

# Useful L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands for Sage

November 7, 2011

Remember to enclose these commands in dollar signs, e.g.  $\$x \in \mathbb{R}$

L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X notation	concept represented	example in L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X	result
{...}	grouping	see below	see below
\mathrm{...}	don't italicize ...	\mathrm{next}	next
\mathbb{...}	write ... in “blackboard bold”	\mathbb{R}	$\mathbb{R}$
\mathbf{...}	write ... in bold font	a\mathbf{F}	$a\mathbf{F}$
\mathcal{...}	write ... in calligraphic font	\mathcal{S}	$\mathcal{S}$
$^$	superscript	$x^2$	$x^2$
$_$	subscript	$x_{\mathit{next}}$	$x_{\mathit{next}}$
\in	element of	$x \in S$	$x \in S$
\{\dots\}	a set containing ...	\{1,5,7\}	{1,5,7}
\frac{a}{b}	fraction of $a$ over $b$	\frac{2}{5}	$\frac{2}{5}$
\alpha, \beta, etc.	Greek letters	2\pi	$2\pi$
\infty	infinity	(-\infty,\infty)	$(-\infty,\infty)$
\sin, \cos, etc.	properly formatted functions	\sin(\frac{\pi}{6})	$\sin(\frac{\pi}{6})$
\rightarrow, \leftarrow, etc.	arrows	\lim_{x \rightarrow 2}	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2}$
\sum, \int, \prod	sum, integral, product	\int_a^b f(x) dx	$\int_a^b f(x) dx$
		\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x$
		\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x	$\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x$
\leq, \geq	$\leq, \geq$	a\leq b	$a \leq b$
\notin, \neq	$\notin, \neq$	a\notin S	$a \notin S$
\subset, \not\subset	$\subset, \not\subset$	S\not\subset T	$S \not\subset T$
\ldots, \cdots	$\ldots, \cdots$	\mathbb{N}=\{1,2,\ldots\}	$\mathbb{N} = \{1,2,\ldots\}$
\cap, \cup	intersection, union	S\cap(T\cup U)	$S \cap (T \cup U)$