrino		\fermion		\quark
\bar{n}	\antineutron		\Gluon		\quarkb
p^-	\antiproton		\graphene		\quarkc
\bar{q}	\antiquark		\graviton		\quarkd
\bar{b}	\antiquarkb		\hbond		\quarks
\bar{c}	\antiquarkc		\Higgsboson		\quarkt
\bar{d}	\antiquarkd		\hole		\quarku
\bar{s}	\antiquarks		\interaction		\reference
\bar{t}	\antiquarkt		\internal		\resistivity

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

\bar{u}	<code>\antiquarku</code>	\odot	<code>\ion</code>	ϱ^-	<code>\rhomesonminus</code>
\wedge	<code>\anyon</code>	\oplus	<code>\ionicbond</code>	ϱ^0	<code>\rhomesonnull</code>
\star	<code>\assumption</code>	Ψ	<code>\Jpsimeson</code>	ϱ^+	<code>\rhomesonplus</code>
\diamond	<code>\atom</code>	K^-	<code>\Kaonminus</code>	\boxplus	<code>\solid</code>
\star	<code>\bigassumption</code>	K^0	<code>\Kaonnull</code>	\boxtimes	<code>\spin</code>
$\star\star$	<code>\Bigassumption</code>	K^+	<code>\Kaonplus</code>	\boxdot	<code>\spindown</code>
$\star\star$	<code>\biggassumption</code>	$\not\rightarrow$	<code>\magnon</code>	\uparrow	<code>\spinup</code>
B^-	<code>\Bmesonminus</code>	\mathcal{M}	<code>\maxwellDistrib</code>	\wp	<code>\surface</code>
B^0	<code>\Bmesonnull</code>	\mathcal{M}	<code>\metalbond</code>	\mathbb{M}	<code>\svrexample</code>
B^+	<code>\Bmesonplus</code>	M	<code>\method</code>	f	<code>\svrphoton</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\bond</code>	μ^-	<code>\muon</code>	t	<code>\tachyon</code>
\rangle	<code>\boseDistrib</code>	ν	<code>\neutrino</code>	τ^-	<code>\tauleptonminus</code>
\langle	<code>\boson</code>	n^0	<code>\neutron</code>	τ^+	<code>\tauleptonplus</code>
\odot	<code>\conductivity</code>	$\bullet\bullet$	<code>\nucleus</code>	T^-	<code>\Tmesonminus</code>
\Lsh	<code>\covbond</code>	\curvearrowleft	<code>\orbit</code>	T^0	<code>\Tmesonnull</code>
d	<code>\dipole</code>	ϕ	<code>\phimeson</code>	T^+	<code>\Tmesonplus</code>
D^-	<code>\Dmesonminus</code>	ϕ^0	<code>\phimesonnull</code>	$\not\llcorner$	<code>\triplecovbond</code>
D^0	<code>\Dmesonnull</code>	F	<code>\phonon</code>	γ	<code>\Upsilononmeson</code>
D^+	<code>\Dmesonplus</code>	π^-	<code>\pionminus</code>	\mathfrak{T}	<code>\varphoton</code>
$\not\llcorner$	<code>\doublecovbond</code>	π^0	<code>\pionnull</code>	\bullet	<code>\water</code>
e^-	<code>\electron</code>	π^+	<code>\pionplus</code>	W	<code>\Wboson</code>
Ξ	<code>\errorsym</code>	$\sim e$	<code>\plasmon</code>	W^-	<code>\Wbosonminus</code>
η	<code>\etameson</code>	\mathfrak{x}	<code>\polariton</code>	W^+	<code>\Wbosonplus</code>
η'	<code>\etamesonprime</code>	$\neg\not\llcorner$	<code>\polaron</code>	Z	<code>\Zboson</code>
$\neg h^+$	<code>\exciton</code>	e^+	<code>\positron</code>		

Chapter 5

Dingbats

Dingbats are symbols such as stars, arrows, and geometric shapes. They are commonly used as bullets in itemized lists or, more generally, as a means to draw attention to the text that follows.

The `pifont` dingbat package warrants special mention. Among other capabilities, `pifont` provides a L^AT_EX interface to the Zapf Dingbats font (one of the standard 35 PostScript fonts). However, rather than name each of the dingbats individually, `pifont` merely provides a single `\ding` command, which outputs the character that lies at a given position in the font. The consequence is that the `pifont` symbols can't be listed by name in this document's index, so be mindful of that fact when searching for a particular symbol.

TABLE 383: `bbding` Arrows

→	<code>\ArrowBoldDownRight</code>	♦	<code>\ArrowBoldRightShort</code>	↗	<code>\ArrowBoldUpRight</code>
↻	<code>\ArrowBoldRightCircled</code>	■■▶	<code>\ArrowBoldRightStrobe</code>		

TABLE 384: `pifont` Arrows

→	<code>\ding{212}</code>	→	<code>\ding{221}</code>	↗	<code>\ding{230}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{239}</code>	↗	<code>\ding{249}</code>
→	<code>\ding{213}</code>	→	<code>\ding{222}</code>	▶	<code>\ding{231}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{241}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{250}</code>
↔	<code>\ding{214}</code>	→	<code>\ding{223}</code>	▶	<code>\ding{232}</code>	▷	<code>\ding{242}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{251}</code>
↓	<code>\ding{215}</code>	→	<code>\ding{224}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{233}</code>	▶▶	<code>\ding{243}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{252}</code>
↖	<code>\ding{216}</code>	→	<code>\ding{225}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{234}</code>	↘	<code>\ding{244}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{253}</code>
→	<code>\ding{217}</code>	➢	<code>\ding{226}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{235}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{245}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{254}</code>
↗	<code>\ding{218}</code>	➢	<code>\ding{227}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{236}</code>	↗	<code>\ding{246}</code>		
→	<code>\ding{219}</code>	➢	<code>\ding{228}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{237}</code>	↗	<code>\ding{247}</code>		
→	<code>\ding{220}</code>	➢	<code>\ding{229}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{238}</code>	⇒	<code>\ding{248}</code>		

TABLE 385: adfsymbols Arrows

→	\adfarrows{1}	↗	\adfarrowsne{1}	↓	\adfarrows{2}	↙	\adfarrowsw{1}
→	\adfarrows{2}	↗	\adfarrowsne{2}	↓	\adfarrows{3}	↙	\adfarrowsw{2}
→	\adfarrows{3}	↗	\adfarrowsne{3}	↓	\adfarrows{4}	↙	\adfarrowsw{3}
→	\adfarrows{4}	↗	\adfarrowsne{4}	↓	\adfarrows{5}	↙	\adfarrowsw{4}
→	\adfarrows{5}	↗	\adfarrowsne{5}	↓	\adfarrows{6}	↙	\adfarrowsw{5}
→	\adfarrows{6}	↗	\adfarrowsne{6}	↓	\adfarrows{7}	↙	\adfarrowsw{6}
↑	\adfarrowsn{1}	↖	\adfarrowsnw{1}	↘	\adfarrowsse{1}	↔	\adarroww{1}
↑	\adfarrowsn{2}	↖	\adfarrowsnw{2}	↘	\adfarrowsse{2}	↔	\adarroww{2}
↑	\adfarrowsn{3}	↖	\adfarrowsnw{3}	↘	\adfarrowsse{3}	↔	\adarroww{3}
↑	\adfarrowsn{4}	↖	\adfarrowsnw{4}	↘	\adfarrowsse{4}	↔	\adarroww{4}
↑	\adfarrowsn{5}	↖	\adfarrowsnw{5}	↘	\adfarrowsse{5}	↔	\adarroww{5}
↑	\adfarrowsn{6}	↖	\adfarrowsnw{6}	↘	\adfarrowsse{6}	↔	\adarroww{6}
		⤒	\adhalfarrowleft		⤓	\adhalfarrowright	
		⤒	\adhalfarrowleftsolid		⤓	\adhalfarrowrightsolid	

Technically, the digit at the end of each `\adfarrows{<dir>}{<digit>}` command is a macro argument, not part of the command name.

The preceding symbols can also be produced by passing a number or a style/direction pair to the `\adfarrows` command. For example, both `\adfarrows{19}` and `\adfarrows[comic]{east}` produce “→”. See the `adfsymbols` documentation for more information.

TABLE 386: adforn Arrows

◀	\adhalfleftarrow	▶	\adhalfrightarrowhead
◀	\adhalfleftarrowhead	◀	\adleftarrowhead
▶	\adhalfrightarrow	▶	\adrightarrowhead

TABLE 387: arev Arrows

➤	\arrowbullet
---	--------------

TABLE 388: *utfsym* Arrows

→	\usym{2794}	➡	\usym{27A1}	↔	\usym{27AB}	↗	\usym{27B6}
↙	\usym{2798}	↘	\usym{27A2}	↔	\usym{27AC}	↖	\usym{27B7}
↗	\usym{2799}	↗	\usym{27A3}	▷	\usym{27AD}	➡	\usym{27B8}
↖	\usym{279A}	↗	\usym{27A4}	▷	\usym{27AE}	↗	\usym{27B9}
→	\usym{279B}	➡	\usym{27A5}	⇒	\usym{27AF}	→	\usym{27BA}
→	\usym{279C}	➡	\usym{27A6}	⇒	\usym{27B1}	⇒	\usym{27BB}
→	\usym{279D}	↑	\usym{27A7}	↶	\usym{27B2}	⇒	\usym{27BC}
→	\usym{279E}	➡	\usym{27A8}	⤠	\usym{27B3}	⇒	\usym{27BD}
⤠	\usym{279F}	⇒	\usym{27A9}	⤡	\usym{27B4}	⤠	\usym{27BE}
⤠	\usym{27A0}	⤡	\usym{27AA}	⤢	\usym{27B5}	⤢	

All *utfsym* symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to \usym, the *utfsym* package defines \usymH, which renders a symbol at a given height, and \usymW, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the *utfsym* documentation for more information.

TABLE 389: *asapsym* Arrows

⌚	\asapArrowCircleFillDown	⌚	\asapArrowCircleOpenRight
⌚	\asapArrowCircleFillDownLeft	⌚	\asapArrowCircleOpenUp
⌚	\asapArrowCircleFillDownRight	⌚	\asapArrowCircleOpenUpLeft
⌚	\asapArrowCircleFillLeft	⌚	\asapArrowCircleOpenUpRight
⌚	\asapArrowCircleFillRight	⌚	\asapArrowDown
⌚	\asapArrowCircleFillUp	⌚	\asapArrowDownLeft
⌚	\asapArrowCircleFillUpLeft	⌚	\asapArrowDownRight
⌚	\asapArrowCircleFillUpRight	⌚	\asapArrowLeft
⌚	\asapArrowCircleOpenDown	⌚	\asapArrowRight
⌚	\asapArrowCircleOpenDownLeft	⌚	\asapArrowUp
⌚	\asapArrowCircleOpenDownRight	⌚	\asapArrowUpLeft
⌚	\asapArrowCircleOpenLeft	⌚	\asapArrowUpRight

asapsym requires either *Lua^TE_X* or *X_H^TE_X*.

TABLE 390: typicons Arrows

◀ \tiArrowBack	↗ \tiArrowMaximise	▼ \tiArrowSortedDown
↖ \tiArrowBackOutline	↖ \tiArrowMaximiseOutline	▲ \tiArrowSortedUp
↓ \tiArrowDown	↘ \tiArrowMinimise	⌚ \tiArrowSync
⤵ \tiArrowDownOutline	⤵ \tiArrowMinimiseOutline	⌚ \tiArrowSyncOutline
⤴ \tiArrowDownThick	❖ \tiArrowMove	◆ \tiArrowUnsorted
⤶ \tiArrowForward	❖ \tiArrowMoveOutline	↑ \tiArrowUp
⤷ \tiArrowForwardOutline	❖ \tiArrowRepeat	⤷ \tiArrowUpOutline
⤸ \tiArrowLeft	⤸ \tiArrowRepeatOutline	⤸ \tiArrowUpThick
⤹ \tiArrowLeftOutline	⤸ \tiArrowRight	⤸ \tiLocationArrow
⤻ \tiArrowLeftThick	⤻ \tiArrowRightOutline	⤻ \tiLocationArrowOutline
⤼ \tiArrowLoop	⤼ \tiArrowRightThick	
⤽ \tiArrowLoopOutline	⤽ \tiArrowShuffle	

typicons requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\texttt{ATEX}}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\texttt{ATEX}}$.

TABLE 391: fontawesome5 Arrows

❶ \faArrowAltCircleDown[regular]	❷ \faArrowCircleDown	❸ \faArrowsAltV
❷ \faArrowAltCircleDown	❸ \faArrowCircleLeft	❹ \faArrowUp
❸ \faArrowAltCircleLeft[regular]	❹ \faArrowCircleRight	❺ \faLongArrowAltDown
❹ \faArrowAltCircleLeft	❺ \faArrowCircleUp	❻ \faLongArrowAltLeft
❺ \faArrowAltCircleRight	❻ \faArrowDown	❻ \faLongArrowAltRight
❻ \faArrowAltCircleRight[regular]	❻ \faArrowLeft	❻ \faLongArrowAltUp
❻ \faArrowAltCircleUp[regular]	❻ \faArrowRight	
❻ \faArrowAltCircleUp	❻ \faArrowsAltH	

TABLE 392: marvosym Scissors

✂ \CutLeft	---	✂ \CuttingLine	✂ \RightScissors
✂ \CutRight	✂	✂ \LeftScissors	

TABLE 393: bbdng Scissors

✂ \ScissorHollowLeft	✂ \ScissorLeftBrokenTop
✂ \ScissorHollowRight	✂ \ScissorRight
✂ \ScissorLeft	✂ \ScissorRightBrokenBottom
✂ \ScissorLeftBrokenBottom	✂ \ScissorRightBrokenTop

TABLE 394: pifont Scissors

✂ \ding{33}	✂ \ding{34}	✂ \ding{35}	✂ \ding{36}
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TABLE 395: `utfsym` Scissors

	<code>\usym{2700}</code>		<code>\usym{2702}</code>		<code>\usym{2704}</code>
	<code>\usym{2701}</code>		<code>\usym{2703}</code>		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 396: dingbat Pencils

	<code>\largepencil</code>		<code>\smallpencil</code>
---	---------------------------	---	---------------------------

TABLE 397: arev Pencils

	<code>\pencil</code>
---	----------------------

TABLE 398: typicons Pencils and Pens

	<code>\tiPen</code>		<code>\tiPencil</code>
---	---------------------	---	------------------------

`typicons` requires either `LuaATEX` or `XEATEX`.

TABLE 399: fontawesome5 Pencils, Pens, and Nibs

	<code>\faHighlighter</code>		<code>\faPen</code>		<code>\faPenNib</code>
	<code>\faMarker</code>		<code>\faPencil*</code>		<code>\faPenSquare</code>
	<code>\faPen*</code>		<code>\faPenFancy</code>		

TABLE 400: bbding Pencils and Nibs

	<code>\NibLeft</code>		<code>\PencilLeft</code>		<code>\PencilRightDown</code>
	<code>\NibRight</code>		<code>\PencilLeftDown</code>		<code>\PencilRightUp</code>
	<code>\NibSolidLeft</code>		<code>\PencilLeftUp</code>		
	<code>\NibSolidRight</code>		<code>\PencilRight</code>		

TABLE 401: pifont Pencils and Nibs

\ding{46} \ding{47} \ding{48} \ding{49} \ding{50}

TABLE 402: utfsym Pencils, Pens, and Nibs

\usym{270E}	\usym{2711}	\usym{1F58A}	\usym{1F58D}
\usym{270F}	\usym{2712}	\usym{1F58B}	
\usym{2710}	\usym{1F589}	\usym{1F58C}	

All `utsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 403: dingbat Fists

\leftpointright	\rightpointleft	\rightpointright
\leftthumbsdown	\rightthumbsdown	
\leftthumbsup	\rightthumbsup	

TABLE 404: bbding Fists

\HandCuffLeft	\HandCuffRightUp	\HandPencilLeft
\HandCuffLeftUp	\HandLeft	\HandRight
\HandCuffRight	\HandLeftUp	\HandRightUp

TABLE 405: pifont Fists

\ding{42} \ding{43} \ding{44} \ding{45}

TABLE 406: fourier Fists

\lefthand \righthand

TABLE 407: arev Fists

\pointright

TABLE 408: *utfsym* Fists

	\usym{261A}		\usym{1F447}		\usym{1F58F}		\usym{1F59A}
	\usym{261B}		\usym{1F448}		\usym{1F590}		\usym{1F59B}
	\usym{261C}		\usym{1F449}		\usym{1F591}		\usym{1F59C}
	\usym{261D}		\usym{1F44A}		\usym{1F592}		\usym{1F59D}
	\usym{261E}		\usym{1F44B}		\usym{1F593}		\usym{1F59E}
	\usym{261F}		\usym{1F44C}		\usym{1F594}		\usym{1F59F}
	\usym{270A}		\usym{1F44D}		\usym{1F595}		\usym{1F5A0}
	\usym{270B}		\usym{1F44E}		\usym{1F596}		\usym{1F5A1}
	\usym{270C}		\usym{1F44F}		\usym{1F597}		\usym{1F5A2}
	\usym{270D}		\usym{1F450}		\usym{1F598}		\usym{1F5A3}
	\usym{1F446}		\usym{1F58E}		\usym{1F599}		

All *utfsym* symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the *utfsym* package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the *utfsym* documentation for more information.

TABLE 409: *typicons* Fists

\tiThumbsDown \tiThumbsOk \tiThumbsUp

typicons requires either *Lua^ET_EX* or *X_H^ET_EX*.

TABLE 410: fontawesome5 Fists

	\faFistRaised		\faHandPointUp
	\faHandHolding		\faHandPointUp[regular]
	\faHandHoldingHeart		\faHandRock
	\faHandHoldingMedical		\faHandRock[regular]
	\faHandHoldingUsd		\faHands
	\faHandHoldingWater		\faHandScissors
	\faHandLizard		\faHandScissors[regular]
	\faHandLizard[regular]		\faHandshake
	\faHandMiddleFinger		\faHandshake[regular]
	\faHandPaper		\faHandshakeAltSlash
	\faHandPaper[regular]		\faHandshakeSlash
	\faHandPeace		\faHandsHelping
	\faHandPeace[regular]		\faHandSparkles
	\faHandPointDown		\faHandSpock
	\faHandPointDown[regular]		\faHandSpock[regular]
	\faHandPointer		\faHandsWash
	\faHandPointer[regular]		\faThumbsDown
	\faHandPointLeft		\faThumbsDown[regular]
	\faHandPointLeft[regular]		\faThumbsUp
	\faHandPointRight		\faThumbsUp[regular]
	\faHandPointRight[regular]		

TABLE 411: bbdng Crosses and Plusses

	\Cross		\CrossOpenShadow		\PlusOutline
	\CrossBoldOutline		\CrossOutline		\PlusThinCenterOpen
	\CrossClowerTips		\Plus		
	\CrossMaltese		\PlusCenterOpen		

TABLE 412: pifont Crosses and Plusses

	\ding{57}		\ding{59}		\ding{61}		\ding{63}
	\ding{58}		\ding{60}		\ding{62}		\ding{64}

TABLE 413: adfsymbols Crosses and Plusses

	\adfbullet{4}		\adfbullet{6}		\adfbullet{8}		\adfbullet{10}
	\adfbullet{5}		\adfbullet{7}		\adfbullet{9}		

TABLE 414: `utfsym` Crosses and Plusses

\oplus	<code>\usym{2719}</code>	\dagger	<code>\usym{271D}</code>	\oplus	<code>\usym{2722}</code>	\ddagger	<code>\usym{1F546}</code>
\oplus	<code>\usym{271A}</code>	\ddagger	<code>\usym{271E}</code>	\oplus	<code>\usym{2723}</code>	\ddagger	<code>\usym{1F547}</code>
\oplus	<code>\usym{271B}</code>	\dagger	<code>\usym{271F}</code>	\oplus	<code>\usym{2724}</code>	\ddagger	<code>\usym{1F548}</code>
\oplus	<code>\usym{271C}</code>	\times	<code>\usym{2720}</code>	\oplus	<code>\usym{2725}</code>	\ddagger	<code>\usym{1F549}</code>

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TABLE 415: `arev` Crosses

\dagger `\eastcross` \ddagger `\westcross`

TABLE 416: `bding` Xs and Check Marks

\checkmark	<code>\Checkmark</code>	\times	<code>\XSolid</code>	\times	<code>\XSolidBrush</code>
\checkmark	<code>\CheckmarkBold</code>	\times	<code>\XSolidBold</code>		

TABLE 417: `pifont` Xs and Check Marks

\checkmark	<code>\ding{51}</code>	\times	<code>\ding{53}</code>	\times	<code>\ding{55}</code>
\checkmark	<code>\ding{52}</code>	\times	<code>\ding{54}</code>	\times	<code>\ding{56}</code>

TABLE 418: `wasysym` Xs and Check Marks

\square `\CheckedBox` \square `\Square` \square `\XBox`

TABLE 419: `marvosym` Xs and Check Marks

\square `\Checkbox` \times `\CrossedBox*` \square `\HollowBox`

* `marvosym` defines `\Crossedbox` as a synonym for `\CrossedBox`.

TABLE 420: `arev` Xs and Check Marks

\checkmark `\ballotcheck` \times `\ballotx`

TABLE 421: `utfsym` Xs and Check Marks

<input type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2610}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2713}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2718}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{1F5F8}</code>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2611}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2714}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{1F5F4}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{1F5F9}</code>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2612}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2715}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{1F5F5}</code>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2613}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2716}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{1F5F6}</code>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2705}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{2717}</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\usym{1F5F7}</code>		

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TABLE 422: `typicons` Xs and Check Marks

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\tiDelete</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\tiInputCheckedOutline</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\tiTimes</code>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\tiDeleteOutline</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\tiTick</code>		<code>\tiTimesOutline</code>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\tiInputChecked</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\tiTickOutline</code>		

`typicons` requires either `LuaATEX` or `XCATEX`.

TABLE 423: `fontawesome5` Xs and Check Marks

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\faCheck</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\faCheckSquare[regular]</code>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\faCheckCircle</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\faTimes</code>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\faCheckCircle[regular]</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\faTimesCircle</code>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\faCheckDouble</code>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\faTimesCircle[regular]</code>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<code>\faCheckSquare</code>		

TABLE 424: `pifont` Circled Numerals

①	<code>\ding{172}</code>	①	<code>\ding{182}</code>	①	<code>\ding{192}</code>	①	<code>\ding{202}</code>
②	<code>\ding{173}</code>	②	<code>\ding{183}</code>	②	<code>\ding{193}</code>	②	<code>\ding{203}</code>
③	<code>\ding{174}</code>	③	<code>\ding{184}</code>	③	<code>\ding{194}</code>	③	<code>\ding{204}</code>
④	<code>\ding{175}</code>	④	<code>\ding{185}</code>	④	<code>\ding{195}</code>	④	<code>\ding{205}</code>
⑤	<code>\ding{176}</code>	⑤	<code>\ding{186}</code>	⑤	<code>\ding{196}</code>	⑤	<code>\ding{206}</code>
⑥	<code>\ding{177}</code>	⑥	<code>\ding{187}</code>	⑥	<code>\ding{197}</code>	⑥	<code>\ding{207}</code>
⑦	<code>\ding{178}</code>	⑦	<code>\ding{188}</code>	⑦	<code>\ding{198}</code>	⑦	<code>\ding{208}</code>
⑧	<code>\ding{179}</code>	⑧	<code>\ding{189}</code>	⑧	<code>\ding{199}</code>	⑧	<code>\ding{209}</code>
⑨	<code>\ding{180}</code>	⑨	<code>\ding{190}</code>	⑨	<code>\ding{200}</code>	⑨	<code>\ding{210}</code>
⑩	<code>\ding{181}</code>	⑩	<code>\ding{191}</code>	⑩	<code>\ding{201}</code>	⑩	<code>\ding{211}</code>

`pifont` (part of the `psnfss` package) provides a `dingautolist` environment which resembles `enumerate` but uses circled numbers as bullets.¹ See the `psnfss` documentation for more information.

TABLE 425: `utfsym` Circled Numerals

❶	<code>\usym{2776}</code>	❹	<code>\usym{277E}</code>	❷	<code>\usym{2786}</code>	❽	<code>\usym{278E}</code>
❷	<code>\usym{2777}</code>	❺	<code>\usym{277F}</code>	❸	<code>\usym{2787}</code>	❾	<code>\usym{278F}</code>
❸	<code>\usym{2778}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2780}</code>	❹	<code>\usym{2788}</code>	❿	<code>\usym{2790}</code>
❹	<code>\usym{2779}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2781}</code>	❺	<code>\usym{2789}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2791}</code>
❺	<code>\usym{277A}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2782}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{278A}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2792}</code>
❻	<code>\usym{277B}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2783}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{278B}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2793}</code>
❻	<code>\usym{277C}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2784}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{278C}</code>		
❻	<code>\usym{277D}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2785}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{278D}</code>		

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TABLE 426: `wasymsym` Stars

\diamond `\davidsstar` * `\hexstar` * `\varhexstar`

TABLE 427: `bding` Stars, Flowers, and Similar Shapes

*	<code>\Asterisk</code>	❖	<code>\FiveFlowerPetal</code>	+	<code>\JackStar</code>
＊	<code>\AsteriskBold</code>	★	<code>\FiveStar</code>	◆	<code>\JackStarBold</code>
✿	<code>\AsteriskCenterOpen</code>	☆	<code>\FiveStarCenterOpen</code>	✿	<code>\SixFlowerAlternate</code>
✿	<code>\AsteriskRoundedEnds</code>	☆	<code>\FiveStarConvex</code>	✿	<code>\SixFlowerAltPetal</code>
＊	<code>\AsteriskThin</code>	☆	<code>\FiveStarLines</code>	✿	<code>\SixFlowerOpenCenter</code>
✿	<code>\AsteriskThinCenterOpen</code>	☆	<code>\FiveStarOpen</code>	✿	<code>\SixFlowerPetalDotted</code>
◊	<code>\DavidStar</code>	◐	<code>\FiveStarOpenCircled</code>	✿	<code>\SixFlowerPetalRemoved</code>
★	<code>\DavidStarSolid</code>	★	<code>\FiveStarOpenDotted</code>	✿	<code>\SixFlowerRemovedOpenPetal</code>
✿	<code>\EightAsterisk</code>	★	<code>\FiveStarOutline</code>	★	<code>\SixStar</code>
✿	<code>\EightFlowerPetal</code>	★	<code>\FiveStarOutlineHeavy</code>	✿	<code>\SixteenStarLight</code>
✿	<code>\EightFlowerPetalRemoved</code>	★	<code>\FiveStarShadow</code>	✿	<code>\Snowflake</code>
✿	<code>\EightStar</code>	+	<code>\FourAsterisk</code>	✿	<code>\SnowflakeChevron</code>
★	<code>\EightStarBold</code>	❖	<code>\FourClowerOpen</code>	✿	<code>\SnowflakeChevronBold</code>
✿	<code>\EightStarConvex</code>	❖	<code>\FourClowerSolid</code>	✿	<code>\Sparkle</code>
✿	<code>\EightStarTaper</code>	◆	<code>\FourStar</code>	✿	<code>\SparkleBold</code>
✿	<code>\FiveFlowerOpen</code>	❖	<code>\FourStarOpen</code>	✿	<code>\TwelveStar</code>

¹In fact, `dingautolist` can use any set of consecutive Zapf Dingbats symbols.

TABLE 428: pifont Stars, Flowers, and Similar Shapes

◊	\ding{65}	★	\ding{74}	*	\ding{83}	*	\ding{92}	*	\ding{101}
+	\ding{66}	☆	\ding{75}	*	\ding{84}	*	\ding{93}	*	\ding{102}
✧	\ding{67}	★	\ding{76}	*	\ding{85}	*	\ding{94}	*	\ding{103}
❖	\ding{68}	★	\ding{77}	*	\ding{86}	❖	\ding{95}	*	\ding{104}
❖	\ding{69}	★	\ding{78}	*	\ding{87}	❖	\ding{96}	*	\ding{105}
◆	\ding{70}	★	\ding{79}	*	\ding{88}	❖	\ding{97}	*	\ding{106}
❖	\ding{71}	☆	\ding{80}	*	\ding{89}	❖	\ding{98}	*	\ding{107}
★	\ding{72}	*	\ding{81}	*	\ding{90}	*	\ding{99}		
☆	\ding{73}	*	\ding{82}	*	\ding{91}	*	\ding{100}		

TABLE 429: adfsymbols Stars, Flowers, and Similar Shapes

◊	\adfbullet{1}	*	\adfbullet{13}	◊	\adfbullet{18}	◊	\adfbullet{23}
◊	\adfbullet{2}	◊	\adfbullet{14}	◊	\adfbullet{19}	◊	\adfbullet{24}
*	\adfbullet{3}	*	\adfbullet{15}	◦	\adfbullet{20}	*	\adfbullet{25}
*	\adfbullet{11}	*	\adfbullet{16}	*	\adfbullet{21}	*	\adfbullet{26}
*	\adfbullet{12}	*	\adfbullet{17}	*	\adfbullet{22}		

TABLE 430: utfsym Stars, Flowers, and Similar Shapes

★	\usym{2605}	★	\usym{272B}	*	\usym{2737}	*	\usym{2743}
★	\usym{2606}	★	\usym{272C}	*	\usym{2738}	*	\usym{2744}
★	\usym{26E4}	★	\usym{272D}	*	\usym{2739}	*	\usym{2745}
★	\usym{26E5}	★	\usym{272E}	*	\usym{273A}	*	\usym{2746}
★	\usym{26E6}	★	\usym{272F}	*	\usym{273B}	*	\usym{2747}
★	\usym{26E7}	★	\usym{2730}	*	\usym{273C}	*	\usym{2748}
◊	\usym{2721}	*	\usym{2731}	*	\usym{273D}	*	\usym{2749}
◆	\usym{2726}	*	\usym{2732}	*	\usym{273E}	*	\usym{274A}
❖	\usym{2727}	*	\usym{2733}	❖	\usym{273F}	*	\usym{274B}
❖	\usym{2728}	*	\usym{2734}	❖	\usym{2740}	*	\usym{1F52F}
★	\usym{2729}	*	\usym{2735}	*	\usym{2741}		
★	\usym{272A}	*	\usym{2736}	*	\usym{2742}		

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TABLE 431: adforn Stars

*	\adfast{1}	*	\adfast{3}	*	\adfast{5}	*	\adfast{7}	*	\adfast{9}
*	\adfast{2}	*	\adfast{4}	*	\adfast{6}	*	\adfast{8}	*	\adfast{10}

TABLE 432: typicons Stars

★ \tiStar	★ \tiStarFullOutline	☆ \tiStarOutline
● \tiStarburst	■ \tiStarHalf	
○ \tiStarburstOutline	☆ \tiStarHalfOutline	

typicons requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 433: fontawesome5 Stars

★ \faStar	★ \faStarHalf*	★ \faStarHalf[regular]
☆ \faStar[regular]	■ \faStarHalf	＊ \faStarOfLife

TABLE 434: fourier Fleurons and Flowers

⌚ \aldine	❖ \decoone	⌚ \floweroneright
⌚ \aldineleft	❖ \decosix	⌚ \leafleft
⌚ \aldineright	❖ \decothreeleft	⌚ \leafNE
⌚ \aldinesmall	❖ \decothreeright	⌚ \leafright
⌚ \decofourleft	❖ \decotwo	+ \starredbullet
⌚ \decofourright	⌚ \floweroneleft	

TABLE 435: adforn Fleurons and Flowers

⌚ \adfdownhalfleafleft	⌚ \adfdownhalfleafright
⌚ \adfdownleafleft	⌚ \adfdownleafright
⌚ \adfflatdownhalfleafleft	⌚ \adfflatdownhalfleafright
⌚ \adfflatdownoutlineleafleft	⌚ \adfflatdownoutlineleafright
⌚ \adfflatleafleft	⌚ \adfflatleafright
⌚ \adfflatleafoutlineleft	⌚ \adfflatleaflineright
⌚ \adfflatleafsolidleft	⌚ \adfflatleafsolidright
⌚ \adfflowerleft	⌚ \adfflowerright
⌚ \adffhalfleafleft	⌚ \adffhalfleafright
⌚ \adfhangingflatleafleft	⌚ \adfhangingflatleafright
⌚ \adfhangingingleafleft	⌚ \adfhangingingleafright
⌚ \adffleafleft	⌚ \adffleafright
⌚ \adfoutlineleafleft	⌚ \adfoutlineleafright
⌚ \adfsmallhangingleafleft	⌚ \adfsmallhangingleafright
⌚ \adfsmallleafleft	⌚ \adfsmallleafright
⌚ \adfsolidleafleft	⌚ \adfsolidleafright

TABLE 436: wasysym Geometric Shapes

○	\Circle	●	\LEFTcircle	○	\octagon	●	\RIGHTcircle
●	\CIRCLE	●	\LEFTCIRCLE	○	\pentagon	●	\RIGHTCIRCLE
○	\hexagon	○	\Leftcircle	○	\Rightcircle	○	\varhexagon

TABLE 437: MnSymbol Geometric Shapes

★	\filledlargestar	◊	\largeLozenge	◊	\medLozenge
◆	\filledLozenge	☆	\largePentagram	◊	\medStarofdavid
◆	\filledmedLozenge	□	\largeSquare	◊	\smallLozenge
○	\largecircle	☆	\largeStar		
◇	\largeDiamond	☆	\largeStarofdavid		

MnSymbol defines \bigcirc as a synonym for \largecircle; \bigstar as a synonym for \filledlargestar; \lozenge as a synonym for \medLozenge; and, \blacklozenge as a synonym for \filledmedLozenge.

TABLE 438: fdsymbol Geometric Shapes

●	\largeblackcircle	▽	\largeangledown	◊	\medLozenge
■	\largeblacksquare	△	\largeangleup	♦	\smallblackLozenge
★	\largeblackstar	☆	\largewhitestar	◊	\smallLozenge
○	\largecircle	◊	\lozengeminus	◊	\starofdavid
□	\largeSquare	♦	\medblackLozenge		

fdsymbol defines synonyms for almost all of the preceding symbols:

○	\bigcirc	■	\lgblksquare	◊	\mdlgwhtLozenge
★	\bigstar	○	\lgwhtcircle	◊	\mdwhtLozenge
▽	\bigangledown	□	\lgwhtsquare	♦	\smbblkLozenge
△	\bigangleup	◊	\lozenge	◊	\smwhtLozenge
♦	\blackLozenge	♦	\mdblkLozenge		
●	\lgblkcircle	♦	\mdlblkLozenge		

TABLE 439: boisik Geometric Shapes

★	\bigstar	◊	\diamond	▽	\angledown
◆	\blackLozenge	◊	\lozenge	◀	\triangleleft
■	\blacksquare	◊	\lozengeDot	▷	\triangleright
▲	\blacktriangle	□	\square	△	\varlrttriangle
▼	\blackangledown	*	\star		

TABLE 440: stix Geometric Shapes

○	\acwopencirclearrow	○	\enclosecircle	◆	\smblkdiamond
↖	\barovernorthwestarrow	◇	\enclosediamond	♦	\smblklozenge
◎	\benzren	□	\enclosesquare	■	\smblksquare
▼	\bigblacktriangledown	△	\enclosetriangle	☆	\smwhitestar
▲	\bigblacktriangleup	●	\errbarblackcircle	○	\smwhtcircle
★	\bigstar	◆	\errbarblackdiamond	◊	\smwhtdiamond
▽	\bigtriangledown	■	\errbarblacksquare	◊	\smwhtlozenge
◀	\bigtriangleleft	○	\errbarcircle	□	\smwhtsquare
△	\bigtriangleup	◊	\errbardiamond	□	\sqlozenge
☆	\bigwhitestar	□	\errbarsquare	■	\squarebotblack
●	\blackcircledownarrow	○	\fisheye	▨	\squarecrossfill
●	\blackcircledrightdot	□	\fltns	▨	\squarehfill
●	\blackcircledtwodots	○	\hexagon	▨	\squarehfill
●	\blackcircleulquadwhite	◆	\hexagonblack	■	\squareleftblack
◆	\blackdiamondddownarrow	▷	\house	▨	\squarellblack
◆	\blackinwhitediamond	□	\hrectangle	▨	\squarellquad
▣	\blackinwhitesquare	■	\hrectangleblack	▨	\squarelrblack
◐	\blacklefthalfcircle	○	\inversewhitecircle	▨	\squarelrquad
◀	\blackpointerleft	□	\invwhitehalfcircle	▨	\squareneswfill
▶	\blackpointerright	□	\invwhiteupperhalfcircle	▨	\squarensewfill
▷	\blackrighthalfcircle	●	\lgbblkcircle	■	\siquerightblack
▲	\blacktriangle	■	\lgblksquare	■	\squaretopblack
▼	\blacktriangledown	○	\lgwhtcircle	■	\squareulblack
◀	\blacktriangleleft	□	\lgwhtsquare	□	\squareulquad
▶	\blacktriangleright	▼	\llblacktriangle	□	\squareurblack
●	\blkhorzoval	▷	\lltriangle	□	\squareurquad
●	\blkvertoval	◀	\lrblacktriangle	▨	\squarevfill
○	\botsemicircle	▷	\lrtriangle	○	\squaoval
▣	\boxonbox	●	\mdbblkcircle	○	\topsemicircle
◎	\bullseye	◆	\mdblkdiamond	□	\trapezium
○	\circ	◆	\mdblklozenge	△	\trianglecdot
●	\circlebottomhalfblack	■	\mdblksquare	▽	\triangledown
●	\circledbullet	●	\mdlgbblkcircle	▲	\triangleleftblack
♀	\circledownarrow	◆	\mdlgbldiamond	▲	\triangleodot
○	\circledrightdot	◆	\mdlgbblklozenge	▲	\trianglerightblack
✿	\circledstar	■	\mdlgbblksquare	△	\triangles
○	\circledtwodots	◊	\mdlgwhtdiamond	△	\triangleubar
◎	\circledwhitebullet	◊	\mdlgwhtlozenge	◀	\ulblacktriangle
○	\circlelefthalfblack	□	\mdlgwhtsquare	▷	\ultriangle
○	\circlellquad	●	\mdsmbblkcircle	◊	\uparrowarrowoncircle
○	\circlelrquad	■	\mdsmbblksquare	◀	\urblacktriangle
●	\circlerighthalfblack	○	\mdsmwhtcircle	▷	\urtriangle
○	\circletophalfblack	□	\mdsmwhtsquare	○	\varhexagon

(continued on next page)

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⊖	\circleulquad	○	\mdwhtcircle	⬢	\varhexagonblack
⊖	\circleurquad	◊	\mdwdiamond	⬡	\varhexagonrbonds
◐	\circleurquadblack	◊	\mdwhtlozenge	△	\varltriangle
◑	\circlevertfill	□	\mdwhtsquare	*	\varstar
○-	\cirE	★	\medblackstar	◀	\vartriangleleft
○○	\cirs cir	☆	\medwhitestar	▶	\vartriangleright
○○	\cwopencirclearrow	□□	\parallelogram	□	\vrectangle
◆	\diamondbotblack	■■	\parallelogramblack	■	\vrectangleblack
◆	\diamondcdot	◇	\pentagon	·	\vysmblksquare
◆	\diamondleftblack	◆	\pentagonblack	·	\vysmwhtsquare
◆	\diamondrightblack	◇	\rightpentagon	▲	\whiteinwhitetriangle
◆	\diamondtopblack	◆	\rightpentagonblack	◀	\whitepointerleft
○○	\dottedcircle	◀	\smallblacktriangleleft	▶	\whitepointerright
□□	\dottedsquare	▶	\smallblacktriangleright	○	\whthorzoval
▼▼	\downtriangleleftblack	◀	\smalltriangleleft	○	\whtvertoval
▼▼	\downtrianglerightblack	▶	\smalltriangleright		

stix defines \diamond as a synonym for \smwhtdiamond, \blacksquare as a synonym for \mdlgbksquare, \square and \Box as synonyms for \mdlgwtsquare, \triangle and \varbigtriangleup as synonyms for \bigtriangleup, \rhd as a synonym for \vartriangleright, \varbigtriangledown as a synonym for \bigtriangledown, \lhd as a synonym for \vartriangleleft, \Diamond and \lozenge as synonyms for \mdlgwhtlozenge, \bigcirc as a synonym for \mdlgwhtcircle, \circ as a synonym for \smwhtcircle, and \blacklozenge as a synonym for \mdlgbklozenge.

TABLE 441: ifsym Geometric Shapes

○	\BigCircle	►	\FilledBigTriangleRight	○	\SmallCircle
×	\BigCross	▲	\FilledBigTriangleUp	×	\SmallCross
◇	\BigDiamondshape	●	\FilledCircle	◊	\SmallDiamondshape
—	\BigHBar	◆	\FilledDiamondShadowA	—	\SmallHBar
◆	\BigLowerDiamond	◆	\FilledDiamondShadowC	◆	\SmallLowerDiamond
◆	\BigRightDiamond	◆	\FilledDiamondshape	◆	\SmallRightDiamond
□	\BigSquare	●	\FilledSmallCircle	□	\SmallSquare
▽	\BigTriangleDown	◆	\FilledSmallDiamondshape	▽	\SmallTriangleDown
◀	\BigTriangleLeft	■	\FilledSmallSquare	◀	\SmallTriangleLeft
▶	\BigTriangleRight	▼	\FilledSmallTriangleDown	▶	\SmallTriangleRight
△	\BigTriangleUp	◀	\FilledSmallTriangleLeft	△	\SmallTriangleUp

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\BigVBar	▶ \FilledSmallTriangleRight	\SmallVBar
○ \Circle	▲ \FilledSmallTriangleUp	↓ \SpinDown
× \Cross	■ \FilledSquare	↑ \SpinUp
◊ \DiamondShadowA	■ \FilledSquareShadowA	□ \Square
◊ \DiamondShadowB	■ \FilledSquareShadowC	□ \SquareShadowA
◊ \DiamondShadowC	▼ \FilledTriangleDown	■ \FilledSquareShadowB
◊ \Diamondshape	◀ \FilledTriangleLeft	□ \SquareShadowC
● \FilledBigCircle	▶ \FilledTriangleRight	▽ \TriangleDown
◆ \FilledBigDiamondshape	▲ \FilledTriangleUp	◀ \TriangleLeft
■ \FilledBigSquare	— \HBar	▷ \TriangleRight
▼ \FilledBigTriangleDown	◆ \LowerDiamond	△ \TriangleUp
◀ \FilledBigTriangleLeft	♦ \RightDiamond	\VBar

The ifsym documentation points out that one can use `\rlap` to combine some of the above into useful, new symbols. For example, `\BigCircle` and `\FilledSmallCircle` combine to give “●”. Likewise, `\Square` and `\Cross` combine to give “×”. See Section 12.3 for more information about constructing new symbols out of existing symbols.

TABLE 442: bbdng Geometric Shapes

○ \CircleShadow	\Rectangle	□ \SquareShadowTopLeft
● \CircleSolid	■ \RectangleBold	□ \SquareShadowTopRight
◆ \DiamondSolid	\RectangleThin	■ \SquareSolid
○ \Ellipse	□ \Square	▼ \TriangleDown
○ \EllipseShadow	□ \SquareCastShadowBottomRight	▲ \TriangleUp
● \EllipseSolid	□ \SquareCastShadowTopLeft	
◀ \HalfCircleLeft	□ \SquareCastShadowTopRight	
▶ \HalfCircleRight	□ \SquareShadowBottomRight	

TABLE 443: pifont Geometric Shapes

● \ding{108}	□ \ding{111}	□ \ding{114}	◆ \ding{117}	| \ding{121}
○ \ding{109}	□ \ding{112}	▲ \ding{115}	▷ \ding{119}	■ \ding{122}
■ \ding{110}	□ \ding{113}	▼ \ding{116}	| \ding{120}	

TABLE 444: universa Geometric Shapes

● \baucircle ■ \lausquare ▲ \bautriangle

TABLE 445: `adfsymbols` Geometric Shapes

•	\adfbullet{27}	►	\adfbullet{32}	•	\adfbullet{43}	♦	\adfbullet{48}
•	\adfbullet{28}	▲	\adfbullet{33}	•	\adfbullet{44}	♦	\adfbullet{49}
■	\adfbullet{29}	▼	\adfbullet{34}	◦	\adfbullet{45}	♦	\adfbullet{50}
◆	\adfbullet{30}	•	\adfbullet{41}	▪	\adfbullet{46}	◊	\adfbullet{51}
◀	\adfbullet{31}	•	\adfbullet{42}	▪	\adfbullet{47}	◦	\adfbullet{52}

TABLE 446: `utfsym` Geometric Shapes

●	\usym{1F534}	◆	\usym{1F537}	▲	\usym{1F53A}	▼	\usym{1F53D}
●	\usym{1F535}	◆	\usym{1F538}	▼	\usym{1F53B}		
◆	\usym{1F536}	◆	\usym{1F539}	▲	\usym{1F53C}		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 447: `fontawesome5` Geometric Shapes

●	\faCircle	●	\faDotCircle	□	\faSquare[regular]
○	\faCircle[regular]	○	\faDotCircle[regular]	■	\faSquareFull
○	\faCircleNotch	■	\faSquare		

TABLE 448: `oplotstsymbl` Geometric Shapes

○	\circlet	◆	\rhombusfillha	△	\trianglepalineh
⊗	\circletcross	◆	\rhombusfillhb	△	\trianglepalinev
○	\circleddot	◆	\rhombusfillhl	△	\trianglepalinevh
●	\circletfill	◆	\rhombusfillhr	▽	\trianglelpb
○	\circletfillha	◆	\rhombuslineh	☒	\trianglelpbcross
●	\circletfillhb	◆	\rhombuslinev	▽	\trianglelpbdot
○	\circletfillhl	◆	\rhombuslinevh	▼	\trianglelpbfill
●	\circletfillhr	□	\squad	▽	\trianglelpbfillha
⊖	\circletpath	☒	\squadcross	▽	\trianglelpbfillhb
○	\circletpathv	□	\squaddot	▼	\trianglelpbfillhl
⊕	\circletpathvh	■	\squadfill	▼	\trianglelpbfillhr

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○	\hexago	■	\squadfillha	▽	\trianglepblineh
⊗	\hexagocross	■	\squadfillhb	▽	\trianglepblinev
◊	\hexagodot	■	\squadfillhl	▽	\trianglepblinevh
◆	\hexagofill	■	\squadfillhr	▷	\trianglepl
◆	\hexagofillha	□	\squadlineh	☒	\triangleplcross
◆	\hexagofillhb	□	\squadlinev	☒	\trianglepldot
◆	\hexagofillhl	□	\squadlinevh	◀	\triangleplfill
◆	\hexagofillhr	☆	\starlet	◀	\triangleplfillha
◊	\hexagolineh	☒	\starletcross	◀	\triangleplfillhb
◊	\hexagolinev	☒	\starletdot	◀	\triangleplfillhl
⊕	\hexagolinevh	★	\starletfill	◀	\triangleplfillhr
◇	\pentago	★	\starletfillha	▷	\trianglepllineh
⊗	\pentagocross	★	\starletfillhb	▷	\trianglepllinev
◊	\pentagodot	★	\starletfillhl	◀	\trianglepllinevh
◆	\pentagofill	★	\starletfillhr	▷	\trianglepr
◆	\pentagofillha	★	\starletlineh	☒	\triangleprcross
◆	\pentagofillhb	★	\starletlinev	▷	\triangleprdot
◆	\pentagofillhl	★	\starletlinevh	▶	\triangleprfill
◆	\pentagofillhr	△	\trianglepa	▶	\triangleprfillha
◊	\pentagolineh	☒	\trianglepacross	▶	\triangleprfillhb
◊	\pentagolinev	△	\trianglepadot	▶	\triangleprfillhl
⊕	\pentagolinevh	▲	\trianglepafill	▶	\triangleprfillhr
◇	\rhombus	△	\trianglepafillha	▷	\triangleprlineh
⊗	\rhombuscross	▲	\trianglepafillhb	▷	\triangleprlinev
◊	\rhombusdot	△	\trianglepafillhl	▷	\triangleprlinevh
◆	\rhombusfill	▲	\trianglepafillhr	▷	

“fillha”, “fillhb”, “fillhl”, and “fillhr”, imply, respectively, “half-filled above”, “half-filled below”, “half-filled left”, and “half-filled right”. In the `\triangle...` symbols, “pa”, “pb”, “pr”, and “pl” refer respectively to “peak above”, “peak below”, “peak left”, and “peak right”.

All `oplotsymb` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font.

TABLE 449: adforn Flourishes

~	\adfclosedflourishleft	~	\adfclosedflourishright
~~	\adfdoubleflourishleft	~~	\adfdoubleflourishright
~~	\adfdoublesharpflourishleft	~~	\adfdoublesharpflourishright
~	\adfflourishleft	~	\adfflourishright
~~	\adfflourishleftdouble	~~	\adfflourishrightdouble
~	\adfopenflourishleft	~	\adfopenflourishright
—	\adfsharpflourishleft	—	\adfsharpflourishright
~~	\adfsickleflourishleft	~~	\adfsickleflourishright
~	\adfsingleflourishleft	~	\adfsingleflourishright
~~	\adftripleflourishleft	~~	\adftripleflourishright
~~	\adfwavesleft	~~	\adfwavesright

TABLE 450: Miscellaneous `oplotsymb1` Symbols

— `\lineh` | `\linev` + `\linevh` X `\scross` * `\scrossvh`

All `oplotsymb1` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font.

TABLE 451: Miscellaneous dingbat Dingbats

	<code>\anchor</code>		<code>\eye</code>		<code>\Sborder</code>
	<code>\carriagereturn</code>		<code>\filledsquarewithdots</code>		<code>\squarewithdots</code>
	<code>\checkmark</code>		<code>\satellitedish</code>		<code>\Zborder</code>

TABLE 452: Miscellaneous bbdng Dingbats

	<code>\Envelope</code>		<code>\Peace</code>		<code>\PhoneHandset</code>		<code>\SunshineOpenCircled</code>
	<code>\OrnamentDiamondSolid</code>		<code>\Phone</code>		<code>\Plane</code>		<code>\Tape</code>

TABLE 453: Miscellaneous pifont Dingbats

	<code>\ding{37}</code>		<code>\ding{40}</code>		<code>\ding{164}</code>		<code>\ding{167}</code>		<code>\ding{171}</code>
	<code>\ding{38}</code>		<code>\ding{41}</code>		<code>\ding{165}</code>		<code>\ding{168}</code>		<code>\ding{169}</code>
	<code>\ding{39}</code>		<code>\ding{118}</code>		<code>\ding{166}</code>		<code>\ding{170}</code>		

TABLE 454: Miscellaneous adforn Dingbats

• `\adfbullet` ◊ `\adfdiamond` ⚭ `\adfgee` § `\adfS` □ `\adfsquare`

TABLE 455: Miscellaneous `utfsym` Dingbats

⌚	<code>\usym{2706}</code>	!	<code>\usym{2755}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{2762}</code>	>	<code>\usym{276F}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{2707}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{2756}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{2763}</code>	(	<code>\usym{2770}</code>
✈	<code>\usym{2708}</code>	!	<code>\usym{2757}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{2764}</code>	)	<code>\usym{2771}</code>
✉	<code>\usym{2709}</code>	|	<code>\usym{2758}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{2765}</code>	{	<code>\usym{2772}</code>
✖	<code>\usym{274C}</code>	|	<code>\usym{2759}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{2766}</code>	}	<code>\usym{2773}</code>
○	<code>\usym{274D}</code>	■	<code>\usym{275A}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{2767}</code>	{	<code>\usym{2774}</code>
✖	<code>\usym{274E}</code>	❶	<code>\usym{275B}</code>	(	<code>\usym{2768}</code>	}	<code>\usym{2775}</code>
□	<code>\usym{274F}</code>	❷	<code>\usym{275C}</code>	)	<code>\usym{2769}</code>	+	<code>\usym{2795}</code>
□	<code>\usym{2750}</code>	❸	<code>\usym{275D}</code>	(	<code>\usym{276A}</code>	-	<code>\usym{2796}</code>
□	<code>\usym{2751}</code>	❹	<code>\usym{275E}</code>	)	<code>\usym{276B}</code>	÷	<code>\usym{2797}</code>
□	<code>\usym{2752}</code>	❺	<code>\usym{275F}</code>	(	<code>\usym{276C}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{27B0}</code>
?	<code>\usym{2753}</code>	❻	<code>\usym{2760}</code>	)	<code>\usym{276D}</code>	⌚⌚	<code>\usym{27BF}</code>
?	<code>\usym{2754}</code>	❼	<code>\usym{2761}</code>	(	<code>\usym{276E}</code>		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

Chapter 6

Ancient languages

This chapter presents letters and ideograms from various ancient scripts. Some of these symbols may also be useful in other typesetting contexts because of their pictorial nature.

TABLE 456: phaistos Symbols from the Phaistos Disk

	\PHarrow		\PHeagle		\PHplumedHead
	\PHbee		\PHflute		\PHram
	\PHbeehive		\PHgaunlet		\PHrosette
	\PHboomerang		\PHgrater		\PHsaw
	\PHbow		\PHhelmet		\PHshield
	\PHbullLeg		\PHhide		\PHship
	\PHcaptive		\PHhorn		\PHsling
	\PHcarpentryPlane		\PHlid		\PHsmallAxe
	\PHcat		\PHlily		\PHtrainer
	\PHchild		\PHmanacles		\PHtattooedHead
	\PHclub		\PHmattock		\PHtiara
	\PHcolumn		\PHoxBack		\PHtunny
	\PHcomb		\PHpapyrus		\PHvine
	\PHdolium		\PHpedestrian		\PHwavyBand
	\PHdove		\PHplaneTree		\PHwoman

TABLE 457: protosem Proto-Semitic Characters

א \Aaleph	אָ \AAhe	אַ \Akaph	אָי \AAayin	אֶשׁ \AAresh
אָ \AAaleph	אָב \Avav	אָקָפָה \AAkaph	אֵפֶה \Ape	אַשִׁין \Ashin
אַ \Abeth	אָזָיִן \Azayin	אַלָּמֶד \Alamed	אָפֵה \AAape	אַתָּב \Atav
אָבָּת \AAbeth	אָהֵת \Aheth	אָלָמֵד \AAalamed	אָסָדֵה \Asade	אַהֲלָמֵט \Ahelmet
אַגְּמֵל \Agimel	אָהֵתָה \AAheth	אָמֵם \Amem	אָסָדָה \AAasade	אַהֲלָמֵט \AAhelmet
אָדָלֵת \Adaleth	אָתֵת \Ateth	אָנוּן \Anun	אָקוֹפָה \Aqoph	
אָדָלֵת \AAdaleth	אָיוֹד \Ayod	אָסָמְךָ \Asamekh	אָקוֹפָה \AAqoph	
אָהֵה \Ahe	אָאָיוֹד \AAyod	אָאַיִן \Aayin	אֶרֶשׁ \Aresh	

The `protosem` package defines abbreviated control sequences for each of the above. In addition, single-letter shortcuts can be used within the argument to the `\textproto` command (e.g., “`\textproto{Pakyn}`” produces “אָבָּת אָקָפָה אָסָמְךָ”). See the `protosem` documentation for more information.

TABLE 458: *hierogl{f}* Hieroglyphics

	\HA		\HI		\Hn		\HT
	\Ha		\Hi		\HO		\Ht
	\HB		\Hibl		\Ho		\Htongue
	\Hb		\Hibp		\Hp		\HU
	\Hc		\Hibs		\HP		\Hu
	\HC		\Hibw		\Hplural		\HV
	\HD		\HJ		\Hplus		\Hv
	\Hd		\Hj		\HQ		\Hvbar
	\Hdual		\Hk		\Hq		\Hw
	\He		\HK		\Hquery		\HW
	\HE		\HL		\HR		\HX
	\Hf		\HL		\Hr		\Hx
	\HF		\Hm		\Hs		\HY
	\HG		\HM		\HS		\Hy
	\Hg		\Hman		\Hscribe		\Hz
	\Hh		\Hms		\Hslash		\HZ
	\HH		\HN		\Hsv		
	\Hone		\Hhundred		\HXthousand		\Hmillion
	\Hten		\Hthousand		\HCthousand		

The *hierogl{f}* package defines alternate control sequences and single-letter shortcuts for each of the above which can be used within the argument to the \textpmhg command (e.g., “\textpmhg{Pakin}” produces “   ”). See the *hierogl{f}* documentation for more information.

TABLE 459: *linearA* Linear A Script

	\LinearAI		\LinearAXCIX		\LinearACXCVII		\LinearACCXCV
	\LinearAII		\LinearAC		\LinearACXCVIII		\LinearACCXCVI
	\LinearAIII		\LinearACI		\LinearACXCIX		\LinearACCXCVII
	\LinearAIV		\LinearACII		\LinearACC		\LinearACCXCVIII
	\LinearAV		\LinearACIII		\LinearACCI		\LinearACCXCIX

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⊕ \LinearAVI	⊗ \LinearACIV	⊛ \LinearACII	⊛ \LinearACCC
+ \LinearAVII	⊜ \LinearACV	⊛ \LinearACIII	⊛ \LinearACCCI
⊛ \LinearAVIII	⊗ \LinearACVI	⊛ \LinearACCIV	⊛ \LinearACCCII
⊛ \LinearAIX	↑ \LinearACVII	⊛ \LinearACCV	⊛ \LinearACCCIII
⊛ \LinearAX	⊗ \LinearACVIII	⊛ \LinearACCVI	⊛ \LinearACCCIV
⊕ \LinearAXI	⊗ \LinearACIX	⊛ \LinearACCVII	⊛ \LinearACCCV
⊛ \LinearAXII	⊛ \LinearACX	⊛ \LinearACCVIII	⊛ \LinearACCCVI
⊛ \LinearAXIII	⊛ \LinearACXI	⊛ \LinearACCIX	⊛ \LinearACCCVII
⊛ \LinearAXIV	⊛ \LinearACXII	⊛ \LinearACCX	⊛ \LinearACCCVIII
⊛ \LinearAXV	⊛ \LinearACXIII	⊛ \LinearACCXI	⊛ \LinearACCCIX
⊛ \LinearAXVI	⊛ \LinearACXIV	⊛ \LinearACCXII	⊛ \LinearACCCX
⊛ \LinearAXVII	⊛ \LinearACXV	⊛ \LinearACCXIII	⊛ \LinearACCCXI
⊛ \LinearAXVIII	⊛ \LinearACXVI	⊛ \LinearACCXIV	⊛ \LinearACCCXII
⊛ \LinearAXIX	⊛ \LinearACXVII	⊛ \LinearACCXV	⊛ \LinearACCCXIII
↑ \LinearAXX	⊛ \LinearACXVIII	⊛ \LinearACCXVI	⊛ \LinearACCCXIV
⊛ \LinearAXXI	⊛ \LinearACXIX	⊛ \LinearACCXVII	⊛ \LinearACCCXV
⊛ \LinearAXXII	⊛ \LinearACXX	⊛ \LinearACCXVIII	⊛ \LinearACCCXVI
⊛ \LinearAXXIII	⊛ \LinearACXXI	⊛ \LinearACCXIX	⊛ \LinearACCCXVII
⊛ \LinearAXXIV	⊛ \LinearACXXII	⊛ \LinearACCXX	⊛ \LinearACCCXVIII
⊛ \LinearAXXV	⊛ \LinearACXXIII	⊛ \LinearACCXXI	⊛ \LinearACCCXIX
↑ \LinearAXXVI	⊛ \LinearACXXIV	⊛ \LinearACCXXII	⊛ \LinearACCCXX
⊛ \LinearAXXVII	⊛ \LinearACXXV	⊛ \LinearACCXXIII	⊛ \LinearACCCXXI
⊛ \LinearAXXVIII	⊛ \LinearACXXVI	⊛ \LinearACCXXIV	⊛ \LinearACCCXXII
⊛ \LinearAXXIX	⊛ \LinearACXXVII	⊛ \LinearACCXXV	⊛ \LinearACCCXXIII
⊛ \LinearAXX	⊛ \LinearACXXVIII	⊛ \LinearACCXXVI	⊛ \LinearACCCXXIV
⊛ \LinearAXXI	⊛ \LinearACXXIX	⊛ \LinearACCXXVII	⊛ \LinearACCCXXV
⊛ \LinearAXXII	⊛ \LinearACXXX	⊛ \LinearACCXXVIII	⊛ \LinearACCCXXVI
⊛ \LinearAXXIII	⊛ \LinearACXXXI	⊛ \LinearACCXXIX	⊛ \LinearACCCXXVII
⊛ \LinearAXXIV	⊛ \LinearACXXXII	⊛ \LinearACXXX	⊛ \LinearACCCXXVIII
⊛ \LinearAXXV	⊛ \LinearACXXXIII	⊛ \LinearACCXXXI	⊛ \LinearACCCXXIX
⊛ \LinearAXXVI	⊛ \LinearACXXXIV	⊛ \LinearACCXXXII	⊛ \LinearACCCXXX
⊛ \LinearAXXVII	⊛ \LinearACXXXV	⊛ \LinearACCXXXIII	⊛ \LinearACCCXXXI
⊛ \LinearAXXVIII	⊛ \LinearACXXXVI	⊛ \LinearACCXXXIV	⊛ \LinearACCCXXXII
⊛ \LinearAXXIX	⊛ \LinearACXXXVII	⊛ \LinearACCXXXV	⊛ \LinearACCCXXXIII
⊛ \LinearAXL	⊛ \LinearACXXXVIII	⊛ \LinearACCXXXVI	⊛ \LinearACCCXXXIV
⊛ \LinearAXLI	⊛ \LinearACXXXIX	⊛ \LinearACCXXXVII	⊛ \LinearACCCXXXV
⊛ \LinearAXLII	⊛ \LinearACXL	⊛ \LinearACCXXXVIII	⊛ \LinearACCCXXXVI
⊛ \LinearAXLIII	⊛ \LinearACXLII	⊛ \LinearACCXXXIX	⊛ \LinearACCCXXXVII
⊛ \LinearAXLIV	⊛ \LinearACXLII	⊛ \LinearACXL	⊛ \LinearACCCXXXVIII
⊛ \LinearAXLV	⊛ \LinearACXLIII	⊛ \LinearACXLII	⊛ \LinearACCCXXXIX
⊛ \LinearAXLVI	⊛ \LinearACXLIV	⊛ \LinearACXLII	⊛ \LinearACCCXL
⊛ \LinearAXLVII	⊛ \LinearACXLV	⊛ \LinearACXLIII	⊛ \LinearACCCXLII
⊛ \LinearAXLVIII	⊛ \LinearACXLVI	⊛ \LinearACXLIV	⊛ \LinearACCCXLII
⊛ \LinearAXLIX	⊛ \LinearACXLVII	⊛ \LinearACXLV	⊛ \LinearACCCXLIII
⊛ \LinearAL	⊛ \LinearACXLVIII	⊛ \LinearACXLVI	⊛ \LinearACCCXLIV

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❖ \LinearALI	❖ \LinearACLIX	❖ \LinearACCXLVII	❖ \LinearACCCXLV
❖ \LinearALII	❖ \LinearACL	❖ \LinearACCXLVIII	❖ \LinearACCCXLVI
❖ \LinearALIII	❖ \LinearACLI	❖ \LinearACCXLIX	❖ \LinearACCCXLVII
❖ \LinearALIV	❖ \LinearACLII	❖ \LinearACCL	❖ \LinearACCCXLVIII
❖ \LinearALV	❖ \LinearACLIII	❖ \LinearACCLI	❖ \LinearACCCXLIX
❖ \LinearALVI	❖ \LinearACLIV	❖ \LinearACCLII	❖ \LinearACCL
❖ \LinearALVII	❖ \LinearACLV	❖ \LinearACCLIII	❖ \LinearACCL
❖ \LinearALVIII	❖ \LinearACLVI	❖ \LinearACCLIV	❖ \LinearACCLII
❖ \LinearALIX	❖ \LinearACLVII	❖ \LinearACCLV	❖ \LinearACCLIII
❖ \LinearALX	❖ \LinearACLVIII	❖ \LinearACCLVI	❖ \LinearACCLIV
❖ \LinearALXI	❖ \LinearACLIX	❖ \LinearACCLVII	❖ \LinearACCLV
❖ \LinearALXII	❖ \LinearACLX	❖ \LinearACCLVIII	❖ \LinearACCLVI
❖ \LinearALXIII	❖ \LinearACLXI	❖ \LinearACCLIX	❖ \LinearACCLVII
❖ \LinearALXIV	❖ \LinearACLXII	❖ \LinearACCLX	❖ \LinearACCLVIII
❖ \LinearALXV	❖ \LinearACLXIII	❖ \LinearACCLXI	❖ \LinearACCLIX
❖ \LinearALXVI	❖ \LinearACLXIV	❖ \LinearACCLXII	❖ \LinearACCLX
❖ \LinearALXVII	❖ \LinearACLXV	❖ \LinearACCLXIII	❖ \LinearACCLXI
❖ \LinearALXVIII	❖ \LinearACLXVI	❖ \LinearACCLXIV	❖ \LinearACCLXII
❖ \LinearALXIX	❖ \LinearACLXVII	❖ \LinearACCLXV	❖ \LinearACCLXIII
❖ \LinearALXX	❖ \LinearACLXVIII	❖ \LinearACCLXVI	❖ \LinearACCLXIV
❖ \LinearALXXI	❖ \LinearACLXIX	❖ \LinearACCLXVII	❖ \LinearACCLXV
❖ \LinearALXXII	❖ \LinearACLXX	❖ \LinearACCLXVIII	❖ \LinearACCLXVI
❖ \LinearALXXIII	❖ \LinearACLXXI	❖ \LinearACCLXIX	❖ \LinearACCLXVII
❖ \LinearALXXIV	❖ \LinearACLXXII	❖ \LinearACCLXX	❖ \LinearACCLXVIII
❖ \LinearALXXV	❖ \LinearACLXXIII	❖ \LinearACCLXXI	❖ \LinearACCLXIX
❖ \LinearALXXVI	❖ \LinearACLXXIV	❖ \LinearACCLXXII	❖ \LinearACCLXX
❖ \LinearALXXVII	❖ \LinearACLXXV	❖ \LinearACCLXXIII	❖ \LinearACCLXXI
❖ \LinearALXXVIII	❖ \LinearACLXXVI	❖ \LinearACCLXXIV	❖ \LinearACCLXXII
❖ \LinearALXXIX	❖ \LinearACLXXVII	❖ \LinearACCLXXV	❖ \LinearACCLXXIII
❖ \LinearALXXX	❖ \LinearACLXXVIII	❖ \LinearACCLXXVI	❖ \LinearACCLXXIV
❖ \LinearALXXXI	❖ \LinearACLXXIX	❖ \LinearACCLXXVII	❖ \LinearACCLXXV
❖ \LinearALXXXII	❖ \LinearACLXXX	❖ \LinearACCLXXVIII	❖ \LinearACCLXXVI
❖ \LinearALXXXIII	❖ \LinearACLXXXI	❖ \LinearACCLXXIX	❖ \LinearACCLXXVII
❖ \LinearALXXXIV	❖ \LinearACLXXXII	❖ \LinearACCLXXX	❖ \LinearACCLXXVIII
❖ \LinearALXXXV	❖ \LinearACLXXXIII	❖ \LinearACCLXXXI	❖ \LinearACCLXXIX
❖ \LinearALXXXVI	❖ \LinearACLXXXIV	❖ \LinearACCLXXXII	❖ \LinearACCLXXX
❖ \LinearALXXXVII	❖ \LinearACLXXXV	❖ \LinearACCLXXXIII	❖ \LinearACCLXXXI
❖ \LinearALXXXVIII	❖ \LinearACLXXXVI	❖ \LinearACCLXXXIV	❖ \LinearACCLXXXII
❖ \LinearALXXXIX	❖ \LinearACLXXXVII	❖ \LinearACCLXXXV	❖ \LinearACCLXXXIII
❖ \LinearALXXXX	❖ \LinearACLXXXVIII	❖ \LinearACCLXXXVI	❖ \LinearACCLXXXIV
❖ \LinearAXCI	❖ \LinearACXXXIX	❖ \LinearACCLXXXVII	❖ \LinearACCLXXXV
❖ \LinearAXCII	❖ \LinearACXXXX	❖ \LinearACCLXXXVIII	❖ \LinearACCLXXXVI
❖ \LinearAXCIII	❖ \LinearACXCI	❖ \LinearACCLXXXIX	❖ \LinearACCLXXXVII
❖ \LinearAXCIV	❖ \LinearACXII	❖ \LinearACCLXXXX	❖ \LinearACCLXXXVIII
❖ \LinearAXCV	❖ \LinearACXIII	❖ \LinearACCXCI	❖ \LinearACCLXXXIX
❖ \LinearAXCVI	❖ \LinearACXCIV	❖ \LinearACXCII	❖ \LinearACCLXXXIX

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፩	\LinearAXCVII	፪	\LinearACXCV	፫	\LinearACCXCIII
፪	\LinearAXCVIII	፬	\LinearACXCVI	፭	\LinearACCXCIV

TABLE 460: `linearb` Linear B Basic and Optional Letters

፩	\Ba	፪	\Bja	፫	\Bmu	፬	\Bpte	፭	\Broii	፮	\Bto
፪	\Baii	፫	\Bje	፯	\Bna	፬	\Bpu	፭	\Bru	፯	\Btu
፯	\Baiii	፯	\Bjo	፯	\Bne	፬	\Bpuii	፯	\Bsa	፯	\Btwo
፯	\Bau	፯	\Bju	፯	\Bni	፭	\Bqa	፬	\Bse	፯	\Bu
፯	\Bda	፯	\Bka	፯	\Bno	፭	\Bqe	፯	\Bsi	፯	\Bwa
፯	\Bde	፯	\Bke	፯	\Bnu	፯	\Bqi	፯	\Bso	፯	\Bwe
፯	\Bdi	፯	\Bki	፯	\Bnwa	፯	\Bqo	፯	\Bsu	፯	\Bwi
፯	\Bdo	፯	\Bko	፯	\Bo	፯	\Bra	፯	\Bswa	፯	\Bwo
፯	\Bdu	፯	\Bku	፯	\Bpa	፯	\Braii	፯	\Bswi	፯	\Bza
፯	\Bdwe	፯	\Bma	፯	\Bpaiii	፯	\Braiii	፯	\Bta	፯	\Bze
፯	\Bdwo	፯	\Bme	፯	\Bpe	፯	\Bre	፯	\Btaii	፯	\Bzo
፯	\Be	፯	\Bmi	፯	\Bpi	፯	\Bri	፯	\Bte		
፯	\Bi	፯	\Bmo	፯	\Bpo	+	\Bro	፯	\Bti		

These symbols must appear either within the argument to `\textlinb` or following the `\linbfamily` font-selection command within a scope. Single-character shortcuts are also supported: Both “`\textlinb{\Bpa\Bki\Bna}`” and “`\textlinb{pcn}`” produce “`+፯፯፯`”, for example. See the `linearb` documentation for more information.

TABLE 461: `linearb` Linear B Numerals

፩	\BNi	፩	\BNvii	፩	\BNxl	○	\BNc	፩	፩	\BNdcc
፪	\BNii	፩	\BNviii	፩	\BNl	○	\BNcc	፩	፩	\BNdccc
፯	\BNiii	፩	\BNix	፩	\BNlx	○	\BNccc	፩	፩	\BNcm
፯	\BNiv		\BNx	፩	\BNlxx	○	\BNcd	○		\BNm
፯	\BNv	=	\BNxx	፩	\BNlxxx	○	\BNd			
፯	\BNvi	≡	\BNxxx	፩	\BNxc	○	\BNdc			

These symbols must appear either within the argument to `\textlinb` or following the `\linbfamily` font-selection command within a scope.

TABLE 462: *linearb* Linear B Weights and Measures

ℳ	\BPtalent	՚	\BPvolb	՚	\BPvolcf	՚	\BPwtb	՚	\BPwtd
՝	\BPvola	՚	\BPvolcd	՚	\BPwta	՚	\BPwtc	՚	

These symbols must appear either within the argument to `\textlinb` or following the `\linbfamily` font-selection command within a scope.

TABLE 463: *linearb* Linear B Ideograms

🏺	\BParamphora	艚	\BPchassis	ԑ	\BPman	平民	\BPwheat
➔	\BParrow	⠀	\BPcloth	ԑ	\BPnanny	⠀	\BPwheel
՚	\BPbarley	⠀	\BPcow	՚	\BPolive	⠀	\BPwine
՚	\BPbilly	⠀	\BPcup	՚	\BPOx	⠀	\BPwineiih
՚	\BPboar	⠀	\BPewe	՚	\BPPig	⠀	\BPwineiiih
⠀	\BPbronze	⠀	\BPfoal	՚	\BPram	⠀	\BPwineivh
՚	\BPbull	՚	\BPgoat	՚	\BPsheep	՚	\BPwoman
⠀	\BPCauldroni	⠀	\BPGoblet	՚	\BPsow	⠀	\BPwool
⠀	\BPCauldronii	⠀	\BPGold	⠀	\BPspear	⠀	
⠀	\BPchariot	⠀	\BPhorse	⠀	\BPsword	⠀	

These symbols must appear either within the argument to `\textlinb` or following the `\linbfamily` font-selection command within a scope.

TABLE 464: *linearb* Unidentified Linear B Symbols

兮	\BUi	兮	\BUiv	兮	\BUvii	兮	\BUx	兮	\Btwe
兮	\BUii	兮	\BUv	兮	\BUviii	兮	\BUxi	兮	
兮	\BUiii	兮	\BUvi	兮	\BUix	兮	\BUxii	兮	

These symbols must appear either within the argument to `\textlinb` or following the `\linbfamily` font-selection command within a scope.

TABLE 465: cypriot Cypriot Letters

☀	\Ca	☀	\Cku	☒	\Cmu	ጀ	\Cpo	ጀ	\Cso	ጀ	\Cwi
☀	\Ce	☽	\Cla	Ӯ	\Cna	ጀ	\Cpu	Ӯ	\Csu	↑	\Cwo
Ӯ	\Cga	Ӯ	\Cle	՚	\Cne	Ӯ	\Cra	՚	\Cta)	\Cxa
Ӯ	\Ci	≤	\Cli	՚	\Cni	՚	\Cre	՚	\Cte	(\Cxe
߱	\Cja	+	\Clo	՚	\Cno	՚	\Cri	↑	\Cti	߱	\Cya
߱	\Cjo	߱	\Clu	߱	\Cnu	߱	\Cro	߱	\Cto	߱	\Cyo
߱	\Cka	߱	\Cma	߱	\Co	߱	\Cru	߱	\Ctu	߱	\Cza
߱	\Cke	߱	\Cme	՚	\Cpa	߱	\Csa	߱	\Cu	߱	\Czo
߱	\Cki	߱	\Cmi	߱	\Cpe	߱	\Cse	߱	\Cwa	߱	
߱	\Cko	߱	\Cmo	߱	\Cpi	߱	\Csi	I	\Cwe		

These symbols must appear either within the argument to `\textcypr` or following the `\cyprfamily` font-selection command within a scope. Single-character shortcuts are also supported: Both “`\textcypr{\Cpa\Cki\Cna}`” and “`\textcypr{pcn}`” produce “՚߱߶߷”, for example. See the `cypriot` documentation for more information.

TABLE 466: sarabian South Arabian Letters

◦	\SAa	ܵ	\SAz	ܴ	\SAM	ܸ	\SAsd	ܹ	\SAdb
ܰ	\SAb	ܲ	\SAhd	ܲ	\SAN	ܲ	\SAq	ܲ	\SATb
ܲ	\SAg	ܲ	\SATd	ܲ	\SAs	ܲ	\SAr	ܲ	\SAGa
ܲ	\SAd	ܲ	\SAY	ܲ	\SAf	ܲ	\SAsv	ܲ	\SAzd
ܲ	\SAh	ܲ	\SAk	ܲ	\SAlq	ܲ	\SAT	ܲ	\SAsa
ܲ	\SAw	ܲ	\SAI	ܲ	\SAo	ܲ	\SAhu	ܲ	\SAdd

These symbols must appear either within the argument to `\textsarab` or following the `\sarabfamily` font-selection command within a scope. Single-character shortcuts are also supported: Both “`\textsarab{\SAb\SAk\SAn}`” and “`\textsarab{bkn}`” produce “ܲܲܲ”, for example. See the `sarabian` documentation for more information.

TABLE 467: teubner Archaic Greek Letters and Greek Numerals

Ϙ	\Coppa [†]	F	\Digamma*	ϙ	\sampi*	ϙ	\varstigma
ϙ	\coppa [†]	ϙ	\koppa*	Ϙ	\Stigma		
ϙ	\digamma*,‡	ϙ	\Sampi	ϙ	\stigma*		

* Technically, these symbols do not require *teubner*; it is sufficient to load the *babel* package with the *greek* option (upon which *teubner* depends)—but use *\qoppa* for *\koppa* and *\ddigamma* for *\digamma*.

† For compatibility with other naming conventions *teubner* defines *\Koppa* as a synonym for *\Coppa* and *\varcoppa* as a synonym for *\coppa*.

‡ If both *teubner* and *amssymb* are loaded, *teubner*'s *\digamma* replaces *amssymb*'s *\digamma*, regardless of package-loading order.

TABLE 468: boisik Archaic Greek Letters and Greek Numerals

F	\Digamma	ϙ	\qoppa	ϙ	\stigma	ϙ	\varsampi
F	\digamma	Ϙ	\Qoppa	Ϙ	\Stigma		
ϙ	\heta	ϙ	\Sampi	ϙ	\vardigamma		
F	\Heta	ϙ	\sampi	ϙ	\Varsampi		

TABLE 469: epiolmec Epi-Olmec Script

	\EOafter		\EOMiddle		\EOStarWarrior
	\EOandThen		\EOmonster		\EOstep
	\EOAppear		\EOMountain		\EOSu
	\EOBeardMask		\EOmuu		\EOsu
	\EOBedeck		\EOna		\EOSun
	\EOBlood		\EOne		\EOSuu
	\EObrace		\EOni		\EOSuu
	\EObuilding		\EOnow		\EOta
	\EOBundle		\EOnu		\EOte
	\EOChop		\EOnuu		\EOthrone

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	\EOChronI		\EOofficerI		\E0ti
	\EOCloth		\EOofficerII		\E0time
	\E0DealWith		\EOofficerIII		\E0Time
	\EODeer		\EOofficerIV		\E0Title
	\EOeat		\EOpa		\E0TitleII
	\EOflint		\EOpak		\E0TitleIV
{ 	\EOflower		\EOPatron		\E0to
	\EOFold		\EOPatronII		\E0tu
	\EOGod		\EOpe		\E0tuki
	\EOGoUp		\EOopenis		\E0tukpa
	\EOgovernor		\EOpi		\E0turtle
	\EOguise		\EOPierce		\E0tuuu
	\EOHallow		\EOPlant		\E0tzza
	\EOja		\EOPlay		\E0tzze
	\EOjaguar		\EOpo		\E0tzetze
	\EOje		\EOpriest		\E0otzi
	\EOji		\EOPrince		\E0otzu
	\EOJI		\EOPu		\E0tzuu
	\EOjo		\EOPuu		\E0undef
	\EOju		\EOPuuk		\E0varBeardMask
	\EOkak		\EORain		\E0varja
	\EOke		\EOSa		\E0varji
	\EOki		\EOsa		\E0varki
	\EOkij		\EOSacrifice		\E0varkuu
	\EOKing		\EOSaw		\E0varni
	\EOknottedCloth		\EOScorpius		\E0varpa

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	\EOknottedClothStraps		\EOset		\EOvarSi
	\EOko		\EOSi		\EOvarsi
	\EOku		\EOSi		\EOvartza
	\EOkuu		\EOsing	○ ○	\EOvarwuu
	\EOLetBlood		\EOSini		\EOvarYear
	\EOLoinCloth		\EOSkin		\EOwa
	\EOLongLipII		\EOSky		\EOwe
	\EOLord		\EOSkyAnimal		\EOwi
	\EOLose		\EOSkyPillar		\EOwo
	\EOma		\EOSnake		\EOwuu
	\EOmacaw		\EOSo		\EOya
	\EOmacawI		\EOSpan		\EOyaj
	\EOme		\EOSprinkle		\EOye
	\EOMexNew		\EOstar		\EOYear
	\EOmi		\EOstarWarrior		\EOyuu

TABLE 470: epiolmec Epi-Olmec Numerals

	\EOzero		\EOvi		\EOxii		\EOxviii
○	\EOi	○○	\EOvii	○○○	\EOxiii	○○○○	\EOxix
○ ○	\EOii	○○○	\EOviii	○○○○	\EOxiv	○○○○○	\EOxx
○ ○ ○	\EOiii	○○○○	\EOix	○○○○○	\EOxv		
○○○○	\EOiv	○○○○○	\EOx	○○○○○○	\EOxvi		
—	\EOv	—○	\EOxi	—○○	\EOxvii		

TABLE 471: `allrunes` Runes

þ	\a	Þ	E	ɸ	\ING	ᛘ	m	ȝ	R	ȝ	\sthree
*	\A	Ƒ	F	ꝑ	\ing	ᬁ	n	ꝑ	\RR	ᬁ	T
ƒ	a	Ƒ	f	ꝑ	\Ing	᜵	\NG	ᜲ	\s	ᜲ	t
ᜲ	A	X	g	ꝑ	\j	᜶	\ng	ᜳ	s	ᜲ	\textsection
ᜱ	b	Ҥ	h	ꝑ	j	᜷	o	ᜳ	S	᜷	\th
ᜱ	B	N	H	ᜲ	J	᜸	p	ᜳ	\seight	᜸	U
ᜱ	\d	H	h	ꝑ	\k	᜹	p	ᜳ	\sfive	᜹	u
ᜱ	D	Ӯ	\i	ꝑ	\K	᜺	P	ᜳ	\sfour	᜺	w
ᜱ	d	I	i	ᜲ	k	᜻	\R	ᜳ	\sseven		
ᜱ	e	ᜱ	I	ᜲ	l	᜼	r	ᜳ	\ssix		

The symbols in this table should appear within the argument to `\textarc` (for common Germanic runes), `\textara` (for Anglo-Frisian runes), `\textarn` (for normal runes), `\textart` (for short-twig runes), `\textarl` (for staveless runes), `\textarm` (for medieval runes), or within a scope that sets, respectively, `\arcfamily`, `\arafamily`, `\arnfamily`, `\artfamily`, `\arlfamily`, or `\armfamily`. Each family presents slightly different glyphs and/or slightly different subsets of the available runes. (The table presents the common Germanic runes.) See the `allrunes` documentation for more information.

TABLE 472: `allrunes` Rune Separators

'	\bar	:	\doubleeye	+	\plus	:	\tripledot
*	\cross	‡	\doubleplus	⋮	\quaddot	⋮	\tripleeye
.	\dot	‡	\doublestar	◊	\quadeye	‡	\tripleplus
'	\doublebar	·	\eye	*	\star		
*	\doublecross	⋮	\pentdot	⋮	\triplebar		
:	\doubledot	+	\penteye	⋮	\triplecross		

See the usage comment under Table 471 on page 211.

Chapter 7

Musical symbols

The following symbols are used to typeset musical notation. The *lilylypbs* package provides a large subset of the symbols in this chapter. Note, however, that *lilylypbs* depends upon the *fontspec* package, OpenType (.otf) fonts, and some PDF graphics and therefore works only with Lua^LAT_EX or X_EH^LAT_EX.

A simple way to typeset time signatures, due to Daniel Hirst, is to attach a superscript and a subscript to an empty math object. For example, $\$\\{}^3_4\$$ renders as “ $\frac{3}{4}$ ”. Because superscripts and subscripts are left-justified, some extra padding may need to be added if the beats per measure and beat unit contain different numbers of digits. A 5mu space (“ $\backslash;$ ”) vertically centers the “8” relative to the “12” in $\$\\{}^{12}_8\$$ (“ $\frac{12}{8}$ ”). For boldface time signatures (e.g., “ $\frac{4}{4}$ ”), consider the boldface-math options presented in Section 12.5. See also Table 486.

TABLE 473: L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} Musical Symbols

♭ \flat ♯ \natural ♯ \sharp

TABLE 474: *textcomp* Musical Symbols

♪ \textmusicalnote

TABLE 475: *wasy sym* Musical Symbols

♪ \eighthnote ♫ \halfnote ♪ \twonotes . \fullnote ♪ \quaternote

TABLE 476: *MnSymbol* Musical Symbols

♭ \flat ♯ \natural ♯ \sharp

TABLE 477: `fdsymbol` Musical Symbols

```
\flat \natural \sharp
```

TABLE 478: `boisik` Musical Symbols

```
\flat \natural \sharp
```

TABLE 479: `stix` Musical Symbols

\eighthnote	\flat	\natural	\sharp
\flat	\quarternote	\twoNotes	

TABLE 480: `arev` Musical Symbols

\quarternote	\eighthnote	\sixteenthnote
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TABLE 481: `utfsym` Musical Symbols

$\text{\usym{2669}}$	$\text{\usym{266C}}$	$\text{\usym{266F}}$	$\text{\usym{1F3B5}}$
$\text{\usym{266A}}$	$\text{\usym{266D}}$	$\text{\usym{1F39C}}$	$\text{\usym{1F3B6}}$
$\text{\usym{266B}}$	$\text{\usym{266E}}$	$\text{\usym{1F39D}}$	$\text{\usym{1F3BC}}$

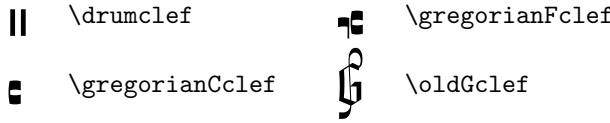
All `utsym` symbols are implemented with *TikZ* graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 482: MusiXTEX Musical Symbols

	\allabreve	>	\lsf		\shake
	\altoclef	v	\lsfz		\Shake
	\backturn		\maxima		\Shakel
	\bassclef	+	\meterplus		\Shakene
/	\caesura	~	\mordent		\Shakenw
	\coda	~~	\Mordent		\Shakesw
	\Coda		\PAUSE		\smallaltoclef
*	\Dep	-	\PAuse		\smallbassclef
[\doublethumb	-	\pause		\smalltrebleclef
[	\downbow	\textcircled{d}	\Ped		\sPed
\gamma	\ds	\{\}	\qp		\trebleclef
\%	\duevolte	\:\:\:	\qqs	\sim	\trill
\circ	\fermatadown	\:\:\:	\qs	\circ	\turn
\cdot	\fermataup	\emptyset	\reverseallabreve	\vee	\upbow
\circ	\flageolett	\textcircled{C}	\reverseC	\triangleright	\usf
-	\hpause	*	\sDep	\wedge	\usfz
\circ	\hs		\Segno	\textcircled{D}	\wq
[	\longa		\segno	\textcircled{D}\textcircled{D}	\wqq

All of these symbols are intended to be used in the context of typesetting musical scores. See the MusiXTEX documentation for more information.

TABLE 483: MusiXTEX Alternative Clefs



In addition to MusiXTEX, `\drumclef` requires the `musixper` package; `\oldGclef` requires the `musixlit` package; and both `\gregorianCclef` and `\gregorianFclef` require the `musixgre` package. Together with MusiXTEX, these packages provide a complete system for typesetting percussion notation (`musixper`), liturgical music (`musixlit`), and Gregorian chants (`musixgre`, including the staves and all of the necessary neumes. See the MusiXTEX documentation for more information.

TABLE 484: `harmony` Musical Symbols

	<code>\AAcht</code>		<code>\DDohne</code>		<code>\Halb</code>		<code>\SechBR</code>		<code>\VM</code>
	<code>\Acht</code>		<code>\Dohne</code>		<code>\HaPa</code>		<code>\SechBR</code>		<code>\Zwdr</code>
	<code>\AchtBL</code>		<code>\Ds</code>		<code>\Pu</code>		<code>\SePa</code>		<code>\ZwPa</code>
	<code>\AchtBR</code>		<code>\DS</code>		<code>\Sech</code>		<code>\UB</code>		
	<code>\AcPa</code>		<code>\Ganz</code>		<code>\SechBL</code>		<code>\Vier</code>		
	<code>\DD</code>		<code>\GaPa</code>		<code>\SechBl</code>		<code>\ViPa</code>		

The MusiXTEX package must be installed to use `harmony`.

TABLE 485: musicography Musical Symbols

\flat	<code>\musDoubleFlat</code>	\natural	<code>\musNatural</code>	$\frac{1}{2}$	<code>\musSixtyFourth</code>
\times	<code>\musDoubleSharp</code>	$\frac{1}{4}$	<code>\musQuarter</code>	$\frac{1}{3}$	<code>\musSixtyFourthDotted</code>
\downarrow	<code>\musEighth</code>	$\frac{1}{8}$	<code>\musQuarterDotted</code>	$\frac{1}{6}$	<code>\musThirtySecond</code>
$\downarrow.$	<code>\musEighthDotted</code>	$\frac{1}{16}$	<code>\musSegno</code>	$\frac{1}{12}$	<code>\musThirtySecondDotted</code>
\flat	<code>\musFlat</code>	\sharp	<code>\musSharp</code>	\circ	<code>\musWhole</code>
\downarrow	<code>\musHalf</code>	$\frac{1}{16}$	<code>\musSixteenth</code>	$\circ.$	<code>\musWholeDotted</code>
$\downarrow.$	<code>\musHalfDotted</code>	$\frac{1}{32}$	<code>\musSixteenthDotted</code>		

musicography defines `\f1`, `\sh`, and `\na` as shorthands for `\musFlat`, `\musSharp`, and `\musNatural`, respectively. It also defines `\musCorchea` as an alias for `\musEighth`, `\musCorcheaDotted` as an alias for `\musEighthDotted`, `\musFusa` as an alias for `\musEighth`, `\musFusaDotted` as an alias for `\musEighthDotted`, `\musMinim` as an alias for `\musHalf`, `\musMinimDotted` as an alias for `\musHalfDotted`, `\musSemibreve` as an alias for `\musWhole`, `\musSemibreveDotted` as an alias for `\musWholeDotted`, `\musSemiminim` as an alias for `\musQuarter`, and `\musSemiminiminDotted` as an alias for `\musQuarterDotted`.

The MusiXTEX package must be installed to use `musicography`.

TABLE 486: musicography Time Signatures

C	<code>\meterC</code>	C₂	<code>\meterCThreeTwo</code>	CZ	<code>\meterCZ</code>
C3	<code>\meterCThree</code>	C	<code>\meterCutC</code>	O	<code>\meterO</code>

Other time signatures can be specified with `\musMeter`, as in

$$\text{\musMeter}\{2\}\{4\} \rightarrow \frac{2}{4}$$

The MusiXTEX package must be installed to use `musicography`.

TABLE 487: *harmony* Musical Accents

$\widehat{\widehat{A}}\widehat{a}$	<code>\Ferli{A}\Ferli{a}*</code>	$\widehat{A}\widehat{a}$	<code>\Ohne{A}\Ohne{a}*</code>
$\widehat{\widehat{A}}\widehat{a}$	<code>\Fermi{A}\Fermi{a}</code>	$\widetilde{A}\widetilde{a}$	<code>\Umd{A}\Umd{a}*</code>
$(\textcircled{A})\textcircled{a}$		<code>\Kr{A}\Kr{a}</code>	

* These symbols take an optional argument which shifts the accent either horizontally or vertically (depending on the command) by the given distance.

In addition to the accents shown above, `\HH` is a special accent command that accepts five period-separated characters and typesets them such that “`\HH.X.a.b.c.d.`” produces “ X^b_d ”. All arguments except the first can be omitted: “`\HH.X.....`” produces “ X ”. `\Takt` takes two arguments and composes them into a musical time signature. For example, “`\Takt{12}{8}`” produces “ $^{12}_8$ ”. As two special cases, “`\Takt{c}{0}`” produces “ C ” and “`\Takt{c}{1}`” produces “ C ”.

The *MusiXTEX* package must be installed to use *harmony*.

TABLE 488: *lilyglyphs* Single Notes

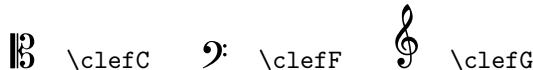
♪	<code>\eighthNote</code>	♩	<code>\quarterNoteDottedDown</code>
♪.	<code>\eighthNoteDotted</code>	♩.	<code>\quarterNoteDown</code>
♪..	<code>\eighthNoteDottedDouble</code>	♩..	<code>\sixteenthNote</code>
♪..	<code>\eighthNoteDottedDoubleDown</code>	♩..	<code>\sixteenthNoteDotted</code>
♪.	<code>\eighthNoteDottedDown</code>	♩..	<code>\sixteenthNoteDottedDouble</code>
♪	<code>\eighthNoteDown</code>	♩..	<code>\sixteenthNoteDottedDoubleDown</code>
♩	<code>\halfNote</code>	♩.	<code>\sixteenthNoteDottedDown</code>
♩.	<code>\halfNoteDotted</code>	♩..	<code>\sixteenthNoteDown</code>
♩..	<code>\halfNoteDottedDouble</code>	♩	<code>\thirtysecondNote</code>
♩..	<code>\halfNoteDottedDoubleDown</code>	♩.	<code>\thirtysecondNoteDotted</code>
♩.	<code>\halfNoteDottedDown</code>	♩..	<code>\thirtysecondNoteDottedDouble</code>
♩	<code>\halfNoteDown</code>	♩..	<code>\thirtysecondNoteDottedDoubleDown</code>
♪	<code>\quarterNote</code>	♩.	<code>\thirtysecondNoteDottedDown</code>
♪.	<code>\quarterNoteDotted</code>	♩..	<code>\thirtysecondNoteDown</code>
♪..	<code>\quarterNoteDottedDouble</code>	○	<code>\wholeNote</code>
♪..	<code>\quarterNoteDottedDoubleDown</code>	○.	<code>\wholeNoteDotted</code>

lilyglyphs defines synonyms for all of the preceding symbols:

♩	\crotchet	♩·	\minimDottedDown
♩.	\crotchetDotted	♩·	\minimDown
♩..	\crotchetDottedDouble	♪	\quaver
♩··	\crotchetDottedDoubleDown	♪.	\quaverDotted
♩·	\crotchetDottedDown	♪..	\quaverDottedDouble
♩	\crotchetDown	♪··	\quaverDottedDoubleDown
♪	\demisemiquaver	♪·	\quaverDottedDown
♪.	\demisemiquaverDotted	♪	\quaverDown
♪..	\demisemiquaverDottedDouble	♪.	\semibreve
♪··	\demisemiquaverDottedDoubleDown	♪..	\semibreveDotted
♪·	\demisemiquaverDottedDown	♪	\semiquaver
♪	\demisemiquaverDown	♪.	\semiquaverDotted
♩	\minim	♪..	\semiquaverDottedDouble
♩.	\minimDotted	♪··	\semiquaverDottedDoubleDown
♩..	\minimDottedDouble	♪·	\semiquaverDottedDown
♩··	\minimDottedDoubleDown	♪	\semiquaverDown

TABLE 489: *lilyglyphs* Beamed Notes

♫	\twoBeamedQuavers	♫♫	\threeBeamedQuaversII
♫♫	\threeBeamedQuavers	♫.♫	\threeBeamedQuaversIII
♫.♫	\threeBeamedQuaversI		

TABLE 490: *lilyglyphs* Clefs

Each of these symbols provides a smaller, “inline” form (`\clefCInline`, `\clefFInline`, and `\clefGInline`, respectively) intended for use within a paragraph. See the *lilyglyphs* documentation for more information.

TABLE 491: *lilyglyphs* Time Signatures

C	\lilyTimeC	¶	\lilyTimeCHalf
----------	------------	----------	----------------

lilyglyphs also provides a \lilyTimeSignature command that lets a user typeset single and compound time signatures by specifying a numerator and a denominator. See the *lilyglyphs* documentation for more information.

TABLE 492: *lilyglyphs* Accidentals

x	\doublesharp	#	\sharpArrowdown
b	\flat	#	\sharpArrowup
bb	\flatflat	#	\sharpSlashslashslashstem
b	\natural	#	\sharpSlashslashslashstemstem
#	\sharp	#	\sharpSlashslashstem
↑		#	\sharpArrowboth
↓		#	\sharpSlashslashstemstemstem

TABLE 493: *lilyglyphs* Rests

♪	\crotchetRest	♩	\quaverRestDotted
♪.	\crotchetRestDotted	♩.	\semiquaverRest
—	\halfNoteRest	♩.	\semiquaverRestDotted
—.	\halfNoteRestDotted	—	\wholeNoteRest
♩	\quaverRest	—.	\wholeNoteRestDotted

Multiply dotted rests can be produced with the \lilyPrintMoreDots command. See the *lilyglyphs* documentation for more information.

TABLE 494: *lilyglyphs* Dynamics Letters

f	\lilyDynamics{f}	r	\lilyDynamics{r}
p	\lilyDynamics{p}	s	\lilyDynamics{s}
m	\lilyDynamics{m}	z	\lilyDynamics{z}
rf		rfz	
		\lilyRFZ	

These letters and the digits 0–9 are the only alphanumerics defined by *lilyglyphs*'s underlying Emmentaler fonts.

TABLE 495: *lilyglyphs* Dynamics Symbols

<= \crescHairpin >= \decrescHairpin

TABLE 496: *lilyglyphs* Articulations

>	\lilyAccent	^	\marcato	,	\staccatissimo
<>	\lilyEspressivo	v	\marcatoDown	-	\tenuto
.	\lilyStaccato	±	\portato		
°	\lilyThumb	÷	\portatoDown		

TABLE 497: *lilyglyphs* Scripts

⌚ \fermata

TABLE 498: *lilyglyphs* Accordion Notation

☰	\accordionBayanBass	⊗	\accordionOldEE	☰	\accordionStdBass
⊖	\accordionDiscant	˥	\accordionPull		
⊖	\accordionFreeBass	〉	\accordionPush		

TABLE 499: *lilyglyphs* Named Time Signatures

⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.C22}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural198}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.C44}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural122}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural22}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural24}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural24}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural32}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural32}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural34}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural34}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural44}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural44}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural48}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural48}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural64}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural64}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural68}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural68}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural68alt}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural68alt}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural94}
⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.mensural94}	⌚	\lilyGlyph{timesig.neomensural98}

lilyglyphs defines shorter names for a few of these symbols. See Table 491.

TABLE 500: *lilyglypbs* Named Scripts

```
\lilyGlyph{scripts.arpeggio}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.arpeggio.arrow.1}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.arpeggio.arrow.M1}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.augmentum}

\lilyGlyph{scripts.barline.kievan}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.caesura.curved}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.caesura.straight}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.circulus}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.coda}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.daccentus}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dfermata}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dlongfermata}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dmarcato}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.downbow}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.downmordent}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.downprall}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dpedalheel}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dpedaltoe}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dportato}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dsemicirculus}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dshortfermata}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dsignumcongruentiae}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dstaccatissimo}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.dverylongfermata}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.espr}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.flageolet}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.halfopen}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.halfopenvertical}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.ictus}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.lcomma}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.lineprall}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.lvarcomma}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.mordent}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.open}

\lilyGlyph{scripts.prall}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.pralldown}

\lilyGlyph{scripts.prallmordent}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.prallprall}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.prallup}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.rcomma}

\lilyGlyph{scripts.reverseturn}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.rvarcomma}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.segno}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.sforzato}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.snappizzicato}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.staccato}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.stopped}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.tenuto}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.thumb}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.tickmark}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.trilelement}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.trill}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.trill_element}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.turn}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.uaccentus}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.ufermata}*
\lilyGlyph{scripts.ulongfermata}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.umarcato}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.upbow}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.uppedalheel}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.uppedaltoe}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.upmordent}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.uportato}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.uprall}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.usemicirculus}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.ushortfermata}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.usignumcongruentiae}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.ustaccatissimo}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.uverylongfermata}
\lilyGlyph{scripts.varcoda}

\lilyGlyph{scripts.varsegno}
```

* `\lilyGlypbs` defines `\fermata` as a shorter name for “ $\text{\textcircled{c}}$ ” than `\lilyGlyph{scripts.ufermata}`. See Table 497.

TABLE 501: *lilyglyphs* Named Rests

-	\lilyGlyph{rests.0}	-	\lilyGlyph{rests.4mensural}
.	\lilyGlyph{rests.0mensural}	:	\lilyGlyph{rests.4neomensural}
.	\lilyGlyph{rests.0neomensural}	;	\lilyGlyph{rests.5}
-	\lilyGlyph{rests.0o}* :	;	\lilyGlyph{rests.6}
.	\lilyGlyph{rests.1}	:	\lilyGlyph{rests.7}
.	\lilyGlyph{rests.1mensural}	■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M1}
.	\lilyGlyph{rests.1neomensural}	■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M1mensural}
-	\lilyGlyph{rests.1o}* :	■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M1neomensural}
;	\lilyGlyph{rests.2}* :	■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M1o}
;	\lilyGlyph{rests.2classical}	■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M2}
.	\lilyGlyph{rests.2mensural}	■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M2mensural}
.	\lilyGlyph{rests.2neomensural}	■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M2neomensural}
;	\lilyGlyph{rests.3}* :	■■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M3}
.	\lilyGlyph{rests.3mensural}	■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M3mensural}
;	\lilyGlyph{rests.3neomensural}	■■	\lilyGlyph{rests.M3neomensural}
;	\lilyGlyph{rests.4}* :		

* *lilyglyphs* defines shorter names for these symbols. See Table 493.

TABLE 502: *lilyglyphs* Named Pedals

*	\lilyGlyph{pedal.*}	-	\lilyGlyph{pedal.M}
.	\lilyGlyph{pedal..}	ꝝ	\lilyGlyph{pedal.P}
ꝝ	\lilyGlyph{pedal.d}	ꝝꝝ	\lilyGlyph{pedal.Ped}
ꝝ	\lilyGlyph{pedal.e}		

TABLE 503: *lilyglyphs* Named Flags

/ \lilyGlyph{flags.d3}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu03}
/ \lilyGlyph{flags.d4}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu04}
/ \lilyGlyph{flags.d5}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu05}
/ \lilyGlyph{flags.d6}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu06}
/ \lilyGlyph{flags.d7}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu13}
/ \lilyGlyph{flags.dgrace}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu14}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald03}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu15}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald04}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu16}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald05}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu23}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald06}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu24}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald13}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu25}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald14}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.mensuralu26}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald15}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.u3}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald16}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.u4}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald23}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.u5}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald24}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.u6}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald25}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.u7}
{ \lilyGlyph{flags.mensurald26}	) \lilyGlyph{flags.ugrace}

TABLE 504: *lilyglyphs* Named Custodes

↖ \lilyGlyph{custodes.hufnagel.d0}	↖ \lilyGlyph{custodes.mensural.d0}
↖ \lilyGlyph{custodes.hufnagel.d1}	↖ \lilyGlyph{custodes.mensural.d1}
↖ \lilyGlyph{custodes.hufnagel.d2}	↖ \lilyGlyph{custodes.mensural.d2}
↙ \lilyGlyph{custodes.hufnagel.u0}	↙ \lilyGlyph{custodes.mensural.u0}
↙ \lilyGlyph{custodes.hufnagel.u1}	↙ \lilyGlyph{custodes.mensural.u1}
↙ \lilyGlyph{custodes.hufnagel.u2}	↙ \lilyGlyph{custodes.mensural.u2}
| \lilyGlyph{custodes.medicaea.d0}	| \lilyGlyph{custodes.vaticana.d0}
| \lilyGlyph{custodes.medicaea.d1}	| \lilyGlyph{custodes.vaticana.d1}
| \lilyGlyph{custodes.medicaea.d2}	| \lilyGlyph{custodes.vaticana.d2}
| \lilyGlyph{custodes.medicaea.u0}	| \lilyGlyph{custodes.vaticana.u0}
| \lilyGlyph{custodes.medicaea.u1}	| \lilyGlyph{custodes.vaticana.u1}
| \lilyGlyph{custodes.medicaea.u2}	| \lilyGlyph{custodes.vaticana.u2}

TABLE 505: *lilyglyp̄s* Named Clefs

¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.blackmensural.c}	§	\lilyGlyph{clefs.mensural.g_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.blackmensural.c_change}	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.neomensural.c}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.C}* ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.neomensural.c_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.C_change}* ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.percussion}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.F}* ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.percussion_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.F_change}* ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c1}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.G}* ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c1_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.G_change}* ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c2}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.hufnagel.do} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c2_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.hufnagel.do.fa} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c3}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.hufnagel.do.fa_change} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c3_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.hufnagel.do_change} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c4}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.hufnagel.fa} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c4_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.hufnagel.fa_change} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c5}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.kievan.do} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.c5_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.kievan.do_change} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.f}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.medicaea.do} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.f_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.medicaea.do_change} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.g}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.medicaea.fa} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.petrucci.g_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.medicaea.fa_change} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.tab}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.mensural.c} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.tab_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.mensural.c_change} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.vaticana.do}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.mensural.f} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.vaticana.do_change}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.mensural.f_change} ¶	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.vaticana.fa}
¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.mensural.g}	¶	\lilyGlyph{clefs.vaticana.fa_change}

* *lilyglyp̄s* defines shorter names for these symbols. See Table 490.

TABLE 506: *lilyglyphs* Named Noteheads

```

\s \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d0doFunk}
\n \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d0fa}
\r \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d0faFunk}
\l \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d0faThin}
\d \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d0miFunk}
\w \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d0reFunk}
\t \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d0tiFunk}
\o \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1do}
\p \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1doFunk}
\m \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1doThin}
\c \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1doWalker}
\q \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1fa}
\k \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1faFunk}
\j \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1faThin}
\z \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1faWalker}
\i \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1miFunk}
\g \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1re}
\h \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1reFunk}
\c \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1reThin}
\l \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1reWalker}
\o \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1ti}
\p \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1tiFunk}
\m \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1tiThin}
\k \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1tiWalker}
\z \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d1triangle}
\w \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2do}
\p \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2doFunk}
\m \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2doThin}
\c \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2doWalker}
\q \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2fa}
\k \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2faFunk}
\j \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2faThin}
\z \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2faWalker}
\l \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2kievan}
\h \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2re}
\w \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2reFunk}
\m \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2reThin}
\c \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2reWalker}
\o \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2ti}
\p \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2tiFunk}
\m \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2tiThin}
\k \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2tiWalker}
\z \lilyGlyph{noteheads .d2triangle}

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♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.d3kievan}
♪ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.dM2}
♫ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.dM2blackmensural}
♬ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.dM2mensural}
♫ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.dM2neomensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.dM2semimensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.dM3blackmensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.dM3mensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.dM3neomensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.dM3semimensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.drM2mensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.drM2neomensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.drM2semimensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.drM3mensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.drM3neomensural}
♩ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.drM3semimensural}
○ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0blackmensural}
◆ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0blackpetrucci}
∞ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0cross}
◊ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0diamond}
△ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0do}
△ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0doThin}
△ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0doWalker}
▽ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0faWalker}
◊ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0harmonic}
♦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0kievan}
□ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0la}
□ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0laFunk}
□ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0laThin}
□ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0laWalker}
◊ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0mensural}
◊ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0mi}
◊ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0miMirror}
◊ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0miThin}
◊ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0miWalker}
◊ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0neomensural}
◊ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0petrucci}
¤ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0re}
¤ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0reThin}
¤ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0reWalker}
◻ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0slash}
○ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0sol}
```

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```

◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0solFunk}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0ti}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0tiThin}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0tiWalker}
▷ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s0triangle}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1}
◆ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1blackpetrucci}
⊗ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1cross}
¤ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1diamond}
† \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1kievan}
▬ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1la}
▫ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1laFunk}
▫ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1laThin}
▫ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1laWalker}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1mensural}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1mi}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1miMirror}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1miThin}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1miWalker}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1neomensural}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1petrucci}
// \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1slash}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1sol}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s1solFunk}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2}
◆ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2blackpetrucci}
× \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2cross}
¤ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2diamond}
◆ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2harmonic}
▬ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2la}
▬ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2laFunk}
▬ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2laThin}
▬ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2laWalker}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2mensural}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2mi}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2miFunk}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2miMirror}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2miThin}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2miWalker}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2neomensural}
◦ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2petrucci}
/ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2slash}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2sol}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2solFunk}
⊗ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.s2xcircle}
▬ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.shufnagel.lpes}

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◆ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.shufnagel.punctum}
↑ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.shufnagel.virga}
¤ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM1}
■ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM1blackmensural}
□ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM1double}
☰ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM1kievan}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM1mensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM1neomensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM1semimensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM2blackligmensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM2kievan}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM2ligmensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM2semiligmensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM3blackligmensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM3ligmensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sM3semiligmensural}
◆ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.smedicaea.inclinatum}
▪ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.smedicaea.punctum}
▪ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.smedicaea.rvirga}
▪ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.smedicaea.virga}
⊣ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.sr1kievan}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.srM1mensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.srM1neomensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.srM1semimensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.srM2ligmensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.srM2semiligmensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.srM3ligmensural}
▢ \lilyGlyph{noteheads.srM3semiligmensural}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.ssolesmes.auct.asc}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.ssolesmes.auct.desc}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.ssolesmes.incl.auctum}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.ssolesmes.incl.parvum}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.ssolesmes.oriscus}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.ssolesmes.stropha}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.ssolesmes.stropha.aucta}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.cephalicus}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.epiphonus}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.inclinatum}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.inner.cephalicus}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.linea.punctum}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.linea.punctum.cavum}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.lpes}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.plica}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.punctum}
· \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.punctum.cavum}

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```
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.quilisma}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.reverse.plica}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.reverse.vplica}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.upes}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.vephonus}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.vlpes}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.vplica}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.svaticana.vupes}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u0doFunk}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u0fa}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u0faFunk}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u0faThin}
• \diamond \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u0miFunk}
• \triangleright \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u0reFunk}
• \triangleright \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u0tiFunk}
• \triangleright \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1do}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1doFunk}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1doThin}
• \square \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1doWalker}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1fa}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1faFunk}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1faThin}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1faWalker}
• \diamond \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1miFunk}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1re}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1reFunk}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1reThin}
• \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1reWalker}
• \diamond \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1ti}
• \diamond \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1tiFunk}
• \diamond \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1tiThin}
• \triangleright \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1tiWalker}
• \triangleright \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u1triangle}
• \blacktriangle \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2do}
• \blackbullet \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2doFunk}
• \blacktriangle \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2doThin}
• \blacktriangledown \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2doWalker}
• \blacktriangle \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2fa}
• \blacktriangle \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2faFunk}
• \blacktriangle \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2faThin}
• \blacktriangle \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2faWalker}
• \blacktriangle \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2kievan}
• \blackbullet \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2re}
• \triangleright \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2reFunk}
• \blackbullet \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2reThin}
• \triangleright \lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2reWalker}
```

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•	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2ti}
•	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2tiFunk}
•	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2tiThin}
•	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2tiWalker}
►	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.u2triangle}
▼	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.u3kievan}
▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.uM2}
▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.uM2blackmensural}
▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.uM2mensural}
▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.uM2neomensural}
▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.uM2semimensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.uM3blackmensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.uM3mensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.uM3neomensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.uM3semimensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.urM2mensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.urM2neomensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.urM2semimensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.urM3mensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.urM3neomensural}
▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{noteheads.urM3semimensural}

TABLE 507: *lilyglypbs* Named Accordion Symbols

▀	\lilyGlyph{accordion.bayanbass}	▀▀	\lilyGlyph{accordion.oldEE}
▀▀	\lilyGlyph{accordion.discant}	▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{accordion.pull}
.	\lilyGlyph{accordion.dot}	>	\lilyGlyph{accordion.push}
▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{accordion.freebass}	▀▀▀▀	\lilyGlyph{accordion.stdbass}

lilyglypbs defines shorter names for all of these symbols except \lilyGlyph{accordion.dot}. See Table 498.

TABLE 508: *lilyglyphs* Named Accidentals

```

× \lilyGlyph{accidentals.doublesharp}*
♭ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.flat}*
↑♭ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.flat.arrowboth}
↓♭ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.flat.arrowdown}
↑♭ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.flat.arrowup}
♭\flat \lilyGlyph{accidentals.flat.slash}
♯\flat \lilyGlyph{accidentals.flat.slashslash}
♭♭ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.flatflat}*
♯\flat\flat \lilyGlyph{accidentals.flatflat.slash}
♭\flat\flat \lilyGlyph{accidentals.hufnagelM1}
※ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.kievan1}
♭\flat \lilyGlyph{accidentals.kievanM1}
( \lilyGlyph{accidentals.leftparen}
) \lilyGlyph{accidentals.medicaeaM1}
× \lilyGlyph{accidentals.mensural1}
♭ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.mensuralM1}
↓ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.mirroredflat}
↑ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.mirroredflat.backslash}
↓ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.mirroredflat.flat}
↑ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.natural}*
↑ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.natural.arrowboth}
↓ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.natural.arrowdown}
↑ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.natural.arrowup}
) \lilyGlyph{accidentals.rightparen}
♯ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.sharp}*
↑ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.sharp.arrowboth}*
↓ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.sharp.arrowdown}*
↑ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.sharp.arrowup}*
♯\sharp \lilyGlyph{accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stem}*
♯\sharp \lilyGlyph{accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stemstem}*
♯\sharp \lilyGlyph{accidentals.sharp.slashslashslash.stem}*
♯\sharp \lilyGlyph{accidentals.sharp.slashslashslash.stemstem}*
↓ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.vaticana0}
↓ \lilyGlyph{accidentals.vaticanaM1}

```

* *lilyglyphs* defines shorter names for these symbols. See Table 492.

TABLE 509: *lilyglyphs* Named Arrowheads

► \lilyGlyph{arrowheads.close.01}	> \lilyGlyph{arrowheads.open.01}
◀ \lilyGlyph{arrowheads.close.0M1}	< \lilyGlyph{arrowheads.open.0M1}
▲ \lilyGlyph{arrowheads.close.11}	^ \lilyGlyph{arrowheads.open.11}
▼ \lilyGlyph{arrowheads.close.1M1}	▼ \lilyGlyph{arrowheads.open.1M1}

TABLE 510: *lilyglyphs* Named Alphanumerics and Punctuation

0	\lilyGlyph{zero}	4	\lilyGlyph{four}	8	\lilyGlyph{eight}
1	\lilyGlyph{one}	5	\lilyGlyph{five}	9	\lilyGlyph{nine}
2	\lilyGlyph{two}	6	\lilyGlyph{six}		
3	\lilyGlyph{three}	7	\lilyGlyph{seven}		
f	\lilyGlyph{f}	p	\lilyGlyph{p}	<i>s</i>	\lilyGlyph{s}
m	\lilyGlyph{m}	r	\lilyGlyph{r}	<i>z</i>	\lilyGlyph{z}
,	\lilyGlyph{comma}	.	\lilyGlyph{period}		
-	\lilyGlyph{hyphen}	+	\lilyGlyph{plus}		

See Table 494 for an alternative way to typeset dynamics letters. *lilyglyphs* additionally provides a \lilyText command that can be useful for typesetting groups of the preceding symbols. See the *lilyglyphs* documentation for more information.

TABLE 511: Miscellaneous *lilyglyphs* Named Musical Symbols

˘ \lilyGlyph{brackettips.down}	. \lilyGlyph{dots.dotvaticana}
˘ \lilyGlyph{brackettips.up}	˘ \lilyGlyph{ties.lyric.default}
. \lilyGlyph{dots.dot}	˘ \lilyGlyph{ties.lyric.short}
• \lilyGlyph{dots.dotkiev}	

Chapter 8

Gaming symbols

This chapter presents symbols related to games and gaming: playing-card suits, dice, and symbols used to represent pieces and moves in various games. Additional gaming symbols appear in Chapter 11, but those symbols are delivered by packages that provide minimal L^AT_EX support.

TABLE 512: L^AT_EX 2_< Playing-Card Suits

♣ \clubsuit ♦ \diamondsuit ♥ \heartsuit ♠ \spadesuit

TABLE 513: txfonts/pxfonts Playing-Card Suits

♣ \varclubsuit ♦ \vardiamondsuit ♥ \varheartsuit ♠ \varsuit

TABLE 514: MnSymbol Playing-Card Suits

♣ \clubsuit ♦ \diamondsuit ♥ \heartsuit ♠ \spadesuit

TABLE 515: fdsymbol Playing-Card Suits

♣ \clubsuit ♥ \heartsuit ♦ \vardiamondsuit
♦ \diamondsuit ♠ \spadesuit ♥ \varheartsuit

TABLE 516: boisik Playing-Card Suits

♣ \clubsuit ♦ \diamondsuit ♥ \heartsuit ♠ \spadesuit

TABLE 517: stix Playing-Card Suits

\clubsuit	<code>\clubsuit</code>	\heartsuit	<code>\heartsuit</code>	\clubsuit	<code>\varclubsuit</code>	\heartsuit	<code>\varheartsuit</code>
\diamondsuit	<code>\diamondardsuit</code>	\spadesuit	<code>\spadesuit</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\vardiamondsuit</code>	\spadesuit	<code>\varspadesuit</code>

TABLE 518: arev Playing-Card Suits

\clubsuit	<code>\varclub</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\vardiamond</code>	\heartsuit	<code>\varheart</code>	\spadesuit	<code>\varspade</code>
-------------	-----------------------	----------------	--------------------------	--------------	------------------------	--------------	------------------------

TABLE 519: twemojis Playing-Card Suits

\clubsuit	<code>\twemoji{club suit}</code>	\heartsuit	<code>\twemoji{heart suit}</code>
\diamondsuit	<code>\twemoji{diamond suit}</code>	\spadesuit	<code>\twemoji{spade suit}</code>

Most `twemoji` symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All `twemoji` symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the `hwemoji` package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in pdfL^AT_EX; the `emoji` package, which provides a LuaL^AT_EX interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the `emo` package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

TABLE 520: utfsym Playing-Card Suits

\clubsuit	<code>\usym{2660}</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\usym{2662}</code>	\clubsuit	<code>\usym{2664}</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\usym{2666}</code>
\heartsuit	<code>\usym{2661}</code>	\spadesuit	<code>\usym{2663}</code>	\heartsuit	<code>\usym{2665}</code>	\spadesuit	<code>\usym{2667}</code>

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 521: `utfsym` Playing Cards

■	\usym{1F0A0}	■	\usym{1F0B7}	■	\usym{1F0CD}	■	\usym{1F0E3}
♦	\usym{1F0A1}	♦	\usym{1F0B8}	♦	\usym{1F0CE}	♦	\usym{1F0E4}
♥	\usym{1F0A2}	♥	\usym{1F0B9}	♥	\usym{1F0CF}	♥	\usym{1F0E5}
♣	\usym{1F0A3}	♣	\usym{1F0BA}	♣	\usym{1F0D1}	♣	\usym{1F0E6}
■	\usym{1F0A4}	■	\usym{1F0BB}	■	\usym{1F0D2}	■	\usym{1F0E7}
♦	\usym{1F0A5}	♦	\usym{1F0BC}	♦	\usym{1F0D3}	♦	\usym{1F0E8}
♥	\usym{1F0A6}	♥	\usym{1F0BD}	♥	\usym{1F0D4}	♥	\usym{1F0E9}
♣	\usym{1F0A7}	♣	\usym{1F0BE}	♣	\usym{1F0D5}	♣	\usym{1F0EA}
■	\usym{1F0A8}	■	\usym{1F0BF}	■	\usym{1F0D6}	■	\usym{1F0EB}
♦	\usym{1F0A9}	♦	\usym{1F0C1}	♦	\usym{1F0D7}	♦	\usym{1F0EC}
♥	\usym{1F0AA}	♥	\usym{1F0C2}	♥	\usym{1F0D8}	♥	\usym{1F0ED}
♣	\usym{1F0AB}	♣	\usym{1F0C3}	♣	\usym{1F0D9}	♣	\usym{1F0EE}
■	\usym{1F0AC}	■	\usym{1F0C4}	■	\usym{1F0DA}	■	\usym{1F0EF}
♦	\usym{1F0AD}	♦	\usym{1F0C5}	♦	\usym{1F0DB}	♦	\usym{1F0FO}
♥	\usym{1F0AE}	♥	\usym{1F0C6}	♥	\usym{1F0DC}	♥	\usym{1F0F1}
♣	\usym{1F0B1}	♣	\usym{1F0C7}	♣	\usym{1F0DD}	♣	\usym{1F0F2}
■	\usym{1F0B2}	■	\usym{1F0C8}	■	\usym{1F0DE}	■	\usym{1F0F3}
♦	\usym{1F0B3}	♦	\usym{1F0C9}	♦	\usym{1F0DF}	♦	\usym{1F0F4}
♥	\usym{1F0B4}	♥	\usym{1F0CA}	♥	\usym{1F0E0}	♥	\usym{1F0F5}
♣	\usym{1F0B5}	♣	\usym{1F0CB}	♣	\usym{1F0E1}		
■	\usym{1F0B6}	■	\usym{1F0CC}	■	\usym{1F0E2}		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. For example, “`\usymH{1F0BE}{36pt}`” produces



See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 522: `epsdice` Dice

□	\epsdice{1}	□	\epsdice{3}	□	\epsdice{5}
□	\epsdice{2}	□	\epsdice{4}	□	\epsdice{6}

TABLE 523: hhcount Dice

□ \fcdice{1} □ \fcdice{3} □ \fcdice{5}
□ \fcdice{2} □ \fcdice{4} □ \fcdice{6}

The `\fcdice` command accepts values larger than 6. For example, “`\fcdice{47}`” produces “”.

TABLE 524: stix Dice

<input type="checkbox"/>	\dicei	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\diceiii	<input type="checkbox"/>	\dicev
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\diceii	<input type="checkbox"/>	\diceiv	<input type="checkbox"/>	\dicevi

TABLE 525: ifsym Dice

	\Cube{1}		\Cube{3}		\Cube{5}
	\Cube{2}		\Cube{4}		\Cube{6}

TABLE 526: utfsym Dice

\usym{2680} \usym{2682} \usym{2684}
\usym{2681} \usym{2683} \usym{2685}

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 527: fontawesome5 Dice

 \faDice	 \faDiceFive	 \faDiceSix
 \faDiceD20	 \faDiceFour	 \faDiceThree
 \faDiceD6	 \faDiceOne	 \faDiceTwo

TABLE 528: `utfsym` Domino Tiles

■ ■	\usym{1F030}	■ ■	\usym{1F049}	■ ■	\usym{1F062}	■ ■	\usym{1F07B}
□ □	\usym{1F031}	□ □	\usym{1F04A}	□ □	\usym{1F063}	□ □	\usym{1F07C}
□ ■	\usym{1F032}	□ ■	\usym{1F04B}	□ ■	\usym{1F064}	□ ■	\usym{1F07D}
■ □	\usym{1F033}	■ □	\usym{1F04C}	■ □	\usym{1F065}	■ □	\usym{1F07E}
□ ■	\usym{1F034}	□ ■	\usym{1F04D}	□ ■	\usym{1F066}	□ ■	\usym{1F07F}
■ ■	\usym{1F035}	■ ■	\usym{1F04E}	■ ■	\usym{1F067}	■ ■	\usym{1F080}
■ ■	\usym{1F036}	■ ■	\usym{1F04F}	■ ■	\usym{1F068}	■ ■	\usym{1F081}
■ ■	\usym{1F037}	■ ■	\usym{1F050}	■ ■	\usym{1F069}	■ ■	\usym{1F082}
□ □	\usym{1F038}	□ □	\usym{1F051}	□ □	\usym{1F06A}	□ □	\usym{1F083}
□ ■	\usym{1F039}	□ ■	\usym{1F052}	□ ■	\usym{1F06B}	□ ■	\usym{1F084}
■ □	\usym{1F03A}	■ □	\usym{1F053}	■ □	\usym{1F06C}	■ □	\usym{1F085}
□ ■	\usym{1F03B}	□ ■	\usym{1F054}	□ ■	\usym{1F06D}	□ ■	\usym{1F086}
■ ■	\usym{1F03C}	■ ■	\usym{1F055}	■ ■	\usym{1F06E}	■ ■	\usym{1F087}
■ ■	\usym{1F03D}	■ ■	\usym{1F056}	■ ■	\usym{1F06F}	■ ■	\usym{1F088}
■ ■	\usym{1F03E}	■ ■	\usym{1F057}	■ ■	\usym{1F070}	■ ■	\usym{1F089}
□ □	\usym{1F03F}	□ □	\usym{1F058}	□ □	\usym{1F071}	□ □	\usym{1F08A}
□ ■	\usym{1F040}	□ ■	\usym{1F059}	□ ■	\usym{1F072}	□ ■	\usym{1F08B}
■ □	\usym{1F041}	■ □	\usym{1F05A}	■ □	\usym{1F073}	■ □	\usym{1F08C}
■ ■	\usym{1F042}	■ ■	\usym{1F05B}	■ ■	\usym{1F074}	■ ■	\usym{1F08D}
■ ■	\usym{1F043}	■ ■	\usym{1F05C}	■ ■	\usym{1F075}	■ ■	\usym{1F08E}
■ ■	\usym{1F044}	■ ■	\usym{1F05D}	■ ■	\usym{1F076}	■ ■	\usym{1F08F}
■ ■	\usym{1F045}	■ ■	\usym{1F05E}	■ ■	\usym{1F077}	■ ■	\usym{1F090}
□ □	\usym{1F046}	□ □	\usym{1F05F}	□ □	\usym{1F078}	□ □	\usym{1F091}
□ ■	\usym{1F047}	□ ■	\usym{1F060}	□ ■	\usym{1F079}	□ ■	\usym{1F092}
■ □	\usym{1F048}	■ □	\usym{1F061}	■ □	\usym{1F07A}	■ □	\usym{1F093}

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. For example, “`\usymH{1F089}{36pt}`” produces



See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 529: `utfsym` Mahjong Tiles

🀁	<code>\usym{1F000}</code>	🀂	<code>\usym{1F00B}</code>	🀃	<code>\usym{1F016}</code>	🀄	<code>\usym{1F021}</code>
🀃	<code>\usym{1F001}</code>	🀄	<code>\usym{1F00C}</code>	🀅	<code>\usym{1F017}</code>	🀆	<code>\usym{1F022}</code>
🀇	<code>\usym{1F002}</code>	🀈	<code>\usym{1F00D}</code>	🀉	<code>\usym{1F018}</code>	🀊	<code>\usym{1F023}</code>
🀋	<code>\usym{1F003}</code>	🀌	<code>\usym{1F00E}</code>	🀍	<code>\usym{1F019}</code>	🀎	<code>\usym{1F024}</code>
🀏	<code>\usym{1F004}</code>	🀐	<code>\usym{1F00F}</code>	🀑	<code>\usym{1F01A}</code>	🀒	<code>\usym{1F025}</code>
🀑	<code>\usym{1F005}</code>	🀒	<code>\usym{1F010}</code>	🀓	<code>\usym{1F01B}</code>	🀔	<code>\usym{1F026}</code>
🀓	<code>\usym{1F006}</code>	🀔	<code>\usym{1F011}</code>	🀕	<code>\usym{1F01C}</code>	🀖	<code>\usym{1F027}</code>
🀔	<code>\usym{1F007}</code>	🀕	<code>\usym{1F012}</code>	🀖	<code>\usym{1F01D}</code>	🀗	<code>\usym{1F028}</code>
🀖	<code>\usym{1F008}</code>	🀗	<code>\usym{1F013}</code>	🀘	<code>\usym{1F01E}</code>	🀙	<code>\usym{1F029}</code>
🀗	<code>\usym{1F009}</code>	🀘	<code>\usym{1F014}</code>	🀙	<code>\usym{1F01F}</code>	🀚	<code>\usym{1F02A}</code>
🀙	<code>\usym{1F00A}</code>	🀚	<code>\usym{1F015}</code>	🀛	<code>\usym{1F020}</code>	🀛	<code>\usym{1F02B}</code>

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. For example, “`\usymH{1F00B}{36pt}`” produces



See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 530: `utfsym` Chess Pieces

♚	<code>\usym{2654}</code>	♝	<code>\usym{2657}</code>	♛	<code>\usym{265A}</code>	♜	<code>\usym{265D}</code>
♚	<code>\usym{2655}</code>	♝	<code>\usym{2658}</code>	♛	<code>\usym{265B}</code>	♜	<code>\usym{265E}</code>
♞	<code>\usym{2656}</code>	♞	<code>\usym{2659}</code>	♞	<code>\usym{265C}</code>	♞	<code>\usym{265F}</code>

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 531: *skak* Chess Informator Symbols

⊤	\bbetter	○	\doublepawns	○○	\seppawns
-+	\bdecisive	⊥	\ending	O-O	\shortcastling
⊲	\betteris	=	\equal	⊕	\timelimit
⊳	\bishoppair	⇒	\file	∞	\unclear
⊴	\upperhand	»	\kside	○○	\unitedpawns
×	\capturesymbol	O-O-O	\longcastling	R	\various
O	\castlingchar	X	\markera	±	\wbetter
-	\castlinghyphen	O	\markerb	+-	\wdecisive
⊸	\centre	#	\mate	×	\weakpt
+	\checkssymbol	>	\morepawns	⊓	\with
RR	\chesscomment	○	\moreroom	→	\withattack
||	\chessetc	N	\novelty	△	\withidea
—	\chesssee	□	\onlymove	↑	\withinit
≈	\compensation	■	\opposbishops	⊓	\without
⊲	\counterplay	♂	\passedpawn	±	\upperhand
○	\devantage	≪	\qside	○	\zugzwang
⊳	\diagonal	■	\samebishops		

TABLE 532: *skak* Chess Pieces and Chessboard Squares

	\BlackBishopOnBlack		\BlackRookOnBlack		\WhiteKingOnBlack
	\BlackBishopOnWhite		\BlackRookOnWhite		\WhiteKingOnWhite
	\BlackEmptySquare		\symbishop		\WhiteKnightOnBlack
	\BlackKingOnBlack		\symking		\WhiteKnightOnWhite
	\BlackKingOnWhite		\symknight		\WhitePawnOnBlack
	\BlackKnightOnBlack		\sympawn		\WhitePawnOnWhite
	\BlackKnightOnWhite		\symqueen		\WhiteQueenOnBlack
	\BlackPawnOnBlack		\symrook		\WhiteQueenOnWhite
	\BlackPawnOnWhite		\WhiteBishopOnBlack		\WhiteRookOnBlack
	\BlackQueenOnBlack		\WhiteBishopOnWhite		\WhiteRookOnWhite
	\BlackQueenOnWhite		\WhiteEmptySquare		

The *skak* package also provides commands for drawing complete chessboards. See the *skak* documentation for more information.

TABLE 533: fontawesome5 Chess Pieces and Chessboards

	\faChess		\faChessKing		\faChessQueen
	\faChessBishop		\faChessKnight		\faChessRook
	\faChessBoard		\faChessPawn		

TABLE 534: igo Go Symbols

	\blackstone[\igocircle]		\whitestone[\igocircle]
	\blackstone[\igocross]		\whitestone[\igocross]
	\blackstone[\igonone]		\whitestone[\igonone]
	\blackstone[\igosquare]		\whitestone[\igosquare]
	\blackstone[\igotriangle]		\whitestone[\igotriangle]

In addition to the symbols shown above, igo's \blackstone and \whitestone commands accept numbers from 1 to 99 and display them circled as ①, ②, ③, ..., ⑨9 and ①, ②, ③, ..., ⑨9, respectively.

The igo package is intended to typeset complete Go boards (goban). See the igo documentation for more information.

TABLE 535: go Go Symbols

	\botborder		\lftbotcorner		\rttopcorner
	\empty		\lfttopcorner		\square
	\hoshi		\rborder		\topborder
	\lftborder		\rtbotcorner		\triangle

In addition to the board fragments and stones shown above, go's \black and \white commands accept numbers from 1 to 253 and display them circled as ①, ②, ③, ..., ⑬ and ①, ②, ③, ..., ⑬, respectively. \black and \white additionally accept \square and \triangle as arguments, producing ④ and ⑤ for \black and ⑥ and ⑦ for \white.

The go package is intended to typeset complete Go boards (goban). See the go documentation for more information.

TABLE 536: fontawesome5 Sports

	\faBaseballBall		\faFootballBall		\faSkiing
	\faBasketballBall		\faFutbol		\faSkiingNordic
	\faBiking		\faFutbol[regular]		\faSnowboarding
	\faBowlingBall		\faGolfBall		\faSwimmer
	\faDribbble		\faHockeyPuck		\faTableTennis
	\faDribbbleSquare		\faQuidditch		\faVolleyballBall
	\faDumbbell		\faSkating		

TABLE 537: `utfsym` Games and Sports

🂱	<code>\usym{1F3AE}</code>	🂲	<code>\usym{1F3BF}</code>	🂳	<code>\usym{1F3C6}</code>	🂴	<code>\usym{1F3CF}</code>
🂳	<code>\usym{1F3AF}</code>	🂵	<code>\usym{1F3C0}</code>	🂶	<code>\usym{1F3C7}</code>	🂷	<code>\usym{1F3D0}</code>
🂷	<code>\usym{1F3B0}</code>	🂸	<code>\usym{1F3C1}</code>	🂹	<code>\usym{1F3C8}</code>	🂺	<code>\usym{1F3D1}</code>
🂹	<code>\usym{1F3B1}</code>	🂻	<code>\usym{1F3C2}</code>	🂻	<code>\usym{1F3C9}</code>	🂻	<code>\usym{1F3D2}</code>
🂻	<code>\usym{1F3B2}</code>	🂼	<code>\usym{1F3C3}</code>	🂽	<code>\usym{1F3CA}</code>	🂽	<code>\usym{1F3D3}</code>
🂽	<code>\usym{1F3B3}</code>	🂾	<code>\usym{1F3C4}</code>	🂾	<code>\usym{1F3CB}</code>	🂾	<code>\usym{1F3F8}</code>
🂾	<code>\usym{1F3BE}</code>	🂿	<code>\usym{1F3C5}</code>	🂿	<code>\usym{1F3CC}</code>	🂿	<code>\usym{1F3F9}</code>

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. For example, “`\usymH{1F3B0}{36pt}`” produces



See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

Chapter 9

Geographical Symbols

The symbols in this chapter relate in some manner to geography. In particular, the following tables present both maps and national and regional flags.

TABLE 538: countriesofeurope Country Maps

	\Albania		\Latvia
	\Andorra		\Liechtenstein
	\Austria		\Lithuania
	\Belarus		\Luxembourg
	\Belgium		\Macedonia
	\Bosnia		\Malta
	\Bulgaria		\Moldova
	\Croatia		\Montenegro
	\Czechia		\Netherlands

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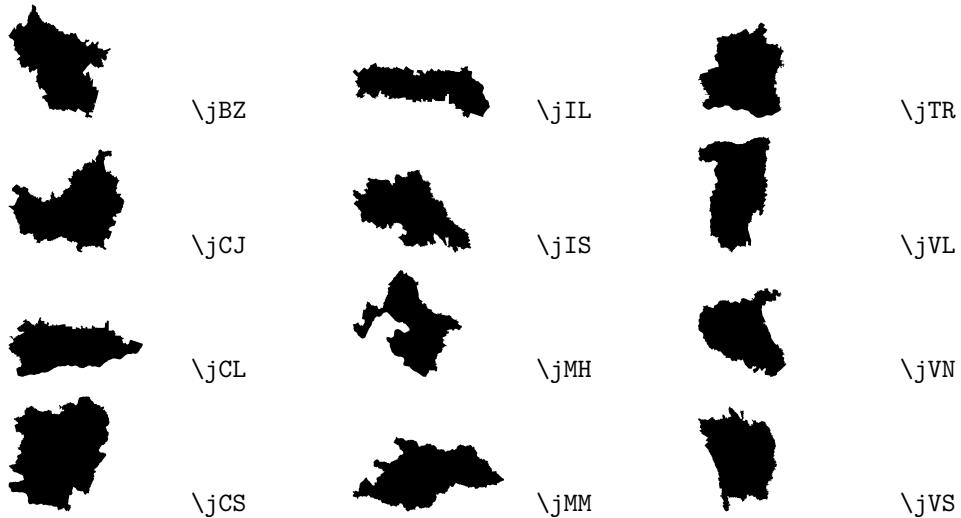
The preceding commands work only when the `CountriesOfEurope` font family is active. For convenience, the package defines a `\countriesofeuropefamily` command that switches to that font family.

By default, countries are drawn in the current font size. Hence, “`\countriesofeuropefamily\France`” draws a nearly unrecognizable “”. For clarity of presentation, Table 538 scales each glyph to 72 pt. via an explicit `\fontsize{72}{72}`. An alternative is to specify the `scaled` package option to scale all country glyphs by a given factor of the font size.

TABLE 539: rojud Maps of Romanian Counties

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The preceding commands work only when the `rojud` font family is active. Use the OT1 font encoding in `pdflATeX` and the TU font encoding in `XeLATEX`. (`rojud` requires one of those two `TeX` engines.) For example, “`\usefont{OT1}{rojud}{m}{n}\jBI`” draws Bucharest.^a

^atechnically a municipality, not a county

TABLE 540: `euflag` European Union Flag



The `\euflag` flag is drawn using the `LATeX picture` environment.

TABLE 541: `worldflags` Flags of Sovereign States

	<code>\worldflag{AD}</code>		<code>\worldflag{EC}</code>		<code>\worldflag{LC}</code>		<code>\worldflag{RW}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AE}</code>		<code>\worldflag{EE}</code>		<code>\worldflag{LI}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SA}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AF}</code>		<code>\worldflag{EG}</code>		<code>\worldflag{LK}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SB}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AG}</code>		<code>\worldflag{ER}</code>		<code>\worldflag{LR}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SC}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AL}</code>		<code>\worldflag{ES}</code>		<code>\worldflag{LS}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SD}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AM}</code>		<code>\worldflag{ET}</code>		<code>\worldflag{LT}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SE}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AO}</code>		<code>\worldflag{FI}</code>		<code>\worldflag{LU}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SG}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AR}</code>		<code>\worldflag{FJ}</code>		<code>\worldflag{LV}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SI}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AT}</code>		<code>\worldflag{FM}</code>		<code>\worldflag{LY}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SK}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AU}</code>		<code>\worldflag{FR}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MA}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SL}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AZ}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GA}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MD}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SM}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BA}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GB}</code>		<code>\worldflag{ME}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SN}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BB}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GD}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MG}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SO}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BD}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GE}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MH}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SR}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BE}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GH}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MK}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SS}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BF}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GM}</code>		<code>\worldflag{ML}</code>		<code>\worldflag{ST}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BG}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GN}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MM}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SV}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BH}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GQ}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MN}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SY}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BI}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GR}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MR}</code>		<code>\worldflag{SZ}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BJ}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GT}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MT}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TD}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BN}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GW}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MU}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TG}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BO}</code>		<code>\worldflag{GY}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MV}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TH}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BR}</code>		<code>\worldflag{HN}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MW}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TJ}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BS}</code>		<code>\worldflag{HR}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MX}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TL}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BT}</code>		<code>\worldflag{HT}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MY}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TM}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BW}</code>		<code>\worldflag{HU}</code>		<code>\worldflag{MZ}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TN}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BY}</code>		<code>\worldflag{ID}</code>		<code>\worldflag{NA}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TO}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{BZ}</code>		<code>\worldflag{IE}</code>		<code>\worldflag{NE}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TR}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{CA}</code>		<code>\worldflag{IL}</code>		<code>\worldflag{NG}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TT}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{CD}</code>		<code>\worldflag{IN}</code>		<code>\worldflag{NI}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TV}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{CF}</code>		<code>\worldflag{IQ}</code>		<code>\worldflag{NL}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TW}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{CG}</code>		<code>\worldflag{IR}</code>		<code>\worldflag{NO}</code>		<code>\worldflag{TZ}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{CH}</code>		<code>\worldflag{IS}</code>		<code>\worldflag{NP}</code>		<code>\worldflag{UA}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{CI}</code>		<code>\worldflag{IT}</code>		<code>\worldflag{NR}</code>		<code>\worldflag{UG}</code>

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	\worldflag{CK}		\worldflag{JM}		\worldflag{NZ}		\worldflag{US}
	\worldflag{CL}		\worldflag{JO}		\worldflag{OM}		\worldflag{UY}
	\worldflag{CM}		\worldflag{JP}		\worldflag{PA}		\worldflag{UZ}
	\worldflag{CN}		\worldflag{KE}		\worldflag{PE}		\worldflag{VA}
	\worldflag{CO}		\worldflag{KG}		\worldflag{PG}		\worldflag{VC}
	\worldflag{CR}		\worldflag{KH}		\worldflag{PH}		\worldflag{VE}
	\worldflag{CU}		\worldflag{KI}		\worldflag{PK}		\worldflag{VN}
	\worldflag{CV}		\worldflag{KM}		\worldflag{PL}		\worldflag{VU}
	\worldflag{CY}		\worldflag{KN}		\worldflag{PS}		\worldflag{WS}
	\worldflag{CZ}		\worldflag{KO}		\worldflag{PT}		\worldflag{YE}
	\worldflag{DE}		\worldflag{KP}		\worldflag{PW}		\worldflag{ZA}
	\worldflag{DJ}		\worldflag{KR}		\worldflag{PY}		\worldflag{ZM}
	\worldflag{DK}		\worldflag{KW}		\worldflag{QA}		\worldflag{ZW}
	\worldflag{DM}		\worldflag{KZ}		\worldflag{RO}		
	\worldflag{DO}		\worldflag{LA}		\worldflag{RS}		
	\worldflag{DZ}		\worldflag{LB}		\worldflag{RU}		

All `worldflags` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. The package provides a number of options for controlling flag size and style. See the `worldflags` documentation for more information.

TABLE 542: `worldflags` Flags of Non-Sovereign Countries and Territories

	\worldflag{Abkhazia}		\worldflag{GF}		\worldflag{PR}
	\worldflag{AQ}		\worldflag{GG}		\worldflag{RE}
	\worldflag{Artsakh}		\worldflag{GI}		\worldflag{Saba}
	\worldflag{AX}		\worldflag{GL}		\worldflag{Somaliland}
	\worldflag{Bonaire}		\worldflag{IM}		\worldflag{StEustatius}
	\worldflag{EH}		\worldflag{JE}		\worldflag{Tibet}
	\worldflag{FO}		\worldflag{NU}		\worldflag{Transnistria}

All `worldflags` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. The package provides a number of options for controlling flag size and style. See the `worldflags` documentation for more information.

TABLE 543: `worldflags` Flags of Austrian Federal States

	<code>\worldflag{AT-B}</code>		<code>\worldflag{AT-O}</code>		<code>\worldflag{AT-T}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AT-K}</code>		<code>\worldflag{AT-S}</code>		<code>\worldflag{AT-V}</code>
	<code>\worldflag{AT-N}</code>		<code>\worldflag{AT-St}</code>		<code>\worldflag{AT-W}</code>

All `worldflags` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. The package provides a number of options for controlling flag size and style. See the `worldflags` documentation for more information.

TABLE 544: `twemojis` Flags

	<code>\twemoji{flag: Åland Islands}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Lesotho}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Afghanistan}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Liberia}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Albania}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Libya}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Algeria}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Liechtenstein}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: American Samoa}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Lithuania}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Andorra}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Luxembourg}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Angola}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Macao SAR China}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Anguilla}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Madagascar}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Antarctica}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Malawi}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Antigua & Barbuda}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Malaysia}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Argentina}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Maldives}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Armenia}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Mali}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Aruba}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Malta}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Ascension Island}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Marshall Islands}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Australia}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Martinique}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Austria}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Mauritania}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Azerbaijan}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Mauritius}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Bahamas}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Mayotte}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Bahrain}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Mexico}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Bangladesh}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Micronesia}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Barbados}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Moldova}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Belarus}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Monaco}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Belgium}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Mongolia}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Belize}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Montenegro}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Benin}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Montserrat}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Bermuda}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Morocco}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Bhutan}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Mozambique}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Bolivia}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Myanmar (Burma)}</code>
	<code>\twemoji{flag: Bosnia & Herzegovina}</code>		<code>\twemoji{flag: Namibia}</code>

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-  \twemoji{flag: Botswana}
-  \twemoji{flag: Bouvet Island}
-  \twemoji{flag: Brazil}
-  \twemoji{flag: British Indian Ocean Territory}
-  \twemoji{flag: British Virgin Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Brunei}
-  \twemoji{flag: Bulgaria}
-  \twemoji{flag: Burkina Faso}
-  \twemoji{flag: Burundi}
-  \twemoji{flag: Cambodia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Cameroon}
-  \twemoji{flag: Canada}
-  \twemoji{flag: Canary Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Cape Verde}
-  \twemoji{flag: Caribbean Netherlands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Cayman Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Central African Republic}
-  \twemoji{flag: Ceuta & Melilla}
-  \twemoji{flag: Chad}
-  \twemoji{flag: Chile}
-  \twemoji{flag: China}
-  \twemoji{flag: Christmas Island}
-  \twemoji{flag: Clipperton Island}
-  \twemoji{flag: Cocos (Keeling) Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Colombia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Comoros}
-  \twemoji{flag: Congo - Brazzaville}
-  \twemoji{flag: Congo - Kinshasa}
-  \twemoji{flag: Cook Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Costa Rica}
-  \twemoji{flag: Croatia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Cuba}
-  \twemoji{flag: Curaçao}
-  \twemoji{flag: Cyprus}
-  \twemoji{flag: Czechia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Côte d'Ivoire}
-  \twemoji{flag: Denmark}
-  \twemoji{flag: Diego Garcia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Djibouti}
-  \twemoji{flag: Nauru}
-  \twemoji{flag: Nepal}
-  \twemoji{flag: Netherlands}
-  \twemoji{flag: New Caledonia}
-  \twemoji{flag: New Zealand}
-  \twemoji{flag: Nicaragua}
-  \twemoji{flag: Nigeria}
-  \twemoji{flag: Niger}
-  \twemoji{flag: Niue}
-  \twemoji{flag: Norfolk Island}
-  \twemoji{flag: North Korea}
-  \twemoji{flag: North Macedonia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Northern Mariana Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Norway}
-  \twemoji{flag: Oman}
-  \twemoji{flag: Pakistan}
-  \twemoji{flag: Palau}
-  \twemoji{flag: Palestinian Territories}
-  \twemoji{flag: Panama}
-  \twemoji{flag: Papua New Guinea}
-  \twemoji{flag: Paraguay}
-  \twemoji{flag: Peru}
-  \twemoji{flag: Philippines}
-  \twemoji{flag: Pitcairn Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Poland}
-  \twemoji{flag: Portugal}
-  \twemoji{flag: Puerto Rico}
-  \twemoji{flag: Qatar}
-  \twemoji{flag: Romania}
-  \twemoji{flag: Russia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Rwanda}
-  \twemoji{flag: Réunion}
-  \twemoji{flag: Samoa}
-  \twemoji{flag: San Marino}
-  \twemoji{flag: Saudi Arabia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Scotland}
-  \twemoji{flag: Senegal}
-  \twemoji{flag: Serbia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Seychelles}

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-  \twemoji{flag: Dominican Republic}
-  \twemoji{flag: Dominica}
-  \twemoji{flag: Ecuador}
-  \twemoji{flag: Egypt}
-  \twemoji{flag: El Salvador}
-  \twemoji{flag: England}
-  \twemoji{flag: Equatorial Guinea}
-  \twemoji{flag: Eritrea}
-  \twemoji{flag: Estonia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Eswatini}
-  \twemoji{flag: Ethiopia}
-  \twemoji{flag: European Union}
-  \twemoji{flag: Falkland Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Faroe Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Fiji}
-  \twemoji{flag: Finland}
-  \twemoji{flag: France}
-  \twemoji{flag: French Guiana}
-  \twemoji{flag: French Polynesia}
-  \twemoji{flag: French Southern Territories}
-  \twemoji{flag: Gabon}
-  \twemoji{flag: Gambia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Georgia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Germany}
-  \twemoji{flag: Ghana}
-  \twemoji{flag: Gibraltar}
-  \twemoji{flag: Greece}
-  \twemoji{flag: Greenland}
-  \twemoji{flag: Grenada}
-  \twemoji{flag: Guadeloupe}
-  \twemoji{flag: Guam}
-  \twemoji{flag: Guatemala}
-  \twemoji{flag: Guernsey}
-  \twemoji{flag: Guinea-Bissau}
-  \twemoji{flag: Guinea}
-  \twemoji{flag: Guyana}
-  \twemoji{flag: Haiti}
-  \twemoji{flag: Heard & McDonald Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Honduras}
-  \twemoji{flag: Hong Kong SAR China}
-  \twemoji{flag: Sierra Leone}
-  \twemoji{flag: Singapore}
-  \twemoji{flag: Sint Maarten}
-  \twemoji{flag: Slovakia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Slovenia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Solomon Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: Somalia}
-  \twemoji{flag: South Africa}
-  \twemoji{flag: South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands}
-  \twemoji{flag: South Korea}
-  \twemoji{flag: South Sudan}
-  \twemoji{flag: Spain}
-  \twemoji{flag: Sri Lanka}
-  \twemoji{flag: St. Barthélemy}
-  \twemoji{flag: St. Helena}
-  \twemoji{flag: St. Kitts & Nevis}
-  \twemoji{flag: St. Lucia}
-  \twemoji{flag: St. Martin}
-  \twemoji{flag: St. Pierre & Miquelon}
-  \twemoji{flag: St. Vincent & Grenadines}
-  \twemoji{flag: Sudan}
-  \twemoji{flag: Suriname}
-  \twemoji{flag: Svalbard & Jan Mayen}
-  \twemoji{flag: Sweden}
-  \twemoji{flag: Switzerland}
-  \twemoji{flag: Syria}
-  \twemoji{flag: São Tomé & Príncipe}
-  \twemoji{flag: Taiwan}
-  \twemoji{flag: Tajikistan}
-  \twemoji{flag: Tanzania}
-  \twemoji{flag: Thailand}
-  \twemoji{flag: Timor-Leste}
-  \twemoji{flag: Togo}
-  \twemoji{flag: Tokelau}
-  \twemoji{flag: Tonga}
-  \twemoji{flag: Trinidad & Tobago}
-  \twemoji{flag: Tristan da Cunha}
-  \twemoji{flag: Tunisia}
-  \twemoji{flag: Turkey}
-  \twemoji{flag: Turkmenistan}

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 \twemoji{flag: Hungary}	 \twemoji{flag: Turks & Caicos Islands}
 \twemoji{flag: Iceland}	 \twemoji{flag: Tuvalu}
 \twemoji{flag: India}	 \twemoji{flag: U.S. Outlying Islands}
 \twemoji{flag: Indonesia}	 \twemoji{flag: U.S. Virgin Islands}
 \twemoji{flag: Iran}	 \twemoji{flag: Uganda}
 \twemoji{flag: Iraq}	 \twemoji{flag: Ukraine}
 \twemoji{flag: Ireland}	 \twemoji{flag: United Arab Emirates}
 \twemoji{flag: Isle of Man}	 \twemoji{flag: United Kingdom}
 \twemoji{flag: Israel}	 \twemoji{flag: United Nations}
 \twemoji{flag: Italy}	 \twemoji{flag: United States}
 \twemoji{flag: Jamaica}	 \twemoji{flag: Uruguay}
 \twemoji{flag: Japan}	 \twemoji{flag: Uzbekistan}
 \twemoji{flag: Jersey}	 \twemoji{flag: Vanuatu}
 \twemoji{flag: Jordan}	 \twemoji{flag: Vatican City}
 \twemoji{flag: Kazakhstan}	 \twemoji{flag: Venezuela}
 \twemoji{flag: Kenya}	 \twemoji{flag: Vietnam}
 \twemoji{flag: Kiribati}	 \twemoji{flag: Wales}
 \twemoji{flag: Kosovo}	 \twemoji{flag: Wallis & Futuna}
 \twemoji{flag: Kuwait}	 \twemoji{flag: Western Sahara}
 \twemoji{flag: Kyrgyzstan}	 \twemoji{flag: Yemen}
 \twemoji{flag: Laos}	 \twemoji{flag: Zambia}
 \twemoji{flag: Latvia}	 \twemoji{flag: Zimbabwe}
 \twemoji{flag: Lebanon}	

Most twemojis symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All twemojis symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the `hwemoji` package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in pdfL^AT_EX; the `emoji` package, which provides a L^AT_EX interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the `emo` package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

Chapter 10

Other symbols

The following are all the symbols that didn't fit neatly or unambiguously into any of the previous chapters. (Do weather symbols belong under "Science and technology"? Should tally markers be considered "mathematics"?) While some of the tables contain clearly related groups of symbols (e.g., symbols related to cooking), others represent motley assortments of whatever the font designer felt like drawing.

TABLE 545: `textcomp` Genealogical Symbols

★	<code>\textborn</code>	○○	<code>\textdivorced</code>	⊗	<code>\textmarried</code>
†	<code>\textdied</code>	Ѡ	<code>\textleaf</code>		

TABLE 546: `wasysym` General Symbols

☒	<code>\ataribox</code>	∅	<code>\diameter</code>	⚡	<code>\lightning</code>	☼	<code>\sun</code>
▲	<code>\bell</code>	▼	<code>\DOWNarrow</code>	☎	<code>\phone</code>	▲	<code>\UParrow</code>
☺	<code>\blacksmiley</code>	☺	<code>\frownie</code>	◊	<code>\pointer</code>	⌘	<code>\wasycmd*</code>
▣	<code>\Bowtie</code>	❖	<code>\invdiameter</code>	○	<code>\recorder</code>	▢	<code>\wasylozenge</code>
⋮	<code>\brokenvert</code>	✖	<code>\kreuz</code>	▶	<code>\RIGHTarrow</code>		
✓	<code>\checked</code>	◀	<code>\LEFTarrow</code>	○○	<code>\rightturn</code>		
⌚	<code>\clock</code>	○○	<code>\leftturn</code>	☺	<code>\smiley</code>		

* `wasysym` defines `\applecmd` as a synonym for `\wasycmd`.

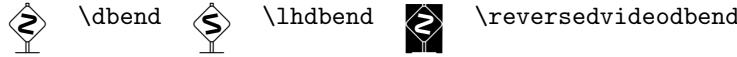
TABLE 547: *utfsym* Transportation Symbols

♣	\usym{1F3CD}	🚗	\usym{1F698}	ଓ	\usym{1F6B2}	🚌	\usym{1F6CC}
▬	\usym{1F3CE}	🚘	\usym{1F699}	ଓ	\usym{1F6B3}	🚍	\usym{1F6CD}
🛸	\usym{1F680}	🚐	\usym{1F69A}	ଓ	\usym{1F6B4}	🚖	\usym{1F6CE}
🚂	\usym{1F681}	🚐	\usym{1F69B}	ଓ	\usym{1F6B5}	🚖	\usym{1F6CF}
🚂	\usym{1F682}	🚐	\usym{1F69C}	🚶	\usym{1F6B6}	🚖	\usym{1F6D0}
🚂	\usym{1F683}	🚐	\usym{1F69D}	🚶	\usym{1F6B7}	●	\usym{1F6D1}
🚐	\usym{1F684}	🚐	\usym{1F69E}	🚶	\usym{1F6B8}	⚐	\usym{1F6D2}
🚐	\usym{1F685}	🚐	\usym{1F69F}	↑	\usym{1F6B9}	✖	\usym{1F6E0}
🚐	\usym{1F686}	🚐	\usym{1F6A0}	↑	\usym{1F6BA}	○	\usym{1F6E1}
⦿	\usym{1F687}	🚐	\usym{1F6A1}	↑↑	\usym{1F6BB}	■	\usym{1F6E2}
⦿	\usym{1F688}	🚐	\usym{1F6A2}	✳	\usym{1F6BC}	▣	\usym{1F6E3}
⛴	\usym{1F689}	⛴	\usym{1F6A3}	👉	\usym{1F6BD}	🚢	\usym{1F6E4}
⛴	\usym{1F68A}	⛴	\usym{1F6A4}	👉	\usym{1F6BE}	🚢	\usym{1F6E5}
🛳	\usym{1F68B}	🛳	\usym{1F6A5}	↑	\usym{1F6BF}	▲	\usym{1F6E6}
🛳	\usym{1F68C}	🛳	\usym{1F6A6}	↗	\usym{1F6C0}	✈	\usym{1F6E7}
🛳	\usym{1F68D}	🛳	\usym{1F6A7}	↗	\usym{1F6C1}	✈	\usym{1F6E8}
🛳	\usym{1F68E}	🛳	\usym{1F6A8}	↗	\usym{1F6C2}	🛫	\usym{1F6E9}
⛴	\usym{1F68F}	⛴	\usym{1F6A9}	↗	\usym{1F6C3}	🛬	\usym{1F6EA}
⛴	\usym{1F690}	⛴	\usym{1F6AA}	↗	\usym{1F6C4}	➡	\usym{1F6EB}
⛴	\usym{1F691}	⛴	\usym{1F6AB}	↗	\usym{1F6C5}	➡	\usym{1F6EC}
⛴	\usym{1F692}	⛴	\usym{1F6AC}	△	\usym{1F6C6}	➡	\usym{1F6F1}
⛴	\usym{1F693}	⛴	\usym{1F6AD}	ଓ	\usym{1F6C7}	➡	\usym{1F6F2}
⛴	\usym{1F694}	⛴	\usym{1F6AE}	ଓ	\usym{1F6C8}	➡	\usym{1F6F3}
⛴	\usym{1F695}	⛴	\usym{1F6AF}	↑	\usym{1F6C9}	➡	\usym{1F6F4}
⛴	\usym{1F696}	⛴	\usym{1F6B0}	↑	\usym{1F6CA}	➡	\usym{1F6F5}
🚗	\usym{1F697}	🚗	\usym{1F6B1}	↗	\usym{1F6CB}	➡	\usym{1F6F6}

All *utfsym* symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to \usym, the *utfsym* package defines \usymH, which renders a symbol at a given height, and \usymW, which renders a symbol at a given width. For example, “\usymH{1F6F3}{36pt}” produces



See the *utfsym* documentation for more information.

TABLE 548: *manfnt* Dangerous Bend Symbols

Note that these symbols descend far beneath the baseline. *manfnt* also defines non-descending versions, which it calls, correspondingly, `\textdbend`, `\textlhbend`, and `\textreversedvideobend`.

TABLE 549: Miscellaneous *manfnt* Symbols

○	\manboldkidney	○	\manpenkidney
◎	\manconcentriccircles	◎	\manquadrifolium
❖	\manconcentricdiamond	↷	\manquartercircle
◇	\mancone	↶	\manrotatedquadrifolium
□	\mancube	↶	\manrotatedquartercircle
↖→	\manerrarrow	☆	\manstar
■	\manfilledquartercircle	◀	\mantiltPennib
—	\manhpennib	▼	\mantriangledown
▣	\animpossiblecube	▶	\mantriangleright
○	\mankidney	▲	\mantriangleup
○	\manlhpenkidney	▶	\manvpennib

TABLE 550: *marvosym* Media Control Symbols

▶	\Forward	▼	\MoveDown	◀◀	\RewindToIndex	▀	\ToTop
▶	\ForwardToEnd	▲	\MoveUp	◀	\RewindToStart		
▶▶	\ForwardToIndex	◀	\Rewind	▼	\ToBottom		

TABLE 551: *typicons* Media Control Symbols

✖	\tiEject	▶	\tiMediaPlay	■	\tiMediaStop
✖	\tiEjectOutline	▷	\tiMediaPlayOutline	□	\tiMediaStopOutline
⏏	\tiMediaEject	◀	\tiMediaPlayReverse	⌚	\tiPower
⏏	\tiMediaEjectOutline	◁	\tiMediaPlayReverseOutline	⌚	\tiPowerOutline
▶▶	\tiMediaFastForward	●	\tiMediaRecord	🔉	\tiVolume
▶▶	\tiMediaFastForwardOutline	○	\tiMediaRecordOutline	🔉	\tiVolumeDown
⏸	\tiMediaPause	◀◀	\tiMediaRewind	🔇	\tiVolumeMute
⏸	\tiMediaPauseOutline	◀◀	\tiMediaRewindOutline	🔉	\tiVolumeUp

typicons requires either *Lua^TE_X* or *X_H^TE_X*.

TABLE 552: fontawesome5 Media Control Symbols

◀	\faBackward	▶	\faPlayCircle	▢	\faStopCircle[regular]
▲	\faEject	◎	\faPlayCircle[regular]	🔉	\faVolumeDown
◀◀	\faFastBackward	◀	\faStepBackward	🔇	\faVolumeMute
▶▶	\faFastForward	▶	\faStepForward	🔈	\faVolumeOff
▶▶	\faForward	■	\faStop	🔊	\faVolumeUp
▶	\faPlay	○	\faStopCircle		

TABLE 553: utfsym Media Control Symbols

☒	\usym{1F500}	♫	\usym{1F504}	◀	\usym{1F508}	▶	\usym{1F569}
⌚	\usym{1F501}	⌚	\usym{1F505}	◀	\usym{1F509}	⌚	\usym{1F56A}
⌚	\usym{1F502}	⌚	\usym{1F506}	◀	\usym{1F50A}		
⌚	\usym{1F503}	⌚	\usym{1F507}	▶	\usym{1F568}		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 554: typicons Left/Right Pointers

◀	\tiChevronLeft	▶	\tiChevronRight
◀	\tiChevronLeftOutline	▶	\tiChevronRightOutline

`typicons` requires either `LuaATEX` or `XHATEX`.

TABLE 555: fontawesome5 Up/Down/Left/Right Pointers

❖	\faAngleDoubleDown	▶	\faCaretRight	❖	\faChevronCircleDown
««	\faAngleDoubleLeft	▣	\faCaretSquareDown	◀	\faChevronCircleLeft
»»	\faAngleDoubleRight	▣	\faCaretSquareDown[regular]	▶	\faChevronCircleRight
❖	\faAngleDoubleUp	◀	\faCaretSquareLeft	❖	\faChevronCircleUp
▼	\faAngleDown	◀	\faCaretSquareLeft[regular]	▼	\faChevronDown
◀	\faAngleLeft	▣	\faCaretSquareRight	◀	\faChevronLeft
▶	\faAngleRight	▣	\faCaretSquareRight[regular]	▶	\faChevronRight
^	\faAngleUp	▣	\faCaretSquareUp	^	\faChevronUp
▼	\faCaretDown	▣	\faCaretSquareUp[regular]		
◀	\faCaretLeft	▲	\faCaretUp		

TABLE 556: marvosym Laundry Symbols

	\AtForty		\Handwash		\ShortNinetyFive
	\AtNinetyFive		\IroningI		\ShortSixty
	\AtSixty		\IroningII		\ShortThirty
	\Bleech		\IroningIII		\SpecialForty
	\CleaningA		\NoBleech		\Tumbler
	\CleaningF		\NoChemicalCleaning		\WashCotton
	\CleaningFF		\NoIroning		\WashSynthetics
	\CleaningP		\NoTumbler		\WashWool
	\CleaningPP		\ShortFifty		
	\Dontwash		\ShortForty		

TABLE 557: Miscellaneous marvosym Symbols

	\Ankh		\CircledA		\Industry		\PointingHand
	\Bat		\ClockLogo		\Info		\Smiley
	\Bicycle		\Coffeecup		\Ladiesroom		\Wheelchair
	\BOLogo		\Cross		\ManFace		\WomanFace
	\BOLogoL		\Football		\MineSign		\WritingHand
	\BOLogoP		\Frowny		\Mundus		\Yinyang
	\Bouquet		\Gentsroom		@\MVAT		
	\Celtcross		\Heart		\PeaceDove		

TABLE 558: Miscellaneous universa Symbols

\bauforms \bauhead

TABLE 559: Miscellaneous fourier Symbols

	\bomb		\noway		\textxswdown*		\warning
	\grimace		\textthing*		\textxswup*		

* fourier defines math-mode synonyms for a few of the preceding symbols:
 \thething (“\textthing”), \xswsup (“\textxswup”), and \xswdown (“\textxswdown”).

TABLE 560: `utfsym` Weather Symbols

!	\usym{1F321}	!	\usym{1F324}	!	\usym{1F327}	!	\usym{1F32A}
!	\usym{1F322}	!	\usym{1F325}	!	\usym{1F328}	!	\usym{1F32B}
!	\usym{1F323}	!	\usym{1F326}	!	\usym{1F329}	!	\usym{1F32C}

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 561: `twemoji` Weather Symbols

☁	\twemoji{cloud}	☀	\twemoji{sun behind cloud}
⚡	\twemoji{cloud with lightning}	⛅	\twemoji{sun behind large cloud}
⛈	\twemoji{cloud with lightning and rain}	🌧	\twemoji{sun behind rain cloud}
🌦	\twemoji{cloud with rain}	🌤	\twemoji{sun behind small cloud}
🌨	\twemoji{cloud with snow}	🌡	\twemoji{thermometer}
🌫	\twemoji{fog}	🌪	\twemoji{tornado}
☀	\twemoji{sun}	⾵	\twemoji{wind face}

Most `twemoji` symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All `twemoji` symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the `hwemoji` package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in `pdflATEX`; the `emoji` package, which provides a `LuaLATEX` interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the `emo` package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

TABLE 562: `ifsym` Weather Symbols

☁	\Cloud	☃	\Hail	⛄	\Sleet	🌧	\WeakRain
☁	\FilledCloud	☀	\HalfSun	❄	\Snow	☁	\WeakRainCloud
☁	\FilledRainCloud	⚡	\Lightning	☃	\SnowCloud	☃	\FilledSnowCloud
☀	\FilledSunCloud	●	\NoSun	☀	\Sun		
🌧	\FilledWeakRainCloud	🌧	\Rain	☀	\SunCloud		
🌫	\Fog	☃	\RainCloud	🌫	\ThinFog		

In addition, `\Thermo{0}... \Thermo{6}` produce thermometers that are between 0/6 and 6/6 full of mercury: ☀☀☀☀☀☀☀

Similarly, `\wind{<sun>}{{<angle>}}{<strength>}` will draw wind symbols with a given amount of sun (0–4), a given angle (in degrees), and a given strength in km/h (0–100). For example, `\wind{0}{0}{0}` produces ☞, `\wind{2}{0}{0}` produces ☚, and `\wind{4}{0}{100}` produces ☚.

TABLE 563: typicons Weather Symbols

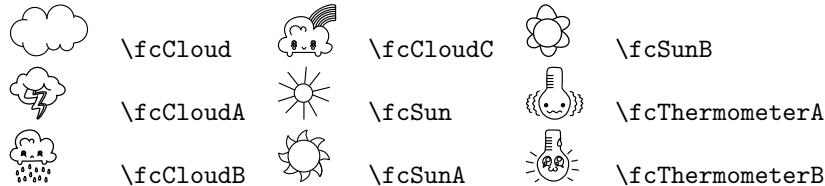
	\tiThermometer		\tiWeatherPartlySunny		\tiWeatherSunny
	\tiWeatherCloudy		\tiWeatherShower		\tiWeatherWindy
	\tiWeatherDownpour		\tiWeatherSnow		\tiWeatherWindyCloudy
	\tiWeatherNight		\tiWeatherStormy		

typicons requires either `LuaATEX` or `XJATEX`.

TABLE 564: fontawesome5 Weather Symbols

	\faCloud		\faIcicles		\faThermometerEmpty
	\faCloudMeatball		\faSmog		\faThermometerFull
	\faCloudMoon		\faSnowflake		\faThermometerHalf
	\faCloudMoonRain		\faSnowflake[regular]		\faThermometerQuarter
	\faCloudRain		\faSun		\faThermometerThreeQuarters
	\faCloudShowersHeavy		\faSun[regular]		\faWind
	\faCloudSun		\faTemperatureHigh		
	\faCloudSunRain		\faTemperatureLow		

TABLE 565: figchild Weather Symbols



All `figchild` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. Not shown above, each symbol takes three arguments: a scale factor, a line color, and a line thickness. See the `figchild` documentation for more information.

TABLE 566: ifsym Alpine Symbols

	\SummitSign		\Summit		\SurveySign		\HalfFilledHut
	\StoneMan		\Mountain		\Joch		\VarSummit
	\Hut		\IceMountain		\Flag		
	\FilledHut		\VarMountain		\VarFlag		
	\Village		\VarIceMountain		\Tent		

TABLE 567: ifsym Clocks

 \Interval	 \StopWatchStart	 \VarClock	 \Wecker
 \StopWatchEnd	 \Taschenuhr	 \VarTaschenuhr	

ifsym also exports a \showclock macro. \showclock{\<hours\>}{\<minutes\>} outputs a clock displaying the corresponding time. For instance, “\showclock{5}{40}” produces “”. *\<hours\>* must be an integer from 0 to 11, and *\<minutes\>* must be an integer multiple of 5 from 0 to 55.

TABLE 568: utfsym Clocks

 \usym{1F550}	 \usym{1F557}	 \usym{1F55E}	 \usym{1F565}
 \usym{1F551}	 \usym{1F558}	 \usym{1F55F}	 \usym{1F566}
 \usym{1F552}	 \usym{1F559}	 \usym{1F560}	 \usym{1F567}
 \usym{1F553}	 \usym{1F55A}	 \usym{1F561}	 \usym{1F570}
 \usym{1F554}	 \usym{1F55B}	 \usym{1F562}	
 \usym{1F555}	 \usym{1F55C}	 \usym{1F563}	
 \usym{1F556}	 \usym{1F55D}	 \usym{1F564}	

All utfsym symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to \usym, the utfsym package defines \usymH, which renders a symbol at a given height, and \usymW, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the utfsym documentation for more information.

TABLE 569: clock Clocks

\ClockStyle	\ClockFramefalse	\ClockFrametrue
0		
1		
2		
3		

The clock package provides a \clock command to typeset an arbitrary time on an analog clock (and \clocktime to typeset the document’s build time). For example, the clocks in the above table were produced with \clock{15}{41}. Clock symbols are composed from a font of clock-face fragments using one of four values for \ClockStyle and either \ClockFrametrue or \ClockFramefalse as illustrated above. See the clock documentation for more information.

TABLE 570: twemojis Clocks

⌚	\twemoji{one o'clock}	⌚	\twemoji{eight-thirty}
⌚	\twemoji{one-thirty}	⌚	\twemoji{nine o'clock}
⌚	\twemoji{two o'clock}	⌚	\twemoji{nine-thirty}
⌚	\twemoji{two-thirty}	⌚	\twemoji{ten o'clock}
⌚	\twemoji{three o'clock}	⌚	\twemoji{ten-thirty}
⌚	\twemoji{three-thirty}	⌚	\twemoji{eleven o'clock}
⌚	\twemoji{four o'clock}	⌚	\twemoji{eleven-thirty}
⌚	\twemoji{four-thirty}	⌚	\twemoji{twelve o'clock}
⌚	\twemoji{five o'clock}	⌚	\twemoji{twelve-thirty}
⌚	\twemoji{five-thirty}	⌚	\twemoji{alarm clock}
⌚	\twemoji{six o'clock}	⌚	\twemoji{hourglass done}
⌚	\twemoji{six-thirty}	⌚	\twemoji{hourglass not done}
⌚	\twemoji{seven o'clock}	⌚	\twemoji{mantelpiece clock}
⌚	\twemoji{seven-thirty}	⌚	\twemoji{stopwatch}
⌚	\twemoji{eight o'clock}	⌚	\twemoji{timer clock}

Most twemojis symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All twemojis symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the `hwemoji` package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in pdfL^AT_EX; the `emoji` package, which provides a LuaL^AT_EX interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the `emo` package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

TABLE 571: typicons Time and Date Symbols

📅	\tiCalendar	⌚	\tiStopwatch	⌚	\tiWatch
📅	\tiCalendarOutline	⌚	\tiTime	⌚	

typicons requires either LuaL^AT_EX or X_LL^AT_EX.

TABLE 572: fontawesome5 Time and Date Symbols

⌚	\faBusinessTime	⌚	\faCalendarMinus	⌚	\faClock[regular]
📅	\faCalendar*[regular]	📅	\faCalendarMinus[regular]	📅	\faDigitalTachograph
📅	\faCalendar*	📅	\faCalendarPlus	⌚	\faHourglass
📅	\faCalendar	📅	\faCalendarPlus[regular]	⌚	\faHourglass[regular]
📅	\faCalendar[regular]	📅	\faCalendarTimes	⌚	\faHourglassEnd
📅	\faCalendarCheck	📅	\faCalendarTimes[regular]	⌚	\faHourglassHalf
📅	\faCalendarCheck[regular]	⌚	\faCalendarWeek	⌚	\faHourglassStart
📅	\faCalendarDay	⌚	\faClock	⌚	\faTachometer*

TABLE 573: twemojis Animals

🐜	\twemoji{ant}	🦠	\twemoji{microbe}
🐤	\twemoji{baby chick}	🐒	\twemoji{monkey}
🦝	\twemoji{badger}	🐵	\twemoji{monkey face}
🦇	\twemoji{bat}	🦟	\twemoji{mosquito}
🐻	\twemoji{bear}	🐭	\twemoji{mouse face}
🦴	\twemoji{beaver}	🐁	\twemoji{mouse2}
🐞	\twemoji{beetle}	🐙	\twemoji{octopus}
🐦	\twemoji{bird}	orangutan	\twemoji{orangutan}
🐈	\twemoji{black cat}	🦦	\twemoji{otter}
🐡	\twemoji{blowfish}	🦉	\twemoji{owl}
🐗	\twemoji{boar}	🐂	\twemoji{ox}
🐛	\twemoji{bug}	🦪	\twemoji{oyster}
🦋	\twemoji{butterfly}	🐼	\twemoji{panda}
🐱	\twemoji{cat face}	🦜	\twemoji{parrot}
🐈	\twemoji{cat2}	🐾	\twemoji{paw prints}
🐔	\twemoji{chicken}	🦚	\twemoji{peacock}
🐿	\twemoji{chipmunk}	🐧	\twemoji{penguin}
蜚	\twemoji{cockroach}	🐖	\twemoji{pig face}
🐄	\twemoji{cow face}	🐽	\twemoji{pig nose}
🐄	\twemoji{cow2}	🐖	\twemoji{pig2}
🦀	\twemoji{crab}	🐻	\twemoji{polar bear}
ör	\twemoji{cricket}	🐩	\twemoji{poodle}
🐊	\twemoji{crocodile}	🐰	\twemoji{rabbit face}
🦌	\twemoji{deer}	🐰	\twemoji{rabbit2}
🦖	\twemoji{dodo}	🦭	\twemoji{raccoon}
🐶	\twemoji{dog face}	🐎	\twemoji{racehorse}
🐕	\twemoji{dog2}	🐏	\twemoji{ram}
🐬	\twemoji{dolphin}	🐀	\twemoji{rat}
🐉	\twemoji{dragon}	🦏	\twemoji{rhinoceros}
🐲	\twemoji{dragon face}	🐓	\twemoji{rooster}
🐪	\twemoji{dromedary camel}	🦕	\twemoji{sauropod}
🦆	\twemoji{duck}	♏	\twemoji{scorpion}
🦅	\twemoji{eagle}	Ｌ	\twemoji{seal}
🐘	\twemoji{elephant}	🐕	\twemoji{service dog}
🐟	\twemoji{fish}	🦈	\twemoji{shark}
🦩	\twemoji{flamingo}	🐑	\twemoji{sheep}
蜚	\twemoji{fly}	🦐	\twemoji{shrimp}
🦊	\twemoji{fox}	🦡	\twemoji{skunk}
🐸	\twemoji{frog}	🦽	\twemoji{ sloth}
🐤	\twemoji{front-facing baby chick}	🐌	\twemoji{snail}
🦒	\twemoji{giraffe}	🐍	\twemoji{snake}
🐐	\twemoji{goat}	🐚	\twemoji{spiral shell}
🦍	\twemoji{gorilla}	🐳	\twemoji{spouting whale}

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	\twemoji{guide dog}		\twemoji{squid}
	\twemoji{hamster}		\twemoji{swan}
	\twemoji{hatching chick}		\twemoji{T-Rex}
	\twemoji{hedgehog}		\twemoji{tiger face}
	\twemoji{hippopotamus}		\twemoji{tiger2}
	\twemoji{honeybee}		\twemoji{tropical fish}
	\twemoji{horse face}		\twemoji{turkey}
	\twemoji{kangaroo}		\twemoji{turtle}
	\twemoji{koala}		\twemoji{two-hump camel}
	\twemoji{lady beetle}		\twemoji{unicorn}
	\twemoji{leopard}		\twemoji{water buffalo}
	\twemoji{lion}		\twemoji{whale2}
	\twemoji{lizard}		\twemoji{wolf}
	\twemoji{llama}		\twemoji{worm}
	\twemoji{lobster}		\twemoji{zebra}
	\twemoji{mammoth}		

Most twemojis symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All twemojis symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the `hwemoji` package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in pdfLATEX; the `emoji` package, which provides a LuaLATEX interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the `emo` package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

TABLE 574: fontawesome5 Animals

	\faBug		\faDove		\faHippo		\faOtter
	\faCat		\faDragon		\faHorse		\faSpider
	\faCrow		\faFish		\faHorseHead		
	\faDog		\faFrog		\faKiwiBird		

TABLE 575: figchild Animals

	\fcAlligator		\fcGiraffeA
	\fcAlligatorA		\fcGiraffeB
	\fcAnt		\fcGraffes
	\fcAntA		\fcGnat
	\fcAntelope		\fcGoose
	\fcArmadillo		\fcHerring
	\fcBat		\fcHippo
	\fcBear		\fcHorse
	\fcBearA		\fcHorseA
	\fcBearB		\fcHummingbird
	\fcBearC		\fcKittenA
	\fcBearD		\fcKittenB
	\fcBears		\fcKittensA
	\fcBee		\fcKittensB
	\fcBeeA		\fcLadybirdA
	\fcBird		\fcLadybirdB
	\fcBirdA		\fcLadyBug
	\fcBirdB		\fcLamb
	\fcBirdC		\fcLion
	\fcBirdD		\fcLionA
	\fcBirdE		\fcLittleBirds
	\fcBull		\fcLittleMouse

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	\fcBunnyA		\fcLocust
	\fcBunnyB		\fcLouvadeus
	\fcBunnyC		\fcMacaw
	\fcBunnyD		\fcMonkey
	\fcBunnyE		\fcMonkeyA
	\fcButterfly		\fcMoonfish
	\fcButterflyA		\fcMoose
	\fcButterflyB		\fcMouse
	\fcButterflyC		\fcMouseA
	\fcCalf		\fcMouseB
	\fcCat		\fcOctopus
	\fcCaterpillar		\fcOctopusA
	\fcCatfish		\fcOrca
	\fcCentipede		\fcOstrich
	\fcChick		\fcOwl
	\fcChicken		\fcOwlA
	\fcChicks		\fcOwlB
	\fcCobrabebe		\fcOx
	\fcCow		\fcPandaBear
	\fcCrabA		\fcParrot
	\fcCrabB		\fcPeacock
	\fcDinosaurA		\fcPenguin
	\fcDinosaurB		\fcPerch

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	\fcDinosaurC		\fcPeruA
	\fcDinosaurD		\fcPeruB
	\fcDinosaurE		\fcPig
	\fcDinosaurF		\fcPigA
	\fcDinosaurG		\fcPigB
	\fcDinosaurH		\fcPigC
	\fcDinosaurI		\fcPigD
	\fcDinosaurJ		\fcPigE
	\fcDog		\fcPuppy
	\fcDolphin		\fcRabbit
	\fcDolphinA		\fcRabbitA
	\fcDragonFly		\fcRabbits
	\fcDuck		\fcRaccoon
	\fcDuckA		\fcScorpion
	\fcDuckB		\fcSeahorse
	\fcDuckC		\fcShark
	\fcElephant		\fcSheep
	\fcElephantA		\fcSheepA
	\fcElephantB		\fcSheepB
	\fcFishA		\fcSheepC
	\fcFishB		\fcSnailA
	\fcFishC		\fcSnailB
	\fcFishD		\fcSnailC

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	\fcFishE		\fcSpider
	\fcFishF		\fcSpiderA
	\fcFishG		\fcSpiderB
	\fcFishH		\fcSquirrel
	\fcFishI		\fcSquirrelA
	\fcFishK		\fcSturgeon
	\fcFishL		\fcToucan
	\fcFishM		\fcTurtle
	\fcFlamingo		\fcTurtleA
	\fcFlamingoA		\fcTurtleB
	\fcFrog		\fcUrchin
	\fcGiraffe		\fcZebra

All `figchild` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. Not shown above, each symbol takes three arguments: a scale factor, a line color, and a line thickness. See the `figchild` documentation for more information.

TABLE 576: `utfsym` Animals

❖	<code>\usym{1F400}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F410}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F420}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F430}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F401}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F411}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F421}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F431}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F402}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F412}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F422}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F432}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F403}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F413}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F423}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F433}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F404}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F414}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F424}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F434}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F405}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F415}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F425}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F435}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F406}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F416}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F426}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F436}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F407}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F417}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F427}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F437}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F408}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F418}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F428}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F438}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F409}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F419}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F429}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F439}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F40A}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F41A}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F42A}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F43A}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F40B}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F41B}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F42B}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F43B}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F40C}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F41C}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F42C}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F43C}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F40D}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F41D}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F42D}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F43D}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F40E}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F41E}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F42E}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F43E}</code>
❖	<code>\usym{1F40F}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F41F}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F42F}</code>	❖	<code>\usym{1F43F}</code>

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. For example, “`\usymH{1F409}{36pt}`” produces



See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 577: `hhcount` Tally Markers

|	<code>\fcscore{1}</code>	|||	<code>\fcscore{3}</code>	||#	<code>\fcscore{5}</code>
||	<code>\fcscore{2}</code>	|||	<code>\fcscore{4}</code>		

The `\fcscore` command accepts values larger than 5. For example, “`\fcscore{47}`” produces “||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||”.

TABLE 578: `ifsym` Tally Markers

	<code>\StrokeOne</code>		<code>\StrokeThree</code>	#	<code>\StrokeFive</code>
	<code>\StrokeTwo</code>		<code>\StrokeFour</code>		

TABLE 579: `\bullcntr` Tally Markers

•	<code>\bullcntr{<1>}</code>	••	<code>\bullcntr{<4>}</code>	•••	<code>\bullcntr{<7>}</code>
••	<code>\bullcntr{<2>}</code>	•••	<code>\bullcntr{<5>}</code>	••••	<code>\bullcntr{<8>}</code>
•••	<code>\bullcntr{<3>}</code>	••••	<code>\bullcntr{<6>}</code>	•••••	<code>\bullcntr{<9>}</code>

The notation for `\bullcntr` used in the above bears explanation. `\bullcntr` does not take a number as its argument but rather a L^AT_EX counter, whose value it uses to typeset a tally marker. “`\bullcntr{<3>}`”, for example, means to invoke `\bullcntr` with a counter whose value is 3. (`\bullcntr` usage is therefore akin to that of L^AT_EX’s `\fnsymbol`.) The intention is to use `\bullcntr` indirectly via the `bullenum` package’s `bullenum` environment, which is a variation on the `enumerate` environment that uses `\bullcntr` to typeset the labels.

To typeset individual tally markers, one can define a helper command:

```
\newcounter{bull}
\newcommand{\showbullcntr}[1]{%
  \setcounter{bull}{#1}%
  \bullcntr{bull}%
}
```

`bullcntr`’s package options `smallctrbull`, `largectrbull`, and `heartctrbull` and corresponding commands `\smallctrbull`, `\largectrbull`, and `\heartctrbull` control the formatting of each tally marker:

<code>small</code>	<code>large</code>	<code>heart</code>
<code>\bullcntr{<5>}</code>	••	••• ♥♥♥

The default is `smartctrbull` (`\smartctrbull`), which maps counter values 1–5 to large pips and 6–9 to small pips. It is also possible to use arbitrary symbols for `\bullcntr`’s pips. See the `bullcntr` documentation for more information.

TABLE 580: dozenal Tally Markers

|	<code>\tally{1}</code>	□	<code>\tally{3}</code>	□	<code>\tally{5}</code>
└	<code>\tally{2}</code>	□	<code>\tally{4}</code>	□	<code>\tally{6}</code>

TABLE 581: *figchild* Letters and Digits

	\fcLetterK		\fcLetterT		\fcNumberThree
	\fcLetterL		\fcLetterU		\fcNumberFour
	\fcLetterM		\fcLetterV		\fcNumberFive
	\fcLetterN		\fcLetterW		\fcNumberSix
	\fcLetterO		\fcLetterX		\fcNumberSeven
	\fcLetterP		\fcLetterY		\fcNumberEight
	\fcLetterQ		\fcLetterZ		\fcNumberNine
	\fcLetterR		\fcNumberOne		\fcNumberTen
	\fcLetterS				\fcNumberTwo

It's a mystery why *figchild*'s alphabet begins with "K".

All *figchild* symbols are implemented with Ti_KZ graphics, not with a font. Not shown above, each symbol takes three arguments: a scale factor, a line color, and a line thickness. See the *figchild* documentation for more information.

TABLE 582: *skull* Symbols

	\skull
---	--------

TABLE 583: Non-Mathematical *mathabx* Symbols

	\rip
---	------

TABLE 584: Miscellaneous *ifsym* Symbols

	\FilledSectioningDiamond		\Letter		\Radiation
	\Fire		\PaperLandscape		\SectioningDiamond
	\Irritant		\PaperPortrait		\Telephone

TABLE 585: asapsym Signs

Ⓐ	\asapCigaretteSign	Ⓖ	\asapNotEmergencySign
Ⓑ	\asapDogSign	Ⓗ	\asapNotHelpSign
Ⓒ	\asapDollarSign	Ⓗ	\asapNotHospitalSign
Ⓔ	\asapEmergencySign	Ⓛ	\asapNotInformationSign
Ⓕ	\asapHelpSign	Ⓜ	\asapNotMobilePhoneSign
Ⓖ	\asapHospitalSign	Ⓡ	\asapNotParkingSign
Ⓗ	\asapInformationSign	Ⓛ	\asapNotSign
Ⓛ	\asapMobilePhoneSign	Ⓜ	\asapNotWalkSign
Ⓜ	\asapNotCigaretteSign	Ⓡ	\asapParkingSign
Ⓝ	\asapNotDogSign	Ⓛ	\asapWalkSign
Ⓣ	\asapNotDollarSign		

`asapsym` requires either `LuaLATEX` or `XFLATEX`.

TABLE 586: metre Metrical Symbols

\times	$\backslash a$	\circ	$\backslash bBm$	$=$	$\backslash cc$	\diamond	$\backslash Mb{b}$	\cdots	$\backslash Ppp{p}$	\otimes	$\backslash t$
\circlearrowleft	$\backslash B$	\circlearrowright	$\backslash bb{m}$	\equiv	$\backslash Ccc$	\bowtie	$\backslash mb{bx}$	\cdots	$\backslash ppp{p}$	\lceil	$\backslash tsb{m}$
\circlearrowuparrow	$\backslash b$	\circlearrowleft	$\backslash Bbm$	$-$	$\backslash m$	$\circ\circ$	$\backslash oo$	\cdots	$\backslash Pffff{p}$	\rfloor	$\backslash tsmb$
\circlearrowright	$\backslash Bb$	\circlearrowright	$\backslash bbmb$	$'$	$\backslash M$	$.$	$\backslash p$	\cdots	$\backslash ppppp{p}$	\rfloor	$\backslash tsmm$
\circlearrowleft	$\backslash BB$	\circlearrowright	$\backslash bbmx$	\bowtie	$\backslash ma$	\pm	$\backslash pm$	\sqcup	$\backslash ps$	\pm	$\backslash vpp{m}$
\circlearrowleft	$\backslash bb$	\circlearrowright	$\backslash bm$	\flat	$\backslash Mb$	$:$	$\backslash pp$	$:$	$\backslash pxp$	\pm	$\backslash vpppm$
\circlearrowleft	$\backslash bB$	\circlearrowright	$\backslash Bm$	\triangleright	$\backslash mb$	$:$	$\backslash Pp$	$:$	$\backslash Px{p}$	$::$	$\backslash x$
\circlearrowleft	$\backslash bba$	\circlearrowright	$\backslash c$	\triangleright	$\backslash mBb$	\pm	$\backslash ppm$	\sim	$\backslash R$		
\circlearrowleft	$\backslash bbb$	\circlearrowright	$\backslash C$	\triangleright	$\backslash mbB$	\cdots	$\backslash pp{p}$	\sim	$\backslash r$		
\circlearrowleft	$\backslash BBm$	\equiv	$\backslash Cc$	\triangleright	$\backslash mb{b}$	\cdots	$\backslash Ppp{p}$	\otimes	$\backslash T$		

The preceding symbols are valid only within the argument to the \metre command.

TABLE 587: metre Small and Large Metrical Symbols

÷	\anaclasis	÷	\Anaclasis
<	\antidiple	<	\Antidiple
≀	\antidiple*	≀	\Antidiple*
▷	\antisigma	▷	\Antisigma
⌘	\asteriscus	⌘	\Asteriscus
^K	\catalexis	^K	\Catalexis
>	\diple	>	\Diple
⌘	\diple*	⌘	\Diple*
—	\obelus	—	\Obelus
÷	\obelus*	÷	\Obelus*
~	\respondens	~	\Respondens
⊗	\terminus	⊗	\Terminus
⊕	\terminus*	⊕	\Terminus*

TABLE 588: teubner Metrical Symbols

oo	\aeolicbii	o	\barbrevis	+	\ipercatal
ooo	\aeolicbiii	oo	\bbrevis	-	\longa
oooo	\aeolicbiv	o	\brevis	~	\ubarbbrevis
x	\anceps	^	\catal	~	\ubarbrevis
~x	\ancepsdbrevis	~o	\corona	~~	\ubarsbrevis
~x	\banceps	~o	\coronainv	o	\ubrevislonga
oo	\barbbrevis	H	\hiatus		

The `teubner` package provides a `\newmetrics` command that helps users combine the preceding symbols as well as other `teubner` symbols. For example, the predefined `\pentam` symbol uses `\newmetrics` to juxtapose six `\longas`, two `\barbbrevises`, four `\brevises`, and a `\dBar` into “`_oo_oo_|_oo_oo_`”. See the `teubner` documentation for more information.

TABLE 589: hamnosys Hand Shapes

o	\hamceeeall	o	\hamfingertwothree	o	\hamflathand
o	\hamceeeonetwo	o	\hamfingertwothreefourfive	o	\hampinchall
o	\hamceeeopen	o	\hamfingertwothreespread	o	\hampinchonetwo
o	\hamfingertwo	o	\hamfist	o	\hampinchonetwoopen

`hamnosys` requires either `LuaATEX` or `XQATEX`.

TABLE 590: hamnosys Hand-Shape Modifiers

^	\hamdoublebent	^-	\hamfingerhookmod	,	\hamthumbopenmod
~	\hamdoublehooked	~-	\hamfingerstraightmod	~	\hamthumboutmod
~	\hamfingerbendmod	~	\hamthumbacrossmod		

`hamnosys` requires either `LuaATEX` or `XQATEX`.

TABLE 591: hamnosys Extended Finger Directions

^	\hamextfingerd	^	\hamextfingeril	>	\hamextfingerr
^	\hamextfingerdi	^	\hamextfingerir	~	\hamextfingeru
^	\hamextfingerdl	^	\hamextfingerl	~	\hamextfingerui
^	\hamextfingerdo	^	\hamextfingero	~	\hamextfingerul
^	\hamextfingerdr	^	\hamextfingerol	~	\hamextfingeruo
^	\hamextfingeri	^	\hamextfingeror	~	\hamextfingerur

`hamnosys` requires either `LuaATEX` or `XQATEX`.

TABLE 592: *hamnosys* Palm Orientations

-	\hampalmd	>	\hampalmdr	o	\hampalmr	<	\hampalmul
<	\hampalmdl	>	\hampalml	-	\hampalmu	>	\hampalmur

hamnosys requires either *LuaLaTeX* or *XeLaTeX*.

TABLE 593: *hamnosys* Body Locations

\square	\hambelowstomach	\triangleleft	\hamfingertip	\triangleright	\hampinkyside
\rangle	\hamcheek	\sqcap	\hamforehead	\sqcup	\hamringfinger
\boxminus	\hamchest	\curvearrowleft	\hamhandback	\boxplus	\hamshoulders
\circlearrowleft	\hamchin	\circlearrowright	\hamhead	\boxtimes	\hamshouldertop
\circlearrowright	\hamear	\circlearrowleft	\hamheadtop	\boxminus	\hamstomach
\circlearrowleft	\hamearlobe	\circlearrowright	\hamindexfinger	\leftrightharpoons	\hamteeth
\llcorner	\hamelbow	\leftrightsquigarrow	\hamlips	\urcorner	\hamthumb
\llcorner	\hamelbowinside	\rightsquigarrow	\hamlowerarm	\rightsquigarrow	\hamthumbball
\sim	\hameybrows	\circlearrowleft	\hammiddlefinger	\parallel	\hamthumbside
\infty	\hameyes	\circlearrowright	\hamneck	\leftrightharpoons	\hamtongue
\triangleleft	\hamfingerbase	\emptyset	\hamneutralspace	\triangleleft	\hamunderchin
\triangleleft	\hamfingermidjoint	\pm	\hamnose	\triangleleft	\hamupperarm
\triangleleft	\hamfingernail	\pm	\hamnostrils	\triangleleft	\hamwristback
\triangleleft	\hamfingerpad	\sim	\hampalm	\triangleleft	\hamwristpulse
\triangleleft	\hamfingerside	5	\hampinky		

hamnosys requires either *LuaLaTeX* or *XeLaTeX*.

TABLE 594: *hamnosys* Location Modifiers

o	\hamcoreoref	\square	\hamcoreftag	\cdot	\hamlrat	\circ	\hamlrbeside
---	--------------	---------	--------------	-------	----------	-------	--------------

hamnosys requires either *LuaLaTeX* or *XeLaTeX*.

TABLE 595: hamnosys Movements

^ \hamarcd	o \hamclockdl	< \hammoveil
^ \hamarcl	o \hamclockdr	> \hammoveir
^ \hamarcr	⊕ \hamclockfull	↑ \hammovel
^ \hamarcu	o \hamclockl	↑ \hammoveo
» \hamarmextended	o \hamclockr	↖ \hammoveol
↑ \hambehind	o \hamclocku	↗ \hammoveor
† \hambrushing	o \hamclockul	→ \hammovever
○ \hamcircled	o \hamclockur	↑ \hammoveu
☒ \hamcircledi	○ \hamclose	↖ \hammoveui
☒ \hamcircledl	× \hamcross	↖ \hammoveul
☒ \hamcircledo	> \hamdecreasing	↖ \hammoveuo
☒ \hamcircledr	⊖ \hamellipseh	↑ \hammoveur
○ \hamcirclei	⊖ \hamellipseul	↖ \hamnoddng
☒ \hamcircleil	⊖ \hamellipseur	↗ \hamnomotion
☒ \hamcircleir	⊖ \hamellipsev	→ \hamreplace
○ \hamcirclel	* \hamfast	↑ \hamrest
○ \hamcircleo	✿ \hamfingerplay	— \hamslow
☒ \hamcircleol	\hamhalt	? \hamstircw
☒ \hamcircleor	< \hamincreasing	? \hamstircw
○ \hamcircler	◊ \haminterlock	↗ \hamswinging
○ \hamcircleu	↓ \hammoved	✖ \hamtense
☒ \hamcircleui	↖ \hammovedi	✖ \hamtouch
☒ \hamcircleul	↖ \hammovedl	↷ \hamtwisting
☒ \hamcircleuo	↖ \hammovedo	~~ \hamwavy
☒ \hamcircleur	↖ \hammovedr	~~ \hamzigzag
○ \hamclockd	± \hammovei	

hamnosys requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 596: hamnosys Movement Modifiers

. \hamlargemod . \hamsmallmod

hamnosys requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 597: hamnosys Obsolete Spacing Symbols

✗ \hammovecross	✗ \hamwristtoback	✗ \hamwristtopulse
✗ \hammoveX	✗ \hamwristtopinky	✗ \hamwristtothumb

hamnosys requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 598: Miscellaneous *hamnosys* Symbols

~	\hamalternatingmotion	,	\hamplus
\	\hambetween	†	\hamrepeatcontinue
..	\hametc	‡	\hamrepeatcontinueseveral
<	\hamfusionbegin	+	\hamrepeatfromstart
)	\hamfusionend	#	\hamrepeatfromstartseveral
□	\hammime	‡	\hamrepeatreverse
∅	\hamnondominant	(\hamseqbegin
§	\hamnonipsi)	\hamseqend
~	\hamorirelative	“	\hamsymmlr
[\hamparbegin	:	\hamsympar
]	\hamparend		

hamnosys requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 599: *dictsym* Dictionary Symbols

☒	\dsaeronautical	†	\dscommercial	☒	\dsmedical
☛	\dsagricultural	☒	\dsheraldical	☒	\dsmilitary
▲	\dsarchitectural	☒	\dsjuridical	☒	\dsrailways
☭	\dsbiological	☒	\dsliterary	☒	\dstechanical
⚗	\dschemical	☒	\dsmathematical		

TABLE 600: pmboxdraw Box-Drawing Symbols

	\textblock		\textSFli		\textSFxli			\textSFxxiii
	\textdkshade		\textSFlii		\textSFxlii			\textSFxxiv
	\textdnblock		\textSFliii		\textSFxliii			\textSFxxv
	\textlfblock		\textSFliv		\textSFxliv			\textSFxxvi
	\textltshade		\textSFv		\textSFxlix			\textSFxxvii
	\textrtblock		\textSFvi		\textSFxlv			\textSFxxviii
	\textSFi		\textSFvii		\textSFxlvi			\textSFxxxix
	\textSFii		\textSFviii		\textSFxlvii			\textSFxxxvi
	\textSFiii		\textSFx		\textSFxlviii			\textSFxxxvii
	\textSFiv		\textSFxi		\textSFxx			\textSFxxxviii
	\textSFix		\textSFxix		\textSFxxi			\textshade
	\textSF1		\textSFxl		\textSFxxii			\textupblock

Code Page 437 (CP437), which was first utilized by the original IBM PC, contains the set of box-drawing symbols (sides, corners, and intersections of single- and double-ruled boxes) shown above in character positions 176–223. These symbols also appear in the Unicode Box Drawing and Block Element tables.

The `pmboxdraw` package draws the CP437 box-drawing symbols using TeX rules (specifically, `\vrule`) instead of with a font and thereby provides the ability to alter both rule width and the separation between rules. See the `pmboxdraw` documentation for more information.

TABLE 601: staves Magical Staves

	\staveI		\staveXXIV		\staveXLVII
	\staveII		\staveXXV		\staveXLVIII
	\staveIII		\staveXXVI		\staveXLIX
	\staveIV		\staveXXVII		\staveL
	\staveV		\staveXXVIII		\staveLI
	\staveVI		\staveXXIX		\staveLII
	\staveVII		\staveXXX		\staveLIII

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

	\staveVIII		\staveXXXI		\staveLIV
	\staveIX		\staveXXXII		\staveLV
	\staveX		\staveXXXIII		\staveLVI
	\staveXI		\staveXXXIV		\staveLVII
	\staveXII		\staveXXXV		\staveLVIII
	\staveXIII		\staveXXXVI		\staveLIX
	\staveXIV		\staveXXXVII		\staveLX
	\staveXV		\staveXXXVIII		\staveLXI
	\staveXVI		\staveXXXIX		\staveLXII
	\staveXVII		\staveXL		\staveLXIII
	\staveXVIII		\staveXLI		\staveLXIV
	\staveXIX		\staveXLII		\staveLXV
	\staveXX		\staveXLIII		\staveLXVI
	\staveXXI		\staveXLIV		\staveLXVII
	\staveXXII		\staveXLV		\staveLXVIII
	\staveXXIII		\staveXLVI		

The meanings of these symbols are described on the Web site for the Museum of Icelandic Sorcery and Witchcraft at http://www.galdrasynning.is/index.php?option=com_content&task=category§ionid=5&id=18&Itemid=60 (TinyURL: <http://tinyurl.com/25979m>). For example, \staveL (“ᛒ”“ᛖ”“ᛚ”) is intended to ward off ghosts and evil spirits.

TABLE 602: *pigpen* Cipher Symbols

⊣	{\pigpenfont A}	⊣	{\pigpenfont J}	∨	{\pigpenfont S}
⊴	{\pigpenfont B}	⊴	{\pigpenfont K}	>	{\pigpenfont T}
⊢	{\pigpenfont C}	⊢	{\pigpenfont L}	<	{\pigpenfont U}
⊤	{\pigpenfont D}	⊤	{\pigpenfont M}	∧	{\pigpenfont V}
⊥	{\pigpenfont E}	⊥	{\pigpenfont N}	∨	{\pigpenfont W}
⊤	{\pigpenfont F}	⊤	{\pigpenfont O}	>	{\pigpenfont X}
⊤	{\pigpenfont G}	⊤	{\pigpenfont P}	<	{\pigpenfont Y}
⊤	{\pigpenfont H}	⊤	{\pigpenfont Q}	∧	{\pigpenfont Z}
⊤	{\pigpenfont I}	⊤	{\pigpenfont R}		

TABLE 603: *Giga2e* Phases of the Moon

∅ \MoonPha{1} ♀ \MoonPha{2} ☽ \MoonPha{3} ♂ \MoonPha{4}

TABLE 604: *twemojis* Phases of the Moon

🌙 \twemoji{crescent moon}	🌑 \twemoji{new moon}
🌓 \twemoji{first quarter moon}	🌒 \twemoji{new moon face}
🌔 \twemoji{first quarter moon face}	🌖 \twemoji{waning crescent moon}
🌕 \twemoji{full moon}	🌗 \twemoji{waning gibbous moon}
🌖 \twemoji{full moon face}	🌘 \twemoji{waxing crescent moon}
🌗 \twemoji{last quarter moon}	🌙 \twemoji{waxing gibbous moon}
🌘 \twemoji{last quarter moon face}	

Most *twemojis* symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All *twemojis* symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the *hwemoji* package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in *pdfLATEX*; the *emoji* package, which provides a *LuaLATEX* interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the *emo* package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

TABLE 605: `figchild` Space Symbols

	<code>\fcET</code>		<code>\fcPlanetF</code>		<code>\fcShootingStar</code>
	<code>\fcFlyingSaucer</code>		<code>\fcPlanetG</code>		<code>\fcSpacecraftA</code>
	<code>\fcMoonA</code>		<code>\fcPlanets</code>		<code>\fcSpacecraftB</code>
	<code>\fcMoonB</code>		<code>\fcRocket</code>		<code>\fcStar</code>
	<code>\fcPlanetA</code>		<code>\fcRocketA</code>		<code>\fcStarA</code>
	<code>\fcPlanetB</code>		<code>\fcRocketB</code>		<code>\fcStarB</code>
	<code>\fcPlanetC</code>		<code>\fcRocketC</code>		<code>\fcStars</code>
	<code>\fcPlanetD</code>		<code>\fcSaturnA</code>		
	<code>\fcPlanetE</code>		<code>\fcSaturnB</code>		

All `figchild` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. Not shown above, each symbol takes three arguments: a scale factor, a line color, and a line thickness. See the `figchild` documentation for more information.

TABLE 606: `GHNA2e` Recycling Symbols

 `\Greenpoint`

TABLE 607: `marvosym` Recycling Symbols

 `\PackingWaste`  `\Recycling`

TABLE 608: `utfsym` Recycling Symbols

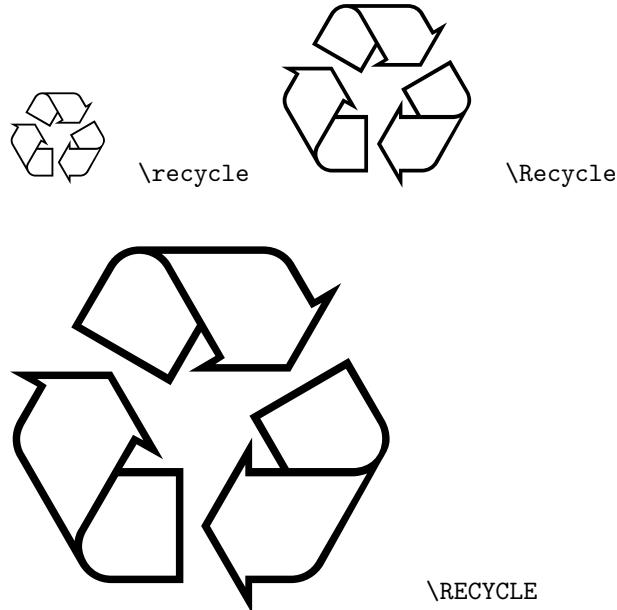
	<code>\usym{2672}</code>		<code>\usym{2676}</code>		<code>\usym{267A}</code>		<code>\usym{267E}</code>
	<code>\usym{2673}</code>		<code>\usym{2677}</code>		<code>\usym{267B}</code>		
	<code>\usym{2674}</code>		<code>\usym{2678}</code>		<code>\usym{267C}</code>		
	<code>\usym{2675}</code>		<code>\usym{2679}</code>		<code>\usym{267D}</code>		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 609: fontawesome5 Recycling Symbols

 \faRecycle

TABLE 610: recycle Recycling Symbols



The METAFONT code that implements the recycling symbols shown above is, in the words of its author, “awful code [that] doesn’t even put the logo in a box (properly)”. Expect to receive “**Inconsistent equation (off by *number*)**” errors from METAFONT. Fortunately, if you tell METAFONT to proceed past those errors (e.g., by pressing Enter after each one or by specifying “**-interaction=nonstopmode**” on the METAFONT command line) it should produce a valid font.

The commands listed above should be used within a group (e.g., “{\recycle}”) because they exhibit the side effect of *changing* the font to the recycle font.

TABLE 611: `utfsym` Plants and Flowers

☞	<code>\usym{1F331}</code>	☜	<code>\usym{1F337}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F33C}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F341}</code>
❀	<code>\usym{1F332}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F338}</code>	❀	<code>\usym{1F33D}</code>	❀	<code>\usym{1F342}</code>
✿	<code>\usym{1F333}</code>	❀	<code>\usym{1F339}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F33E}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F343}</code>
✿	<code>\usym{1F334}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F33A}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F33F}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F3F5}</code>
✿	<code>\usym{1F335}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F33B}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F340}</code>	✿	<code>\usym{1F3F6}</code>

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 612: `utfsym` Clothing

🎩	<code>\usym{1F451}</code>	█	<code>\usym{1F456}</code>	🔜	<code>\usym{1F45B}</code>	💾	<code>\usym{1F460}</code>
🐦	<code>\usym{1F452}</code>	█	<code>\usym{1F457}</code>	🛍	<code>\usym{1F45C}</code>	💬	<code>\usym{1F461}</code>
👓	<code>\usym{1F453}</code>	🎩	<code>\usym{1F458}</code>	🛒	<code>\usym{1F45D}</code>	💼	<code>\usym{1F462}</code>
👔	<code>\usym{1F454}</code>	✂	<code>\usym{1F459}</code>	🛢	<code>\usym{1F45E}</code>		
👤	<code>\usym{1F455}</code>	🎩	<code>\usym{1F45A}</code>	🛢	<code>\usym{1F45F}</code>		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 613: Miscellaneous `GrNAr2e` Symbols

ⓘ	<code>\Info</code>	ⓘ	<code>\Request</code>
✉	<code>\Postbox</code>	📞	<code>\Telephone</code>

TABLE 614: `soyombo` Soyombo Symbols

	<code>\Soyombo</code>		<code>\sA*</code>		<code>\sO*</code>
--	-----------------------	--	-------------------	--	-------------------

* These symbols require that the Soyombo font be active (“`\soyombo ...`”).

TABLE 615: knitting Knitting Symbols

\wedge	<code>\textknit{!}</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\textknit{[]}</code>	\circlearrowleft	<code>\textknit{Q}</code>
\Rightarrow	<code>\textknit{"}</code>	\Leftarrow	<code>\textknit{[]}</code>	\circlearrowright	<code>\textknit{q}</code>
\backslash	<code>\textknit{()}</code>	\wedge	<code>\textknit{A}</code>	\nearrow	<code>\textknit{R}</code>
$/$	<code>\textknit{()}</code>	\wedge	<code>\textknit{a}</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\textknit{r}</code>
$*$	<code>\textknit{*}</code>	\circlearrowleft	<code>\textknit{B}</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\textknit{S}</code>
$|$	<code>\textknit{-}</code>	\circlearrowright	<code>\textknit{b}</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\textknit{s}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{2}</code>	\Downarrow	<code>\textknit{E}</code>	\swarrow	<code>\textknit{T}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{3}</code>	\curvearrowleft	<code>\textknit{F}</code>	\searrow	<code>\textknit{t}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{4}</code>	\curvearrowright	<code>\textknit{f}</code>	\swarrow	<code>\textknit{U}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{5}</code>	\uparrow	<code>\textknit{H}</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\textknit{u}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{6}</code>	\downarrow	<code>\textknit{h}</code>	\vee	<code>\textknit{V}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{7}</code>	\nearrow	<code>\textknit{I}</code>	\vee	<code>\textknit{v}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{8}</code>	\nearrow	<code>\textknit{i}</code>	\swarrow	<code>\textknit{W}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{9}</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\textknit{j}</code>	\vee	<code>\textknit{w}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{:}</code>	\nearrow	<code>\textknit{j}</code>	\swarrow	<code>\textknit{X}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{;}</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\textknit{l}</code>	\swarrow	<code>\textknit{x}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{<}</code>	\nearrow	<code>\textknit{l}</code>	\veevee	<code>\textknit{Y}</code>
$-$	<code>\textknit{=}</code>	m	<code>\textknit{M}</code>	\succ	<code>\textknit{y}</code>
\wedge	<code>\textknit{>}</code>	m	<code>\textknit{m}</code>	$\varnothing\varnothing$	<code>\textknit{Z}</code>
\bullet	<code>\textknit{@}</code>	\circ	<code>\textknit{o}</code>	$\varnothing\varnothing$	<code>\textknit{z}</code>

The `knitting` package is intended to typeset complete knitting charts. See the `knitting` documentation for more information.

Some symbols behave differently when used as part of a sequence. For example, contrast `\textknit{1}` (“ \wedge ”), `\textknit{11}` (“ $\wedge\wedge$ ”), and `\textknit{111}` (“ $\wedge\wedge\wedge$ ”). Similarly, contrast `\textknit{"}` (“ \Rightarrow ”) and `\textknit{"}"` (“ \circlearrowright ”). Again, see the `knitting` documentation for more information.

TABLE 616: `worldflags` Nautical Symbol Flags

■	\worldflag{A}	■	\worldflag{J}	■	\worldflag{S}	■	\worldflag{1}
■	\worldflag{B}	■	\worldflag{K}	■	\worldflag{T}	■	\worldflag{2}
■	\worldflag{C}	■	\worldflag{L}	■	\worldflag{U}	■	\worldflag{3}
■	\worldflag{D}	■	\worldflag{M}	■	\worldflag{V}	■	\worldflag{4}
■	\worldflag{E}	■	\worldflag{N}	■	\worldflag{W}	■	\worldflag{5}
■	\worldflag{F}	■	\worldflag{O}	■	\worldflag{X}	■	\worldflag{6}
■	\worldflag{G}	■	\worldflag{P}	■	\worldflag{Y}	■	\worldflag{7}
■	\worldflag{H}	■	\worldflag{Q}	■	\worldflag{Z}	■	\worldflag{8}
■	\worldflag{I}	■	\worldflag{R}	■	\worldflag{0}	■	\worldflag{9}

All `worldflags` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. The package provides a number of options for controlling flag size and style. See the `worldflags` documentation for more information.

TABLE 617: Other `worldflags` Flags

■	\worldflag{Buddhism}	■	\worldflag{NATO}	■	\worldflag{RedCrystal}
■	\worldflag{Christian}	■	\worldflag{Olympics}	■	\worldflag{UNESCO}
■	\worldflag{Esperanto}	■	\worldflag{Rainbow}	■	\worldflag{UNO}
■	\worldflag{EU}	■	\worldflag{RedCrescent}	■	\worldflag{WB}
■	\worldflag{JollyRoger}	■	\worldflag{RedCross}	■	\worldflag{WHO}

All `worldflags` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. The package provides a number of options for controlling flag size and style. See the `worldflags` documentation for more information.

TABLE 618: `twemojis` Non-National Flags

■	\twemoji{pirate flag}	■	\twemoji{transgender flag}
■	\twemoji{rainbow flag}	■	

Most `twemojis` symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All `twemojis` symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the `hwemoji` package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in pdfLATEX; the `emoji` package, which provides a LuaLATEX interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the `emo` package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

TABLE 619: fontawesome5 Flags

	\faFlag		\faFlagCheckered
	\faFlag[regular]		\faFlagUsa

TABLE 620: Miscellaneous arev Symbols

	\anchor		\invsmileface		\skull		\warning
	\biohazard		\radiation		\smileface		\yinyang
	\heavyqtleft		\recycle		\steaming		
	\heavyqtright		\sadface		\swords		

TABLE 621: twemojis Food Emoji

	\twemoji{avocado}		\twemoji{hot beverage}
	\twemoji{bacon}		\twemoji{hot dog}
	\twemoji{bagel}		\twemoji{hot pepper}
	\twemoji{baguette bread}		\twemoji{ice}
	\twemoji{banana}		\twemoji{ice cream}
	\twemoji{beer mug}		\twemoji{kiwi fruit}
	\twemoji{bell pepper}		\twemoji{leafy green}
	\twemoji{bento box}		\twemoji{lemon}
	\twemoji{beverage box}		\twemoji{lollipop}
	\twemoji{blueberries}		\twemoji{mango}
	\twemoji{bottle with popping cork}		\twemoji{mate}
	\twemoji{bowl with spoon}		\twemoji{meat on bone}
	\twemoji{bread}		\twemoji{melon}
	\twemoji{broccoli}		\twemoji{moon cake}
	\twemoji{bubble tea}		\twemoji{mushroom}
	\twemoji{burrito}		\twemoji{oden}
	\twemoji{butter}		\twemoji{olive}
	\twemoji{candy}		\twemoji{onion}
	\twemoji{canned food}		\twemoji{pancakes}
	\twemoji{carrot}		\twemoji{peach}
	\twemoji{cheese wedge}		\twemoji{peanuts}
	\twemoji{cherries}		\twemoji{pear}
	\twemoji{chocolate bar}		\twemoji{pie}
	\twemoji{chopsticks}		\twemoji{pineapple}
	\twemoji{clinking beer mugs}		\twemoji{pizza}
	\twemoji{clinking glasses}		\twemoji{popcorn}

(continued on next page)

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칵테일 글라스	\twemoji{cocktail glass}	밥 그릇	\twemoji{pot of food}
코코넛	\twemoji{coconut}	감자	\twemoji{potato}
숙성된 쌀	\twemoji{cooked rice}	닭가슴살	\twemoji{poultry leg}
쿠키	\twemoji{cookie}	프레첼	\twemoji{pretzel}
요리	\twemoji{cooking}	빨간 사과	\twemoji{red apple}
크로이상트	\twemoji{croissant}	리스 밸	\twemoji{rice ball}
ucumber	\twemoji{cucumber}	리스 크래커	\twemoji{rice cracker}
컵과 труб	\twemoji{cup with straw}	나물	\twemoji{roasted sweet potato}
케이크	\twemoji{cupcake}	사케	\twemoji{sake}
카리 쌀	\twemoji{curry rice}	מלח	\twemoji{salt}
크림	\twemoji{custard}	샌드위치	\twemoji{sandwich}
_meat	\twemoji{cut of meat}	얕은 그릇	\twemoji{shallow pan of food}
다ango	\twemoji{dango}	샤브샤브	\twemoji{shaved ice}
도넛	\twemoji{doughnut}	_shortcake	\twemoji{shortcake}
만두	\twemoji{dumpling}	소프트 아이스	\twemoji{soft ice cream}
계란	\twemoji{egg}	스파게티	\twemoji{spaghetti}
고구마	\twemoji{eggplant}	스팀 밸	\twemoji{steaming bowl}
Falafel	\twemoji{falafel}	딸기	\twemoji{strawberry}
fish cake swirl	\twemoji{fish cake with swirl}	uffed flatbread	\twemoji{stuffed flatbread}
플랫브레드	\twemoji{flatbread}	수제비	\twemoji{sushi}
фондue	\twemoji{fondue}	타코	\twemoji{taco}
ork and knife	\twemoji{fork and knife}	토우아웃 박스	\twemoji{takeout box}
ork and knife with plate	\twemoji{fork and knife with plate}	타마일	\twemoji{tamale}
운세 쿠키	\twemoji{fortune cookie}	タン자이	\twemoji{tangerine}
프렌치 프리	\twemoji{french fries}	티아쿠	\twemoji{teacup without handle}
튀김 새우	\twemoji{fried shrimp}	티아포트	\twemoji{teapot}
고arlic	\twemoji{garlic}	토마토	\twemoji{tomato}
밀크 글라스	\twemoji{glass of milk}	트로피컬 드링크	\twemoji{tropical drink}
포도	\twemoji{grapes}	텀블러 글라스	\twemoji{tumbler glass}
그린 애플	\twemoji{green apple}	와플	\twemoji{waffle}
그린 샐러드	\twemoji{green salad}	워터메론	\twemoji{watermelon}
햄버거	\twemoji{hamburger}	와인 글라스	\twemoji{wine glass}
Honney Pot	\twemoji{honey pot}		

Most twemojis symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All twemojis symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the `hwemoji` package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in `pdflATEX`; the `emoji` package, which provides a `LuaLATEX` interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the `emo` package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

TABLE 622: figchild Food and Cooking Symbols

	\fcApple		\fcFrenchFries		\fcPimento
	\fcBarbecue		\fcFridge		\fcPineapple
	\fcBread		\fchamburger		\fcPopsicle
	\fcBrownie		\fcIceCreamA		\fcPotato
	\fcBullet		\fcIceCreamB		\fcPulse
	\fcBurrito		\fcIceCreamC		\fcRoastChicken
	\fcCabbage		\fcIceCreamD		\fcRoller
	\fcCarrot		\fcIceCreamE		\fcScallion
	\fcCarrotA		\fcIceCreamF		\fcScaredEgg
	\fcCashier		\fcIceCreamG		\fcSharpKnife
	\fcCheese		\fcIceCreamH		\fcShell
	\fcCherry		\fcKetchup		\fcShrimp
	\fcChickenThigh		\fcKettle		\fcSpatulas
	\fcCucumber		\fcKnife		\fcSteak
	\fcCupcake		\fcMug		\fcStrawberry
	\fcCupcakeA		\fcMushroom		\fcStrawberryA
	\fcCupcakeB		\fcMushroomA		\fcSugar
	\fcCuttingBoard		\fcMushroomB		\fcTomato
	\fcEgg		\fcNuggets		\fcTony
	\fcEggA		\fcOnion		\fcWatermelon
	\fcEggB		\fcPanA		



\fcEggplant



\fcPanB

All `\figchild` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. Not shown above, each symbol takes three arguments: a scale factor, a line color, and a line thickness. See the `\figchild` documentation for more information.

TABLE 623: `utfsym` Food and Cooking Symbols

⌚	<code>\usym{1F32D}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F350}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F362}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F372}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F32E}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F351}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F363}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F373}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F32F}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F352}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F364}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F374}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F336}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F353}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F365}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F375}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F344}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F354}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F366}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F376}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F345}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F355}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F367}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F377}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F346}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F356}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F368}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F378}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F347}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F357}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F369}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F379}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F348}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F35A}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F36A}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F37A}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F349}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F35B}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F36B}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F37B}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F34A}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F35C}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F36C}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F37C}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F34B}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F35D}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F36D}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F37D}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F34C}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F35E}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F36E}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F37E}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F34D}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F35F}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F36F}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F37F}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F34E}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F360}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F370}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F382}</code>
⌚	<code>\usym{1F34F}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F361}</code>	⌚	<code>\usym{1F371}</code>		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 624: `cookingsymbols` Cooking Symbols

□	<code>\Bottomheat</code>	†	<code>\Fork</code>		<code>\Knife</code>	□	<code>\Topbottomheat</code>
○	<code>\Dish</code>	□	<code>\Gasstove</code>	■	<code>\Oven</code>	□	<code>\Topheat</code>
☒	<code>\Fanoven</code>	○	<code>\Gloves</code>	♀	<code>\Spoon</code>		

TABLE 625: tikzsymbols Cooking Symbols

■	\bakingplate	!	\eggbeater	▬	\pan	▬	\squeezer
!	\blender	▬	\fryingpan	▬	\peeler	▬	\trident
□	\bottle	▬	\garlicpress	▬	\pot		
⦿	\bowl	▬	\grater	▬	\rollingpin		
☒	\cooker	▬	\oven	▬	\sieve		

tikzsymbols defines German-language aliases for each of the above: \Backblech for \bakingplate, \Bratpfanne for \fryingpan, \Dreizack for \trident, \Flasche for \bottle, \Herd for \cooker, \Kochtopf for \pot, \Knoblauchpresse for \garlicpress, \Nudelholz for \rollingpin, \Ofen for \oven, \Pfanne for \pan, \Purierstab for \blender, \Reibe for \grater, \Saftpresse for \squeezer, \Schaler for \peeler, \Schneebesen for \eggbeater, \Schussel for \bowl, and \Sieb for \sieve.

All tikzsymbols symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font.

TABLE 626: tikzsymbols Emoji

☺	\Annoey	☺	\Laughey	☺	\rWalley	☺	\Tongey
😺	\Cat	☺	\Neutrey	☺	\Sadey	😺	\Vomey
😺	\cChangey{1}	😺	\NiceReapey	😺	\SchrodingersCat{0}	😺	\Walley
☺	\Changey{1}	🔴	\Ninja	☺	\Sey	☺	\Winkey
☺	\Cooley	☺	\Nursey	🌐	\Sleepey	☺	\wInnocey
☺	\Innocey	☺	\oldWinkey	☺	\Smiley	☺	\Xey

All tikzsymbols symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. Hence, symbols like \Ninja can include color. In fact, most of the commands shown above accept one or more color arguments for further customization. Also note that \cChangey, \Changey, and \SchrodingersCat take a mandatory argument. See the tikzsymbols documentation for more information.

TABLE 627: tikzsymbols 3D Emoji

☺	\dAnnoey	☺	\dLaughey	☺	\dSadey	☺	\dVomey
😺	\dcChangey{1}	😺	\dNeutrey	😺	\dSey	😺	\dWalley
😺	\dChangey{1}	🔴	\dNinja	🌐	\dSleepey	☺	\dWinkey
☺	\dCooley	☺	\dNursey	☺	\dSmiley	☺	\dKey
☺	\dInnocey	🟡	\drWalley	☺	\dTongey	☺	\olddWinkey

All tikzsymbols symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. Hence, all of the symbols shown above can include color. In fact, each command in Table 627 accepts one or more color arguments for further customization. Note that \dcChangey and \dChangey also take a mandatory argument. See the tikzsymbols documentation for more information.

TABLE 628: `utfsym` Emoji

☺	<code>\usym{1F600}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F614}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F628}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F63C}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F601}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F615}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F629}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F63D}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F602}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F616}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F62A}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F63E}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F603}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F617}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F62B}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F63F}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F604}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F618}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F62C}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F640}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F605}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F619}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F62D}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F641}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F606}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F61A}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F62E}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F642}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F607}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F61B}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F62F}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F643}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F608}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F61C}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F630}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F644}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F609}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F61D}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F631}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F645}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F60A}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F61E}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F632}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F646}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F60B}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F61F}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F633}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F647}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F60C}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F620}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F634}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F648}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F60D}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F621}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F635}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F649}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F60E}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F622}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F636}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F64A}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F60F}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F623}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F637}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F64B}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F610}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F624}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F638}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F64C}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F611}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F625}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F639}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F64D}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F612}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F626}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F63A}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F64E}</code>
☺	<code>\usym{1F613}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F627}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F63B}</code>	☺	<code>\usym{1F64F}</code>

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with *TikZ* graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 629: `tikzsymbols` Trees

	<code>\Autumntree</code>		<code>\Summertree</code>		<code>\WorstTree</code>
	<code>\Springtree</code>		<code>\Wintertree</code>		

All `tikzsymbols` symbols are implemented with *TikZ* graphics, not with a font. Hence, all of the symbols shown above can include color. `tikzsymbols` additionally defines a `\BasicTree` command that supports customization of trunk and leaf colors. See the `tikzsymbols` documentation for more information.

TABLE 630: `utfsym` Love Symbols

♥	\usym{1F394}	✿	\usym{1F490}	♥	\usym{1F496}	♥	\usym{1F49C}
⌚	\usym{1F48B}	⌚	\usym{1F491}	⌚	\usym{1F497}	⌚	\usym{1F49D}
❀	\usym{1F48C}	❀	\usym{1F492}	❀	\usym{1F498}	❀	\usym{1F49E}
⌚	\usym{1F48D}	⌚	\usym{1F493}	⌚	\usym{1F499}	⌚	\usym{1F49F}
❖	\usym{1F48E}	❖	\usym{1F494}	❖	\usym{1F49A}	❖	\usym{1F54A}
⌚	\usym{1F48F}	⌚	\usym{1F495}	⌚	\usym{1F49B}	⌚	\usym{1F5A4}

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. For example, “`\usymH{1F492}{36pt}`” produces



See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 631: Miscellaneous `tikzsymbols` Symbols

🛏	\Bed	🪑	\Chair	🔥	\Fire	⛄	\Snowman	⚠	\Tribar
🕯	\Candle	☕	\Coffeecup	🗿	\Moai	👤	\Strichmaxerl		

All `tikzsymbols` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. `\Tribar` supports customization of the fill color for each bar. `\Strichmaxerl` supports customization of the angles at which the stick figure’s arms and legs are drawn. See the `tikzsymbols` documentation for more information.

TABLE 632: Miscellaneous twemojis Emoji

A	\twemoji{1f1e6}	🧘	\twemoji{man in lotus position}* ~~~~~
B	\twemoji{1f1e7}	♿	\twemoji{man in manual wheelchair}* ~~~~~
C	\twemoji{1f1e8}	𠈌	\twemoji{man in motorized wheelchair}* ~~~~~
D	\twemoji{1f1e9}	🧖	\twemoji{man in steamy room}* ~~~~~
E	\twemoji{1f1ea}	🕴	\twemoji{man in tuxedo}* ~~~~~
F	\twemoji{1f1eb}	⚖	\twemoji{man judge}* ~~~~~

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	\twemoji{1f1ec}		\twemoji{man juggling}* A man juggling.
	\twemoji{1f1ed}		\twemoji{man kneeling}* A man kneeling.
	\twemoji{1f1ee}		\twemoji{man lifting weights}* A man lifting weights.
	\twemoji{1f1ef}		\twemoji{man mage}* A man mage.
	\twemoji{1f1f0}		\twemoji{man mechanic}* A man mechanic.
	\twemoji{1f1f1}		\twemoji{man office worker}* A man office worker.
	\twemoji{1f1f2}		\twemoji{man pilot}* A man pilot.
	\twemoji{1f1f3}		\twemoji{man playing handball}* A man playing handball.
	\twemoji{1f1f4}		\twemoji{man playing water polo}* A man playing water polo.
	\twemoji{1f1f5}		\twemoji{man police officer}* A man police officer.
	\twemoji{1f1f6}		\twemoji{man pouting}* A man pouting.
	\twemoji{1f1f7}		\twemoji{man raising hand}* A man raising hand.
	\twemoji{1f1f8}		\twemoji{man running}* A man running.
	\twemoji{1f1f9}		\twemoji{man scientist}* A man scientist.
	\twemoji{1f1fa}		\twemoji{man shrugging}* A man shrugging.
	\twemoji{1f1fb}		\twemoji{man singer}* A man singer.
	\twemoji{1f1fc}		\twemoji{man standing}* A man standing.
	\twemoji{1f1fd}		\twemoji{man student}* A man student.
	\twemoji{1f1fe}		\twemoji{man superhero}* A man superhero.
	\twemoji{1f1ff}		\twemoji{man supervillain}* A man supervillain.
	\twemoji{1f468-1f3fb-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man surfing}* A man surfing.
	\twemoji{1f468-1f3fc-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man swimming}* A man swimming.
	\twemoji{1f468-1f3fd-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man teacher}* A man teacher.
	\twemoji{1f468-1f3fe-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man technologist}* A man technologist.
	\twemoji{1f468-1f3ff-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man tipping hand}* A man tipping hand.
	\twemoji{1f468-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man vampire}* A man vampire.
	\twemoji{1f469-1f3fb-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man walking}* A man walking.
	\twemoji{1f469-1f3fc-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man wearing turban}* A man wearing turban.
	\twemoji{1f469-1f3fd-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man with veil}* A man with veil.
	\twemoji{1f469-1f3fe-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man with white cane}* A man with white cane.
	\twemoji{1f469-1f3ff-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man zombie} A man zombie.
	\twemoji{1f469-200d-1f384}		\twemoji{man's shoe} A man's shoe.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3fb-200d-2640-fe0f}		\twemoji{manual wheelchair} A manual wheelchair.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3fb-200d-2642-fe0f}		\twemoji{map of Japan} A map of Japan.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3fc-200d-2640-fe0f}		\twemoji{maple leaf} A maple leaf.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3fc-200d-2642-fe0f}		\twemoji{martial arts uniform} A martial arts uniform.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3fd-200d-2640-fe0f}		\twemoji{mechanic}* A mechanic.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3fd-200d-2642-fe0f}		\twemoji{mechanical arm} A mechanical arm.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3fe-200d-2640-fe0f}		\twemoji{mechanical leg} A mechanical leg.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3fe-200d-2642-fe0f}		\twemoji{medical symbol} A medical symbol.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3ff-200d-2640-fe0f}		\twemoji{medium skin tone} Medium skin tone.
	\twemoji{1f574-1f3ff-200d-2642-fe0f}		\twemoji{medium-dark skin tone} Medium-dark skin tone.
	\twemoji{1f574-fe0f-200d-2640-fe0f}		\twemoji{medium-light skin tone} Medium-light skin tone.
	\twemoji{1f574-fe0f-200d-2642-fe0f}		\twemoji{megaphone} A megaphone.
	\twemoji{1f576}		\twemoji{men holding hands}* Men holding hands.
	\twemoji{1f6cf}		\twemoji{men with bunny ears} Men with bunny ears.

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🏅	\twemoji{1st place medal}	🏅	\twemoji{men wrestling}
🥇	\twemoji{26f7-1f3fb}	🚹	\twemoji{men's room}
🥈	\twemoji{26f7-1f3fc}	🕎	\twemoji{menorah}
🥉	\twemoji{26f7-1f3fd}	🧜	\twemoji{mermaid}* 🧜
➤	\twemoji{26f7-1f3fe}	🧜	\twemoji{merman}* 🧜
➤	\twemoji{26f7-1f3ff}	🧜	\twemoji{merperson}* 🧜
🎤	\twemoji{270f}	🎤	\twemoji{microphone}
🏅	\twemoji{2nd place medal}	🔬	\twemoji{microscope}
🏅	\twemoji{3rd place medal}	👉	\twemoji{middle finger}* 👉
🅰️	\twemoji{A button (blood type)}	🪖	\twemoji{military helmet}
🆎	\twemoji{AB button (blood type)}	🎖	\twemoji{military medal}
taboola	\twemoji{abacus}	🌌	\twemoji{milky way}
🎹	\twemoji{accordion}	-	\twemoji{minus}
🩹	\twemoji{adhesive bandage}	ogl	\twemoji{mirror}
🎟	\twemoji{admission tickets}	📱	\twemoji{mobile phone}
Potion	\twemoji{alembic}	📴	\twemoji{mobile phone off}
👽	\twemoji{alien}	📲	\twemoji{mobile phone with arrow}
👾	\twemoji{alien monster}	💰	\twemoji{money bag}
🏈	\twemoji{american football}	💸	\twemoji{money with wings}
🏺	\twemoji{amphora}	🤑	\twemoji{money-mouth face}
心血	\twemoji{anatomical heart}	🎑	\twemoji{moon viewing ceremony}
⚓	\twemoji{anchor}	🪜	\twemoji{mosque}
💢	\twemoji{anger symbol}	🦢	\twemoji{motorized wheelchair}
😡	\twemoji{angry face}	🗻	\twemoji{mount fuji}
😈	\twemoji{angry face with horns}	⛰	\twemoji{mountain}
愀	\twemoji{anguished face}	덫	\twemoji{mouse trap}
📶	\twemoji{antenna bars}	👄	\twemoji{mouth}
💦	\twemoji{anxious face with sweat}	🎥	\twemoji{movie camera}
♒	\twemoji{Aquarius}	⺠	\twemoji{moyai}
♈	\twemoji{Aries}	🤶	\twemoji{Mrs. Claus}* 🤶
🎨	\twemoji{artist}	✖	\twemoji{multiply}
🎨	\twemoji{artist palette}	🎹	\twemoji{musical keyboard}
😲	\twemoji{astonished face}	🎵	\twemoji{musical note}
🚀	\twemoji{astronaut}* 🏧	🎶	\twemoji{musical notes}
🏧	\twemoji{ATM sign}	🎼	\twemoji{musical score}
⚛	\twemoji{atom symbol}	🔇	\twemoji{muted speaker}
🔪	\twemoji{axe}	👤	\twemoji{mx claus}* 👤
🅱️	\twemoji{B button (blood type)}	💅	\twemoji{nail polish}* 💅
👶	\twemoji{baby}* 👼	📛	\twemoji{name badge}
👼	\twemoji{baby angel}* 🍼	🏞	\twemoji{national park}
🍼	\twemoji{baby bottle}	🤢	\twemoji{nauseated face}
🚼	\twemoji{baby symbol}	🧿	\twemoji{nazar amulet}
⬅	\twemoji{BACK arrow}	👔	\twemoji{necktie}
👉	\twemoji{backhand index pointing down}* ➡	🤓	\twemoji{nerd face}

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👉 \twemoji{backhand index pointing left}* 👉 \twemoji{backhand index pointing right}* 👉 \twemoji{backhand index pointing up}* 🎒 \twemoji{backpack} 🏸 \twemoji{badminton} ⚖ \twemoji{balance scale} 髢 \twemoji{bald} 🦶 \twemoji{ballet shoes} 🎈 \twemoji{balloon} 🗳 \twemoji{ballot box with ballot} 🎸 \twemoji{banjo} 🏦 \twemoji{bank} 📊 \twemoji{bar chart} 💈 \twemoji{barber pole} ⚾ \twemoji{baseball} 🏀 \twemoji{basket} 🏀 \twemoji{basketball} 🛁 \twemoji{bathtub}	🎎 \twemoji{nesting dolls} 😐 \twemoji{neutral face} 🆕 \twemoji{NEW button} 📰 \twemoji{newspaper} ⏭ \twemoji{next track button} 🆖 \twemoji{NG button} 🌃 \twemoji{night with stars} 🥋 \twemoji{ninja}* 🚫 \twemoji{no entry} 🚏 \twemoji{no littering} 📳 \twemoji{no mobile phones} 🔞 \twemoji{no one under eighteen} 🚶 \twemoji{no pedestrians} 🚭 \twemoji{no smoking} 🚯 \twemoji{non-potable water} 👃 \twemoji{nose}* 📔 \twemoji{notebook} 📕 \twemoji{notebook with decorative cover} 🔩 \twemoji{nut and bolt} 🅾 \twemoji{O button (blood type)} 🏢 \twemoji{office building}
🔋 \twemoji{battery} 🏖 \twemoji{beach with umbrella} 😊 \twemoji{beaming face with smiling eyes} ❤ \twemoji{beating heart} 🔔 \twemoji{bell} 🔔 \twemoji{bell with slash} 🛎 \twemoji{bellhop bell} 👙 \twemoji{bikini} 🧢 \twemoji{billed cap} ☣ \twemoji{biohazard} 🎂 \twemoji{birthday cake} 🐂 \twemoji{bison} ● \twemoji{black circle} 🚩 \twemoji{black flag} ❤ \twemoji{black heart} ■ \twemoji{black large square} ■ \twemoji{black medium square} ■ \twemoji{black medium-small square} ✒ \twemoji{black nib} ▪ \twemoji{black small square}	👩 \twemoji{office worker}* 👹 \twemoji{ogre} 🛢 \twemoji{oil drum} 🆗 \twemoji{OK button} 👌 \twemoji{OK hand}* 🗝 \twemoji{old key} 👴 \twemoji{old man}* 👵 \twemoji{old woman}* 👵 \twemoji{older person}* 🕉 \twemoji{om} 🔛 \twemoji{ON! arrow} ✊ \twemoji{oncoming fist}* 上游 \twemoji{one-piece swimsuit} 📖 \twemoji{open book} 📁 \twemoji{open file folder} 👋 \twemoji{open hands}* 📭 \twemoji{open mailbox with lowered flag} 📬 \twemoji{open mailbox with raised flag}
◻ \twemoji{black square button}	

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✿	\twemoji{blossom}
📘	\twemoji{blue book}
🌐	\twemoji{blue circle}
❤️	\twemoji{blue heart}
📘	\twemoji{blue square}
💣	\twemoji{bomb}
✍️	\twemoji{bone}
🔖	\twemoji{bookmark}
📑	\twemoji{bookmark tabs}
📚	\twemoji{books}
🌈	\twemoji{boomerang}
💐	\twemoji{bouquet}
🏹	\twemoji{bow and arrow}
🎳	\twemoji{bowling}
🥊	\twemoji{boxing glove}
👦	\twemoji{boy}*
🧠	\twemoji{brain}
🤱	\twemoji{breast-feeding}*
🧱	\twemoji{bricks}
🌉	\twemoji{bridge at night}
💼	\twemoji{briefcase}
👙	\twemoji{briefs}
☀️	\twemoji{bright button}
💔	\twemoji{broken heart}
🧹	\twemoji{broom}
🟤	\twemoji{brown circle}
🟧	\twemoji{brown heart}
🟦	\twemoji{brown square}
🪗	\twemoji{bucket}
🏗️	\twemoji{building construction}
🎯	\twemoji{bullseye}
👤	\twemoji{bust in silhouette}
👤	\twemoji{busts in silhouette}
🌵	\twemoji{cactus}
👉	\twemoji{call me hand}*
📷	\twemoji{camera}
📸	\twemoji{camera with flash}
🏕️	\twemoji{camping}
♋	\twemoji{Cancer}
🕯️	\twemoji{candle}
♑	\twemoji{Capricorn}
🗃️	\twemoji{card file box}
📁	\twemoji{card index}
📁	\twemoji{card index dividers}
🎠	\twemoji{carousel horse}
🎏	\twemoji{carp streamer}
⛎	\twemoji{Ophiuchus}
💿	\twemoji{optical disk}
📀	\twemoji{orange book}
🟩	\twemoji{orange circle}
🟧	\twemoji{orange heart}
🟨	\twemoji{orange square}
☦	\twemoji{orthodox cross}
📤	\twemoji{outbox tray}
🖨️	\twemoji{P button}
📦	\twemoji{package}
📄	\twemoji{page facing up}
📄	\twemoji{page with curl}
🖨️	\twemoji{pager}
🖌️	\twemoji{paintbrush}
🌴	\twemoji{palm tree}
🍀	\twemoji{palms up together}*
📎	\twemoji{paperclip}
🪟	\twemoji{parachute}
〽️	\twemoji{part alternation mark}
🎉	\twemoji{party popper}
🥳	\twemoji{partying face}
⏸️	\twemoji{pause button}
☮️	\twemoji{peace symbol}
✍️	\twemoji{pen}
📝	\twemoji{pencil}
🤔	\twemoji{pensive face}
🤝	\twemoji{people holding hands}*
🤗	\twemoji{people hugging}
🐰	\twemoji{people with bunny ears}
🤼	\twemoji{people wrestling}
🎭	\twemoji{performing arts}
💪	\twemoji{persevering face}
👤	\twemoji{person}*
⛹️	\twemoji{person bouncing ball}*
🙇	\twemoji{person bowing}*
🤸	\twemoji{person cartwheeling}*
🧗	\twemoji{person climbing}*
🤦	\twemoji{person facepalming}*
👶	\twemoji{person feeding baby}*
🤺	\twemoji{person fencing}
🙍	\twemoji{person frowning}*
🤷	\twemoji{person gesturing NO}*
🤷	\twemoji{person gesturing OK}*
💇	\twemoji{person getting haircut}*
💆	\twemoji{person getting massage}*
🏌️	\twemoji{person golfing}*

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	\twemoji{carpentry saw}
	\twemoji{castle}
	\twemoji{cat with tears of joy}
	\twemoji{cat with wry smile}
	\twemoji{chains}
	\twemoji{chair}
	\twemoji{chart decreasing}
	\twemoji{chart increasing}
	\twemoji{chart increasing with yen}
	\twemoji{check box with check}
	\twemoji{check mark}
	\twemoji{check mark button}
	\twemoji{chequered flag}
	\twemoji{cherry blossom}
	\twemoji{chess pawn}
	\twemoji{chestnut}
	\twemoji{child}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{children crossing}
	\twemoji{Christmas tree}
	\twemoji{church}
	\twemoji{cigarette}
	\twemoji{cinema}
	\twemoji{circled M}
	\twemoji{circus tent}
	\twemoji{cityscape}
	\twemoji{cityscape at dusk}
	\twemoji{CL button}
	\twemoji{clamp}
	\twemoji{clapper board}
	\twemoji{clapping hands}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{classical building}
	\twemoji{clipboard}
	\twemoji{clockwise vertical arrows}
	\twemoji{closed book}
	\twemoji{closed mailbox with lowered flag}
	\twemoji{closed mailbox with raised flag}
	\twemoji{closed umbrella}
	\twemoji{clown face}
	\twemoji{clutch bag}
	\twemoji{coat}
	\twemoji{coffin}
	\twemoji{coin}
	\twemoji{person in bed}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person in lotus position}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person in manual wheelchair}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person in motorized wheelchair}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person in steamy room}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person in suit levitating}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person in tuxedo}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person juggling}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person kneeling}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person lifting weights}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person playing handball}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person playing water polo}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person pouting}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person raising hand}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person running}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person shrugging}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person standing}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person surfing}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person swimming}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person taking bath}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person tipping hand}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person walking}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person wearing turban}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person with skullcap}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person with veil}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{person with white cane}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{petri dish}
	\twemoji{pick}
	\twemoji{pile of poo}
	\twemoji{pill}
	\twemoji{pilot}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{pinched fingers}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{pinching hand}* * indicates this is a variation sequence
	\twemoji{pine decoration}
	\twemoji{ping pong}
	\twemoji{Pisces}
	\twemoji{piñata}
	\twemoji{placard}
	\twemoji{place of worship}
	\twemoji{play button}
	\twemoji{play or pause button}
	\twemoji{pleading face}

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🥶	\twemoji{cold face}
💥	\twemoji{collision}
☄	\twemoji{comet}
🧭	\twemoji{compass}
💻	\twemoji{computer}
💽	\twemoji{computer disk}
🖱️	\twemoji{computer mouse}
🎉	\twemoji{confetti ball}
🥳	\twemoji{confounded face}
🤔	\twemoji{confused face}
👷	\twemoji{construction worker}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🎛️	\twemoji{control knobs}
🏪	\twemoji{convenience store}
🏆	\twemoji{cook}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🆒	\twemoji{COOL button}
⌚	\twemoji{copyright}
🛋️	\twemoji{couch and lamp}
🔃	\twemoji{counterclockwise arrows button}
👫	\twemoji{couple with heart}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
💏	\twemoji{couplekiss}
🤠	\twemoji{cowboy hat face}
🖍️	\twemoji{crayon}
💳	\twemoji{credit card}
🏏	\twemoji{cricket game}
✖	\twemoji{cross mark}
☒	\twemoji{cross mark button}
🖕	\twemoji{crossed fingers}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🚩	\twemoji{crossed flags}
⚔️	\twemoji{crossed swords}
👑	\twemoji{crown}
😿	\twemoji{crying cat}
😢	\twemoji{crying face}
🔮	\twemoji{crystal ball}
🪧	\twemoji{curling stone}
➰	\twemoji{curly hair}
➿	\twemoji{curly loop}
💱	\twemoji{currency exchange}
🌀	\twemoji{cyclone}
🗡️	\twemoji{dagger}
黝	\twemoji{dark skin tone}
💨	\twemoji{dashing away}
📅	\twemoji{date}
👤	\twemoji{deaf man}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🧑‍🦬	\twemoji{deaf person}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
聋	\twemoji{deaf woman}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
✓	\twemoji{plunger}
➕	\twemoji{plus}
👮	\twemoji{police officer}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🎱	\twemoji{pool 8 ball}
🏤	\twemoji{post office}
📇	\twemoji{postal horn}
📮	\twemoji{postbox}
💧	\twemoji{potable water}
🍓	\twemoji{potted plant}
💷	\twemoji{pound banknote}
Pussy	\twemoji{pouting cat}
😡	\twemoji{pouting face}
唪	\twemoji{prayer beads}
🤰	\twemoji{pregnant woman}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🤴	\twemoji{prince}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
👸	\twemoji{princess}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🖨️	\twemoji{printer}
🚫	\twemoji{prohibited}
🟣	\twemoji{purple circle}
🟤	\twemoji{purple heart}
🟧	\twemoji{purple square}
PURSE	\twemoji{purse}
📌	\twemoji{pushpin}
🧩	\twemoji{puzzle piece}
📻	\twemoji{radio}
📻	\twemoji{radio button}
☣	\twemoji{radioactive}
🌈	\twemoji{rainbow}
✋	\twemoji{raised back of hand}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
✊	\twemoji{raised fist}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
✋	\twemoji{raised hand}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🙌	\twemoji{raising hands}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
剃刀	\twemoji{razor}
ceipt	\twemoji{receipt}
🎵	\twemoji{record button}
♻️	\twemoji{recycling symbol}
🔴	\twemoji{red circle}
封	\twemoji{red envelope}
❗	\twemoji{red exclamation mark}
红旗	\twemoji{red hair}
❤	\twemoji{red heart}
🏮	\twemoji{red paper lantern}
❓	\twemoji{red question mark}
🔴	\twemoji{red square}
▼	\twemoji{red triangle pointed down}

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🌳	\twemoji{deciduous tree}
🏬	\twemoji{department store}
🏚	\twemoji{derelict house}
🏜	\twemoji{desert}
🏝	\twemoji{desert island}
💻	\twemoji{desktop computer}
🕵	\twemoji{detective}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
❖	\twemoji{diamond with a dot}
☀	\twemoji{dim button}
😞	\twemoji{disappointed face}
瞞	\twemoji{disguised face}
÷	\twemoji{divide}
suce	\twemoji{diving mask}
🏮	\twemoji{diya lamp}
昡	\twemoji{dizzy}
🧍	\twemoji{dna}
💵	\twemoji{dollar banknote}
🚪	\twemoji{door}
🔯	\twemoji{dotted six-pointed star}
♾	\twemoji{double curly loop}
❗❗	\twemoji{double exclamation mark}
🕊	\twemoji{dove}
⬇	\twemoji{down arrow}
⬅	\twemoji{down-left arrow}
➡	\twemoji{down-right arrow}
😓	\twemoji{downcast face with sweat}
⬇️	\twemoji{downwards button}
👗	\twemoji{dress}
💦	\twemoji{drooling face}
滴	\twemoji{drop of blood}
💧	\twemoji{droplet}
🥁	\twemoji{drum}
📀	\twemoji{dvd}
✉	\twemoji{e-mail}
📠	\twemoji{e50a}
👂	\twemoji{ear}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🌽	\twemoji{ear of corn}
聋	\twemoji{ear with hearing aid}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
*	\twemoji{eight-pointed star}
✳	\twemoji{eight-spoked asterisk}
⏏	\twemoji{eject button}
⚡	\twemoji{electric plug}
𨢂	\twemoji{elevator}
🧙	\twemoji{elf}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
🔚	\twemoji{END arrow}
▲	\twemoji{red triangle pointed up}
REGISTERED TRADE MARK	\twemoji{registered}
😌	\twemoji{relieved face}
🎗	\twemoji{reminder ribbon}
🔁	\twemoji{repeat button}
🔂	\twemoji{repeat single button}
⛑	\twemoji{rescue worker's helmet}
🚻	\twemoji{restroom}
◀	\twemoji{reverse button}
❤	\twemoji{revolving hearts}
🎀	\twemoji{ribbon}
🗯	\twemoji{right anger bubble}
↗	\twemoji{right arrow}
➡️	\twemoji{right arrow curving down}
➡️	\twemoji{right arrow curving left}
➡️	\twemoji{right arrow curving up}
👉	\twemoji{right-facing fist}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
💍	\twemoji{ring}
☄	\twemoji{ringed planet}
🤖	\twemoji{robot}
🗿	\twemoji{rock}
🗞	\twemoji{roll of paper}
🗞	\twemoji{rolled-up newspaper}
🎢	\twemoji{roller coaster}
🤣	\twemoji{rolling on the floor laughing}
🌹	\twemoji{rose}
🏵	\twemoji{rosette}
📍	\twemoji{round pushpin}
🏉	\twemoji{rugby football}
🏃	\twemoji{running shirt}
👟	\twemoji{running shoe}
😢	\twemoji{sad but relieved face}
­safety pin	\twemoji{safety pin}
­safety vest	\twemoji{safety vest}
♐	\twemoji{Sagittarius}
⛵	\twemoji{sailboat}
🎅	\twemoji{Santa Claus}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
­sari	\twemoji{sari}
📡	\twemoji{satellite antenna}
🎷	\twemoji{saxophone}
🧣	\twemoji{scarf}
🏫	\twemoji{school}
­i	\twemoji{scientist}* * indicates a variation of a standard emoji
issors	\twemoji{scissors}
♏	\twemoji{scorpius}

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✉	\twemoji{envelope}	\twemoji{screwdriver}
✉️	\twemoji{envelope with arrow}	\twemoji{scroll}
💶	\twemoji{euro banknote}	\twemoji{seat}
🎄	\twemoji{evergreen tree}	\twemoji{see-no-evil monkey}
❗	\twemoji{exclamation question mark}	\twemoji{seedling}
🤯	\twemoji{exploding head}	\twemoji{selfie}* *
😐	\twemoji{expressionless face}	\twemoji{sewing needle}
👁	\twemoji{eye}	\twemoji{shamrock}
👁️	\twemoji{eye in speech bubble}	\twemoji{sheaf of rice}
👓	\twemoji{eyeglasses}	\twemoji{shield}
👀	\twemoji{eyes}	\twemoji{shinto shrine}
😘	\twemoji{face blowing a kiss}	\twemoji{shooting star}
😋	\twemoji{face savoring food}	\twemoji{shopping bags}
😱	\twemoji{face screaming in fear}	\twemoji{shopping cart}
🤮	\twemoji{face vomiting}	\twemoji{shorts}
💩	\twemoji{face with hand over mouth}	\twemoji{shower}
🤕	\twemoji{face with head-bandage}	\twemoji{shuffle tracks button}
😷	\twemoji{face with medical mask}	\twemoji{shushing face}
😎	\twemoji{face with monocle}	\twemoji{sign of the horns}* *
😃	\twemoji{face with open mouth}	\twemoji{singer}* *
🤨	\twemoji{face with raised eyebrow}	\twemoji{skier}
🧐	\twemoji{face with rolling eyes}	\twemoji{skis}
😤	\twemoji{face with steam from nose}	\twemoji{skull}
😡	\twemoji{face with symbols on mouth}	\twemoji{skull and crossbones}
😂	\twemoji{face with tears of joy}	\twemoji{sleeping face}
🤒	\twemoji{face with thermometer}	\twemoji{sleepy face}
😛	\twemoji{face with tongue}	\twemoji{slightly frowning face}
😶	\twemoji{face without mouth}	\twemoji{slightly smiling face}
🏭	\twemoji{factory}	\twemoji{slot machine}
⼯	\twemoji{factory worker}* *	◆ \twemoji{small blue diamond}
🧞	\twemoji{fairy}* *	◆ \twemoji{small orange diamond}
🍂	\twemoji{fallen leaf}	\twemoji{smiling cat with heart-eyes}
👨‍👩‍👧‍👦	\twemoji{family}* *	\twemoji{smiling face}
👨‍🌾	\twemoji{farmer}* *	\twemoji{smiling face with halo}
⬇	\twemoji{fast down button}	\twemoji{smiling face with heart-eyes}
⏪	\twemoji{fast reverse button}	\twemoji{smiling face with hearts}
⏫	\twemoji{fast up button}	\twemoji{smiling face with horns}
⏩	\twemoji{fast-forward button}	\twemoji{smiling face with smiling eyes}
📠	\twemoji{fax machine}	\twemoji{smiling face with sunglasses}
🤩	\twemoji{fearful face}	\twemoji{smiling face with tear}
ธ	\twemoji{feather}	\twemoji{smirking face}

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♀	\twemoji{female sign}	😷	\twemoji{sneezing face}
🎡	\twemoji{ferris wheel}	🏔	\twemoji{snow-capped mountain}
⛴	\twemoji{ferry}	🏂	\twemoji{snowboarder}* 🏂
🏒	\twemoji{field hockey}	❄	\twemoji{snowflake}
🗄	\twemoji{file cabinet}	☃	\twemoji{snowman}
📁	\twemoji{file folder}	⛄	\twemoji{snowman without snow}
🎞	\twemoji{film frames}	🧼	\twemoji{soap}
📽	\twemoji{film projector}	⚽	\twemoji{soccer ball}
🔥	\twemoji{fire}	🧦	\twemoji{socks}
🔥	\twemoji{fire extinguisher}	⚾	\twemoji{softball}
🧨	\twemoji{firecracker}	➡	\twemoji{SOON arrow}
🚒	\twemoji{firefighter}* 🚒	🆘	\twemoji{SOS button}
🎆	\twemoji{fireworks}	✳	\twemoji{sparkle}
🎣	\twemoji{fishing pole}	🎇	\twemoji{sparkler}
🚩	\twemoji{flag in hole}	✨	\twemoji{sparkles}
🔦	\twemoji{flashlight}	💖	\twemoji{sparkling heart}
👞	\twemoji{flat shoe}	🙊	\twemoji{speak-no-evil monkey}
⚜	\twemoji{fleur-de-lis}	🔊	\twemoji{speaker high volume}
💪	\twemoji{flexed biceps}* 💪	🔉	\twemoji{speaker low volume}
💾	\twemoji{floppy disk}	🔊	\twemoji{speaker medium volume}
🎴	\twemoji{flower playing cards}	🗣	\twemoji{speaking head}
😳	\twemoji{flushed face}	💬	\twemoji{speech balloon}
🏀	\twemoji{flying disc}	🕷	\twemoji{spider}
🌁	\twemoji{foggy}	🕸	\twemoji{spider web}
🙏	\twemoji{folded hands}* 🙏	📅	\twemoji{spiral calendar}
🦶	\twemoji{foot}* 🦶	🗒	\twemoji{spiral notepad}
👣	\twemoji{footprints}	🧻	\twemoji{sponge}
⛲	\twemoji{fountain}	🥄	\twemoji{spoon}
🖋	\twemoji{fountain pen}	🏅	\twemoji{sports medal}
🍀	\twemoji{four leaf clover}	瞞	\twemoji{squinting face with tongue}
🖼	\twemoji{framed picture}	🏟	\twemoji{stadium}
🆓	\twemoji{FREE button}	⭐	\twemoji{star}
(;'	\twemoji{frowning face}	🌙	\twemoji{star and crescent}
(;'	\twemoji{frowning face with open mouth}	✡	\twemoji{star of David}
⛽	\twemoji{fuel pump}	😍	\twemoji{star-struck}
🏺	\twemoji{funeral urn}	🗽	\twemoji{Statue of Liberty}
🎲	\twemoji{game die}	ঔ	\twemoji{stethoscope}
⚙	\twemoji{gear}	⏹	\twemoji{stop button}
💎	\twemoji{gem stone}	🛑	\twemoji{stop sign}
♊	\twemoji{Gemini}	📏	\twemoji{straight ruler}
🧞	\twemoji{genie}	🎓	\twemoji{student}* 🎓
👻	\twemoji{ghost}	🎙	\twemoji{studio microphone}
👼	\twemoji{girl}* 👼	☀	\twemoji{sun with face}
🌐	\twemoji{globe showing Americas}	🌻	\twemoji{sunflower}

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🌐	\twemoji{globe showing Asia-Australia}
🌐	\twemoji{globe showing Europe-Africa}
🌐	\twemoji{globe with meridians}
🧤	\twemoji{gloves}
🌟	\twemoji{glowing star}
🥅	\twemoji{goal net}
👺	\twemoji{goblin}
แว	\twemoji{goggles}
🎓	\twemoji{graduation cap}
📘	\twemoji{green book}
🟢	\twemoji{green circle}
🟩	\twemoji{green heart}
🟨	\twemoji{green square}
😃	\twemoji{grimacing face}
😺	\twemoji{grinning cat}
😸	\twemoji{grinning cat with smiling eyes}
😊	\twemoji{grinning face}
😊	\twemoji{grinning face with big eyes}
😁	\twemoji{grinning face with smiling eyes}
😅	\twemoji{grinning face with sweat}
😆	\twemoji{grinning squinting face}
❤️	\twemoji{growing heart}
💂	\twemoji{guard}* 💂
🎸	\twemoji{guitar}
🔨	\twemoji{hammer}
🛠	\twemoji{hammer and pick}
🔧	\twemoji{hammer and wrench}
👋	\twemoji{hand with fingers splayed}* 👋
👜	\twemoji{handbag}
🤝	\twemoji{handshake}
🎧	\twemoji{headphones}
襚	\twemoji{headstone}
👤	\twemoji{health worker}* 👤
🙉	\twemoji{hear-no-evil monkey}
❤️	\twemoji{heart decoration}
❗	\twemoji{heart exclamation}
💘	\twemoji{heart with arrow}
.ribbon	\twemoji{heart with ribbon}
\$	\twemoji{heavy dollar sign}
🌿	\twemoji{herb}
🌺	\twemoji{hibiscus}
🌅	\twemoji{sunrise}
🌄	\twemoji{sunrise over mountains}
🌇	\twemoji{sunset}
🦸	\twemoji{superhero}* 🦸
🧙	\twemoji{supervillain}* 🧙
💦	\twemoji{sweat droplets}
🕤	\twemoji{synagogue}
💉	\twemoji{syringe}
👕	\twemoji{t-shirt}
🎋	\twemoji{tanabata tree}
♉	\twemoji{Taurus}
🏫	\twemoji{teacher}* 🏫
📅	\twemoji{tear-off calendar}
🔭	\twemoji{technologist}* 🔭
🧸	\twemoji{teddy bear}
☎️	\twemoji{telephone}
📞	\twemoji{telephone receiver}
🔭	\twemoji{telescope}
📺	\twemoji{television}
🎾	\twemoji{tennis}
⛺	\twemoji{tent}
🧪	\twemoji{test tube}
🤔	\twemoji{thinking face}
👡	\twemoji{thong sandal}
💭	\twemoji{thought balloon}
🧵	\twemoji{thread}
👎	\twemoji{thumbs down}* 👎
👍	\twemoji{thumbs up}* 👍
🎫	\twemoji{ticket}
😩	\twemoji{tired face}
🚽	\twemoji{toilet}
🗼	\twemoji{Tokyo tower}
👅	\twemoji{tongue}
💼	\twemoji{toolbox}
🦷	\twemoji{tooth}
🦷	\twemoji{toothbrush}
.TOP	\twemoji{TOP arrow}
🎩	\twemoji{top hat}
👤	\twemoji{trackball}
™	\twemoji{trade mark}
🏳️	\twemoji{transgender symbol}

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⚡	\twemoji{high voltage}
👠	\twemoji{high-heeled shoe}
🥾	\twemoji{hiking boot}
⚠	\twemoji{hindu temple}
🕳	\twemoji{hole}
⭕	\twemoji{hollow red circle}
hook	\twemoji{hook}
🏇	\twemoji{horse racing}*
🏥	\twemoji{hospital}
🥵	\twemoji{hot face}
♨	\twemoji{hot springs}
🏨	\twemoji{hotel}
🏡	\twemoji{house}
🏡	\twemoji{house with garden}
🏘	\twemoji{houses}
🤗	\twemoji{hugging face}
💯	\twemoji{hundred points}
😯	\twemoji{hushed face}
🎪	\twemoji{hut}
🏒	\twemoji{ice hockey}
⛸	\twemoji{ice skate}
ID	\twemoji{ID button}
📥	\twemoji{inbox tray}
✉️	\twemoji{incoming envelope}
👉	\twemoji{index pointing up}*
♾	\twemoji{infinity}
ℹ	\twemoji{information}
🔤	\twemoji{input latin letters}
🔤	\twemoji{input latin lowercase}
🔤	\twemoji{input latin uppercase}
🔢	\twemoji{input numbers}
🔡	\twemoji{input symbols}
🎃	\twemoji{jack-o-lantern}
🉑	\twemoji{Japanese ‘‘acceptable’’ button}
🉑	\twemoji{Japanese ‘‘application’’ button}
🉐	\twemoji{Japanese ‘‘bargain’’ button}
㊗	\twemoji{Japanese ‘‘congratulations’’ button}
🈹	\twemoji{Japanese ‘‘discount’’ button}
🆓	\twemoji{Japanese ‘‘free of charge’’ button}
🉑	\twemoji{Japanese ‘‘here’’ button}
🚩	\twemoji{triangular flag}
📐	\twemoji{triangular ruler}
🔱	\twemoji{trident emblem}
🏆	\twemoji{trophy}
🎺	\twemoji{trumpet}
🌷	\twemoji{tulip}
❤️	\twemoji{two hearts}
☂️	\twemoji{umbrella}
⛱️	\twemoji{umbrella on ground}
☔	\twemoji{umbrella with rain drops}
ＺＺ	\twemoji{unamused face}
🔓	\twemoji{unlocked}
⬆️	\twemoji{up arrow}
🆙	\twemoji{UP! button}
⬇️	\twemoji{up-down arrow}
⬅️	\twemoji{up-left arrow}
➡️	\twemoji{up-right arrow}
🙃	\twemoji{upside-down face}
👆	\twemoji{upwards button}
🧝	\twemoji{vampire}*
📳	\twemoji{vibration mode}
✌️	\twemoji{victory hand}*
📹	\twemoji{video camera}
🎮	\twemoji{video game}
📼	\twemoji{videocassette}
🎻	\twemoji{violin}
♍	\twemoji{Virgo}
🌋	\twemoji{volcano}
🏑	\twemoji{volleyball}
🆚	\twemoji{VS button}
🖖	\twemoji{vulcan salute}*
⚠	\twemoji{warning}
🗑️	\twemoji{wastebasket}
⌚	\twemoji{watch}
🚾	\twemoji{water closet}
🔫	\twemoji{water pistol}
🌊	\twemoji{water wave}
👋	\twemoji{waving hand}*
〰	\twemoji{wavy dash}
😿	\twemoji{weary cat}

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月	\twemoji{Japanese “monthly amount” button}	😩	\twemoji{weary face}
満	\twemoji{Japanese “no vacancy” button}	👰	\twemoji{wedding}
有	\twemoji{Japanese “not free of charge” button}	☸	\twemoji{wheel of dharma}
🈳	\twemoji{Japanese “open for business” button}	♿	\twemoji{wheelchair symbol}
合	\twemoji{Japanese “passing grade” button}	拐	\twemoji{white cane}
禁	\twemoji{Japanese “prohibited” button}	⚪	\twemoji{white circle}
指	\twemoji{Japanese “reserved” button}	❗	\twemoji{white exclamation mark}
㊙️	\twemoji{Japanese “secret” button}	🏳️	\twemoji{white flag}
サ	\twemoji{Japanese “service charge” button}	💮	\twemoji{white flower}
空	\twemoji{Japanese “vacancy” button}	白	\twemoji{white hair}
🏯	\twemoji{Japanese castle}	❤️	\twemoji{white heart}
🎎	\twemoji{Japanese dolls}	◻	\twemoji{white large square}
🏣	\twemoji{Japanese post office}	◼	\twemoji{white medium square}
🔰	\twemoji{Japanese symbol for beginner}	◼	\twemoji{white medium-small square}
👖	\twemoji{jeans}	❓	\twemoji{white question mark}
🃏	\twemoji{joker}	▪	\twemoji{white small square}
🕹️	\twemoji{joystick}	▣	\twemoji{white square button}
👨‍⚖️	\twemoji{judge}* 法官	❀	\twemoji{wilted flower}
🕋	\twemoji{kaaba}	🎐	\twemoji{wind chime}
🔑	\twemoji{key}	חלון	\twemoji{window}
⌨️	\twemoji{keyboard}	😉	\twemoji{winking face}
ⓧ	\twemoji{keycap: 0}	😜	\twemoji{winking face with tongue}
ⓨ	\twemoji{keycap: 1}	👩	\twemoji{woman}* 女性
ⓩ	\twemoji{keycap: 2}	👩‍❤️‍👨	\twemoji{woman and man holding hands}* 情侣
⓪	\twemoji{keycap: 3}	👩‍🎨	\twemoji{woman artist}* 女性艺术家
⓪	\twemoji{keycap: 4}	👩‍🚀	\twemoji{woman astronaut}* 女性宇航员
⓪	\twemoji{keycap: 5}	⛹️	\twemoji{woman bouncing ball}* 女性跳球
⓪	\twemoji{keycap: 6}	%B	\twemoji{woman bowing}* 女性鞠躬
⓪	\twemoji{keycap: 7}	🤸	\twemoji{woman cartwheeling}* 女性翻筋斗
⓪	\twemoji{keycap: 8}	🧗	\twemoji{woman climbing}* 女性攀岩
⓪	\twemoji{keycap: 9}	👷	\twemoji{woman construction worker}* 女性建筑工人
⓪	\twemoji{keycap: 10}	饪	\twemoji{woman cook}* 女性厨师
*	\twemoji{keycap: *}	💃	\twemoji{woman dancing}* 女性跳舞
#	\twemoji{keycap: #}	🕵️	\twemoji{woman detective}* 女性侦探

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👘 \twemoji{kimono}	🧙 \twemoji{woman elf}* 💋 \twemoji{kiss}* 😺 \twemoji{kissing cat} 😘 \twemoji{kissing face} 😘 \twemoji{kissing face with closed eyes} 😍 \twemoji{kissing face with smiling eyes} 🔪 \twemoji{kitchen knife} 🪁 \twemoji{kite} 😵 \twemoji{knocked-out face} 🧈 \twemoji{knot} 白衣 \twemoji{lab coat} 🏷 \twemoji{label} 🏉 \twemoji{lacrosse} BDSM \twemoji{ladder} ◆ \twemoji{large blue diamond} ◆ \twemoji{large orange diamond} ⏮ \twemoji{last track button} ✝ \twemoji{latin cross}	👩 \twemoji{woman elf}* 🧙 \twemoji{woman facepalming}* 🏭 \twemoji{woman factory worker}* 🧚 \twemoji{woman fairy}* 🌾 \twemoji{woman farmer}* 🤱 \twemoji{woman feeding baby}* 🚒 \twemoji{woman firefighter}* 🙍 \twemoji{woman frowning}* 🧞 \twemoji{woman genie} 🚫 \twemoji{woman gesturing NO}* 🆗 \twemoji{woman gesturing OK}* 💇 \twemoji{woman getting haircut}* 💆 \twemoji{woman getting massage}* 🏌 \twemoji{woman golfing}* 💂 \twemoji{woman guard}* ⛑ \twemoji{woman health worker}* 🧘 \twemoji{woman in lotus position}* ♿ \twemoji{woman in manual wheelchair}* 🦢 \twemoji{woman in motorized wheelchair}* 🧖 \twemoji{woman in steamy room}* 🕴 \twemoji{woman in tuxedo}* ⚖ \twemoji{woman judge}* 🤹 \twemoji{woman juggling}* 꿇 \twemoji{woman kneeling}* 🏋 \twemoji{woman lifting weights}* 🧙 \twemoji{woman mage}* 🔧 \twemoji{woman mechanic}* 💼 \twemoji{woman office worker}* ✈ \twemoji{woman pilot}* 🤾 \twemoji{woman playing handball}* 🤽 \twemoji{woman playing water polo}* 👮 \twemoji{woman police officer}* 👄 \twemoji{woman pouting}* 🙋 \twemoji{woman raising hand}* 🏃 \twemoji{woman running}* 🔬 \twemoji{woman scientist}* 🤷 \twemoji{woman shrugging}* 🎤 \twemoji{woman singer}* 🕴 \twemoji{woman standing}* 🎓 \twemoji{woman student}* 🦸 \twemoji{woman superhero}* 危害 \twemoji{woman supervillain}* 📢 \twemoji{loudspeaker}
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📱	\twemoji{love hotel}	🏄	\twemoji{woman surfing}* 🏊
💌	\twemoji{love letter}	👩	\twemoji{woman swimming}* 🏫
👉	\twemoji{love-you gesture}* 🧳	🏫	\twemoji{woman teacher}* 🧑
🧳	\twemoji{luggage}	🧑	\twemoji{woman technologist}* 🧙
🩺	\twemoji{lungs}	🧙	\twemoji{woman tipping hand}* 🧝
🤔	\twemoji{lying face}	🧝	\twemoji{woman vampire}* 🚶
🔥	\twemoji{mage}* ⚡	🚶	\twemoji{woman walking}* 🧙
⚡	\twemoji{magic wand}	🧙	\twemoji{woman wearing turban}* 🧓
🧲	\twemoji{magnet}	🧓	\twemoji{woman with headscarf}* 🔍
🔍	\twemoji{magnifying glass tilted left}	🔍	\twemoji{woman with veil}* 🔎
🔎	\twemoji{magnifying glass tilted right}	👤	\twemoji{woman with white cane}* 🀄
🀄	\twemoji{mahjong red dragon}	👤	\twemoji{woman zombie} 👢
♂	\twemoji{male sign}	👢	\twemoji{woman's boot} 👚
💀	\twemoji{man}* 👨	👚	\twemoji{woman's clothes} 👒
👨	\twemoji{man artist}* 👨	👒	\twemoji{woman's hat} 🧦
👨	\twemoji{man astronaut}* 👨	🧦	\twemoji{woman's sandal} 👭
👨	\twemoji{man bouncing ball}* 👨	👭	\twemoji{women holding hands}* 👯
👨	\twemoji{man bowing}* 👨	👯	\twemoji{women with bunny ears} 🤸
👨	\twemoji{man cartwheeling}* 👨	🤸	\twemoji{women wrestling} 🧗
🧗	\twemoji{man climbing}* 👨	🧗	\twemoji{women's room} 🪵
🧗	\twemoji{man construction worker}* 👨	🪵	\twemoji{wood} 🥴
👨	\twemoji{man cook}* 🕺	🥴	\twemoji{woozy face} 🌐
🕺	\twemoji{man dancing}* 🕵️	🌐	\twemoji{world map} 👼
🕵️	\twemoji{man detective}* 👼	👼	\twemoji{worried face} 🎁
👼	\twemoji{man elf}* 👤	🎁	\twemoji{wrapped gift} 🔧
👤	\twemoji{man facepalming}* 👤	🔧	\twemoji{wrench} ✍
👤	\twemoji{man factory worker}* 🧚	✍	\twemoji{writing hand}* 🧶
🧚	\twemoji{man fairy}* 🌾	🧶	\twemoji{yarn} 😴
🌾	\twemoji{man farmer}* 👶	😴	\twemoji{yawning face} 🟡
👶	\twemoji{man feeding baby}* 🚒	🟡	\twemoji{yellow circle} ❤
🚒	\twemoji{man firefighter}* 🙍	❤	\twemoji{yellow heart} 🟠
🙍	\twemoji{man frowning}* 🧞	🟠	\twemoji{yellow square} 💴
🧞	\twemoji{man genie}	💴	\twemoji{yen banknote} ☯
☯	\twemoji{man gesturing NO}* 👌	☯	\twemoji{yin yang} 🏀
👌	\twemoji{man gesturing OK}* 💇	🏀	\twemoji{yo-yo} 🤡
💇	\twemoji{man getting haircut}* 💆	🤡	\twemoji{zany face} ❗
💆	\twemoji{man getting massage}* 🏌️	❗	\twemoji{zipper-mouth face} 💂
🏌️	\twemoji{man golfing}* 💂	💂	\twemoji{zombie} 💤
💂	\twemoji{man guard}* 👨	💤	\twemoji{zzz}
👨	\twemoji{man health worker}* ..		

Most twemojis symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All twemojis symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the `hwemoji` package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in pdfL^AT_EX; the `emoji` package, which provides a L^AT_EX interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the `emo` package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

* Variants of this symbol portraying different colors and styles are not shown. For example, `twemojis` defines the following variants of “thumbs up”:



See the `twemojis` documentation for more information.

TABLE 633: fontawesome5 Faces

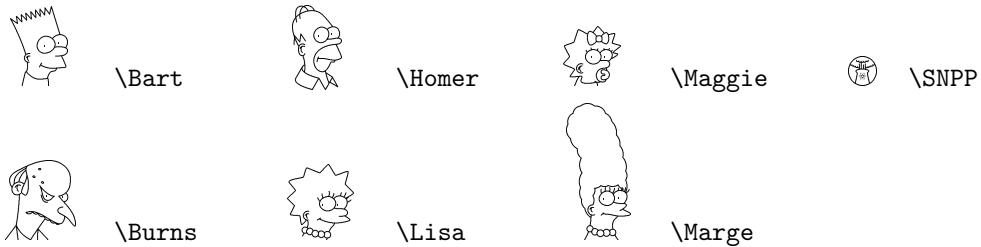
(;‑)	\faAngry	;)‑)	\faGrinWink
(;‑)	\faAngry[regular]	;)‑)	\faGrinWink[regular]
;)‑)	\faDizzy	;)‑)	\faKiss
;)‑)	\faDizzy[regular]	;)‑)	\faKiss[regular]
;)‑)	\faFlushed	;)‑)	\faKissBeam
;)‑)	\faFlushed[regular]	;)‑)	\faKissBeam[regular]
;)‑)	\faFrown	;)‑)	\faKissWinkHeart
;)‑)	\faFrown[regular]	;)‑)	\faKissWinkHeart[regular]
;)‑)	\faFrownOpen	;)‑)	\faLaugh
;)‑)	\faFrownOpen[regular]	;)‑)	\faLaugh[regular]
;)‑)	\faGrimace	;)‑)	\faLaughBeam
;)‑)	\faGrimace[regular]	;)‑)	\faLaughBeam[regular]
;)‑)	\faGrin*[regular]	;)‑)	\faLaughSquint
;)‑)	\faGrin*	;)‑)	\faLaughSquint[regular]
;)‑)	\faGrin	;)‑)	\faLaughWink
;)‑)	\faGrin[regular]	;)‑)	\faLaughWink[regular]
;)‑)	\faGrinBeam	;)‑)	\faMeh
;)‑)	\faGrinBeam[regular]	;)‑)	\faMeh[regular]
;)‑)	\faGrinBeamSweat	;)‑)	\faMehBlank
;)‑)	\faGrinBeamSweat[regular]	;)‑)	\faMehBlank[regular]

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☺	\faGrinHearts	☺	\faMehRollingEyes
☺	\faGrinHearts[regular]	☺	\faMehRollingEyes[regular]
☺	\faGrinSquint	☺	\faSadCry
☺	\faGrinSquint[regular]	☺	\faSadCry[regular]
☺	\faGrinSquintTears	☺	\faSadTear
☺	\faGrinSquintTears[regular]	☺	\faSadTear[regular]
☺	\faGrinStars	☺	\faSmile
☺	\faGrinStars[regular]	☺	\faSmile[regular]
☺	\faGrinTears	☺	\faSmileBeam
☺	\faGrinTears[regular]	☺	\faSmileBeam[regular]
☺	\faGrinTongue	☺	\faSmileWink
☺	\faGrinTongue[regular]	☺	\faSmileWink[regular]
☺	\faGrinTongueSquint	☺	\faSurprise
☺	\faGrinTongueSquint[regular]	☺	\faSurprise[regular]
☺	\faGrinTongueWink	☺	\faTired
☺	\faGrinTongueWink[regular]	☺	\faTired[regular]

TABLE 634: `simpsons` Characters from *The Simpsons*



The location of the characters' pupils can be controlled with the \Goofy command. See *A METAFONT of 'Simpsons' characters* [Che98] for more information. Also, each of the above can be prefixed with \Left to make the character face left instead of right:

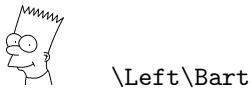


TABLE 635: asapsym People

⌚	\asapCycling	⌚	\asapMaleAtDrinkingFountain
👤	\asapFemaleAdult	👤	\asapMaleAtHelpDesk
🚶	\asapFemaleAtDrinkingFountain	🚶	\asapMaleChild
👨‍💻	\asapFemaleAtHelpDesk	👨‍💻	\asapMaleDiscardingTrash
👶	\asapFemaleChild	👶	\asapMaleHoldingInfant
🚮	\asapFemaleDiscardingTrash	🚮	\asapMaleWalking
🚼	\asapFemaleHoldingInfant	🚼	\asapMaleWalkingDog
🚶	\asapFemaleWalking	🚶	\asapMaleWalkingStroller
🐕	\asapFemaleWalkingDog	🐕	\asapMaleWithChild
🚼	\asapFemaleWalkingStroller	🚼	\asapMaleWithLuggageWaiting
🚼	\asapFemaleWithChild	🚼	\asapMaleWithLuggageWaving
🧳	\asapFemaleWithLuggageWaiting	🧳	\asapMaleWithServiceAnimal
🧳	\asapFemaleWithLuggageWaving	🧳	\asapPregnant
🐕	\asapFemaleWithServiceAnimal	🐕	\asapWaitingSeated
👥	\asapGroupMeeting	👤	\asapWalkingCane
👶	\asapInfant	♿	\asapWheelchairStationary
👤	\asapMaleAdult		

asapsym requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 636: utfsym People and Faces

👤	\usym{1F464}	👤	\usym{1F46C}	👤	\usym{1F474}	👤	\usym{1F47E}
👤	\usym{1F465}	👤	\usym{1F46D}	👤	\usym{1F475}	👤	\usym{1F47F}
💀	\usym{1F466}	💀	\usym{1F46E}	💀	\usym{1F476}	💀	\usym{1F480}
💀	\usym{1F467}	💀	\usym{1F46F}	💀	\usym{1F477}	💀	\usym{1F481}
💀	\usym{1F468}	💀	\usym{1F470}	💀	\usym{1F478}	💀	\usym{1F482}
💀	\usym{1F469}	💀	\usym{1F471}	💀	\usym{1F479}	👤	\usym{1F483}
👫	\usym{1F46A}	👫	\usym{1F472}	👫	\usym{1F47A}	👳	\usym{1F486}
👫	\usym{1F46B}	👫	\usym{1F473}	👳	\usym{1F47D}	👳	\usym{1F487}

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. For example, “`\usymH{1F475}{36pt}`” produces



See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 637: *sillypage* Silly Walks

	\sillystep{1}		\sillystep{5}		\sillystep{9}
	\sillystep{2}		\sillystep{6}		\sillystep{10}
	\sillystep{3}		\sillystep{7}		\sillystep{11}
	\sillystep{4}		\sillystep{8}		\sillystep{12}

All *sillypage* symbols are implemented with PDF graphics, not with a font.

TABLE 638: *typicons* Users

	\tiUser		\tiUserAddOutline		\tiUserDeleteOutline
	\tiUserAdd		\tiUserDelete		\tiUserOutline

typicons requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\texttt{L}}\text{\texttt{A}}\text{\texttt{T}}\text{\texttt{E}}\text{\texttt{X}}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\texttt{L}}\text{\texttt{A}}\text{\texttt{T}}\text{\texttt{E}}\text{\texttt{X}}$.

TABLE 639: *fontawesome5* Users

	\faUser*		\faUserEdit		\faUsers
	\faUser		\faUserFriends		\faUsersCog
	\faUser[regular]		\faUserGraduate		\faUserSecret
	\faUserAltSlash		\faUserInjured		\faUserShield
	\faUserAstronaut		\faUserLock		\faUserSlash
	\faUserCheck		\faUserMd		\faUsersSlash
	\faUserCircle		\faUserMinus		\faUserTag
	\faUserCircle[regular]		\faUserNinja		\faUserTie
	\faUserClock		\faUserNurse		\faUserTimes
	\faUserCog		\faUserPlus		

TABLE 640: `scsnowman` Snowmen

```
\scsnowman
```

* `\scsnowman` is drawn using TikZ. The command accepts a number of options for controlling the presence, appearance, and color of the snowman's body, eyes, nose, mouth, arms, hat, and more. See the `scsnowman` documentation for more information, but the following examples showcase a subset of the possibilities (drawn large for clarity):

	
<code>\scsnowman</code>	<code>\scsnowman[eyes, mouth, nose, arms, hat, muffler, buttons, snow, broom]</code>

TABLE 641: `typicons` Files and Folders

 \tiDocument	 \tiDocumentText	 \tiFolderDelete
 \tiDocumentAdd	 \tiFolder	 \tiFolderOpen
 \tiDocumentDelete	 \tiFolderAdd	

`typicons` requires either `LuaATEX` or `XGATEX`.

TABLE 642: `fontawesome5` Files and Folders

 \faFile*	 \faFileExport	 \faFileUpload
 \faFile	 \faFileImage	 \faFileVideo
 \faFile[regular]	 \faFileImage[regular]	 \faFileVideo[regular]
 \faFileArchive	 \faFileImport	 \faFileWord
 \faFileArchive[regular]	 \faFileInvoice	 \faFileWord[regular]
 \faFileAudio	 \faFileInvoiceDollar	 \faFolder
 \faFileAudio[regular]	 \faFileMedical*	 \faFolder[regular]
 \faFileCode	 \faFileMedical	 \faFolderMinus
 \faFileCode[regular]	 \faFilePdf	 \faFolderOpen
 \faFileContract	 \faFilePdf[regular]	 \faFolderOpen[regular]
 \faFileCsv	 \faFilePowerpoint	 \faFolderPlus
 \faFileDownload	 \faFilePowerpoint[regular]	
 \faFileExcel	 \faFilePrescription	

TABLE 643: fontawesome5 Religion

♀	\faAnkh	🕌	\faKaaba	ܩ	\faQuran
☀	\faBahai	☬	\faKhanda	☪	\faStarAndCrescent
☦	\faBible	🕰	\faMenorah	🔯	\faStarOfDavid
⛪	\faChurch	🛐	\faMosque	🕧	\faSynagogue
✝	\faCross	ॐ	\faOm	🕩	\faTorah
☸	\faDharmaChakra	ԑ	\faPastafarianism	⛩	\faToriiGate
ම	\faGopuram	🛐	\faPlaceOfWorship	🛈	\faVihara
ܗ	\faHamsa	虔	\faPray	☯	\faYinYang
🕎	\faHanukiah	虔虔	\faPrayingHands		

TABLE 644: utfsym Religion

Ⓜ	\usym{1F543}	Ⓜ	\usym{1F545}	Ⓜ	\usym{1F54B}	Ⓜ	\usym{1F54D}
Ⓜ	\usym{1F544}	ଓ	\usym{1F549}	ଓ	\usym{1F54C}	Ѱ	\usym{1F54E}

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. For example, “`\usymH{1f54b}{36pt}`” produces



See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 645: asapsym Elevators, Escalators, and Stairs

⬆	\asapElevator	↗	\asapEscalatorUp	↗	\asapStairUp
⬇	\asapEscalator	↙	\asapStair		
⬇	\asapEscalatorDown	↙	\asapStairDown		

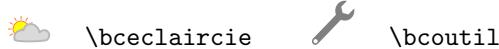
`asapsym` requires either `LuaLATEX` or `XƎLATEX`.

TABLE 646: Miscellaneous **bclogo** Symbols

	\bcattention		\bcetoile		\bcpanchant
	\bcbombe		\bcfemme		\bcpeaceandlove
	\bcbook		\bcfeujaune		\bcpluie
	\bccalendrier		\bcfeurouge		\bcplume
	\bccle		\bcfeutricolore		\bcpoisson
	\bcclefa		\bcfeuvert		\bcquestion
	\bcclesol		\bcfleur		\bcrecyclage
	\bccoeur		\bchomme		\bcrosevents
	\bccrayon		\bchorloge		\bcsmbh
	\bccube		\bcicosaedre		\bcsmmh
	\bcdallemande		\bcinfo		\bcsoleil
	\bcdanger		\bcinterdit		\bcspadesuit
	\bcdautriche		\bclampe		\bcstop
	\bcdbelgique		\bccloupe		\bctakecare
	\bcdbulgarie		\bcneige		\bctetraedre
	\bcdfrance		\bcnote		\bctrefle
	\bcditalie		\bcnucleaire		\bctrombone
	\bcdluxembourg		\bcocetaedre		\bcvaletcoeur
	\bcdodecaedre		\bcoeil		\bcvelo
	\bcdpaysbas		\bcorne		\bcyin
	\bcdz		\bcours		

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All `bclogo` symbols are implemented with TikZ (or alternatively, PSTricks) graphics, not with a font. This is how the symbols shown above can include color.

TABLE 647: Miscellaneous `utfsym` Symbols

❶	\usym{1F300}	❷	\usym{1F3EF}	❸	\usym{1F4E3}	❹	\usym{1F583}
❷	\usym{1F301}	❸	\usym{1F3F0}	❹	\usym{1F4E4}	❺	\usym{1F584}
❹	\usym{1F302}	❻	\usym{1F3F1}	❻	\usym{1F4E5}	❻	\usym{1F585}
❻	\usym{1F303}	❼	\usym{1F3F2}	❼	\usym{1F4E6}	❼	\usym{1F586}
❼	\usym{1F304}	❼	\usym{1F3F3}	❼	\usym{1F4E7}	❼	\usym{1F587}
❼	\usym{1F305}	❼	\usym{1F3F4}	❼	\usym{1F4E8}	❼	\usym{1F588}
❼	\usym{1F306}	❼	\usym{1F3F7}	❼	\usym{1F4E9}	❼	\usym{1F5A5}
❼	\usym{1F307}	❼	\usym{1F3FA}	❼	\usym{1F4EA}	❼	\usym{1F5A6}
❼	\usym{1F308}	❼	\usym{1F3FB}	❼	\usym{1F4EB}	❼	\usym{1F5A7}
❼	\usym{1F309}	❼	\usym{1F3FC}	❼	\usym{1F4EC}	❼	\usym{1F5A8}
❼	\usym{1F30A}	❼	\usym{1F3FD}	❼	\usym{1F4ED}	❼	\usym{1F5A9}
❼	\usym{1F30B}	❼	\usym{1F3FE}	❼	\usym{1F4EE}	❼	\usym{1F5AA}
❼	\usym{1F30C}	❼	\usym{1F3FF}	❼	\usym{1F4EF}	❼	\usym{1F5AB}
❼	\usym{1F30D}	❼	\usym{1F43D}	❼	\usym{1F4F0}	❼	\usym{1F5AC}
❼	\usym{1F30E}	❼	\usym{1F43E}	❼	\usym{1F4F1}	❼	\usym{1F5AD}
❼	\usym{1F30F}	❼	\usym{1F440}	❼	\usym{1F4F2}	❼	\usym{1F5AE}
❼	\usym{1F310}	❼	\usym{1F441}	❼	\usym{1F4F3}	❼	\usym{1F5AF}
❼	\usym{1F330}	❼	\usym{1F442}	❼	\usym{1F4F4}	❼	\usym{1F5B0}
❼	\usym{1F358}	❼	\usym{1F443}	❼	\usym{1F4F5}	❼	\usym{1F5B1}
❼	\usym{1F359}	❼	\usym{1F444}	❼	\usym{1F4F6}	❼	\usym{1F5B2}
❼	\usym{1F380}	❼	\usym{1F445}	❼	\usym{1F4F7}	❼	\usym{1F5B3}
❼	\usym{1F381}	❼	\usym{1F463}	❼	\usym{1F4F8}	❼	\usym{1F5B5}
❼	\usym{1F383}	❼	\usym{1F47B}	❼	\usym{1F4F9}	❼	\usym{1F5B6}
❼	\usym{1F384}	❼	\usym{1F47C}	❼	\usym{1F4FA}	❼	\usym{1F5B7}
❼	\usym{1F385}	❼	\usym{1F484}	❼	\usym{1F4FB}	❼	\usym{1F5B8}
❼	\usym{1F386}	❼	\usym{1F485}	❼	\usym{1F4FC}	❼	\usym{1F5B9}
❼	\usym{1F387}	❼	\usym{1F488}	❼	\usym{1F4FD}	❼	\usym{1F5BA}
❼	\usym{1F388}	❼	\usym{1F489}	❼	\usym{1F4FE}	❼	\usym{1F5BB}
❼	\usym{1F389}	❼	\usym{1F48A}	❼	\usym{1F4FF}	❼	\usym{1F5BC}
❼	\usym{1F38A}	❼	\usym{1F4AO}	❼	\usym{1F50B}	❼	\usym{1F5BD}
❼	\usym{1F38B}	❼	\usym{1F4A1}	❼	\usym{1F50C}	❼	\usym{1F5BE}
❼	\usym{1F38C}	❼	\usym{1F4A2}	❼	\usym{1F50D}	❼	\usym{1F5BF}
❼	\usym{1F38D}	❼	\usym{1F4A3}	❼	\usym{1F50E}	❼	\usym{1F5C0}

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_ACL	\usym{1F38E}	ZZZ	\usym{1F4A4}	ݔ	\usym{1F50F}	ݔ	\usym{1F5C1}
ݔ	\usym{1F38F}	ݔ	\usym{1F4A5}	ݔ	\usym{1F510}	ݔ	\usym{1F5C2}
ݔ	\usym{1F390}	ݔ	\usym{1F4A6}	ݔ	\usym{1F511}	ݔ	\usym{1F5C3}
ݔ	\usym{1F391}	ݔ	\usym{1F4A7}	ݔ	\usym{1F512}	ݔ	\usym{1F5C4}
ݔ	\usym{1F392}	ݔ	\usym{1F4A8}	ݔ	\usym{1F513}	ݔ	\usym{1F5C5}
ݔ	\usym{1F393}	ݔ	\usym{1F4A9}	ݔ	\usym{1F514}	ݔ	\usym{1F5C6}
ݔ	\usym{1F395}	ݔ	\usym{1F4AA}	ݔ	\usym{1F515}	ݔ	\usym{1F5C7}
ݔ	\usym{1F396}	ݔ	\usym{1F4AB}	ݔ	\usym{1F516}	ݔ	\usym{1F5C8}
ݔ	\usym{1F397}	ݔ	\usym{1F4AC}	ݔ	\usym{1F517}	ݔ	\usym{1F5C9}
ݔ	\usym{1F398}	ݔ	\usym{1F4AD}	ݔ	\usym{1F518}	ݔ	\usym{1F5CA}
ݔ	\usym{1F399}	ݔ	\usym{1F4AE}	ݔ	\usym{1F519}	ݔ	\usym{1F5CB}
ݔ	\usym{1F39A}	ݔ	\usym{1F4AF}	ݔ	\usym{1F51A}	ݔ	\usym{1F5CC}
ݔ	\usym{1F39B}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B0}	ݔ	\usym{1F51B}	ݔ	\usym{1F5CD}
ݔ	\usym{1F39E}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B1}	ݔ	\usym{1F51C}	ݔ	\usym{1F5CE}
ݔ	\usym{1F39F}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B2}	ݔ	\usym{1F51D}	ݔ	\usym{1F5CF}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A0}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B3}	ݔ	\usym{1F51E}	ݔ	\usym{1F5D0}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A1}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B4}	ݔ	\usym{1F51F}	ݔ	\usym{1F5D1}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A2}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B5}	ݔ	\usym{1F520}	ݔ	\usym{1F5D2}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A3}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B6}	ݔ	\usym{1F521}	ݔ	\usym{1F5D3}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A4}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B7}	ݔ	\usym{1F522}	ݔ	\usym{1F5D4}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A5}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B8}	ݔ	\usym{1F523}	ݔ	\usym{1F5D6}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A6}	ݔ	\usym{1F4B9}	ݔ	\usym{1F524}	ݔ	\usym{1F5D7}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A7}	ݔ	\usym{1F4BA}	ݔ	\usym{1F525}	ݔ	\usym{1F5D8}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A8}	ݔ	\usym{1F4BB}	ݔ	\usym{1F526}	ݔ	\usym{1F5D9}
ݔ	\usym{1F3A9}	ݔ	\usym{1F4BC}	ݔ	\usym{1F527}	ݔ	\usym{1F5DA}
ݔ	\usym{1F3AA}	ݔ	\usym{1F4BD}	ݔ	\usym{1F528}	ݔ	\usym{1F5DB}
ݔ	\usym{1F3AB}	ݔ	\usym{1F4BE}	ݔ	\usym{1F529}	ݔ	\usym{1F5DC}
ݔ	\usym{1F3AC}	ݔ	\usym{1F4BF}	ݔ	\usym{1F52A}	ݔ	\usym{1F5DD}
ݔ	\usym{1F3AD}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C0}	ݔ	\usym{1F52B}	ݔ	\usym{1F5DE}
ݔ	\usym{1F3B4}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C1}	ݔ	\usym{1F52C}	ݔ	\usym{1F5DF}
ݔ	\usym{1F3B7}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C2}	ݔ	\usym{1F52D}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E0}
ݔ	\usym{1F3B8}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C3}	ݔ	\usym{1F52E}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E1}
ݔ	\usym{1F3B9}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C4}	ݔ	\usym{1F530}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E2}
ݔ	\usym{1F3BA}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C5}	ݔ	\usym{1F531}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E3}
ݔ	\usym{1F3BB}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C6}	ݔ	\usym{1F532}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E4}
ݔ	\usym{1F3BD}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C7}	ݔ	\usym{1F533}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E5}
ݔ	\usym{1F3D4}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C8}	ݔ	\usym{1F53E}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E6}
ݔ	\usym{1F3D5}	ݔ	\usym{1F4C9}	ݔ	\usym{1F53F}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E7}
ݔ	\usym{1F3D6}	ݔ	\usym{1F4CA}	ݔ	\usym{1F540}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E8}
ݔ	\usym{1F3D7}	ݔ	\usym{1F4CB}	ݔ	\usym{1F541}	ݔ	\usym{1F5E9}
ݔ	\usym{1F3D8}	ݔ	\usym{1F4CC}	ݔ	\usym{1F542}	ݔ	\usym{1F5EA}
ݔ	\usym{1F3D9}	ݔ	\usym{1F4CD}	ݔ	\usym{1F54F}	ݔ	\usym{1F5EB}
ݔ	\usym{1F3DA}	ݔ	\usym{1F4CE}	ݔ	\usym{1F56B}	ݔ	\usym{1F5EC}
ݔ	\usym{1F3DB}	ݔ	\usym{1F4CF}	ݔ	\usym{1F56C}	ݔ	\usym{1F5ED}
ݔ	\usym{1F3DC}	ݔ	\usym{1F4D0}	ݔ	\usym{1F56D}	ݔ	\usym{1F5EE}
ݔ	\usym{1F3DD}	ݔ	\usym{1F4D1}	ݔ	\usym{1F56E}	ݔ	\usym{1F5EF}

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⌚	\usym{1F3DE}	⌚	\usym{1F4D2}	⌚	\usym{1F56F}	⌚	\usym{1F5F0}
⌚	\usym{1F3DF}	⌚	\usym{1F4D3}	⌚	\usym{1F571}	⌚	\usym{1F5F1}
⌚	\usym{1F3E0}	⌚	\usym{1F4D4}	⌚	\usym{1F572}	⌚	\usym{1F5F2}
⌚	\usym{1F3E1}	⌚	\usym{1F4D5}	⌚	\usym{1F574}	⌚	\usym{1F5F3}
⌚	\usym{1F3E2}	⌚	\usym{1F4D6}	⌚	\usym{1F575}	⌚	\usym{1F5FA}
⌚	\usym{1F3E3}	⌚	\usym{1F4D7}	⌚	\usym{1F577}	⌚	\usym{1F5FB}
⌚	\usym{1F3E4}	⌚	\usym{1F4D8}	⌚	\usym{1F578}	⌚	\usym{1F5FC}
⌚	\usym{1F3E5}	⌚	\usym{1F4D9}	⌚	\usym{1F579}	⌚	\usym{1F5FD}
⌚	\usym{1F3E6}	⌚	\usym{1F4DA}	⌚	\usym{1F57A}	⌚	\usym{1F5FE}
⌚	\usym{1F3E7}	⌚	\usym{1F4DB}	⌚	\usym{1F57B}	⌚	\usym{1F5FF}
⌚	\usym{1F3E8}	⌚	\usym{1F4DC}	⌚	\usym{1F57C}	⌚	\usym{1F573}
⌚	\usym{1F3E9}	⌚	\usym{1F4DD}	⌚	\usym{1F57D}	⌚	\usym{1F576}
⌚	\usym{1F3EA}	⌚	\usym{1F4DE}	⌚	\usym{1F57E}	⌚	\usym{1F5B4}
⌚	\usym{1F3EB}	⌚	\usym{1F4DF}	⌚	\usym{1F57F}	⌚	\usym{1F5D5}
⌚	\usym{1F3EC}	⌚	\usym{1F4EO}	⌚	\usym{1F580}		
⌚	\usym{1F3ED}	⌚	\usym{1F4E1}	⌚	\usym{1F581}		
⌚	\usym{1F3EE}	⌚	\usym{1F4E2}	⌚	\usym{1F582}		

All `utfsym` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to `\usym`, the `utfsym` package defines `\usymH`, which renders a symbol at a given height, and `\usymW`, which renders a symbol at a given width. See the `utfsym` documentation for more information.

TABLE 648: typicons Brand Icons

❖	\tiDropbox	✉	\tiSocialLinkedinCircular
◎	\tiSocialAtCircular	Pinterest	\tiSocialPinterest
⊗	\tiSocialDribbble	Pinterest Circular	\tiSocialPinterestCircular
◎	\tiSocialDribbbleCircular	Skype	\tiSocialSkype
f	\tiSocialFacebook	Skype Outline	\tiSocialSkypeOutline
⌚	\tiSocialFacebookCircular	Tumbler	\tiSocialTumbler
⌚	\tiSocialFlickr	Tumbler Circular	\tiSocialTumblerCircular
⌚	\tiSocialFlickrCircular	Twitter	\tiSocialTwitter
⌚	\tiSocialGithub	Twitter Circular	\tiSocialTwitterCircular
⌚	\tiSocialGithubCircular	Vimeo	\tiSocialVimeo
⌚	\tiSocialGooglePlus	Vimeo Circular	\tiSocialVimeoCircular
⌚	\tiSocialGooglePlusCircular	Youtube	\tiSocialYoutube
⌚	\tiSocialInstagram	Youtube Circular	\tiSocialYoutubeCircular
⌚	\tiSocialInstagramCircular	Android	\tiVendorAndroid
⌚	\tiSocialLastFm	Apple	\tiVendorApple
⌚	\tiSocialLastFmCircular	Microsoft	\tiVendorMicrosoft
in	\tiSocialLinkedin		

typicons requires either `LuaATEX` or `XCATEX`.

TABLE 649: fontawesome5 Brand Icons

⚡	\faAccessibleIcon	git	\faGit	raspberryPi
⚠	\faAccusoft	github	\faGithub*	\faRavelry
⚠	\faAcquisitionsIncorporated	github	\faGithub	\faReact
⚠	\faAdn	github	\faGithubSquare	\faReacteurope
ad	\faAdversal	gitkraken	\faGitkraken	\faReadme
⌚	\faAffiliatetheme	gitlab	\faGitlab	\faRebel
Airbnb	\faAirbnb	git	\faGitSquare	\faReddit
algolia	\faAlgolia	gitter	\faGitter	\faRedditAlien
aliipay	\faAlipay	glide	\faGlide	\faRedditSquare
amaz	\faAmazon	glideg	\faGlideG	\faRedhat
pay	\faAmazonPay	gofore	\faGofore	\faRedRiver
amilia	\faAmilia	goodreads	\faGoodreads	\faRenren
android	\faAndroid	goodreadsg	\faGoodreadsG	\faReplyd
angellist	\faAngellist	google	\faGoogle	\faResearchgate
angrycreative	\faAngrycreative	googledrive	\faGoogleDrive	\faRev
angular	\faAngular	googlepay	\faGooglePay	\faRocketchat
apper	\faApper	googleplay	\faGooglePlay	\faRockrms
apple	\faApple	googleplus	\faGooglePlus	\faRProject
applepay	\faApplePay	googleplusg	\faGooglePlusG	\faRust
appstore	\faAppStore	googleplussquare	\faGooglePlusSquare	\faSafari
appstoreios	\faAppStoreIos	googlewallet	\faGoogleWallet	\faSalesforce
artstation	\faArtstation	gratipay	\faGratipay	\faSass
asymmetrik	\faAsymmetrik	grav	\faGrav	\faSchlix
atlassian	\faAtlassian	gripfire	\faGripfire	\faScribd
audible	\faAudible	grunt	\faGrunt	\faSearchengin
autoprefixer	\faAutoprefixer	gilded	\faGilded	\faSellcast
avianex	\faAvianex	gulp	\faGulp	\faSellsy
aviato	\faAviato	hackernews	\faHackerNews	\faServicestack
aws	\faAws	hackernewsquare	\faHackerNewsSquare	\faShirtsinbulk
bandcamp	\faBandcamp	hackerrank	\faHackerrank	\faShopify
battleNet	\faBattleNet	hips	\faHips	\faShopware
behance	\faBehance	hireahelper	\faHireAHelper	\faSimplybuilt
behancesquare	\faBehanceSquare	hive	\faHive	\faSistrix
bimobject	\faBimobject	hooli	\faHooli	\faSith
bitbucket	\faBitbucket	hornbill	\faHornbill	\faSketch
bitcoin	\faBitcoin	hotjar	\faHotjar	\faSkyatlas
bity	\faBity	houzz	\faHouzz	\faSkype
blackberry	\faBlackberry	html5	\faHtml5	\faSlack
blacktie	\faBlackTie	hubspot	\faHubspot	\faSlackHash
blogger	\faBlogger	icon500px	\faIcon{500px}	\faSlideshare
bloggerB	\faBloggerB	ideal	\faIdeal	\faSnapchat
bluetooth	\faBluetooth	imdb	\faImdb	\faSnapchatGhost
bluetoothB	\faBluetoothB	innosoft	\faInnosoft	

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	\faBootstrap		\faInstagram		\faSnapchatSquare
	\faBuffer		\faInstagramSquare		\faSoundcloud
	\faBuromobelexperte		\faInstalod		\faSourcetree
	\faBuyNLarge		\faIntercom		\faSpeakap
	\faBuySellads		\faInternetExplorer		\faSpeakerDeck
	\faCanadianMapleLeaf		\faInvision		\faSpotify
	\faCcAmazonPay		\faIoXhost		\faSquarespace
	\faCcAmex		\faItchIo		\faStackExchange
	\faCcApplePay		\faiTunes		\faStackOverflow
	\faCcDinersClub		\faiTunesNote		\faStackpath
	\faCcDiscover		\faJava		\faStaylinked
	\faCcJcb		\faJedi		\faSteam
	\faCcMastercard		\faJediOrder		\faSteamSquare
	\faCcPaypal		\faJenkins		\faSteamSymbol
	\faCcStripe		\faJira		\faStickerMule
	\faCcVisa		\faJoget		\faStrava
	\faCentercode		\faJoomla		\faStripe
	\faCentos		\faJs		\faStripeS
	\faChrome		\faJsfiddle		\faStumbleupon
	\faChromecast		\faJsSquare		\faStumbleuponCircle
	\faCloudflare		\faKaggle		\faSuperpowers
	\faCloudscale		\faKeybase		\faSupple
	\faCloudsmith		\faKeycdn		\faSuse
	\faCloudversify		\faKickstarter		\faSwift
	\faCodepen		\faKickstarterK		\faSymfony
	\faCodiepie		\faKorvue		\faTeamspeak
	\faConfluence		\faLaravel		\faTelegram
	\faConnectdevelop		\faLastfm		\faTelegramPlane
	\faContao		\faLastfmSquare		\faTencentWeibo
	\faCottonBureau		\faLeanpub		\faThemeco
	\faCpanel		\faLess		\faTheRedYeti
	\faCriticalRole		\faLine		\faThinkPeaks
	\faCss3		\faLinkedin		\faTiktok
	\faCuttlefish		\faLinkedinIn		\faTradeFederation
	\faDailymotion		\faLinode		\faTrello
	\faDAndD		\faLinux		\faTumblr
	\faDAndDBeyond		\faLyft		\faTumblrSquare
	\faDashcube		\faMagento		\faTwitch
	\faDeezer		\faMailchimp		\faTwitter
	\faDelicious		\faMandalorian		\faTwitterSquare
	\faDeploydog		\faMarkdown		\faTypo3
	\faDeskpro		\faMastodon		\faUber
	\faDev		\faMaxcdn		\faUbuntu
	\faDeviantart		\faMdb		
	\faDhl		\faMedapps		

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★	\faDiaspora	Ⓜ	\faMedium	Ⓜ	\faUikit
digg	\faDigg	Ⓜ	\faMediumM	Ⓜ	\faUmbraco
ⓧ	\faDigitalOcean	Ⓜ	\faMedrt	Ⓜ	\faUncharted
❶	\faDiscord	Ⓜ	\faMeetup	Ⓜ	\faUniregistry
ⓧ	\faDiscourse	Ⓜ	\faMegaport	Ⓜ	\faUnity
ⓧ	\faDochub	Ⓜ	\faMendeley	Ⓜ	\faUnsplash
ⓧ	\faDocker	Ⓜ	\faMicroblog	Ⓜ	\faUntappd
ⓧ	\faDraft2digital	Ⓜ	\faMicrosoft	Ⓜ	\faUps
ⓧ	\faDropbox	Ⓜ	\faMix	Ⓜ	\faUsb
ⓧ	\faDrupal	Ⓜ	\faMixcloud	Ⓜ	\faUsps
ⓧ	\faDyalog	Ⓜ	\faMixer	Ⓜ	\faUssunnah
ⓧ	\faEarlybirds	Ⓜ	\faMizuni	Ⓜ	\faVaadin
eBay	\faEbay	Ⓜ	\faModx	Ⓜ	\faViacoin
ⓧ	\faEdge	Ⓜ	\faMonero	Ⓜ	\faViadeo
ⓧ	\faEdgeLegacy	Ⓜ	\faNapster	Ⓜ	\faViadeoSquare
ⓧ	\faElementor	Ⓜ	\faNeos	Ⓜ	\faViber
ⓧ	\faEllo	Ⓜ	\faNimblr	Ⓜ	\faVimeo
ember	\faEmber	node	\faNode	Ⓜ	\faVimeoSquare
ⓧ	\faEmpire	Ⓜ	\faNodeJs	Ⓜ	\faVimeoV
ⓧ	\faEnvira	npm	\faNpm	Ⓜ	\faVine
ⓧ	\faErlang	④NS8	\faNs8	Ⓜ	\faVk
♦	\faEthereum	④	\faNutritionix	Ⓜ	\faVnv
E	\faEtsy	🐙	\faOctopusDeploy	Ⓜ	\faVuejs
ⓧ	\faEvernote	ⓧ	\faOdnoklassniki	Ⓣ	\faWatchmanMonitoring
ⓧ	\faExpeditedssl	ⓧ	\faOdnoklassnikiSquare	ⓧ	\faWaze
ⓧ	\faFacebook	ⓧ	\faOldRepublic	ⓧ	\faWeebly
f	\faFacebookF	..	\faOpenCart	ⓧ	\faWeibo
ⓧ	\faFacebookMessenger	ⓧ	\faOpenid	ⓧ	\faWeixin
f	\faFacebookSquare	ⓧ	\faOpera	ⓧ	\faWhatsapp
◊	\faFantasyFlightGames	ⓧ	\faOptinMonster	ⓧ	\faWhatsappSquare
FedEx	\faFedex	ⓧ	\faOrcid	ⓧ	\faWhmcs
ⓧ	\faFedora	ⓧ	\faOsi	ⓧ	\faWikipediaW
ⓧ	\faFigma	ⓧ	\faPage4	ⓧ	\faWindows
ⓧ	\faFirefox	ⓧ	\faPagelines	wix	\faWix
ⓧ	\faFirefoxBrowser	ⓧ	\faPalfed	ⓧ	\faWizardsOfTheCoast
ⓧ	\faFirstdraft	ⓧ	\faPatreon	Wodu	\faWodu
ⓧ	\faFirstOrder*	ⓧ	\faPaypal	ⓧ	\faWolfPackBattalion
ⓧ	\faFirstOrder	ⓧ	\faPennyArcade	ⓧ	\faWordpress
ⓧ	\faFlickr	ⓧ	\faPerbyte	ⓧ	\faWordpressSimple
ⓧ	\faFlipboard	ⓧ	\faPeriscope	ⓧ	\faWpbeginner
ⓧ	\faFly	ⓧ	\faPhabricator	ⓧ	\faWpexplorer
ⓧ	\faFontAwesome*	ⓧ	\faPhoenixFramework	ⓧ	\faWpforms
ⓧ	\faFontAwesome	ⓧ	\faPhoenixSquadron	ⓧ	\faWpressr
ⓧ	\faFontAwesomeFlag	ⓧ	\faPhp	ⓧ	\faXbox
fl	\faFonticons	ⓧ	\faPiedPiper*	ⓧ	\faXing

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	\faFonticonsFi		\faPiedPiper		\faXingSquare
	\faFontAwesome*		\faPiedPiperHat		\faYahoo
	\faFontAwesome		\faPiedPiperPp		\faYammer
	\faForumbee		\faPiedPiperSquare		\faYandex
	\faFoursquare		\faPinterest		\faYandexInternational
	\faFreebsd		\faPinterestP		\faYarn
	\faFreeCodeCamp		\faPinterestSquare		\faYCombinator
	\faFulcrum		\faPlaystation		\faYelp
	\faGalacticRepublic		\faProductHunt		\faYoast
	\faGalacticSenate		\faPushed		\faYoutube
	\faGetPocket		\faPython		\faYoutubeSquare
	\faGg		\faQuinscape		\faZhihu
	\faGgCircle		\faQuora		
	\faGit*				

TABLE 650: fontmfizz Brand Icons

	\mfAlpinelinux		\mfGoogle		\mfNpm
	\mfAngular		\mfGoogleAlt		\mfObjc
	\mfAngularAlt		\mfGoogleCode		\mfOpenshift
	\mfApache		\mfGoogleDevelopers		\mfOracle
	\mfArchlinux		\mfGradle		\mfOracleAlt
	\mfAws		\mfGrails		\mfOsx
	\mfAzure		\mfGrailsAlt		\mfPerl
	\mfBackbone		\mfGrunt		\mfPhp
	\mfBlackberry		\mfGulp		\mfPhpAlt
	\mfBootstrap		\mfGulpAlt		\mfPlayframework
	\mfC		\mfHadoop		\mfPlayframeworkAlt
	\mfCassandra		\mfHaskell		\mfPlone
	\mfCentos		\mfHeroku		\mfPostgres
	\mfClojure		\mfHtml		\mfPostgresAlt
	\mfCodeigniter		\mfHtmlfive		\mfPython
	\mfCodepen		\mfHtmlfiveAlt		\mfRaspberrypi
	\mfCoffeeBean		\mfJava		\mfReactjs
	\mfCplusplus		\mfJavaBold		\mfRedhat
	\mfCsharp		\mfJavaDuke		\mfRedis
	\mfCss		\mfJavascript		\mfRuby

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	\mfCssthree		\mfJavascriptAlt		\mfRubyOnRails
	\mfCssthreeAlt		\mfJetty		\mfRubyOnRailsAlt
	\mfDebian		\mfJquery		\mfRust
	\mfDocker		\mfKde		\mfSass
	\mfDreamhost		\mfLaravel		\mfSatellite
	\mfDthree		\mfLinuxMint		\mfScala
	\mfElixir		\mfLooking		\mfScalaAlt
	\mfElm		\mfMagento		\mfSitefinity
	\mfErlang		\mfMariadb		\mfSolaris
	\mfExherbo		\mfMaven		\mfSpring
	\mfFedora		\mfMongodb		\mfSuse
	\mfFireAlt		\mfMssql		\mfSvg
	\mfFreebsd		\mfMysql		\mfSymfony
	\mfFreeecodecamp		\mfMysqlAlt		\mfThreedprint
	\mfGentoo		\mfNetbsd		\mfTomcat
	\mfGit		\mfNginx		\mfUbuntu
	\mfGnome		\mfNginxAlt		\mfUnity
	\mfGo		\mfNginxAlttwo		\mfWordpress
	\mfGoAlt		\mfNodejs		\mfXeleven

fontmfizz requires either Lua^LA_TE_X or X_HL^AT_EX.

TABLE 651: fontawesome5 Medical Symbols

	\faAllergies		\faFirstAid		\faPills
	\faAmbulance		\faHeadSideCough		\faPrescription
	\faBacteria		\faHeadSideCoughSlash		\faPrescriptionBottle*
	\faBacterium		\faHeadSideMask		\faPrescriptionBottle
	\faBandAid		\faHeadSideVirus		\faProcedures
	\faBiohazard		\faHeartbeat		\faPumpMedical
	\faBookMedical		\faHospital*		\faShieldVirus
	\faBrain		\faHospital		\faStethoscope
	\faBriefcaseMedical		\faHospital[regular]		\faSyringe
	\faCapsules		\faHospitalSymbol		\faTablets
	\faClinicMedical		\faHospitalUser		\faVirus
	\faCommentMedical		\faLaptopMedical		\faViruses
	\faCrutch		\faLungs		\faVirusSlash
	\faDiagnoses		\faLungsVirus		\faXRay
	\faDisease		\faMedkit		
	\faDna		\faNotesMedical		

TABLE 652: fontawesome5 Disability Symbols

	\faAmericanSignLanguageInterpreting		\faLowVision
	\faAssistiveListeningSystems		\faSignLanguage
	\faBlind		\faTty
	\faBraille		\faWheelchair
	\faDeaf		

TABLE 653: asapsym Transportation Symbols

	\asapAirplaneLanding		\asapBoat
	\asapAirplaneOverhead		\asapBus
	\asapAirplaneTakeoff		\asapHelicopter
	\asapAutomobile		\asapTaxi
	\asapAutomobileWithKey		\asapTrain
	\asapBicycle		

asapsym requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 654: twemojis Transportation Emoji

	\twemoji{mountain railway}
	\twemoji{aerial tramway}
	\twemoji{airplane}
	\twemoji{airplane arrival}
	\twemoji{airplane departure}
	\twemoji{ambulance}
	\twemoji{articulated lorry}
	\twemoji{auto rickshaw}
	\twemoji{automobile}
	\twemoji{baggage claim}
	\twemoji{bicycle}
	\twemoji{bullet train}
	\twemoji{bus}
	\twemoji{bus stop}
	\twemoji{canoe}
	\twemoji{construction}
	\twemoji{customs}
	\twemoji{delivery truck}
	\twemoji{fire engine}
	\twemoji{mountain biking}* \twemoji{person biking}* \twemoji{person mountain biking}* \twemoji{person rowing boat}* \twemoji{pickup truck}
	\twemoji{no bicycles}
	\twemoji{oncoming automobile}
	\twemoji{oncoming bus}
	\twemoji{oncoming police car}
	\twemoji{oncoming taxi}
	\twemoji{passenger ship}
	\twemoji{passport control}
	\twemoji{police car light}
	\twemoji{police car}
	\twemoji{racing car}
	\twemoji{railway car}
	\twemoji{railway track}
	\twemoji{rocket}
	\twemoji{roller skate}

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	\twemoji{flying saucer}		\twemoji{ship}
	\twemoji{helicopter}		\twemoji{skateboard}
	\twemoji{high-speed train}		\twemoji{sled}
	\twemoji{horizontal traffic light}		\twemoji{small airplane}
	\twemoji{kick scooter}		\twemoji{speedboat}
	\twemoji{left luggage}		\twemoji{sport utility vehicle}
	\twemoji{light rail}		\twemoji{station}
	\twemoji{locomotive}		\twemoji{suspension railway}
	\twemoji{man biking}*		\twemoji{taxi}
	\twemoji{man mountain biking}*		\twemoji{tractor}
	\twemoji{man rowing boat}*		\twemoji{train2}
	\twemoji{metro}		\twemoji{tram}
	\twemoji{minibus}		\twemoji{tram car}
	\twemoji{monorail}		\twemoji{trolleybus}
	\twemoji{motor boat}		\twemoji{vertical traffic light}
	\twemoji{motor scooter}		\twemoji{woman biking}*
	\twemoji{motorcycle}		\twemoji{woman mountain biking}*
	\twemoji{motorway}		\twemoji{woman rowing boat}*
	\twemoji{mountain cableway}		

Most `twemoji` symbols have multiple names. Only the most descriptive name for each symbol is shown in this table.

All `twemoji` symbols are implemented as PDF graphics, not with a font. See also the `hwemoji` package, which enables direct Unicode entry of emoji characters in pdfL^AT_EX; the `emoji` package, which provides a L^AT_EX interface to different underlying emoji fonts; and the `emo` package, which uses a font if possible, otherwise PDF graphics .

* Variants of this symbol portraying different colors and styles are not shown. An example is presented after Table 632 on page 290. See the `twemoji` documentation for more information.

TABLE 655: `asapsym` Everyday Objects

	\asapBook		\asapHanger		\asapMug
	\asapCigarette		\asapMicroscope		\asapPhone
	\asapEnvelope		\asapMobilePhone		\asapTablet
	\asapGift		\asapMonitor		\asapUtensils

`asapsym` requires either L^AT_EX or X_L^AT_EX.

TABLE 656: typicons Everyday Objects

⚓ \tiAnchor	🎥 \tiFilm	❖ \tiPinOutline
⌚ \tiAnchorOutline	🚩 \tiFlag	₩ \tiPiOutline
🔗 \tiAttachment	🏳 \tiFlagOutline	pipette \tiPipette
📎 \tiAttachmentOutline	🎁 \tiGift	✈ \tiPlane
🧪 \tiBeaker	🌐 \tiGlobe	✈ \tiPlaneOutline
🍺 \tiBeer	🌍 \tiGlobeOutline	🔌 \tiPlug
🔔 \tiBell	🎧 \tiHeadphones	🖨 \tiPrinter
📘 \tiBook	🏡 \tiHome	✳ \tiPuzzle
💼 \tiBriefcase	🏠 \tiHomeOutline	✳ \tiPuzzleOutline
🖌 \tiBrush	🔑 \tiKey	✂ \tiScissors
כרטיס \tiBusinessCard	⌨ \tiKeyboard	✂ \tiScissorsOutline
-Calculator \tiCalculator	⌚ \tiKeyOutline	🛍 \tiShoppingBag
📷 \tiCamera	🌿 \tiLeaf	🛒 \tiShoppingCart
📷 \tiCameraOutline	💡 \tiLightbulb	🔧 \tiSpanner
📋 \tiClipboard	🔒 \tiLockClosed	🔧 \tiSpannerOutline
☕ \tiCoffee	🔓 \tiLockClosedOutline	🏷 \tiTag
🧭 \tiCompass	🔓 \tiLockOpen	🏷 \tiTags
📱 \tiContacts	🔓 \tiLockOpenOutline	🎫 \tiTicket
💳 \tiCreditCard	✉ \tiMail	🗑 \tiTrash
💻 \tiDeviceDesktop	gMaps \tiMap	🌳 \tiTree
💻 \tiDeviceLaptop	🎙 \tiMicrophone	🎥 \tiVideo
📱 \tiDevicePhone	📞 \tiMicrophoneOutline	🎥 \tiVideoOutline
tablet \tiDeviceTablet	-mortarBoard \tiMortarBoard	🍷 \tiWine
🧭 \tiDirections	📰 \tiNews	🌐 \tiWorld
👁 \tiEye	📱 \tiPhone	🌐 \tiWorldOutline
👁 \tiEyeOutline	📲 \tiPhoneOutline	
羽毛 \tiFeather	📌 \tiPin	

typicons requires either $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$ or $\text{Xe}\text{\LaTeX}$.

TABLE 657: fontawesome5 Everyday Objects

	\faAirFreshener		\faGlassMartini		\faRocket
	\faAnchor		\faGlassWhiskey		\faRuler
	\faApple*		\faGraduationCap		\faRulerCombined
	\faArchive		\faGuitar		\faRulerHorizontal
	\faArchway		\faHamburger		\faRulerVertical
	\faAward		\faHammer		\faSatellite
	\faBaby		\faHardHat		\faSatelliteDish
	\faBabyCarriage		\faHatCowboy		\faSchool
	\faBacon		\faHatCowboySide		\faScrewdriver
	\faBath		\faHatWizard		\faScroll
	\faBed		\faHdd		\faSdCard
	\faBeer		\faHdd[regular]		\faSeedling
	\faBell		\faHeadphones*		\faShield*
	\faBell[regular]		\faHeadphones		\faShip
	\faBicycle		\faHeadset		\faShoePrints
	\faBinoculars		\faHelicopter		\faShoppingBag
	\faBirthdayCake		\faHome		\faShoppingBasket
	\faBlender		\faHotdog		\faShoppingCart
	\faBlenderPhone		\faHotel		\faShower
	\faBomb		\faHotTub		\faShuttleVan
	\faBone		\faIceCream		\faSign
	\faBong		\faIgloo		\faSimCard
	\faBox		\faJoint		\faSink
	\faBoxes		\faKey		\faSleigh
	\faBoxOpen		\faKeyboard		\faSmoking
	\faBoxTissue		\faKeyboard[regular]		\faSnowman
	\faBreadSlice		\faLandmark		\faSnowplow
	\faBriefcase		\faLaptop		\faSoap
	\faBroom		\faLeaf		\faSocks
	\faBrush		\faLemon		\faSolarPanel
	\faBuilding		\faLemon[regular]		\faSpaceShuttle
	\faBuilding[regular]		\faLifeRing		\faSprayCan
	\faBullhorn		\faLifeRing[regular]		\faStamp
	\faBus*		\faLightbulb		\faStickyNote
	\faBus		\faLightbulb[regular]		\faStickyNote[regular]
	\faCalculator		\faLock		\faStore
	\faCamera		\faLockOpen		\faStore
	\faCameraRetro		\faLuggageCart		\faStroopwafel
	\faCandyCane		\faMagnet		\faSubway
	\faCannabis		\faMale		\faSuitcase
	\faCar*		\faMap		\faSuitcaseRolling
	\faCar		\faMap[regular]		\faSwatchbook

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	\faCaravan		\faMask		\faSwimmingPool
	\faCarBattery		\faMedal		\faTablet*
	\faCarrot		\faMemory		\faTablet
	\faCarSide		\faMeteor		\faTag
	\faCashRegister		\faMicrochip		\faTags
	\faChair		\faMicrophone*		\faTape
	\faChalkboard		\faMicrophone		\faTaxi
	\faCheese		\faMicroscope		\faTeeth
	\faChild		\faMitten		\faTeethOpen
	\faCity		\faMobile*		\faTheaterMasks
	\faCocktail		\faMobile		\faThermometer
	\faCoffee		\faMoneyBill*[regular]		\faThumbtack
	\faCoins		\faMoneyBill*		\faTicket*
	\faCompactDisc		\faMoneyBill		\faToilet
	\faCompass		\faMoneyBillWave*		\faToiletPaper
	\faCompass[regular]		\faMoneyBillWave		\faToolbox
	\faConciergeBell		\faMoneyCheck*		\faTools
	\faCookie		\faMoneyCheck		\faTooth
	\faCookieBite		\faMonument		\faTractor
	\faCouch		\faMoon		\faTrafficLight
	\faCreditCard		\faMoon[regular]		\faTrailer
	\faCreditCard[regular]		\faMortarPestle		\faTrain
	\faCrown		\faMotorcycle		\faTram
	\faDolly		\faMountain		\faTrash*[regular]
	\faDollyFlatbed		\faMouse		\faTrash*
	\faDoorClosed		\faMugHot		\faTrash
	\faDoorOpen		\faNewspaper		\faTree
	\faDraftingCompass		\faNewspaper[regular]		\faTrophy
	\faDrum		\faOilCan		\faTruck
	\faDrumSteelpan		\faPager		\faTruckLoading
	\faDrumstickBite		\faPaintBrush		\faTruckMonster
	\faDumpster		\faPaintRoller		\faTruckMoving
	\faDungeon		\faPalette		\faTruckPickup
	\faEgg		\faPallet		\faTshirt
	\faEyeDropper		\faPaperclip		\faTv
	\faFan		\faPaperPlane		\faUmbrella
	\faFaucet		\faPaperPlane[regular]		\faUmbrellaBeach
	\faFax		\faParachuteBox		\faUniversity
	\faFeather*		\faPencilRuler		\faUnlock*
	\faFeather		\faPepperHot		\faUnlock
	\faFemale		\faPhone*		\faUtensils
	\faFighterJet		\faPhone		\faUtensilSpoon
	\faFireExtinguisher		\faPiggyBank		\faVest
	\faFlask		\faPizzaSlice		\faVestPatches

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	\faGamepad		\faPlane		\faVial
	\faGasPump		\faPlug		\faVials
	\faGavel		\faPumpSoap		\faVrCardboard
	\faGem		\faPuzzlePiece		\faWallet
	\faGem[regular]		\faRainbow		\faWarehouse
	\faGhost		\faReceipt		\faWeightHanging
	\faGift		\faRecordVinyl		\faWineBottle
	\faGifts		\faRibbon		\faWineGlass*
	\faGlassCheers		\faRing		\faWineGlass
	\faGlasses		\faRoad		\faWrench
	\faGlassMartini*		\faRobot		

TABLE 658: figchild Everyday Objects

	\fcAbajourA		\fcEar		\fcRazor
	\fcAbajourB		\fcExcavator		\fcRobe
	\fcAbajourC		\fcFaceTowel		\fcSandal
	\fcAbajourD		\fcFan		\fcSchoolbag
	\fcAlarmClockA		\fcFanA		\fcScissors
	\fcAlarmClockB		\fcFlashlight		\fcScooter
	\fcAppleTree		\fcFlower		\fcSeeds
	\fcBabe		\fcFlowerA		\fcSheet
	\fcBall		\fcFlowerB		\fcsheetA
	\fcBallA		\fcFlowerC		\fcsheetB
	\fcBallB		\fcFlowerD		\fcShip
	\fcBallC		\fcFlowerE		\fcShower

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	\fcBalloon		\fcFlowerF		\fcSleepingBag
	\fcBalloonsA		\fcFlowerG		\fcSnowflake
	\fcBalloonsB		\fcFlowerH		\fcSock
	\fcBarquet		\fcFlowerP		\fcSofaA
	\fcBaseballBat		\fcGlass		\fcSofaB
	\fcBed		\fcGloves		\fcSpray
	\fcBellA		\fcHand		\fcSteamroller
	\fcBike		\fcHat		\fcStoolA
	\fcBinoculars		\fcHatA		\fcStoolB
	\fcBoat		\fcHelicopter		\fcStoolC
	\fcBonnet		\fcHouse		\fcSubmarineA
	\fcBookA		\fcHouseA		\fcTableLight
	\fcBookB		\fcHouseB		\fcTelevision
	\fcBroom		\fcJuicy		\fcTent
	\fcBud		\fcKey		\fcThroat
	\fcBus		\fcKite		\fcToiletPaper
	\fcCactoerpuntia		\fcKiteA		\fcTornado
	\fcCactusA		\fcKnees		\fcTractorA
	\fcCactusB		\fcLamp		\fcTractorB
	\fcCandle		\fcLanguage		\fcTrain
	\fcCar		\fcLightBulb		\fcTree
	\fcCarA		\fcLightning		\fcTricycle
	\fcCart		\fcMailbox		\fcTruck

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	\fcCartA		\fcMailBoxA		\fcTruckA
	\fcCellPhone		\fcMat		\fcTruckB
	\fcChairA		\fcMeton		\fcTruckC
	\fcChairB		\fcMill		\fcTruckD
	\fcChairC		\fcMirror		\fcTruckE
	\fcChairD		\fcMonster		\fcTruckF
	\fcChristmasTree		\fcMotorcycle		\fcTruckG
	\fcChrysanthemum		\fcMotorcycleA		\fcTruckH
	\fcCoach		\fcNose		\fcTrunk
	\fcComb		\fcPalmTree		\fcTulip
	\fcComputer		\fcPencil		\fcUmbrella
	\fcCrane		\fcPencilA		\fcVan
	\fcCrownA		\fcPhone		\fcVase
	\fcCushion		\fcpink		\fcWagon
	\fcDaisy		\fcPlane		\fcWardrobe
	\fcDarts		\fcPlaneA		\fcWateringCan
	\fcData		\fcPumpkinA		\fcYoyo
	\fcDressingTable		\fcPyramid		
	\fcDryer		\fcRake		

TABLE 659: Miscellaneous `asapsym` Symbols

+	\asapCross	☒	\asapLocker
☒	\asapDog	☒	\asapLostAndFound

`asapsym` requires either `LuaATEX` or `XHATEX`.

TABLE 660: Miscellaneous typicons Symbols

ⓐ	\tiAt	♥	\tiHeartHalfOutline	⌘	\tiPointOfInterestOutline
⚡	\tiFlash	♡	\tiHeartOutline	⊛	\tiRadar
⚡	\tiFlashOutline	♫	\tiNotes	⊛	\tiRadarOutline
❤	\tiHeart	¤	\tiNotesOutline	⊛	\tiSpiral
❤	\tiHeartFullOutline	⌘	\tiPointOfInterest		

typicons requires either `LuaLaTeX` or `XeLaTeX`.

TABLE 661: Miscellaneous fontawesome5 Symbols

🌐	\faAtlas	🌐	\faGlobe	👤	\faPersonBooth
⚛	\faAtom	🌐	\faGlobeAfrica	📞	\faPhoneSlash
⚖	\faBalanceScale	🌐	\faGlobeAmericas	☎	\faPhoneSquare*
⚖	\faBalanceScaleLeft	🌐	\faGlobeAsia	📞	\faPhoneSquare
⚖	\faBalanceScaleRight	🌐	\faGlobeEurope	📞	\faPhoneVolume
🚫	\faBan	❤	\faHeart	✈	\faPlaneArrival
barcode	\faBarcode	❤	\faHeart [regular]	✈	\faPlaneDeparture
Bezier	\faBezierCurve	❤	\faHeartBroken	✈	\faPlaneSlash
⚡	\faBolt	🏃	\faHiking	💩	\faPoo
📖	\faBook	🏡	\faHollyBerry	💩	\faPoop
💀	\faBookDead	🏡	\faHouseDamage	⚡	\faPooStorm
📖	\faBookOpen	🏡	\faHouseUser	☢	\faRadiation*
👤	\faBookReader	㧑	\faHSquare	☢	\faRadiation
⚠	\faBroadcastTower	🆔	\faIdBadge	🗳	\faRepublican
🎯	\faBullseye	🆔	\faIdBadge [regular]	🚻	\faRestroom
💧	\faBurn	👤	\faIdCard*	🏃	\faRunning
🏕	\faCampground	👤	\faIdCard	🚚	\faShippingFast
🚗	\faCarCrash	👤	\faIdCard [regular]	💀	\faSkull
🌟	\faCertificate	⼯	\faIndustry	💀	\faSkullCrossbones
👨	\faChalkboardTeacher		\faJournalWhills	🚫	\faSmokingBan
🔌	\faChargingStation	💻	\faLaptopHouse	SPA	\faSpa
📋	\faClipboardList	⚡	\faMagic	*	\faSplotch
⚙	\faCogs	⚥	\faMapSigns	🚽	\faToiletPaperSlash
📦	\faCube	☿	\faMercury	🗳	\faVoteYea
📦	\faCubes	🅿	\faParking	🚶	\faWalking
DEMOCRAT	\faDemocrat	.Passport	\faPassport	⽔	\faWater
DIR	\faDirections	🐾	\faPaw	⚡	\faWaveSquare
🔥	\faDumpsterFire	☮	\faPeace	👤	\faWeight
🔥	\faFire	👫	\faPeopleArrows		
💰	\faFunnelDollar	👬	\faPeopleCarry		

TABLE 662: Miscellaneous fontmfizz Symbols

	\mfAntenna		\mfLineGraph		\mfPhoneRetro
	\mfBomb		\mfMicroscope		\mfScript
	\mfDatabase		\mfMobileDevice		\mfScriptAlt
	\mfDatabaseAlt		\mfMobilePhoneAlt		\mfShell
	\mfDatabaseAlttwo		\mfMobilePhoneBroadcast		\mfSplatter
	\mfGhost		\mfPhoneAlt		\mfWireless
	\mfIphone		\mfPhoneGap		

fontmfizz requires either `LuaLaTeX` or `XeLaTeX`.

TABLE 663: rubikcube Rubik's Cube Rotations

	\rrhD		\rrhF		\rrhLw		\rrhRw		\rrhU
	\rrhDa		\rrhFp		\rrhLwp		\rrhRwp		\rrhUa
	\rrhDap		\rrhFw		\rrhM		\rrhSd		\rrhUap
	\rrhDp		\rrhFwp		\rrhMp		\rrhSdp		\rrhUp
	\rrhDs		\rrhL		\rrhR		\rrhSl		\rrhUs
	\rrhDsp		\rrhLa		\rrhRa		\rrhSlp		\rrhUsp
	\rrhDw		\rrhLap		\rrhRap		\rrhSr		\rrhUw
	\rrhDwp		\rrhLp		\rrhRp		\rrhSrp		\rrhUwp
	\rrhE		\rrhLs		\rrhRs		\rrhSu		
	\rrhEp		\rrhLsp		\rrhRsp		\rrhSup		

All `rubikcube` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. In addition to the symbols shown above, the `rubikcube` package defines commands for combinations of textual and graphical representations of rotations (e.g., `\textRubikUa` produces “**Ua** ”) as well as commands that produce colored illustrations of Rubik's Cube configurations and rotations. See the `rubikcube` documentation for more information.

TABLE 664: sacsymb Orchestrated Objective Reduction Symbols

	\ca		\cd		\cg		\cj		\cm		\cq		\cu
	\cb		\ce		\ch		\ck		\cn		\cs		\cv
	\cc		\cf		\ci		\cl		\co		\ct		\cw

All `sacsymb` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font.

TABLE 665: academicons Online Academic Profile Icons

A	\aiAcademia	\aiFigshare	\aiOrcid
A	\aiAcademiaSquare	\aiFigshareSquare	\aiOrcidSquare
⋮	\aiAcclaim	\aiGoogleScholar	\aiOSF
⋮	\aiAcclaimSquare	\aiGoogleScholarSquare	\aiOSFSquare
DOI	\aiACM	\aiHAL	\aiOverleaf
DOI	\aiACMDL	\aiHALSquare	\aiOverleafSquare
DOI	\aiACMDLSquare	\aiHypothesis	\aiPhilPapers
DOI	\aiACMSquare	\aiHypothesisSquare	\aiPhilPapersSquare
DOI	\aiADS	\aiIDEASRePEc	\aiPiazza
DOI	\aiADSSquare	\aiIDEASRePEcSquare	\aiPiazzaSquare
DOI	\aiAfricArXiv	\aiIEEE	\aiPreregistered
DOI	\aiAfricArXivSquare	\aiIEEESquare	\aiPreregisteredSquare
DOI	\aiArchive	\aiImpactstory	\aiProtocols
DOI	\aiArchiveSquare	\aiImpactstorySquare	\aiProtocolsSquare
DOI	\aiarXiv	\aiNaturalist	\aiPsyArXiv
DOI	\aiarXivSquare	\aiNaturalistSquare	\aiPsyArXivSquare
RX	\aibioRxiv	\aiINPN	\aiPublons
RX	\aibioRxivSquare	\aiINPNSquare	\aiPublonsSquare
DOI	\aiCEUR	\aiInspire	\aiPubMed
DOI	\aiCEURSquare	\aiInspireSquare	\aiPubMedSquare
DOI	\aiCIENCIAVITAE	\aiISIDORE	\aiPubPeer
DOI	\aiCIENCIAVITAESquare	\aiISIDORESquare	\aiPubPeerSquare
DOI	\aiClosedAccess	J	\aiResearcherID
DOI	\aiClosedAccessSquare	J	\aiResearcherIDSquare
O	\aiConversation	\aiLattes	\aiResearchGate
O	\aiConversationSquare	\aiLattesSquare	\aiResearchGateSquare
S	\aiCoursera	\aiMathOverflow	\aiROR
S	\aiCourseraSquare	\aiMathOverflowSquare	\aiRORSquare
DOI	\aiCrossref	\aiMendeley	\aiSciHub
DOI	\aiCrossrefSquare	\aiMendeleySquare	\aiSciHubSquare
CV	\aiCV	\aiMoodle	\aiSciRate
CV	\aiCVSquare	\aiMoodleSquare	\aiSciRateSquare
DOI	\aiDataCite	\aiMTMT	\aiScopus
DOI	\aiDataCiteSquare	\aiMTMTSquare	\aiScopusSquare
DOI	\aiDataverse	\aiNAKALA	\aiSemanticScholar
DOI	\aiDataverseSquare	\aiNAKALASquare	\aiSemanticScholarSquare
DOI	\aidblp	\aiOBP	\aiSpringer
DOI	\aidblpSquare	\aiOBPSquare	\aiSpringerSquare
D	\aiDepsy	\aiOpenAccess	\aiSSRN
D	\aiDepsySquare	\aiOpenAccessSquare	\aiSSRNSquare
DOI	\aiDoi	\aiOpenData	\aiStackOverflow
DOI	\aiDoiSquare	\aiOpenDataSquare	\aiStackOverflowSquare
DOI	\aiDryad	\aiOpenEdition	\aiZenodo

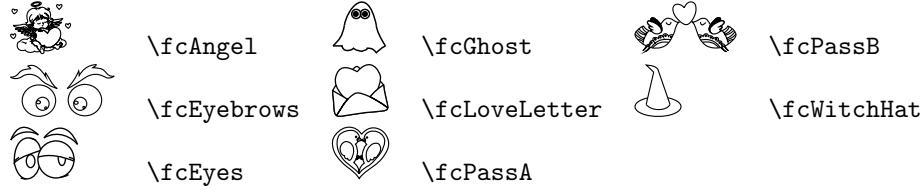
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	\aiDryadSquare		\aiOpenEditionSquare		\aiZenodoSquare
E	\aiElsevier		\aiOpenMaterials	Z	\aiZotero
	\aiElsevierSquare		\aiOpenMaterialsSquare		\aiZoteroSquare

academicicons requires either `LuaLaTeX` or `XeLaTeX`.

TABLE 666: Miscellaneous figchild Symbols



All `figchild` symbols are implemented with `TikZ` graphics, not with a font. Not shown above, each symbol takes three arguments: a scale factor, a line color, and a line thickness. See the `figchild` documentation for more information.

Chapter 11

Fonts with minimal L^AT_EX support

The symbol fonts shown in this chapter are provided without a corresponding L^AT_EX 2_E style file that assigns a convenient name to each glyph. Consequently, each glyph must be accessed by number. To help with this, the `pifont` package defines a `\Pisymbol` command that typesets a specified character by number from a specified L^AT_EX font family. Alas, most of the fonts in this chapter do not even define a L^AT_EX font family. Hence, except where otherwise specified, a document will need to include code like the following in its preamble:

```
\usepackage{pifont}
\DeclareFontFamily{U}{<name>}{}
\DeclareFontShape{U}{<name>}[m][n]{<-> <font>}{}
```

where `` is the name of the `.tfm` font file (or `.mf` font file, from which a `.tfm` font file can be generated automatically), and `<name>` is a name to use to refer to that font. It's generally good practice to use the name of the font file for `<name>`, as in the following:

```
\usepackage{pifont}
\DeclareFontFamily{U}{hands}{}
\DeclareFontShape{U}{hands}[m][n]{<-> hands}{}
```

TABLE 667: hands Fists

	<code>\Pisymbol{hands}{65}</code>		<code>\Pisymbol{hands}{67}</code>
	<code>\Pisymbol{hands}{66}</code>		<code>\Pisymbol{hands}{68}</code>

TABLE 668: greenpoint Recycling Symbols

`\Pisymbol{greenpoint}{71}`

TABLE 669: nkarta Map Symbols

○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{33}	◊	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{96}	●	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{193}
△	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{34}	◀	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{97}	□	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{194}
◇	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{35}	↑	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{98}	★	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{195}
○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{36}	🌐	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{99}	○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{196}
○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{37}	▲	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{100}	○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{197}
◆	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{38}	★	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{101}	✈	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{198}
○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{39}	▲	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{102}	↗	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{199}
○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{40}	↑	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{103}	→	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{200}
○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{41}	↓	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{104}	△	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{201}
★	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{42}	▢	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{105}	◆	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{202}
..	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{43}	▲	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{106}	▢	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{203}
↶	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{44}	➤	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{107}	■	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{204}
↑	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{45}	□	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{108}	●	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{205}
⤠	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{46}	☰	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{109}	■■	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{206}
⤡	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{47}	✳	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{110}	▲	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{207}
○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{48}	○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{111}	❖	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{208}
○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{49}	◇	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{112}	✚	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{209}
○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{50}	▢	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{113}	⤠	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{210}
○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{51}	✳	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{114}	⤡	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{211}
○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{52}	👉	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{115}	⤢	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{212}
○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{53}	◎	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{116}	⤣	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{213}
○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{54}	▢	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{117}	⤤	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{214}
○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{55}	🎓	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{118}	▪	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{215}
○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{56}	☭	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{119}	●	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{216}
○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{57}	⊕	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{120}	█████	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{217}
○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{58}	▢	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{121}	●	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{218}
○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{59}	ℹ	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{122}	█████	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{219}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{60}	---	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{123}	█	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{220}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{61}	↗	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{124}	●	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{221}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{62}	↖	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{125}	●●	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{222}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{63}	✖	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{126}	✖	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{223}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{64}	█████	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{161}	█	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{224}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{65}	◆	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{162}	█████	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{225}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{66}	▲	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{163}	█████	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{226}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{67}	----	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{164}	•	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{227}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{68}	----	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{165}	★	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{228}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{69}	----	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{166}	★	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{229}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{70}	⤠	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{167}	○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{230}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{71}	✳	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{168}	▢	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{231}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{72}	▲	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{169}	▢	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{232}
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{73}	■	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{170}	■	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{233}

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+	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{74}	*	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{171}	!	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{234}
)	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{75}	□	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{172}	■	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{235}
□	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{76}	■	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{173}	♪	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{236}
●	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{77}	+	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{174}	○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{237}
▼	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{78}	○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{175}	)(	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{238}
○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{79}	●	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{176}	▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{239}
▽	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{80}	□	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{177}	▬▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{240}
▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{81}	▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{178}	☒	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{241}
★	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{82}	×	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{179}	◊	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{242}
☞	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{83}	□	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{180}	✗	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{243}
◎	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{84}	▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{181}	+	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{244}
⌚	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{85}	▬▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{182}	†	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{245}
▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{86}	★	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{183}	▀	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{246}
🍁	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{87}	⊕	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{184}	◊	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{247}
♿	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{88}	▷	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{185}	▬▬▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{248}
ଓ	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{89}	▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{186}	▬▬▬▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{249}
ঔ	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{90}	▬▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{187}	▬▬▬▬▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{250}
ঔ	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{91}	▬▬▬	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{188}	✖	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{251}
W N E S	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{92}	▣	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{189}	████	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{252}
N S	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{93}	×	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{190}	▼	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{253}
★	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{94}	○	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{191}	▶	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{254}
▲	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{95}	✳	\Pisymbol{nkarta}{192}		

TABLE 670: moonphase Astronomical Symbols

\Pisymbol{moonphase}{0} \Pisymbol{moonphase}{2}
\Pisymbol{moonphase}{1} \Pisymbol{moonphase}{3}

TABLE 671: `astrosym` Astronomical Symbols

○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{0}	□	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{132}
◊	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{1}	*	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{133}
♂	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{2}	♂	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{134}
♂	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{3}	↙	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{135}
♂	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{4}	♀	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{136}
♀	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{5}	♂	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{137}
☿	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{6}	□	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{138}
♃	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{7}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{139}
♄	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{8}	●	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{140}
♅	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{9}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{141}
♆	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{10}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{142}
♇	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{11}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{143}
♈	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{12}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{144}
♉	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{13}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{145}
♊	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{14}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{146}
♋	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{15}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{147}
♌	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{16}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{148}
♍	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{17}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{149}
♎	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{18}	*	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{150}
♏	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{19}	*	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{151}
♐	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{20}	△	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{152}
♑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{21}	□	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{153}
♒	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{22}	✖	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{154}
♓	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{23}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{155}
♔	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{24}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{156}
♕	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{25}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{157}
♖	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{26}	▽	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{158}
♗	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{27}	◀	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{159}
♘	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{28}	*	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{160}
♙	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{29}	△	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{161}
♚	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{30}	□	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{162}
♛	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{31}	△	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{163}
♜	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{32}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{164}

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*	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{33}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{165}</code>
⚡	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{34}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{166}</code>
↖	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{35}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{167}</code>
⚲	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{36}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{168}</code>
⚲	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{37}</code>	*	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{169}</code>
□	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{38}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{178}</code>
○	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{39}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{179}</code>
●	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{40}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{180}</code>
☽	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{41}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{181}</code>
☾	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{42}</code>	*	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{182}</code>
☽	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{43}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{183}</code>
☽	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{44}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{184}</code>
☽	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{45}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{185}</code>
☽	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{46}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{186}</code>
☽	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{47}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{187}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{48}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{188}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{49}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{189}</code>
*	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{50}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{190}</code>
*	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{51}</code>	*	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{191}</code>
▲	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{52}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{200}</code>
□	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{53}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{201}</code>
⚐	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{54}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{202}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{55}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{203}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{56}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{204}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{57}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{205}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{58}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{206}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{59}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{207}</code>
*	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{60}</code>	↑↑	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{208}</code>
△	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{61}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{209}</code>
□	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{62}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{210}</code>
⚐	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{63}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{211}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{64}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{212}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{65}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{213}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{66}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{214}</code>
⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{67}</code>	⌚	<code>\Pisymbol{astrosym}{215}</code>

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⌚	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{68}	♏	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{216}
*	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{69}	♑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{217}
☽	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{90}	♏	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{218}
☾	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{91}	↗	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{219}
☽	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{92}	♑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{220}
☽	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{93}	♒	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{221}
☽	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{94}	♓	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{222}
☽	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{95}	♑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{223}
○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{100}	↑↑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{224}
○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{101}	↑↑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{225}
○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{102}	♎	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{226}
♂	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{103}	≈	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{227}
♂	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{104}	≈≈	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{228}
♀	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{105}	⊕	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{229}
☿	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{106}	♂	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{230}
○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{107}	♲	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{231}
↑↑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{108}	♎	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{232}
P	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{109}	*	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{233}
♋	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{110}	♌	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{234}
♍	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{111}	↙	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{235}
♎	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{112}	♎	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{236}
♏	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{113}	♎	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{237}
♏	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{114}	□	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{238}
♏	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{115}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{239}
♏	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{116}	●	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{240}
♏	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{117}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{241}
♏	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{118}	●	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{242}
↗	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{119}	●	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{243}
♑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{120}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{244}
♒	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{121}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{245}
♓	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{122}	●	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{246}
♑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{123}	●	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{247}
↑↑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{124}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{248}
↑↑	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{125}	○	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{249}
♎	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{126}	*	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{250}
≋	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{127}	*	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{251}

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	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{128}		\Pisymbol{astrosym}{252}
	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{129}		\Pisymbol{astrosym}{253}
	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{130}		\Pisymbol{astrosym}{254}
	\Pisymbol{astrosym}{131}		\Pisymbol{astrosym}{255}

TABLE 672: webomints Decorative Borders

	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{47}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{87}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{48}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{88}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{49}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{89}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{50}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{90}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{51}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{91}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{52}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{93}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{53}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{97}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{54}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{98}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{55}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{99}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{56}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{100}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{57}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{101}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{65}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{102}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{66}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{103}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{67}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{104}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{68}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{105}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{69}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{106}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{70}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{107}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{71}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{108}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{72}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{109}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{73}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{110}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{74}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{111}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{75}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{112}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{76}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{113}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{77}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{114}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{78}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{115}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{79}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{116}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{80}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{117}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{81}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{118}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{82}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{119}

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	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{83}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{120}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{84}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{121}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{85}		\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{122}
	\Pisymbol{WebOMintsGD}{86}		

`webomints` provides a `uwebo.fd` font-definition file. Instead of using `pifont` and `\Pisymbol` to typeset a glyph, a document can select the `webomints` font directly. For example, `\usefont{U}{webo}{x1}{n}\char73\char74`—alternatively, `\usefont{U}{webo}{x1}{n}IJ`—will typeset “”. This can be useful for typesetting a number of `webomints` glyphs in a row.

The `niceframe` package can be used to typeset decorative frames using fonts such as `webomints`.

TABLE 673: `umranda` Decorative Borders

	\Pisymbol{umranda}{0}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{34}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{68}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{1}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{35}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{69}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{2}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{36}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{70}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{3}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{37}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{71}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{4}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{38}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{72}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{5}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{39}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{73}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{6}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{40}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{74}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{7}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{41}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{75}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{8}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{42}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{76}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{9}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{43}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{77}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{10}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{44}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{78}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{11}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{45}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{79}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{12}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{46}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{80}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{13}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{47}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{81}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{14}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{48}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{82}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{15}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{49}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{83}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{16}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{50}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{84}

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	\Pisymbol{umranda}{17}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{51}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{85}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{18}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{52}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{86}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{19}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{53}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{87}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{20}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{54}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{88}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{21}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{55}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{89}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{22}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{56}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{90}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{23}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{57}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{91}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{24}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{58}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{92}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{25}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{59}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{93}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{26}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{60}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{94}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{27}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{61}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{95}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{28}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{62}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{96}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{29}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{63}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{97}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{30}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{64}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{98}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{31}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{65}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{99}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{32}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{66}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{100}
	\Pisymbol{umranda}{33}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{67}		\Pisymbol{umranda}{101}

The niceframe package can be used to typeset decorative frames using fonts such as umranda.

TABLE 674: umrandb Decorative Borders

	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{0}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{42}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{84}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{1}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{43}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{85}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{2}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{44}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{86}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{3}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{45}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{87}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{4}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{46}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{88}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{5}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{47}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{89}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{6}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{48}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{90}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{7}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{49}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{91}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{8}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{50}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{92}

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	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{9}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{51}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{93}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{10}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{52}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{94}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{11}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{53}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{95}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{12}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{54}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{96}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{13}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{55}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{97}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{14}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{56}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{98}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{15}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{57}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{99}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{16}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{58}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{100}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{17}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{59}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{101}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{18}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{60}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{102}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{19}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{61}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{103}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{20}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{62}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{104}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{21}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{63}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{105}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{22}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{64}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{106}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{23}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{65}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{107}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{24}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{66}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{108}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{25}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{67}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{109}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{26}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{68}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{110}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{27}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{69}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{111}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{28}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{70}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{112}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{29}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{71}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{113}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{30}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{72}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{114}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{31}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{73}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{115}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{32}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{74}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{116}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{33}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{75}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{117}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{34}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{76}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{118}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{35}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{77}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{119}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{36}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{78}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{120}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{37}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{79}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{121}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{38}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{80}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{122}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{39}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{81}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{123}
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{40}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{82}		
	\Pisymbol{umrandb}{41}		\Pisymbol{umrandb}{83}		

The `niceframe` package can be used to typeset decorative frames using fonts such as `umrandb`.

TABLE 675: *dingbat* Decorative Borders

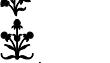
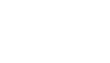
	\Pisymbol{dingbat}{69}		\Pisymbol{dingbat}{97}
	\Pisymbol{dingbat}{70}		\Pisymbol{dingbat}{98}
	\Pisymbol{dingbat}{71}		\Pisymbol{dingbat}{99}
	\Pisymbol{dingbat}{72}		\Pisymbol{dingbat}{100}
	\Pisymbol{dingbat}{74}		\Pisymbol{dingbat}{101}
	\Pisymbol{dingbat}{75}		\Pisymbol{dingbat}{102}
	\Pisymbol{dingbat}{76}		\Pisymbol{dingbat}{103}
	\Pisymbol{dingbat}{77}		\Pisymbol{dingbat}{104}

The preceding table is incomplete in that it includes only unnamed *dingbat* symbols. Named symbols are included in Table 403 and Table 451 (both intermixed with symbols from the *ark10* font).

The *dingbat* package includes a *udingbat.fd* file so a document does not need to specify the `\DeclareFontFamily` and `\DeclareFontShape` commands list at the beginning of Chapter 11.

The *niceframe* package can be used to typeset decorative frames using fonts such as *dingbat*.

TABLE 676: pgfornament Decorative Borders (Vintage)

	\pgfornament{1}		\pgfornament{102}
	\pgfornament{2}		\pgfornament{103}
	\pgfornament{3}		\pgfornament{104}
	\pgfornament{4}		\pgfornament{105}
	\pgfornament{5}		\pgfornament{106}
	\pgfornament{6}		\pgfornament{107}
	\pgfornament{7}		\pgfornament{108}
	\pgfornament{8}		\pgfornament{109}
	\pgfornament{9}		\pgfornament{110}
	\pgfornament{10}		\pgfornament{111}
	\pgfornament{11}		\pgfornament{112}
	\pgfornament{12}		\pgfornament{113}
	\pgfornament{13}		\pgfornament{114}
	\pgfornament{14}		\pgfornament{115}
	\pgfornament{15}		\pgfornament{116}
	\pgfornament{16}		\pgfornament{117}
	\pgfornament{17}		\pgfornament{118}
	\pgfornament{18}		\pgfornament{119}
	\pgfornament{19}		\pgfornament{120}
	\pgfornament{20}		\pgfornament{121}
	\pgfornament{21}		\pgfornament{122}
	\pgfornament{22}		\pgfornament{123}
	\pgfornament{23}		\pgfornament{124}
	\pgfornament{24}		\pgfornament{125}
	\pgfornament{25}		\pgfornament{126}
	\pgfornament{26}		\pgfornament{127}
	\pgfornament{27}		\pgfornament{128}
	\pgfornament{28}		\pgfornament{129}
	\pgfornament{29}		\pgfornament{130}
	\pgfornament{30}		\pgfornament{131}
	\pgfornament{31}		\pgfornament{132}
	\pgfornament{32}		\pgfornament{133}

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	\pgfornament{33}		\pgfornament{134}
	\pgfornament{34}		\pgfornament{135}
	\pgfornament{35}		\pgfornament{136}
	\pgfornament{36}		\pgfornament{137}
	\pgfornament{37}		\pgfornament{138}
	\pgfornament{38}		\pgfornament{139}
	\pgfornament{39}		\pgfornament{140}
	\pgfornament{40}		\pgfornament{141}
	\pgfornament{41}		\pgfornament{142}
	\pgfornament{42}		\pgfornament{143}
	\pgfornament{43}		\pgfornament{144}
	\pgfornament{44}		\pgfornament{145}
	\pgfornament{45}		\pgfornament{146}
	\pgfornament{46}		\pgfornament{147}
	\pgfornament{47}		\pgfornament{148}
	\pgfornament{48}		\pgfornament{149}
	\pgfornament{49}		\pgfornament{150}
	\pgfornament{50}		\pgfornament{151}
	\pgfornament{51}		\pgfornament{152}
	\pgfornament{52}		\pgfornament{153}
	\pgfornament{53}		\pgfornament{154}
	\pgfornament{54}		\pgfornament{155}
	\pgfornament{55}		\pgfornament{156}
	\pgfornament{56}		\pgfornament{157}
	\pgfornament{57}		\pgfornament{158}
	\pgfornament{58}		\pgfornament{159}
	\pgfornament{59}		\pgfornament{160}
	\pgfornament{60}		\pgfornament{161}
	\pgfornament{61}		\pgfornament{162}
	\pgfornament{62}		\pgfornament{163}
	\pgfornament{63}		\pgfornament{164}
	\pgfornament{64}		\pgfornament{165}
	\pgfornament{65}		\pgfornament{166}

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	\pgfornament{66}		\pgfornament{167}
	\pgfornament{67}		\pgfornament{168}
	\pgfornament{68}		\pgfornament{169}
	\pgfornament{69}		\pgfornament{171}
	\pgfornament{70}		\pgfornament{172}
	\pgfornament{71}		\pgfornament{173}
	\pgfornament{72}		\pgfornament{174}
	\pgfornament{73}		\pgfornament{175}
	\pgfornament{74}		\pgfornament{176}
	\pgfornament{75}		\pgfornament{177}
	\pgfornament{76}		\pgfornament{178}
	\pgfornament{77}		\pgfornament{179}
	\pgfornament{78}		\pgfornament{180}
	\pgfornament{79}		\pgfornament{181}
	\pgfornament{81}		\pgfornament{182}
	\pgfornament{84}		\pgfornament{183}
	\pgfornament{87}		\pgfornament{184}
	\pgfornament{90}		\pgfornament{185}
	\pgfornament{91}		\pgfornament{186}
	\pgfornament{92}		\pgfornament{187}
	\pgfornament{93}		\pgfornament{188}
	\pgfornament{94}		\pgfornament{189}
	\pgfornament{95}		\pgfornament{190}
	\pgfornament{96}		\pgfornament{191}
	\pgfornament{97}		\pgfornament{192}
	\pgfornament{98}		\pgfornament{193}
	\pgfornament{99}		\pgfornament{194}
	\pgfornament{100}		\pgfornament{195}
	\pgfornament{101}		\pgfornament{196}

The symbols in this table are selected with `\newpgfornamentfamily {vectorian}`. All `pgfornament` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. The `\pgfornament` command supports resizing, coloring, and rotating symbols. See the `pgfornament` documentation for more information.

The following symbols are omitted from the table due to their width:

	<code>\pgfornament{80}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{82}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{83}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{85}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{86}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{88}</code>

TABLE 677: `pgfornament` Decorative Borders (Traditional Chinese Motifs)

	<code>\pgfornament{1}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{42}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{2}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{43}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{3}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{44}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{4}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{45}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{5}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{46}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{6}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{47}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{7}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{48}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{8}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{49}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{9}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{50}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{10}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{51}</code>
	<code>\pgfornament{11}</code>		<code>\pgfornament{52}</code>

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	\pgfornament{12}		\pgfornament{53}
	\pgfornament{13}		\pgfornament{54}
	\pgfornament{14}		\pgfornament{55}
	\pgfornament{15}		\pgfornament{56}
	\pgfornament{16}		\pgfornament{57}
	\pgfornament{17}		\pgfornament{58}
	\pgfornament{18}		\pgfornament{59}
	\pgfornament{19}		\pgfornament{60}
	\pgfornament{20}		\pgfornament{61}
	\pgfornament{21}		\pgfornament{62}
	\pgfornament{22}		\pgfornament{63}
	\pgfornament{23}		\pgfornament{64}
	\pgfornament{24}		\pgfornament{65}
	\pgfornament{25}		\pgfornament{66}
	\pgfornament{26}		\pgfornament{67}
	\pgfornament{27}		\pgfornament{68}
	\pgfornament{28}		\pgfornament{69}
	\pgfornament{33}		\pgfornament{70}
	\pgfornament{34}		\pgfornament{71}
	\pgfornament{35}		\pgfornament{72}
	\pgfornament{36}		\pgfornament{73}

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	\pgfornament{37}		\pgfornament{74}
	\pgfornament{38}		\pgfornament{75}
	\pgfornament{39}		\pgfornament{76}
	\pgfornament{40}		\pgfornament{77}
	\pgfornament{41}		\pgfornament{78}

The symbols in this table are selected with `\newpgfornamentfamily{han}`. All `\pgfornament` symbols are implemented with TikZ graphics, not with a font. The `\pgfornament` command supports resizing, coloring, and rotating symbols. See the `pgfornament` documentation for more information.

Not shown in the table due to their width are `\pgfornament{29}`, `\pgfornament{30}`, `\pgfornament{31}`, and `\pgfornament{32}`. These represent various horizontal rules (thick, double thin, double thick, and triple thin, respectively).

TABLE 678: knot Celtic Knots

	\Pisymbol{knot1}{48}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{68}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{84}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{49}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{69}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{85}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{50}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{70}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{86}
◆	\Pisymbol{knot1}{51}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{71}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{87}
●	\Pisymbol{knot1}{52}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{72}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{88}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{53}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{73}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{96}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{58}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{74}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{97}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{59}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{75}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{98}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{60}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{76}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{99}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{61}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{77}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{100}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{62}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{78}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{101}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{63}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{79}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{102}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{64}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{80}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{103}

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	\Pisymbol{knot1}{65}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{81}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{104}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{66}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{82}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{105}
	\Pisymbol{knot1}{67}		\Pisymbol{knot1}{83}		
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{48}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{68}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{84}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{49}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{69}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{85}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{50}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{70}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{86}
◆	\Pisymbol{knot2}{51}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{71}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{87}
●	\Pisymbol{knot2}{52}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{72}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{88}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{53}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{73}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{96}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{58}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{74}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{97}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{59}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{75}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{98}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{60}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{76}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{99}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{61}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{77}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{100}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{62}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{78}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{101}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{63}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{79}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{102}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{64}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{80}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{103}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{65}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{81}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{104}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{66}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{82}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{105}
	\Pisymbol{knot2}{67}		\Pisymbol{knot2}{83}		
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{48}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{68}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{84}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{49}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{69}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{85}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{50}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{70}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{86}
◆	\Pisymbol{knot3}{51}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{71}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{87}
●	\Pisymbol{knot3}{52}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{72}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{88}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{53}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{73}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{96}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{58}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{74}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{97}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{59}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{75}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{98}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{60}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{76}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{99}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{61}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{77}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{100}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{62}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{78}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{101}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{63}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{79}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{102}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{64}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{80}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{103}

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	\Pisymbol{knot3}{65}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{81}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{104}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{66}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{82}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{105}
	\Pisymbol{knot3}{67}		\Pisymbol{knot3}{83}		
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{48}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{68}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{84}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{49}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{69}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{85}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{50}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{70}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{86}
◆	\Pisymbol{knot4}{51}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{71}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{87}
●	\Pisymbol{knot4}{52}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{72}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{88}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{53}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{73}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{96}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{58}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{74}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{97}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{59}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{75}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{98}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{60}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{76}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{99}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{61}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{77}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{100}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{62}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{78}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{101}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{63}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{79}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{102}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{64}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{80}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{103}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{65}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{81}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{104}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{66}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{82}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{105}
	\Pisymbol{knot4}{67}		\Pisymbol{knot4}{83}		
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{48}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{68}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{84}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{49}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{69}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{85}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{50}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{70}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{86}
◆	\Pisymbol{knot5}{51}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{71}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{87}
●	\Pisymbol{knot5}{52}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{72}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{88}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{53}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{73}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{96}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{58}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{74}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{97}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{59}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{75}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{98}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{60}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{76}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{99}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{61}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{77}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{100}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{62}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{78}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{101}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{63}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{79}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{102}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{64}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{80}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{103}

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	\Pisymbol{knot5}{65}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{81}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{104}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{66}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{82}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{105}
	\Pisymbol{knot5}{67}		\Pisymbol{knot5}{83}		
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{48}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{68}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{84}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{49}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{69}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{85}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{50}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{70}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{86}
◆	\Pisymbol{knot6}{51}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{71}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{87}
●	\Pisymbol{knot6}{52}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{72}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{88}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{53}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{73}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{96}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{58}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{74}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{97}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{59}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{75}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{98}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{60}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{76}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{99}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{61}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{77}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{100}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{62}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{78}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{101}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{63}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{79}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{102}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{64}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{80}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{103}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{65}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{81}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{104}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{66}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{82}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{105}
	\Pisymbol{knot6}{67}		\Pisymbol{knot6}{83}		
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{48}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{68}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{84}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{49}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{69}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{85}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{50}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{70}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{86}
◆	\Pisymbol{knot7}{51}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{71}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{87}
●	\Pisymbol{knot7}{52}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{72}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{88}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{53}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{73}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{96}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{58}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{74}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{97}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{59}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{75}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{98}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{60}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{76}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{99}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{61}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{77}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{100}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{62}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{78}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{101}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{63}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{79}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{102}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{64}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{80}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{103}

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	\Pisymbol{knot7}{65}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{81}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{104}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{66}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{82}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{105}
	\Pisymbol{knot7}{67}		\Pisymbol{knot7}{83}		

The following is an example of a basic knot, using `\usefont{U}{knot<number>}{m}{n}` to change fonts for multiple characters instead of `\Pisymbol` to typeset one character at a time. Note that all of the characters in the knot fonts lie conveniently within the range of printable ASCII characters.

Input	knot1	knot2	knot3	knot4	knot5	knot6	knot7
CDB							
FHG							
CEA							

The `niceframe` package can be used to typeset decorative frames using fonts such as `knot`, especially using characters 48–63 of each font variant.

TABLE 679: `dancers` Dancing Men

	\Pisymbol{dancers}{0}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{86}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{172}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{1}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{87}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{173}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{2}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{88}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{174}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{3}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{89}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{175}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{4}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{90}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{176}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{5}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{91}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{177}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{6}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{92}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{178}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{7}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{93}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{179}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{8}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{94}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{180}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{9}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{95}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{181}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{10}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{96}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{182}
	\Pisymbol{dancers}{11}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{97}		\Pisymbol{dancers}{183}

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\Pisymbol{dancers}{12}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{98}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{184}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{13}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{99}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{185}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{14}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{100}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{186}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{15}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{101}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{187}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{16}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{102}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{188}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{17}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{103}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{189}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{18}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{104}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{190}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{19}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{105}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{191}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{20}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{106}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{192}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{21}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{107}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{193}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{22}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{108}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{194}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{23}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{109}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{195}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{24}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{110}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{196}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{25}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{111}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{197}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{26}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{112}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{198}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{27}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{113}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{199}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{28}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{114}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{200}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{29}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{115}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{201}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{30}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{116}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{202}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{31}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{117}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{203}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{32}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{118}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{204}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{33}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{119}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{205}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{34}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{120}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{206}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{35}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{121}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{207}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{36}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{122}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{208}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{37}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{123}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{209}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{38}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{124}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{210}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{39}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{125}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{211}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{40}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{126}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{212}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{41}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{127}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{213}

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\Pisymbol{dancers}{42}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{128}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{214}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{43}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{129}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{215}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{44}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{130}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{216}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{45}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{131}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{217}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{46}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{132}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{218}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{47}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{133}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{219}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{48}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{134}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{220}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{49}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{135}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{221}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{50}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{136}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{222}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{51}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{137}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{223}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{52}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{138}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{224}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{53}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{139}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{225}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{54}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{140}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{226}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{55}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{141}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{227}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{56}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{142}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{228}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{57}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{143}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{229}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{58}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{144}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{230}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{59}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{145}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{231}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{60}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{146}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{232}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{61}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{147}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{233}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{62}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{148}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{234}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{63}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{149}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{235}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{64}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{150}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{236}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{65}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{151}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{237}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{66}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{152}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{238}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{67}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{153}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{239}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{68}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{154}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{240}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{69}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{155}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{241}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{70}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{156}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{242}
\Pisymbol{dancers}{71}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{157}	\Pisymbol{dancers}{243}

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⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{72}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{158}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{244}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{73}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{159}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{245}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{74}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{160}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{246}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{75}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{161}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{247}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{76}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{162}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{248}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{77}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{163}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{249}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{78}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{164}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{250}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{79}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{165}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{251}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{80}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{166}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{252}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{81}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{167}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{253}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{82}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{168}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{254}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{83}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{169}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{255}
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{84}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{170}	
⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{85}	⠠ \Pisymbol{dancers}{171}	

Fans of Sherlock Holmes mysteries will recognize these glyphs as forming the substitution cipher featured in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventure of the Dancing Men* (1903).

TABLE 680: semaphor Semaphore Alphabet

⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{34}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{116}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{184}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{35}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{117}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{185}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{36}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{118}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{186}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{42}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{119}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{187}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{46}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{120}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{192}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{48}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{121}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{193}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{49}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{122}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{194}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{50}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{126}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{195}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{51}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{128}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{196}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{52}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{129}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{197}
⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{53}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{130}	⠠ \Pisymbol{smfpr10}{199}

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\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{54}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{131}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{200}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{55}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{132}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{201}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{56}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{133}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{202}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{57}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{134}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{203}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{65}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{135}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{204}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{66}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{136}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{205}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{67}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{137}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{206}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{68}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{138}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{207}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{69}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{139}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{209}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{70}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{140}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{210}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{71}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{142}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{211}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{72}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{143}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{212}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{73}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{144}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{213}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{74}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{145}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{214}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{75}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{146}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{216}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{76}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{147}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{217}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{77}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{148}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{218}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{78}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{149}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{219}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{79}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{150}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{220}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{80}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{151}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{221}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{81}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{152}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{224}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{82}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{153}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{225}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{83}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{154}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{226}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{84}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{155}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{227}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{85}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{157}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{228}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{86}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{158}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{229}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{87}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{160}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{231}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{88}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{161}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{232}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{89}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{162}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{233}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{90}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{163}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{234}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{97}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{164}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{235}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{98}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{165}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{236}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{99}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{166}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{237}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{100}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{167}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{238}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{101}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{168}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{239}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{102}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{169}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{241}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{103}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{170}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{242}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{104}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{171}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{243}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{105}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{172}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{244}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{106}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{174}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{245}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{107}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{175}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{246}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{108}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{176}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{248}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{109}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{177}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{249}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{110}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{178}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{250}
\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{111}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{179}	\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{251}

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$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{112}}$	$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{180}}$	$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{252}}$
$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{113}}$	$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{181}}$	$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{253}}$
$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{114}}$	$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{182}}$	
$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{115}}$	$\text{\Pisymbol{smfpr10}{183}}$	

`semaphor` provides a `semaf.fd` font-definition file. Instead of using `pifont` and `\Pisymbol` to typeset a glyph, a document can select the `semaphor` fonts directly, although this does require putting `\input{semaf.fd}` in the document's preamble. For example, `\usefont{OT1}{smfp}{m}{n}Hello` will typeset “ $\text{\Pisymbol{smfp}{112}}\text{\Pisymbol{smfp}{113}}\text{\Pisymbol{smfp}{114}}\text{\Pisymbol{smfp}{115}}$ ”. This can be useful for typesetting complete messages. Roman, bold, monospace, slanted, and bold+slanted styles are all supported.

In addition, `semaphor` provides three variations of each font: a “person” version (`smfpr10`), which is what is illustrated in the preceding table, a “pillar” version (`smfr10`), which shows the flags on a pillar rather than being held by a person, and an “empty” version (`smfer10`), which shows only the flags and no pillar or person. Contrast these variations of the letter “H”:

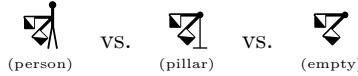


TABLE 681: lcircuit Logic Gates and VLSI Symbols

$\text{\usebox{\ande}}$	$\text{\usebox{\nfete}}$	$\text{\usebox{\ots}}$
$\text{\usebox{\andn}}$	$\text{\usebox{\nfetn}}$	$\text{\usebox{\otw}}$
$\text{\usebox{\ands}}$	$\text{\usebox{\nfets}}$	$\text{\usebox{\pfete}}$
$\text{\usebox{\andw}}$	$\text{\usebox{\nfetw}}$	$\text{\usebox{\pfetn}}$
$\text{\usebox{\capew}}$	$\text{\usebox{\nore}}$	$\text{\usebox{\pfets}}$
$\text{\usebox{\capns}}$	$\text{\usebox{\norn}}$	$\text{\usebox{\pfetw}}$
$\text{\usebox{\exore}}$	$\text{\usebox{\nors}}$	$\text{\usebox{\resew}}$
$\text{\usebox{\exorn}}$	$\text{\usebox{\norw}}$	$\text{\usebox{\resns}}$
$\text{\usebox{\exors}}$	$\text{\usebox{\note}}$	$\text{\usebox{\tgateew}}$
$\text{\usebox{\exorw}}$	$\text{\usebox{\notn}}$	$\text{\usebox{\tgatens}}$
$\text{\usebox{\nande}}$	$\text{\usebox{\nots}}$	$\text{\usebox{\tje}}$
$\text{\usebox{\nandn}}$	$\text{\usebox{\notw}}$	$\text{\usebox{\tjn}}$
$\text{\usebox{\nands}}$	$\text{\usebox{\ore}}$	$\text{\usebox{\tjs}}$

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\square	<code>\usebox{\nandw}</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\usebox{\orn}</code>	\vdash	<code>\usebox{\tjw}</code>
\triangleright	<code>\usebox{\nexore}</code>	\triangleright	<code>\usebox{\ors}</code>	\vdots	<code>\usebox{\vddpin}</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\usebox{\nexorn}</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\usebox{\orw}</code>	\triangledown	<code>\usebox{\vsspin}</code>
\triangleright	<code>\usebox{\nexors}</code>	\triangleright	<code>\usebox{\ote}</code>		
\triangleleft	<code>\usebox{\nexorw}</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\usebox{\otn}</code>		

Each of these symbols first must be defined via an `\input` of the corresponding `.mac` file. For example, before a document can invoke `\usebox{\nande}` it first must `\input{nande.mac}`.

All `lcircuit` symbols are defined using a LATEX `picture` environment, not a font.

TABLE 682: `cryst` Crystallography Symbols

\circ	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{0}</code>	\blacklozenge	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{63}</code>	\swarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{138}</code>
\bullet	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{2}</code>	\blacktriangleleft	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{64}</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{139}</code>
\blacktriangle	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{3}</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{65}</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{140}</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{4}</code>	\blacktriangledown	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{66}</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{141}</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{5}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{75}</code>	$\blacktriangleright\!\!\!$	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{142}</code>
\bullet	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{6}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{77}</code>	$\blacktriangleright\!\!\!$	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{143}</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{7}</code>	\nearrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{78}</code>	$\swarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{145}</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{8}</code>	\nearrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{79}</code>	$\swarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{147}</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{9}</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{80}</code>	$\swarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{148}</code>
\circ	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{10}</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{81}</code>	$\swarrow\!\!\!$	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{149}</code>
\circlearrowleft	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{12}</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{82}</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{155}</code>
\blacktriangleright	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{15}</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{83}</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{157}</code>
\blacktriangleright	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{20}</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{84}</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{158}</code>
\blacktriangleright	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{21}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{85}</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{159}</code>
\blacktriangleright	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{22}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{87}</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{175}</code>
\blacklozenge	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{24}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{88}</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{177}</code>
\nearrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{25}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{89}</code>	\downarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{178}</code>
\nearrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{27}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{95}</code>	\searrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{179}</code>
\nearrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{28}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{97}</code>	\searrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{185}</code>
\nearrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{29}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{98}</code>	\searrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{187}</code>
\blacktriangle	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{30}</code>	\backslash	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{99}</code>	\searrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{188}</code>
\blacktriangleleft	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{31}</code>	\blacktriangleleft	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{102}</code>	\searrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{189}</code>
\blacktriangleleft	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{32}</code>	\blacktriangleright	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{103}</code>	\searrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{195}</code>
\nearrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{35}</code>	\blacksquare	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{104}</code>	\searrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{197}</code>
\bullet	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{36}</code>	\leftarrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{105}</code>	\searrow	<code>\Pisymbol{cryst}{198}</code>

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/	\Pisymbol{cryst}{37}	←	\Pisymbol{cryst}{107}	↗	\Pisymbol{cryst}{199}
↗	\Pisymbol{cryst}{38}	←	\Pisymbol{cryst}{108}	♦	\Pisymbol{cryst}{202}
↗	\Pisymbol{cryst}{39}	←	\Pisymbol{cryst}{109}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{203}
◆	\Pisymbol{cryst}{40}	❖	\Pisymbol{cryst}{112}	▬	\Pisymbol{cryst}{204}
◆	\Pisymbol{cryst}{41}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{113}	◊	\Pisymbol{cryst}{210}
◆	\Pisymbol{cryst}{42}	❖	\Pisymbol{cryst}{120}	❖	\Pisymbol{cryst}{212}
◆	\Pisymbol{cryst}{43}	❖	\Pisymbol{cryst}{121}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{213}
■	\Pisymbol{cryst}{44}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{123}	♦	\Pisymbol{cryst}{220}
/	\Pisymbol{cryst}{45}	▀	\Pisymbol{cryst}{124}	❖	\Pisymbol{cryst}{221}
/	\Pisymbol{cryst}{47}	✓	\Pisymbol{cryst}{125}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{223}
/	\Pisymbol{cryst}{48}	✓	\Pisymbol{cryst}{127}	▬	\Pisymbol{cryst}{224}
/	\Pisymbol{cryst}{49}	◀	\Pisymbol{cryst}{128}	♂	\Pisymbol{cryst}{230}
◆	\Pisymbol{cryst}{50}	◀	\Pisymbol{cryst}{129}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{231}
↑	\Pisymbol{cryst}{55}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{130}	❖	\Pisymbol{cryst}{232}
↑	\Pisymbol{cryst}{57}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{131}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{233}
↑	\Pisymbol{cryst}{58}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{132}	❖	\Pisymbol{cryst}{236}
↑	\Pisymbol{cryst}{59}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{133}	◊	\Pisymbol{cryst}{240}
◆	\Pisymbol{cryst}{60}	✓	\Pisymbol{cryst}{135}	▬	\Pisymbol{cryst}{241}
❖	\Pisymbol{cryst}{61}	☒	\Pisymbol{cryst}{136}	▀	\Pisymbol{cryst}{242}
❖	\Pisymbol{cryst}{62}	✓	\Pisymbol{cryst}{137}	▬	\Pisymbol{cryst}{243}

TABLE 683: dice Dice

□ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{49}	⚁ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{101}	⚂ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{111}
⚂ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{50}	⚃ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{102}	⚄ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{112}
⚃ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{51}	⚅ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{103}	⚅ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{113}
⚄ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{52}	⚄ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{104}	⚃ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{114}
⚅ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{53}	⚁ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{105}	⚁ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{115}
⚃ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{54}	⚂ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{106}	⚂ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{116}
⚄ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{97}	⚃ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{107}	⚃ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{117}
⚅ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{98}	⚅ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{108}	⚅ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{118}
⚃ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{99}	⚄ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{109}	⚄ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{119}
⚄ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{100}	⚁ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{110}	⚁ \Pisymbol{dice3d}{120}

`dice` defines its symbols at a very small design size. The glyphs shown above were scaled up by a factor of four using `\DeclareFontShape{U}{dice3d}{m}{n}{<->s*[4] dice3d}{}`.

An alternative to using `\Pisymbol` to select a die rotation is to rely on some cleverness in the kerning tables provided by the `dice` font. The individual digits “1” through “6” each produce the corresponding (2D) die face: `{\usefont{U}{dice3d}{m}{n}2 2 1}` produces “⚁ ⚁ ⚂”, for example. When followed by a letter “a” through “d”, those pairs are kerned to produce a 3D die rotation with the digit specifying by the top face and the letter specifying one of the four possible front faces, sorted by increasing value. For example, `{\usefont{U}{dice3d}{m}{n}2a 2b 1d}` produces “⚁ ⚁ ⚃ ⚄”.

TABLE 684: figbas Figured-Bass Ligatures

4 \Pisymbol{figbas}{50}	6 \Pisymbol{figbas}{54}
4 \Pisymbol{figbas}{52}	9 \Pisymbol{figbas}{57}
5 \Pisymbol{figbas}{53}	

Shown here are the figured-bass ligatures based on Computer Modern. `figbas` additionally provides versions of these symbols based on Computer Modern Sans and Palatino/Palladio.

`{\usefont{U}{figbas}{m}{n}2 4 5 6 9}` is an equivalent means of producing these symbols.

TABLE 685: magic Trading Card Symbols

⓪	\Pisymbol{magic}{48}	⑥	\Pisymbol{magic}{54}	⌚	\Pisymbol{magic}{82}
①	\Pisymbol{magic}{49}	⑦	\Pisymbol{magic}{55}	⊗	\Pisymbol{magic}{84}
②	\Pisymbol{magic}{50}	⑧	\Pisymbol{magic}{56}	💧	\Pisymbol{magic}{85}
③	\Pisymbol{magic}{51}	⑨	\Pisymbol{magic}{57}	⌚	\Pisymbol{magic}{87}
④	\Pisymbol{magic}{52}	💀	\Pisymbol{magic}{66}	⊗	\Pisymbol{magic}{88}
⑤	\Pisymbol{magic}{53}	⌚	\Pisymbol{magic}{71}	ⓩ	\Pisymbol{magic}{90}

The preceding symbols resemble those from Wizards of the Coast's *Magic: The Gathering* trading-card game. An alternative to entering symbols numerically using \Pisymbol is to switch to the `magic` font with \usefont{U}{magic}{m}{n} and employ the following mnemonic characters:

⓪–⓯	0–9	Circled numerals 0–9
💀	B	Black magic symbol
:green:	G	Green magic symbol
⌚	R	Red magic symbol
⊗	T	Tap symbol (tilted “T” in a circle)
💧	U	Blue magic symbol
⌚	W	White magic symbol
⊗	X	Circled “X” (for mana cost, e.g., Fireball)
ⓩ	Z	Circled “10” (for mana cost, e.g., Aladdin’s Lamp)

TABLE 686: bartel-chess-fonts Chess Pieces and Chessboard Squares

♙	\Pisymbol{fselch}{0}	♕	\Pisymbol{fselch}{55}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{110}
♘	\Pisymbol{fselch}{1}	♔	\Pisymbol{fselch}{56}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{111}
♗	\Pisymbol{fselch}{2}	♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{57}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{112}
♖	\Pisymbol{fselch}{3}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{58}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{113}
♛	\Pisymbol{fselch}{4}	♔	\Pisymbol{fselch}{59}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{114}
♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{5}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{60}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{115}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{6}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{61}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{116}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{7}	♔	\Pisymbol{fselch}{62}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{117}
♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{8}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{63}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{118}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{9}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{64}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{119}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{10}	♔	\Pisymbol{fselch}{65}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{120}
♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{11}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{66}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{121}
♟	\Pisymbol{fselch}{12}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{67}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{122}

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♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{13}	♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{68}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{123}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{14}	♛	\Pisymbol{fselch}{69}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{124}
♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{15}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{70}	♣	\Pisymbol{fselch}{125}
♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{16}	♛	\Pisymbol{fselch}{71}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{126}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{17}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{72}	♛	\Pisymbol{fselch}{127}
♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{18}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{73}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{128}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{19}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{74}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{129}
♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{20}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{75}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{130}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{21}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{76}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{131}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{22}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{77}	♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{132}
♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{23}	♛	\Pisymbol{fselch}{78}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{133}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{24}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{79}	♛	\Pisymbol{fselch}{134}
♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{25}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{80}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{135}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{26}	♜	\Pisymbol{fselch}{81}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{136}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{27}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{82}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{137}
♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{28}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{83}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{138}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{29}	♛	\Pisymbol{fselch}{84}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{139}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{30}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{85}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{140}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{31}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{86}	♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{141}
♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{32}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{87}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{142}
♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{33}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{88}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{143}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{34}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{89}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{144}
♚	\Pisymbol{fselch}{35}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{90}	○	\Pisymbol{fselch}{145}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{36}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{91}	●	\Pisymbol{fselch}{151}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{37}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{92}	○	\Pisymbol{fselch}{157}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{38}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{93}	○	\Pisymbol{fselch}{163}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{39}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{94}	●	\Pisymbol{fselch}{169}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{40}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{95}	●	\Pisymbol{fselch}{175}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{41}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{96}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{180}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{42}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{97}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{186}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{43}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{98}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{192}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{44}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{99}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{198}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{45}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{100}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{204}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{46}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{101}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{210}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{47}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{102}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{216}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{48}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{103}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{222}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{49}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{104}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{228}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{50}	♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{105}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{234}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{51}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{106}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{240}
♞	\Pisymbol{fselch}{52}	♝	\Pisymbol{fselch}{107}	☒	\Pisymbol{fselch}{246}

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¶ \Pisymbol{fselch}{53} ☐ \Pisymbol{fselch}{108}
¤ \Pisymbol{fselch}{54} ☕ \Pisymbol{fselch}{109}

In addition to the `fselch` font showcased above, `bartel-chess-fonts` also provides a `pkelch` font which includes the same symbol set (minus some of the higher-numbered characters) but drawn in a slightly different style.

`bartel-chess-fonts` provides the `fselch` and `pkelch` fonts in various sizes (optically scaled). See “`LATEX 2 ε Font Selection`” [LAT19] for advice on how to expose these sorts of fonts to `LATEX` using `\DeclareFontFamily` and `\DeclareFontShape`.

Chapter 12

Additional Information

Unlike the previous chapters of this document, Chapter 12 does not contain new symbol tables. Rather, it provides additional help in using the Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List. First, it draws attention to symbol names used by multiple packages. Next, it provides some guidelines for finding symbols and gives some examples regarding how to construct missing symbols out of existing ones. Then, it comments on the spacing surrounding symbols in math mode. After that, it presents an ASCII and Latin 1 quick-reference guide, showing how to enter all of the standard ASCII/Latin 1 symbols in L^AT_EX. And finally, it lists some statistics about this document itself.

12.1 Symbol Name Clashes

Unfortunately, a number of symbol names are not unique; they appear in more than one package. Depending on how the symbols are defined in each package, L^AT_EX will either output an error message or replace an earlier-defined symbol with a later-defined symbol. Table 687 on page 365 presents a selection of name clashes that appear in this document.

Using multiple symbols with the same name in the same document—or even merely loading conflicting symbol packages—can be tricky but, as evidenced by the existence of Table 687, not impossible. The general procedure is to load the first package, rename the conflicting symbols, and then load the second package. Examine the L^AT_EX source for this document (`symbols.tex`) for examples of this and other techniques for handling symbol conflicts. Note that `symbols.tex`'s `\savesymbol` and `\restoresymbol` macros have been extracted into the `savesym` package, which can be downloaded from CTAN.

`txfonts` and `pxfonts` redefine a huge number of symbols—essentially, all of the symbols defined by `latexsym`, `textcomp`, the various \mathcal{MS} symbol sets, and L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} itself. Similarly, `mathabx` redefines a vast number of math symbols in an attempt to improve their look. The `txfonts`, `pxfonts`, and `mathabx` conflicts are not listed in Table 687 because they are designed to be compatible with the symbols they replace. Table 688 on page 366 illustrates what “compatible” means in this context.

To use the new `txfonts/pxfonts` symbols without altering the document's main font, merely reset the default font families back to their original values after loading one of those packages:

```
\renewcommand\rmdefault{cmr}
\renewcommand\sfdefault{cmss}
\renewcommand\ttdefault{cmtt}
```

TABLE 687: Symbol Name Clashes

Symbol	$\text{\LaTeX}\ 2\varepsilon$	\mathcal{M}	stmaryrd	wasysym	mathabx	marvosym	bding	ifsym	dingbat	wsipa
$\backslash\baro$			ϕ							Θ
$\backslash\bigtriangledown$	∇		∇							
$\backslash\bigtriangleup$	Δ		Δ							
$\backslash\checkmark$		✓							✓	
$\backslash\Circle$				○				○		
$\backslash\Cross$					†		†	×		
$\backslash\ggg$	»»			»»		⊗				⊗
$\backslash\Letter$						⊗				⊗
$\backslash\lightning$		⚡	⚡				⚡			
$\backslash\Lightning$			⚡				⚡			
$\backslash\lll$	»»»			««						
$\backslash\Square$			□				□	□		
$\backslash\Sun$				○	○			○		
$\backslash\TriangleDown$						▼			▽	
$\backslash\TriangleUp$						▲			△	

TABLE 688: Example of a Benign Name Clash

Symbol	Default (Computer Modern)	<code>txfonts</code> (Times Roman)
<code>R</code>	R	R
<code>\textrecipe</code>	R	R

12.2 Resizing symbols

Mathematical symbols listed in this document as “variable-sized” are designed to stretch vertically. Each variable-sized symbol comes in one or more basic sizes plus a variation comprising both stretchable and nonstretchable segments. Table 689 on page 366 presents the symbols `\}` and `\uparrow` in their default size, in their `\big`, `\Big`, `\bigg`, and `\Bigg` sizes, in an even larger size achieved using `\left/\right`, and—for contrast—in a large size achieved by changing the font size using L^AT_EX 2_&’s `\fontsize` command. Because the symbols shown belong to the Computer Modern family, the `type1cm` package needs to be loaded to support font sizes larger than 24.88 pt.

TABLE 689: Sample resized delimiters

Symbol	Default size	<code>\big</code>	<code>\Big</code>	<code>\bigg</code>	<code>\Bigg</code>	<code>\left/\right</code>	<code>\fontsize</code>
<code>\}</code>	}	}	}	}	}	{	{
<code>\uparrow</code>	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

Note how `\fontsize` makes the symbol wider and thicker. (The `graphicx` package’s `\scalebox` or `\resizebox` commands would produce a similar effect.) Also, the `\fontsize`-enlarged symbol is vertically centered relative to correspondingly large text, unlike the symbols enlarged using `\big` et al. or `\left/` `\right`, which all use the same math axis regardless of symbol size. However, `\fontsize` is not limited to mathematical delimiters. Also, `\scalebox` and `\resizebox` are more robust to poorly composed symbols (e.g., two symbols made to overlap by backspacing a fixed distance) but do not work with every T_EX backend and will produce jagged symbols when scaling a bitmapped font.

All variable-sized delimiters are defined (by the corresponding `.tfm` file) in terms of up to five segments, as illustrated by Figure 12.1 on the following page. The top, middle, and bottom segments are of a fixed size.

The top-middle and middle-bottom segments (which are constrained to be the same character) are repeated as many times as necessary to achieve the desired height.

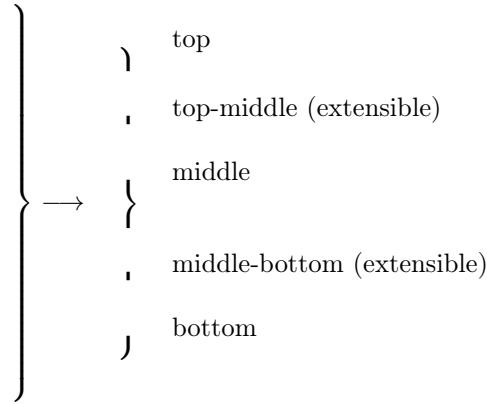


Figure 12.1: Implementation of variable-sized delimiters

12.3 Where can I find the symbol for ...?

If you can't find some symbol you're looking for in this document, there are a few possible explanations:

- The symbol isn't intuitively named. As a few examples, the `ifsym` command to draw dice is “`\Cube`”; a plus sign with a circle around it (“exclusive or” to computer engineers) is “`\oplus`”; and lightning bolts in fonts designed by German speakers may have “blitz” in their names as in the `ulsy` package. The moral of the story is to be creative with synonyms when searching the index.
- The symbol is defined by some package that I overlooked (or deemed unimportant). If there's some symbol package that you think should be included in the Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List, please send me e-mail at the address listed on the title page.
- The symbol isn't defined in any package whatsoever.

Even in the last case, all is not lost. Sometimes, a symbol exists in a font, but there is no L^AT_EX binding for it. For example, the PostScript Symbol font contains a “J” symbol, which may be useful for representing a carriage return, but there is no package (as far as I know) for accessing that symbol. To produce an unnamed symbol, you need to switch to the font explicitly with L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} 's low-level font commands [LAT19] and use T_EX's primitive `\char` command [Knu86a] to request a specific character number in the font. For example, one can define a command to typeset a long s (“f”) using character 115 from the Latin Modern fonts in the TS1 font encoding:¹

```

\newcommand{\textlongs}{{%
  \fontencoding{TS1}\fontfamily{lmr}\selectfont\char115%
}}
  
```

Then, “`\textlongs ucce\textlongs sful`” will produce “successful”—in the current font style (roman, italic, bold, etc.)

In fact, `\char` is not strictly necessary in all cases; the character can often be entered symbolically. For example, the symbol for an impulse train or Tate-Shafarevich group (“III”) is actually an uppercase *sha* in

¹Since January 2020, the `wasysym` package provides a `\longs` symbol. See Table 48.

the Cyrillic alphabet. (Cyrillic is supported by the OT2 font encoding, for instance). While a *sha* can be defined numerically as “{\fontencoding{OT2}\selectfont\char88}” it may be more intuitive to use the OT2 font encoding’s “SH” ligature: “{\fontencoding{OT2}\selectfont SH}”. Another possibility is to use the T2A font encoding’s \CYRSH command: “{\fontencoding{T2A}\selectfont\CYRSH}”.

For the specific case of the U font encoding, which is used for symbol or “pi” fonts, the pifont package defines a convenient \Pisymbol command. \Pisymbol typesets a specified character (by number) in a specified font family. For example, “\Pisymbol{psy}{191}” produces the aforementioned “ \lrcorner ” symbol by typesetting character number 191 in the psy (PostScript Symbol) font family.

12.3.1 Reflecting and rotating existing symbols

A common request on `comp.text.tex` is for a reversed or rotated version of an existing symbol. As a last resort, these effects can be achieved with the `graphicx` (or `graphics`) package’s `\reflectbox` and `\rotatebox` macros. For example, `\textsuperscript{\reflectbox{?}}` produces an irony mark (“ ? ”), and `\rotatebox[origin=c]{180}{ι}` produces the definite-description operator (“ ι ”). As noted by Marc Olschok in a July 2011 post on `comp.text.tex`, Project Gutenberg uses `\reflectbox` to typeset the part (“3”) and whole (“ ε ”) relations used in Dedekind’s set notation:

```
\newcommand\partof{\mathrel{\raisebox{0.45ex}{$\scriptstyle\mathfrak{3}$}}}
\newcommand\wholeof{\mathrel{\reflectbox{$\scriptstyle\mathfrak{3}$}}}
```

The disadvantage of the `graphicx`/`graphics` approach is that not every \TeX backend handles graphical transformations.² Far better is to find a suitable font that contains the desired symbol in the correct orientation. For instance, if the phonetic package is available, then `\textit{\riota}` will yield a backend-independent “ ι ”. Similarly, tipa’s `\textrevespsilon` (“3”) or wsipa’s `\revepsilon` (“3”) may be used to express the mathematical notion of “such that” in a cleaner manner than with `\reflectbox` or `\rotatebox`.³

12.3.2 Joining and overlapping existing symbols

Symbols that do not exist in any font can sometimes be fabricated out of existing symbols. The $\text{\LaTeX}_2\varepsilon$ source file `fontdef.dtx` contains a number of such definitions. For example, `\models` (see Table 98 on page 67) is defined in that file with:

```
\def\models{\mathrel|\joinrel=}
```

where `\mathrel` and `\joinrel` are used to control the horizontal spacing. `\def` is the \TeX primitive upon which \LaTeX ’s `\newcommand` is based. See The \TeX book [Knu86a] for more information on all three of those commands.

With some simple pattern-matching, one can easily define a backward `\models` sign (“ $=|$ ”):

```
\def\ismodeledby{=\joinrel\mathrel|}
```

In general, arrows/harpoons, horizontal lines (“=”, “-”, “\relbar”, and “\Relbar”), and the various math-extension characters can be combined creatively with miscellaneous other characters to produce a variety of new symbols. Of course, new symbols can be composed from *any* set of existing characters. For instance, \LaTeX defines `\hbar` (“ \hbar ”) as a “-” character (`\mathchar'26`) followed by a backspace of 9 math units (`\mkern-9mu`), followed by the letter “ h ”:

```
\def\hbar{\{\mathchar'26\mkern-9mu h\}}
```

²As an example, Xdvi ignores both `\reflectbox` and `\rotatebox`.

³More common symbols for representing “such that” include “|”, “:”, and “s.t.”.

We can just as easily define other barred letters:

```
\def\bbar{{\mathchar'26\mkern-9mu b}}
\def\dbar{{\mathchar'26\mkern-12mu d}}
```

(The space after the “mu” is optional but is added for clarity.) `\bbar` and `\dbar` define “ \bar{b} ” and “ \bar{d} ”, respectively. Note that `\dbar` requires a greater backward math kern than `\bbar`; a $-9\mu\text{m}$ kern would have produced the less-attractive “ $\bar{\bar{d}}$ ” glyph.

The `amsmath` package provides `\overset` and `\underset` commands for placing one symbol respectively above or below another. For example, `\overset{G}{\sim}`⁴ produces “ $\overset{G}{\sim}$ ” (sometimes used for “equidecomposable with respect to G ”).

Sometimes an ordinary `tabular` environment can be co-opted into juxtaposing existing symbols into a new symbol. Consider the following definition of `\asterism` (“ \ast ”) from a June 2007 post to `comp.text.tex` by Peter Flynn:

```
\newcommand{\asterism}{\smash{%
  \raisebox{-.5ex}{%
    \setlength{\tabcolsep}{-.5pt}%
    \begin{tabular}{@{}cc@{}}
      \multicolumn{2}{c}{\vphantom{\bigg|}\!\!\![-2ex]*&*}%
    \end{tabular}}}}
```

Note how the space between columns (`\tabcolsep`) and rows (`\vphantom{\bigg|}\!\!\![-2ex]*&*`) is made negative to squeeze the asterisks closer together.

There is a `TEX` primitive called `\mathaccnt` that centers one mathematical symbol atop another. For example, one can define `\dotcup` (“ \cup ”—the composition of a `\cup` and a `\cdot`)—as follows:

```
\newcommand{\dotcup}{\ensuremath{\mathaccnt{\cdot}{\cup}}}
```

The catch is that `\mathaccnt` requires the accent to be a “math character”. That is, it must be a character in a math font as opposed to a symbol defined in terms of other symbols. See The `TEXbook` [Knu86a] for more information.

Another `TEX` primitive that is useful for composing symbols is `\vcenter`. `\vcenter` is conceptually similar to “`\begin{tabular}{1}`” in `LATEX` but takes a list of vertical material instead of `\v`-separated rows. Also, it vertically centers the result on the math axis. (Many operators, such as $+$ and $-$ are also vertically centered on the math axis.) Enrico Gregorio posted the following symbol definition to `comp.text.tex` in March 2004 in response to a query about an alternate way to denote equivalence:

```
\newcommand*\threesim{%
  \mathrel{\vcenter{\offinterlineskip
    \hbox{$\sim$}\vskip-.35ex\hbox{$\sim$}\vskip-.35ex\hbox{$\sim$}}}}
```

The `\threesim` symbol, which vertically centers three `\sim` (“ \sim ”) symbols with $0.35x$ -heights of space between them, is rendered as “ $\approx\approx\approx$ ”. `\offinterlineskip` is a macro that disables implicit interline spacing. Without it, `\threesim` would have a full line of vertical spacing between each `\sim`. Because of `\vcenter`, `\threesim` aligns properly with other math operators: $a \div b \approx c \times d$.

A related `LATEX` command, borrowed from Plain `TEX`, is `\ooalign`. `\ooalign` vertically overlaps symbols and works both within and outside of math mode. Essentially, it creates a single-column `tabular` environment with zero vertical distance between rows. However, because it is based directly on `TEX`’s `\ialign`

⁴`LATEX`’s `\stackrel` command is similar but is limited to placing a symbol above a binary relation.

primitive, `\ooalign` uses TeX’s tabular syntax instead of L^AT_EX’s (i.e., with `\cr` as the row terminator instead of `\\"`). The following example of `\ooalign`, a macro that defines a standard-state symbol (`\stst`, “ \circ ”) as a superscripted Plimsoll line (`\barcirc`, “ \circ ”),⁵ is due to an October 2007 `comp.text.tex` post by Donald Arseneau:

```
\makeatletter
\providedeclaration\barcirc{\mathpalette\@barred\circ}
\def\@barred#1#2{\ooalign{\hfil$#1-$\hfil\cr\hfil$#1#2$\hfil\cr}}
\newcommand\stst{\^{\protect\barcirc}}
\makeatother
```

In the preceding code, note the `\ooalign` call’s use of `\hfil` to horizontally center a minus sign (“ $-$ ”) and a `\circ` (“ \circ ”).

As another example of `\ooalign`, consider the following code (due to Enrico Gregorio in a June 2007 post to `comp.text.tex`) that overlaps a `\ni` (“ \ni ”) and two minus signs (“ $-$ ”) to produce “ \ni ”, an obscure variation on the infrequently used “ 3 ” symbol for “such that” discussed on page 368:

```
\newcommand{\suchthat}{%
\mathrel{\ooalign{\ni$\cr\kern-1pt$-$\kern-6.5pt$-$}}}
```

The `slashed` package, although originally designed for producing Feynman slashed-character notation, in fact facilitates the production of *arbitrary* overlapped symbols. The default behavior is to overwrite a given character with “/”. For example, `\slashed{D}` produces “ D ”. However, the `\declaresslashed` command provides the flexibility to specify the mathematical context of the composite character (operator, relation, punctuation, etc., as will be discussed in Section 12.4), the overlapping symbol, horizontal and vertical adjustments in symbol-relative units, and the character to be overlapped. Consider, for example, the symbol for reduced quadrupole moment (“ I ”). This can be declared as follows:

```
\newcommand{\rqm}{%
\declaresslashed{}{\text{-}}{0.04}{0}{I}\slashed{I}}
```

`\declaresslashed{·}{·}{·}{·}{I}` affects the meaning of all subsequent `\slashed{I}` commands in the same scope. The preceding definition of `\rqm` therefore uses an extra set of curly braces to limit that scope to a single `\slashed{I}`. In addition, `\rqm` uses `amstext`’s `\text` macro (described on page 372) to make `\declaresslashed` use a text-mode hyphen (“ $-$ ”) instead of a math-mode minus sign (“ $-$ ”) and to ensure that the hyphen scales properly in size in subscripts and superscripts. See `slashed`’s documentation (located in `slashed.sty` itself) for a detailed usage description of the `\slashed` and `\declaresslashed` commands.

Somewhat simpler than `slashed` is the `centernot` package. `centernot` provides a single command, `\centernot`, which, like `\not`, puts a slash over the subsequent mathematical symbol. However, instead of putting the slash at a fixed location, `\centernot` centers the slash over its argument. `\centernot` might be used, for example, to create a “does not imply” symbol:

```
⇒ \not\Longrightarrow
vs.
⇒ \centernot\Longrightarrow
```

See the `centernot` documentation for more information.

⁵While `\barcirc` illustrates how to combine symbols using `\ooalign`, the `plimsoll` package’s `\plimsoll` command (Table 353 on page 165) and the `stmaryrd` package’s `\minuso` command (Table 55 on page 38) provide a similar glyph (\ominus) as a single, indivisible symbol.

12.3.3 Making new symbols work in superscripts and subscripts

To make composite symbols work properly within subscripts and superscripts, you may need to use TeX's `\mathchoice` primitive. `\mathchoice` evaluates one of four expressions, based on whether the current math style is display, text, script, or scriptscript. (See The TeXbook [Knu86a] for a more complete description.) For example, the following L^AT_EX code—posted to `comp.text.tex` by Torsten Bronger—composes a sub/superscriptable “ \top ” symbol out of `\top` and `\bot` (“ \top ” and “ \bot ”):

```
\def\topbotatom{\hbox{\hbox to 0pt{\$#1\bot\$hss\$#1\top\$}}}
\newcommand*\topbot{\mathrel{\mathchoice{\topbotatom\displaystyle}{\topbotatom\textstyle}{\topbotatom\scriptstyle}{\topbotatom\scriptscriptstyle}}}
```

The following is another example that uses `\mathchoice` to construct symbols in different math modes. The code defines a principal value integral symbol, which is an integral sign with a line through it.

```
\def\Xint#1{\mathchoice
  {\XXint\displaystyle\textstyle{#1}}%
  {\XXint\textstyle\scriptstyle{#1}}%
  {\XXint\scriptstyle\scriptscriptstyle{#1}}%
  {\XXint\scriptscriptstyle\scriptscriptstyle{#1}}%
  \!\!{}_{\int}^{\!\!\!{}_{\int}}}
\def\XXint#1#2#3{{\setbox0=\hbox{\#1\#2\#3}\int\kern-.5\wd0}}
\def\ddashint{\Xint=}
\def\dashint{\Xint-}
```

(The preceding code was taken verbatim from <http://www.texfaq.org/FAQ-prinvalint.html>.) `\dashint` produces a single-dashed integral sign (“ \int ”), while `\ddashint` produces a double-dashed one (“ $\int\int$ ”). The `\Xint` macro defined above can also be used to generate a wealth of new integrals: “ \oint ” (`\Xint\circlearrowright`), “ \oint ” (`\Xint\circlearrowleft`), “ \oint ” (`\Xint\subset`), “ \oint ” (`\Xint\infty`), and so forth.

L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} provides a simple wrapper for `\mathchoice` that sometimes helps produce terser symbol definitions. The macro is called `\mathpalette` and it takes two arguments. `\mathpalette` invokes the first argument, passing it one of “`\displaystyle`”, “`\textstyle`”, “`\scriptstyle`”, or “`\scriptscriptstyle`”, followed by the second argument. `\mathpalette` is useful when a symbol macro must know which math style is currently in use (e.g., to set it explicitly within an `\mbox`). Donald Arseneau posted the following `\mathpalette`-based definition of a probabilistic-independence symbol (“ $\perp\!\!\!\perp$ ”) to `comp.text.tex` in June 2000:

```
\newcommand\independent{\protect\mathpalette{\protect\independenT}{\perp\!\!\!\perp}}
\def\independenT#1#2{\mathrel{\rlap{\#1\#2}\mkern2mu{#1#2}}}
```

The `\independent` macro uses `\mathpalette` to pass the `\independenT` helper macro both the current math style and the `\perp\!\!\!\perp` symbol. `\independenT` typesets `\perp\!\!\!\perp` in the current math style, moves two math units to the right, and finally typesets a second—overlapping—copy of `\perp\!\!\!\perp`, again in the current math style. `\rlap`, which enables text overlap, is described on page 372.

Some people like their square-root signs with a trailing “hook” (i.e., “ $\sqrt[3]{x}$ ”) as this helps visually distinguish expressions like “ $\sqrt{3x}$ ” from those like “ $\sqrt[3]{3x}$ ”. In March 2002, Dan Luecking posted a `\mathpalette`-based definition of a hooked square-root symbol to `comp.text.tex`. This code was subsequently refined by Max Dohse and Scott Pakin into the version shown below, which accepts a root as an optional argument, for consistency with `\sqrt`.

```
\newcommand{\hksqrt}[2][]{\mathpalette\DHlhksqrt{#1}{#2,}}
\def\DHlhksqrt#1#2{\setbox0=\hbox{\#1\sqrt{#2}}\dimen0=\ht0
  \advance\dimen0-0.2\ht0
  \setbox2=\hbox{\vrule height\ht0 depth -\dimen0}%
  {\box0\lower0.4pt\box2}}
```

Notice how `\hksqrt` uses `\mathpalette` to pass the current math style (`\displaystyle`, `\textstyle`, etc.) to `\DHlhksqrt` as argument #1. `\DHlhksqrt` subsequently uses that style within an `\hbox`. The rest of the code is simply using TeX primitives to position a hook of height 0.2 times the `\sqrt` height at the right of the `\sqrt`. See The TeXbook [Knu86a] for more understanding of TeX “boxes” and “dimens”.

Sometimes, however, `amstext`'s `\text` macro is all that is necessary to make composite symbols appear correctly in subscripts and superscripts, as in the following definitions of `\nesarrow` (“↗”) and `\nwsearrow` (“↖”):⁶

```
\newcommand{\nesarrow}{\mathrel{\text{\nearrow$\llap{$\swarrow$}}}}
\newcommand{\nwsearrow}{\mathrel{\text{\nwarrow$\llap{$\searrow$}}}}
```

`\text` resembles L^AT_EX's `\mbox` command but shrinks its argument appropriately when used within a subscript or superscript. `\llap` (“left overlap”) and its counterpart, `\rlap` (“right overlap”), appear frequently when creating composite characters. `\llap` outputs its argument to the left of the current position, overlapping whatever text is already there. Similarly, `\rlap` overlaps whatever text would normally appear to the right of its argument. For example, “A`\llap{B}`” and “`\rlap{A}B`” each produce “B”. However, the result of the former is the width of “A”, and the result of the latter is the width of “B”—`\llap{...}` and `\rlap{...}` take up zero space.

In a June 2002 post to `comp.text.tex`, Donald Arseneau presented a general macro for aligning an arbitrary number of symbols on their horizontal centers and vertical baselines:

```
\makeatletter
\def\moverlay{\mathpalette\mov@rlay}
\def\mov@rlay#1#2{\leavevmode\vtop{%
  \baselineskip\z@skip \lineskiplimit-\maxdimen
  \ialign{\hfil#1##\hfil\cr#2\crcr}}}
\makeatother
```

The `\makeatletter` and `\makeatother` commands are needed to coerce L^AT_EX into accepting “@” as part of a macro name. `\moverlay` takes a list of symbols separated by `\cr` (TeX's equivalent of L^AT_EX's `\backslash`). For example, the `\topbot` command defined above could have been expressed as “`\moverlay{\top\cr\bot}`” and the `\nesarrow` command defined above could have been expressed as “`\moverlay{\nearrow\cr\swarrow}`”.

The basic concept behind `\moverlay`'s implementation is that `\moverlay` typesets the given symbols in a table that utilizes a zero `\baselineskip`. This causes every row to be typeset at the same vertical position. See The TeXbook [Knu86a] for explanations of the TeX primitives used by `\moverlay`.

Steven B. Segletes answered a question on TeX Stack Exchange, “AMS inequalities: a variant of `\gtrsim` and `\lessim`” on typesetting `\gtrsim` (“≥”) and `\lessim` (“≤”) with the `\sim` symbol slanted to match the angle of the greater-than/less-than sign. His solution incorporates the `graphicx` package's `\rotatebox` for rotating the “~”, the `stackengine` package's `\stackengine` command for stacking two symbols on top of each other, and the `scalerel` package's `\ThisStyle`, `\SavedStyle`, and `\LMex` commands for scaling the symbol based on the surrounding context. The following code due to Segletes defines the `\gtrsimslant` (“≥”) and `\lessimslant` (“≤”) symbols:⁷

⁶Note that if your goal is to typeset commutative diagrams or pushout/pullback diagrams, then you should probably be using `Xy-pic`.

⁷The code as posted on TeX Stack Exchange named these `\vargtrsim` and `\varlessim`. They are renamed here for naming consistency with symbols such as `\geqslant` (“≥”).

```
\newcommand\lesssimslant{\mathrel{\ensurestackMath{\ThisStyle{%
  \stackengine{- .4\LMex}{\SavedStyle<}}{%
  \rotatebox{-25}{$\SavedStyle\sim$}}{U}{r}{F}{T}{S}}}}}
\newcommand\gtrsimslant{\mathrel{\ensurestackMath{\ThisStyle{%
  \stackengine{- .4\LMex}{\SavedStyle>}}{%
  \rotatebox{25}{$\SavedStyle\sim$}}{U}{l}{F}{T}{S}}}}}
```

12.3.4 Modifying L^AT_EX-generated symbols

Oftentimes, symbols composed in the L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} source code can be modified with minimal effort to produce useful variations. For example, `fontdef.dtx` composes the `\ddots` symbol (see Table 306 on page 151) out of three periods, raised 7 pt., 4 pt., and 1 pt., respectively:

```
\def\ddots{\mathinner{\mkern1mu\raise7\p@%
  \vbox{\kern7\p@\hbox{.}}}\mkern2mu%
  \raise4\p@\hbox{.}\mkern2mu\raise\p@\hbox{.}\mkern1mu}}
```

`\p@` is a L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} shortcut for “pt” or “1.0pt”. The remaining commands are defined in The T_EXbook [Knu86a]. To draw a version of `\ddots` with the dots going along the opposite diagonal, we merely have to reorder the `\raise7\p@`, `\raise4\p@`, and `\raise\p@`:

```
\makeatletter
\def\revddots{\mathinner{\mkern1mu\raise\p@%
  \vbox{\kern7\p@\hbox{.}}}\mkern2mu%
  \raise4\p@\hbox{.}\mkern2mu\raise7\p@\hbox{.}\mkern1mu}}
\makeatother
```

`\revddots` is essentially identical to the `mathdots` package’s `\iddots` command or the `yhmath` package’s `\adots` command.

12.3.5 Encircling symbols

A simple, special case of combining existing symbols is to overlay a circle atop a given symbol. L^AT_EX’s built-in `\textcircled` (Table 19 on page 26) does exactly that: `\textcircled{A}` produces “Ⓐ”. The `circledsteps` package enhances this capability by using TikZ to draw circles—rather, ovals—that extend to fit their content, that can be colored, and that can align either the original symbol or the circled symbol on the baseline. As a simple example, `f\textcircled{ghi}j` produces “fⒶhij”, in contrast with `f\textcircled{ghi}j`, which produces “fⒶhij”.

12.3.6 Producing complex accents

Accents are another special case of combining existing symbols to make new symbols. While various tables in this document show how to add an accent to an existing symbol, some applications, such as transliterations from non-Latin alphabets, require *multiple* accents per character. For instance, the creator of pdfT_EX writes his name as “Hàn Thé Thành”. The `dblaccnt` package enables L^AT_EX to stack accents, as in “H\`an Th\^e Th\~anh” (albeit not in the OT1 font encoding). In addition, the `wsuipa` package defines `\diatop` and `\diaunder` macros for putting one or more diacritics or accents above or below a given character. For example, `\diaunder[\{\diatop[\,\,\,=\}]\}\textsubdot{r}]` produces “ᬁ”. See the `wsuipa` documentation for more information.

The `accents` package facilitates the fabrication of accents in math mode. Its `\accentset` command enables *any* character to be used as an accent. For instance, `\accentset{\star}{f}` produces “ᬁ” and `\accentset{e}{X}` produces “᜔”. `\underaccent` does the same thing, but places the accent beneath the

character. This enables constructs like `\underaccent{\tilde}{V}`, which produces “ \tilde{V} ”. `accents` provides other accent-related features as well; see the documentation for more information.

12.3.7 Creating extensible symbols

A relatively simple example of creating extensible symbols stems from a `comp.text.tex` post by Donald Arseneau (June 2003). The following code defines an equals sign that extends as far to the right as possible, just like L^AT_EX’s `\hrulefill` command:

```
\makeatletter
\def\equalsfill{$\m@th\mathord=\mkern-7mu
  \cleaders\hbox{$!\mathord=\!$}\hfill
  \mkern-7mu\mathord=$}
\makeatother
```

T_EX’s `\cleaders` and `\hfill` primitives are the key to understanding `\equalsfill`’s extensibility. Essentially, `\equalsfill` repeats a box containing “=” plus some negative space until it fills the maximum available horizontal space. `\equalsfill` is intended to be used with L^AT_EX’s `\stackrel` command, which stacks one mathematical expression (slightly reduced in size) atop another. Hence, “`\stackrel{a}{\rightarrow}`” produces “ $\overset{a}{\rightarrow}$ ” and “`X \stackrel{\text{definition}}{\rightarrow} Y`” produces “ $X \overset{\text{definition}}{\rightarrow} Y$ ”.

If all that needs to extend are horizontal and vertical lines—as opposed to repeated symbols such as the “=” in the previous example—L^AT_EX’s `array` or `tabular` environments may suffice. Consider the following code (due to a February 1999 `comp.text.tex` post by Donald Arseneau and subsequent modifications by Billy Yu and Scott Pakin) for typesetting annuity and life-insurance symbols:

```
\DeclareRobustCommand{\actuarial}[2][]{%
  \def\arraystretch{0}%
  \setlength\arraycolsep{0.5pt}%
  \setlength\arrayrulewidth{0.5pt}%
  \setbox0=\hbox{$\scriptstyle#1#2$}%
  \begin{array}[b]{*2{c}>{\scriptstyle c}|}
    \cline{2-2}%
    \rule[1.25pt]{0pt}{\ht0}%
    #1 & #2%
  \end{array}%
}
```

Using the preceding definition, one can type, e.g., “`$a_{\actuarial{n}}`” to produce “ $a_{\overline{n}}$ ” and “`$a_{\actuarial[x]{n}}`” to produce “ $a_{x:\overline{n}}$ ”. This is similar in concept to how the `actuarialangle` package defines its `\actuarialangle` command (Table 287). For a more complete solution for typesetting actuarial symbols see the `actuariesymbol` package.

A more complex example of composing accents is the following definition of extensible `\overbracket`, `\underbracket`, `\overparenthesis`, and `\underparenthesis` symbols, taken from a May 2002 `comp.text.tex` post by Donald Arseneau:

```
\makeatletter
\def\overbracket#1{\mathop{\vbox{\ialign{##\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@}
  \downbracketfill\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@\nointerlineskip}
  $ \hfil\displaystyle{#1} \hfil \$ \crcr}}}\limits}
\def\underbracket#1{\mathop{\vtop{\ialign{##\crcr
  \$ \hfil\displaystyle{#1} \hfil \$ \crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@\nointerlineskip}
  \upbracketfill\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@}}}}}\limits}
```

```
\def\overparenthesis#1{\mathop{\vbox{\ialign{##\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@}\downparenthfill\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@\nointerlineskip}\$\\hfil\displaystyle{#1}\hfil\$\\crcr}}}\limits}
\def\underparenthesis#1{\mathop{\vtop{\ialign{##\crcr\$\\hfil\displaystyle{#1}\hfil\$\\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@\nointerlineskip}\$\\upparenthfill\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@}}}}}\limits}
\def\downparenthfill{$\m@th\braceleft\leaders\vrule\hfill\braceright$}
\def\upparenthfill{$\m@th\bracel\leaders\vrule\hfill\braceru$}
\def\upbracketfill{$\m@th\makesm@sh{\llap{\vrule\@height3\p@\@width.7\p@}}\%\\leaders\vrule\@height.7\p@\hfill\\makesm@sh{\rlap{\vrule\@height3\p@\@width.7\p@}}\$}
\def\downbracketfill{$\m@th\makesm@sh{\llap{\vrule\@height.7\p@\@depth2.3\p@\@width.7\p@}}\%\\leaders\vrule\@height.7\p@\hfill\\makesm@sh{\rlap{\vrule\@height.7\p@\@depth2.3\p@\@width.7\p@}}\$}
\makeatother
```

Table 690 showcases these accents. The *TeXbook* [Knu86a] or another book on *TeX* primitives is indispensable for understanding how the preceding code works. The basic idea is that `\downparenthfill`, `\upparenthfill`, `\downbracketfill`, and `\upbracketfill` do all of the work; they output a left symbol (e.g., `\braceleft` [“ $\smash{\langle}$ ”] for `\downparenthfill`), a horizontal rule that stretches as wide as possible, and a right symbol (e.g., `\braceright` [“ $\smash{\rangle}$ ”] for `\downparenthfill`). `\overbracket`, `\underbracket`, `\overparenthesis`, and `\underparenthesis` merely create a table whose width is determined by the given text, thereby constraining the width of the horizontal rules.

TABLE 690: Manually Composed Extensible Accents

\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overbracket{abc}</code>	\overbrace{abc}	<code>\overparenthesis{abc}</code>
\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underbracket{abc}</code>	\underbrace{abc}	<code>\underparenthesis{abc}</code>

Note that the `simplewick` package provides mechanisms for typesetting Wick contractions, which utilize `\overbracket-` and `\underbracket-` like brackets of variable width *and* height (or depth). For example, “`\acontraction{}{A}{B}{C}\acontraction[2ex]{A}{B}{C}{D}\bcontraction{}{A}{BC}{D}ABCD`” produces



See the `simplewick` documentation for more information.

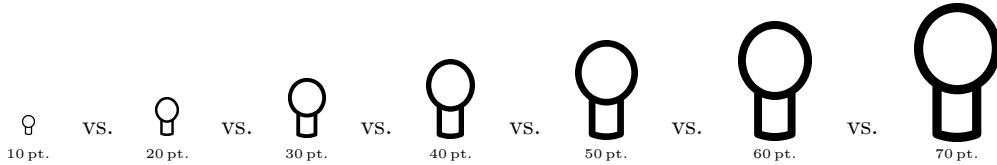
12.3.8 Developing new symbols from scratch

Sometimes it is simply not possible to define a new symbol in terms of existing symbols. Fortunately, most, if not all, *TeX* distributions are shipped with a tool called METAFONT which is designed specifically for creating fonts to be used with *TeX*. The *METAFONTbook* [Knu86b] is the authoritative text on METAFONT. If you plan to design your own symbols with METAFONT, The *METAFONTbook* is essential reading. You may also want to read the freely available METAFONT primer located at <http://metafont.tutorial.free.fr/>. The following is an extremely brief tutorial on how to create a new L^AT_EX symbol using METAFONT. Its primary purpose is to cover the L^AT_EX-specific operations not mentioned in The *METAFONTbook* and to demonstrate that symbol-font creation is not necessarily a difficult task.

Suppose we need a symbol to represent a light bulb (“ ϑ ”).⁸ The first step is to draw this in METAFONT.

⁸I'm not a very good artist; you'll have to pretend that “ ϑ ” looks like a light bulb.

It is common to separate the font into two files: a size-dependent file, which specifies the design size and various font-specific parameters that are a function of the design size; and a size-independent file, which draws characters in the given size. Figure 12.2 shows the METAFONT code for `lightbulb10.mf`. `lightbulb10.mf` specifies various parameters that produce a 10 pt. light bulb then loads `lightbulb.mf`. Ideally, one should produce `lightbulb<size>.mf` files for a variety of `<size>`s. This is called “optical scaling”. It enables, for example, the lines that make up the light bulb to retain the same thickness at different font sizes, which looks much nicer than the alternative—and default—“mechanical scaling”. When a `lightbulb<size>.mf` file does not exist for a given size `<size>`, the computer mechanically produces a wider, taller, thicker symbol:



```

font_identifier := "LightBulb10";                                % Name the font.
font_size 10pt#;                                                 % Specify the design size.
em# := 10pt#;                                                   % "M" width is 10 points.
cap# := 7pt#;                                                   % Capital letter height is 7 points above the baseline.
sb# := 1/4pt#;                                                 % Leave this much space on the side of each character.
o# := 1/16pt#;                                                 % Amount that curves overshoot borders.
input lightbulb                                               % Load the file that draws the actual glyph.

```

Figure 12.2: Sample METAFONT size-specific file (`lightbulb10.mf`)

`lightbulb.mf`, shown in Figure 12.3, draws a light bulb using the parameters defined in `lightbulb10.mf`. Note that the the filenames “`lightbulb10.mf`” and “`lightbulb.mf`” do not follow the Berry font-naming scheme [Ber01]; the Berry font-naming scheme is largely irrelevant for symbol fonts, which generally lack bold, italic, small-caps, slanted, and other such variants.

The code in Figures Figure 12.2 and Figure 12.3 is heavily commented and should demonstrate some of the basic concepts behind METAFONT usage: declaring variables, defining points, drawing lines and curves, and preparing to debug or fine-tune the output. Again, The METAFONTbook [Knu86b] is the definitive reference on METAFONT programming.

METAFONT can produce “proofs” of fonts—large, labeled versions that showcase the logical structure of each character. In fact, proof mode is METAFONT’s default mode. To produce a proof of `lightbulb10.mf`, issue the following commands at the operating-system prompt:

<code>prompt> mf lightbulb10.mf</code>	⇐ Produces <code>lightbulb10.2602gf</code>
<code>prompt> gftodvi lightbulb10.2602gf</code>	⇐ Produces <code>lightbulb10.dvi</code>

You can then view `lightbulb10.dvi` with any DVI viewer. The result is shown in Figure 12.4. Observe how the grid defined with `makegrid` at the bottom of Figure 12.3 draws vertical lines at positions 0, sb , $w/2$, and $w - sb$ and horizontal lines at positions 0, $-1pt$, y_2 , and h . Similarly, observe how the `penlabels` command labels all of the important coordinates: z_1, z_2, \dots, z_8 and z_{67} , which `lightbulb.mf` defines to lie between z_6 and z_7 .

Most, if not all, TeX distributions include a Plain TeX file called `testfont.tex` that is useful for testing new fonts in a variety of ways. One useful routine produces a table of all of the characters in the font:

`prompt> tex testfont`

```

mode _setup;                                     % Target a given printer.

define _pixels(em, cap, sb);                   % Convert to device-specific units.
define _corrected _pixels(o);                  % Same, but add a device-specific fudge factor.

%% Define a light bulb at the character position for "A"
%% with width  $1/2em$ , height  $cap$ , and depth  $1pt$ .
beginchar("A",  $1/2em$ ,  $cap$ ,  $1pt$ ); "A light bulb";
  pickup pencircle scaled  $1/2pt$ ;             % Use a pen with a small, circular tip.

  %% Define the points we need.
  top z1 = ( $w/2, h + o$ );                   %  $z_1$  is at the top of a circle.
  rt z2 = ( $w + sb + o - x_4, y_4$ );          %  $z_2$  is at the same height as  $z_4$  but the opposite side.
  bot z3 = ( $(z_1 - (0, w - sb - o))$ );       %  $z_3$  is at the bottom of the circle.
  lft z4 = ( $(sb - o, 1/2[y_1, y_3])$ );        %  $z_4$  is on the left of the circle.
  path bulb;                                  % Define a path for the bulb itself.
  bulb =  $z_1 \dots z_2 \dots z_3 \dots z_4 \dots$  cycle; % The bulb is a closed path.

   $z_5 = \text{point } 2 - 1/3 \text{ of } bulb$ ;      %  $z_5$  lies on the bulb, a little to the right of  $z_3$ .
   $z_6 = (x_5, 0)$ ;                            %  $z_6$  is at the bottom, directly under  $z_5$ .
   $z_7 = (x_8, 0)$ ;                            %  $z_7$  is at the bottom, directly under  $z_8$ .
   $z_8 = \text{point } 2 + 1/3 \text{ of } bulb$ ;      %  $z_8$  lies on the bulb, a little to the left of  $z_3$ .
  bot z67 = ( $1/2[x_6, x_7], pen\_bot - o - 1/8pt$ ); %  $z_{67}$  lies halfway between  $z_6$  and  $z_7$  but a jot
lower.

  %% Draw the bulb and the base.
  draw bulb;                                    % Draw the bulb proper.
  draw  $z_5 \dots z_6 \dots z_{67} \dots z_7 \dots z_8$ ; % Draw the base of the bulb.

  %% Display key positions and points to help us debug.
  makegrid(0,  $sb, w/2, w - sb$ )(0,  $-1pt, y_2, h$ ); % Label "interesting" x and y coordinates.
  penlabels(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 67, 7, 8);           % Label control points for debugging.

endchar;
end

```

Figure 12.3: Sample METAFONT size-independent file (lightbulb.mf)

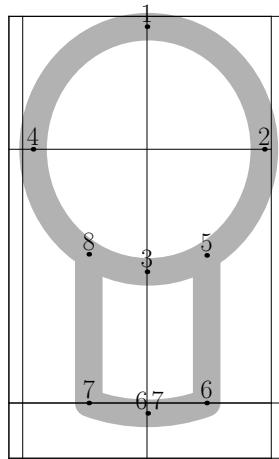


Figure 12.4: Proof diagram of lightbulb10.mf

```
This is TeX, Version 3.14159 (Web2C 7.3.1)
(/usr/share/texmf/tex/plain/base/testfont.tex
Name of the font to test = lightbulb10
Now type a test command (\help for help):)
*\table

*\bye
[1]
Output written on testfont.dvi (1 page, 1516 bytes).
Transcript written on testfont.log.
```

The resulting table, stored in `testfont.dvi` and illustrated in Figure 12.5, shows every character in the font. To understand how to read the table, note that the character code for “A”—the only character defined by `lightbulb10.mf`—is 41 in hexadecimal (base 16) and 101 in octal (base 8).

The figure shows a font table generated by `testfont.tex`. The title of the table is "Test of lightbulb10 on March 11, 2003 at 1127". The table has two rows of headers: the first row contains characters 0 through 7, and the second row contains characters 8 through F. The columns are labeled with their corresponding character codes: '10x' for 0, '11x' for 1, and so on up to '4x' for F. The table shows that character 'A' is mapped to the font 'lightbulb10'. The entire table is enclosed in a rectangular border.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
'10x		Q							
'11x									'4x
	"8	"9	"A	"B	"C	"D	"E	"F	

Figure 12.5: Font table produced by `testfont.tex`

The LightBulb10 font is now usable by `TeX`. `LATEX 2 ε` , however, needs more information before documents can use the font. First, we create a font-description file that tells `LATEX 2 ε` how to map fonts in a given font family and encoding to a particular font in a particular font size. For symbol fonts, this mapping is fairly simple. Symbol fonts almost always use the “U” (“Unknown”) font encoding and frequently occur in only one variant: normal weight and non-italicized. The filename for a font-description file is important; it must be of the form “`<encoding><family>.fd`”, where `<encoding>` is the lowercase version of the encoding name (typically “u” for symbol fonts) and `<family>` is the name of the font family. For LightBulb10, let’s call this “bulb”. Figure 12.6 lists the contents of `ubulb.fd`. The document “`LATEX 2 ε Font Selection`” [LAT19] describes `\DeclareFontFamily` and `\DeclareFontShape` in detail, but the gist of `ubulb.fd` is first to declare a U-encoded version of the `bulb` font family and then to specify that a `LATEX 2 ε` request for a U-encoded version of `bulb` with a (m)edium font series (as opposed to, e.g., bold) and a (n)ormal font shape (as opposed to, e.g., italic) should translate into a `TeX` request for `lightbulb10.tfm` mechanically scaled to the current font size.

```
\DeclareFontFamily{U}{bulb}{}  
\DeclareFontShape{U}{bulb}{m}{n}{<-> lightbulb10}{}  
}
```

Figure 12.6: `LATEX 2 ε` font-description file (`ubulb.fd`)

The final step is to write a `LATEX 2 ε` style file that defines a name for each symbol in the font. Because we have only one symbol our style file, `lightbulb.sty` (Figure 12.7), is rather trivial. Note that instead of typesetting “A” we could have had `\lightbulb` typeset “`\char65`”, “`\char"41`”, or “`\char'101`” (respectively, decimal, hexadecimal, and octal character offsets into the font). For a simple, one-character symbol font such as LightBulb10 it would be reasonable to merge `ubulb.fd` into `lightbulb.sty` instead of maintaining

two separate files. In either case, a document need only include “`\usepackage{lightbulb}`” to make the `\lightbulb` symbol available.

```
\newcommand{\lightbulb}{\usefont{U}{bulb}{m}{n}A}
```

Figure 12.7: L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} style file (`lightbulb.sty`)

METAFONT normally produces bitmapped fonts. However, it is also possible, with the help of some external tools, to produce PostScript Type 1 fonts. These have the advantages of rendering better in Adobe® Acrobat® (at least in versions prior to 6.0) and of being more memory-efficient when handled by a PostScript interpreter. See <http://www.texfaq.org/FAQ-textrace.html> for pointers to tools that can produce Type 1 fonts from METAFONT.

12.4 Math-mode spacing

Terms such as “binary operators”, “relations”, and “punctuation” in Chapter 3 primarily regard the surrounding spacing. (See the Short Math Guide for L^AT_EX [Dow00] for a nice exposition on the subject.) To use a symbol for a different purpose, you can use the T_EX commands `\mathord`, `\mathop`, `\mathbin`, `\mathrel`, `\mathopen`, `\mathclose`, and `\mathpunct`. For example, if you want to use `\downarrow` as a variable (an “ordinary” symbol) instead of a delimiter, you can write “`$3 x + \mathord{\downarrow}`” to get the properly spaced “ $3x + \downarrow$ ” rather than the awkward-looking “ $3x + \downarrow$ ”. Similarly, to create a dotted-union symbol (“ $\dot{\cup}$ ”) that spaces like the ordinary set-union symbol (`\cup`) it must be defined with `\mathbin`, just as `\cup` is. Contrast “`$A \dot{\cup} B$`” (“ $A \dot{\cup} B$ ”) with “`$A \mathbin{\dot{\cup}} B$`” (“ $A \dot{\cup} B$ ”). See The T_EXbook [Knu86a] for the definitive description of math-mode spacing.

The purpose of the “log-like symbols” in Table 203 and Table 204 is to provide the correct amount of spacing around and within multiletter function names. Table 691 on page 379 contrasts the output of the log-like symbols with various, naïve alternatives. In addition to spacing, the log-like symbols also handle subscripts properly. For example, “`\max_{p \in P}`” produces “ $\max_{p \in P}$ ” in text, but “ \max ” as part of a displayed formula.

TABLE 691: Spacing Around/Within Log-like Symbols

L ^A T _E X expression	Output
<code>\$r \sin \theta\$</code>	$r \sin \theta$ (best)
<code>\$r sin \theta\$</code>	$rsin\theta$
<code>\$r \mbox{\sin} \theta\$</code>	$rsin\theta$
<code>\$r \mathrm{\sin} \theta\$</code>	$rsin\theta$

The `amsmath` package makes it straightforward to define new log-like symbols:

```
\DeclareMathOperator{\atan}{atan}
\DeclareMathOperator*{\lcm}{lcm}
```

The difference between `\DeclareMathOperator` and `\DeclareMathOperator*` involves the handling of subscripts. With `\DeclareMathOperator*`, subscripts are written beneath log-like symbols in display style and to the right in text style. This is useful for limit operators (e.g., `\lim`) and functions that tend to map over a set (e.g., `\min`). In contrast, `\DeclareMathOperator` tells T_EX that subscripts should always be displayed to the right of the operator, as is common for functions that take a single parameter (e.g., `\log` and `\cos`).

Table 692 contrasts symbols declared with `\DeclareMathOperator` and `\DeclareMathOperator*` in both text style (`$. . $.`) and display style (`\[. . \]`).⁹

TABLE 692: Defining new log-like symbols

Declaration function	<code>\$\newlogsym_{p \in P}\$</code>	<code>\[\newlogsym_{p \in P} \]</code>
<code>\DeclareMathOperator</code>	$\text{newlogsym}_{p \in P}$	$\text{newlogsym}_{p \in P}$
<code>\DeclareMathOperator*</code>	$\text{newlogsym}_{p \in P}$	$\text{newlogsym}_{p \in P}$

It is common to use a thin space (`\,`) between the words of a multiword operators, as in `\argmax{\arg\max}`. `\liminf`, `\limsup`, and all of the log-like symbols shown in Table 204 utilize this spacing convention.

12.5 Bold mathematical symbols

LATEX does not normally use bold symbols when typesetting mathematics. However, bold symbols are occasionally needed, for example when naming vectors. Any of the approaches described at <http://www.texfaq.org/FAQ-boldgreek.html> can be used to produce bold mathematical symbols. Table 693 contrasts the output produced by these various techniques. As the table illustrates, these techniques exhibit variation in their formatting of Latin letters (upright vs. italic), formatting of Greek letters (bold vs. normal), formatting of operators and relations (bold vs. normal), and spacing. `xfakebold`'s `\setBold` command is unique in that it takes a thickness argument and supports arbitrary symbol thickness, although it works only with vector fonts, not bitmapped fonts.

TABLE 693: Producing bold mathematical symbols

Package	Code	Output	
<code>none</code>	<code>\$\alpha + b = \Gamma \div D\$</code>	$\alpha + b = \Gamma \div D$	(no bold)
<code>none</code>	<code>\$\mathbf{\alpha} + b = \Gamma \div D\$</code>	$\alpha + \mathbf{b} = \Gamma \div D$	
<code>none</code>	<code>\boldsymbol{\alpha} + b = \Gamma \div D\$</code>	$\alpha + \mathbf{b} = \Gamma \div D$	
<code>amsbsy</code>	<code>\$\pmb{\alpha} + b = \Gamma \div D\$</code>	$\alpha + \mathbf{b} = \Gamma \div D$	(faked bold)
<code>amsbsy</code>	<code>\$\boldsymbol{\alpha} + b = \Gamma \div D\$</code>	$\alpha + \mathbf{b} = \Gamma \div D$	
<code>bm</code>	<code>\$\bm{\alpha} + b = \Gamma \div D\$</code>	$\alpha + \mathbf{b} = \Gamma \div D$	
<code>fixmath</code>	<code>\$\mathbf{\alpha} + b = \Gamma \div D\$</code>	$\alpha + \mathbf{b} = \Gamma \div D$	
<code>xfakebold</code>	<code>\setBold[0.3] \$\alpha + b = \Gamma \div D\$ \unsetBold</code>	$\alpha + \mathbf{b} = \Gamma \div D$	(faked bold)

12.6 ASCII and Latin 1 quick reference

Table 694 on page 381 amalgamates data from various other tables in this document into a convenient reference for LATEX 2_ε typesetting of ASCII characters, i.e., the characters available on a typical U.S. computer

⁹Note that `\displaystyle` can be used to force display style within `$. . $.` and `\textstyle` can be used to force text style within `\[. . \]`.

keyboard. The first two columns list the character's ASCII code in decimal and hexadecimal. The third column shows what the character looks like. The fourth column lists the $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ command to typeset the character as a text character. And the fourth column lists the $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ command to typeset the character within a $\text{\ttt}\{...\}$ command (or, more generally, when \ttfamily is in effect).

TABLE 694: $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ ASCII Table

Dec	Hex	Char	Body text	\ttt	Dec	Hex	Char	Body text	\ttt
33	21	!	!	!	62	3E	>	\textgreater	>
34	22	"	\textquotedbl	"	63	3F	?	?	?
35	23	#	\#	\#	64	40	@	$\text{\textcircled{0}}$	$\text{\textcircled{0}}$
36	24	\$	$\text{\$}$	$\text{\$}$	65	41	A	A	A
37	25	%	\%	\%	66	42	B	B	B
38	26	&	\&	\&	67	43	C	C	C
39	27	,	,	,	68	44	:	:	:
40	28	(	(	(	69	5A	Z	Z	Z
41	29	)	)	)	70	5B	[[[
42	2A	*	*	*	71	5C	\	\textbackslash	\textbackslash
43	2B	+	+	+	72	5D]]]
44	2C	,	,	,	73	5E	^	\textasciicircum	\textasciicircum
45	2D	-	-	-	74	5F	_	\textasciitilde	\textasciitilde
46	2E	.	.	.	75	60	‘	‘	‘
47	2F	/	/	/	76	61	a	a	a
48	30	0	0	0	77	62	b	b	b
49	31	1	1	1	78	63	c	c	c
50	32	2	2	2	79	64	d	d	d
...	...	...	...	...	80	65	e	e	e
57	39	9	9	9	81	66	f	f	f
58	3A	:	:	:	82	67	g	g	g
59	3B	;	;	;	83	68	h	h	h
60	3C	<	\textless	\textless	84	69	i	i	i
61	3D	=	\textless	=	85	70	j	j	j

The following are some additional notes about the contents of Table 694:

- “!” is not available in the OT1 font encoding.
- Table 694 shows a close quote for character 39 for consistency with the open quote shown for character 96. A straight quote can be typeset using \textquotesingle (cf. Table 47).
- The characters “<”, “>”, and “|” do work as expected in math mode, although they produce, respectively, “_”, “_”, and “—” in text mode when using the OT1 font encoding.¹⁰ The following are some alternatives for typesetting “<”, “>”, and “|”:
 - Specify a document font encoding other than OT1 (as described on page 16).
 - Use the appropriate symbol commands from Table 2 on page 19, viz. \textless , \textgreater , and \textbar .

¹⁰Donald Knuth didn't think such symbols were important outside of mathematics so he omitted them from his text fonts.

- Enter the symbols in math mode instead of text mode, i.e., $\$<\$, \$>\$,$ and $\$|\$.$

Note that for typesetting metavariables many people prefer `\textlangle` and `\textrangle` to `\textless` and `\textgreater`; i.e., “`\langle filename \rangle`” instead of “`<filename>`”.

- Although “/” does not require any special treatment, L^AT_EX additionally defines a `\slash` command which outputs the same glyph but permits a line break afterwards. That is, “increase/decrease” is always typeset as a single entity while “increase`\slash`{}decrease” may be typeset with “increase/” on one line and “decrease” on the next.
- `\textasciicircum` can be used instead of `\^{}{}`, and `\textasciitilde` can be used instead of `\~{}{}`. Note that `\textasciitilde` and `\~{}{}` produce raised, diacritic tildes. “Text” (i.e., vertically centered) tildes can be generated with either the math-mode `\sim` command (shown in Table 98 on page 67), which produces a somewhat wide “ \sim ”, or the `textcomp` package’s `\texttildelow` (shown in Table 47 on page 34), which produces a vertically centered “ \sim ” in most fonts but a baseline-oriented “ \sim ” in Computer Modern, `txfonts`, `pxfonts`, and various other fonts originating from the T_EX world. If your goal is to typeset tildes in URLs or Unix filenames, your best bet is to use the `url` package, which has a number of nice features such as proper line-breaking of such names.
- The various `\char` commands within `\textttt` are necessary only in the OT1 font encoding. In other encodings (e.g., T1), commands such as `\{`, `\}`, `_`, and `\textbackslash` all work properly.
- The code page 437 (IBM PC) version of ASCII characters 1 to 31 can be typeset using the `ascii` package. See Table 368 on page 170.
- To replace “‘” and “’” with the more computer-like (and more visibly distinct) “`” and “`” within a `verbatim` environment, use the `upquote` package. Outside of `verbatim`, you can use `\char18` and `\char13` to get the modified quote characters. (The former is actually a grave accent.)

Similar to Table 694, Table 695 on the following page is an amalgamation of data from other tables in this document. While Table 694 shows how to typeset the 7-bit ASCII character set, Table 695 shows the Latin 1 (Western European) character set, also known as ISO-8859-1.

The following are some additional notes about the contents of Table 695:

- A “(tc)” after a symbol name means that the `textcomp` package must be loaded to access that symbol. A “(T1)” means that the symbol requires the T1 font encoding. The `fontenc` package can change the font encoding document-wide.
- Many of the `\text...` accents can also be produced using the accent commands shown in Table 19 on page 26 plus an empty argument. For instance, `\={}` is essentially the same as `\textasciimacron`.
- The commands in the “L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} ” columns work both in body text and within a `\textttt{...}` command (or, more generally, when `\ttfamily` is in effect).
- The “£” and “\$” glyphs occupy the same slot (36) of the OT1 font encoding, with “£” appearing in italic fonts and “\$” appearing in roman fonts. A problem with L^AT_EX’s default handling of this double-mapping is that “`\sffamily\slshape\pounds`” produces “\$”, not “£”. Other font encodings use separate slots for the two characters and are therefore robust to the problem of “£”/“\$” conflicts. Authors who use `\pounds` should select a font encoding other than OT1 (as explained on page 16) or use the `textcomp` package, which redefines `\pounds` to use the TS1 font encoding.
- Character 173, `\-`, is shown as “-” but is actually a discretionary hyphen; it appears only at the end of a line.

TABLE 695: LATEX 2_E Latin 1 Table

Dec	Hex	Char	LATEX 2 _E		Dec	Hex	Char	LATEX 2 _E	
161	A1	¡	!‘		209	D1	Ñ	\~{N}	
162	A2	¢	\textcent	(tc)	210	D2	Ò	\‘{O}	
163	A3	£	\pounds		211	D3	Ó	\’{O}	
164	A4	¤	\textcurrency	(tc)	212	D4	Ô	\^{O}	
165	A5	¥	\textyen	(tc)	213	D5	Õ	\~{O}	
166	A6	¦	\textbrokenbar	(tc)	214	D6	Ö	\"{"O}	
167	A7	§	\S		215	D7	×	\texttimes	(tc)
168	A8	..	\textasciidieresis	(tc)	216	D8	Ø	\o	
169	A9	©	\textcopyright		217	D9	Ù	\‘{U}	
170	AA	ª	\textordfeminine		218	DA	Ú	\’{U}	
171	AB	«	\guillemetleft	(T1)	219	DB	Û	\~{U}	
172	AC	»	\textlnot	(tc)	220	DC	Ü	\"{"U}	
173	AD	-	\-		221	DD	Ý	\’{Y}	
174	AE	®	\textregistered		222	DE	Þ	\TH	(T1)
175	AF	—	\textasciimacron	(tc)	223	DF	ß	\ss	
176	B0	°	\textdegree	(tc)	224	E0	à	\‘{a}	
177	B1	±	\textpm	(tc)	225	E1	á	\’{a}	
178	B2	²	\texttwosuperior	(tc)	226	E2	â	\~{a}	
179	B3	³	\textthreesuperior	(tc)	227	E3	ã	\~{a}	
180	B4	‘	\textasciacute	(tc)	228	E4	ä	\"{"a}	
181	B5	µ	\textmu	(tc)	229	E5	å	\aa	
182	B6	¶	\P		230	E6	æ	\ae	
183	B7	·	\textperiodcentered		231	E7	ç	\c{c}	
184	B8	¸	\c{c}		232	E8	è	\‘{e}	
185	B9	¹	\textonesuperior	(tc)	233	E9	é	\’{e}	
186	BA	º	\textordmasculine		234	EA	ê	\~{e}	
187	BB	»	\guillemetright	(T1)	235	EB	ë	\"{"e}	
188	BC	¼	\textonequarter	(tc)	236	EC	ì	\‘{i}	
189	BD	½	\textonehalf	(tc)	237	ED	í	\’{i}	
190	BE	¾	\textthreequarters	(tc)	238	EE	î	\~{i}	
191	BF	¿	?’		239	EF	ï	\"{"i}	
192	C0	À	\‘{A}		240	F0	ð	\dh	(T1)
193	C1	Á	\’{A}		241	F1	ñ	\~{n}	
194	C2	Â	\^{A}		242	F2	ò	\‘{o}	
195	C3	Ã	\~{A}		243	F3	ó	\’{o}	
196	C4	Ä	\"{"A}		244	F4	ô	\~{o}	
197	C5	Å	\AA		245	F5	ö	\~{o}	
198	C6	Æ	\AE		246	F6	ö	\"{"o}	
199	C7	Ç	\c{C}		247	F7	÷	\textdiv	(tc)
200	C8	È	\‘{E}		248	F8	ø	\o	
201	C9	É	\’{E}		249	F9	ù	\‘{u}	
202	CA	Ê	\^{E}		250	FA	ú	\’{u}	
203	CB	Ë	\"{"E}		251	FB	û	\~{u}	
204	CC	Ì	\‘{I}		252	FC	ü	\"{"u}	
205	CD	Í	\’{I}		253	FD	ý	\’{y}	
206	CE	Î	\~{I}		254	FE	þ	\th	(T1)
207	CF	Ï	\"{"I}		255	FF	ÿ	\"{"y}	
208	D0	Ð	\DH						

TABLE 696: L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} Code Page 1252 Table

Dec	Hex	Char	L ^A T _E X 2 _{ε}		Dec	Hex	Char	L ^A T _E X 2 _{ε}
128	80	€	\texteuro	(tc)	145	91	‘	‘
130	82	,	\quotesinglbase	(T1)	146	92	,	,
131	83	ƒ	\textit{f}		147	93	“	“
132	84	„	\quotedblbase	(T1)	148	94	”	”
133	85	…	\dots		149	95	•	\textbullet
134	86	†	\dag		150	96	—	—
135	87	‡	\ddag		151	97	—	—
136	88	^	\^{}{}		152	98	~	\~{}{}
137	89	%	\textperthousand	(tc)	153	99	™	\texttrademark
138	8A	Š	\v{S}		154	9A	š	\v{s}
139	8B	<	\guilsinglleft	(T1)	155	9B	>	\guilsinglright (T1)
140	8C	Œ	\OE		156	9C	œ	\oe
142	8E	Ž	\v{Z}		158	9E	ž	\v{z}
					159	9F	Ÿ	\"{"Y}

Microsoft® Windows® normally uses a superset of Latin 1 called “Code Page 1252” or “CP1252” for short. CP1252 introduces symbols in the Latin 1 “invalid” range (characters 128–159). Table 696 presents the characters with which CP1252 augments the standard Latin 1 table.

The following are some additional notes about the contents of Table 696:

- As in Table 695, a “(tc)” after a symbol name means that the `textcomp` package must be loaded to access that symbol. A “(T1)” means that the symbol requires the T1 font encoding. The `fontenc` package can change the font encoding document-wide.
- Not all characters in the 128–159 range are defined.
- Look up “euro signs” in the index for alternatives to `\texteuro`.

While too large to incorporate into this document, a listing of ISO 8879:1986 SGML/XML character entities and their L^AT_EX equivalents is available from <http://www.bitjungle.com/isoent/>. Some of the characters presented there make use of `isoent`, a L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} package (available from the same URL) that fakes some of the missing ISO glyphs using the L^AT_EX `picture` environment.¹¹

12.7 Unicode characters

Unicode is a “universal character set”—a standard for encoding (i.e., assigning unique numbers to) the symbols appearing in many of the world’s languages. While ASCII can represent 128 symbols and Latin 1 can represent 256 symbols, Unicode can represent an astonishing 1,114,112 symbols.

Because T_EX and L^AT_EX predate the Unicode standard and Unicode fonts by almost a decade, support for Unicode has had to be added to the base T_EX and L^AT_EX systems. Note first that L^AT_EX distinguishes between *input* encoding—the characters used in the `.tex` file—and *output* encoding—the characters that appear in the generated `.dvi`, `.pdf`, etc. file.

¹¹`isoent` is not featured in this document, because it is not available from CTAN and because the faked symbols are not “true” characters; they exist in only one size, regardless of the body text’s font size.

12.7.1 Inputting Unicode characters

To include Unicode characters in a `.tex` file, load the `ucs` package and load the `inputenc` package with the `utf8x` (“UTF-8 extended”) option.¹² These packages enable \LaTeX to translate UTF-8 sequences to \LaTeX commands, which are subsequently processed as normal. For example, the UTF-8 text “Copyright © 2024”—“©” is not an ASCII character and therefore cannot be input directly without packages such as `ucs/inputenc`—is converted internally by `inputenc` to “Copyright \textcopyright{} 2024” and therefore typeset as “Copyright © 2024”.

The `ucs/inputenc` combination supports only a tiny subset of Unicode’s million-plus symbols. Additional symbols can be added manually using the `\DeclareUnicodeCharacter` command. `\DeclareUnicodeCharacter` takes two arguments: a Unicode number and a \LaTeX command to execute when the corresponding Unicode character is encountered in the input. For example, the Unicode character “degree celsius” (“°C”) appears at character position U+2103.¹³ However, “°C” is not one of the characters that `ucs` and `inputenc` recognize. The following document shows how to use `\DeclareUnicodeCharacter` to tell \LaTeX that the “°C” character should be treated as a synonym for `\textcelsius`:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8x]{inputenc}
\usepackage{textcomp}

\DeclareUnicodeCharacter{"2103}{\textcelsius} % Enable direct input of U+2103.

\begin{document}
It was a balmy 21°C.
\end{document}
```

which produces

It was a balmy 21°C.

See the `ucs` documentation for more information and for descriptions of the various options that control `ucs`’s behavior.

12.7.2 Outputting Unicode characters

Orthogonal to the ability to include Unicode characters in a \LaTeX input file is the ability to include a given Unicode character in the corresponding output file. By far the easiest approach is to use `Lua \LaTeX` or `X \LaTeX` instead of `pdf \LaTeX` or ordinary \LaTeX . `Lua \LaTeX` and `X \LaTeX` handle Unicode input and output natively and can utilize system fonts directly without having to expose them via `.tfm`, `.fd`, and other such files. To output a Unicode character, a `Lua \LaTeX` or `X \LaTeX` document can either include that character directly as UTF-8 text or use \TeX ’s `\char` primitive, which `Lua \LaTeX /X \LaTeX` extends to accept numbers larger than 255.

Suppose we want to output the symbols for versicle (“¥”) and response (“₩”) in a document. The Unicode charts list “versicle” at position U+2123 and “response” at position U+211F. We therefore need to install a font that contains those characters at their proper positions. One such font that is freely available from CTAN is `Junicode` (`Junicode.ttf`) from the `junicode` package. The `fontspec` package makes it easy for a `Lua \LaTeX /X \LaTeX` document to utilize a system font. The following example defines a `\textjuni` command that uses `fontspec` to typeset its argument in Junicode:

¹²UTF-8 is the 8-bit Unicode Transformation Format, a popular mechanism for representing Unicode symbol numbers as sequences of one to four bytes.

¹³The Unicode convention is to express character positions as “U+*<hexadecimal number>*”.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{fontspec}

\newcommand{\textjuni}[1]{{\fontspec{Junicode}\#1}}


\begin{document}
We use ``\textjuni{\char"2123}'' for a versicle
and ``\textjuni{\char"211F}'' for a response.
\end{document}
```

which produces

We use “ γ ” for a versicle and “ κ ” for a response.

(Typesetting the entire document in Junicode would be even easier. See the `fontspec` documentation for more information regarding font selection.) Note how the preceding example uses `\char` to specify a Unicode character by number. The double quotes before the number indicate that the number is represented in hexadecimal instead of decimal.

12.8 About this document

History David Carlisle wrote the first version of this document in October, 1994. It originally contained all of the native L^AT_EX symbols (Table 53, Table 79, Table 98, Table 153, Table 203, Table 208, Table 244, Table 245, Table 259, Table 270, Table 334, and a few tables that have since been reorganized) and was designed to be nearly identical to the tables in Chapter 3 of Leslie Lamport’s book [Lam86]. Even the table captions and the order of the symbols within each table matched! The *AMS* symbols (Table 54, Table 99, Table 100, Table 156, Table 157, Table 209, Table 218, Table 238, and Table 335) and an initial Math Alphabets table (Table 348) were added thereafter. Later, Alexander Holt provided the `stmaryrd` tables (Table 55, Table 81, Table 101, Table 159, Table 199, and Table 239).

In January, 2001, Scott Pakin took responsibility for maintaining the symbol list and has since implemented a complete overhaul of the document. The result, now called, “The Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List”, includes the following new features:

- the addition of a handful of new math alphabets, dozens of new font tables, and thousands of new symbols
- the categorization of the symbol tables into body-text symbols, mathematical symbols, science and technology symbols, dingbats, ancient languages, and other symbols, to provide a more user-friendly document structure
- an index, table of contents, hyperlinks, and a frequently-requested symbol list, to help users quickly locate symbols
- symbol tables rewritten to list the symbols in alphabetical order
- appendices providing additional information relevant to using symbols in L^AT_EX
- tables showing how to typeset all of the characters in the ASCII and Latin 1 font encodings

Furthermore, the internal structure of the document has been completely altered from David Carlisle’s original version. Most of the changes are geared towards making the document easier to extend, modify, and reformat.

Build characteristics Table 697 on page 387 lists some of this document’s build characteristics. Most important is the list of packages that L^AT_EX couldn’t find, but that `symbols.tex` otherwise would have been able to take advantage of. Complete, prebuilt versions of this document are available from CTAN via <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/comprehensive/>. Table 698 shows the package date (specified in the `.sty` file with `\ProvidesPackage`) for each package that was used to build this document and that specifies a package date. Packages are not listed in any particular order in either Table 697 or Table 698.

TABLE 697: Document Characteristics

Characteristic	Value
Source file:	<code>symbols.tex</code>
Build date:	January 3, 2024
Symbols documented:	20323
Packages included:	textcomp latexsym amssymb stmaryrd euscript wasysym pifont manfnt bbding undertilde ifsym tipa tipx extraipa wsipa phonetic uly ar metre txfonts mathabx fclfont skak ascii dingbat skull eurosym esvect yfonts yhmath esint mathdots trsym universa upgreek overrightarrow chemarr chemarrow nath trfsigns abraces mathtools phaistos arcs vietnam t4phonet holtpolt semtrans dictsym extarrows protosem harmony hieroglfccllicenses mathdesign arev MnSymbol fdsymbol boisik cmll extpfeil keystroke fge turnstile simpsons epsdice feyn staves igo colonequals shuffle fourier dozenal pmboxdraw pigpen clock teubner linearA linearB cypriot sarabian GIMP2e harpoon steinmetz milstd recycle DotArrow ushort hhcount ogonek combelow musixtex ccicons adfsymbols adforn bigints soyombo tfruee knitting textgreek begriff frege countriesofeurope cookingsymbols prodint epiolmec mdwmath rsfso fontawesome5 stix hands greenpoint nkarta astrosym webomints moonphase dancers semaphor umranda umrandb cryst starfont tikzsymbols dice apl go magic bartel-chess-fonts actuarialangle <i>lilyglyphs</i> knot bclogo bullcntr rubikcube svrsymbols halloweenmath old-arrows allrunes emf esrelation oplotsymbI cmupint realhats euflag scsnowman endofproofwd mismath musicography rojud utfsym worldflags plimsoll twemojis sacsymb overarrows resmes pdfmsym sillypage academicons typicons figbas asapsym fontmfizz hamnosys figchild logix pgfornament Icircuit quantikz accents nicefrac xfakebold junicode mathrsfs chancery urwchancal calligra bbold mbboard dsfont bbm dsserif
Packages omitted:	<i>none</i>

TABLE 698: Package versions used in the preparation of this document

Name	Date	Name	Date	Name	Date
textcomp	2020-02-02	latexsym	1998-08-17	amssymb	2013-01-14
stmaryrd	1994-03-03	euscript	2009-06-22	wasysym	2020-01-19
pifont	2020-03-25	manfnt	1999-07-01	bding	1999-04-15
undertilde	2000-08-08	ifsym	2000-04-18	tipa	2002-08-08
tipx	2003-01-01	wsipa	1994-07-16	ar	2012-01-23
metre	2001-12-05	txfonts	2008-01-22	mathabx	2003-07-29
skak	2018-01-08	ascii	2006-05-30	dingbat	2001-04-27
skull	2002-01-23	eurosym	1998-08-06	yfonts	2019-04-04
mathdots	2014-06-11	trsym	2000-06-25	universa	2019-08-26
upgreek	2003-02-12	chemarr	2016-05-16	abraces	2022-11-06
mathtools	2022-06-29	phaistos	2004-04-23	arcs	2004-05-09
t4phonet	2004-06-01	semtrans	1998-02-10	dictsym	2004-07-26
extarrows	2020-03-12	protosem	2005-03-18	harmony	2007-05-04
hieroglf	2015-06-02	cclicenses	2005-05-20	MnSymbol	2007-01-21
fdsymbol	2011-11-01	boisik	2009-08-21	extpfeil	2009-10-31
keystroke	2010-04-23	fge	2015-05-19	turnstile	2007-06-23
epsdice	2007-02-15	feyn	2022-07-20	colonequals	2016-05-16
shuffle	2008-10-27	dozenal	2018-05-11	pmboxdraw	2019-12-05
pigpen	2008-12-07	clock	2001-04-10	teubner	2023-08-25
linearA	2006-03-13	linearb	2005-06-22	cypriot	2009-05-22
sarabian	2005-11-12	Greek2e	1997-06-01	harpoon	1994-11-02
steinmetz	2009-06-14	milstd	2009-06-25	DotArrow	2007-02-12
ushort	2001-06-13	hhcount	1995-03-31	ogonek	1995-07-17
combelow	2010-05-02	musixtex	2001-07-08	ccicons	2017-10-30
adforn	2019-10-13	bigints	2010-02-15	soyombo	1996-09-01
tfruepee	2010-12-15	knitting	2019-04-03	textgreek	2011-10-09
frege	2012-08-04	countriesofeurope	2018-12-29	cookingsymbols	2014-12-28
epiolmec	2003-11-05	mdwmath	1996-04-11	fontawesome5	2022-05-02
stix	2018-04-17	starfont	2010-09-29	tikzsymbols	2021-12-14
actuarialangle	2019-06-13	bclogo	2016-01-10	bullcntr	2007-04-02
rubikcube	2018-02-25	svrsymbols	2019-02-12	halloweenmath	2019-11-01
emf	2016-09-09	oplotstyl	2017-08-04	cmupint	2020-04-13
realhats	2022-06-13	euflag	2020-05-22	scsnowman	2023-02-23
musicography	2023-09-08	rojud	2020-10-25	utfsym	2022-04-17
plimsoll	2020-10-09	twemojis	2021-04-19	sacsymb	2023-02-06
overarrows	2023-02-15	resmes	2022-12-27	sillypage	2023-03-04
academicons	2021-11-26	typicons	2015-05-20	asapsym	2016-03-20
fontmfizz	2017-03-19	hamnosys	2022-02-08	figchild	2022-03-22
logix	2022-06-22	pgfornament	2020-05-26	quantikz	2023-05-24
accents	2006-05-12	nicefrac	1998-08-04	xfakebold	2023-11-21
calligra	2012-04-10				

12.9 Copyright and license

The Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List
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<http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt>

and version 1.3c or later is part of all distributions of L^AT_EX version 2006/05/20 or later.

This work has the LPPL maintenance status “maintained”.

The current maintainer of this work is Scott Pakin.

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- [Knu86b] Donald E. Knuth. *The METAFONTbook*, volume C of *Computers and Typesetting*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, USA, 1986.
- [Lam86] Leslie Lamport. *\LaTeX : A document preparation system*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, USA, 1986.
- [LAT98] $\text{\LaTeX}3$ Project Team. A new math accent. *\LaTeX News*. Issue 9, June 1998. Available from <https://www.latex-project.org/news/latex2e-news/ltnews09.pdf> and also included in many \TeX distributions.
- [LAT19] $\text{\LaTeX}3$ Project Team. $\text{\LaTeX}2\epsilon$ font selection, October 2019. Available from <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/base/fntguide.pdf> and also included in many \TeX distributions.

Index

Similar-looking glyphs are compressed into a single index entry with a superscript “⁺” indicating that glyph variations exist. For example, the entry “integral, contour (\oint)⁺” presents only “ \oint ” but indicates that variations also are available. In this case, those variations are “ \oint ”, and “ \oint ”—essentially font differences along the lines of “A” vs. “ \mathbb{A} ” vs. “ \mathcal{A} ”. Substantially different glyphs with the same name are not merged. For example, both “ \times ” and “ \prod ” are presented for “product”.

Accents are shown over/under a gray box (e.g., “\” for “accents, acute”). Symbols appearing in a table that spans pages sometimes are associated with all of the pages that table covers. The author hopes to correct this issue in a future version of the Comprehensive L^AT_EX Symbol List.

Numbers			
0 (0)	154	tally	269
boxed, blue (0)	302	|| .....	268
Epi-Olme ^c (⌚⌚)	210	••	269
old style (o)	34		5
1	154		5
1	270		270
boxed, blue (1)	302	boxed, blue (5)	302
circled (❶)	189	circled (❷)	189
circled, filled (❶)+	189	circled, filled (❷)+	189
Epi-Olme ^c (°)	210	Epi-Olme ^c (⌚⌚)	210
hieroglyphic (፤)	202	Linear B (☰)	205
Linear B (՚)	205	old style (3)	34
old style (1)	34	rotated (ԑ)+	24, 155
superior (¹)	160, 383	runic (᳚)	211
tally		superior (³)	160, 383
| .....	268	tally	268
•	269	||| .....	268
2	154	•••	269
2	270		6
barred (2)	22		6
boxed, blue (2)	302		154
circled (❷)	189		6
circled, filled (❷)+	189	boxed, blue (6)	302
Epi-Olme ^c (⌚⌚)	210	circled (❸)	189
Linear B (☰)	205	circled, filled (❸)+	189
old style (2)	34	Epi-Olme ^c (⌚⌚)	210
rotated (ԑ)+	24, 155	Linear B (☰)	205
superior (²)	160, 383	old style (6)	34
		runic (᳚)	211
		tally (ԑԑԑԑԑԑ)	269
			7
			7
			154
			7
			270
		boxed, blue (7)	302
		circled (❹)	189

- circled, filled (Ⓐ) \dots 189
 Epi-Olme (Ⓑ) \dots 210
 Linear B (Ⓒ) \dots 205
 old style (7) \dots 34
 runic (ꝑ) \dots 211
 tally (Ꝕ) \dots 269
- 8 \dots 154
 Ⓒ \dots 270
 8 ball (Ⓐ) \dots 296
 boxed, blue (Ⓑ) \dots 302
 circled (Ⓐ) \dots 189
 circled, filled (Ⓐ) \dots 189
 Epi-Olme (Ⓑ) \dots 210
 Linear B (Ⓒ) \dots 205
 old style (8) \dots 34
 runic (ꝑ) \dots 211
 tally (Ꝕ) \dots 269
- 9 \dots 154
 Ⓓ \dots 270
 boxed, blue (Ⓑ) \dots 302
 circled (Ⓐ) \dots 189
 circled, filled (Ⓐ) \dots 189
 Epi-Olme (Ⓑ) \dots 210
 Linear B (Ⓒ) \dots 205
 old style (9) \dots 34
 tally (Ꝕ) \dots 269
- 10 (ꝑ) \dots 270
 boxed (ꝑ) \dots 313
 boxed, blue (ꝑ) \dots 302
 circled (ꝑ) \dots 189
 circled, filled (ꝑ) \dots 189
 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
 hieroglyphic (ꝑ) \dots 202
 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
- 11 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
- 12 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
- 13 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
- 14 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
- 15 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
- 16 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
- 17 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
- 18 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
 19 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
 20 Epi-Olme (ꝑ) \dots 210
 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 30 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 40 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 50 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 60 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 70 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 80 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 90 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 100 hieroglyphic (ꝑ) \dots 202
 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 200 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 300 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 400 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 500 500px (ꝑ) \dots 315–318
 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 600 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 700 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 800 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 900 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 1000 hieroglyphic
 ꝑ \dots 202
 ꝑ \dots 202
 ꝑ \dots 202
 Linear B (ꝑ) \dots 205
 1000000 hieroglyphic (ꝑ) \dots 202
- A
- A (Ⓐ) \dots 162
 a (ⓐ) \dots 22, 24, 25
- A with ring
 lowercase (ꝑ) \dots 20
 math mode *see* accents,
 ring
 uppercase (ꝑ) \dots 20, 124
 abacus (ꝑ) \dots 292
 abajour
 \dots 325–327
 \dots 325–327
 \dots 325–327
 \dots 325–327
 braces (package) \dots 144, 387, 388
 absent/void bunch (ꝑ) \dots 82
 absolute value (|ꝑ|) \dots *see*
 delimiters, vertical bar
 abzüglich (%) \dots *see* minus,
 commercial
 Academia
 Ⓐ \dots 330–331
 Ⓑ \dots 330–331
 academic profile symbols 330–331
 academicons (package) 330, 331,
 387, 388
 accents (package) \dots 26–
 31, 136–139, 141–145, 217,
 373–375, 387, 388
 accents
 acute (ꝑ) \dots 26–29, 31, 136,
 137
 acute below, inverted (ꝑ) \dots 27
 acute, double (ꝑ) \dots 26, 31
 almost equal to (ꝑ) \dots 28
 angle below, left (ꝑ) \dots 28
 angle, left (ꝑ) \dots 137
 any character as \dots 374
 arc (ꝑ) \dots 26–30, 139–142
 arc below, inverted (ꝑ) \dots 26,
 30
 arch below, inverted double
 (ꝑ) \dots 28
 arch, inverted double (ꝑ) \dots 27
 arrow below, double-ended
 (ꝑ) \dots 28, 138, 143
 arrow below, left (ꝑ) \dots 138,
 143
 arrow below, right (ꝑ) \dots 28,
 138, 143
 arrow below, up (ꝑ) \dots 28
 arrow, curved right (ꝑ) \dots 142

arrow, double-ended (↗) 138, 143
 arrow, left (↖) 137, 138, 143
 arrow, right (↗) 136–138, 142, 143
 arrowhead below, left (⤒) 28
 arrowhead below, right (⤓) 28
 asterisk (*) 137
 bar (▬) 36, 136, 139, 141, 144
 bar below (▬) 26, 27, 139, 144, 145
 bar below, double (▬) 28, 145
 bat (ߜ) 138, 150
 bat below (ߜ) 138, 150
 brace (⏜) 139–141, 144
 brace below, inverted (⏝) 139–141, 144
 bracket (⏠) 141, 374, 375
 bracket below, inverted (⏠) 141, 374, 375
 breve (܂) 26–29, 31, 136, 137
 breve below, inverted (܂) 27–29
 breve, below (܂) 30
 breve, Cyrillic (܂) 26
 breve, inverted (܂) 26, 27, 29
 bridge (܂) 28, 137
 bridge above and below (܂) 28
 bridge below (܂) 27, 28
 bridge below, inverted (܂) 27
 broom below, left (܂) 149
 broom below, right (܂) 149
 broom, left (܂) 149
 broom, right (܂) 149
 candrabindu (܂) 137
 caron (܂) 26, 31, 136, 137, 141, 143
 caron below (܂) 28
 cedilla (܂) 26, 383
 cedilla, reversed (܂) 29
 circle overlay (܂) 168
 circumflex (܂) 26–28, 136, 137, 139–141, 143
 circumflex below (܂) 27

combination acute and caron (܂) 26
 combination acute and macron (܂) 26
 combination breve and macron (܂) 26
 combination circumflex and acute (܂) 26
 combination circumflex and dot (܂) 26
 combination dot and acute (܂) 27
 combination dot and breve (܂) 27
 combination grave and circumflex (܂) 27
 combination grave and dot (܂) 27
 combination grave and macron (܂) 27
 combination macron and acute (܂) 27
 combination ring and arc (܂) 139, 141, 142
 combination ring and macron (܂) 27
 combination tilde and dot (܂) 28
 comma (܂) 137
 comma below (܂) 30
 comma, inverted (܂) 137
 decorative hat 138
 diæresis (܂) 26, 29, 31, 136, 163
 diæresis below (܂) 28–30
 dot (܂) 26, 136, 137
 dot below (܂) 26, 27
 dot, double (܂) 136, 137
 dot, quadruple (܂) 136, 137
 dot, triple (܂) 136, 137
 extensible 139–142, 144, 145, 151, 171, 374–375
 falling and rising tone (܂) 27
 fang (܂) 26
 fang, double (܂) 26
 fermata (܂) 217
 ghost (܂) 150
 ghost below (܂) 150
 grave (܂) 26–29, 31, 136, 137
 grave below, inverted (܂) 27
 grave, double (܂) 26, 27, 29
 group (܂) 140, 141
 group below, inverted (܂) 140, 141
 háček (܂) see accents, caron
 half ring below, left (܂) 27
 half ring below, right (܂) 27
 harpoon below, left down (܂) 144, 148
 harpoon below, left up (܂) 138, 141, 143, 148
 harpoon below, left up, right down (܂) 138, 143
 harpoon below, right down (܂) 144, 148
 harpoon below, right up (܂) 138, 141, 143, 148
 harpoon below, right up, left down (܂) 138, 143
 harpoon, left down (܂) 140, 144, 148
 harpoon, left up (܂) 137, 138, 140, 141, 143, 144, 148
 harpoon, left up, right down (܂) 138, 143
 harpoon, right down (܂) 144, 148
 harpoon, right up (܂) 137, 138, 140, 141, 143, 144, 148
 harpoon, right up, left down (܂) 138, 143
 hat (܂) see accents, circumflex
 hat, literal 138
 high rising tone (܂) 27
 homothetic (܂) 28
 hook (܂) 26, 137
 hook below, inverted and reversed (܂) 27
 Hungarian umlaut (܂) see accents, acute, double
 krouzek (܂) see accents, ring
 line segment (▬) 140
 line segment below (▬) 140
 low rising tone (܂) 27
 macron (܂) 26–29, 31, 136, 137, 139, 141
 macron overlay (܂) 137
 multiple per character 26–28, 373
 ogonek (܂) 26–30

parenthesis (⌚) ⁺ 28,
 139–142, 374, 375
 parenthesis below, inverted
 (⌚) ⁺ 141, 374, 375
 pitchfork below, left (⌚) 149
 pitchfork below, right (⌚) .
 149
 pitchfork, left (⌚) 149
 pitchfork, right (⌚) 149
 plus below (⌚) 27
 ring (⌚) ⁺ 26–28, 31, 136,
 137
 ring below (⌚) ⁺ 27, 29
 rising and falling tone (߻) 27
 seagull below (⌚) 27
 solidus overlay (߻) ⁺ 137,
 217
 spiritus asper (߻) 137
 spiritus lenis (߻) 137
 square below (⌚) 27
 tack below, down (߻) 27
 tack below, left (߻) 26
 tack below, right (߻) 27
 tack below, up (߻) 27
 tie (߻) 26
 tilde (߻) ⁺ 26, 29, 136, 137,
 139–141, 143, 144, 217, 374
 tilde below (߻) ⁺ 27, 29, 144
 tilde overlay (߻) ⁺ 28, 168
 tilde, crossed (߻) 28
 tréma (߻) ⁺ see accents,
 diæresis
 triangle (߻) ⁺ 139
 umlaut (߻) ⁺ see accents,
 diæresis
 vertical line (߻) ⁺ 28, 29
 vertical line below (߻) ⁺ 28,
 29
 vertical line below, double
 (߻) 28
 vertical line overlay (߻) 168
 vertical line, double (߻) ⁺ 27,
 29
 voiced consonant, final par-
 tial (߻) 28
 voiced consonant, initial par-
 tial (߻) 28
 voiced consonant, partial (߻)
 28
 voiceless consonant, final
 partial (߻) 28
 voiceless consonant, initial
 partial (߻) 28

voiceless consonant, partial
 (߻) 28
 witch on broom (߻) ⁺ 150
 witch on broom below
 (߻) ⁺ 150
 witch on pitchfork (߻) ⁺ .
 150
 witch on pitchfork below
 (߻) ⁺ 150
 X (߻) 27
 accessibility (߻) 173–175
 Accessible (߻) 315–318
 Acclaim
 ߻ 330–331
 ߻ 330–331
 accordion (߻) 292
 accordion notation 220
 ߻ 220
 ߻ 220
 ߻ 220
 ߻ 220
 ߻ 220
 ߻ 220
 ߻ 220
 Accusoft (߻) 315–318
 acid-free paper (߻) 155
 ACM
 ߻ 330–331
 ߻ 330–331
 ACM Digital Library
 ߻ 330–331
 ߻ 330–331
 Acquisitions Incorporated (߻) .
 315–318
 actuarial angle (߻) ⁺ 145, 374
 actuarialangle (package) 145,
 374, 387, 388
 actuarialsymbol (package) 374
 acute (߻) ⁺ see accents, acute
 ad (߻) 173–175
 add to shopping cart (߻) 173–
 175
 additive or (߻) 161
 address book
 ߻ 173–175
 ߻ 173–175
 address card
 ߻ 173–175
 ߻ 173–175
 adeles (߻) see alphabets, math

adforn (package) 180, 190, 191,
 197, 198, 387, 388
 adfsymbols (package) 180, 186,
 190, 196, 387
 adhesive bandage (߻) 292
 adjoint (߻) see dagger
 adjust brightness (߻) 171–172
 adjust contrast
 ߻ 173–175
 ߻ 171–172
 Admetus (߻) 168
 admission tickets
 ߻ 292
 ߻ 313
 ADN (߻) 315–318
 Adobe Acrobat 379
 ADS
 ߻ 330–331
 ߻ 330–331
 adsorbate (߻) 177
 adsorbent (߻) 177
 Adversal (߻) 315–318
 aerial tramway
 ߻ 320
 ߻ 254
 aeronautics (߻) 275
 affiliate theme (߻) 315–318
 AfricArXiv
 ߻ 330–331
 ߻ 330–331
 after (߻) 208–210
 agriculture (߻) 275
 air (߻) 168
 air freshener (߻) 323–325
 Airbnb (߻) 315–318
 airplane 254, 320–325
 ߻ 198
 ߻ 320
 ߻ 323–325
 ߻ 325–327
 ߻ 325–327
 ߻ 322
 ߻ 321
 ߻ 320
 ߻ 254
 ߻ 254
 ߻ 254
 ߻ 254
 ߻ 254
 ߻ 199
 landing (߻) ⁺ 254, 320,
 328–329

- military
 254
 323–325
- paper () 323–325
- slashed () 328–329
- taking off ()⁺ 254, 320, 328–329
- Albania () 242
- alembic () 292
- aleph ()⁺ 122, 123, 157
- Algolia () 315–318
- alien *see* extraterrestrial
- alif (‘) 25
- align center () 173–175
- align justify () 173–175
- align left () 173–175
- align right () 173–175
- Alipay () 315–318
- alla breve ()⁺ 214, 216, 217, 219, 220
- reversed () 214
- alligator
 264–267
 264–267
- allrunes (package) 211, 387
- alpha
 lowercase (α)⁺ 20, 24, 120, 121
 uppercase (A)⁺ 20, 120
- alphabets 20–25, 120–123, 163, 201, 202, 205, 207, 208, 270, 368
- African 21
- Cypriot 207
- Cyrilllic 368
- Greek 20, 120–122, 163, 208
- Hebrew 122, 123, 163
- hieroglyphic 202
- Linear A 202
- Linear B 205
- math 162
- phonetic 22–25
- proto-Semitic 201
- South Arabian 207
- Vietnamese 21
- Alpine Linux () 318–319
- alpine symbols 259
- alternating current
 \sim 164
 \approx 159
- alternative denial
 \uparrow *see* arrow
 $|$ *see* vertical bar
- Amazon () 315–318
- Amazon Pay
 315–318
 315–318
- Amazon Web Services
 315–318
 318–319
- ambulance
 319
 320
 254
- American Express () 315–318
- Amilia () 315–318
- Amor () 168
- ampersand ($\&$)⁺ 18, 37, 38, 41, 44, 67, 161, 381
- inverted (\forall)⁺ 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 67, 161
- amphora
 206
 292
 312
- \mathcal{AMS} (package) 16, 20, 38, 54, 68, 82, 85, 91, 94, 95, 112, 119, 120, 122, 123, 126, 128, 136, 140, 145, 151, 155, 157, 163, 364, 365, 386
- amsbsy (package) 380
- amsfonts (package) 157, 162
- amsmath (package) 16, 65, 136, 369, 379
- amssymb (package) 16, 136, 157, 162, 208, 387, 388
- amstext (package) 370, 372
- anaclasis (÷)⁺ 271
- anchor
 284
 198
 323–325
 343–346
 322
 292
- ancient-language symbols 200–211
- and (\wedge) *see* wedge
- AND gates 170, 357–358
- and then () 208–210
- Andorra () 242
- Android
 315–318
- angel
 314
- 331
- 292
- 312
- AngelList () 315–318
- anger ()⁺ 292, 312
- angle (\angle)⁺ 155–157
- 3-D () 156
- measured, with arrow (\overline{A})⁺
 156
- obtuse (\angle)⁺ 156
- right
 \llcorner ⁺ 156
 \lrcorner ⁺ 156, 160
 \llcorner ⁺ 156
 \lrcorner ⁺ 156
- spherical (\triangleleft)⁺ 154–158
- with S (\triangle) 156
- with underbar ($\underline{\angle}$)⁺ 156
- angle brackets *see* delimiters
- blackboard bold ($\llcorner \lrcorner$) 163
- Anglo-Frisian runes 211
- Angry Creative () 315–318
- Ångström unit (\AA) *see* A with ring
- Angular
 315–318
 318–319
 318–319
- angular minutes *see* prime
- angular seconds *see* prime, double
- animals 200, 202, 206, 262–263, 268, 327, 343–346
- ankh
 \dagger 257
 310
- annuity symbols () 137, 145, 374
- answering machine (\odot) 171
- ant
 264–267
 264–267
 262
 268
- antelope () 264–267
- antenna () 329
- antidipole
 \prec ⁺ 271

- \prec^+ 271
 antilabe (:) 153
 antimuon (μ^+) 177
 antineutrino ($\bar{\nu}$) 177
 antineutron (\bar{n}) 177
 antiproton (p^-) 177
 antiquark (\bar{q}) 177
 b (\bar{b}) 177
 c (\bar{c}) 177
 d (\bar{d}) 177
 s (\bar{s})⁺ 177–178
 t (\bar{t}) 177
 u (\bar{u}) 178
 antisigma (\circlearrowleft)⁺ 271
 anyon (α) 178
 Apache () 318–319
 apl (package) 169, 387
 Apollo () 168
 App Store
 315–318
 315–318
 appear () 208–210
 append (\rightarrow) 161
 Apper () 315–318
 Apple ()⁺ 314–318
 apple
 286–287
 285
 285
 287
 287
 Apple Pay
 315–318
 315–318
 approximately equal to
 \approx^+ 67, 68, 70, 73, 76, 77
 \cong^+ 68, 70, 73, 76, 77
 \cong 77
 colon ($\approx:$) 81
 colon, double ($\approx::$) 81
 hat (\approx) 77
 negated
 $\not\approx^+$ 69, 72, 74
 $\not\approx^+$ 69, 70, 72, 74, 78
 $\not\approx$ 78
 reversed
 \approx 70
 \cong 70
 reversed, negated
 $\not\approx$ 72
 $\not\cong$ 72
 approximately equivalent to (\approx)⁺
 71, 73, 74, 77, 369
 negated ($\not\approx$)⁺ 72, 75
 reversed (\approx) 70
 reversed, negated ($\not\approx$) 72
 Aquarius ($\approx\approx$)⁺ 166–168, 292, 335–338
 ar (package) 165, 387, 388
 arc
 \cap 160
 \cap^+ see accents, arc
 lower left (\swarrow) 159
 lower right (\searrow) 159
 upper left (\nwarrow)⁺ 159, 255
 upper right (\nearrow)⁺ 159, 255
 Arch Linux () 318–319
 architecture (Δ) 275
 Archive
 330–331
 330–331
 archive () 171–172
 archway () 323–325
 arcminutes see prime
 arcs (package) 30, 387, 388
 arcseconds see prime, double
 area chart
 173–175
 171–172
 171–172
 arev (package) 180, 183, 184, 187, 213, 234, 284, 387
 Aries (Υ)⁺ 166–168, 292, 335–338
 arm
 mechanical () 291
 armadillo () 264–267
 arrow (\rightarrow)⁺
 23–24, 31, 36–38, 81, 90, 94–114, 127, 130, 131, 139, 145–148, 168–170, 173–175, 179–182, 193, 200, 206, 219, 221, 231, 253, 255, 274–275, 282, 290–305, 333–334, 358–359, 366–368, 370–372, 379
 accents 112, 137, 139–141, 144–148
 bent (\curvearrowright)⁺ 94–96, 100, 101, 105–108
 buttons ()⁺ 295–297, 301, 303
 circle centered (\leftrightarrow)⁺ 107
 circular (\circlearrowright)⁺ 94, 95, 97–103, 105–107, 109, 193, 194, 253
 crossing (\times)⁺ 107, 108
 crossing, dingbat () 173–175
 curved (\curvearrowright)⁺ 94–105, 107–109, 171
 dashed (\dashrightarrow)⁺ 94–109, 113
 diagonal, for reducing subexpressions 139
 dingbat 179–182
 \rightarrow 154
 \Rightarrow 179
 \nrightarrow 179
 \nRightarrow 179
 \curvearrowleft 179
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 179
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$ 181
 \Rightarrow 181
 \Rightarrow 181
 dotted (\dashrightarrow)⁺ 108, 147
 double bodied ($\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$)⁺ 36, 94–103, 105–109, 111, 127, 130, 132
 double ended, bar under (\Downarrow) 170
 double ended, double bodied ($\Leftarrow\Rightarrow$)⁺ 94, 96–103, 106, 108, 109, 127, 130, 132
 double headed (\leftrightarrow)⁺ 23, 69, 94, 97, 98, 100–103, 106, 108–110, 372
 double tailed (\gg) 206
 extensible 139–142, 144–148
 filled (\rightarrow)⁺ 105, 106, 181, 193
 fish headed ($\gg\gg$)⁺ 113
 flat ($\overrightarrow{}$)⁺ 113
 fletched 111, 179
 $\overrightarrow{}$ 111
 $\overleftarrow{}$ 181
 $\overleftarrow{}\overrightarrow{}$ 181

-  325–327
 325–327
 320
 320
 321
 254
 254
 254
 328–329
 320
 Autoprefixer (A) 315–318
 average 36
 Avianex (A) 315–318
 Aviato (A_{VIATO}) 315–318
 avocado (A) 284
 award (A) 323–325
 axe
 200
 292
 axes (A) 156
 ayn (A) 25
 Azure (A) 318–319
- B**
- B (B) 21, 162
 325–327
babel (package) 20, 120, 121, 208
 baby
 307
 323–325
 292
 292
 307
 254
 baby carriage (B) 323–325
 Bachmann-Landau notation 119
 BACK with arrow (BACK) + 292, 313
 Backbone (B) 318–319
 backpack (B) 293
 backslash (\) + 19, 22, 37, 40, 41, 61, 127, 129–131, 157, 159, 381, 382
 38, 76
 negated (\) + 43, 168
 backspace
 173–175
 171–172
 171–172
 bacon
 323–325
 284
- bacteria
 319
 319
 badger (B) 262
 badminton
 293
 241
 bag membership (E) + 76, 77
 bagel (B) 284
 baggage claim
 320
 254
 baguette bread (B) 284
 Bahá’í (B) 310
 baht (B) 31
 baking plate (B) 288
 balance scale (B) 293
 bald (B) 293
 ball
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 balloon
 293
 312
 balloons
 325–327
 325–327
 ballot box with ballot
 293
 314
 banana
 284
 287
 banana brackets *see* delimiters
 Bandcamp (B) 315–318
 banjo (B) 293
 bank
 293
 314
 banknote
 dollar
 297
 313
 euro
 298
 313
- pound
 296
 313
 yen
 304
 313
- bar chart
 173–175
 173–175
 171–172
 171–172
 293
 313
- barbecue (B) 286–287
 barber pole
 293
 312
 barcode (B) 328–329
 barley (B) 206
 barred letters 24–25, 369
 b (B) + 22, 24
 c (C) 22
 D (D) 20
 d (D) + 20, 22, 24, 25, 369
 esh, double (F) 23
 g (G) + 22
 h (H) + 22, 24, 25, 123, 124, 368
 i (I) + 22, 24, 25
 i, dotless (I) 25
 j (J) 25
 j, dotless (J) + 22
 l (L) + 22, 24
 o (O) + 22, 24, 38, 41, 47, 365
 p (P) 24
 u (U) + 22, 24, 25
 Z (Z) 124
 bars (B) 173–175
 306
 bartel-chess-fonts (package) 361, 363, 387
 base twelve 155, 269
 numerals 155
 tally markers 269
 baseball
 240
 293
 baseball bat (B) 325–327
 baseball cap (B) *see* billed cap

- basket (🏀) 293
 basketball
 🏀 240
 🏀 293
 basketball and hoop (🏀) 241
 bat 52, 150
 🦇+ 52
 🦇 257
 🦇 264–267
 🦇 262
 as math-mode accent (🦇)+
 ... see accents, bat
 bathtub
 🛁 323–325
 🛁 293
 🛁 254
 🛁 254
 battery (🔋)+ 293, 312
 car (🔋) 323–325
 charge (🔋) 171–172
 empty (🔋) 173–175
 full (🔋)+ 171–175
 half (🔋) 173–175
 high (🔋) 171–172
 low (🔋) 171–172
 mid (🔋) 171–172
 quarter (🔋) 173–175
 three quarters (🔋) 173–175
 Battle.net (🎮) 315–318
 Bauhaus forms (🌐) 257
 bbdng (package) 179,
 182–184, 186, 187, 189, 195,
 198, 365, 387, 388
 bbm (package) 162, 387
 bbold (package) 162, 387
 bclogo (package) 311, 312, 387,
 388
 beach with umbrella
 🏖 293
 🏖 313
 beaker (rlen) 322
 beam (▬) 171
 bear
 🐻 311–312
 🐻 264–267
 🐻 264–267
 🐻 264–267
 🐻 264–267
- beard mask
 🎭 208–210
 🎭 208–210
- bearing (Δ) 171
 fixed (Δ) 171
 loose (Δ) 171
- bears (🐻) 264–267
 beaver (🐻) 262
 because (∴)+ ... see therefore,
 down
- bed
 🛏 290
 🛏 323–325
 🛏 325–327
 🛏 254
- bedeck (穿衣) 208–210
- bee
 🐝 200
 🐝 264–267
 🐝 264–267
- beehive (蜂巢) 200
 beer mug
 🍺 323–325
 🍺 322
 🍺 284
 🍺 287
- two, clinking
 🍻 284
 🍻 287
- beginner
 🔰 302
 🔰 313
- begriff (package) 153, 387
 Begriffsschrift symbols 153, 154
 Behance
 Ɓé 315–318
 Ɓé 315–318
- Belarus (🇧) 242
 Belgium (🇧) 242
 bell
 🔔 253
 🔔 323–325
 🔔 323–325
- bell 325–327
 bell 322
 bell 293
 bell 293
 bell 313
 bell 313
 bell 254
 slashed
 切除 293
 切除 313
- bell pepper
 icum 286–287
 icum 284
- bento box
 🍱 284
 🍱 287
- benzene (◎) 193
 beret, as math-mode accent (🎩)
 ... 138
- Berry, Karl 390
 beta
 lowercase (β)+ ... 20, 22, 24,
 120, 121
 lowercase variant (θ) ... 122
 uppercase (Β)+ ... 20, 120
- beth (beth) 122, 123
 between (⌚)+ ... 68–70, 73, 76, 77
 beverage box (🍱) 284
 Bézier curve (Bezier) 328–329
 Bible (圣经) 310
 biconditional
 ≡+ ... see equivalence
 ↔+ ... see arrow, double
 ended
- bicycle 254, 320
 🚲 257
 🚲 320
 🚲 311–312
 🚲 323–325
 🚲 325–327
 🚲 320
 🚲 254
- big O notation ... see also
 alphabets, math, 119
 O 119
 O 119
- bigints (package) ... 58, 387, 388
 biking ... see cycling
 bikini
 👙 293
 👙 281

- billed cap (⌚) 293
 billiards (🎱) 241
 billy (🐮) 206
 BIM objects (▣) 315–318
 binary operators 37–52
 binary relations . 68–71, 73–74,
 76–91, 115–117
 negated . 68–70, 72–76, 78
 binoculars
 323–325
 325–327
 biohazard
 284
 176
 319
 293
 biological symbols 176
 biology (evity) 275
 bioRxiv
 330–331
 330–331
 bird
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 343–346
 343–346
 343–346
 202
 202
 202
 202
 202
 202
 202
 201
 262
 268
 birthday cake
 323–325
 293
 287
 birthday hat, as math-mode ac-
 cent (🎂) 138
 bishop (♗) .. 238–240, 361–363
 bison (🐂) 293
 Bitbucket ((Bitbucket icon)) 315–318
 Bitcoin
 315–318
 32
 Bity (/byt/) 315–318
 black droplet (💧) 258
 black folder (📁) 312
 black rosette (🏵) 281
 black square button
 293
 313
 black tie (👔) 315–318
 BlackBerry (Berry icon) + 315–319
 blackboard (chalkboard) 312
 blackboard bold *see* alphabets,
 math
 blackboard bold letters
 A, umlaut (Ā) 163
 C (Ć) + 119, 162
 k (Ķ) + 123, 124
 N (Ń) + 119
 O, umlaut (Ӯ) 163
 Q (҆) + 119
 R (Ŗ) + 119
 U, umlaut (Ӱ) 163
 Z (҆) + 119
 blank (▬) 34
 bleach (△) 257
 blender
 288
 323–325
 blind (肓) 320
 block-element symbols 276
 blog (בלוג) 173–175
 Blogger
 315–318
 315–318
 blood
 208–210
 297
 letting (献血) 208–210
 blood type
 A (🅰️) 292
 AB (🆎) 292
 B (🅱️) 292
 O (🅾️) 293
 blowfish
 262
- blueberries (berries icon) 284
 Bluetooth
 315–318
 315–318
 bm (package) 380
 boar
 206
 262
 268
 boat 254, 320
 200
 325–327
 325–327
 321
 321
 297
 254
 254
 body-text symbols 18–35
 boisik (package) 41, 47,
 60, 76, 84, 89, 93, 105–107,
 122–124, 126, 137, 156, 159,
 192, 208, 213, 233, 387, 388
 boko letters
 B (Ɓ) 25
 b (ɓ) 25
 D (Ɗ) 25
 d (ɗ) 25
 K (Ƙ) 25
 k (ƙ) 25
 bold (Ɓ) 173–175
 bold symbols 380
 bomb
 311–312
 257
 323–325
 329
 294
 312
 bond, chemical (→) 178
 covalent (↔) 178
 covalent, double (↔↔) 178
 covalent, triple (↔↔↔) 178
 h (𝐇) 177
 ionic (⊕) 178
 metal (𝐌) 178
 bone
 323–325
 294

- bong (𪂔) 323–325
 book
 321
 275
 328–329
 328–329
 328–329
 325–327
 325–327
 343–346
 322
 300
 294
 294
 314
 314
 314
 313
 book reader (𪂕) 328–329
 bookmark
 173–175
 173–175
 171–172
 294
 313
 bookmark tabs
 294
 313
 books
 294
 314
 Boolean domain (Ⓑ) *see* alphabets, math
 Boolean logic gates 170, 357–358
 boomerang
 200
 294
 boot (👢) 304
 hiking (🥾) 301
 multiple (��) 281
 ski (🎿) 241
 Bootstrap
 315–318
 318–319
 border 198, 338–352
 all (⌺) 173–175
 decorative 338–352
 none (⌺) 173–175
 S (⌺) 198
 style (⌺) 173–175
 Z (⌺) 198
 born (★) 253
 Bose distribution (ڍ) 178
 Bosnia (◐) 242
 boson (ڍ) 177–178
 Higgs (Ӣ) 177
 loop
 177
 177
 177
 loop, A
 177
 177
 loop, V
 177
 177
 W (W) 178
 W minus (W⁻) 178
 W plus (W⁺) 178
 Z (Z) 178
 both true and false (܁) 125
 bottle (܀) 288
 baby
 287
 292
 champagne
 284
 287
 lotion (܁) 303
 prescription (܃) 319
 sake, with cup
 285
 287
 287
 spray (܁) 325–327
 wine (܁) 323–325
 bottom (⊥) *see* turnstile, up
 bouncing ball (܁) 294, 302, 304
 bouquet
 257
 294
 313
 290
 bow
 200
 201
 bow and arrow
 294
 241
 bow tie
 41, 77
 41, 77
 42, 78
 39–41, 67, 73, 77, 253
 40, 41
 bowing (𪂔) 289, 294, 302, 304
 bowl (܁) 288
 of hygieia (܁) 313
 steaming
 284
 287
 with chopsticks (܁) 285
 with spoon (܁) 284
 bowling
 294
 241
 bowling ball (܁) 240
 box (⌺) 323–325
 box-drawing symbols 276
 boxed symbols 38, 45–47, 55–56
 backslash (܁) 38, 45–47,
 55
 bar (܁) 38, 45–47
 bottom (܁) 45, 47, 55
 box (܁) 38, 45–47
 circle (܁) 38, 45, 47, 55
 division (܁) 45, 47, 56
 dot (܁) 38, 45–47, 56
 empty (܁) 38, 45, 55
 left (܁) 45, 47, 56
 minus (܁) 38, 45–47, 56
 plus (܁) 38, 45–47, 56,
 173–175
 right (܁) 45, 47, 56
 slash (܁) 38, 45–47, 55
 times (܁) 38, 45–47, 55
 top (܁) 45, 47, 55
 triangle (܁) 45, 47, 55
 boxing glove (܁) 294
 boy
 294
 307
 bra ((܁|܁)) 127, 171
 bra-ket ((܁|܁)) 171
 brace (܁) 208–210
 braces *see* delimiters, 18, 19,
 127–131, 366, 382
 asymmetric 144
 decorative 199
 extensible 139–141, 144,
 171
 multiline 144
 brackets *see* delimiters
 blackboard bold ([]) 163
 braille (܁܁܁) 320
 brain
 319
 294
 braket (package) 127

- brand symbols 314–319
 bread
 323–325
 286–287
 284
 287
 breast-feeding (👶) 294
 breve
 214
 214
 see accents, breve
 bricks (🧱) 294
 bride with veil (👰) 307
 bridge at night
 294
 312
 briefcase
 323–325
 322
 294
 313
 briefs (👙) 294
 bright (🌟) 294
 broadcast tower (📻) 328–329
 broccoli (🥦) 284
 Bronger, Torsten 371
 bronze (ᐉ) 206
 broom 117, 149, 150
 117
 323–325
 325–327
 294
 bubble tea (🥤) 284
 Bucharest 246
 bucket (bucătă) 294
 325–327
 bud (bud) 325–327
 Buffer (BufferData) 315–318
 buffers 170, 357–358
 bug see insect
 building
 208–210
 323–325
 Bulgaria (bulgaria) 242
 bulk mail (bulk) 173–175
 bull
 264–267
 206
 bull leg (bulleg) 200
 bullcntr (package) 269, 387, 388
 bullet (•) 269
 bullenum (package) 269
 bullet (•) see also circle, square, rhombus, etc., 19, 37, 39, 46, 48, 170, 384
 as tally markers 269
 hyphen (-) 159
 inverse (□) 159
 open (○) 34
 square (■) 39
 bullhorn
 323–325
 313
 313
 bullseye
 193
 328–329
 23
 22
 294
 bunch bistability (⌚) 161
 bunch inclusion (:) 82
 bunch join (⊔) see union, square
 bunch meet (⊓) see intersection, square
 bundle (bundle) 208–210
 bunny
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 burn (burn) 328–329
 328–329
 Burns (burns) 306
 Büromöbel Experte (büromöbel) 315–318
 burrito
 286–287
 284
 287
 bus 254, 320
 320
 323–325
 325–327
 320
 calculator
 323–325
 322
 calendar 261

-  261
 261
 261
 261
 261
 300
 299
 313
 313
 313
 313
 313
 313
 313
 313
 313
 264–267
 163, 387, 388
 163
 312–314
 162

 263, 268
 262, 268
 323–325
 322
 294
 294
 312
 312
 328–329
 294
 313
 139
 171–172
 171–172
 166–168, 294, 335–338
 290
 325–327
 294
 314

 286–287
 284
 287
 323–325
 323–325
 284

 320
 254

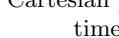
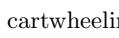
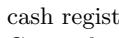
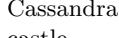
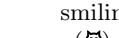
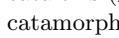
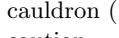
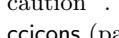
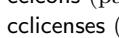
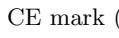
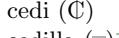
 see intersection
 325–327
 166
 168
 168
 166
 294
 167
 200
 see automobile

 294
 313

 294
 313

 294
 313
 see playing card suits
 see aleph
 160
 37
 see accents, circumflex
 see diacritics, circumflex
 insertion (˜) 159
 1, 386
 see accents, caron

 294
 313
 200
 295
 105–111, 169, 170, 198, 367, 368
 105
 107
 109
 198

 323–325
 286–287
 286–287
 284
 see times
 294, 302, 304
 323–325
 318–319
 238, 239, 361–363
 240
 302
 295
 312
 312
 200
 263
 264–267
 262
 268
 289, 296
 300
 289, 300
 303
 289
 289, 296
 288
 289, 298
 289
 289, 301
 271
 see delimiters
 264–267
 206
 see warning
 34, 387, 388
 34, 387, 388
 176
 31
 see accents, cedilla
 166–168, 278, 279, 335–338

 171
 321
 323–325

-  \char 325–327
 329
 329
 329
 322
 292
 312
 312–314
multiple () 329
off
  292
  312
with arrow
  292
  312
celsius (°C) 154, 164, 165, 385
Celtic knots 348–352
cent
 ¢ 32
 ¢ 31, 383
 ¢ 31
 math mode (¢) 123
Centercode () 315–318
centernot (package) 370
centigrade (°C) see celsius
 centipede () 264–267
CentOS
  315–318
  318–319
Ceres () 168, 335–338
certificate () 328–329
CEUR
  330–331
  330–331
chains () 295
chair
  290
  323–325
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 295
chalkboard () 323–325
 with teacher () 328–329
chancery (package) 387
\nchar 17, 367, 368, 378, 382,
 385, 386
charging station () 328–329
chariot () 206
chart
 decreasing () 295
 increasing () 295
 increasing with yen () 295
 with downwards trend () 313
 with upwards trend () 313
 with upwards trend and yen
 sign () 313
Charter (font) 32, 65
chassis () 206
check (financial)
  324
  324
check box
 checked ()⁺ 187, 188
 checked, blue () 295
 checked, circular () 188
 checked, circular, filled () 188
 checked, filled () 188
 checked, green () 295
 empty ()⁺ 187, 188
check mark ()⁺ 20, 158–160,
 187, 188, 198, 253, 295, 365
 double () 188
 hollow ()⁺ 188
check out () 173–175
cheese
  323–325
  286–287
  284
chemarr (package) 146, 387, 388
chemarrow (package) 111, 146,
 387
chemistry () 275
Chen, Raymond 390
cherries
  284
  287
  287
cherry () 286–287
cherry blossom
  295
  295
  295
  295
  295
  295
  295
  295
  295
chess 238–240, 290–305, 361–363
 bishop ()⁺ 238–240
 black square () 239
 board () 240
 king ()⁺ 238–240
 knight ()⁺ 238–240,
 361–363
 notation 239
 pawn ()⁺ 238–240, 295,
 361–363
 pieces () 240
 queen ()⁺ 238–240
 rook ()⁺ 238–240,
 361–363
 white square () 239
chestnut ()⁺ 295, 312
chevrons 256
chi
 lowercase (χ)⁺ 20, 22, 24,
 120, 121
 uppercase (Χ)⁺ 20, 120
chick
  264–267
  262
  262
  268
  268
 multiple () 264–267
chicken
  264–267
  262
  268
  268
  286–287
 thigh
  285
  286–287
  287
  323–325
child
  200
  323–325
  295
children crossing
  295
  254
GfNA2e (package) 32, 119, 162,
 163, 278, 279, 281, 387, 388

- chipmunk
 262
 268
- Chiron () 168
- chocolate bar
 284
 287
- choice (τ)⁺ 161
- chop () 208–210
- chopsticks () 284
- Chrome () 315–318
- Chromecast () 315–318
- 208–210
- Chronos () 168
- 325–327
- church
 310
 295
- CIENCIAVITAE
 330–331
 330–331
- cigarette
 321
 295
- cinema
 295
 313
- cipher symbols 278
- circle (\bigcirc)⁺ 19, 34, 37–40, 45–52, 55, 58, 159–160, 168, 170, 192–198, 240, 282, 333–334, 339–340, 358–359
- arrow
 95
 95
- black () 293
- blue () 294
- brown () 294
- concentric ($\bigcirc\!\bigcirc$) 255
- containing filled circle (\circ)⁺ 50–52
- crossed (\otimes) 196
- dotted (\circ)⁺ 50, 51, 196
- enclosing
 26, 373
 193
 217
- equals ($\circ=$) 194
- error bars ($\bar{\circ}$) 193
- fifths ($\circ\circ$) 68
- filled (\bullet)⁺ 46–50, 52, 192–196
- filled, arrow () 193
- filled, error bars () 193
- filled, half ()⁺ 192, 193, 195
- filled, quarter () 255
- green () 300
- half
 192
 192
- half filled
⁺ 192, 193, 196
⁺ 192, 193, 196
⁺ 193, 196
⁺ 193, 196
- hollow red () 301
- horizontally divided (\ominus)⁺ 48, 51, 52, 196, 370
- of dots (\bigodot) 194
- orange () 294
- outlined (\bigcirc)⁺ 48, 49
- purple () 296
- quarter filled ($\bigcirc\!\bullet$) 194
- quarter marked
 193
 193
 194
 194
- quartered (\oplus)⁺ 49, 196
- red () 296
- shadowed ($\bigcirc\!\! \bigcirc$)⁺ 195, 199, 313
- striped
⁺ 194, 196
 196
- three quarters filled ($\bullet\!\!\bigcirc$) 193
- vertically divided (\ominus)⁺ 50, 196
- white () 302
- white on black (\blacksquare)⁺ 170, 193
- white on black, half
 193
 193
- with small circle ($\circ\circ$) 194
- yellow () 304
- circled symbols
A (\textcircled{A}) 257
asterisk ($\textcircled{*}$)⁺ 37, 38, 45–47, 55–56, 59, 60
backslash ($\textcircled{\backslash}$)⁺ 38, 39, 45–47, 55, 59
bar ($\textcircled{+}$)⁺ 39, 46, 48
bottom ($\textcircled{+}$)⁺ 44, 45, 47, 56
bullet ($\textcircled{\bullet}$) 193
- circle ($\textcircled{\circ}$)⁺ 38, 45–47, 56, 59
dash ($\textcircled{-}$)⁺ 38, 45–47
division ($\textcircled{\div}$)⁺ 37, 45, 47, 56
dot ($\textcircled{\cdot}$)⁺ 37, 38, 45–47, 54, 59–61
dot, slash, dot ($\textcircled{/}$) 47
dot, with left arrow ($\leftarrow\textcircled{\circ}$) 95
dot, with right arrow ($\textcircled{\circ}\rightarrow$) 95
equal ($\textcircled{=}$)⁺ 46, 47, 76, 91
greater than ($\textcircled{>}$)⁺ 38, 47, 69, 91
greater than or equal ($\textcircled{\geq}$) 91
information (\textcircled{I}) 254
inverted negation ($\textcircled{\neg}$) 44
left ($\textcircled{+}$)⁺ 45, 47, 56
less than ($\textcircled{<}$)⁺ 38, 47, 48, 69, 91
less than or equal ($\textcircled{\leq}$) 91
logical negation ($\textcircled{\neg\neg}$) 44
M (\textcircled{M}) 295
minus ($\textcircled{-}$)⁺ 37, 38, 45–48, 56, 58
minus or plus ($\textcircled{\pm}$) 37
multiplication ($\textcircled{\times}$)⁺ 37, 38, 45–48, 50, 54, 58, 60, 61, 161
multiplication, double circled ($\textcircled{\otimes}$) 47
multiplication, with hat ($\hat{\otimes}$) 47
numerals 188, 189, 240, 361
parallel ($\textcircled{\parallel}$) 48
perpendicular ($\textcircled{\perp}$) 48
plus ($\textcircled{+}$)⁺ 36–38, 45–47, 54, 58, 60, 61, 161, 173–175, 367
plus or minus ($\textcircled{\pm}$) 37
pommee cross ($\textcircled{\oplus}$) 313
question mark ($\textcircled{?}$)⁺ 173–175
R (\textcircled{R})⁺ 20, 123, 124
right ($\textcircled{+}$)⁺ 45, 47, 55
right dot ($\textcircled{\cdot}$) 193
right dot, inverse (\bullet) 193
S (\textcircled{S})⁺ 123, 124
similar or equal to ($\textcircled{\approx}$) 91
slash ($\textcircled{/}$)⁺ 37, 38, 45–47, 49–51, 55, 58
square ($\textcircled{\square}$) 240
star ($\textcircled{\ast}$)⁺ 45, 58, 161, 189, 190, 193

- sun (⌚+) 190, 198
 telephone handset (📞+) 198, 199
 tilde (⌚) 44
 top (⌚+) 45, 47, 55
 triangle (⌚+) 45, 47, 55, 58, 92
 two dots (⌚) 193
 two dots, inverse (⌚) 193
 user (⌚+) 308
 vee (⌚+) 38, 39, 44, 47
 vertical line (⌚+) 38, 45, 46, 58
 wedge (⌚+) 38, 39, 44, 47
 white bullet (⌚) 193
circledsteps (package) 26, 373
circumflex (⌚+) see accents, circumflex
circus tent
 ☂ 295
 ☃ 313
city (🏙) 323–325
cityscape
 ☄ 295
 ★ 313
 at dusk
 ☆ 295
 ☇ 312
CL (🆁) 295
clamp ({{\$}}) 295
clapper board
 ☈ 295
 ☉ 313
classical building
 ☊ 295
 ☋ 313
clefs 214–215, 218, 224, 311–312
 alto (">{{\$}}) 214, 218
 bass (">{{\$}}) 214, 218, 311–312
 drum (="{{\$}}) 215
 Gregorian C ({{\$}}) 215
 Gregorian F ({{\$}}) 215
 old G ({{\$}}) 215
 treble (">{{\$}}) 214, 218, 311–312
- clicks
 ⓘ 24
 ⓘ 24
 ⓘ 24
 climbing ({{\$}}) 294, 302, 304
clipboard
 ⓘ 173–175
 ⓘ 328–329
 ⓘ 173–175
 ⓘ 173–175
 ⓘ 322
 ⓘ 295
 ⓘ 313
clock (package) 260, 387, 388
clock 253, 260, 261, 311–312
 ⓘ 257
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 311–312
 ⓘ 325–327
 ⓘ 325–327
 ⓘ 343–346
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 260
 ⓘ 261
 ⓘ 261
 ⓘ 261
 ⓘ 261
 ⓘ 261
 ⓘ 261
 ⓘ 261
 ⓘ 261
 ⓘ 261
 ⓘ 261
 showing a specific time 260, 261
 without a frame 260
Clojure ({{\$}}) 318–319
clone
 ⓘ 173–175
 ⓘ 173–175
- Closed Access (⌚+) 330–331
closed book
 {{\$}} 295
 {{\$}} 314
closed captioning ({{\$}}) 173–175
closure (⌚+) 74, 77, 117
 negated (⌚+) 75, 117
cloth
 {{\$}} 208–210
 {{\$}} 206
clothes
 {{\$}} 304
 {{\$}} 281
cloud 52, 258, 259, 311–312
 ☁ 52
 ☁ 52
 ☁ 258
 ☁ 258
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 ☁ 259
 download ({{\$}}) 173–175
storage ({{\$}}) 171–172, 172
upload ({{\$}}) 173–175
 with lightning ({{\$}}) 258
 with lightning and rain ({{\$}}) 258
 with meatball ({{\$}}) 259
 with moon ({{\$}}) 259
 with moon and rain ({{\$}}) 259
 with rain ({{\$}}) 258, 259, 311–312
 with snow ({{\$}}) 258
 with sun ({{\$}}) 258, 259
 with sun and rain ({{\$}}) 259
 with tornado ({{\$}}) 258
Cloudflare ({{\$}}) 315–318
Cloudscale.ch ({{\$}}) 315–318
Cloudsmith ({{\$}}) 315–318
Cloudversify ({{\$}}) 315–318
clover 189, 190
 ☈ 189
 ☉ 189
 ☊ 311–312

-  299
 281
 clown () 295
 club
  . *see* playing card suits,
 club
  200
 clutch bag () 295
 cml (package) . . . 37, 44, 67, 81,
 125, 387
 cmupint (package) . . 64, 65, 387,
 388
 325–327
 coat
  343–346
  295
 264–267
 cockroach () 262
 cocktail
  323–325
  285
  287
 coconut () 285
 coda
  214
  214
 code
  173–175
  173–175
  171–172
  171–172
 code branch () 173–175
 code page 1252 384
 table 384
 code page 437 170, 276, 382
 CodeIgniter () 318–319
 CodePen
  315–318
  318–319
 CodiePie () 315–318
 Coffee Bean () 318–319
 coffin () 295
 cog *see* gear
 coherence () *see* smiles and
 frowns, both
 coin () 295
 multiple () 32, 323–325
 collision
  296
  313
- colon (:)⁺ 151–153
 approximately equal to
 ()⁺ 69, 79, 81
 double (:)⁺ 79, 81, 152
 double, approximately equal to
 ()⁺ 69, 79, 81
 double, equals (=)⁺ 69, 77,
 79, 81
 double, minus (−)⁺ 69, 79,
 81
 double, similar to (~)⁺ 69,
 79, 81
 equals (=)⁺ 36, 69, 70, 73,
 74, 77, 79, 81, 125
 four dot (⋮) 153
 hollow (⋮) 42
 math mode (:)⁺ 81, 152,
 153
 minus (−)⁺ 69, 79, 81
 similar to (~)⁺ 69, 79, 81
 three dot (⋮)⁺ 42, 153
 vertically centered (:) 79
- colonequals (package) 36, 81,
 387, 388
 column (⋮) 200
 columns (⋮⋮) 173–175
 comb
  200
 325–327
- combbelow (package) 30, 387, 388
 combinatorial logic gates 170,
 357–358
 comet () 296, 335–338
 comma (,) 37
 sans serif (,) 154
- comment
  173–175
  173–175
  173–175
  173–175
- comment with dollar () 173–
 175
- comment with ellipsis
  173–175
  173–175
- comments
  173–175
  173–175
- comments off () 173–175
- comments with dollar () 173–
 175
- commerce () 275
- commercial logos 314–319
- common time (C)⁺ 216, 219
- forward and reversed (C)⁺
  214
- communication symbols 171
- communism () *see* hammer,
 and sickle
- commutative diagrams 372
- comp.text.tex** (newsgroup) 17,
 36, 38, 368–372, 374
- compact disc
  323–325
  294
  313
  312
- compass 333–334
 311–312
 323–325
 322
 296
 drawing () 275
- complement ()⁺ 55, 58, 123,
 124
- complex numbers (C) *see*
 alphabets, math
- composited accents 26
- Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network 1, 16, 139, 163, 170,
 364, 384, 385, 387
- compress
  173–175
  173–175
  173–175
- compression () 313
- computer
  323–325
 325–327
 322
 322
 296
 297
 313
 312
 312
 multiple, networked () 312
- computer disk () 296
- computer hardware symbols 169,
 290–305, 312–314
- computer keys *see* keyboard
 symbols
- Computer Modern (font) 112,
 360, 366, 382

- Computer Modern Sans (font) 360
- concatenation
+ 161
- || 161
- conclusion (\Rightarrow) 154
-  condiments (胸怀) 286–287
- conductivity (电导率) 178
- cone (圆锥) 255
- confetti ball
 296
 312
- Confluence (Confluence) 315–318
- congruent (\cong) see similar, or equal to
- conic taper (\triangleright) see triangle, bar through
- conjunction
astronomical (σ)⁺ 166–168, 335–338
logical (\wedge) see wedge
- Connect Develop (Connect Develop) 315–318
- consequence relation 79–80
-  79, 80
 81
denied (\nexists) 81
-  constellation (星座) 279
- construction
 294
 313
- construction sign
 320
 254
- construction worker
 296, 302, 304
 307
- Contao (Contao) 315–318
- contingency (\blacktriangledown) 50
- deontic (\blacktriangledown) 50
- doxastic (\blacktriangledown) 51
- factual (\blacktriangledown) 51
- logical (\blacktriangledown) 52
- temporal (\blacktriangledown) 49
- contradiction symbols 36, 118
- control characters 170
- control knobs
 296
 313
- convenience store
 296
 314
- Conversation
 330–331
 330–331
- converse implication
 \leftarrow^+ see arrow
 \subset^+ see subset, strict
- converse nonimplication
 \leftarrow^+ see arrow
 $\not\subset^+$ see subset, strict, negated
- convolution (*)⁺ 39, 42
- cook ()⁺ 296, 302, 304
- cooker () 288
- cookie
 323–325
 285
 287
- cooking
 285
 287
- cooking symbols 286–288
- cookingsymbols (package) 287, 387, 388
- COOL () 296
- axes (\swarrow) 156
- coppa
lowercase (Ϙ) 208
lowercase variant (ϙ) 208
uppercase (Ϙ) 208
- coproduct (\coprod)⁺ 36, 37, 39–42, 54, 58–61
- copy
 173–175
 173–175
- copyleft (Copyleft) see legal symbols, copyleft
- copyright (Copyright)⁺ see legal symbols, copyright
- corn
 297
 281
- corner 276
- \sqcup^+ 170, 240
- \sqcap^+ 23, 240
- \sqsupset 240
- \sqsubset^+ 22, 240
- \sqsupseteq 201
- \sqsubseteq 201
- both top and bottom
 \sqcap^+ 129, 130
 \sqcup^+ 129, 130
 \sqsubset^+ 129, 130
- corporate logos 314–319
- corresponds (\cong)⁺ 69, 76, 154
- cotton bureau (棉纺局) 315–318
- couch () 323–325
- couch and lamp
 296
 254
- counties
Romanian 245–246
- countries
European 242–244
- countriesofeurope (package) 242, 387, 388
- couple with heart
 296
 296
 290
- Courier (font) 32
- Coursera
 330–331
 330–331
- cover (\prec) 161
- cow
 264–267
 343–346
 206
 262
 262
 268
 268
- cowboy hat, as math-mode accent
 138
- CP1252 see code page 1252
- CP437 see code page 437
- cPanel (cPanel) 315–318
- crab
 264–267
 264–267
 343–346
 262
- crane () 325–327
- crayon
 296
 184
- Creative Commons licenses 33, 34
- credit card
 323–325
 322
 296
 313

credit cards . 290–305, 315–318, 322–325
 Amazon Pay () . 315–318
 American Express () . 315–318
 Apple Pay () . 315–318
 Diners Club () . 315–318
 Discover () . 315–318
 JCB () . 315–318
 Mastercard () . 315–318
 PayPal () . 315–318
 Stripe () . 315–318
 Visa () . 315–318
 crescendo ($\langle\!\langle$) 220
 cricket () 262
 cricket bat and ball
 296
 241
 Critical Role () 315–318
 Croatia (\leftarrow) 242
 crocodile
 262
 268
 croissant () 285
 crop
 173–175
 173–175
 cross (crucifix) . 47–48, 186, 187, 198, 225–230, 240, 257, 274, 310, 327, 333–334, 365
 \dagger 257
 \ddagger 135
 \ddagger 259
 \ddagger 135
 \ddagger 186
 \ddagger 310
 \ddagger 303
 \ddagger 187
 \ddagger 187
 Celtic (\ddagger) 187, 257
 clover tipped ($\ddagger\ddagger$) 186
 Eastern (\ddagger) 187
 Greek, bold (\ddagger) 187
 Greek, outlined (\ddagger) 187
 hollow (\ddagger) 187
 open center (\ddagger) 187
 open center, bold (\ddagger) 187
 Orthodox (\ddagger) 294
 outlined (\ddagger) 186, 187
 outlined, bold (\ddagger) 186
 pattée (\ddagger) 20, 158, 159, 186, 187, 253
 pommee (\ddagger) 313

pommee, with half-circle below (\ddagger) 313
 shadowed (\ddagger) 186, 187
 Western (\ddagger) 187
 cross mark . 159–160, 187, 188
 \times 211
 \times 194
 \mathbb{X} 187
 \mathbb{X} 187
 \mathbb{X} 313
 \mathbb{X} 188
 \mathbb{X} 199
 double ($\ddot{\times}$) 211
 red ($\textcolor{red}{X}$) 296
 triple ($\dddot{\times}$) 211
 white on black (\blacksquare) 199
 cross product (\times) see times
 crossed letters see barred letters
 crosshairs (\diamond) 173–175
 crossing
 diagonal
 \nearrow 71
 \nearrow 72
 horizontal (\times) 70, 73
 plus ($*$) 198
 vertical (\times) 71, 198
 Crossref
 \mathbb{S} 330–331
 \mathbb{S} 330–331
 crow () 263
 crown
 323–325
 325–327
 343–346
 296
 281
 as math-mode accent ($\ddot{\circ}$) 138
 crucifix see cross (crucifix)
 crutch () 319
 cryst (package) 358, 387
 crystal ball
 296
 313
 crystallography symbols . 358–359
 CSS
 \mathfrak{C} 318–319
 \mathfrak{C} 171–172
 CSS3
 \mathfrak{C} 318–319
 \mathfrak{C} 318–319

CTAN see Comprehensive TeX Archive Network
 cube
 311–312
 328–329
 255
 impossible () 255
 cube root ($\sqrt[3]{\square}$) see square root
 cube rotations 329
 cubes () 328–329
 cucumber
 286–287
 285
 cup
 \cup see union
 206
 coffee
 257, 290
 322
 323–325
 with straw () 285
 cupcake
 286–287
 286–287
 286–287
 286–287
 286–287
 285
 Cupid () 168
 curling stone () 296
 curly pi (ϖ) see pi, lowercase variant
 currency (\textcircled{Q}) 31, 32, 383
 currency exchange
 $\textcircled{\text{Y}}$ 296
 $\textcircled{\text{Y}}$ 313
 currency symbols 31–33, 37, 159–160, 163, 290–305, 312–318
 ancient 32
 curry
 285
 287
 287
 cushion () 325–327
 custard
 285
 287

customs
 320
 254

cut time (⌚) ... *see* alla breve
cutoff subtraction (÷)+ ... *see*
minus, dot

cutting board (🔪) 286–287
Cuttlefish (🦑) 315–318
CV
 330–331
 330–331

cycling
 307
 240
 321
 321
 320
 321
 321
 320
 254
 254

cyclone
 296
 312

Cypriot 207
cypriot (package) 207, 387, 388
Czechia (🇨🇿) 242

D

d'Alembert operator
 159
 159

D3 (🇩ʒ) 318–319

dagger
†+ 19, 37, 42, 43, 384
 296
 313

double horizontal (††) 37
double horizontal and verti-
cal (##) 37
double vertical (‡)+ 19, 37,
42, 43, 384

Dailymotion (ডাইলিমোটন) 315–318
dal segno (§)+ *see* segno
daleth (daleth symbol)+ 122, 123
dancer (💃) 307
dancers (package) 352, 387
dancing (💃)+ 302, 304, 314
dancing men 352–355
D&D (Dungeons & Dragons) 315–318
D&D Beyond (Beyond D&D) 315–318
danger *see* warning

dangerous bend
 159
 311–312
 255
 255
 255

dango
 285
 287

Danish runes ... *see* normal runes
dark skin tone (■) 296
dash (punctuation mark)
em (—) 19
en (—) 19
three quarters em (—) 34
twelve u (—) 34

DashCube (▣) 315–318

dashing away
 296
 313

Data Cite
 330–331
 330–331

database
 173–175
 329
 329
 329
 171–172

database join *see* join (database)
database symbols 39–41, 67–69,
73–74, 159–160

Dataverse
 330–331
 330–331

date (📅) 296
dblacct (package) 373

DBLP
 330–331
 330–331

deaf (瞍) 320

deal with (📦) 208–210

Debian (debian) 318–319

\DeclareMathOperator 380
\DeclareMathOperator* 380
\DecreaseFontSize 313
decrecendo (⇒) 220

Dedekind, Richard 368

deer
 208–210
 262

Deezer (deezer) 315–318

definite-description operator (℩) 368

definition symbols 36, 374

degree (◦)+ 158, 160, 164, 383

del.icio.us (del.icio.us) 315–318

deleatur *see* denarius

delete
⊗ 188
⊗ 188

delimiters 126–135
angle bracket (⟨⟩) 36, 127,
129, 130, 132, 134, 135, 382
angle bracket with bar (⟨⟩) 129, 134
angle bracket with dot (⟨⟩.) 126, 130
angle brace (❴❵) 134
bag (❴❵) 41, 126
brace with bar (❴❵) 134
bracket with bar (❴❵) 128,
129, 131, 133, 134
broken brace with bar (❴❵) 134
broken bracket with bar (❴❵) 134
circle brace with bar (❴❵.) 134
circle bracket with bar (❴❵) 134
corners (❴❵) 126
curly brace (❴❵) 128, 130,
131, 134, 135
curly brace with bar (❴❵) 131
curly bracket with bar (❴❵) 134
curly broken brace (❴❵.) 134
curly circle brace (❴❵.) 134
curved angle bracket (⟨⟩) 126, 134
double angle bracket (⟨⟩⟨⟩) 130, 131, 133, 134
double bar (||||) 127–129,
131, 132
double ceiling (❴❵) 126,
133, 135
double curly brace (❴❵) 135

double floor (⟦⟧) 126, 133, 135
 double group brace (〔〕) 135
 double parenthesis (()) 126, 135
 double parenthesis with greater/less than (⟨⟩) 126
 double vertical bar (||) 128, 130, 133, 134
 double wavy line (《》) 129
 double zigzag (||) 126
 floor (└┘) 127, 129, 130, 132, 135
 group brace ([]) 127, 129, 130, 132, 135
 lower corners (⊜) 126, 127, 129, 130
 moustache (∫) 127, 129, 131, 132
 parenthesis (()) 127, 129, 131, 132, 135
 parenthesis with bar (()) 132, 135, 163
 parenthesis with less/greater than (⟨⟩) 126
 quill (ゑ) 135
 square bracket ([]) 130, 131, 134
 square bracket with bar (⟦⟧) 130, 131, 133, 135
 square bracket with lower tick ([]) 126
 square bracket with underbar ([]) 126
 square bracket with upper tick ([]) 126
 square brackets ([]) 127, 129, 131, 132
 square broken bracket ({}) 134
 square circle bracket (◐) 134
 square curly bracket ({}) 134
 square parenthesis (〔〕) 135
 text-mode 135
 tortoise shell (〔〕) 131, 135
 tortoise shell with bar (〔〕) 126, 135
 tortoise shell, filled (〔〕) 126

triple angle bracket (⟨⟨⟨⟩⟩⟩) 133
 triple square bracket (〔〕〔〕〔〕) 133
 triple vertical bar (||||) 128, 130–133, 135
 turn (↶) 135
 upper corners (⊟) 126, 129, 130
 variable-sized 127–135
 vertical bar (|) 127–132, 134
 wavy line (《》) 128–132
 zigzag (||) 126
 delivery truck
 320
 254
 delta
 lowercase (δ)⁺ 20, 120, 121
 uppercase (Δ)⁺ 20, 23, 120, 121, 159
 Democrat (民主黨) 328–329
 denarius
 32
 32
 Denmark (丹麥) 243
 department store
 297
 314
 Deploydog (dd) 315–318
 Depsy
 330–331
 330–331
 derivative, partial (∂)⁺ see partial derivative
 Descartes's equal sign (\approx)⁺ see proportionality, reversed
 descendant (D^{sc}) 168
 descending node (U) 166, 167, 335–338
 desert
 297
 313
 327
 desk light (lamp) 325–327
 Deskpro (Deskpro) 315–318
 desktop
 173–175
 322
 desktop window (□) 313
 detective (detective) 297, 302, 304
 DEV (DEV) 315–318
 DeviantArt (DeviantArt) 315–318

dharmachakra
 310
 206
 302
 DHL (DHL) 315–318
 diacritics see also accents
 acute (')⁺ 31, 383
 acute, double (") 31
 apostrophe, reversed (')⁺ 23, 31
 arrow down (↓) 23
 arrow up (↑) 23
 breve (˘) 31
 caron (ˇ) 31
 Celtic palatal (՚) 22
 circumflex (^)⁺ 19, 382
 corner (⌇) 31
 diæresis (‘)⁺ 31, 383
 dots below („) 31
 down bracket, below (⏝) 160
 grave (ˋ) 31
 grave, double (˝) 31
 greater than (⌢) 23
 half length (՚) 31
 half ring, left (˳) see diacritics, open
 half-length vowel (߱) 22
 hat (^)⁺ see diacritics, circumflex
 hook (՚) 22
 hook right (՚) 22
 hook right, long (՚) 23
 less than (⌢) 22
 macron (߱)⁺ 31, 382, 383
 open (߱) 31
 palatal hook
 23
 24
 24
 pointer down (߱) 31
 pointer left (߱) 31
 pointer right (߱) 31
 pointer up (߱) 31
 Polish hook (߱) 31
 primary stress (՚) 23
 rectangle (߱) 24
 retracting (՚) 24
 rhoticity (߱) 23
 ring (߱) 31
 ring below (߱) 31
 secondary stress (߱)⁺ 22, 31
 stress (՚) 31
 syllabic (߱) 31
 tack down (߱) 31

- tack left (\neg) 31
 tack right (‐) 31
 tack up (↑) 31
 tilde
 \sim 19, 382
 ~ 19, 382
 tilde below (~) 31
 tilde, middle (~) 31
 up bracket, above ([) 159
 wedge below (~) 31
 diæresis (œ)⁺ *see accents, diæresis*
 diagonal line
 down (\\)⁺ 71, 157–159
 down, double (||) 71
 down, double, negated (||) 72
 down, negated (x)⁺ 72, 73
 two, crossed (X)⁺ 159, 160
 up (/)⁺ 70, 71, 157–159
 up, double (//) 70
 up, double, negated (//) 72
 up, negated (x)⁺ 72, 73
 diameter (\emptyset)⁺ 36, 158, 159, 253
 reversed (ø) 253
 diamond (\diamond)⁺ *see rhombus*
 diamond suit (\diamond) *see playing card suits, diamond*
 Diaspora (★) 315–318
 dice (package) 360, 387
 dice (▣▣▣▣▣)⁺ 235, 236, 241, 360, 367
 20-sided (icosahedron) 236
 3D 236, 360
 ▣ ⁺ 236, 241
 ◆ 236
 ◆ 299
 325–327
 dictionary symbols 22–25, 275
 dictsym (package) 275, 387, 388
 died (+) 253
 difference between (≈) *see equal, bump*
 differential, inexact (d)⁺ *see barred letters, d*
 digamma
 lowercase (F)⁺ 120, 124, 208
 lowercase variant (f) 208
 uppercase (F)⁺ 208
 Digg (digg) 315–318
 digital logic gates 170, 357–358
 Digital Ocean (DO) 315–318
 digital signals
 falling edge (\\L) 164
 high (L)⁺ 164
 low (F)⁺ 164
 rising edge (L) 164
 digits *see numerals*
 dim (○) 297
 Diners Club (DC) 315–318
 \ding 21, 179, 182, 184, 186–188, 190, 195, 198
 dingautolist 188, 189
 dingbat (package) 183, 184, 198, 342, 365, 387, 388
 dingbat symbols 179–199
 dinosaur
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 262
 263
 dipole
 $>$ 271
 \gtrdot 271
 $>$ 271
 \gtrdot 271
 dipole (d) 178
 Dirac notation 127, 171
 direct (Dt) 168
 directions
 diamond 328–329
 square 322
 disability symbols 320
 Discord (Discord) 315–318
 discount (%) *see minus, commercial*
 Discourse (D) 315–318
 Discover (Discover) 315–318
 discretionary hyphen 382
 dish (◎) 287
 disjoint union
 \sqcup 36
 \sqcup 36
 \oplus 36
 \sqcup 36
 disjunction, logical (\vee) *see vee*
 \displaystyle 371, 372, 374, 380
 ditto marks ("")⁺ *see quotation marks, straight double*
 divides
 \vdash 43
 $|$ ⁺ *see vertical bar*
 negated
 \nmid *see vertical bar, negated*
 \swarrow 43
 diving mask (diving mask) 297
 division 37
 \div 37, 40–43, 160
 $/$ ⁺ 37, 41, 154
 diagonal
 \times 39
 \times 39
 dingbat (divide)⁺ 156, 157, 199, 297
 hollow (hollow) 156
 long (long)⁺ 139, 141
 non-commutative 151
 polynomial 139
 single dot
 dot 39
 dot 39
 times ($*$)⁺ 38, 39, 41–43
 vertical (v) 40
 division times ($*$)⁺ *see division, times*
 divorced (divorced) 253
 diya lamp (diya) 297
 dizzy
 297
 313
 DNA
 319
 297
 do not bleach (bleach) 257
 do not enter
 311–312
 257
 do not iron (iron) 257

- do not litter (⊗) 254
 do not tumble dry (☒) 257
 do not walk (⊗) 271
 do not wash (☒) 257
 DocHub (Ⓓ) 315–318
 Docker (🐋) 315–319
 document
 □ 309
 □ 313
 □ 313
 add (⊕) 309
 delete (⊖) 309
 picture (🖼) 312
 text (✉) 309, 312
 text and picture (🖼) 312
 dodecahedron (icosahedron) (icosahedron) 311–312
 dodo (🦕) 262
 dog
 🐕 327
 🐕 263
 🐕 264–267
 🐕 262
 🐕 262
 🐕 268
 🐕 268
 Dohse, Max 371
 DOI
 DOI 330–331
 DOI 330–331
 dolium (hole) (hole) 200
 dollar banknote . see banknote, dollar
 dollar sign
 \$ 18, 19, 31, 381
 \$ 37
 \$ 32
 \$ 271
 \$ 32
 \$ 31
 \$ 300
 \$ 313
 blackboard bold (\$) 163
 math mode 36, 124
 negated (⊗) 271
 dolls
 doll 302
 doll 313
 dolphin
 🐬 264–267
 🐬 264–267
- do not litter (⊗) 262
 do not walk (⊗) 268
 dominance (≺) see precedes
 negative (≻) see precedes, negated
 negative weak (≾) see precedes, or equal to, negated
 strict (≾) see precedes, double
 weak (≾) see precedes, or equal to
 domino tiles 237
 donate (捐) 173–175
 dong (ዶ) 31
 door
 🚪 323–325
 🚪 323–325
 🚪 297
 🚪 254
 dot see also colon
 five (⋮) 39, 152, 211
 four (⋮) 40, 152, 211
 lower (.) 19, 151–153, 211, 373
 middle (.) 38–40, 42, 152, 153, 211
 three (·) 211
 two (:) 211
 dot symbols 19, 151–153, 373
 DotArrow (package) 147, 387, 388
 dotless *i* (i) 26, 136, 157
 math mode 136, 157
 text mode 26
 dotless *j* (j) 26, 136, 157
 math mode 136, 157
 text mode 26
 double thumb (thumb) (thumb) 214
 doughnut
 🍩 285
 🍩 287
 dove
 🕊 200
 🕊 263
 🕊 343–346
 🕊 297
 down bow (bow) (bow) 214
 Downes, Michael J. 119, 390
 download
 ⬇ 173–175
 ⬇ 171–172
 ⬇ 171–172
 downpour (rain) (rain) 259
 Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan 355
- dozenal (package) 155, 269, 387, 388
 dozenal (base 12) 155, 269
 numerals 155
 tally markers 269
 dracma (₯) 32
 dragon 268
 🐉 263
 🐉 262
 🐉 262
 🐉 268
 🐉 268
- dragonfly (🦋) 264–267
 DreamHost (Ⓓ) 318–319
 dress
 👗 297
 👗 281
- dressing table (梳妆台) (梳妆台) 325–327
 Dribbble
 🌐 314
 🌐 314
 Dropbox (Dropbox) 314–318
 droplet
 💧 297
 💧 313
 drum
 🥁 323–325
 🥁 297
- Drupal (Drupal) 315–318
 dry cleaning
 any solvent (⊗) 257
 hydrocarbon solvents (HCS)
 only (⊗) 257
 hydrocarbon solvents (HCS)
 only, delicate (⊗) 257
 tetrachloroethylene (PCE)
 only (⊗) 257
 tetrachloroethylene (PCE)
 only, delicate (⊗) 257
- Dryad
 🌳 330–331
 🌳 330–331
- dryer (dryer) (dryer) 325–327
 dsfont (package) 162, 387
 dsserif (package) 162, 387
- duck
 🦆 264–267
 🦆 264–267

-  264–267
 264–267
 262
- due volte  214
dumbbell  240
dumpling  285
dumpster  323–325
dumpster fire  328–329
dunce cap, as math-mode accent
 138
dungeon  323–325
Dungeons and Dragons *see* D&D
duodecimal (base 12) 155, 269
 numerals 155
 tally markers 269
- DVD
 297
 313
- DVI 34, 169, 376
.dvi files 384
Dyalog  315–318
- E**
- e (e) 124
e-commerce () 32
e-mail *see* envelope
 ε -T_{EX} 127
eagle
 200
 343–346
 343–346
 343–346
 343–346
 343–346
 262
- ear
 325–327
 297
 312
 with hearing aid  297
- EarlyBirds  315–318
Earth *see also* globe, 166, 168, 312–314, 335–338
 \oplus^+ 166, 168
 168
 δ^+ 166–168
east point () 168
- eat  208–210
eBay () 315–318
Edge  315–318
Edge Legacy  315–318
edit + 171–175
egg
 323–325
 286–287
 286–287
 286–287
 285
eggbeater  288
eggplant
 286–287
 285
 287
- eighth note + 212, 213, 215–218
dotted + 216–218
double dotted + 217, 218
rest + 214, 215, 219
rest, dotted  219
- eject
 256
 255
 255
 255
 297
- ejective  25
electric plug
 297
 312
- electrical impulse 164
electrical intersection  160
electrical symbols 164
electromotive force 165
 165
 165
 165
 165
 165
 165
 165
 165
 165
- electron (e^-) 178
electrostatic discharge  176
element of (\in)⁺ *see* set membership
Elementor  315–318
elements 168
 air  168
 earth  168
 fire  168
 water  168
- elephant
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 343–346
 262
 268
- elevator  297, 310
elf + 297, 303, 304
Elixir  318–319
ellipse + 193–196, 225–230, 333–334, 339–340, 358–359
filled + 193, 195
shadowed  195
vertical  194
vertical, filled  193
ellipsis (...)⁺ 19, 22, 36, 151–153, 157, 373, 384
anti-diagonal + .. 152, 153, 373
anti-diagonal, two + 40, 41, 152
centered (...)⁺ .. 151–153
centered, two + 39, 40, 152
diagonal + .. 151–153, 373
diagonal, two + 40, 41, 152
two (...) 152
vertical + .. 41, 78, 151–153, 211
vertical, five  211
vertical, four + 152, 211
vertical, two + .. 40, 41, 152, 211
Ello  315–318
Elm  318–319
Elsevier  330–331
Elsevierquare  .. 330–331

- email *see* envelope
 Ember (ember) 315–318
 emergency sign (❶) 271
 emf (package) 165, 387, 388
 emgma (ŋj)⁺ 24, 25
 Emmentaler (font) 219
 emo (package) 234, 252, 258, 261,
 263, 278, 283, 285, 305, 321
 emoji (package) 234, 252, 258,
 261, 263, 278, 283, 285, 305,
 321
 emoji 234, 249–252,
 258, 261–263, 278, 284–285,
 288–305, 320–321
 3D 288
 modifiers 312
 Empire (❷) 315–318
 empty note (□) 313
 empty note pad (□) 313
 empty note page (□) 313
 empty page (□) 313
 empty pages (□) 313
 empty set (Ø)⁺ 36, 82, 155,
 157–159
 reversed (Ø)⁺ 155, 159
 with bar (Ø) 155
 with circle (Ø) 155
 with left arrow (Ø) 155
 with right arrow (Ø) 155
 end of proof 125, 126, 157,
 159–160
 □ 125
 ■⁺ 125, 159
 ▨ 126
 END with arrow (END)⁺ 297, 313
 endofproofwd (package) 126, 387
 engineering symbols 159–160,
 164, 171
 engma
 lowercase (ŋj)⁺ 20, 24, 25
 uppercase (ŋ) 20
 entailment (→)⁺ 113
 not (↛)⁺ 114
 not weak (↛→)⁺ 114
 weak (→)⁺ 113
 enter *see also* carriage return,
 169
 entering booth (▨) 328–329
 enumerate 269
 envelope 198, 281, 312–314, 365
 ▨ 198
 ▨ 171
 ▨ 281
 ▨ 321
 ▨ 173–175
 ▨ 173–175
 ▨ 173–175
 ▨ 270
 ▨ 322
 ▨ 298
 ▨ 314
 ▨ 199
 gift (❸) 296
 incoming
 ▨ 301
 ▨ 312
 ▨ 312
 open
 ▨ 173–175
 ▨ 173–175
 ▨ 173–175
 stamped (▨) 312
 with at sign (▨) 312
 with downward arrow (▨)⁺
 298, 312
 with E (▨) 297
 with heart
 ▨ 290
 ▨ 304
 ▨ 331
 with lightning (▨)⁺ 171,
 312
 with pen (▨) 312
 Envira (▨) 315–318
 enya (n)⁺ 24, 25
 Epi-Olmec script 208–210
 epiolmec (package) 208, 210,
 387, 388
 epsdice (package) 235, 387, 388
 epsilon
 lowercase (ε)⁺ 20, 23–25,
 120, 121
 lowercase backward (ʒ)⁺ 23,
 25, 68, 122, 159, 368
 lowercase closed (ə) 22
 lowercase reversed and
 closed (ʒ)⁺ 22, 24
 lowercase reversed with hook
 (ʒ)⁺ 23, 24
 lowercase variant (ɛ)⁺ 120–
 122
 lowercase with hook (ε) 24
 uppercase (E)⁺ 20, 120
 equal (=)⁺ 71, 74, 91, 156, 157
 arc (≡)⁺ 74, 76, 77, 117
 arc, negated (≠) 75, 117
 asterisk (✳) 77
 asymptotically (≈)⁺ 67, 74,
 77, 116, 117
 asymptotically, negated
 (≈)⁺ 69, 70, 75, 78, 116,
 117
 bump
 ▫⁺ 68–70, 73, 76, 77
 ▫⁺ 68–70, 73, 76, 77
 ▫⁺ 69, 71, 76
 ▫⁺ 73, 77
 bump, negated
 ≠⁺ 69, 72, 74, 78
 ≠⁺ 69, 72, 74, 78
 ≠ 72
 ≠ 74
 by definition (≡) 78
 closed
 ≡ 70
 ≡ 71
 closed, negated
 ≠ 72
 ≠ 72
 colon
 -: 69, 79
 =: 69, 74, 78, 79, 81
 colon, double
 -:: 69, 79
 -:: 69, 79, 81
 decorative
 ≡ 156
 ≡ 157
 decorative, negated (≠) 157
 dot
 ≈ 67, 69, 71, 73, 76, 77
 ≈ 69, 71, 74, 78
 dot, negated
 ≠⁺ 72, 75
 ≠⁺ 72, 75
 dots
 ÷⁺ 68, 69, 71, 73, 74,
 76–78
 ÷ 77
 dots, falling (=)⁺ 68, 69,
 71, 73, 76, 77
 dots, falling, negated (≠)⁺ .
 72, 75
 dots, negated (≠)⁺ 72, 75
 dots, rising (≡)⁺ 68–70, 73,
 76, 77
 dots, rising, negated (≠)⁺ .
 72, 75
 double (==) 78
 extensible (≡)⁺ 146, 147
 hat (≡)⁺ 70, 74
 hat, negated (≠)⁺ 72, 75

- hollow (\boxtimes) 156
 measure (\boxequiv) 77
 negated (\neq)⁺ 70, 72, 73,
 75, 76, 78, 85, 91, 157
 or greater than
 \geq^+ 85–90
 $\geq\!\!\equiv$ 89
 $\geq\!$ 89
 $\geq\!\!\approx$ 90
 or greater than, dotted ($\geq\!\!\approx$) 89
 or greater than, negated (\neq)⁺ 86–88, 90
 or less than
 \leq^+ 85–90
 $\leq\!\!\equiv$ 89
 $\leq\!\!\approx$ 90
 $\leq\!\!\approx\!\!\approx$ 90
 or less than, dotted ($\leq\!\!\approx$) 89
 or less than, negated (\neq)⁺ 86–88, 90
 or precedes (\preccurlyeq)⁺ 68–70,
 73, 76, 77
 or precedes, negated (\succcurlyeq)⁺ 70, 72, 75
 or succeeds (\succeq)⁺ 68–70,
 73, 76, 77
 or succeeds, negated (\preccurlyeq)⁺ 70, 72, 75
 parallel (#)⁺ 76, 78
 parallel slanted (#) 78
 parallel slanted, similar ($\tilde{\#}$) 77
 question mark ($\stackrel{?}{=}$) 78
 ring
 \equiv^+ 68, 69, 71, 74, 76, 78
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 68–70, 73, 76, 77
 ring, negated
 \neq^+ 72, 75
 $\neq\!\!\equiv$ 72, 74
 similar
 \approx^+ 69, 71, 74, 76, 78
 $\approx\!\!\equiv$ 70
 $\approx\!\!\approx$ 78
 similar, negated
 \neq 72
 \neq^+ 72, 75, 78
 star ($\stackrel{?}{=}$)⁺ 73, 77
 star, negated (\neq) 74
 triangle (\triangle)⁺ 36, 76, 91–93
 triangle, negated (\neq)⁺ 92,
 93
 triple ($\equiv\equiv\equiv$) 78
 V (\asymp)⁺ 74, 76, 78
 V, negated (\neq) 75
 wedge (\triangleleft)⁺ 74, 78
 wedge, negated ($\triangleleft\!\!\neq$) 75
 equidecomposable 369
 equilibrium (\rightleftharpoons)⁺ see harpoon,
 double, opposite sides
 equivalence
 \equiv^+ 36, 67, 71, 73, 78, 154
 \Leftrightarrow 154
 closed (\boxequiv) 71
 closed, negated (\boxneq) 72
 entailment ($\rightarrow\leftarrow$)⁺ 113
 implication ($\rightarrow\rightarrow$)⁺ 113
 intuitionistic ($\varepsilon\rightarrow\exists$)⁺ 114
 material ($\leftrightarrow\leftrightarrow$)⁺ 113, 114
 negated (\neq)⁺ 69, 70, 72, 75,
 76, 78, 81
 not entailment ($\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$)⁺ 114
 not implication ($\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$)⁺ 114
 not intuitionistic ($\varepsilon\rightarrow\exists$)⁺ 115
 not material ($\leftrightarrow\leftrightarrow$)⁺ 114
 not weak entailment
 ($\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$)⁺ 114
 not weak implication ($\varepsilon\rightarrow\exists$)⁺ 115
 not weak material ($\leftrightarrow\leftrightarrow$)⁺ 115
 parallel slanted (#) 77
 weak entailment ($\rightarrow\rightarrow$)⁺ 113
 weak implication ($\rightarrow\rightarrow$)⁺ 114
 weak material ($\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$)⁺ 114
 with dots
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 77
 $\stackrel{?}{\equiv}$ 78
 with vertical lines
 # 78
 # 78
 # 154
 er (∂) 24
 eraser (\blacktriangle) 173–175
 Erlang ($L\bullet$)⁺ 315–319
 Eros (\mathcal{O}) 168
 error (\mathbb{E}) 178
 escalators 310
 escapable characters 18
 esh (j)⁺ 23–25
 reversed with loop (\bar{j}) 23
 esint (package) 57, 387
 esrelation (package) 115, 149,
 387
 estimated (\mathbb{E}) 34
 Estonia (\star) 243
 esvect (package) 142, 387
 eszett (\mathbb{B}) see sharp s
 eta
 lowercase (η)⁺ 20, 120, 121
 uppercase (H)⁺ 20, 120
 eth
 lowercase (\eth)⁺ 20, 24, 25,
 157, 160, 383
 uppercase (D)⁺ 20, 25, 383
 Ethereum (\diamondsuit) 315–318
 Ethernet (\blacksquare) 173–175
 Etsy (E) 315–318
 euflag (package) 246, 387, 388
 eufrak (package) 162
 Euler Roman 121
 Euler's constant (E) 124
 euro (\mathbb{E})⁺ 31–33, 384
 blackboard bold (\mathbb{E})⁺ 163
 euro banknote see banknote,
 euro
 European countries 242–244
 eurosym (package) 33, 387, 388
 euscript (package) 162, 387, 388
 evaluated at ($|$)⁺ see vertical bar
 Evernote (\clubsuit) 315–318
 evil spirits 277
 ewe (λ) 206
 example (\mathbb{W}) 178
 excavator (\mathbb{A}) 325–327
 excess ($-:$)⁺ see equal, colon, see
 minus, colon
 exchange (\rightleftarrows) 173–175
 exchange eligible (\circledcirc) 176
 exciton ($\sim\!h^*$) 178
 exclamation point
 ! 37
 ! 22
 ! 302
 ! 296
 ! 199
 ! 199
 ! 199
 ! 199
 and question mark ($!?$) 298
 double
 !! 160
 !! 170
 !! 297
 upside-down (\mathfrak{j}) 19
 exclusive disjunction, logical (\vee)
 see vee, bar under
 exclusive or 367
 \oplus see circled symbols, plus
 \vee see vee, bar under
 Exherbo (\mathfrak{E}) 318–319
 exists (\exists)⁺ 66, 123–125

exclamation point (‽)+ 125
negated (#)+ 123–125
tilde (˜)+ 125
expand ↗ 173–175
↗ 173–175
↗ 173–175
ExpeditedSSL (⌚) 315–318
experimental (⌘) 177
exploding head (💥) 298
explosion proof (⊗) 176
export ↗ 171–172
↗ 171–172
extarrows (package) 146, 387, 388
extensible accents 139–142, 144, 145, 151, 171, 374–375
extensible braces 139–141, 144, 171
extensible symbols 139–142, 144–150, 165, 367
creating 374–375
extensible tildes 139, 144
extension characters 118
external (✉) 177
external link ↗ 173–175
↗ 173–175
extpfeil (package) 147, 387, 388
extraipa (package) 28, 387
extraterrestrial
 279
 292
 292
 307
 307
eye
 311–312
 198
 173–175
 173–175
 343–346
 201
 201
 322
 298
 312
eye dropper (eyedropper) 323–325
eyeglasses
 323–325
 298

eyes
 281
eyes
 331
 331
** 298
@@ 312
ezh (ȝ) see round z

F

face inverted (⌞)+ 123, 124
face 159–160, 170, 200, 253, 257, 278, 284, 288–307, 311–312, 334–338, 343–346
angry (😡)+ 289, 292, 305
angry, with horns (👿) 292
anguished (阽)+ 289, 292
annoyed (惄) 288
annoyed, 3D (ݔ) 288
anxious, with sweat (ݔ) 292
astonished (ݔ)+ 289, 292
beaming, with smiling eyes (ݔ) 293
blowing a kiss (ݔ) 298
cold (ݔ) 296
confounded (ݔ)+ 289, 296
confused (ݔ)+ 289, 296
cool (ݔ) 288
cool, 3D (ݔ) 288
cowboy hat (ݔ) 296
crying (ݔ)+ 289, 296
disappointed (ݔ)+ 289, 297
disappointed but relieved (ݔ) 289
disguised (ݔ) 297
dizzy (ݔ)+ 289, 305
downcast, with sweat (ݔ) 297
drooling (ݔ) 297
expressionless (ݔ)+ 289, 298
fearful (ݔ)+ 289, 298
flushed (ݔ)+ 289, 299
frowning (ݔ)+ 253, 257, 299, 305, 311–312
frowning, with open mouth (ݔ)+ 289, 299
grimacing (ݔ)+ 257, 289, 300
grinning (ݔ)+ 289, 300, 305
grinning and squinting (ݔ)+ 300, 306

grinning and squinting, with tears (ݔ)+ 306
grinning and sweating (ݔ)+ 305
grinning and winking (ݔ)+ 305
grinning, with big eyes (ݔ) 300
grinning, with hearts (ݔ)+ 306
grinning, with smiling eyes (ݔ)+ 289, 300
grinning, with stars (ݔ)+ 306
grinning, with sweat (ݔ) 300
grinning, with tears (ݔ)+ 306
grinning, with tongue (ݔ)+ 306
hieroglyphic (܁)+ 202
hot (ݔ) 301
hugging (ݔ) 301
hushed (ݔ)+ 289, 301
innocent (܂) 288
innocent, 3D (܂) 288
kissing (ݔ)+ 289, 303, 305
kissing, with closed eyes (ݔ)+ 289, 303
kissing, with smiling eyes (ݔ)+ 289, 303
knocked-out (ݔ) 303
laughing (܃)+ 288, 305
laughing, 3D (ݔ) 288
loudly crying (ݔ)+ 289, 303
lying (ݔ) 304
man (܂) 257
massage (܁) 307
meh (ݔ)+ 305, 306
money-mouth (ݔ) 292
nauseated (ݔ) 292
nerd (ݔ) 292
neutral (܂)+ 288, 289, 293
neutral, 3D (ݔ) 288
ninja (܂) 288
ninja, 3D (܂) 288
nurse (܁) 288
nurse, 3D (܁) 288
partying (ݔ) 294
pensive (ݔ)+ 289, 294
persevering (ݔ)+ 289, 294
person with pouting (܁) 289
pleading (ݔ) 295
pounding on wall (܁)+ 288

- pounding on wall, 3D (☀) 288
- pouting (☺)+ 289, 296
- relieved (☺)+ 289, 297
- S-mouth (☺) 288
- S-mouth, 3D (☺) 288
- sad (☺)+ 284, 288, 306
- sad but relieved (☺) 297
- sad, 3D (☺) 288
- savoring food (☺) 298
- savouring delicious food (☺) 289
- screaming in fear (☺)+ 289, 298
- shushing (☺) 298
- sleeping (☺)+ 289, 298
- sleepy (☺)+ 288, 289, 298
- sleepy, 3D (☺) 288
- slightly frowning (☺)+ 289, 298
- slightly smiling (☺)+ 289, 298
- smiley (☺)+ 170, 253, 257, 284
- smiley, inverse (☺)+ 159, 170, 253, 284
- smiling (☺)+ 288, 298, 311–312
- smiling, 3D (☺) 288
- smiling, with halo (☺)+ 289, 298
- smiling, with heart-shaped eyes (☺)+ 289, 298
- smiling, with hearts (☺) 298
- smiling, with horns (☺)+ 289, 298
- smiling, with open mouth (☺) 289
- smiling, with open mouth and cold sweat (☺) 289
- smiling, with open mouth and smiling eyes (☺) 289
- smiling, with open mouth and tightly-closed eyes (☺) 289
- smiling, with smiling eyes (☺)+ 289, 298
- smiling, with sunglasses (☺)+ 289, 298
- smiling, with tear (☺) 298
- smirking (☺)+ 289, 298
- sneezing (☺) 299
- squinting, with tongue (☺) 299
- sun with (☺)+ 167, 299
- thinking (☺) 300
- throwing a kiss (☺) 289
- tired (☺)+ 289, 300
- tongue-out (☺) 288
- tongue-out, 3D (☺) 288
- unamused (☺)+ 289, 301
- upside-down (☺)+ 289, 301
- vomiting (☺)+ 288, 298
- vomiting, 3D (☺) 288
- weary (☺)+ 289, 302
- wind blowing (☺) 258
- winking (☺)+ 288, 289, 302
- winking, 3D (☺) 288
- winking, with tongue (☺) 302
- with cold sweat (☺) 289
- with hand over mouth (☺) 298
- with head-bandage (☺) 298
- with look of triumph (☺) 289
- with medical mask (☺)+ 289, 298
- with monocle (☺) 298
- with no good gesture (☺) 289
- with ok gesture (☺) 289
- with open mouth (☺)+ 289, 298
- with open mouth and cold sweat (☺) 289
- with raised eyebrow (☺) 298
- with rolling eyes (☺)+ 289, 298
- with steam from nose (☺) 298
- with stuck-out tongue (☺) 289
- with stuck-out tongue and tightly-closed eyes (☺) 289
- with stuck-out tongue and winking eye (☺) 289
- with sunglasses (☺)+ 257
- with symbols on mouth (☺) 298
- with tears of joy (☺)+ 289, 298
- with thermometer (☺) 298
- with tongue (☺) 298
- without mouth (☺)+ 289, 298
- woman (☺) 257
- woozy (☺) 304
- worried (☺)+ 289, 304
- X-eyes (☺) 288
- X-eyes, 3D (☺) 288
- yawning (☺) 304
- zany (☺) 304
- zipper-mouth (☺) 304
- Facebook
- 315–318
 - 315–318
 - 315–318
 - 314
 - 314
- Facebook Messenger (✉) 315–318
- facepalming (🤦)+ 294, 303, 304
- factory
- 298
 - 314
- factory worker (☺)+ 298, 303, 304
- fairy (🧚)+ 298, 303, 304
- falafel (🧆) 285
- false (ⓘ) 125
- falsum (⊥) see turnstile, up
- family (👨‍👩‍👧‍👦) 307
- fan
- 323–325
 - 325–327
 - 325–327
- Fantasy Flight Games (❖) 315–318
- farmer (👨)+ 298, 303, 304
- fast forward see media control symbols, forward
- Father Christmas (🎅)+ see Santa Claus
- faucet (🚰) 323–325
- fax
- 171
 - 171
- fax machine
- 171
 - 323–325
 - 298
 - 314
 - 312
- fc (package) 21, 26
- fclfont (package) 387
- .fd files 16, 378, 385
- fdsymbol (package) 40, 41, 46, 59, 60, 73–75, 84, 88, 93, 100–105, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 137, 140, 152, 156, 159, 192, 213, 233, 387, 388

feather
 311–312
 323–325
 322
 298
FedEx (FedEx) 315–318
Fedora
 315–318
 318–319
feeding baby (👶)+ 294, 303, 304
feet
+ see prime
+ ... see quotation marks,
straight single
fencing (🗡) 294
fermata (♪) 214, 220, 221
 accent (♯)+ ... see accents,
fermata
 inverted (♪) 214
Fermi distribution (𝓕) 177
fermion 177–178
 177
 177
 177
 177
ferris wheel
 299
 313
ferry (⛴) 299
feyn (package) 177, 387, 388
Feynman slashed character nota-
tion 370
Feynman-diagram symbols 177
fez, as math-mode accent (🎩) 138
fge (package) 111, 125, 137, 154,
160, 387, 388
field (𝓕) . . . see alphabets, math
field hockey stick and ball
 299
 241
figbas (package) 360, 387
figchild (package) 259, 264, 267,
270, 279, 286, 287, 325, 331,
387, 388
fighter jet (✈️)+ . . . see airplane,
military
Figma (Ѳ) 315–318
Figshare
 330–331
 330–331
file cabinet
 299

✉ 313
file extensions
 .dvi 384
 .fd 16, 378, 385
 .mf 16, 332, 376
 .otf 212
 .pdf 384
 .sty 16
 .tex 384, 385
 .tfm 16, 162, 332, 366, 385
file folder (📁) 313
file symbols 309
fill
 173–175
 173–175
film
 173–175
 322
 299
 313
film projector
 299
 312
filter (FilterWhere)+ 171–175
finger, pointing see fists
fingerprint (🖨) 173–175
finite field (𝐅) . . . see alphabets,
math
Finland (🇫) 243
fire
 270, 290
 168
 173–175
 328–329
 318–319
 299
 313
fire engine
 320
 254
 254
fire extinguisher
 323–325
 299
firecracker (🧨) 299
firefighter (🚒)+ 299, 303, 304
Firefox
 315–318
 315–318
fireworks
 299
 312
first aid (去医院)+ 319

First Order
 315–318
 315–318
Firstdraft (📝) 315–318
fish 339–340
 200
 311–312
 263
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
fish cake with swirl
 285
 287
fish tail
 down (↓) 78
 left (←)+ . . . see strict converse
 implication
 right (→)+ . . . see strict
 implication

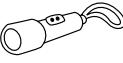
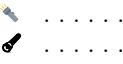
- up (\uparrow) 77
- fisheye (\circlearrowleft) 193
- fishing pole and fish
 299
- 313
- fists *see* hand
- fixed point
 - extended greatest (\vec{v}) .. 161
 - extended least ($\vec{\mu}$) .. 161
 - greatest (v) 161
 - least (μ) 161
- fixmath (package) 380
- flag
 - 259
 - 259
 - 284
 - 322
 - 302
 - 293
 - 301
 - 312
 - 312
 - 312
 - 312
 - 254
 - 0 () 283
 - 1 () 283
 - 2 () 283
 - 3 () 283
 - 4 () 283
 - 5 () 283
 - 6 () 283
 - 7 () 283
 - 8 () 283
 - 9 () 283
 - A () 283
 - Åland ()+ .. 248, 249
 - Abkhazia () 248
 - Afghanistan ()+ .. 247, 249
 - Albania ()+ .. 247, 249
 - Algeria ()+ .. 248, 249
 - American Samoa () .. 249
 - Andorra ()+ .. 247, 249
 - Angola ()+ .. 247, 249
 - Anguilla () 249
 - Antarctica ()+ .. 248, 249

- Antigua and Barbuda
 + 247, 249
- Argentina ()+ .. 247, 249
- Armenia ()+ .. 247, 249
- Artsakh () 248
- Aruba () 249
- Ascension Island () .. 249
- Australia ()+ .. 247, 249
- Austria ()+ .. 247, 249, 311–312
- Azerbaijan ()+ .. 247, 249
- B () 283
- Bahamas ()+ .. 247, 249
- Bahrain ()+ .. 247, 249
- Bangladesh ()+ .. 247, 249
- Barbados ()+ .. 247, 249
- Belarus ()+ .. 247, 249
- Belgium ()+ .. 247, 249, 311–312
- Belize ()+ .. 247, 249
- Benin ()+ .. 247, 249
- Bermuda () 249
- Bhutan ()+ .. 247, 249
- Bolivia ()+ .. 247, 249
- Bonaire () 248
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
 + 247, 249
- Botswana ()+ .. 247, 250
- Bouvet Island () .. 250
- Brazil ()+ .. 247, 250
- British Indian Ocean Territory () 250
- British Virgin Islands () .. 250
- Brunei ()+ .. 247, 250
- Buddhism () 283
- Bulgaria ()+ .. 247, 250, 311–312
- Burgenland () 249
- Burkina Faso ()+ .. 247, 250
- Burundi ()+ .. 247, 250
- C () 283
- Cambodia ()+ .. 248, 250
- Cameroon ()+ .. 248, 250

- Canada ()+ .. 247, 250
- Canary Islands () .. 250
- Cape Verde ()+ .. 248, 250
- Caribbean Netherlands () 250
- Carinthia () 249
- Cayman Islands () .. 250
- Central African Republic
 + 247, 250
- Ceuta and Melilla () .. 250
- Chad ()+ .. 247, 250
- checkered ()+ .. 241, 284, 295
- Chile ()+ .. 248, 250
- China ()+ .. 248, 250
- Christian () 283
- Christmas Island () .. 250
- Clipperton Island () .. 250
- Cocos Islands () .. 250
- Colombia ()+ .. 248, 250
- Comoros ()+ .. 248, 250
- Congo-Brazzaville ()+ .. 247, 250
- Congo-Kinshasa ()+ .. 247, 250
- Cook Islands ()+ .. 248, 250
- Costa Rica ()+ .. 248, 250
- Côte d'Ivoire ()+ .. 247, 250
- Croatia ()+ .. 247, 250
- Cuba ()+ .. 248, 250
- Curaçao () 250
- Cyprus ()+ .. 248, 250
- Czech Republic ()+ .. 248, 250
- D () 283
- Democratic Republic of the Congo *see* flags, Congo-Kinshasa
- Denmark ()+ .. 248, 250
- Diego Garcia () .. 250
- Djibouti ()+ .. 248, 250
- Dominica ()+ .. 248, 251
- Dominican Republic ()+ .. 248, 251
- E () 283

Ecuador (🇪🇨)+	247, 251	H (🇭)+	283	Liechtenstein (🇱)+	247, 249
Egypt (🇪🇬)+	247, 251	Haiti (🇭🇹)+	247, 251	Lithuania (🇱🇹)+	247, 249
El Salvador (🇸🇻)+	247, 251	Heard and McDonald Islands (🇦🇺)+	251	Lower Austria (🇦🇹)+	249
England (🏴)+	251	Holy See (🇻🇦)+	248	Luxembourg (🇱🇺)+	247, 249, 311–312
Equatorial Guinea (🇪🇬)+	247, 251	Honduras (🇭🇳)+	247, 251	M (🇽)+	283
Eritrea (🇪🇷)+	247, 251	Hong Kong SAR China (🇭🇰)+	251	Macao SAR China (🇲🇴)+	249
Esperanto (Esperanto)+	283	Hungary (🇭🇺)+	247, 252	Madagascar (🇲🇬)+	247, 249
Estonia (🇪🇪)+	247, 251	I (🇮)+	283	Malawi (🇼)+	247, 249
Eswatini (🇸威士蘭)+	251	Iceland (🇮celand)+	247, 252	Malaysia (🇲🇾)+	247, 249
Ethiopia (🇪🇹)+	247, 251	India (🇮🇳)+	247, 252	Maldives see flags, Falkland Islands	
European Union (🇪🇺)+	246, 251, 283	Indonesia (🇮🇩)+	247, 252	Maldives (🇲🇻)+	247, 249
F (🇫)+	283	Iran (🇮🇷)+	247, 252	Mali (🇲🇱)+	247, 249
Falkland Islands (🇦🇷)+	251	Iraq (🇮🇶)+	247, 252	Malta (🇲🇹)+	247, 249
Faroe Islands (🇫🇴)+	248, 251	Ireland (🇮🇪)+	247, 252	Marshall Islands (🇲🇭)+	247, 249
Fiji (🇫🇯)+	247, 251	Isle of Man (🇮🇲)+	248, 252	Martinique (🇲🇶)+	249
Finland (🇫🇮)+	247, 251	Israel (🇮🇱)+	247, 252	Mauritania (🇲🇷)+	247, 249
flags 246–252, 259, 283, 284, 311–312, 343–346, 355–357		Italy (🇮🇹)+	247, 252, 311–312	Mauritius (🇲🇺)+	247, 249
France (🇫🇷)+	247, 251, 311–312	Ivory Coast see flags, Côte d'Ivoire		Mayotte (🇾🇹)+	249
French Guiana (🇫🇷)+	248, 251	J (🇯)+	283	Mexico (🇲🇽)+	247, 249
French Polynesia (🇵🇫)+	251	Jamaica (🇯🇲)+	248, 252	Micronesia, Federated States of (🇫🇲)+	247, 249
French Southern Territories (🇵🇫)+	251	Japan (🇯🇵)+	248, 252	Moldova (🇲🇩)+	247, 249
G (🇬)+	283	Jersey (🇯🇪)+	248, 252	Monaco (🇲🇨)+	249
Gabon (🇬))+	247, 251	Jolly Roger (🏴)+	283	Mongolia (ᠮ@student)+	247, 249
Gambia (🇬))+	247, 251	Jordan (🇯🇴)+	248, 252	Montenegro (🇲🇪)+	247, 249
Georgia (🇬))+	247, 251	K (🇰)+	283	Montserrat (🇲🇸)+	249
Germany (🇩🇪)+	248, 251, 311–312	Kazakhstan (🇰🇿)+	248, 252	Morocco (🇲🇦)+	247, 249
Ghana (🇬🇭)+	247, 251	Kenya (🇰🇪)+	248, 252	Mozambique (🇲🇿)+	247, 249
Gibraltar (🇬🇮)+	248, 251	Kiribati (🇮🇷)+	248, 252	multiple, crossed	
Greece (🇬🇷)+	247, 251	Kosovo (🇽)+	248, 252	*	. . . . . 296
Greenland (🇩🇰)+	248, 251	Kuwait (🇰🇼)+	248, 252	✈	. . . . . 312
Grenada (🇬🇩)+	247, 251	Kyrgyzstan (🇰🇿)+	248, 252	Myanmar (🇲🇲)+	247, 249
Guadeloupe (🇬)+	251	L (🇱)+	283	N (🇳)+	283
Guam (🇬)+	251	Laos (ລາວ)+	248, 252	Namibia (🇳າ)+	247, 249
Guatemala (🇬🇹)+	247, 251	Latvia (🇱🇻)+	247, 252	NATO (北约)+	283
Guernsey (🇬🇬)+	248, 251	Lebanon (🇱🇧)+	248, 252	Nauru (🇳🇷)+	247, 250
Guinea (🇬🇳)+	247, 251	Lesotho (🇱🇸)+	247, 249	Nepal (🇳🇵)+	247, 250
Guinea-Bissau (🇬🇼)+	247, 251	Liberia (🇱🇷)+	247, 249	Netherlands (🇳🇱)+	247, 250, 311–312
Guyana (₲)+	247, 251	Libya (🇱🇾)+	247, 249	New Caledonia (🇳🇨)+	250

New Zealand ()+	248, 250	Russian Federation ()+	248, 250	Spain ()+	247, 251
Nicaragua ()+	247, 250	Rwanda (img alt="Flag of Rwanda")+	247, 250	Sri Lanka (img alt="Flag of Sri Lanka")+	247, 251
Niger (img alt="Flag of Niger")+	247, 250	S (img alt="Flag of Saint Lucia")	283	Styria (img alt="Flag of Styria")	249
Nigeria (img alt="Flag of Nigeria")+	247, 250	Saba (img alt="Flag of Saba")	248	Sudan (img alt="Flag of Sudan")+	247, 251
Niue (img alt="Flag of Niue")+	248, 250	Saint Barthélemy (img alt="Flag of Saint Barthélemy")	251	Suriname (img alt="Flag of Suriname")+	247, 251
Norfolk Island (img alt="Flag of Norfolk Island")	250	Saint Eustasius (img alt="Flag of Saint Eustasius")	248	Svalbard and Jan Mayen (img alt="Flag of Svalbard and Jan Mayen")	251
North Korea (img alt="Flag of North Korea")+	248, 250	Saint Helena (img alt="Flag of Saint Helena")	251	Swaziland (img alt="Flag of Swaziland")	247
North Macedonia (img alt="Flag of North Macedonia")+	247, 250	Saint Kitts and Nevis (img alt="Flag of Saint Kitts and Nevis")+	248, 251	Sweden (img alt="Flag of Sweden")+	247, 251
Northern Mariana Islands (img alt="Flag of Northern Mariana Islands")	250	Saint Lucia (img alt="Flag of Saint Lucia")+	247, 251	Switzerland (img alt="Flag of Switzerland")+	247, 251
Norway (img alt="Flag of Norway")+	247, 250	Saint Martin (img alt="Flag of Saint Martin")	251	Syria (img alt="Flag of Syria")+	247, 251
O (img alt="Flag of O")	283	Saint Pierre and Miquelon (img alt="Flag of Saint Pierre and Miquelon")	251	T (img alt="Flag of T")	283
Olympics (img alt="Flag of the Olympics")	283	Saint Vincent and Grenadines (img alt="Flag of Saint Vincent and Grenadines")+	248, 251	Taiwan (img alt="Flag of Taiwan")+	247, 251
Oman (img alt="Flag of Oman")+	248, 250	Salzburg (img alt="Flag of Salzburg")	249	Tajikistan (img alt="Flag of Tajikistan")+	247, 251
P (img alt="Flag of P")	283	Samoa (img alt="Flag of Samoa")+	248, 250	Tanzania (img alt="Flag of Tanzania")+	247, 251
Pakistan (img alt="Flag of Pakistan")+	248, 250	San Marino (img alt="Flag of San Marino")+	247, 250	Thailand (img alt="Flag of Thailand")+	247, 251
Palau (img alt="Flag of Palau")+	248, 250	São Tomé and Príncipe (img alt="Flag of São Tomé and Príncipe")+	247, 251	The Tyrol (img alt="Flag of The Tyrol")	249
Palestinian Territories (img alt="Flag of Palestinian Territories")+	248, 250	Saudi Arabia (img alt="Flag of Saudi Arabia")+	247, 250	Tibet (img alt="Flag of Tibet")	248
Panama (img alt="Flag of Panama")+	248, 250	Scotland (img alt="Flag of Scotland")	250	Timor-Leste (img alt="Flag of Timor-Leste")+	247, 251
Papua New Guinea (img alt="Flag of Papua New Guinea")+	248, 250	Senegal (img alt="Flag of Senegal")+	247, 250	Togo (img alt="Flag of Togo")+	247, 251
Paraguay (img alt="Flag of Paraguay")+	248, 250	Serbia (img alt="Flag of Serbia")+	248, 250	Tokelau (img alt="Flag of Tokelau")	251
Peru (img alt="Flag of Peru")+	248, 250	Seychelles (img alt="Flag of Seychelles")+	247, 250	Tonga (img alt="Flag of Tonga")+	247, 251
Philippines (img alt="Flag of Philippines")+	248, 250	Sierra Leone (img alt="Flag of Sierra Leone")+	247, 251	transgender (img alt="Flag of transgender")	283
pirate <i>see</i> flags, Jolly Roger		Singapore (img alt="Flag of Singapore")+	247, 251	Transnistria (img alt="Flag of Transnistria")	248
Pitcairn Islands (img alt="Flag of Pitcairn Islands")	250	Sint Maarten (img alt="Flag of Sint Maarten")	251	Trinidad and Tobago (img alt="Flag of Trinidad and Tobago")+	247, 251
Poland (img alt="Flag of Poland")+	248, 250	skull and crossbones	<i>see</i> flags, Jolly Roger	Tristan da Cunha (img alt="Flag of Tristan da Cunha")	251
Portugal (img alt="Flag of Portugal")+	248, 250	Slovakia (img alt="Flag of Slovakia")+	247, 251	Tunisia (img alt="Flag of Tunisia")+	247, 251
Puerto Rico (img alt="Flag of Puerto Rico")+	248, 250	Slovenia (img alt="Flag of Slovenia")+	247, 251	Turkey (img alt="Flag of Turkey")+	247, 251
Q (img alt="Flag of Q")	283	Solomon Islands (img alt="Flag of Solomon Islands")+	247, 251	Turkmenistan (img alt="Flag of Turkmenistan")+	247, 251
Qatar (img alt="Flag of Qatar")+	248, 250	Somalia (img alt="Flag of Somalia")+	247, 251	Turks and Caicos Islands (img alt="Flag of Turks and Caicos Islands")	252
R (img alt="Flag of R")	283	Somaliland (img alt="Flag of Somaliland")	248	Tuvalu (img alt="Flag of Tuvalu")+	247, 252
rainbow (img alt="Flag of rainbow")+	283	South Africa (img alt="Flag of South Africa")+	248, 251	U (img alt="Flag of U")	283
Red Crescent (img alt="Flag of Red Crescent")	283	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (img alt="Flag of South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands")	251	Uganda (img alt="Flag of Uganda")+	247, 252
Red Cross (img alt="Flag of Red Cross")	283	South Korea (img alt="Flag of South Korea")+	248, 251	Ukraine (img alt="Flag of Ukraine")+	247, 252
Red Crystal (img alt="Flag of Red Crystal")	283	South Sudan (img alt="Flag of South Sudan")+	247, 251	UNESCO (img alt="Flag of UNESCO")	283
Republic of the Congo <i>see</i> flags, Congo-Brazzaville		United Arab Emirates (img alt="Flag of United Arab Emirates")+	247, 252	United Kingdom (img alt="Flag of United Kingdom")+	247, 252
Réunion (img alt="Flag of Réunion")+	248, 250	United Nations (img alt="Flag of United Nations")+	252, 283	United Nations (img alt="Flag of United Nations")+	252, 283
Romania (img alt="Flag of Romania")+	248, 250				

United States (FLAG) +	284, 343–346	double (bb) +	216, 219		. . . . .	325–327
United States Minor Outlying Islands (USA)	252	flatbread			. . . . .	285
United States of America (USA) +	248, 252				. . . . .	285
United States Virgin Islands (USVI)	252	fleur-de-lis (FL)	. . . . .		. . . . .	299
Upper Austria (AUT)	249	fleurons	191, 198, 338–339		. . . . .	325–327
Uruguay (URY) +	248, 252	flexed biceps			. . . . .	299
Uzbekistan (UZB) +	248, 252				. . . . .	313
V (X)	283	Flickr			. . . . .	315–318
Vanuatu (VUT) +	248, 252				. . . . .	314
Vatican City (VAT)	252				. . . . .	314
Venezuela (VEN) +	248, 252	flint (FLINT)	208–210		. . . . .	325–327
Vienna (AUT)	249	Flipboard (FLIP)	315–318		. . . . .	325–327
Vietnam (VIE) +	248, 252	floppy disk			. . . . .	325–327
Vorarlberg (AUT)	249				. . . . .	325–327
W (SWITZERLAND)	283	florin			. . . . .	343–346
Wales (GBR)	252				. . . . .	343–346
Wallis and Futuna (WLF)	252	flourishes	197, 198, 342–348		. . . . .	325–327
Western Sahara (ESP) +	248, 252	flow			. . . . .	302
Wieselburger Bier (WIESSELBURGER)	283				. . . . .	302
World Health Organization (WHO)	283	flower	189–191, 281, 290–305, 311–314, 338–340		. . . . .	299
X (PHL)	283	{ }	208–210		. . . . .	294
Y (ESP)	283	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	302
Yemen (YEM) +	248, 252	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	281
Z (ESP)	283	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	281
Zambia (ZMB) +	248, 252	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	313
Zimbabwe (ZWE) +	248, 252	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	190
flageolet (F)	214	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	190
flamingo		*	. . . . .		. . . . .	190
	. . . . .	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	190
264–267		*	. . . . .		. . . . .	279
	. . . . .	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	321
264–267		*	. . . . .		. . . . .	369
	. . . . .	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	269
262		*	. . . . .		. . . . .	206
flap (F) +	24, 25	*	. . . . .		. . . . .	fog
flashlight		*	. . . . .		. . . . .
	*		
325–327		*	. . . . .		. . . . .
	*		
299		*	. . . . .		. . . . .
	*		
313		*	. . . . .		. . . . .
flask (FLA)	323–325	fold (FOLD)	208–210		. . . . .	309
flat (b) +	212, 213, 216, 219	folder (FOLD)	312		. . . . .	309

- fondu (☞) 285
 font (Ⓐ) 17, 173–175
 Font Awesome
 ☒ 315–318
 ☒ 315–318
 ☒ 315–318
 font encodings 16, 19–21, 25, 26, 29, 246, 367, 368, 373, 381, 382, 384, 386
 7-bit 16
 8-bit 16
 ASCII 386
 Cyrillic 26
 document 382, 384
 Latin 1 386
 limiting scope of 16
 LY1 16
 OT1 . 16, 20, 26, 246, 373, 381, 382
 OT2 368
 T1 16, 19–21, 26, 382, 384
 T2A 26, 368
 T2B 26
 T4 21, 25, 26, 29
 T5 21, 26
 TS1 367, 382
 TU 246
 U 368
 X2 26
 font families 244, 246, 332, 364, 366, 368, 378
 bulb 378
 CountriesOfEurope . 244
 psy 368
 rojud 246
 fontawesome5 (package) 22, 32, 33, 157, 173, 176, 182, 183, 186, 188, 191, 196, 236, 240, 256, 259, 261, 263, 280, 284, 305, 308–310, 315, 319, 320, 323, 328, 387, 388
 fontdef.dtx (file) . 368, 373
 fontenc (package) 16, 20, 21, 26, 382, 384
 \fontencoding 16
 Fonticons (☒) 315–318
 Fonticons Fi (☒) 315–318
 fontmfizz (package) . 318, 319, 329, 387, 388
 fonts
 Calligra 163
 Charter 32, 65
 Computer Modern . 112, 360, 366, 382
 Computer Modern Sans 360
 Courier 32
 Emmentaler 219
 Garamond 32, 65
 Helvetica 32
 Palatino 360
 Palladio 360
 Soyombo 281
 Symbol 121, 367, 368
 Times Roman . 32, 366
 Type 1 379
 Utopia 32, 65
 Zapf Chancery 163
 Zapf Dingbats . 179, 189
 \fonsize 366
 fontspec (package) 212, 385, 386
 food 284–287
 foot (⚠) 299
 football *see* soccer ball
 American
 🏈 240
 🏈 241
 🏈 292
 footline (¬)+ *see* turnstile, short bar
 footprints
 👣 323–325
 👣 299
 👣 312
 for all (forall)+ 66, 123–125
 force (↓) 171
 fork (🍴) 287
 fork and knife
 🍴 285
 🍴 287
 fork and knife with plate
 🍴 285
 🍴 287
 Fort Awesome
 🧙 315–318
 🧙 315–318
 forte (ƒ) 219, 232
 fortune (⊗) 168
 fortune cookie (🍪) 285
 Forumbee (/forum) 315–318
 forward composition (•) 161
 fountain (⛲) 299
 fourier (package) 33, 81, 122, 125, 133, 142, 184, 191, 257, 387
 Fourier transform (ℱ) *see* alphabets, math
 Foursquare (📍) 315–318
 fox (🦊) 262
 fractions 160
 one half (½) . 160, 383
 one quarter (¼) . 160, 383
 three quarters (¾) . 160, 383
 fraktur . *see* alphabets, math
 frame
 with picture (🖼) 312
 with tiles (🧱) 312
 with x (☒) 312
 framed picture (🖼) 299
 France (🇫🇷) 243
 FREE (🆓) 299
 free (→)+ 70, 71
 negated (↛)+ 72
 Free Code Camp
 (🅰) 315–318
 (🅰) 318–319
 FreeBSD
 BSD 315–318
 BSD 318–319
 Freemason's cipher 278
 frege (package) . 154, 387, 388
 Frege logic symbols . 111, 125, 153, 154, 160
 Frege, Gottlob 153, 154
 french fries
 🍟 286–287
 🍟 285
 🍟 287
 fried shrimp
 🍤 285
 🍤 287
 frog
 🐸 263
 🐸 264–267
 🐸 262
 🐸 268
 frowning (少吃)+ 289, 294, 303, 304
 frowny faces 170, 253, 257, 284, 288–306, 311–312
 frying pan (🍳) 288
 fuel pump (⛽) 299
 Fulcrum (⚗) 315–318
 full note (♪) 212
 function
 composition (◦)+ . 37, 39, 46, 160, 161, 193, 194, 370
 continuous, partial, into multi-function (↦) 113
 continuous, partial, into multi-map (⤠) 113
 continuous, partial, into, grounded multi-function (⤢) 113

-  299
 290
Gemini (+) 166–168, 299, 335–338
 gender signs
 female (+) 23–24, 166–168, 170, 176, 299, 311–312, 335–338
 female, filled () 176
 female, without stroke (+) 24, 176
 female/female (+) 176
 female/male (+) 176
 male (+) 166–168, 170, 176, 304, 311–312, 335–338
 male and female (+) 176
 male and female, filled () 176
 male with stroke and male and female (+) 176, 300
 male, extra stroke (+) 176
 male, filled () 176
 male/male (+) 176
 neuter (+) 176
 genealogical symbols 253
 genie (+) 299, 303, 304
 gensymb (package) 164
 Gentoo () 318–319
 geographical symbols 242–252
 geometric proportion (+) . see minus, dots
 geometric shapes 48–52, 168, 192–197, 225–230, 240, 333–334, 358–359
 geometrically equal to (). see equal, dots
 geometrically equivalent to (). see equal, bump
 Germanic runes 211
 Germany () 243
 gesturing NO (+) 294, 303, 304
 gesturing OK (+) 294, 303, 304
 GG
  315–318
  315–318
 ghost 52, 150, 277, 315–318, 322–325
  331
  329
  299
  312
 as math-mode accent (). see accents, ghost
- math mode
  52
  52
  52
 Gibbons, Jeremy 390
 gift
  321
  323–325
  322
  304
  312
 gimel (+) 122, 123
 GINETEX laundry symbols 257
 giraffe
  264–267
  264–267
  262
  262
 multiple (). see multiple
 girl
  299
  307
 Git
  315–318
  315–318
  315–318
  318–319
 GitHub
  315–318
  315–318
  315–318
  314
  314
 GitKraken (). see 315–318
 GitLab (). see 315–318
 Gitter (). see 315–318
 glass
  323–325
  323–325
  323–325
  325–327
  285
 glasses
 clinking (). see 284
 Gleich Stark (). see 77
 Glide
  315–318
  315–318
- globe 257, 290–305, 312–314, 322, 328–329
 257
 322
 322
 322
 showing Africa (). see 328–329
 showing Americas (+) 299, 312, 328–329
 showing Asia (). see 328
 showing Asia-Australia (+) 300, 312, 328–329
 showing Europe (). see 328–329
 showing Europe-Africa (+) 300, 312
 with meridians (+). see 300, 312, 328–329
 glottal stop (+). see 22, 24, 25
 barred (?) 22
 inverted (+). see 22, 24
 inverted, barred (). see 22
 inverted, reversed (). see 24
 inverted, with tail (). see 23
 raised (?). see 23
 reversed (+). see 23, 25
 reversed, barred (). see 22
 gloves
  325–327
  300
 gluon 164, 177–178
 g 177
 $\sim\!\sim\!\sim\!\sim$ 164
 gnat (). see 264–267
 Gnome (). see 318–319
 go (package) 240, 387
 Go gopher
  318–319
  318–319
 Go stones 240
 circle (+). see 240
 cross (+). see 240
 empty (+). see 240
 square (+). see 240
 triangle (+). see 240
 go up (). see 208–210
 goad
  201
  201
 goal net (). see 300

- goat
 343–346
 206
 262
 268
goban 240
goblet () 206
goblin
 300
 307
god () 208–210
Gofore () 315–318
goggles () 300
gold () 206
golf ball () 240
golf hole with flag () 299
golfing ()⁺ 241, 294, 303, 304
good () 201
Goodreads
 315–318
 315–318
Google
 315–318
 318–319
 318–319
Google Code () 318–319
Google Developers () 318–319
Google Drive () 315–318
Google Pay () 315–318
Google Play () 315–318
Google Scholar
 330–331
 330–331
Google Wallet () 315–318
Google+
 315–318
 315–318
 315–318
 314
g+ 314
 264–267
gopuram () 310
gorilla () 262
governor () 208–210
Gradle () 318–319
graduation cap *see* mortarboard
Grails
 318–319
 318–319
grapes
 285

-  287
graphene () 177
graphics (package) 148, 368
graphicx (package) 30, 366, 368, 372
 264–267
grater
 200
 288
Gratipay () 315–318
Grav () 315–318
grave ()⁺ *see* accents, grave
gravestone () 300
graviton () 177
Great Britain () 243
greater than ()⁺ 19, 87, 88, 91, 381, 382
arrow () 89
but not approximately equal to ()⁺ 85–90
but not equal to
 85, 86, 88–90
 85, 86, 89, 90
 85–90
but not similar to ()⁺ 85–90
circle ()⁺ 89, 90
closed
 87, 88, 92, 93
 88–90
closed, negated
 87, 88, 92, 93
 88
decorative () 157
dotted ()⁺ 41, 69, 85–89
dotted, negated ()⁺ 87, 88
horizontally barred () 90
much
 85–88, 90, 160
 86, 89, 90
much, negated ()⁺ 86–88, 90
negated ()⁺ 85–91
or approximately equal to
)⁺ 85–89
or approximately equal to, negated ()⁺ 86, 88
or equal to
 85–90
 85–88, 90, 91
 85–91, 373
 90
 154

-  157
or equal to or less than
 85–90
 85–89
 87–89
 90
or equal to or less than, negated
 87, 88
 87–89
 87, 88
 87, 88
or equal to, closed
 87, 88, 92, 93
 88, 90
or equal to, closed, negated
 87, 88, 92, 93
 88, 89
or equal to, decorative () 157
or equal to, dotted
 87–90
 87, 88
 90
 90
or equal to, dotted, negated
 87, 88
 87–89
or equal to, horizontally barred () 90
or equal to, negated
 85–90
 85–91
 85–91
or less than
 85–90
 90
or less than but not equal to
 87
 90
or less than, negated ()⁺ 86–88, 90
or less than, overlapping ()⁺ 89, 90
or similar to
 85–90, 372
 373
or similar to or equal to () 90
or similar to or less than () 90
or similar to, negated ()⁺ 86, 88, 90

question mark (՞) 89
 very much
 »»+ 85, 87–90, 365
 » 90
 very much, negated (»»)+
 87, 88
 Greece (℮) 243
 Greek
 blackboard bold 163
 bold 120, 380
 letters 20, 120–122, 163,
 208, 380
 numerals 208
 polytonic 20, 120, 121
 upright 20, 121
 Green Dot (օ)+ see recycling
 greenpoint (package) 332, 387
 Gregorian music 215
 Gregorio, Enrico 136, 369, 370
 grid
 bottom (⊥) 240
 center (⊕) 240
 center, with filled circle (†)
 240
 left (⊣) 240
 right (⊣) 240
 top (⊤) 240
 grid, large (█) 173–175
 grid, small (█) 173–175
 Griffith’s separation vector (›) .
 163
 Grim Reaper (💀) 288
 grip
 lines
 = 173–175
 || 173–175
 squares
 ■■ 173–175
 ■■ 173–175
 Gripfire (⚡) 315–318
 group (϶)+ 171–172
 group meeting (ﷻ) 307
 group objects
 ☒ 173–175
 ☒ 173–175
 Grüne Punkt (օ)+ see recycling
 Grunt (Ծ)+ 315–319
 guarani (₲) 31
 guard (ቤ)+ 300, 303, 304, 307
 guide dog (🐕) 263
 Guilded (❖) 315–318
 guillemet
 decorative left single («) 199

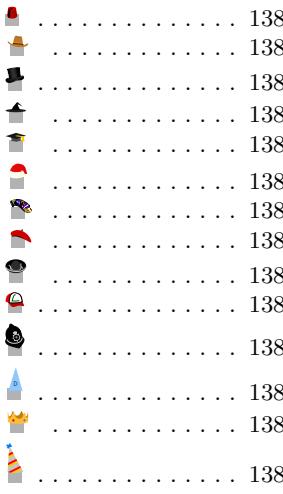
decorative right single (») 199
 left («) 21, 383
 left single («) 21, 384
 right (») 21, 383
 right single (») 21, 384
 guise (GUI) 208–210
 guitar
 🎸 323–325
 🎸 300
 🎸 313
 Gulp
 🥤 315–318
 🥤 318–319
 🥤 318–319
 gun (🔫) see pistol

H

H (ℍ) 328–329
 Hälplinge runes see staveless
 runes
 háček (ˇ)+ see accents, caron
 Hacker News (Y)+ 315–318
 HackerRank (HQ) 315–318
 Hades (%;">) 168
 Hadoop (RDD) 318–319
 hail (雹) 258
 hair
 💇 296
 💇 296
 💇 302
 haircut (💇) 307
 HAL
  330–331
  330–331
 half note (♪)+ 212, 215–218
 dotted (♪)+ 216–218
 double dotted (♪.)+ 217,
 218
 rest (▬)+ 215, 219
 rest, dotted (▬.) 219
 halfnoteize () 314
 hallow (_HALLOW_) 208–210
 Halloween symbols 52, 150
 halloweenmath (package) 52,
 117, 138, 148–150, 387, 388
 Hamburg Notation System 272–
 275
 hamburger
 🍔 323–325
 🍔 286–287
 🍔 285

❶ 287
 Hamiltonian (ℳ) see alphabets,
 math
 hammer
 🔨 323–325
 🔨 300
 🔨 313
 and pick (🔨) 300
 and sickle (🔨) 333
 and wrench
 🛠 254
 🛠 300
 hamnosys (package) 272–275,
 387, 388
 hamsa (🧿) 310
 hamster (🐹)+ 263, 268
 hand 184–186, 274, 332, 343–346
 325–327
 ↖ 201
 ↳ 201
 👉 296
 👉 296
 👉 185
 call me (👉) 294
 crossed fingers (👉) 296
 fingers splayed
 👉 185
 👉 185
 👉 300
 fist
 ✊ 185
 ✊ 185
 ✊ 186
 ✊ 293
 ✊ 296
 ✊ 297
 ✊ 303
 holding dollar sign (💵) 186
 holding heart (❤) 186
 holding medical sign (✚) .
 186
 holding position (☛) 186
 holding water (💧) 186
 horns (Horny) 298
 lizard sign (🦎)+ 186
 love-you sign (👉) 304
 middle finger extended
 🖕 185
 🖕 186
 🖕 292
 OK sign
 👌 185
 👌 185

.....	185	.....	185	.....	257
.....	293	.....	185	.....	304
paper sign (+)	186	.....	186	handbag	
peace sign	see hand,	.....	186	.....	300
victory sign		.....	186	.....	281
pinching		.....	186	handball ()+	291, 295, 303
.....	295	.....	186	hands ()	186
.....	295	.....	293	clapping	
pointing down		.....	301	.....	185
.....	185	pointing upper left		.....	295
.....	185	.....	184	helping ()	186
.....	185	.....	184	open	
.....	185	pointing upper right		.....	185
.....	185	.....	184	.....	293
.....	185	.....	184	palms up ()	294
.....	186	rock sign ()+	186	praying	
.....	186	scissors sign ()+	186	.....	299
.....	186	sparkles ()	186	.....	310
.....	292	Spock sign ()+	185, 186, 301	raising ()	296
pointing left		thumbs down		washing ()	186
.....	184	.....	184	handshake	
.....	184	.....	184	.....	186
.....	184	.....	185	.....	186
.....	185	.....	185	.....	300
.....	185	slashed ()+	186	hanger ()	321
.....	185	happy person raising one hand		hard disk ()	314
.....	185	()	289	hard sign ()	22
.....	185	harmony (package)	215, 217, 387, 388	harmony (package)	215, 217, 387, 388
.....	185	pointing right		harp ()	343–346
.....	184	.....	184	harpoon (package)	148, 387, 388
.....	184	.....	184	harpoon (→)+	94–
.....	184	.....	185	96, 99, 100, 104, 105, 107, 110–112, 114, 148, 358–359	
.....	184	.....	185	barred head (→)+	110
.....	184	.....	186	barred tail (↔)+	110
.....	184	.....	186	barred, parallel (⇒)+	96, 110
.....	184	.....	300, 305	double ended, opposite sides	
.....	184	victory sign		(→)+	96, 99, 104, 110, 111
.....	184	.....	185	double ended, opposite sides, extensible (↔)+	148
.....	185	.....	185	double ended, opposite sides, long (←)+	111
.....	185	.....	186	double ended, opposite sides, negated (↖)+	100, 105
.....	185	.....	186	double ended, same side	
.....	185	.....	186	(→)+	110
.....	186	waving		double, opposite sides (⇒)+	
.....	186	.....	185	94–96, 99, 104, 107, 110	
.....	186	.....	301		
.....	257	with eye ()	see hamsa		
.....	293	writing			
pointing up		.....	184		
.....	185	.....	185		
.....	185	.....	185		

- double, opposite sides, extensible
 145, 146
 146
- double, opposite sides, negated ($\not\equiv$)⁺ .. 100, 105
- double, same side (\Rightarrow)⁺ 96, 110
- extensible ($\overleftarrow{\square}$)⁺ .. 145, 148
- long (\longrightarrow)⁺ .. 111, 112
- negated ($\not\rightarrow$)⁺ .. 100, 105
- hash
 18, 37, 76, 158, 173–175, 381
 76, 158
 302
- Haskell () 318–319
- hat
 325–327
 325–327
 304
 281
- accent ()⁺ *see* accents, circumflex
- as math-mode accent
 138
- cowboy
 323–325
 323
- hard () 323–325
- top
 300
 313
- witch () 331
- wizard () 323–325
- hatching chick
 263
 268
- Hausa letters *see* boko letters
- head
 257
 201
 201
- heading () 173–175
- headphones
 323–325
 322
 300
 313
- headset () 323–325
- headstone () 300
- health worker ()⁺ .. 300, 303, 304
- heart ()⁺ .. 168, 198, 233, 234, 257, 269, 290–305, 311–314, 319, 328–329
- anatomical () 292
- beating
 290
 293
- black () 293
- blue () 294
- broken
 290
 294
 328–329
- brown () 294
- exclamation point
 199
 300
- filled ()⁺ .. 199, 290, 328–329
- floral () 199
- framed
 290
 300
- green () 300
- growing
 290
 300
- half filled () 328
- halftoned
 290
 290
 290
 290
- multiple ()⁺ .. 290, 301
- multiple, revolving
 290
 297
- orange () 294
- purple () 296
- red ()⁺ .. 296, 311–312
- rotated () 199
- rotated floral () 199
- sparkling
 290
 299
- suit *see* playing card suits, heart
- white () 302
- with arrow
 290
 300
- with ribbon
 290
 300
- with tip on the left () 290
- yellow () 304
- heartbeat () 319
- heavy left-pointing angle bracket
ornament () 199
- heavy right-pointing angle bracket ornament () 199
- Hebrew 122, 123, 163
- hedgehog () 263
- helicopter 254, 320
 320
- helmet
 200
 201
 201
- help sign () 271
- Helvetica (font) 32
- hemiobelion (c) 32
- heraldry () 275
- herb
 300
 281
- hermaphrodite ()⁺ *see* gender signs, male and female
- Hermitian conjugate matrix ()⁺ 159
- Heroku () 318–319
- herring () 264–267
- lowercase () 208
- uppercase () 208

- heterosexual (+) *see* gender signs, female/male
- hexagon (+) 192–194, 196–197
crossed (). 197
dotted (). 197
filled (+) 193, 194, 197
half filled
 197
 197
 197
 197
horizontally divided (). 197
quartered (). 197
vertically divided (). 197
with chemical bonds (). 194
- hhcount** (package) 236, 268, 387, 388
- hibiscus
 300
 281
- Hidalgo (). 168
- hidden universal bunch quantifier (). 125
- hidden universal individual quantifier (). 125
- hide
 200
 173–175
 173–175
- hieroglif** (package) 202, 387, 388
- hieroglyphics 202
- high brightness (). 256
- high frequency (). 164
- high voltage (). 301
- hiking (). 328–329
- Hilbert space (). *see* alphabets, math
- hindu temple (). 301
- hippopotamus
 263
 264–267
 263
- HIPS (). 315–318
- Hire a Helper (). 315–318
- Hirst, Daniel 212
- history (). 173–175
- Hive (). 315–318
- Hochschule Bochum (). 257
 landscape (). 257
 portrait (). 257
- hockey puck (). 240
- hole
 177
 301
 314
- holly berry (). 328–329
- Holmes, Sherlock 355
- Holt, Alexander 1, 386
- holtpolt** (package) 151, 387
 306
- Homer (). 306
- homosexual (+) *see* gender signs, male/male
- honey pot
 285
 287
- honeybee
 263
 268
- hook (). 301
- hooked letters
 a (). 24
 b
 22
 24
 25
 c
 22
 25
 d
 22
 24
 24
 24
 25
 25
 25
 e (). 24
 g
 22
 24
 g, small caps (). 22
- h
 f i 22
 f i 24
 f i 25
- i (). 23
- i, long (). 22
- j, dotless, barred
 f 22
 f 23
- k (+). 22, 25
- n (). 24
- o, open (). 24
- p
 f 22
 p 23
 f 25
- q (). 22
- t
 f 22
 t 22
 t 24
 f 25
- y, long (). 22
- Hooli (). 315–318
- horizontal line
 dashed (—). 182
 high (—)+. 194, 195
 low (—). 198
 middle (—)+. 70, 159
 middle, double (=). 70
 middle, double, slashed (≠+). 23, 72
 middle, slashed (+). 72
 middle, with vertical line (+). 198
 200
- Horn, Berthold 163
- Hornbill (). 315–318
- horned letters
 O (). 21
 o (). 21
 U (). 21
 u (). 21
- horoscope symbols 166–168, 335–338
- horse
 263
 263
 264–267
 264–267
 343–346
 206
 263
 268
 268
- carousel
 294
 313
- racing
 241
 262
 301

- 173–175
 imaginary
 119, 123
 j 124
 124
IMDB () 315–318
immigration 254
imp () 307
Impactstory
 330–331
 330–331
implication (\rightarrow)⁺ 113, 114
 intuitionistic (\rightarrow)⁺ 114
material (\Rightarrow)⁺ 113
not (\nrightarrow)⁺ 114
not classical (\nexists) 81
not intuitionistic (\nrightarrow)⁺ 115
not material (\nRightarrow)⁺ 114
not weak (\nrightarrow)⁺ 115
not weak material (\nRightarrow)⁺ 115
weak (\rightarrow)⁺ 114
weak material (\Rightarrow)⁺ 114
impulse train *see* sha
imum coeli () 168
in (\in)⁺ *see* set membership
inbox
 173–175
 301
 312
inches
 "⁺ *see* prime, double
 "⁺ *see* quotation marks,
 straight double
incoherence (\approx)⁺ *see* smiles and
 frowns, both
increase font size () 313
indent () 173–175
independence
 \Vdash^+ *see* turnstile, double
 dash, up
 \perp^+ *see* turnstile, up
industry
 257
 328–329
inexact differential (d)⁺ *see*
 barred letters, d
infant *see* baby
infinity 155, 157–160, 371
 ∞^+ 155, 157–159, 161
 157
 156
 ∞ 156
 ∞ 301
incomplete (\sim)⁺ 155, 159
negated (\nexists) 155
tie over (\bowtie) 155
information
 257
 271
 311–312
 281
 173–175
 173–175
 171–172
 171–172
 171–172
 301
information desk person () 307
informator symbols 239
Innosoft () 315–318
INPN
 330–331
 330–331
input type
 Latin lowercase
 301
 301
 313
 Latin uppercase
 301
 313
 313
 numbers
 301
 313
 symbols
 301
 313
inputenc (package) 385
insect
 263
 262
 262
 262
 262
 268
Inspire
 330–331
 330–331
Instagram
 315–318
 315–318
 314
 314
InstaLOD () 315–318
integers (\mathbb{Z}) *see* alphabets, math
integral (\int)⁺ 53–66, 158, 159,
 371
around a point operator
 (\oint)⁺ 53, 61, 63, 64
bar (f)⁺ 53, 60, 61, 63, 64,
 66, 371
big (\int)⁺ 58
circulation function (f)⁺ 53,
 61, 63, 64
clockwise (f)⁺ 53, 60–62,
 65
clockwise contour (\oint)⁺ 53,
 54, 56–62, 64, 65
closed surface (\oint)⁺ 53,
 55–57, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65
closed volume (\iiint)⁺ 53, 56,
 57, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65
contour (\int)⁺ 53–65
counterclockwise (f)⁺ 53,
 60, 61, 63, 64
counterclockwise contour
 (f)⁺ 53, 56–62, 64, 65
dotted ($\int \dots f$)⁺ 54, 56–58,
 60, 64, 65
double ($\int\int$)⁺ 53–58, 60–62,
 65
double bar (f)⁺ 53, 60, 61,
 63, 371
hooked arrow (f)⁺ 53, 61,
 63, 65
intersection (f)⁺ 53, 61, 63,
 65
Landau down (f)⁺ 57, 58,
 60, 65
Landau up (f)⁺ 57–60, 65
line not including the pole
 (\oint)⁺ 53, 62–64
line with rectangular path
 around pole (\oint)⁺ 53, 61,
 63, 64
line with semicircular path
 around pole (\oint)⁺ 53, 61,
 63, 64
multiple ($\iiint\iiint$) 66
multiple, contour ($\oint\oint\oint$) 66
multiple, square ($\oint\oint\oint$) 66
overbar (\overline{f})⁺ 53, 54, 61–65
product (\prod)⁺ 66
quadruple ($\iiint\iiint$)⁺ 53, 54,
 56–58, 60, 61, 63, 64
quaternion *see* integrals,
 square
slash (f)⁺ 53, 56, 57,
 59–61, 63, 64

- | | |
|--|---|
| square (ƒ) | 53, 54, 56, 57, 61, 63, 65 |
| square, double (ƒƒ) | 56, 57, 65 |
| square, triple (ƒƒƒ) | 56 |
| sum (Σ) | 53, 54, 59–62, 65 |
| times (×) | 53, 61, 63, 65 |
| triple (fff) | 53–58, 60–62, 64 |
| underbar (ƒ) | 53, 61, 64 |
| union (∪) | 53, 61, 63, 65 |
| interaction (⌚) | 177 |
| intercalate (⌚⌚) | 38, 40–42, 124 |
| Intercom (☎) | 315–318 |
| interior (₪) | see accents, ring |
| interior product (¬) see logical negation, inverted | |
| interleave (\|\|\|) | 38, 42, 54, 159 |
| internal (✉) | 177 |
| Internet Explorer (✉) | 315–318 |
| interrobang (‽) | 34 |
| inverted (⸮) | 34 |
| intersection (∩) | 37, 39–42, 54, 58, 59, 61, 161 |
| bar (∩) | 42 |
| bar, union (∩) | 42 |
| closed (◻) | 42 |
| dotted (◐) | 39, 40, 42, 58, 59 |
| double (◑) | 38–43 |
| over union (⍥) | 42 |
| plus (⊕) | 38–40, 42, 54, 58, 59 |
| square (□) | 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 54, 55, 58, 60, 61, 161 |
| square, double (■) | 39–41, 43 |
| square, half | 39 |
| ⊓ | 40 |
| square, plus (▣) | 39, 40, 56, 58, 60 |
| two adjacent (Ⓜ) | 42 |
| vertical line (◊) | 77 |
| wedge (Ⓐ) | 42 |
| inverse limit (lim⁻) | 119 |
| inverted letters | 22–25, 125 |
| a (ᾳ) | 23 |
| a, small caps (ݏ) | 23 |
| r, small caps (ݏ) | 22, 24 |
| v (ݏ) | 25 |
| inverted symbols | 368 |
| inverters | 170, 357–358 |
| InVision (tn) | 315–318 |
| ion (⌚) | 178 |
| iota | |
| lowercase (ݏ) | 20, 22, 24, 25, 120, 121 |
| lowercase, upside-down (ݏ) | 25, 122, 159, 368 |
| uppercase (܏) | 20, 120 |
| IoxHost (܇) | 315–318 |
| iPhone (📱) | 329 |
| Ireland (ସାଂଗ୍ରାମିକ ଭାଷାରେ ଆମ୍ବାଦିତ ଭାଷା) | 244 |
| ironing | |
| high temperature (܏) | 257 |
| low temperature (܏) | 257 |
| medium temperature (܏) | 257 |
| irony mark (՞) | 368 |
| irrational numbers (ଅନୁମତିତ ପରିମାଣ) | see alphabets, math |
| irritant (܏) | 270 |
| ISIDORE | |
| ܏ | 330–331 |
| ܏ | 330–331 |
| Islamic star and crescent | 290–305 |
| island | |
| ܏ | 297 |
| ܏ | 313 |
| ISO character entities | 384 |
| isoent (package) | 384 |
| Isthmian script | 208–210 |
| italic . | 19, 33, 376, 378, 380, 382 |
| italics (܏) | 173–175 |
| Italy (܏) | 244 |
| Itch.io (܏) | 315–318 |
| iTunes | |
| ܏ | 315–318 |
| ܏ | 315–318 |
| J | |
| j dotless (܏) | 26 |
| dotless, math mode (܏) | ... |
| 123, 124, 136 | |
| jack of hearts (܏) | 311–312 |
| jack-o'-lantern | 52 |
| ܏ | 52 |
| ܏ | 52 |
| ܏ | 52 |
| ܏ | 325–327 |
| ܏ | 301 |
| ܏ | 312 |
| jaguar (܏) | 208–210 |
| Japan (ୟାପାନ) | 314 |
| Japanese buttons | |
| acceptable (ପରିମାଣିତ) | 301 |
| application (ଅପ୍ଲିକେସନ) | 301 |
| bargain (ବିକ୍ରିତିକାରୀ) | 301 |
| congratulations (ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ) | 301 |
| discount (ଛାତିକାରୀ) | 301 |
| free of charge (ବିଶ୍ଵାସିତ) | 301 |
| here (ଯଥିରେ) | 301 |
| monthly amount (ମୁସାଫିରି) | 302 |
| no vacancy (ବିରାମିତ) | 302 |
| not free of charge (ବିଶ୍ଵାସିତ) | 302 |
| open for business (ବିଶ୍ଵାସିତ) | 302 |
| passing grade (ପରିଚାରିତ) | 302 |
| prohibited (ବିରାମିତ) | 302 |
| reserved (ବିରାମିତ) | 302 |
| secret (ବିରାମିତ) | 302 |
| service charge (ବିଶ୍ଵାସିତ) | 302 |
| vacancy (ବିରାମିତ) | 302 |
| Java (ଜାପାନୀ) | 315–319 |
| Duke (ଡୁକ୍) | 318–319 |
| JavaScript (ଜାପାନୀ) | 315–319 |
| JCB (ଜେଚ୍‌ବେଚ୍) | 315–318 |
| jeans | |
| ܏ | 302 |
| ܏ | 281 |
| Jedi Order (ଜେଡି ଓର୍ଡର) | 315–318 |
| Jenkins (ଜେଙ୍କିନ୍ସ) | 315–318 |
| Jetty (ଜେଟ୍ଟି) | 318–319 |
| Jewish star (ସାଂଗ୍ରାମିକ ଭାଷାରେ ଆମ୍ବାଦିତ ଭାଷା) | see star, of David |
| Jira (ଜିରା) | 315–318 |
| Joget (ଜୋଗେଟ) | 315–318 |
| join (database) | |
| full outer (ଫୁଲ ଅର୍ଟର) | 160 |
| left (ଲେଫ୍ଟ) | 41, 69 |
| left outer (ଲେଫ୍ଟ ଅର୍ଟର) | 159 |
| natural (ନ୍ୟୁତାନିକ) | 40, 41, 67, 68, 74, 159 |
| open (ଅପାର) | 69 |
| right (ରିଟ୍ରାନ୍) | 41, 69 |
| right outer (ରିଟ୍ରାନ୍ ଅର୍ଟର) | 159 |
| joint denial (ଜୋଇନ୍ ଡେନିଲ) | see arrow |
| joker (ଜୋକର) | 302 |
| Joomla (ଜୋମ୍ଲା) | 315–318 |
| Journal of the Whills (ଜୋର୍ନାଲ ଓଫ ଦି ଵିଲ୍ସ) | 328–329 |
| joystick | |
| ܏ | 302 |
| ܏ | 314 |
| jQuery (ଜୋକର) | 318–319 |
| JSFiddle (ଜେଫିଡିଲ) | 315–318 |
| JSTOR | |
| J | 330–331 |
| J | 330–331 |

judge (☞) + 290, 302, 303
 juggling (☜) + 291, 295, 303

 juicy (☞) 325–327
 junicode (package) 385, 387
Junicode.ttf (file) 385
 Juno (☒) 168, 335–338
 Jupiter (☒) + 166–168, 335–338
 justice (☒) 275

K

 K (☒) 270
 kaaba
 310
 302
 310
 kabob (☞) 286–287
 Kaggle (☒) 315–318
 kangaroo (☞) 263
 kaon 177–178
 minus (K^-) 178
 null (K^0) 178
 plus (K^+) 178
 kappa
 lowercase (κ) + 20, 120, 121
 lowercase variant (\varkappa) + 120, 122
 uppercase (K) + 20, 120
 KDE (☒) 318–319
 kernel contraction
 ~ see similar, dots, vertical
 ~ see similar, dots, vertical
 ket (☒) + 127, 171
 ketchup (☞) 286–287
 kettle
 286–287
 286–287
 key 312–314
 311–312
 323–325
 325–327
 322
 302
 293
 313
 313
 Keybase (☒) 315–318

keyboard
 computer (☞) + 169, 302, 312, 322–325
 computer, with mouse (☞) 312
 musical (☒) + 292, 313
 keyboard symbols 169
 alternate (☒) 169
 alternate graphic (☒) 169
 backspace (☒) 169
 break (☒) 169
 command (⌘) 253
 control (☒) 169
 customizable (☒) 169
 delete (☒) + 169
 down arrow (☒) 169
 end (☒) 169
 enter (☒) 169
 escape (☒) 169
 home (☒) 169
 insert (☒) 169
 left arrow (☒) 169
 numeric lock (☒) 169
 page down (☒) 169
 page up (☒) 169
 print screen (☒) 169
 return (☒) 169
 right arrow (☒) 169
 scroll (☒) 169
 shift (☒) 169
 spacebar (☒) 169
 tab (☒) 169
 up arrow (☒) 169
 KeyCDN (☒) 315–318
 keys, computer ... see keyboard symbols
 keystroke (package) 169, 387, 388
 khanda (☒) 310
 kick scooter (☒) 321
 Kickstarter
 315–318
 315–318
 kidney (☒) + 255
 kimono
 303
 281
 king 238, 239, 361–363
 208–210

king 208–210
 kiss
 303
 290
 290
 kite
 325–327
 325–327
 303
 kitten
 264–267
 264–267
 kittens
 264–267
 264–267
 kiwi bird (☒) 263
 kiwi fruit (☒) 284
 kneeling (☒) + 291, 295, 303
 325–327
 knees (☒) 325–327
 knife
 287
 286–287
 286–287
 hocho (☒) 313
 kitchen (☒) 303
 knitting (package) 282, 387, 388
 knitting symbols 282
 knot (package) 348, 352, 387
 knot (☒) 303
 knots 348–352
 knotted cloth (☒) 208–210
 knotted cloth straps (☒) 208–210
 Knuth, Donald E. 16, 112, 255, 381, 390
 symbols by 255
 koala
 263
 268
 koppa
 lowercase (߂) 208
 uppercase (߃) 208
 Koran (߄) 310
 Korvue (☒) 315–318

Kronecker product (\otimes) *see*
circled symbols, multiplication

Kronecker sum (\oplus) *see* circled
symbols, plus

kroužek (\textcircled{z})⁺ *see* accents, ring

L

L () 270

l (ℓ)⁺ 123, 124
with belt (ℓ)⁺ 22, 24
with tilde (ł)⁺ 22, 25

lab coat () 303

label
 303

 312

lacrosse () 303

ladder () 303

ladle () 286–287

ladybug
 264–267

 263

 268

Lagrangian (\mathcal{L}) *see* alphabets,
math

lamb () 264–267

lambda
lowercase (λ)⁺ 20, 22, 24,
120, 121

lowercase with slash (λ)⁺
22, 24, 25, 158, 159

uppercase (Λ)⁺ 20, 120,
121

Lamport, Leslie 386, 390

land masses 242–246, 312–314

language ($\text{\texttt{A}\texttt{Z}}$) 173–175

lantern
 325–327

 296

 314

Laplace transform (\mathcal{L}) *see*
alphabets, math

Laplacian
 Δ *see* delta, uppercase

∇^2 *see* nabla

laptop and house () 328–329

Laravel
 315–318

 318–319

large

 171–172

 171–172

larger than ($>$) *see* greater than,
horizontally barred

laser beam () 176

Last.fm

 315–318

 315–318

 314

 314

LATEX 1, 14–17, 21, 26, 67, 127,
151, 157, 179, 246, 269, 332,
358, 363, 364, 367–374, 376,
379, 380, 382, 384–390

LATEX 2 ε 1, 16, 18, 19, 33, 37, 67, 82,
94, 137, 151, 157, 163, 212,
233, 332, 363–368, 371, 373,
378, 379, 381–384, 390

latexsym (package) 37, 67, 82,
94, 157, 364, 387, 388

Latin 1 17, 382–384, 386

Lattes
 330–331

 330–331

lattice

bottom (\perp)⁺ *see* turnstile,
up

top (\top)⁺ *see* turnstile,
down

Latvia ($\text{\texttt{a}}$) 242

laundry symbols 257

layer group () 173–175

LCD numerals 164

Icircuit (package) 357, 358, 387

leads to (\rightsquigarrow)⁺ *see* arrow, wavy

leaf 191, 198, 338–339

 323–325

 325–327

 325–327

 325–327

 253

 322

falling
 281

 298

fleuron ()⁺ 191

fluttering
 281

 303

maple ()⁺ 281, 291,

315–318

leafy green () 284

Leanpub () 315–318

ledger
 303

 314

Lefschetz motive (\mathcal{L}) *see*
alphabets, math

leg () 303

mechanical () 291

legal symbols 19, 33, 34, 383

Attribution () 34

BY ()⁺ 33, 34

CC ()⁺ 33, 34

CC BY-NC-ND ()⁺ 34

CC0 ()⁺ 33, 34

copyleft () 33

copyright ()⁺ 19, 33, 34,
37, 296, 383

NoDerivatives ()⁺ 33, 34

NonCommercial ()⁺ 33,
34

NonCommercial, euro ()⁺ 33, 34

NonCommercial, yen ()⁺ 33, 34

phonographic copyright
() 33

public domain
 33, 34

 33, 34

registered trademark ()⁺ 19, 33, 297, 383

Remix ()⁺ 33, 34

Sampling ()⁺ 33, 34

Sampling Plus () 33

service mark ()SM 33

Share ()⁺ 33, 34

ShareAlike ()⁺ 33, 34

trademark ()TM 19, 33,
300, 383, 384

lemon
 323–325

 284

 287

length ($\text{\texttt{l}}$) 31

length mark ($\text{\texttt{:}}$) 22

Leo ($\text{\texttt{Q}}$)⁺ 166–168, 303, 335–338

leopard
 263

 268

lesbian ()⁺ *see* gender signs,
female/female

- less than ($<$)⁺ . . . 19, 87, 88, 91, 381, 382
 arrow (\lesssim) 90
 but not approximately equal to (\approx)⁺ 85–90
 but not equal to
 \leq^+ 85, 86, 88–90
 \leqq^+ 85, 86, 89, 90
 $\not\leq^+$ 85–90
 but not similar to (\approx)⁺ 85–89
 circle (\triangleleft)⁺ 89, 90
 closed
 \triangleleft^+ 87, 88, 92, 93
 \triangleleft^+ 88, 89
 closed, negated
 $\not\triangleleft^+$ 87, 88, 92, 93
 $\not\triangleleft^+$ 88, 89
 decorative (\blacktriangleleft) 157
 dotted ($<$)⁺ 41, 69, 85–88, 90
 dotted, negated ($\not<$)⁺ 87, 88
 horizontally barred (\triangleleft) 90
 much
 \ll^+ 85–88, 90
 \ll^+ 86, 89
 much, negated ($\not\ll$)⁺ 86–88, 90
 much, underlined ($\underline{\ll}$) 90
 negated ($\not\approx$)⁺ 85–91
 or approximately equal to
 (\approx)⁺ 85–90
 or approximately equal to, negated ($\not\approx$)⁺ 86, 88
 or equal to
 \leq^+ 85–91
 \leqq^+ 85–91
 $\not\leq^+$ 85–90
 $\not\leqq^+$ 90
 $\leq\leq^+$ 154
 or equal to or greater than
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 85–90
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 85–90
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 87–89
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 90
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 90
 or equal to or greater than, negated
 $\not\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 87–89
 $\not\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 87, 88
 $\not\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 87–89
 or equal to, closed
 \triangleleft^+ 87, 88, 92, 93
 \triangleleft^+ 88–90
 or equal to, closed, negated
 $\not\triangleleft^+$ 87, 88, 92, 93
 $\not\triangleleft^+$ 88, 89
 or equal to, decorative (\blacktriangleleft) 157
 or equal to, dotted
 \triangleleft^+ 87, 88
 \triangleleft^+ 87, 88, 90
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 90
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 90
 or equal to, dotted, negated
 $\not\triangleleft^+$ 87–89
 $\not\triangleleft^+$ 87, 88
 or equal to, horizontally barred (\triangleleft) 90
 or equal to, negated
 $\not\triangleleft^+$ 85–90
 $\not\triangleleft^+$ 85–91
 $\not\triangleleft^+$ 85–91
 or greater than (\triangleleft)⁺ 85–90
 or greater than but not equal to (\triangleleft) 87
 or greater than, negated
 ($\not\triangleleft$)⁺ 86–88, 90
 or similar to
 \triangleleft^+ 85–90, 372
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 373
 or similar to or equal to (\triangleleft) 89
 or similar to or greater than
 (\triangleleft) 89
 or similar to, negated ($\not\triangleleft$)⁺ 86, 88, 90
 question mark (\triangleleft) 90
 very much
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 85, 87–90, 365
 $\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft^+$ 90
 very much, negated ($\not\triangleleft\triangleleft\triangleleft$)⁺ 87, 88
 Less.js (less) 315–318
 letter-like symbols 123–125, 330–331
 letters see alphabets, 20
 barred 369
 non-ASCII 20
 rotated 22–25, 125
 variant Greek 122
 variant Latin 122
 level down (\downarrow) 173–175
 level slider
 \square 303
 \square 313
 level up (\uparrow) 173–175
 Libra (\simeq)⁺ 166–168, 303, 335–338
 licenses
 Creative Commons 34
 lid ($\hat{\wedge}$) 200
 Lie derivative (\mathcal{L}) see alphabets, math
 Liechtenstein () 242
 life preserver (\bullet) 323–325
 life-insurance symbols 145, 374
 lifting weights (lift)⁺ 291, 295, 303
 ligatures
 A-E (\mathcal{AE}) 20
 a-e (\mathcal{ae}) 20
 a-o (\mathcal{ao}) 23
 a-o, small caps (\mathcal{ao}) 23
 c-e, with c rotated (\mathcal{ce}) 23
 d-b (\mathcal{db}) 23
 d-yogh (\mathcal{dy}) 23
 d-z (\mathcal{dz})⁺ 23, 25
 d-z, with tail (\mathcal{dz})⁺ 22, 23
 f-j (\mathcal{fj})⁺ 25
 h-engma (\mathcal{hj}) 24
 h-engma, hooked (\mathcal{fj})⁺ 22, 24
 h-m (\mathcal{hn}) 24
 h-v (\mathcal{hv})⁺ 22, 24
 I-J (\mathcal{IJ}) 20
 i-j (\mathcal{ij}) 20
 l-r (\mathcal{lr}) 23
 l-yogh (\mathcal{ly})⁺ 22, 23
 l-z (\mathcal{lz}) 24
 O-E (\mathcal{OE})⁺ 20, 384
 o-e (\mathcal{oe})⁺ 20, 384
 o-e, small caps (\mathcal{oe}) 22
 o-o (\mathcal{oo}) 24
 q-p (\mathcal{qp}) 24
 t-c, both tailed (\mathcal{tc}) 23
 t-c, with tail (\mathcal{tc}) 22
 t-esh (\mathcal{tf})⁺ 22, 25
 t-s (\mathcal{ts}) 22
 light bulb
 bulb 311–312
 bulb 323–325
 bulb 325–327
 bulb 322
 bulb 303
 bulb 312
 bulb 378
 light left tortoise shell bracket ornament (\mathcal{l}) 199

light rail
 321
 254
 light right tortoise shell bracket ornament (⌚) 199
 light skin tone (膚) 303
lightbulb.mf (file) 376, 377
lightbulb.sty (file) 378, 379
 lightning (↯) ⁺ 95–98,
 100–102, 110–111, 118, 171,
 253, 258, 325–329, 365
 lightning mood (⚡) 314
 lightning mood bubble (↯) 314
 Lilith (∅) 168
 200
lily&lypbs (package) 212,
 217–225, 230–232, 387
 limits 118, 119
LINE (.LINE) 315–318
 line chart
 173–175
 171–172
 171–172
 line feed (⤠) ⁺ 106, 109
 line graph (LN) 329
 line load (⤢) 171
 Linear A symbols 202
 Linear B symbols 205, 206
 linear implication (⤠) ⁺ see
 multimap, *see* multimap
 linear logic symbols 37
linearA (package) 202, 387, 388
linearb (package) 205, 206, 387,
 388
 linguistic symbols 22–25, 30
 link
 173–175
 171–172
 171–172
 303
 313
 LinkedIn
 315–318
 315–318
 314
 314
 Linode (LNODE) 315–318
 Linux (LN) 315–318
 Linux Mint (LMINT) 318–319
 lion
 264–267

 264–267
 343–346
 263
 lips (👄) 313
 lipstick
 303
 312
 lira
 32
 31
 306
 list
 173–175
 173–175
 173–175
 173–175
 171–172
 171–172
 literature (-literature) 275
 Lithuania (LT) 242
 litter in bin
 303
 254
 liturgical music 215
 263
 263
\llap 31, 372
lobster
 343–346
 263
local ring (𝓞) *see* alphabets,
 math
location (⌚) ⁺ 171–172
location arrow (↗) 173–175
lock 290–305, 312–314, 322–325,
 330–331
 303
 313
open
 301
 313
with key
 303
 313
with pen
 303
 313
locker (Locker) 327
 264–267
log-like symbols 118, 119, 380
logic (package) 170
logic gates 170, 357–358
logic symbols 37–39, 44, 45,
 54, 58–60, 67, 81, 113–115,
 123–125, 161
logical bistability (ἱ) 161
logical conjunction (Λ) *see*
 wedge
logical disjunction (∨) *see* vee
logical exclusive disjunction (⊻)
 ... *see* vee, bar under
logical nand (↑) 44
logical negation (¬) ⁺ 44,
 157–160, 383
classical (¬) ⁺ 44
dotted (⤒) 44
double bar (⤢) 77
double bar, reversed (⤣) 77
inverted (¬) ⁺ 40–42, 44,
 158, 159
reversed (¬) ⁺ 68, 158, 159
reversed and inverted (¬) ⁺
 ... 40–42, 158, 159
logical nor (⤠) 44
logix (package) 37, 44, 48, 52,
 81, 82, 85, 91, 113–115, 125,
 134, 135, 153, 161, 387, 388
logos 314–319
loin cloth (褯) 208–210
lollipop
 284
 287
lollipop (mathematics) (⤠) ⁺ *see*
 multimap
long division 139, 141
long drum (🥁) 303
long lip (👅) 208–210
long-branch runes *see* normal
 runes
long-legged letters
 m, rotated (m) ⁺ 23, 24
 n (n̄) 23
 r (r̄) ⁺ 22, 24
 r, rotated (r̄) ⁺ 23, 24
longa (局长) 214
longdiv (package) 139
longdiv.tex (file) 139
loop
 296
 199
double
 199
 297

- lord (LORD) 208–210
 lorry see truck
 208–210
 lose (LOSE) 208–210
 lost and found (LOST) 327
 loudspeaker
 303
 314
 low brightness (LOW) 256
 low vision (LOWV) 320
 lozenge see rhombus
 LuaTEX 37, 43,
 44, 52, 66, 67, 81, 82, 85,
 91, 111, 114, 115, 125, 135,
 138, 143, 147, 148, 153, 156,
 161, 172, 181–183, 185, 188,
 191, 212, 234, 252, 255, 256,
 258, 259, 261, 263, 271–275,
 278, 283, 285, 305, 307–310,
 314, 319–322, 327–329, 331,
 385
 Luecking, Dan 371
 luggage
 323
 323–325
 321
 304
 254
 luggage cart (LUGGAGE) 323–325
 lungs
 319
 304
 Luxembourg (LU) 242
 Lyft (LYFT) 315–318

M

-  M (M) 21, 270
 ma (MAIL) 208–210
 macaw
 208–210
 208–210
 264–267
 Macedonia (MACEDONIA) 242
 machine wash
 at or below 30°C, reduced
 spin speed (WASH) 257
 at or below 40°C
 markbothmachine washma-
 chine wash (WASH) 257
 at or below 40°C, reduced
 spin speed (WASH) 257
 at or below 50°C, reduced
 spin speed (WASH) 257

- at or below 60°C
 markbothmachine washma-
 chine wash (WASH) 257
 at or below 60°C, reduced
 spin speed (WASH) 257
 at or below 95°C
 markbothmachine washma-
 chine wash (WASH) 257
 at or below 95°C, reduced
 spin speed (WASH) 257
 by hand (WASH) 257
 cotton (WASH) 257
 delicate (WASH) see machine
 wash, wool/silk
 maximum agitation (WASH)
 see machine wash, cotton
 medium agitation (WASH) see
 machine wash, synthetics
 minimal agitation (WASH) see
 machine wash, wool/silk
 normal (WASH) see machine
 wash, cotton
 permanent press (WASH) see
 machine wash, synthetics
 synthetics (WASH) 257
 wool/silk (WASH) 257
 macron (M)+ see accents, macron
 mage (MAG)+ 291, 303, 304
 Magento (MAG)+ 315–319



- Maggie (MAGGIE) 306
 magic (package) 361, 387
 magic wand



- 328–329



- 304

Magic: The Gathering symbols

 361

- magical signs 276

- magnet

 323–325

 304

- magnifying glass

 311–312

 304

 304

 312

 312

- magnon (MAGN) 178

- mahjong tiles 238

 autumn (MAGN) 238

 back (MAGN) 238

 bamboo (MAGN) 238

 chrysanthemum (MAGN) 238

- east wind (EAST) 238
 eight of bamboos (EIGHT) 238
 eight of characters (EIGHT) 238
 eight of circles (EIGHT) 238
 five of bamboos (FIVE) 238
 five of characters (FIVE) 238
 five of circles (FIVE) 238
 four of bamboos (FOUR) 238
 four of characters (FOUR) 238
 four of circles (FOUR) 238
 green dragon (GREEN) 238
 joker (JOKER) 238
 nine of bamboos (NINE) 238
 nine of characters (NINE) 238
 nine of circles (NINE) 238
 north wind (NORTH) 238
 one of bamboos (ONE) 238
 one of characters (ONE) 238
 one of circles (ONE) 238
 orchid (ORCHID) 238
 plum (PLUM) 238
 red dragon
 238
 304
 seven of bamboos (SEVEN) 238
 seven of characters (SEVEN) 238
 seven of circles (SEVEN) 238
 six of bamboos (SIX) 238
 six of characters (SIX) 238
 six of circles (SIX) 238
 south wind (SOUTH) 238
 spring (SPRING) 238
 summer (SUMMER) 238
 three of bamboos (THREE) 238
 three of characters (THREE) 238
 three of circles (THREE) 238
 two of bamboos (TWO) 238
 two of characters (TWO) 238
 two of circles (TWO) 238
 west wind (WEST) 238
 white dragon (WHITE) 238
 winter (WINTER) 238

mailbox

-  325–327
-  325–327
-  295
-  295
-  293
-  293
-  296
-  312
-  312
- 312

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| downward, negated (⤓) | 98 |
| 103, 104 | |
| extensible (➡) | 112, 145, |
| 147 | |
| leftward (⬅) | 73, 95, |
| 97, 100, 102, 105, 107, 109, | |
| 111, 112 | |
| leftward, double (➡) | 73, |
| 95, 100, 102, 105, 107, 109 | |
| leftward, double headed (↔) | 108 |
| leftward, double, negated | |
| (➡) | 75, 102–104 |
| leftward, extensible (➡) | 147 |
| leftward, negated (⬅) | 75, |
| 99, 102–104 | |
| negated (⤒) | 98, 99, 103, |
| 104 | |
| upward (↑) | 97, 101, 102, |
| 105, 107 | |
| upward, double (↑) | 101, |
| 102 | |
| upward, double, negated (⤑) | 103, |
| 104 | |
| upward, negated (⤓) | 99, |
| 103, 104 | |
| marcato | |
| down (⤔) | 214, 220 |
| up (⤕) | 220 |
| Marge (ℳ) | 306 |
| MariaDB (ℳ) | 318–319 |
| mark (+) | 201 |
| Markdown (ℳ) | 315–318 |
| marks chapter (ℳ) | 310 |
| married (ଓ) | 253 |
| Mars (♂) | 166, 168, 335–338 |
| martial arts uniform (🥋) | 291 |
| marvosym (package) | 31, |
| 32, 154, 166, 169, 171, 176, | |
| 182, 187, 255, 257, 279, 365 | |
| mask (ℳ) | 323–325 |
| masonic cipher | 278 |
| Mastercard (ℳ) | 315–318 |
| Mastodon (ℳ) | 315–318 |
| mat (ℳ) | 325–327 |
| mate (🍎) | 284 |

material biconditional (\equiv)⁺ *see*
equivalence
 material conditional
 \rightarrow^+ *see* arrow
 \supset^+ *see* superset, strict
 material equivalence
 \equiv^+ *see* equivalence
 \leftrightarrow^+ *see* arrow, double ended
 material implication
 \rightarrow^+ *see* arrow
 \supset^+ *see* superset, strict
 $=$ 77
 material nonimplication
 \rightarrow^+ *see* arrow
 $\not\supset^+$ *see* superset, strict, negated
 math alphabets 162
mathabx (package) 36, 39, 45, 55, 69, 70, 83, 86, 91, 95, 96, 118, 123, 126–128, 136, 141, 155, 158, 166, 270, 364, 365, 387, 388
mathbbol (package) 162, 163
mathcomp (package) 154
mathdesign (package) 32, 43, 65, 125, 132, 160, 387
mathdots (package) 136, 151, 153, 373, 387, 388
 mathematical symbols 36–163
 mathematics (\mathcal{A}) 275
 MathOverflow
 $\boxed{\text{MO}}$ 330–331
 $\boxed{\text{mp}}$ 330–331
mathrsfs (package) 162, 387
mathspec (package) 120
mathspec.sty (file) 120
mathtools (package) 36, 79, 112, 141, 145, 387, 388
 matryoshkas (\bullet) 293
 mattock ($\vec{\wedge}$) 200
 Maven (\mathbf{M}) 318–319
 MaxCDN (\mathbf{m}) 315–318
 maxima (\mathfrak{m}) 214
 maximize (\square) 313
 Maxwell distribution (m) 178
 Maxwell-Stefan diffusion coefficient (\mathbb{D}) *see* barred letters, D
 Mayan numerals 155
mbboard (package) 162, 163, 387
MDB (\mathbf{mdb}) 315–318
mdwmath (package) 145, 387, 388

me () 208–210
 measured angles 155, 156, 158
 meat (\bullet) 285
 on bone
 \bullet 284
 \mathfrak{g} 287
 mechanic (\mathfrak{m})⁺ 291, 303
 mechanical scaling 376, 378
 medal (\mathfrak{g}) 323–325
 bronze (\bullet) 292
 gold (\mathfrak{g}) 292
 military
 \bullet 292
 \mathfrak{g} 313
 silver (\mathfrak{g}) 292
 sports
 \mathfrak{g} 241
 \mathfrak{g} 299
MedApps (\mathfrak{g}) 315–318
 media control symbols 255, 256, 312–314
 down
 \blacktriangledown 255
 \blacktriangleright 297
 \blacktriangledown 298
 eject
 \blacktriangleleft 255
 \blacktriangleright 255
 forward
 \blacktriangleright 255
 \blacktriangleright 255
 \blacktriangleright 255
 $\blacktriangleright\blacktriangleright$ 255
 $\blacktriangleright\blacktriangleright$ 255
 \blacktriangleright 256
 $\blacktriangleright\blacktriangleright$ 256
 $\blacktriangleright\blacktriangleright$ 256
 $\blacktriangleright\blacktriangleright$ 293
 $\blacktriangleright\blacktriangleright$ 298
 pause
 $\bullet\bullet$ 255
 $\bullet\bullet$ 255
 play
 \blacktriangleright 255
 \blacktriangleright 255
 \blacktriangleright 256
 \blacktriangleright 256
 \blacktriangleright 295
 play or pause (\mathbb{P}) 295
 record
 \circ 255
 \bullet 255
 reverse
 \blacktriangleleft 255
 \blacktriangleleft 255

- holding hands
 291
 307
 with bunny ears () 291
 wrestling () 292
- Mendeleev
 330–331
 330–331
 315–318
- menorah
 310
 310
 292
 310
- menu
 171–172
 171–172
- Mercury ()+ 166–168, 328–329, 335–338
- merge ()+ *see wedge, double*
- mermaid () 292
- merman () 292
- merperson () 292
- meson 177–178
- B minus (B^-) 178
- B null (B^0) 178
- B plus (B^+) 178
- D minus (D^-) 178
- D null (D^0) 178
- D plus (D^+) 178
- eta (η) 178
- eta, prime (η') 178
- J/psi (Ψ) 178
- phi (ϕ) 178
- phi, null (ϕ^0) 178
- rho, minus (ϱ^-) 178
- rho, null (ϱ^0) 178
- rho, plus (ϱ^+) 178
- T minus (T^-) 178
- T null (T^0) 178
- T plus (T^+) 178
- Upsilon (Υ) 178
- message () 171–172
- message typing () 171–172
- messages () 171–172
- METAFONT .. 16, 163, 375–377, 379
- METAFONTbook symbols .. 255
- meteor () 323–325
- meter, musical
 214
- + *see alla breve*
- *see common time, forward and reversed*
- see alla breve, reversed*
- *see common time*
- 216
- 216
- 216
- *see common time*
- 216
- method (M) 178
- metre (package) .. 29, 135, 271, 387, 388
- metrical symbols 271, 272
- metro
 321
 254
- mezzo (m) 219, 232
- .mf files 16, 332, 376
- micro (μ)+ *see mu, lowercase upright*
- Micro.blog () 315–318
- microbe () 262
- microchip () 323–325
- microphone
+ 322–325
 299
 292
 313
 313
 slashed ()+ 173–175
- microscope
 321
 323–325
 329
 292
 313
- Microsoft
 315–318
 314
- Microsoft SQL Server () 318–319
- Microsoft Windows 384
- middle () 127, 208–210
- midheaven (M^o) .. *see medium coeli*
- MIL-STD-806 170
- military (X) 275
- military helmet () 292
- milk () 286–287
- milky way
 292
 312
- millesimal sign (%)+ .. *see per mill*
- milstd (package) .. 170, 387, 388
- mine sign (X) 257
- minibus
 321
 254
- minidisc (D) 313
- Minkowski space (M) .. *see alphabets, math*
- minus (−)+ 37, 40–42, 160
- colon (−:)+ 77, 81
- colon, double (−::) 81
- comma (‐) 42
- commercial (%) 34
- decorative
 – 154
 – 156
 – 156
 – 157
 173–175
 173–175
 173–175
 199
 – 292
- dot
+ 37, 40, 41, 43, 76
+ 40–42
- dots
+ 41, 42
+ 41, 42
+ 73, 78
- hooked
+ 41, 159
+ 41, 158, 159
+ 158, 159
+ 158, 159
- u (Θ) 42
- with circle overlay (Θ)+ 38, 42, 370
- minus or plus (\mp)+ 37, 40–42
- minutes, angular *see prime*
- mirror
 325–327
 292
- miscellaneous symbols 157–161, 198, 199, 253–331
- mismath (package) .. 119, 387
- “Missing \$ inserted” .. 36
- mitten () 323–325
- Mix (M) 315–318
- Mixcloud (C) 315–318
- Mixer (X) 315–318
- Mizuni (M) 315–318

MnSymbol (package)	36, 39, 40, 45, 58, 59, 70–72, 83, 87, 92, 96–100, 115, 116, 122, 124, 128, 136, 139, 140, 152, 155, 158, 192, 212, 233, 387, 388	
moai (⌚)	290	
mobile devices (📱)	329	
mobile phone see cell phone		
models (⊧) see turnstile, double dash, right		
moduli space see alphabets, math		
MODX (MOD)	315–318	
Moldova (🇲🇩)	242	
Monero (Ⓜ️)	315–318	
monetary symbols	31–33, 37, 163, 290–305, 312–314	
money bag		
💰	292	
💸	313	
money with wings		
💸	292	
💸	313	
MongoDB (MongoDB)	318–319	
monitor (💻)	321	
monkey		
🐒	264–267	
🐒	264–267	
🐒	264–267	
🐒	201	
🐒	201	
🐒	262	
🐒	262	
🐒	262	
🐒	268	
🐒	268	
hear no evil		
🙉	289	
🙉	300	
see no evil		
🙉	289	
🙉	298	
speak no evil		
🙉	289	
🙉	299	
monorail		
🚝	321	
🚝	254	
monster		
👹	208–210	
👹	325–327	
Montenegro (Montenegro)	242	
Monty Python’s Flying Circus	308	
monument (🏛️)	323–325	
monus (÷) see division, single dot		
moo (🐮)	38, 42	
mood bubble (💬)	314	
Moodle		
ｍ	330–331	
ｍ	330–331	
moon	166–168, 278, 279, 323–325, 334–338	
🌙	279	
🌙	279	
crescent		
🌙	166	
🌙	167	
🌙	278	
first quarter		
🌓	166	
🌓	166	
🌓	166	
🌓	167	
🌔	167	
🌔	167	
🌔	168	
🌔	259	
🌔	278	
🌔	278	
🌔	278	
full		
🌕	166	
🌕	166	
🌕	167	
🌕	167	
🌕	278	
🌕	278	
🌕	278	
last quarter		
🌖	166	
🌖	166	
🌖	166	
🌖	167	
🌖	167	
🌖	167	
🌖	167	
🌖	278	
🌖	278	
🌖	278	
new		
🆕	166	
🆕	166	
●	167	
●	167	
●	278	
●	278	
●	278	
waning crescent		
●	167	
●	278	
waning gibbous		
○	167	
○	278	
waxing crescent		
●	167	
●	278	
waxing gibbous		
○	167	
○	278	
moon cake (🥮)	284	
moon viewing ceremony		
🎑	292	
🎑	313	
moonphase (package)	334, 387	
moose (🦌)	264–267	
mordent		
♪	214	
♪	214	
mortar and pestle (杵臼)	323–325	
mortarboard		
🎓	323–325	
🎓	322	
🎓	300	
🎓	313	
as math-mode accent (ሃ)	138	
mosque		
🕌	310	
🕌	292	
🕌	310	
motor scooter		
🛵	321	
🛵	254	
motorcycle		
🏍	254	
🏍	323–325	
🏍	325–327	
🏍	325–327	
🏍	321	
motorway		
🛣	321	
🛣	254	
Mount Fuji		
🗻	292	

-  314
 mountain
 208–210
 259
 259
 259
 259
 323–325
 292
 mountain cableway
 321
 254
 mountain railway
 320
 254
 mouse
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 262
 262
 268
 268
 computer () 169, 296, 312, 323–325
 pointer () 173–175
 mouse trap () 292
 mouth
 292
 312
 move down () 255
 move up () 255
 movie camera
 292
 313
 moyai
 292
 314
 Mrs. Claus
 292
 292
 MRT () 315–318
 MTMT
 330–331
 330–331
 mu
 lowercase (μ)⁺ 20, 120, 121, 154, 165, 383
 lowercase upright (μ)⁺ 20, 164
 uppercase (M)⁺ 20, 120
 mug
 321
 323–325
 286–287
 multiline braces 144
 multimap ($\leftarrow\circ$)⁺ 68, 69, 76, 77, 81, 115, 117
 black ($\rightarrow\circ$)⁺ 69, 76, 115, 117
 diagonal (\nwarrow)⁺ 115
 dual ($\circ\circ$)⁺ 69, 76, 78, 81, 117
 dual, black ($\bullet\circ$)⁺ 69, 76, 117
 dual, negated ($\circ\bullet$)⁺ 117
 dual, vertical ($\circ\circ$)⁺ 69, 76
 dual, vertical, black ($\bullet\circ$)⁺ 69, 76
 image ($\circ\circ$)⁺ 69, 76, 77, 117
 inverse ($\circ\circ$)⁺ 69, 76, 77, 81, 115, 117
 inverse, black ($\bullet\circ$)⁺ 69, 76, 115, 117
 negated ($\circ\bullet$)⁺ 81, 115, 117
 origin ($\circ\circ$)⁺ 69, 76, 77, 117
 vertical ($\circ\circ$)⁺ 115, 117
 vertical, black ($\bullet\circ$)⁺ 115, 117
 vertical, black and white ($\circ\bullet$)⁺ 69, 76
 multiple accents per character 373
 multiplication
 cross (\times)⁺ see times
 dot (\cdot)⁺ 37, 39, 40, 42, 151, 152, 154, 369
 multiplicative disjunction (\wp)⁺
 see ampersand, inverted
 muon (μ^-) 178
 Museum of Icelandic Sorcery and Witchcraft 277
 mushroom
 286–287
 286–287
 286–287
 284
 287
 musical meters 214, 216
 musical notes
 213
 213, 218
 311–312
 173–175, 328
 212
 218
 218
 218
 218
 292
 292
 212, 213
 213
 213
 213
 musical score ()⁺ 213, 292
 musical symbols 173–175, 212–232, 311–314, 328, 360
 musicography (package) 216, 387, 388
 musixgre (package) 215
 musixlit (package) 215
 musixerper (package) 215
 MusiXTEX 214–217
 musixtex (package) 387, 388
 mute
 173–175
 173–175
 256
 255
 MySQL
 318–319
 318–319
 N
 270
 nabla (∇)⁺ 157–159
 nadir (I^{o}) see imum coeli
 nail polish
 292
 312
 naira (N) 31
 NAKALA
 330–331
 330–331
 name badge
 292
 314
 nand (\wedge) see wedge, bar over
 NAND gates 170, 357–358

- nanny (>NN) 206
 Napster (NN) 315–318
 natal (NN) 168
nat (package) 127, 133, 387
 national park
 292
 314
 natural (ñ)+ 212, 213, 216, 219
 natural numbers (N) *see*
 alphabets, math
 Naturalist
 330–331
 330–331
 nazar amulet (O) 292
 necessity (■) 48
 deontic (□) 50
 doxastic (□) 51
 factual (□) 51
 logical (□) 52
 temporal (Θ) 49
 necktie
 292
 281
 negation (¬)+ *see* logical
 negation
 neither true nor false (±) .. 125
 Neos (NN) 315–318
 Neptune (Ñ)+ 166–168
 nesting dolls (ñ) 293
 NetBSD (Ñ) 318–319
 Netherlands (.) 242
 network, wired (ññ) .. 173–175
 neumes 215
 neutrino (ν) 178
 neutron (n°) 178
 NEW (NEW) 293
 newspaper
 323–325
 322
 293
 312
 rolled
 297
 313
 next (●) 48
 deontic (○) 50
 doxastic (○) 51
 factual (○) 51
 logical (○) 52
 temporal (Θ) 49
 NG (NG) 293
 NGINX
 318–319
 318–319
- G** 318–319
 nib 183, 184
 183
 183
 183
 183
 184
 184
 nib shapes
 255
 255
 255
 nicefrac (package) 160, 387, 388
 niceframe (package) 339–342, 352
 night with stars
 293
 312
 Nimblr (Ø) 315–318
 ninja
 288
 293
 nkarta (package) 333, 387
 no
 271
 328–329
 296
 254
 254
 no bicycles (ñ)+ 254, 320
 no dogs (Ø) 271
 no dry cleaning (Ø) 257
 no entry (●)+ 257, 293
 no littering (ñ) 293
 no mobile phones (Ø)+ .. 271,
 293, 312
 no one under eighteen
 293
 313
 no parking (Ø) 271
 no pedestrians (ñ)+ .. 254, 293
 no piracy (Ø) 314
 no smoking
 271
 328–329
 293
 254
 Node (node) 315–318
 Node.js (ññ)+ 315–319
 non-commutative division .. 151
 non-contingency (▲) 48
 deontic (Δ) 50
 doxastic (Δ) 51
 factual (Δ) 51
- logical (Δ) 52
 temporal (Δ) 49
 nor (◊) *see* vee, bar over
 NOR gates 170, 357–358
 norm (||■||) *see* delimiters,
 double vertical bar
 normal runes 211
 normal subgroup (△) 161
 north node (Ω) 168
 Norway (Ñ) 243
 nose
 325–327
 293
 312
 not
 *see* logical negation
 *see* slash
 not equal (≠)+ *see* equal,
 negated
 not false (✗) 125
 not true (⊥) 125
 note (ñ) 313
 note pad (ññ) 313
 note page (ññ) 313
 notebook
 293
 314
 notebook with decorative cover
 293
 314
 now (⌚) 208–210
 npm (npm)+ 315–319
 ntheorem (package) 157
 nu
 lowercase (ν)+ 20, 120, 121
 uppercase (Ν)+ .. 20, 120
 nuclear power plant (Ñ) .. 306
 nucleus (••) 178
 286–287
 null character (%) 170
 null infinity *see* alphabets, math
 null set *see* empty set
 number sets *see* alphabets, math
 number sign
 *see* hash
 34
 numbers *see* numerals
 numerals .. 154, 155, 205, 210,
 232, 270, 333–334
 circled .. 188, 189, 240, 361
 Epi-Olmec 210
 Isthmian 210

- LCD 164
 Linear B 205
 Mayan 155
 old-style 34
 rotated 154
 segmented 164
 nut and bolt
 293
 313
 Nutritionix (⌚) 315–318
- O**
- O (⌚) 270
 o (o) 120
 o
 open (o)⁺ 23–25
 o (o) 119
 obelus
 —⁺ 271
 ÷⁺ 271
 Objective C (@) 318–319
 OBP
 330–331
 330–331
 octagon (○) 192
 octagonal sign (●) 254
 311–312
 octonions (○) ... *see* alphabets,
 math
 octopus
 264–267
 264–267
 262
 268
 Octopus Deploy (❲) 315–318
 octothorpe (#)⁺ ... *see* hash
 oden
 284
 287
 Odnoklassniki
 315–318
 315–318
 of course
 ! 37
 ? 161
 office building
 293
 314
 office worker (👩) 291, 293, 303
- officer
 208–210
 208–210
 208–210
 208–210
 ogonek (package)⁺ ... *see* accents,
 ogonek, 30, 387, 388
 ogre
 293
 307
 ohm *see* omega
 oil can (שמן) 323–325
 oil drum
 293
 254
 OK (OK) 293
 Old Republic (ଓ) 315–318
 old-arrows (package) 112, 387
 old-style numerals 34
 olive
 206
 284
 Olschok, Marc 368
 om
 310
 293
 310
 omega
 lowercase (ω)⁺ 20, 23, 24,
 120, 121, 161
 lowercase closed (ω)⁺ 22,
 24
 lowercase variant (ω) 25
 lowercase, upside-down (ω)
 23
 uppercase (Ω)⁺ 20, 22, 120,
 121, 154, 164, 165
 uppercase, upside-down
 (ω)⁺ 25, 122, 157, 165
 omicron
 lowercase (ο)⁺ 20, 120
 uppercase (Ο)⁺ 20, 120
 ON! with arrow (🔛)⁺ 293, 313
 one-piece swimsuit (👙) 293
 onion
 286–287
 284
 Open Access
 330–331
 330–331
 315–318
 ordered list (☰) 173–175
 ordinal
 feminine (ª)⁺ 19, 383
- open book
 293
 314
 open box operator
 left (⊑) 77
 right (⊒) 77
 Open Data
 330–331
 330–331
 Open Edition
 330–331
 330–331
 open file folder (📁) 313
 open folder (📁) 313
 Open Materials
 330–331
 330–331
 open unit disk (𝔻) *see*
 alphabets, math
 OpenCart (🛒) 315–318
 OpenID (👤) 315–318
 OpenShift (⎈) 318–319
 OpenType 212
 Opera (Opera) 315–318
 operators
 binary 37–52
 set *see* set operators
 Ophiuchus (♏) 294
 opplotsyml (package) 196–198,
 387, 388
 opposition (♂)⁺ 166–168,
 335–338
 optical scaling 376
 OptinMonster (✉) 315–318
 options ... *see* package options
 or (∨) *see* vee
 OR gates 170, 357–358
 Oracle
 318–319
 318–319
 orangutan (orangutan) 262
 orbit (orbit) 178
 264–267
 Orch OR 329
 orchestrated objective reduction
 symbols 329
 ORCID
 330–331
 330–331
 315–318
 ordered list (☰) 173–175
 ordinal
 feminine (ª)⁺ 19, 383

- masculine (°)⁺ 19, 383
- ornament (⌚) 311–312
- ornaments 189–191, 197, 198, 338–340, 343–352
- orthogonal (⊥)⁺ see turnstile, up
- OS X (☒) 318–319
- OSF (☒) 330–331
- OSI (⌚) 330–331
- ostrich (🦚) 264–267
- .otf files 212
- otter (🐸) 263
- outbox (✉) 262
- outer joins 159–160
- oven (▀) 287
- oven mitts (⌚) 287
- overarrows (package) 144, 387, 388
- overlap (☒) 313
- Overleaf (Ϭ) 330–331
- Overleaf (Ϭ) 330–331
- overline (☒)⁺ see accents, overline
- overrightarrow (package) 139, 387
- owl (🦉) 264–267
- owl (🦉) 264–267
- owl (🦉) 264–267
- owl (🦅) 343–346
- owl (🦉) 202
- owl (🦉) 262
- owns (϶)⁺ see set membership, reversed
- ox (🐂) 264–267
- ox (🐂) 206
- ox (🐂) 201
- ox (🐂) 201
- ox (🐂) 262
- ox back (ঔ) 200
- oyster (ঝুঁটি) 262
- P**
- p (প) 270
- p (প) 294
- package (📦) 294
- package (📦) 312
- package options
- a (esvect) 142
 - arrows (boisik) 106
 - b (esvect) 142
 - boondox (emf) 165
 - c (esvect) 142
 - cal (emf) 165
 - calligra (emf) 165
 - chorus (emf) 165
 - cmr (emf) 165
 - crescent (fge) 137
 - d (esvect) 142
 - e (esvect) 142
 - f (esvect) 142
 - frcursive (emf) 165
 - g
 - txfonts/pxfonts 122
 - esvect 142 - german (keystroke) 169
 - greek (babel) 20, 120, 121, 208
 - h (esvect) 142
 - integrals (wasysym) 55
 - mathcal (euscript) 162
 - mathscr
 - euscript 162
 - urwchancal 162 - miamia (emf) 165
 - new (old-arrows) 112
 - noeuro (wasysym) 32
 - polutonikogreek (babel) 20, 120, 121
 - rsfs (emf) 165
 - sans (dsfont) 162
- scaled (CountriesOfEurope) 244
- scr (rsfso) 162
- transform (emf) 165
- utf8x (inputenc) 385
- packages
- abrases 144, 387, 388
 - academicons 330, 331, 387, 388
 - accents 136, 374, 387, 388
 - actuarialangle 145, 374, 387, 388
 - actuarialsymbol 374
 - adfforn 180, 190, 191, 197, 198, 387, 388
 - adfsymbols 180, 186, 190, 196, 387
 - allrunes 211, 387
 - AMS 16, 20, 38, 54, 68, 82, 85, 91, 94, 95, 112, 119, 120, 122, 123, 126, 128, 136, 140, 145, 151, 155, 157, 163, 364, 365, 386
 - amsbsy 380
 - amsfonts 157, 162
 - amsmath 16, 65, 136, 369, 379
 - amssymb 16, 136, 157, 162, 208, 387, 388
 - amstext 370, 372
 - apl 169, 387
 - ar 165, 387, 388
 - arcs 30, 387, 388
 - arev 180, 183, 184, 187, 213, 234, 284, 387
 - asapsym 181, 271, 307, 310, 320, 321, 327, 387, 388
 - ascii 170, 382, 387, 388
 - astrosym 335, 387
 - babel 20, 120, 121, 208
 - bartel-chess-fonts 361, 363, 387
 - bbding 179, 182–184, 186, 187, 189, 195, 198, 365, 387, 388
 - bbm 162, 387
 - bbold 162, 387
 - bclogo 311, 312, 387, 388
 - begriff 153, 387
 - bigints 58, 387, 388
 - bm 380
 - boisik 41, 47, 60, 76, 84, 89, 93, 105–107, 122–124, 126, 137, 156, 159, 192, 208, 213, 233, 387, 388

braket	127	fclfont	387	lcircuit	357, 358, 387
bullcntr	269, 387, 388	fdsymbol	40, 41, 46, 59, 60, 73–75, 84, 88, 93, 100–105, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 137, 140, 152, 156, 159, 192, 213, 233, 387, 388	lilyglyphs	212, 217–225, 230–232, 387
bullenum	269	feyn	177, 387, 388	linearA	202, 387, 388
calligra	163, 387, 388	fge	111, 125, 137, 154, 160, 387, 388	linearb	205, 206, 387, 388
calrsfs	162	figbas	360, 387	logic	170
cancel	139	figchild	259, 264, 267, 270, 279, 286, 287, 325, 331, 387, 388	logix	37, 44, 48, 52, 81, 82, 85, 91, 113–115, 125, 134, 135, 153, 161, 387, 388
ccicons	34, 387, 388	fixmath	380	longdiv	139
cclicenses	34, 387, 388	fontawesome5	22, 32, 33, 157, 173, 176, 182, 183, 186, 188, 191, 196, 236, 240, 256, 259, 261, 263, 280, 284, 305, 308–310, 315, 319, 320, 323, 328, 387, 388	magic	361, 387
centernot	370	fontenc	16, 20, 21, 26, 382, 384	manfnt	255, 387, 388
chancery	387	fontmfvizz	318, 319, 329, 387, 388	marvosym	31,
chemarr	146, 387, 388	fontspec	212, 385, 386	32, 154, 166, 169, 171, 176, 182, 187, 255, 257, 279, 365	
chemarrow	111, 146, 387	fourier	33, 81, 122, 125, 133, 142, 184, 191, 257, 387	mathabx	36, 39, 45,
GfNAe	32, 119, 162, 163, 278, 279, 281, 387, 388	frege	154, 387, 388	55, 69, 70, 83, 86, 91, 95, 96, 118, 123, 126–128, 136, 141, 155, 158, 166, 270, 364, 365, 387, 388	
circledsteps	26, 373	gensymb	164	mathbbol	162, 163
clock	260, 387, 388	go	240, 387	mathcomp	154
cml	37, 44, 67, 81, 125, 387	graphics	148, 368	mathdesign	32, 43, 65, 125,
cmupint	64, 65, 387, 388	graphicx	30, 366, 368, 372	132, 160, 387	
colonequals	36, 81, 387, 388	greenpoint	332, 387	mathdots	136, 151, 153,
combbelow	30, 387, 388	haloweenmath	52, 117, 138, 148–150, 387, 388	373, 387, 388	
cookingsymbols	287, 387, 388	hamnosys	272–275, 387, 388	mathrsfs	162, 387
countriesofeurope	242, 387, 388	harmony	215, 217, 387, 388	mathspec	120
cryst	358, 387	harpoon	148, 387, 388	mathtools	36, 79, 112, 141, 145, 387, 388
cypriot	207, 387, 388	hhcount	236, 268, 387, 388		
dancers	352, 387	hieroglf	202, 387, 388		
dblaccnt	373	holtpolt	151, 387		
dice	360, 387	hwemoji	234, 252, 258, 261, 263, 278, 283, 285, 305, 321		
dictsym	275, 387, 388	ifsym	164, 194, 195, 236, 258–260, 268, 270, 365, 367, 387, 388		
dingbat	183, 184, 198, 342, 365, 387, 388	igo	240, 387		
DotArrow	147, 387, 388	inputenc	385		
dozenal	155, 269, 387, 388	isoent	384		
dsfont	162, 387	junicode	385, 387		
dsserif	162, 387	keystroke	169, 387, 388		
emf	165, 387, 388	knitting	282, 387, 388		
emo	234, 252, 258, 261, 263, 278, 283, 285, 305, 321	knot	348, 352, 387		
emoji	234, 252, 258, 261, 263, 278, 283, 285, 305, 321	latexsym	37, 67, 82, 94, 157, 364, 387, 388		
endofproofwd	126, 387	lcircuit	357, 358, 387		
epiolmec	208, 210, 387, 388	lilyglyphs	212, 217–225, 230–232, 387		
epsdice	235, 387, 388	linearA	202, 387, 388		
esint	57, 387	linearb	205, 206, 387, 388		
esrelation	115, 149, 387	logic	170		
esvect	142, 387	logix	37, 44, 48, 52, 81, 82, 85, 91, 113–115, 125, 134, 135, 153, 161, 387, 388		
euflag	246, 387, 388	longdiv	139		
eufraf	162	magic	361, 387		
eurosym	33, 387, 388	manfnt	255, 387, 388		
euscript	162, 387, 388	marvosym	31,		
extarrows	146, 387, 388	mathbbol	162, 163		
extpfeil	147, 387, 388	mathcomp	154		
extraipa	28, 387	mathdesign	32, 43, 65, 125,		
fc	21, 26	132, 160, 387			

- overarrows 144, 387, 388
 overrightarrow 139, 387
pdfMsym 43, 66, 67, 81,
 110, 111, 138, 143, 147, 148
pdfmsym 387
pgfornament 343, 346, 348,
 387, 388
phaistos 200, 387, 388
phonetic 25, 29, 368, 387
pict2e 165
pifont 21, 179, 182, 184,
 186–188, 190, 195, 198, 332,
 339, 357, 368, 387, 388
pigpen 278, 387, 388
plimsoll 165, 370, 387, 388
pmboxdraw 276, 387, 388
polynom 139
prodint 66, 387
protosem 201, 387, 388
psnfss 188
PSTricks 312
pxfonts 36, 39, 56, 69, 82, 86,
 95, 118, 121–123, 157, 158,
 162, 233, 364, 382
quantikz 127, 171, 387, 388
realhats 138, 387, 388
recycle 280, 387
relsize 30
resmes 44, 387, 388
rojud 245, 246, 387, 388
rotating 34, 169
rsfso 162, 387
rubikcube 329, 387, 388
sacsymb 329, 387, 388
sarabian 207, 387, 388
savesym 364
scalerel 372
scsnowman 309, 387, 388
semaphor 355, 357, 387
semtrans 25, 30, 387, 388
shuffle 44, 387, 388
sillypage 308, 387, 388
simplewick 375
simpsons 306, 387
skak 239, 387, 388
skull 270, 387, 388
slashed 370
soyombo 281, 387, 388
stackengine 372
starfont 168, 387, 388
staves 276, 387
steinmetz 165, 387, 388
stix 42, 43, 47, 48, 53, 61, 62,
 77, 78, 84, 89, 90, 93, 107,
 109, 110, 118, 122–124, 126,
 131, 137, 141, 152, 155, 156,
 159, 160, 166, 169, 176, 193,
 194, 213, 234, 236, 387, 388
stmaryrd 38, 54, 68, 82, 91,
 95, 112, 118, 126, 128, 365,
 370, 386–388
svrsymbols 177, 387, 388
t4phonet 25, 29, 387, 388
teubner 32, 153, 208, 272,
 387, 388
textcomp 16, 19, 26, 31, 33,
 34, 94, 135, 160, 165, 212,
 253, 364, 382, 384, 387, 388
textgreek 20, 121, 387, 388
tfruee 32, 387, 388
TikZ 17, 26, 167,
 176, 181, 183–185, 187–190,
 196–199, 213, 234–238, 241,
 248, 249, 254, 256, 258–260,
 267, 268, 270, 279, 281, 283,
 287–290, 307, 309, 310, 312,
 314, 329, 331, 346, 348, 373
tikzsymbols 288–290, 387,
 388
timing 164
tipa 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29,
 368, 387, 388
tipx 23, 387, 388
trfsigns 80, 124, 148, 387
trsym 80, 387, 388
turnstile 79, 80, 387, 388
twemojis 234, 249, 252, 258,
 261–263, 278, 283–285, 290,
 305, 320, 321, 387–389
txfonts 36,
 39, 56, 69, 82, 86, 95, 118,
 121–123, 157, 158, 162, 233,
 364, 366, 382, 387, 388
type1cm 366
typicons 156, 171, 172, 182,
 183, 185, 188, 191, 255, 256,
 259, 261, 308, 309, 314, 322,
 328, 387, 388
ucs 385
ulsy 44, 118, 367, 387
umranda 339, 340, 387
umrandb 340, 341, 387
underscore 18
undertilde 144, 387, 388
units 160
universa 195, 257, 387, 388
upgreek 20, 121, 387, 388
upquote 382
url 382
urwchancal 162, 163, 387
ushort 145, 387, 388
utfsym 167, 176, 181,
 183–185, 187–190, 196, 199,
 213, 234–238, 241, 254, 256,
 258, 260, 268, 279, 281, 287,
 289, 290, 307, 310, 312, 314,
 387, 388
vietnam 387
vntex 21, 26
wasysym 25, 32, 35,
 38, 55, 68, 82, 86, 151, 157,
 164, 166, 168, 176, 187, 189,
 192, 212, 253, 365, 367, 387,
 388
webomints 338, 339, 387
worldflags 247–249, 283, 387
wsuipa 24, 28, 31, 365, 368,
 373, 374, 387, 388
xfakebold 380, 387, 388
xfrac 160
yfonts 162, 163, 387, 388
yhmath 137, 139, 144, 153,
 373, 387
page (□) 313
 facing up
 ■ 294
 ■ 313
 landscape (□) 270
 multiple (□) 313
 portrait (□) 270
 with circled text (□) 313
 with curl
 ■ 294
 ■ 313
PageLines (ℓ) 315–318
pager
 ■ 323–325
 ■ 294
 ■ 314
paint roller (甫) 323–325
paintbrush
 ■ 323–325
 ■ 323–325
 ■ 322
 ■ 294
 ■ 184
 Pakin, Scott 1, 371, 374, 386
 Palatino (font) 360
 palette (Π) 323–325
 PalFed (甫) 315–318
 Palladio (font) 360
 Pallas (♀) 168
 palm
 □ 201
 □ 201

pan		286–287	part of (3) 368	
		288	partial derivative (∂) ⁺ 123, 125	
		285	slashed ($\not\partial$) 123	
pancakes (🥞)		284	partial meet contraction (\leqslant) <i>see</i>	
panda			less than, much, underlined	
		262	particle-physics symbols 177–178	
		268	partly sunny	
paper	<i>see</i> page			311–312
paperclip		311–312		259
		311–312	party popper	
		323–325		294
		322		312
		294	pass	
		313		331
multiple, linked				331
		303	passport (✉) 328–329	
		312	passport control 254	
				320
papyrus (𝔓)		200		254
par (十八届)	<i>see</i> ampersand, inverted		past (◀) 49	
parachute		323–325	deontic (◀) 50	
		294	doxastic (◀) 51	
paragraph mark (¶)	<i>see</i> pilcrow		factual (◀) 51	
parallel () ⁺	54, 67, 71, 73, 77, 129		logical (◀) 48	
negated () ⁺	68, 73, 75, 76, 78		temporal (◀) 49	
short () ⁺	68, 70, 73, 76, 77		Pastafarianism (十八届) 310	
short, negated () ⁺	68, 72, 75, 76, 78		paste (📋) 173–175	
similar (₩) 77			Patreon (Patreon) 315–318	
slanted (₩) ⁺ 69, 81			patron	
slanted backward (₩) 69			208–210	
slanted backward, negated (₩) 69			208–210	
slanted, negated (₩) ⁺ 69, 81		pause		
parallel port (≡)	169		173–175	
parallelogram (□)	193–194, 358–359		173–175	
filled (▣)	194		173–175	
parentheses <i>see</i> delimiters			255	
dingbat (⌚)	199		255	
sans serif (()) ⁺	154		294	
parking (🅿)	328–329	paw (🐾)	328–329	
parrot		paw prints		
			262	
			312	
part alternation mark (՞)	294	PayPal		
			315–318	
			315–318	
PDF		PDF	43, 66, 67, 81, 111, 138, 143, 147, 148, 212, 234, 252, 258, 261, 263, 278, 283, 285, 305, 308, 321	
.pdf files		.pdf files	384	
		pencil	183, 184	
pdfLATEX		pdfLATEX	43, 66, 67, 81, 111, 138, 143, 147, 148, 234, 246, 252, 258, 261, 263, 278, 283, 285, 305, 321, 385	
pdfMsym (package)		pdfMsym (package)	43, 66, 67, 81, 110, 111, 138, 143, 147, 148	
peace		peace	290–305, 311–312, 328–329	
			257	
			198	
			311–312	
			328–329	
			294	
			290	
peach		peach		
			284	
			287	
peacock		peacock		
			264–267	
			262	
peanuts (🥜)		peanuts (🥜)	284	
pear		pear		
			284	
			287	
pedal		pedal		
engage		engage		
			214	
			214	
release		release		
			214	
			214	
pedestrian		pedestrian		
			200	
			254	
peeler (削)		peeler (削)	288	
peg (◊)		peg (◊)	201	
pen		pen		
			183	
			183	
			183	
			183	
			183	
			183	
			183	
			294	
			299	
			293	
			184	
			184	

-  183
 183
 183
 183
 183
 183
 183
 311–312
 183
 325–327
 325–327
 183
 183
 294
 184
 184
 184
 184
 and ruler (☒) 324
- penguin
 264–267
 262
 268
- penis (☒) 208–210
- pennant *see* flag
- Penny Arcade (☒) 315–318
- Penrose triangle (△) *see* triangle, impossible
- pentagon (◇)⁺ 192–194, 196–197
 crossed (☒) 197
 dotted (◇) 197
 filled (☒)⁺ 194, 197
 half filled
 197
 197
 197
 197
 horizontally divided (◇) 197
 irregular (◇) 170
 quartered (◇) 197
 vertically divided (◇) 197
- pentagram (☆)⁺ *see* star, pentagram
- people 290–305, 307, 308, 320–321, 328–329
 carrying (☒) 328–329
- holding hands (ǚ) 294
 hugging (ǚ) 294
 with arrows (ǚ) 328–329
 with bunny ears (ǚ) 294
 wrestling (ǚ) 294
- per mill (%)⁺ 19, 35, 154, 164, 384
- per ten thousand (%₀₀)⁺ *see* permyriad
- per thousand (%₀₀)⁺ *see* per mill
- PerByte (☒) 315–318
- percent
 % 18, 381
 % 37
 % 157
 % 157
- perch (fish icon) 264–267
- percussion 215
- performing arts
 294
 313
- period (.) 154
 centered (·)⁺ 19, 383
- Periscope (☒) 315–318
- Perl (🐪) 318–319
- permanent paper (☒) 279
- permyriad (%₀₀)⁺ 19, 154
- perpendicular (⊥)⁺ *see* turnstile, up
- person (օ) 294
 deaf (օ) 296
 getting haircut (օ) 294
 getting massage (օ) 294
 in bed (օ) 295
 in lotus position (օ) 295
 in manual wheelchair (օ) 295
 in motorized wheelchair (օ) 295
 in steamy room (օ) 295
 in suit levitating (օ) 295
 in tuxedo (օ) 295
 old (օ) 293
 raising both hands in celebration (օ) 289
 wearing turban (օ) 295
 with blond hair (օ) 307
 with folded hands (օ) 289
 with skullcap (օ) 295
 with veil (օ) 295
 with white cane (օ) 295
- peso (₱) 31
- petri dish (佴) 295
- pfund (匁)⁺ 32
- pgfornament (package) 343, 346, 348, 387, 388
- Phabricator (ࡓ) 315–318
- phaistos (package) 200, 387, 388
- Phaistos disk 200
- pharmaceutical prescription *see* recipe
- phasor (ࡔ) 165
- phi
 lowercase (ϕ)⁺ 20, 23, 24, 120, 121
 lowercase variant (φ)⁺ 120–122
 uppercase (Φ)⁺ 20, 120, 121
- Phil Papers
 330–331
 330–331
- Phoenix Framework (ࡓ) 315–318
- Phoenix Squadron (ࡓ) 315–318
- phonetic (package) 25, 29, 368, 387
- phonetic accents
 advanced (᳚) *see* accents, plus below
 advanced tongue root (᳚) *see* accents, tack below, left
 apical (᳚) *see* accents, bridge below, inverted
 breathy voiced (᳚)⁺ *see* accents, diæresis below
 centralized (᳚)⁺ *see* accents, diæresis
 creaky voiced (᳚)⁺ *see* accents, tilde below
 dental (᳚)⁺ *see* accents, bridge below
 laminal (᳚) *see* accents, square below
 less rounded (᳚) *see* accents, half ring below, left
 linguolabial (᳚) *see* accents, seagull below
 lowered (᳚) *see* accents, tack below, down
 mid-centralized (᳚) *see* accents, X
 more rounded (᳚) *see* accents, half ring below, right
 nasalized (᳚)⁺ *see* accents, tilde
 no audible release (᳚) *see* accents, angle, left

- non-syllabic (▀) ⁺ see accents, breve below, inverted raised (▀) see accents, tack below, up retracted (▀) ⁺ see accents, bar below retracted tongue root (▀) see accents, tack below, right suprasegmental, extra short (▀) ⁺ see accents, breve syllabic (▀) ⁺ see accents, vertical line below tone, extra high (▀) ⁺ see accents, acute, double tone, extra low (▀) ⁺ see accents, grave, double tone, falling (▀) ⁺ see accents, circumflex tone, high (▀) ⁺ see accents, acute tone, high rising (▀) see accents, high rising tone tone, low (▀) ⁺ see accents, grave tone, low rising (▀) see accents, low rising tone tone, mid (▀) ⁺ see accents, macron tone, rising (▀) ⁺ see accents, caron tone, rising and falling (▀) see accents, rising and falling tone velarized/pharyngealized (▀) ⁺ see accents, tilde overlay voiced (▀) see accents, caron below voiceless (▀) ⁺ see accents, ring below phonetic symbols 22–25, 30 phonon (▀) 178 photo and video (▀) 173–175 photon 164, 177–178 ~~~~~ 164 f 178 f̄ 178 PHP 315–318 □ 318–319 □ 318–319 physical symbols 164 pi lowercase (π) ⁺ 20, 120–122, 156, 368 lowercase variant (ϖ) ⁺ 120–122 uppercase (Π) ⁺ 20, 120, 121 pi fonts 368 piano (p) 219, 232 Piazza p 330–331 p̄ 330–331 pick (▀) 295 pict2e (package) 165 pie (▀) 284 pie chart p 173–175 p̄ 171–172 p̄ 171–172 Pied Piper p 315–318 p̄ 315–318 pierce (▀) 208–210 pifont (package) 21, 179, 182, 184, 186–188, 190, 195, 198, 332, 339, 357, 368, 387, 388 pig p 264–267 p 343–346 p 206 p 262 p 262 p 268 p 268 pig nose p 262 p̄ 312 piggy bank (▀) 323–325 pigpen (package) 278, 387, 388 pigpen cipher 278 pilcrow ¶ 124, 170 ¶ 19, 22, 36, 383 ¶ 34 ¶ 199 pill p 295 p̄ 312 pills (▀) 319 pilot (▀) ⁺ 291, 295, 303 pimiento (▀) 286–287 pin (▀) 322 pine decoration p 295 p̄ 312 pineapple p 286–287 p 284 p 287 ping pong p 240 p 295 p 241 Pinterest p 315–318 p̄ 315–318 p̄ 315–318 p̄ 314 p̄ 314 pinwheel (▀) 325–327 pion 177–178 minus (π⁻) 178 null (π⁰) 178 plus (π⁺) 178 pipe (|) ⁺ see vertical bar circular (O) 171 rectangular (□) 171 Pisces (▀) ⁺ 166–168, 295, 335–338 pistol (▀) 313 \Pisymbol 332–342, 348–363, 368 pitchfork (¶) ⁺ 68, 76, 77, 116, 117, 149, 150, 158 bar handle (▀) ⁺ 76, 77 extensible (▀) ⁺ 149 negated (▀) ⁺ 116, 117 truncated handle (▀) ⁺ 76, 77 truncated handle, negated (▀) ⁺ 78 Pitman's base 12 symbols 155, 269

- pizza
 323–325
 284
 287
- piñata () 295
- placard () 295
- place of worship
 310
 295
 254
- Planck's constant (\hbar) *see* barred letters, h
- planet
 279
 279
 279
 279
 279
 279
 279
 166–168, 279, 335–338
- plant
 208–210
 201
 201
- plants 312–314
- plasmon ($\sim e$) 178
- play () 208–210
- Play Framework
 318–319
 318–319
- playing card suits 198, 233, 234, 311–312
 club ()+ 170, 233, 234
 club, hollow ()+ 233, 234
- diamond
+ 233, 234
 234
- diamond, filled ()+ 170, 233, 234
- heart
+ 233, 234
 234
- heart, filled ()+ 170, 233, 234
 spade ()+ 170, 233, 234, 311–312
 spade, hollow ()+ 233, 234
- playing cards 233–235
 ace of clubs () 235
 ace of diamonds () 235
 ace of hearts () 235
 ace of spades () 235
 back () 235
 black joker () 235
 eight of clubs () 235
 eight of diamonds () 235
 eight of hearts () 235
 eight of spades () 235
 five of clubs () 235
 five of diamonds () 235
 five of hearts () 235
 five of spades () 235
 flower
 299
 313
- fool () 235
- four of clubs () 235
- four of diamonds () 235
- four of hearts () 235
- four of spades () 235
- jack of clubs () 235
- jack of diamonds () 235
- jack of hearts () 235
- jack of spades () 235
- king of clubs () 235
- king of diamonds () 235
- king of hearts () 235
- king of spades () 235
- knight of clubs () 235
- knight of diamonds () 235
- knight of hearts () 235
- knight of spades () 235
- nine of clubs () 235
- nine of diamonds () 235
- nine of hearts () 235
- nine of spades () 235
- queen of clubs () 235
- queen of diamonds () 235
- queen of hearts () 235
- queen of spades () 235
- red joker () 235
- seven of clubs () 235
- seven of diamonds () 235
- seven of hearts () 235
- seven of spades () 235
- six of clubs () 235
- six of diamonds () 235
- six of hearts () 235
- six of spades () 235
- ten of clubs () 235
- ten of diamonds () 235
- ten of hearts () 235
- ten of spades () 235
- three of clubs () 235
- three of diamonds () 235
- three of hearts () 235
- three of spades () 235
- trump 1 () 235
- trump 2 () 235
- trump 3 () 235
- trump 4 () 235
- trump 5 () 235
- trump 6 () 235
- trump 7 () 235
- trump 8 () 235
- trump 9 () 235
- trump 10 () 235
- trump 11 () 235
- trump 12 () 235
- trump 13 () 235
- trump 14 () 235
- trump 15 () 235
- trump 16 () 235
- trump 17 () 235
- trump 18 () 235
- trump 19 () 235
- trump 20 () 235
- trump 21 () 235
- two of clubs () 235
- two of diamonds () 235
- two of hearts () 235
- two of spades () 235
- white joker () 235
- PlayStation () 315–318
- plimsoll (package) 165, 370, 387, 388
- Plimsoll line () 165, 370
- Plone () 318–319
- plug
 323–325
 322
- plumed head () 200
- plunger () 296
- plus
+ 37, 39–43, 55, 58, 60, 154, 186, 187, 198, 211, 333–334
+ 42
- bold () 156, 157, 186, 199, 296

- double
 # 43
 ‡ 211
- hollow (⊕) 156
- open center
 ✕ 186
 + 186
- outlined (⊕) 186
- triple
 # 42
 ‡ 211
- with circle
 ♦+ 39, 42
 †+ 39, 42, 43
- with dot
 †+ 37–39, 41–43
 †+ 41, 43
- with equal sign
 ≈ 43
 ≡ 43
- with hat (†) 43
- with similarity sign
 ≈ 43
 † 43
- with subscripted 2 (‡₂) 43
- with triangle (★+) 42, 43
- plus or minus (±)+ 37, 40–43, 160, 383
- Pluto 335–338
- ꝑ 166
 Ꝓ 166
 ꝓ 168
 Ꝕ 168
 ꝕ 166
 Ꝗ 167
- pmbboxdraw (package) 276, 387, 388
- Pocket (⌚) 315–318
- pocket calculator (■) 312
- podcast (📻) 173–175
- point of interest
 ☀ 328
 ☁ 328
- pointing finger see hand
- Poland (●) 243
- polar bear (✿) 262
- polariton (☒) 178
- polaron (‐ℳ) 178
- police car
 🚓 320
 🚓 320
 🚓 254
 🚓 254
- police car light
 🚓 320
- postal mark (〒)+ *see* turnstile, double bar, down
- postbox *see* mailbox
- PostgreSQL
 ⚙ 318–319
 ⚙ 318–319
- PostScript 121, 163, 179, 367, 368, 379
- PostScript fonts 179
- pot (℮) 288
- pot of food
 🍲 285
 🍲 287
- potato
 🥔 286–287
 🥔 285
- potted plant (🍓) 296
- pouch (👝) 281
- pound
 £ 32
 £+ 19, 31, 382, 383
 math mode (£)+ 36, 123, 124
- pound banknote *see* banknote, pound
- pound sign (#)+ *see* hash
- pouting (Ѡ)+ 291, 295, 303
- power
 ⚡ 173–175
 ⚡ 255
 ⚡ 255
- power set (℘) 124
- praise
 ✨ 201
 ✨ 201
- pray (🛐) 310
- prayer beads
 ☪ 296
 ☪ 312
- praying mantis (螂) 264–267
- precedes (≺)+ 67, 71, 73, 77, 81
- closed (≺) 70
- double
 ≪ 69
 ≪+ 76, 78
- negated (≯)+ 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 81
- or approximately equal to
 (≈)+ 68, 69, 71, 73, 76, 78
- or approximately equal to,
 negated (≯)+ 69, 70, 72, 75

- or equal to
 \preceq^+ ... 67, 71, 74, 78, 81
 \asymp^+ ... 68, 69, 71, 73, 76, 78
 \leqq^+ 69, 74, 78
- or equal to, negated
 $\not\preceq^+$... 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 81
 $\not\asymp^+$... 69, 70, 72, 75, 78
 $\not\leqq^+$ 69, 75
- or not approximately equal to $(\approx)^+$ 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78
- or not equal to
 $\not\preceq^+$... 69, 74–76, 78
 $\not\asymp^+$... 70, 74, 75, 78
- or not similar to $(\sim)^+$ 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78
- or similar to $(\sim)^+$ 68, 69, 71, 74, 76, 78
- or similar to, negated $(\not\sim)^+$... 69, 70, 72, 75
- under relation $(\prec)^+$ 76, 78
- pregnant woman
 307
 296
- Preregistered
 330–331
 330–331
- prescription ... see recipe
- present-value symbols 145, 374
- pretzel (pretzel) 285
- priest (priest) 208–210
- prime $(\prime)^+$ 155, 157–159
 backward $(\backprime)^+$ 155, 157–159
 backward double $(\backprime\prime)$... 155
 backward triple $(\backprime\prime\prime)$... 155
 double $(\prime\prime)^+$... 155, 158
 quadruple $(\prime\prime\prime\prime)^+$... 155, 158
 triple $(\prime\prime\prime)^+$... 155, 158
- prince
 208–210
 296
- princess
 296
 307
- printer
 169
 173–175
 322
 296
 312
 312
- printer's fists ... see hand
- printer's flowers *see* fleurons and flowers
- probability limit (plim) ... *see*
 $\backslash\text{DeclareMathOperator}^{n \rightarrow \infty}$
- prodint (package) 66, 387
- product
 \prod^+ 39, 54, 59–61
 \times 57
 horizontally extensible (\prod) 67
- Product Hunt (P) 315–318
- project diagram (proj) 173–175
- Project Gutenberg 368
- projection $(|\square| \langle |\square| \rangle)$ 171
- projective space (\mathbb{P}) *see* alphabets, math
- proof, end of ... 125, 126, 157, 159–160
- proper subset $(\subset)^+$... *see* subset, strict
- proper superset $(\supset)^+$... *see* superset, strict
- proper vertices 177
- property line (prop) 159
- proportion $(::)^+$... *see* dot, four
- proportionality $(\propto)^+$ 67, 68, 70, 71, 74, 76, 78, 158
- bidirectional (∞) 39
- bidirectional, diagonal
 \circlearrowleft 40
 \circlearrowright 40
- bidirectional, vertical (\uparrow) 40
- down (\downarrow) 71
- reversed $(\infty)^+$... 70, 73, 74
- up (\uparrow) 71
- protein (protein) 177
- proto-Semitic symbols 201
- Protocols
 330–331
 330–331
- proton (p^*) 177
- protosem (package) 201, 387, 388
- $\backslash\text{ProvidesPackage}$ 387
- pseudographics 276
- psi
 lowercase $(\psi)^+$ 20, 120, 121
 uppercase $(\Psi)^+$... 20, 120, 121
- psnfss (package) 188
- PSTricks (package) 312
- PsyArXiv
 330–331
 330–331
- Psyche (Psyche) 168
- Publons
 330–331
 330–331
- PubMed
 330–331
 330–331
- PubPeer
 330–331
 330–331
- pull back $(\lrcorner)^+$ 41, 78
- pullback diagrams 372
- pulse diagram symbols 164
- pumpkin ... *see* jack-o'-lantern
- punctuation 21, 22
- puppy 264–267
- purse
 296
 281
- push out $(\lrcorner)^+$ 41, 78
- Pushed (P) 315–318
- pushout diagrams 372
- pushpin
 323–325
 296
 297
 313
 313
 312
- puzzle piece
 323–325
 322
 296
- pxfonts (package) 36, 39, 56, 69, 82, 86, 95, 118, 121–123, 157, 158, 162, 233, 364, 382
- pyramid (pyramid) 325–327
- Python $(\text{Python})^+$ 315–319
- Q**
- Q 270
- QED *see* end of proof
- qoppa
 lowercase $(\mathfrak{q})^+$ 208
 uppercase (\mathcal{Q}) 208
- QQ (QQ) 315–318
- QR code (QR) 173–175
- quadrifolium
 255
 255
- quadrupole (quad) 177

quantifiers 125
quantikz (package) 127, 171, 387, 388
 quantum-mechanics notation 171
quark (*q*) 177
 b (*b*) 177
 c (*c*) 177
 d (*d*) 177
 s (*s*)⁺ 177–178
 t (*t*) 177
 u (*u*) 177
quarter note (♩)⁺ 212, 213, 215–218
 dotted (♪)⁺ 216–218
 double dotted (♫)⁺ 217, 218
 214, 215, 219
 rest, dotted (♪) 219
quasi-quotation marks („„) *see* delimiters, upper corners
quaternions (\mathbb{H}) *see* alphabets, math
queen (👸) 238–240, 361–363
question mark
 ? 37
 311–312
 22, 157
 296
 302
 199
 199
 double (?) 159
 upside down (⸮) 19
quidditch (魁) 240
quincunx (¶) 168
Quine corners („„) *see* delimiters, upper corners
QuinScape (QUI) 315–318
Quora (Q) 315–318
quotation marks 19, 21, 22, 34, 37, 284, 381, 384
 decorative double left
 “ 22
 “ 199
 decorative double left base
 („) 199
 decorative double left, inverted („) 284
 decorative double right
 ” 22
 ” 199
 decorative double right, inverted (”) 284

decorative left (⌚) 199
 decorative right (⌚) 199
 decorative single left base
 (⌚) 199
 double left (“) 19
 double right (”) 19
 double right base (,,) 21, 384
 single back (`) 37
 single left (‘) 19
 single right (‘) 19
 single right base (,) 21, 384
 straight double (")⁺ 21, 37, 381
 straight double base („) 34
 straight single (‘)⁺ 34, 37, 381
 straight single base (,) 34
 straight triple („“) 37
Quran (ܩ) 310

R

R (ܧ) 270
 r (ܰ) 163
 fishhook (ܫ) 23
R Project (ܧ) 315–318
rabbit
 264–267
 264–267
 262
 262
 268
 268
rabbits (ܧܨܨ) 264–267
raccoon
 264–267
 262
racing car
 320
 254
racing motorcycle (ܧܨܨ) 254
radar
 328
 328
radiation
 284
 270
 176
 311–312

radioactive 328–329
 328–329
 296
radicals *see* square root
radio
 296
 312
radio button
 296
 313
radix (ܧܰܰ) 168
railway car
 320
 254
railway track
 320
 254
rain
 208–210
 258
rainbow
 323–325
 296
 312
raindrop 361
raising hand (ܧ)⁺ 291, 295, 303
 325–327
ram
 200
 343–346
 206
 262
 268
ram's horns (ܧ) 23
random (ܧ) 173–175
Raspberry Pi (ܧܨܨܨ) 315–319
rat
 343–346
 262
 268
ratio (:)⁺ *see* colon, math mode
rational numbers (ܧܨܨܨ) *see* alphabets, math
Ravelry (ܧ) 315–318
Raw Font Tables 17, 162
rays
 three above (ܨܨܨ) 313
 three below (ܨܨܨ) 313
 three left (ܨܨܨ) 313
 three right (ܨܨܨ) 313

razor  325–327
 296
 React ()+ 315–319
 ReactEurope () 315–318
 ReadMe () 315–318
 real
 R 119, 123
 R 124
 real numbers (\mathbb{R}) *see* alphabets, math
 realhats (package) 138, 387, 388
 Rebel () 315–318
 receipt  323–325
  296
 recipe (R) 34, 366
 record
 ○ 255
 ● 255
 □ 296
 record, vinyl () 323–325
 rectangle 195, 225–230, 333–334
 □ 54
 □ 38
 □ 38
 □ 47
 □ 47
 □ 193
 □ 47
 □ 61
 □ 194
 filled
 ■ 193
 ■ 194
 ■ 195
 ■ 195
 ■ 195
 ■ 195
 recycle (package) 280, 387
 recycling 279, 280, 284, 290–305, 311–312, 332
 + 279, 284
 + 279, 332
 + 279, 280
 + 296, 311–312
 ⊗ 279
 ⊗ 279
 generic materials () 279
 type-1 plastics () 279
 type-2 plastics () 279
 type-3 plastics () 279
 type-4 plastics () 279
 type-5 plastics () 279

type-6 plastics () 279
 type-7 plastics () 279
 Red Hat  315–318
  318–319
 Reddit  315–318
  315–318
  315–318
 Redis () 318–319
 redo ()+ 173–175
 reduced quadrupole moment (J) 370
 reference (R) 177
 reference mark (\ast) 34, 36
 \reflectbox 368
 refresh  171–172
  171–172
 refrigerator () 286–287
 registered trademark ()+ 333
 see legal symbols, registered trademark
 relation
 left project () 149
 lifting () 149
 right project () 149
 relational algebra *see* join (database)
 relational symbols 67, 81
 binary 68–71, 73–74, 76–91, 115–117
 negated binary 68–70, 72–76, 78
 triangle 91–93
 religious symbols 186, 187, 257, 310, 333
 resize (package) 30
 reminder ribbon  297
  313
 remove formatting () 173–175
 Renren () 315–318
 repeat () 297
 repeat single () 297
 replace
 all (left) (\leftarrow) 113
 all (left/right) (\leftrightarrow) 113
 all (right) (\rightarrow) 113
 all bound variables (left) (\leftarrow) 113
 all bound variables (left/right) (\leftrightarrow) 113

all bound variables (right)
 (\rightarrow) 113
 any (left) (\leftarrow) 113
 any (left/right) (\leftrightarrow) 113
 any (right) (\rightarrow) 113
 any free variables (left) (\leftarrow) 113
 any free variables (left/right) (\leftrightarrow) 113
 any free variables (right)
 (\rightarrow) 113
 equivalent expressions (left) (\leftarrow) 114
 equivalent expressions (left/right) (\leftrightarrow) 114
 equivalent expressions (right) (\rightarrow) 114
 reply () 173–175
 reply all () 173–175
 Replyd () 315–318
 Republican () 328–329
 request () 281
 rescue worker's helmet () 297
 ResearcherID  330–331
  330–331
 ResearchGate  330–331
  330–331
  315–318
 resistivity (κ) 177
 \resizebox 148, 366
 resmes (package) 44, 387, 388
 Resolving () 315–318
 respondens (\sim)+ 271
 response (\wp) 385, 386
 \restoresymbol 364
 restriction (\upharpoonright)+ 95, 99, 100, 104, 105, 110, 115, 160
 barb () 115
 mallet () 115
 negated (\nexists)+ 100, 105
 wand () 115
 restriction of a measure 44
 restroom  257
  257
  328–329
  292
  304
  297
  254
  254
  254
  254

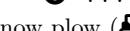
- ! 254
 retort () 275
 retrograde () 168
 return *see* carriage return
 retweet () 173–175
 Rev () 315–318
 reverse solidus ()+ *see*
 backslash
 reversed letters
 D () 25
 e ()+ 23, 24
 L, sans serif () 159
 l, small caps () 24
 r, small caps () 24
 reversed symbols 368
 rewind *see* media control
 symbols, reverse
 rhinoceros () 262
 rho
 lowercase ()+ 20, 120–122
 lowercase variant ()+ 120–
 122
 uppercase ()+ 20, 120
 rhombus ()+ 37, 39–40, 45–52,
 95, 157, 158, 192–198, 225–
 230, 233, 234, 253, 255, 270,
 333–334, 358–359
 blue ()+ 298, 303
 circle () 47
 concave () 48
 concave, with tick ()+ 47
 concentric () 255
 crossed () 197
 curved ()+ 48, 50, 193,
 253
 curved, crossed () 50
 curved, dotted () 50
 curved, filled ()+ 48, 52
 curved, horizontally divided
 ()+ 51
 curved, outlined ()+ 48,
 49
 curved, quartered
  49
  49
  50
 curved, slashed ()+ 49, 51
 curved, small rhombus, filled
 () 50
 curved, vertically divided
 ()+ 50
 dotted ()+ 45, 46, 50,
 158, 192, 194, 197
 dotted multiply () 312
 dotted, with arrow
 + 95
 + 95
 enclosing () 193
 error bars () 193
 error bars, filled () 193
 filled ()+ 39, 45–49, 52,
 158, 192–195, 197
 filled, shadowed ()+ 194
 half filled
 + 194–196
 + 194–196
 + 194, 196
 + 194, 196
 horizontally divided ()+
 45–47, 51, 192, 196
 of blue rhombuses, with dot
 () 297
 of dots ()+ 40, 152
 of filled rhombuses ()+
 198, 199, 270
 of rhombuses () 270
 orange ()+ 298, 303
 outlined () 48
 patterned
  196
  196
 quartered
 + 45–47, 49, 196
 + 45–47, 50
 rhombus ()+ 45, 46
 shadowed
  195
  195
  195
 slashed ()+ 45, 46, 49, 51
 small rhombus, filled ()+
 50, 193
 striped ()+ 196
 triangle () 47
 vertically divided ()+ 45–
 47, 50, 196
 white on black () 253
 with arrow
 + 95
 + 95
 ribbon
  323–325
  297
  312
 rice ball
  285
  312
 rice bowl
  285
  287
 rice cracker
  285
  312
 rice sheaf
  298
  281
 right angles 156, 160
 rinforzando
  219
  219
 ring
  323–325
  297
  290
 ring accent ()+ *see* accents,
 ring
 ring equals () *see* equal, ring
 ring sum () *see* circled
 symbols, plus
 ring within equals () *see*
 equal, ring
 ringed planet () 297
 RIP () 270
 river () 315–318
 \rlap 31, 195, 371, 372
 road () 323–325
 roasted sweet potato
  285
  287
 robe () 325–327
 robot
  323–325
  297
 rock () 297
 Rock RMS () 315–318
 rock, paper, scissors (also lizard,
 Spock) *see* hand
 rocket
  323–325
  279
 * * * 279
  279
  279
  279
  320
  254
 Rocket.Chat () 315–318

- rockets 254
 rod of Asclepius
 275
 291
 rojud (package) 245, 246, 387, 388
 roll of paper () 297
 roller coaster
 297
 313
 roller skate () 320
 rolling on the floor laughing () 297
 rolling pin
 286–287
 288
 Roman coins 32
 Romania () 243
 Romanian counties 245–246
 rooster
 343–346
 262
 268
 roots *see* square root
 ROR
 330–331
 330–331
 rose
 297
 281
 rosette
 200
 297
 281
 roshambo *see* hand, 186
 \rotatebox 30, 368, 372
 rotated letters 22–25, 125
 a
 23, 24
 23, 25
 e () *see* schwa
 f () 24
 h () 23, 24
 k () 23
 k, small caps () 24
 L, sans serif () 159
 m () 23–25
 r () 23–25
 r, with tail () 23, 24
 s, inverted () 42, 76
 t () 23
 u, small caps () 24
 v () 23, 25
 w () 23, 25
 y () 23, 25
 rotated symbols 30, 368
 rotating (package) 34, 169
 rotations
 dice 360
 Rubik's Cube 329
 route () 173–175
 rowing
 320, 321
 254
 rsfsso (package) 162, 387
 RSS
 173–175
 173–175
 171–172
 171–172
 rubbish bin *see* trash
 Rubik's Cube 329
 rubikcube (package) 329, 387, 388
 ruble () 32
 Ruby () 318–319
 Ruby on Rails
 318–319
 318–319
 rugby football
 297
 241
 rule delayed () 77
 ruler
 323–325
 299
 313
 triangular
 301
 313
 runes 15, 211
 Anglo-Frisian 211
 Danish *see* normal runes
 Germanic 211
 Hälsinge *see* staveless runes
 long-branch *see* normal runes
 medieval 211
 normal 211
 short-twigs 211
 staveless 211
 Swedo-Norwegian *see* short-twigs runes
 running () 241, 291, 295, 303, 328–329
 running shirt () 297
 running shirt with sash () 313
 rupee
 32
- ₹ 32
 Rust () 315–319
- S**
- S () 270
 s
 lazy () *see* rotated letters, s, inverted
 long (f) 35, 367
 sacrifice () 208–210
 sacsymb (package) 329, 387, 388
 Safari () 315–318
 safety pin () 297
 safety vest () 297
 safety-related symbols 176
 Sagittarius () 166–168, 297, 335–338
 salad () 285
 Salesforce () 315–318
 salt () 285
 saltire () 188
 sampi
 lowercase () 208
 lowercase variant () 208
 uppercase () 208
 sandwich () 285
 Santa Claus
 297
 312
 Santa Claus's hat, as math-mode accent () 138
 Sappho () 168
 sarabian (package) 207, 387, 388
 sari () 297
 Sass () 315–319
 satellite () 323–325
 satellite dish
 323–325
 318–319
 198
 297
 314
 satisfies () *see* turnstile, double dash, right
 Saturn () 166–168, 279, 335–338
 save
 173–175
 173–175
 savesym (package) 364
 \savesymbol 364
 saw
 208–210

-  200
 saxophone
 297
 313
 Scala ()⁺ 318–319
 scale
 275
 328–329
 328–329
 328–329
 328–329
 $\backslash\text{scalebox}$ 366
 scalerel (package) 372
 scaling
 mechanical 376, 378
 optical 376
 286–287
 scarf ( 297
 Schlix ( 315–318
 school
 323–325
 297
 314
 schoolbag
 325–327
 313
 schwa (ə)⁺ 22, 24, 25
 hooked (ə̄) 23
 Schwartz distribution spaces *see*
 alphabets, math
 scientific symbols 164–178,
 358–359
 scientist ()⁺ 291, 297, 303
 SciHub
 330–331
 330–331
 SciRate
 330–331
 330–331
 scissors 182, 183, 186
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 182
 173–175
 322
 297
 183
 183
 183
 183
 183
 scooter
 325–327
 254
 scooters 254
 Scopos
 330–331
 330–331
 Scorpio ()⁺ 166–168, 297,
 335–338
 scorpion
 208–210
 264–267
 262
 Scottish hat, as math-mode accent ( 138
 screen ( 312
 screwdriver
 323–325
 298
 Scribd ( 315–318
 script letters *see* alphabets,
 math
 $\backslash\text{scriptscriptstyle}$ 371
 $\backslash\text{scriptstyle}$ 371
 scroll
 323–325
 298
 314
 scsnowman (package) 309, 387,
 388
 SD card ( 323–325
 264–267
 seal ( 262
 search ( 173–175
 with dollar sign ( 173–175
 with location ( 173–175
 with minus sign ( 173–175
 with plus sign ( 173–175
 Searchengin ( 315–318
 seashell
 262
 268
 seat
 298
 313
 seconds, angular *see* prime,
 double
 section mark ( 19, 35, 36,
 159, 170, 383
 sector ( 159
 sedenions ( *see* alphabets,
 math
 seedling
 323–325
 298
 281
 325–327
 Segletes, Steven B. 372
 segment ( 160
 segmented numerals 164
 segno
 214
 214
 216
 selfie ( 298
 SellCast ( 315–318
 Sellsy ( 315–318
 semaf.fd (file) 357
 Semantic Scholar
 330–331
 330–331
 semantic valuation 128, 133
 semaphor (package) 355, 357,
 387
 semaphore symbols 355–357
 semicircle
 193
 193
 notched with three dots
 310
 310
 plus
 42
 42
 semicolon (;) 37
 hollow ( 38, 41, 42, 160
 semidirect product
 left ( 38, 40–42, 158

- right (\nwarrow)⁺ 38, 39, 41–43, 158
 semidirect products 38, 39, 158
 semisextile (v) 168
 semisquare (\triangleleft) 168
 semitic transliteration 25, 30
semtrans (package) 25, 30, 387, 388
 separated (\times) 70
 separation vector (\rightarrow) 163
 sequent (\succ) 81
 denied (∇) 81
 Serbia (\bullet) 243
 serial interface (\sqcap) 169
 serial port (\sqcup) 169
 server (\sqsubseteq) 173–175
 service dog (\star) 262
 service mark ($^{\text{SM}}$) *see* legal symbols, service mark
 ServiceStack (\blacktriangleright) 315–318
 sesquiquadrade (\square) 168
 set (\square) 208–210
 set difference (\setminus)⁺ 37, 38, 40, 41, 43
 set interior (\circlearrowleft)⁺ *see* accents, ring
 set intersection (\cap)⁺ *see* intersection
 set membership (\in)⁺ 73, 77, 82, 123–125
 bar over ($\bar{\in}$)⁺ 77, 123
 bar over, negated ($\not\in$) 78
 bar under ($\underline{\in}$) 77
 dot ($\dot{\in}$) 77
 equal (\equiv) 77
 extended horizontal line ($\overline{\in}$)⁺ 76, 77
 negated (\notin)⁺ 74, 75, 78, 82, 123–125
 plus (\oplus)⁺ 68, 76
 reversed (\exists)⁺ 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 123–125, 370
 reversed, bar over ($\bar{\exists}$)⁺ 77, 78
 reversed, bar under ($\underline{\exists}$) 123
 reversed, extended horizontal line (\exists)⁺ 76, 77
 reversed, negated ($\not\exists$)⁺ 75, 78, 82, 123–125
 reversed, negated, bar over ($\bar{\not\exists}$) 78
 reversed, plus (\exists)⁺ 68, 76
 reversed, short vertical bar (\exists)⁺ 76–78
 short vertical bar (ϵ)⁺ 76, 77
 set symmetric difference (Δ) *see* triangle
 set union (\cup)⁺ *see* union
 sewing needle (z) 298
 sextile (\divideontimes) 168
 SGML 384
 sha (III)⁺ 367–368
 shake
 214
 214
 214
 214
 214
 shamrock (p) 298
 shapes (\clubsuit) 173–175
 share
 173–175
 173–175
 173–175
 173–175
 173–175
 shark
 264–267
 262
 sharp (#)⁺ 212, 213, 216, 219
 double (\times)⁺ 216, 219
 with extra slashes and stems
 219
 219
 219
 219
 sharp s
 lowercase (β) 20
 uppercase (SS) 20
 Sharpe, Michael 30
 shaved ice
 285
 287
 shears (scissors) 325–327
 sheep
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 short vertical bar (ϵ)⁺ 264–267
 shopping bag
 323–325
 322
 shopping bags
 298
 254
 shopping basket (basket) 323–325
 shopping cart
 323–325
 322
 298
 254

- Shopware (⌚) 315–318
 short-twig runes 211
 shortcake
 🍰 285
 🍰 287
 shorts (👖) 298
 shovel (⛏) 275
 show
 👁️ 173–175
 👁️ 173–175
 shower
 🚿 323–325
 🚿 325–327
 🚿 259
 🚿 298
 🚿 254
 shrimp
 🦐 286–287
 🦐 262
 shrugging (🤷‍♂️) 291, 295, 303
 shuffle (package) 44, 387, 388
 shuffle product (⤒) 43, 44
 complete (⤒) 44
 shuffle tracks (走路) 298
 shuttle van (🚐) 323–325
 sieve (.–) 288
 sigma
 lowercase (σ) 20, 24, 120,
 121
 lowercase variant (ς) 120–
 122
 uppercase (Σ) 20, 120,
 121
 sign (🚩) 323–325
 sign in (➡️) 173–175
 sign language 272–275, 320
 👤 320
 👤 320
 sign out (➡️) 173–175
 signal
 📶 173–175
 📶 292
 📶 312
 signature (✍️) 173–175
 signs 271
 silly walks 308
 sillypage (package) 308, 387, 388
 sim card (📱) 323–325
 similar (\sim) 67, 70, 73, 77, 369,
 372, 382
 colon ($\sim:$) 81
 colon, double ($\sim::$) 81
 dots, rising (\sim) 76, 77
 dots, vertical (\sim) 76, 77
 dotted (\sim) 76, 78
 minus, similar (\approx) 77
 negated ($\not*$) 68, 70, 72, 74,
 76, 78
 or equal to
 \simeq 67, 70, 73, 77, 91
 \cong 67, 70, 73, 76, 77
 or equal to, dotted ($\hat{\equiv}$) 73,
 77
 or equal to, dotted, negated
 $\not\equiv$ 78
 or equal to, negated
 $\not\equiv$ 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78
 $\not\equiv$ 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 78,
 91
 or equal to, reversed
 \trianglelefteq 68, 70, 73, 76, 77
 \triangleleft 70, 73, 77
 or equal to, reversed,
 negated
 $\not\trianglelefteq$ 69, 72, 74
 $\not\triangleleft$ 72, 74
 or greater than (\succ) 90
 or greater than or equal to
 (\geq) 90
 or less than (\prec) 90
 or less than or equal to (\leq)
 90
 or not equal to ($\not\equiv$) 75, 77
 or not equal to, reversed ($\not\equiv$)
 74
 reversed (\sim) 68, 70, 73,
 76, 77
 reversed, negated ($\not*$) 69,
 72, 74
 thick (\sim) 68, 73, 76, 77
 simplewick (package) 375
 SimplyBuilt (🤖) 315–318
 simpsons (package) 306, 387
 Simpsons characters 306
 since ($::$) see therefore, down
 sine wave
 ~ 159
 ~ 159
 sing (🎤) 208–210
 singer (🎤) 291, 298, 303
 sink (🚽) 323–325
 SISTRIX (Ҩ) 315–318
 Sitefinity (❖) 318–319
 sitemap (sitemap) 173–175
 Sith (Sith) 315–318
 sixteenth note (♪) 215–218
 dotted (♪) 216–218
 double dotted (♪..) 217,
 218
 ♪ 214, 215, 219
 rest, dotted (♪.) 219
 sixty-fourth note (♩) 216
 dotted (♩) 216
 ♩ 214
 skak (package) 239, 387, 388
 skateboard (🛴) 321
 skating (⛸) 240
 Sketch (◊) 315–318
 skiing
 ⛷ 240
 ⛷ 240
 ⛷ 298
 skillet (🍳) 286–287
 skin (%[skin]) 208–210
 skis (🎿) 298
 skull (package) 270, 387, 388
 skull 52, 270, 284, 290–305,
 312–314, 361
 💀 52
 💀 52
 💀 328–329
 💀 298
 💀 307
 and crossbones
 💀 270
 💀 284
 💀 298
 💀 314
 💀 328–329
 skunk (%[skunk]) 262
 sky (%[sky]) 208–210
 ✈️ 208–210
 sky animal (%[animal]) 208–210
 sky pillar (%[pillar]) 208–210
 SkyAtlas (%[atlas]) 315–318
 Skype
 %[skype] 315–318
 %[skype] 314
 %[skype] 314
 Slack
 %[slack] 315–318
 %[slack] 315–318
 slash (/) 37, 40, 41, 46, 61, 70,
 77, 127, 129–132, 370, 382
 bar over (˥) 43

- double $(//)^+$ 38, 41, 42
 fraction $(/)^+$ 42, 160
 hollow $(\emptyset)^+$ 38, 76
 horizontally centered 370
 negated $(\not+)$ 168
 triple $(///)^+$ 42
slashed (package) 370
slashed letters 370
 b (\mathbb{b}) 24
 c (\mathfrak{c}) 24
 d (\mathfrak{d}) 24
 O (\mathcal{O}) 20
 o (\mathfrak{o}) 20
 u (\mathfrak{u}) 24
slashed.sty (file) 370
 sled (\mathfrak{s}) 321
 sleeping (\mathfrak{zz}) 313
 sleeping accommodation (\mathfrak{m}) 254
 sleeping bag (\mathfrak{z}) 325–327
 sleet (\mathfrak{z}) 258
 sleigh (\mathfrak{w}) 323–325
 slice (\triangleleft)⁺ 38, 41, 42, 45, 70
 sliders (\mathfrak{e}) 173–175
 SlideShare (\mathfrak{w}) 315–318
 sling (\mathfrak{a}) 200
 slot machine
 298
 241
 sloth (\mathfrak{f}) 262
 Slovakia (\mathfrak{r}) 243
 Slovenia (\mathfrak{z}) 243
 small caps letters
 a (\mathbf{a}) 22
 b (\mathbf{b}) 22
 d (\mathbf{D}) 25
 e (\mathbf{E}) 22
 f (\mathbf{f}) 23
 g (\mathbf{g})⁺ 22, 25
 h (\mathbf{H}) 22
 i (\mathbf{i})⁺ 22, 24
 j (\mathbf{j}) 22
 k (\mathbf{k}) 23
 l (\mathbf{l}) 22
 m (\mathbf{m}) 23
 n (\mathbf{n})⁺ 22, 24
 p (\mathbf{p}) 23
 q (\mathbf{q}) 23
 r (\mathbf{r})⁺ 22, 24
 u (\mathbf{u})⁺ 22, 24
 y (\mathbf{y})⁺ 22, 24
 smaller than (\lessdot) *see* less than,
 horizontally barred
- smash product $(*)^+$ 41, 43
 smiles and frowns 67, 68, 73–78,
 116, 117
 67, 68, 73, 74, 76, 77,
 81, 116, 117, 161
 67, 68, 73, 74, 76, 77,
 81, 116, 117, 161
 both
 73, 81, 116, 117, 161
 73, 81, 116, 117, 161
 both, equals
 116
 116
 116
 116
 both, equals, negated
 116
 116
 116
 116
 both, negated
 74, 116, 117
 75, 116, 117
 double
 116
 116
 double, equals
 116
 116
 double, equals, negated
 116
 116
 double, negated
 116
 116
 equals
 73, 117
 73, 117
 116
 116
 116
 116
 equals, negated
 74, 117
 75, 117
 116
 116
 116
 116
 negated
 74, 116, 117
 75, 116, 117
 triple
 116
 116
 triple, negated
 116
 116
 smiley faces 159–160, 170,
 253, 257, 278, 284, 288–306,
 311–312, 334–338
 259
 smoking 254
 323–325
 254
SMS (\mathfrak{ms}) 173–175
 snail
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 262
 268
 snake 339–340
 208–210
 201
 262
 268
 Snapchat
 315–318
 315–318
 315–318
 323–325
 snow-capped mountain
 299
 313
 snowboarding
 240
 299
 241
 189, 190
 258
 189
 189
 189
 311–312
 259
 299
 190
 190
 190



- 264–267
 * 299
 ♀ 314
 spider web
 * 299
 ♀ 314
 spin (↗) 178
 down (↘) 178
 up (↑) 178
 spin down ()↓ 195
 spin up ()↑ 195
 spinner (◐) 173–175
 spiral (◎) 328
 spiral note pad (□) 313
 spiral notepad (🕒) 299
 spirals 339–340
 splashing sweat (⤒) 313
 splatter (⤓) 329
 splotch (⤔) 328–329
 sponge (⤕) 299
 spoon
 🍴 287
 匙 323–325
 🍴 299
 spoon symbols (mathematics) *see*
 multimap, *see* multimap
 sporting symbols 290–305,
 312–314
 sports symbols 240, 241
 Spotify (◑) 315–318
 spouting whale
 🐳 262
 🐋 268
 spray can (喷) 323–325
 Spring (⌚) 318–319
 Springer
 👤 330–331
 👤 330–331
 sprinkle (潵) 208–210
 spy (🕵) 314
 square (□)⁺ 39, 45–52, 157, 159–
 160, 168, 171, 192–196, 198,
 225–230, 240, 302, 333–334,
 339–340, 358–359, 365
 backslashed (☒)⁺ 51
 backslashed, rounded corners (▣) 51
 black (■)⁺ 293
 blue (▢) 294
 brown (▢) 294
 crossed (☒)⁺ 50, 196

- crossed, rounded corners (⊗)
 50
 diagonally striped (▨)⁺ 193
 dot (▣)⁺ 51, 196
 dot, rounded corners (⦿) 51
 dots surrounding (❖) 198
 dots surrounding, filled (❖) 198
 dotted (▢) 194
 dotted, with arrow
 ➡+ 95
 ➡+ 95
 enclosing to the left (▢) 193
 error bars (⤓) 193
 error bars, filled (⤓) .. 193
 filled (■)⁺ 45–47, 49, 50,
 52, 157, 171, 192–196
 filled, containing white circle
 (▢) 170
 filled, outlined (▢)⁺ 51, 52,
 193
 filled, outlined, rounded corners (▣) 52
 filled, rounded corners (●)⁺ 49, 52
 filled, shadowed (■)⁺ .. 195
 green (▢) 300
 grid (▨) 193
 grid, diagonal (▨) ... 193
 half filled, bottom (▢)⁺ 193,
 197
 half filled, left (▢)⁺ .. 193,
 197
 half filled, lower left (▢) 193
 half filled, lower right (▢) ..
 193
 half filled, right (▢)⁺ 193,
 197
 half filled, top (▢)⁺ .. 193,
 197
 half filled, upper left (▢) ..
 193
 half filled, upper right (▢) ..
 193
 horizontally divided (▢)⁺ ..
 51, 52, 197
 horizontally divided,
 rounded corners (⦿) .. 51
 horizontally striped (▨) 193
 nested, lower left (▢) .. 193
 nested, lower right (▢) 193
 nested, upper left (▢) .. 193
 nested, upper right (▢) 193
 of filled squares (▨) 171–172
 orange (▢) 294
 outlined (▢)⁺ 49
 outlined, rounded corners
 (▢) 49
 overlapping square (▢) 193
 purple (▢) 296
 quartered (▢)⁺ .. 49, 197
 quartered, rounded corners
 (⦿) 49
 red (▢) 296
 rounded corners (▢)⁺ .. 48,
 52, 193
 shadowed (▢)⁺ .. 195, 199
 slashed (▢)⁺ 49, 50
 slashed, rounded corners (▢)
 49
 tick left (▢) 48
 tick right (▢) 48
 vertically divided (▢)⁺ 50,
 197
 vertically divided, rounded
 corners (▢) 50
 vertically striped (▨) .. 193
 white (▢)⁺ 302
 white with black outline (▢)
 293
 with arrow
 ➡+ 95
 ➡+ 95
 yellow (▢) 304
 square brackets *see* delimiters
 square impulse 164
 square root
 ✓+ .. 139, 141, 371–372
 ✓x 173–175
 with hook (✓▢) 372
 without overbar
 ✓▢ 145
 ✓+ 157, 160
 square wave (〽) 328–329
 Squarespace (.squareup) 315–318
 squeezer (.squeeze) 288
 squid (🦑) 263
 squirrel
 🐿 264–267
 🐿 264–267
 squirt gun (🔫) *see* water pistol
 SSRN
 SSRN 330–331
 SSRN 330–331
 staccatissimo (♩) 220
 Stack Exchange (.Stack) .. 315–318

- Stack Overflow
 330–331
 330–331
 315–318
stackengine (package) 372
StackPath () 315–318
\stackrel 36, 369, 374
stadium
 299
 314
stairs 310
stamp () 323–325
standard state ($^{\circ}$) 165, 370
standing ()⁺ 291, 295, 303
star . 46–48, 157, 168, 189–194,
196–197, 279, 290–305, 310,
333–338
⁺ 45, 46, 189, 190,
192–194, 197, 279
⁺ 37, 39, 45–47, 157,
189–194, 197, 211, 374
 311–312
 279
 299
and crescent ()⁺ 299, 310
crossed out () 197
dotted () 197
eight pointed
 189, 190
 189, 190, 297
Epi-Olmec () 208–210
filled center ()⁺ 189, 190
four pointed
 189, 190
 189, 190
glowing
 167
 300
half () 191
half filled
 191
 197
 197
 197
 197
horizontally slashed () 197
jack ()⁺ 189
Jewish ()⁺ see star, of David
knotted () 255
of David ()⁺ 189, 190,
192, 290–305, 310
of David, dotted ()⁺ 190,
297
of life () 191
open center ()⁺ 189, 190
outlined ()⁺ 189, 190
pentagram ()⁺ 45, 168,
178, 189, 190, 192
pinwheel ()⁺ 189, 190
plus () 197
shadowed ()⁺ 189, 190
shooting
 167
 279
 298
six pointed
⁺ 39, 189, 190, 194
⁺ 189
sixteen pointed () 189
stress outlined () 190
twelve pointed ()⁺ 189,
190
vertically slashed () 197
star warrior, Epi-Olmec
 208–210
 208–210
Star Wars symbols 315–318,
328–329
star-struck () 299
starfont (package) 168, 387, 388
stater () 32
station
 168
 321
 254
Statue of Liberty
 299
 314
staveless runes 211
staves (package) 276, 387
staves 276
StayLinked () 315–318
steak () 286–287
Steam
 315–318
 315–318
 315–318
steamroller () 325–327
steel
circular () 171
flat (—) 171
hexagonal () 171
L () 171
octagonal () 171
rectangular () 171
rounded L ()⁺ 171
rounded T ()⁺ 171
rounded TT () 171
T () 171
TT () 171
steinmetz (package) 165, 387,
388
Steinmetz phasor notation 165
step () 208–210
stethoscope
 319
 299
stick (~) 201
stick figures 201, 290, 352–357
Sticker Mule () 315–318
sticky note () 323–325
stigma
lowercase (τ)⁺ 208
lowercase variant (ξ) 208
uppercase (Γ)⁺ 208
stix (package) 42,
43, 47, 48, 53, 61, 62, 77,
78, 84, 89, 90, 93, 107, 109,
110, 118, 122–124, 126, 131,
137, 141, 152, 155, 156, 159,
160, 166, 169, 176, 193, 194,
213, 234, 236, 387, 388
stmaryrd (package) 38,
54, 68, 82, 91, 95, 112, 118,
126, 128, 365, 370, 386–388
stock chart () 313
stone man () 259
stool
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
stop sign
 176
 311–312
 299
stoplight see traffic light
store () 323–325
 slashed ()⁺ 173–175
stormy () 259
stove see oven

horizontally extensible (\sum) 67
 summit
 † *see* cross (crucifix)
 \blacktriangle *see* triangle, filled
 \triangle *see* triangle
 sun 166–168, 198, 253, 258, 259, 311–312, 335–338, 361, 365
 \odot 166, 167, 253, 258
 \square 208–210
 $*$ 170
 \odot 311–312
 \odot 259
 \odot 258
 \odot 258
 astronomical (\odot)⁺ 166–168, 365
 behind cloud
 \odot 258
 \odot 258
 behind cloud with rain (\odot) 258
 eclipsed (\bullet) 258
 half (\odot) 258
 sunglasses ($\odot\odot$) 314
 sunrise
 \odot 300
 \odot 312
 over mountains
 \odot 300
 \odot 312
 sunset over buildings
 \odot 300
 \odot 312
 superhero (\odot)⁺ 291, 300, 303
 Superpowers (\mathcal{O}) 315–318
 superscript (\mathbf{x}^1) 173–175
 superscripts
 new symbols used in 371
 superset 82–85

approximately equal to (\approx) 84
 atop subset (\gtrdot) 85
 atop superset (\lessdot) 85
 circle, strict (\beth) 84
 dotted ($\dot{\beth}$) 85
 dotted, strict (\beth) 84
 finite square, negated strict (\nexists)⁺ 83, 84
 finite, negated strict (\nexists)⁺ 82–84
 finite, strict (\exists)⁺ 82–84
 finite, strict square (\exists)⁺ 83, 84
 left arrow, strict (\nrightarrow) 84
 ordinary
 \exists ⁺ 82–84
 \exists ⁺ 82–84
 ordinary, negated
 \nexists ⁺ 82–85
 \nexists ⁺ 82–85
 plus (\oplus)⁺ 82, 84
 plus, strict
 \oplus ⁺ 82, 84
 \nexists ⁺ 85
 proper (\nexists)⁺ 82–85
 proper square
 \exists ⁺ 83, 84
 \exists ⁺ 83, 84
 square, negated
 \nexists ⁺ 82–84
 \nexists ⁺ 83, 84
 strict (\supset)⁺ 82–84
 strict square (\supset)⁺ 82–85
 strict square, negated (\nexists)⁺ 82–84
 strict, negated (\nexists)⁺ 83–85
 subset (\subset) 84
 subset dash (\subsetneq) 85
 times, strict (\rtimes) 84
 supervillain (\odot)⁺ 291, 300, 303
 Supple (Suppl) 315–318
 support (\otimes) 171–172
 superset
 closed (\supset) 84
 closed, strict (\supset) 84
 surface (Φ) 178
 surfer (\mathfrak{s}) 241
 surfing (\mathfrak{s})⁺ 291, 295, 304
 survey sign (Δ) 259
 SUSE (SUSE)⁺ 315–319
 sushi
 寿司 285
 握り寿司 287
 suspension railway
 吊り橋 321
 吊り橋 254
 SVG (SVG) 318–319
 svrsymbols (package) 177, 387, 388
 swan (白天鹅) 263
 swatchbook (配色帳) 323–325
 sweat droplets (汗) 300
 Sweden (瑞典) 244
 Swedo-Norwegian runes *see* short-twigs
 瑞典-挪威文 244
 sweet potato (薯仔) 286–287
 Swift (Swift) 315–318
 swimmer (游泳者) 241
 swimming (游泳)⁺ 240, 291, 295, 304
 swimming pool (游泳池) 323–325
 Switzerland (瑞士) 244
 sword
 剑 206
 $=$ 201
 multiple, crossed (\times)⁺ 257, 275, 284, 296
 swung dash (\sim)⁺ *see* similar
 Symbol (font) 121, 367, 368
 symbols
 academic profile 330–331
 alpine 259
 ancient language 200–211
 annuity 145, 374
 astrological 166–168, 334–338
 astronomical 166–168, 278, 334–338
 Begriffsschrift 153, 154
 biological 176
 block-element 276
 body-text 18–35
 bold 380
 box-drawing 276
 boxed 38, 45–47, 55–56
 brand 314–319
 calendar 261
 chess 238–240, 290–305, 361–363
 cipher 278

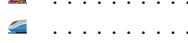
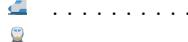
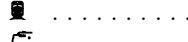
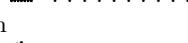
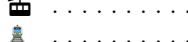
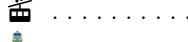
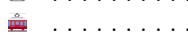
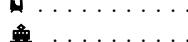
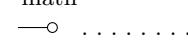
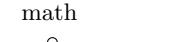
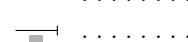
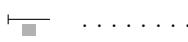
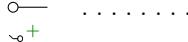
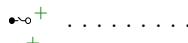
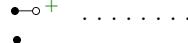
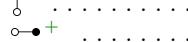
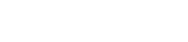
- clock 253, 260, 261, 311–312
 communication 171
 computer hardware . . 169, 290–305, 312–314
 contradiction 36, 118
 cooking 286–288
 counties 245–246
 countries 242–244
 crystallography . . 358–359
 currency 31–33, 37, 159–160, 163, 290–305, 312–318
 dangerous bend 255, 311–312
 database 39–41, 67–69, 73–74, 159–160
 definition 36, 374
 dictionary 22–25, 275
 digital logic . . 170, 357–358
 dingbat 179–199
 disability 320
 electrical 164
 engineering . . 159–160, 164, 171
 Epi-Olmec 208–210
 extensible 139–142, 144–150, 165, 367, 374–375
 Feynman diagram 177
 file 309
 Frege logic . . 111, 125, 153, 154, 160
 game-related 233–241, 360–363
 genealogical 253
 general 253
 geographical 242–252
 GINETEX 257
 Go stones 240
 Halloween 52, 150
 horoscope 166–168, 335–338
 IBM PC 170
 informator 239
 inverted 368
 Isthmian 208–210
 knitting 282
 Knuth’s 255
 laundry 257
 legal 19, 33, 34, 383
 letter-like . . 123–125, 330–331
 life insurance 145, 374
 Linear A 202
 Linear B 205, 206
 linear logic 37
 linguistic 22–25, 30
 log-like 118, 119, 380
 logic 37–39, 44, 45, 54, 58–60, 67, 81, 113–115, 123–125, 161
Magic: The Gathering 361
 magical signs 276
 map 333–334
 maps 242–246, 312–314
 mathematical 36–163
 media control 255, 256, 312–314
 medical 186, 275, 290–305, 319
 METAFONTbook 255
 metrical 271, 272
 miscellaneous . . 157–161, 198, 199, 253–331
 monetary 31–33, 37, 163, 290–305, 312–314
 musical 173–175, 212–232, 311–314, 328, 360
 non-commutative division 151
 orchestrated objective reduction 329
 particle physics 177–178
 peace 290–305, 311–312, 328–329
 Phaistos disk 200
 phonetic 22–25, 30
 physical 164
 Pitman’s base 12 . . 155, 269
 present value 145, 374
 proto-Semitic 201
 pulse diagram 164
 recycling 279, 280, 284, 290–305, 311–312, 332
 relational 67, 81
 religious 186, 187, 257, 310, 333
 reversed 368
 rotated 368
 runes 211
 safety-related 176
 scientific 164–178, 358–359
 semaphore 355–357
 Simpsons characters 306
 smiles and frowns 67, 68, 73–78, 116, 117
 Soyombo 281
 space 279
 spoon (mathematics) 115, 117
 sporting 290–305, 312–314
 sports 240, 241
 Star Wars 315–318, 328–329
 staves 276
 subset and superset 82–85
 technological 164–178
 TeXbook 255
 transliteration 25, 30
 transportation 254, 320–321
 upside-down 368, 381–382
 user-interface 171–175
 variable-sized 54–66, 366
 VLSI 357–358
 weather 258, 259, 311–312
 Web 330–331
 yin-yang 257, 284, 290–305, 310–312, 339–340
 zodiac 166–168, 335–338
symbols.tex (file) 364, 387
Symfony (+) 315–319
 synagogue
 310
 300
 310
sync (+) 173–175
 syringe
 319
 300
 312

T

- T** () 21, 270
 T-shirt
 323–325
 300
 281
t4phonet (package) 25, 29, 387, 388
 table () 173–175
 table tennis *see* ping pong
 tablet
 321
 323–325
 322
 tabs () 171–172
 tachyon (t) 178
 tack (+) *see* turnstile
 taco
 285
 287
 tag
 323–325
 322

- tailed letters
 c (c)⁺ 22, 24
 c, stretched
 ſ 23
 ſ 23
 d
 đ 22
 đ 23
 đ⁺ 24, 25
 d, with hook (đ) 22
 esh (ʃ)⁺ 22, 24
 h, with hook (ħ) 24
 j (j)⁺ 23
 l (l)⁺ 23, 24
 m (m̄) 22
 n
 ñ⁺ 22, 24
 ñ⁺ 22, 25
 ñ 23
 r (r)⁺ 22, 24
 s
 ſ 22
 ſ 24
 t
 t⁺ 22, 24
 t 23
 t 25
 t, inverted (ſ) 23
 z
 z see round z
 z 22
 z 22
 z⁺ 23, 25
 z 24
 takeout box (🍱) 285
 taking bath (🛁) 295
 tally markers 205, 268, 269
 | L U D R X 269
 I II III IIII 268
 tamale (🥟) 285
 tangerine
 🍊 285
 🍊 287
 tape
 ⌚ 198
 ⌚ 323–325
 ⌚ 199
 tape cartridge (📼) 312
 target
 🎯 325–327
 🎯 241
 tasks (_TASK) 173–175
 Tate-Shafarevich group see sha
- tattooed head (👤) 200
 tau
 lowercase (τ)⁺ 20, 120, 121
 uppercase (Τ)⁺ .. 20, 120
 tau lepton
 minus (τ⁻) 178
 plus (τ⁺) 178
 Taurus (♉) ... 166–168, 300, 335–338
 tautology (⊤)⁺ ... see turnstile, down
 taxi 254, 320
 🚕 320
 🚕 323–325
 🚕 321
 🚕 320
 🚕 254
 🚕 254
 tea kettle (潽) 286–287
 teacher (👩) 291, 300, 304
 teacup without handle
 🍵 285
 🍵 287
 TeamSpeak (🇶) 315–318
 teapot (潽) 285
 technical (⊕) 275
 technological symbols 164–178
 technologist (👩) 291, 300, 304
 teddy bear (🧸) 300
 teeth (🦷) 323–325
 Telegram
 Telegram icon 315–318
 Telegram icon 315–318
 telephone
 📞 198
 📞 171
 📞 270
 📞 281
 📞 325–327
 📞 329
 📞 253
 📞 300
 📞 312–314
 📞 312–314
 telephone handset (📞)⁺ .. 300, 312–314, 321–325, 329
 atop modem (📠)⁺ 312–314
 circled (⌚)⁺ ... see circled symbols, telephone handset
 inverse (▢)⁺ ... 328–329
 slashed (☒) 328–329
- volume (㎇) 328–329
 with page (🖨)⁺ .. 312–314
 telescope
 🔭 300
 🔭 313
 🔭 318–319
 television
 📺 323–325
 📺 325–327
 📺 300
 📺 312
 temperature
 high (🌡️) 259
 low (🌡️) 259
 ten thousandths (%)⁺ ... see permyriad
 Tencent QQ (QQ) 315–318
 Tencent Weibo (微博) ... 315–318
 tengen (ቴ) 32
 Tennent, Bob 36
 tennis ball (🎾) 300
 tennis racquet and ball (🎾) 241
 tensor product (⊗) ... see circled symbols, multiplication
 tent
 ⛺ 259
 ⛺ 325–327
 ⛺ 300
 tenuto (‿) 220
 terminal (terminal) 173–175
 terminus
 ⊗⁺ 271
 ⊕⁺ 271
 test tube (🧪) 300
 testfont.dvi (file) 378
 testfont.tex (file) ... 377, 378
 tetartemorion (♪) 32
 tetrahedron (tetrahedron) ... 311–312
 teubner (package) 32, 153, 208, 272, 387, 388
 TeX 16, 17, 43, 66, 67, 81, 92, 93, 111, 138, 143, 147, 148, 152, 162, 165, 246, 276, 366–375, 377–380, 382, 384, 385, 390
 .tex files 384, 385
 TEXbook, The 368, 369, 371–373, 375, 379
 symbols from 255
 text height (TeX) 173–175

- text width () 173–175
 textcomp (package) 16, 19, 26, 31, 33, 34, 94, 135, 160, 165, 212, 253, 364, 382, 384, 387, 388
 textgreek (package) 20, 121, 387, 388
 .tfm files 16, 162, 332, 366, 385
 tfrupee (package) 32, 387, 388
 Thành, Hàn Thé 373
 The Red Yeti () 315–318
 theater masks () 323–325
 Themeco () 315–318
 Themeisle () 315–318
 therefore (:.)⁺ 40, 68, 69, 76, 151–153
 down (:.)⁺ 39, 68, 76, 151–153
 left (:.)⁺ 40, 152
 right (:.)⁺ 39, 152
 thermodynamic () 159
 thermometer 258, 259, 323–325
 259
 259
 259
 258
 258
 258
 259
 259
 259
 259
 259
 259
 theta
 lowercase (θ)⁺ 20, 22, 24, 120, 121
 lowercase variant (ϑ)⁺ 120–122
 uppercase (Θ)⁺ 20, 120, 121
 thin fog () 258
 thin space 380
 ThinkPeaks () 315–318
 thirty-second note ()⁺ 215–218
 dotted ()⁺ 216–218
 double dotted ()⁺ 217, 218
 214, 215
 rest ()⁺ 214, 215
 thorn
 lowercase (þ)⁺ 20, 22, 24, 25, 383
 uppercase (Þ)⁺ 20, 25, 383
 thought bubble
 300
 313
 313
 313
 thousandths (%)⁺ *see* per mill
 thread
 201
 201
 300
 Threedprint () 318–319
 325–327
 throne () 208–210
 thumb pizzicato () 220
 thumbtack *see* pushpin
 thus (:.)⁺ *see* therefore
 tiara () 200
 tick marks *see* check marks
 ticket
 322
 300
 313
 tiger
 263
 263
 268
 268
 TikTok () 315–318
 TikZ (package) 17, 26, 167, 176, 181, 183–185, 187–190, 196–199, 213, 234–238, 241, 248, 249, 254, 256, 258–260, 267, 268, 270, 279, 281, 283, 287–290, 307, 309, 310, 312, 314, 329, 331, 346, 348, 373
 tikzsymbols (package) 288–290, 387, 388
 tilde (~) 19, 22–28, 31, 34, 37, 136, 139, 144, 374, 382
 extensible 139, 144
 lowered (~) 34, 382
 vertically centered 382
 time
 208–210
 208–210
 208–210
 to () 208–210
 toggle off () 173–175
 toggle on () 173–175
 toilet
 323–325
 325–327
 300
 254
 toilet paper
 323–325
 325–327

- slashed (❑) 328–329
- Tokyo tower
 300
 314
- tomato
 286–287
 285
 287
- tombstone (▀) 300
- Tomcat (☒) 318–319
- tongue
 325–327
 300
 312
- toolbox
 323–325
 300
- tools (☒) 312–314, 323–325
- tooth
 323–325
 300
- toothbrush (☒) 300
- top (⊤) see turnstile, down above bottom (⊥) 124, 371, 372
- top hat, as math-mode accent
 138
- TOP with arrow (↑) 300, 313
- torah (☒) 310
- torii gate (⛩) 310
- tornado
 325–327
 258
- torus (ᵀ) see alphabets, math
 264–267
- towel (☒) 325–327
- trackball
 300
 312
- tractor
 323–325
 325–327
 325–327
 321
 254
- Trade Federation (⌚) 315–318
- trademark (™) see legal symbols, trademark
- traffic light
 311–312
 311–312
 311–312
 311–312
 323–325
 321
 321
 254
 254
- trailer (☒) 323–325
- train 254, 320
 320
 275
 323–325
 325–327
 321
 321
 320
 321
 254
 254
 254
 254
- tram
 323–325
 321
 321
 254
 254
- transform see also alphabets, math
 80
 148
 148
 80
 76, 80
 76, 80
 76, 80
 76, 80
 80
 80
 80
 80
- transgender (⚧) see gender signs, male with stroke and male and female
- transliteration symbols 25, 30
- transportation symbols 254, 320–321
- transpose 38
- transversal intersection (⤒) see pitchfork
- trapezoid (▢) 193
- trash
 323–325
 322
 301
 313
- restore from (복) 173–175
- tree 289, 361
 289
 323–325
 325–327
 343–346
 322
 325–327
 289

Christmas
 295
 312
 325–327

deciduous
 281
 297

evergreen
 281
 298

palm
 281
 294
 325–327

plane (✈) 200

spring (▢) 289

summer (▢) 289

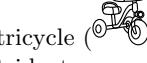
tanabata
 300
 312

winter (▢) 289

Trello (▣) 315–318

tréma (⠄) see accents, diæresis

trfsigns (package) 80, 124, 148, 387

- triangle (Δ)⁺ . . . 16, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45–52, 54, 87, 89, 91–93, 157, 159–161, 168, 170, 192–197, 225–230, 240, 259, 333–334, 358–359, 365
 bar through (\triangleleft)⁺ . . . 47, 159
 bar under ($\underline{\Delta}$)⁺ . . . 37, 38, 42, 87, 89, 92, 193
 containing filled triangle (Δ)⁺ . . . 50–52
 containing triangle ($\Delta\Delta$) . . . 194
 crossed (Δ)⁺ . . . 50, 196, 197
 dot over ($\dot{\Delta}$) 193
 dotted (Δ)⁺ . . . 50, 51, 193, 196, 197
 enclosing Δ 193
 equals (\trianglelefteq)⁺ . . . 87, 91–93
 equals, negated ($\triangleleft\!\triangleleft$)⁺ . . . 87, 91–93
 filled (Δ)⁺ 38, 45–50, 52, 91–93, 157, 170, 192–197, 253, 255, 259, 365
 half filled (∇)⁺ . . . 193, 194, 196, 197
 horizontally divided (Δ)⁺ 51, 196, 197
 impossible ($\Delta\Delta$) 290
 minus (Δ) 47
 multiplication (Δ) 47
 negated ($\triangleleft\!\triangleleft$)⁺ . . . 87, 91–93
 one third filled (∇)⁺ . . . 196, 197
 outlined (Δ)⁺ 48, 49
 plus ($\Delta\Delta$) 47
 quartered (Δ)⁺ 49, 196, 197
 red (\heartsuit)⁺ 296, 297
 right (\triangle)⁺ 93, 192–194
 right, equals (\trianglelefteq) 93
 right, filled (\blacktriangle)⁺ 193
 rounded corners (Δ) 254
 s (Δ) 193
 serifs (Δ) 47
 slashed (\triangleright)⁺ 49, 51
 striped ($\Delta\Delta$)⁺ 196
 two (\divideontimes) 93
 two thirds filled (∇)⁺ 196, 197
 vertical bar (\triangleleft)⁺ 93
 vertically divided (Δ)⁺ 50, 196, 197
 triangle relations 91–93
 tribar ($\Delta\Delta\Delta$) see triangle, impossible
- tricycle  325–327
 trident
 288
 301
 313
 trigonometric functions 118, 119
 trill (\sim) 214
 trine (Δ) 168
 trolleybus
 321
 254
 trophy
 323–325
 301
 241
 tropical drink
 285
 287
 trsym (package) 80, 387, 388
 truck
 323–325
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 325–327
 320
 320
 254
 fast  328
 true (T) 125
 trumpet
 301
 313
 325–327
 trunk  325–327
 TTY  320
- TUGboat 139, 390
 tuki  208–210
 tukpa  208–210
 tulip
 325–327
 301
 281
 tumble dry (\square) 257
 tumbler glass  285
 Tumblr
 315–318
 315–318
 314
 314
 turkey
 264–267
 264–267
 263
 turn  214
 reversed  214
 turnstile (package)⁺ 79, 80, 387, 388
 turnstile
 double bar, double dash, down ($\overline{\parallel}$)⁺ 71, 74
 double bar, double dash, down, negated ($\overline{\parallel\!\parallel}$)⁺ 72, 75
 double bar, double dash, left ($\parallel\!\parallel$)⁺ 69, 70, 73, 74, 76, 77
 double bar, double dash, left and right ($\parallel\!\parallel\!\parallel$) 77
 double bar, double dash, left, negated ($\parallel\!\parallel\!\parallel$)⁺ 70, 72, 74, 75
 double bar, double dash, northeast (\nwarrow) 70
 double bar, double dash, northeast, negated (\nwarrow) 72
 double bar, double dash, northwest (\nearrow) 71
 double bar, double dash, northwest, negated (\nearrow) 72
 double bar, double dash, right ($\parallel\!\parallel\!\parallel$)⁺ 69, 71, 73, 74, 76, 78
 double bar, double dash, right, negated ($\parallel\!\parallel\!\parallel\!\parallel$)⁺ 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78

double bar, double dash,
southeast (⤒) 70
double bar, double dash,
southeast, negated (⤒) 72
double bar, double dash,
southwest (⤓) 71
double bar, double dash,
southwest, negated (⤓) 72
double bar, double dash, up
(⤔) 71, 74
double bar, double dash, up,
negated (⤕) 72, 75
double bar, down (⤖) 71,
73, 74, 77, 160
double bar, down, negated
(⤖) 72, 75
double bar, left (⤗) 70,
73, 74, 76, 77
double bar, left and right
(⤘) 77
double bar, left, negated
(⤙) 70, 72, 74, 75
double bar, northeast (⤚) .
. 70
double bar, northeast,
negated (⤚) 72
double bar, northwest (⤛)
. 71
double bar, northwest,
negated (⤛) 72
double bar, right (⤚) 68–
71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 81
double bar, right, negated
(⤚) 69, 70, 72, 73, 75,
76, 78, 81
double bar, southeast (⤒) .
. 70
double bar, southeast,
negated (⤒) 72
double bar, southwest (⤓)
. 71
double bar, southwest,
negated (⤓) 72
double bar, triple dash, right
(⤔) 81
double bar, triple dash,
right, negated (⤔) 81
double bar, up (⤔) 71, 74,
78
double bar, up, negated
(⤕) 72, 75
double bar, wavy dash, right
(⤘) 81
double bar, wavy dash, right,
negated (⤘) 81

double bar, wavy double
dash, right (⤒) 81
double bar, wavy double
dash, right, negated (⤒)
. 81
double dash, down (⤖) 71,
74, 77
double dash, down, negated
(⤖) 72, 75
double dash, left (⤗) 69,
70, 73, 74, 76, 77, 368
double dash, left, negated
(⤙) 70, 72, 74, 75
double dash, northeast (⤚)
. 70
double dash, northeast,
negated (⤚) 72
double dash, northwest (⤛)
. 71
double dash, northwest,
negated (⤛) 72
double dash, right (⤗) 67–
69, 71, 73, 74, 76–78, 81,
368
double dash, right, negated
(⤚) 68, 70, 72, 73, 75,
76, 78, 81
double dash, southeast (⤒)
. 70
double dash, southeast,
negated (⤒) 72
double dash, southwest (⤓)
. 71
double dash, southwest,
negated (⤓) 72
double dash, up (⤔) 69,
71, 74, 76, 78, 81, 125, 371
double dash, up, negated
(⤕) 72, 75
down (⤖) 38, 71, 74, 77,
123–125, 159, 371
down, negated (⤙) 72, 75,
123, 159
left (⤗) 67, 70, 71, 73, 74,
77
left, long (⤗) 73, 74, 77
left, long, negated (⤗) 75
left, negated (⤙) 70,
72–75
northeast (⤚) 70
northeast, negated (⤚) 72
northwest (⤛) 71
northwest, negated (⤛) 72
right (⤗) 67, 70, 71, 73,
74, 77, 78, 81
right, long (⤗) 73, 74,
78
right, long, negated (⤗)
74, 75
right, negated (⤚) 68, 70,
72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 81
short bar, down (⤗) 71
short bar, down, negated (⤗)
. 72
short bar, down, ring below
(⤗) 159
short bar, left (⤗) 71, 74
short bar, left, negated (⤗)
72, 75
short bar, northeast (⤚) 71
short bar, northeast, negated
(⤚) 72
short bar, northwest (⤛) 70
short bar, northwest,
negated (⤛) 72
short bar, right (⤗) 70, 73
short bar, right, negated
(⤗) 72, 74
short bar, southeast (⤚) 71
short bar, southeast, negated
(⤚) 72
short bar, southwest (⤛) 70
short bar, southwest,
negated (⤛) 72
short bar, up (⤗) 71
short bar, up, negated (⤗) 72
short bar, up, ring above (⤗)
. 77
southeast (⤚) 70
southeast, negated (⤚) 72
southwest (⤛) 71
southwest, negated (⤛) 72
triple bar, double dash, right
(⤔) 69
triple bar, left (⤔) 69, 73
triple bar, left, negated
(⤔) 70, 75
triple bar, right (⤔) 68,
69, 71, 74, 76, 78
triple bar, right, negated
(⤔) 70, 75
triple dash, left (⤗) 73
triple dash, left, negated (⤗)
. 75
triple dash, right (⤔) 74,
78, 81
triple dash, right, negated
(⤔) 75, 81
up (⤗) 36, 67, 71, 73, 74,
77, 123–125, 159, 371

- up over down (≠) 78
 up, negated (≱) 70, 72,
 73, 75, 123, 159
 up, with s (✉) 160
 wavy bar, up (⤒) 81, 125,
 161
 wavy dash, right (⤓) 81
 wavy dash, right, negated
 (⤔) 81
 wavy double dash, right (⤖)
 81
 wavy double dash, right,
 negated (⤗) 81
 turtle
 208–210
 264–267
 264–267
 264–267
 263
 268
\twemoji 234, 249–252,
 258, 261–263, 278, 283–285,
 290–305, 320, 321
twemojis (package) 234, 249, 252,
 258, 261–263, 278, 283–285,
 290, 305, 320, 321, 387–389
twiddle see tilde
Twitch (.twitch) 315–318
Twitter
 315–318
 315–318
 314
 314
txfonts (package) 36,
 39, 56, 69, 82, 86, 95, 118,
 121–123, 157, 158, 162, 233,
 364, 366, 382, 387, 388
type1cm (package) 366
Type 1 (font) 379
typicons (package) 156, 171, 172,
 182, 183, 185, 188, 191, 255,
 256, 259, 261, 308, 309, 314,
 322, 328, 387, 388
tzetze (𠁿𠁿) 208–210
- U**
- U (߻߻) 270
u
 descending (߻) 25
Uber (uber) 315–318
- ubulb.fd (file) 378, 379
Ubuntu
 315–318
 318–319
ucs (package) 385
udingbat.fd (file) 342
UIkit (ui) 315–318
ulsy (package) 44, 118, 367, 387
Umbraco (umbraco) 315–318
umbrella
 323–325
 325–327
 301
closed
 295
 312
on ground (ݕ) 301
with rain drops (ݖ) 301
umlaut (ܑ) see accents,
 diäresis
umranda (package) 339, 340, 387
umrandb (package) 340, 341, 387
unary operators 37
Uncharted (܃) 315–318
\underaccent 374
underline
 18, 19, 36, 37, 139, 145,
 170, 382
 see accents, underline
 173–175
underscore (package) 18
underscore see underline
\underset 369
undertilde (package) 144, 387,
 388
undo (ܑ) 173–175
ungroup objects
 173–175
 173–175
Unicode 17, 276, 384–386
unicorn (ݏ) 263
union (ܑ) 37, 39–43, 54, 58,
 59, 61, 161, 369, 379
bar (܎) 42
bar, intersection (܏) 43
closed (܎) 42
closed, smash product (܏) .
 42
dotted (ܑ) 36, 40, 43, 58,
 59, 61, 66, 369, 379
double (ܑ) 38–43
left arrow (ܑ) 42, 43, 105
over intersection (܏) 43
- plus (ܑ) 37, 39–42, 54,
 58–61
square (܎) 36, 37, 39, 40,
 42, 54, 59, 61, 161
square, dotted (ܑ) 39, 40,
 58–60
square, double (܏) 39–42
square, half
 40
 40
square, plus (ܑ) 39–41,
 55, 56, 59
two adjacent (ܑ) 42
vee (ܑ) 43
vertical line (ܑ) 77
Uniregistry (܏) 315–318
unit disk (܏) see alphabets,
 math
units (package) 160
Unity (܏) 315–319
unity (ܑ) see alphabets, math
universa (package) 195, 257, 387,
 388
universal access (܏) 173–175
universal bunch quantifier (ܑ) .
 see for all
universal individual quantifier
(ܑ) see for all
university (܏) 323–325
unlink (܏) 173–175
unordered list (܏) 173–175
Unsplash (܏) 315–318
Untappd (܏) 315–318
up bow (܏) 214
UP! (up) 301
upgreek (package) 20, 121, 387,
 388
upload
 173–175
 171–172
 171–172
upquote (package) 382
upright Greek letters 20, 121
UPS (܏) 315–318
upside-down letters see rotated
 letters, 22–25, 125, 157
upside-down symbols 368,
 381–382
upsilon
 lowercase (ܑ) 20, 23, 24,
 120, 121
 uppercase (ܑ) 20, 120,
 121
Uranus 335–338
 ܑ 166

- ئ 168
 ئ 168
 ئ 166
 ئ 166
 ئ 167
 url (package) 382
 urwchancal (package) . 162, 163,
 387
 us-Sunnah (⌚) 315–318
 USB (✉) 315–318
 user
 👤 308
 👤 308
 👤 308
 👤 308
 👤 308
 add
 👤 308
 👤 308
 astronaut (👤) 308
 check (👤) 308
 circled (👤) + see circled
 symbols, user
 clock (👤) 308
 cog (👤) 308
 delete
 👤 308
 👤 308
 edit (👤) 308
 friends (👤) 308
 graduate (👤) 308
 injured (👤) 308
 lock (👤) 308
 medical (👤) 308
 minus (👤) 308
 multiple (👤) 308
 multiple, cog (👤) 308
 multiple, slashed (👤) 308
 ninja (👤) 308
 nurse (👤) 308
 plus (👤+) 308
 secret (👤) 308
 shield (👤) 308
 slashed (👤) + 308
 tag (👤) 308
 tie (👤) 308
 times (👤*) 308
 user-interface symbols 171–175
 ushort (package) . 145, 387, 388
 USPS (✉) 315–318
 \usym 167, 176, 181,
 183–185, 187–190, 196, 199,
 213, 234–238, 241, 254, 256,
- 258, 260, 268, 279, 281, 287,
 289, 290, 307, 310, 312–314
 utensils (🍴) + 321, 323–325
 UTF-8 385
 utfsym (package) 167, 176, 181,
 183–185, 187–190, 196, 199,
 213, 234–238, 241, 254, 256,
 258, 260, 268, 279, 281, 287,
 289, 290, 307, 310, 312, 314,
 387, 388
 Utopia (font) 32, 65
 uwebo.fd (file) 339
- V**
- V (வ) 270
 v
 வ 122
 ஃ 25
 ஃ 24
 ஃ 22
 ring under (வ) 25
 Vaadin (வ) 315–318
 vampire (แว) + 291, 301, 304

 van (ஓ—ଓ—) 325–327
 variable-sized symbols . 54–66,
 366
 vector (வ) 173–175
 vector notation . see accents
 vee (வ) + . 37, 39–44, 54, 59, 61,
 125
 bar over (வ) + 42, 44
 bar through (வ) 42
 bar under (வ) + 38, 39,
 41–44
 curly (வ) + 38–43, 54, 55,
 58, 59
 curly, closed (வ) 40
 curly, dot (வ) + 40, 58
 curly, double (வ) + 40, 59
 dot above (வ) + 43, 44
 dot within (வ) + 40, 41, 43,
 59
 double (வ) + 39–43, 59–61
 double bar over (வ) 43
 double bar under (வ) + 39,
 41, 43
 nested (வ) + 42, 43
 slanted bar (வ) 44
 slanted bar, bar over (வ) 44
 slanted bar, bar under (வ)
 44
 sloped (வ) 42
 vertical line through (வ) 43
- wedge (☒) 78
 vee join (ඡ) 161
 vee meet (߱) 161
 Venus (߳) + . 166, 168, 335–338
 vernal (ߴ) 166
 versicle (ߵ) 385, 386
 vertex (߶) 168
 vertical bar (ܵ) + 19, 22–25,
 37, 44, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77,
 78, 127, 129, 131–134, 195,
 198, 199, 381, 382
 double (ܵ) + 19, 23, 71, 127,
 129, 131
 double, negated (ܵ) + 72, 78
 equals (ܵ) + 23
 heavy (ܵ) + 199
 negated (ܵ) + 68, 70, 72, 73,
 75, 76, 78, 154
 ring over (ܵ) + 77, 117
 ring over, negated (ܵ) . 117
 ring under (ܵ) + 77, 117
 ring under, negated (ܵ) 117
 short (ܵ) + 40, 68, 73, 76,
 77, 195, 211
 short, dotted (ܵ) + 40
 short, negated (ܵ) + 68, 72,
 75, 76, 78
 split (ܵ) + 34, 170, 211, 253,
 383
 split twice (ܵ) 211
 triple, negated (ܵ) 42
 very high frequency (ܵ) 164
 vest (ܵ) 323–325
 Vesta (ܵ) 168, 335–338
 Viacoin (ܵ) 32, 315–318
 Viadeo
 ܵ 315–318
 ܵ 315–318
 vial (ܵ) 323–325
 Viber (ܵ) 315–318
 vibration mode
 ܵ 301
 ܵ 312
 video camera
 ܵ 173–175
 ܵ 322
 ܵ 301
 ܵ 312
 slashed (ܵ) 173–175
 video game controller
 ܵ 301
 ܵ 241
 videocassette
 ܵ 301
 ܵ 312

- vietnam (package) 387
 viewdata (#) 160
 vihara (%
- 
-) 310
 village (△△) 259
 Vimeo


. 315–318


. 315–318


. 315–318


. 314


. 314
 vinculum (—)+ . see accents, bar
 Vine (VF) 315–318
 vine (V) 200
 Vinogradov notation


+ see equal,
 asymptotically


> see greater than, much


< see less than, much
 violin


. 301


. 313
 Virgo (♍)+ 166–168, 301,
 335–338
 virus (✿) 319
 Visa (visa) 315–318
 VK (VK) 315–318
 VLSI symbols 357–358
 vntex (package) 21, 26
 VNV (vv) 315–318
 voicemail (vo) 173–175
 volcano


. 301


. 312
 volleyball


. 240


. 301


. 241
 volume control see speaker
 vote yes (☒) 328–329
 VS (VS) 301
 Vue.js (VF) 315–318
 Vulcan (Δ) 168

W

W (W) 270
 w (w) 122
 waffle (⌚) 285


wagon (wagon)+ 325–327
 waiting seated (⌚) 307
 walk (⊕) 271
 walking (⌚)+ 291, 295, 304,
 328–329
 walking cane (⌚) 307
 wallet (⌚) 323–325


wardrobe (⌚) 325–327
 warehouse (⌚) 323–325
 warning


. 284


. 311–312


. 311–312


. 173–175


. 173–175


. 171–172


. 171–172


. 301


. 257
 wastebasket see trash
wasysym (package) 25, 32, 35,
 38, 55, 68, 82, 86, 151, 157,
 164, 166, 168, 176, 187, 189,
 192, 212, 253, 365, 367, 387,
 388
 watch


. 261


. 301
 Watchman Monitoring (⌚) 315–
 318
 water


. 168


. 328–329


. 201


. 178
 non-potable


. 254


. 293
 potable


. 254


. 296
 water buffalo


. 263


. 268
 water closet


. 301


. 254
 water pistol (🔫) 301
 water polo (🤽)+ 291, 295, 303


watering can (⌚) 325–327
 watermelon


. 286–287


. 285


. 287
 waves


. 328


. 171–172


. 171–172


. 301


. 312


wavy band (⌚) 200
 wavy dash (~~) 301
 wavy line delimiters 128–132
 Waze (gMaps) 315–318
 weak rain (🌧) 258
 weather symbols 258, 259,
 311–312
 Web symbols 330–331
webomints (package) 338, 339,
 387
 wedding


. 302


. 290
 wedge (∧)+ 37, 39–44, 54, 59,
 61, 125
 bar over (Ā)+ 38–42, 44
 bar through (Ā) 42
 bar under (Ā) 43
 circle (Ā)+ 43, 66
 curly (Ā)+ 38–43, 54, 55,
 58, 59
 curly, closed (Ā) 40
 curly, dot (Ā)+ 40, 58
 curly, double (Ā)+ 40, 59
 dot above (Ā)+ 43, 44
 dot within (Ā)+ 40, 41, 43,
 59, 66
 double (Ā)+ 38–43, 59, 60,
 62
 double bar over (Ā)+ 38,
 39, 41, 43
 double bar under (Ā) 43
 nested (Ā)+ 42, 43
 slanted bar (Ā) 44
 slanted bar, bar over (Ā) 44
 sloped (Ā) 42
 vertical line through (Ā) 43
 Weebly (W) 315–318
 Weibo (WB) 315–318
 Weierstrass elliptic function (℘)+ 123, 124
 weight (KG) 323–325
 weight lifter (T) 241
 Weixin (WX) 315–318
 whale


. 263


. 268

- WhatsApp
 315–318
 315–318
wheat (麥) 206
wheel of dharma *see*
dharma-chakra
 325–327
wheelchair
 257
 307
 320
 292
 291
 302
white cane (杖) 302
white square button
 302
 313
whiteboard (白板) *see* chalkboard
WHMCS (WHMCS) 315–318
whole note (全音符)⁺ 215–218
dotted (全音符)⁺ 216–218
rest (休止符)⁺ 215, 219
rest, dotted (休止符.) 219
whole of (整个) 368
why not
? 37
! 161
Wick contractions 375
wifi (Wi-Fi)⁺ *see* wireless network
Wikipedia (维基百科) 315–318
wind 258
 259
 259
 258
wind chime
 302
 313
window (窗口) 302
window close
 173–175
 173–175
window maximize
 173–175
 173–175
window minimize
 173–175
 173–175
window restore
 173–175
 173–175
Windows (Windows) 315–318, 384
windy cloudy (多云) 259
wine
 323–325
 206
 206
 206
 206
 322
 285
 287
wireless network
 329
 171–172
 171–172
witch 52, 150
as math-mode accent (巫)⁺
see accents, witch on broom
math mode (巫)⁺ 52
witch's hat, as math-mode accent
(巫) 138
Wix (Wix) 315–318
Wizards of the Coast (万智牌) 315–318, 361
Wodu (悟道) 315–318
wolf
 263
 268
Wolfpack Battalion (狼) 315–318
woman
 200
 323–325
 206
 302
 307
adult (成年人) 307
and man holding hands (男女) 302
at drinking fountain (饮水机) 307
at help desk (服务台) 307
child (孩子) 307
deaf (聋子) 296
discarding trash (丢弃) 307
getting haircut (理发) 303
getting massage (按摩) 303
holding infant (抱着) 307
in lotus position (坐姿) 303
in manual wheelchair (手动轮椅) 303
in motorized wheelchair (电动轮椅) 303
in steamy room (桑拿房) 303
in tuxedo (燕尾服) 303
old
 293
 307
walking (行走) 307
walking dog (遛狗) 307
walking stroller (推车) 307
wearing turban (戴着头巾) 304
with bunny ears (兔耳朵) 307
with child (带小孩) 307
with headscarf (戴着围巾) 304
with luggage waiting (行李) 307
with luggage waving (行李) 307
with service animal (宠物) 307
with veil (戴着面纱) 304
with white cane (白杖) 304
women 200, 206, 254, 257, 290–305, 307
holding hands
 304
 307
with bunny ears (兔耳朵) 304
wrestling (摔跤) 304
won
 32
 31
wood (木) 304
wool (毛) 206
word balloon *see* speech bubble
WordPress
 315–318
 315–318
 318–319
world *see* globe
worldflags (package) 247–249, 283, 387
worm (虫) 263
WPBeginner (WP Beginner) 315–318
WPExplorer (WP Explorer) 315–318
WPForms (WP Forms) 315–318
WPressr (WP Pressr) 315–318
wreath product (花环)⁺ 37, 40, 41, 43
wrench
 311–312
 323–325
 322
 304
 313
wsuipa (package) 24, 28, 31, 365, 368, 373, 374, 387, 388

- wynn (ƿ) 23
- X**
- X () 270
- x-ray () 319
- X11 () 318–319
- Xbox () 315–318
- Xdvi 148, 368
- X_{EL}T_EX 37, 43, 44, 52, 66, 67, 81, 82, 85, 91, 111, 114, 115, 120, 125, 135, 138, 143, 147, 148, 153, 156, 161, 172, 181–183, 185, 188, 191, 212, 246, 255, 256, 259, 261, 271–275, 307–310, 314, 319–322, 327–329, 331, 385
- X_HT_EX 30
- xfakebold (package) 380, 387, 388
- xfrac (package) 160
- xi
- lowercase (ξ)⁺ 20, 120, 121
 - uppercase (Ξ)⁺ 20, 120, 121
- XING
- 315–318
 - 315–318
- XML 384
- xor
- ⊕ *see* circled symbols, plus
 - ∨ *see* vee, bar under
- Xy-pic 372
- Y**
- Y () 270
- down (ȝ)⁺ 38–40, 42
 - left (ȝ̄)⁺ 38, 40, 42
 - right (ȝ̄̄)⁺ 38–40, 42
 - up (ȝ̄̄̄)⁺ 38, 40–42, 124
- y (y) 122
- Lidingö/Viby (ȳ) 23
- Y Combinator () 315–318

- Yahoo! () 315–318
- Yammer () 315–318
- Yandex () 315–318
- Yandex International () 315–318
- Yarn () 315–318
- yarn () 304
- year
- 208–210
 - 208–210
- Yelp () 315–318
- yen
- ¥ 160
 - ¥ 32
 - ¥ 31, 383
- yen banknote *see* banknote, yen
- yfonts (package) 162, 163, 387, 388
- yhmath (package) 137, 139, 144, 153, 373, 387
- yin-yang
- 257, 284, 290–305, 310–312, 339–340
 - 304
- yo-yo
- 325–327
 - 304
- Yoast () 315–318
- yogh (ȝ)⁺ 23, 25
- reversed (ȝ) 23
 - with bent tail (ȝ̄) 23
 - with curly tail (ȝ̄̄)⁺ 23, 25
- yoke (ȝ̄) 259
- YouTube
- 315–318
 - 315–318
 - 314
 - 314
- Yu, Billy 374
- Z**
- Z () 270
- z
- round (ȝ) 25
- Z notation
- domain antirestriction (◁) *see* triangle, bar through
 - range antirestriction (▷) *see* triangle, bar through
 - relational composition (ȝ)⁺ *see* semicolon, hollow
 - relational image ((ȝ))⁺ *see* delimiters, parenthesis with bar
 - schema piping (gg)⁺ *see* greater than, much
 - schema projection (f)⁺ *see* restriction
 - spot (•)⁺ *see* bullet
 - type colon (ȝ) *see* colon, hollow
- Zapf Chancery (font) 163
- Zapf Dingbats (font) 179, 189
- zebra
- 264–267
 - 263
- Zenodo ()⁺ 330–331
- zeta
- lowercase (ȝ̄)⁺ 20, 120, 121
 - uppercase (ȝ̄̄)⁺ 20, 120
- Zeus () 168
- Zhihu (知乎) 315–318
- zigzag
- horizontal (~~) 159
 - vertical (܂) 160
- zodiac symbols 166–168, 335–338
- zombie ()⁺ 291, 304
- zoom ()⁺ 171–172
- zoom in ()⁺ 171–172
- zoom out ()⁺ 171–172
- Zotero
- 330–331
 - 330–331
- zzz ()⁺ 304