L2/00-119 Date: 2000-04-19

Title:	Encoding Additional Mathematical Symbols in Unicode (revised)
Source:	Ken Whistler, Asmus Freytag, AMS (STIX)
Status:	Working Document (and Summary Proposal Form)
Action:	For review and comment by UTC and L2
Distribution :	Members of UTC and L2

Introduction

This document constitutes the consolidated proposal for completion of the set of mathematical symbols encoded in ISO/IEC 10646. It is an update of WG2 N2191R, which was reviewed and approved by WG2 in Beijing last month.

Additional alphanumeric symbols were added to the CD for 10646-2, and have been under ballot. This proposal provides for the complementary set – those math symbols, operators, and delimiters that are currently missing from the repertoire of math symbols encoded in the BMP of 10646-1.

This proposal is the culmination of a several-year process of collation and review of mathematical symbols, with close cooperation between the Unicode Technical Committee and the STIX Project, involving extensive expertise from the mathematical, scientific, and technical publishing industry. In our opinion, this proposal is now quite mature, having passed the technical scrutiny of the mathematicians and technical publishing experts of the STIX Project, and the character encoding scrutiny of the UTC. We urge consideration for a new subdivision of work for an Amendment to 10646-1 to add this repertoire to the UCS, to meet the expressed needs of the international mathematical, scientific, and technical publishing industry for the representation of mathematics using the ISO/IEC 10646 character encoding.

The document we present here is divided into six parts:

- Introduction, background, rationale, and references
- Annex 1: Proposal summary form
- Annex 2: Draft charts and names list, enumerating the proposed repertoire
- Annex 3: (dropped no longer needed, since Annex 2 is complete)
- Annex 4: Symbol variants defined using a Variation Selector (VS)
- Annex 5: Letters of support from major mathematical organizations

Background

This proposal originated as the work of the STIX Project (Scientific and Technical Information eXchange), a working group reporting to STIPUB, a consortium of publishers of mathematical, scientific, and technical books and journals. The ultimate product of the STIX group will be the creation of one comprehensive set of fonts for scientific and technical publishing. This set of fonts should be adopted and supported by all major STM (scientific, technical, and mathematics) publishers internationally. It will also be made available for general use under license but free of charge, with the explicit aim to ease and foster the uninhibited flow, exchange, and linking of scientific information worldwide.

The symbol complement of the STIX font set will be based on the symbols in this proposal along with many other symbols already encoded in ISO/IEC 10646, as well as variant forms not included here (because they are required by publishing house styles without different meaning from symbols included above). Additional technical symbols from areas other than mathematics will also be included in the font definitions.

More information about the STIX Project can be found at the STIX web site, hosted by the American Mathematical Society (AMS): <u>http://www.ams.org/STIX/</u>

The Unicode Technical Committee worked closely with the STIX Project over the past two years, to refine the proposal into a character encoding proposal, suitable for addition to ISO/IEC 10646. During this process, duplicates have been identified and removed, and clarification of distinctions between characters, glyphs, and variants has been made. The original proposal was divided into two large portions: a proposal for the addition of alphanumeric symbols (under ballot for the CD for 10646-2), and this proposal for the addition of other mathematical symbols.

As this proposal has developed, it has been connected to other standardization efforts, which are now interdependent on the completion of mathematical symbol encoding in ISO/IEC 10646. In particular, the special problems of handling technical texts have been examined in detail by the W3C HTML Math Working Group; their MathML proposal, which is interdependent with this proposed repertoire of math symbols for ISO/IEC 10646, was accepted as a W3C Recommendation on 7 April 1998 [see http://www.w3c.org/Math]. The work of the HTML Math Working Group is also related to the work of the OpenMath Consortium. Major vendors of mathematical formatting software are also dependent on the resolution of the encoding of additional mathematical symbols in ISO/IEC 10646-1.

Rationale

Scientific communication and publication via the World Wide Web are currently hindered by the absence both of suitable symbol fonts and of recognized methods of indicating particular symbols and their relationships to one another.

The availability of a complete UCS character encoding of mathematical symbols, and of a correlated universal font set for their rendering will benefit scientific and technical publishing in several ways:

- Elimination of certain legal problems with distributing PDF files and publishing on the World Wide Web
- Ease of exchange of documents from different publishers
- Simpler and more robust re-use of archived material

The STIX Project group has agreed that the basis for the organization of such a font set should be ISO/IEC 10646 is the reference character set for XML, and therefore for MathML as well. It is the character set of the programming language Java and underlies all current Windows operating systems, as well as many others. In XML documents, and most importantly for use in MathML, one must be able to identify all notation, either by numerical character reference or by entity reference. But numerical character references are ISO/IEC 10646 numbers, since that is the character set underlying XML. If entity names are used, they must still be mapped to something that applications will be able to handle and render. All of these considerations argue very strongly that the set of mathematical symbols encoded in the UCS should be completed, so as to enable the representation and presentation of mathematics and other technical materials dependent on mathematics – both for the World Wide Web and for data interchange dependent on XML.

In the charts and lists shown in the Annexes, we have included only what we believe to be unique symbols not currently covered by the repertoire of ISO/IEC 10646. The language of mathematics is fluid, and symbols are defined in context to represent particular mathematical concepts. The tool set of an active mathematician ideally consists of several alphabets, whose members can be distinguished from one another, to represent various classes of variables and constants, and a fairly extensive collection of similarly-sized shapes to represent various operations or delimitation of expressions. There are of course many fully standardized shapes that are now used almost exclusively to represent particular operations and relations, but even these are sometimes adopted in fields where they are not already in use and redefined to have some other particular meaning. For this reason, the names suggested for the symbols listed here are in some cases not functionally precise; where multiple varying meanings are possible, or a single precise meaning is not available, the name simply describes the shape of the proposed character.

Variants

Many math symbols occur in two or more variant forms, with the same or similar meanings usually, but not always, attached to both. In order to accommodate the sometimes strong preferences of authors and publishers, a single Variation Selector (VS) is recommended, to be applied to a fixed list of symbols with predetermined results. The Variation Selector follows the symbol whose variant it specifies. As a character by itself, the Variation Selector has no independent appearance; it only functions to choose a particular variant for the character it follows. Only combinations defined by the standard should be meaningful. In any other context, the Variation Selector character should be ignored.

The Variation Selector (VS) in this proposal is completely analogous to the Mongolian Free Variation Selector (MVS) characters already in ISO/IEC 10646. The difference is merely that the MVS characters are only meaningful in combination with other Mongolian characters, to select variants of those characters. The VS is separately proposed, for use in combination with mathematical symbol characters, to select variants of those characters.

The exact list of variants currently known to be required for mathematical, scientific, and technical publishing is shown in Annex 4.

Letter-like Symbols

For a mathematician or other scientist, alphabets provide the symbols to represent ad hoc variables as well as a number of more well-defined concepts. Different styles of alphabets have different meanings, some of which have been formally standardized in some disciplines, but many of which follow only the strength of custom, or even current necessity.

The CD for ISO/IEC 10646-2 includes sets of mathematical alphanumeric symbols that are regularly used in mathematical and technical literature; those alphabets and digits will not be further dealt with here.

There remain, however, some individual letters from or related to these alphabets that are routinely used in a turned or inverted orientation, as well as a few symbols in the style of a particular math alphabet but not part of its normal alphabetic complement. These are considered distinct letter-like symbols, and are therefore candidates for code assignments. They are included in this proposal, along with the larger collection of general mathematical symbols and operators.

Brace Parts

A small collection of brace and bracket parts has also been included in this proposal. These characters are intended to complete the coverage of the PostScript symbol set, as well as some character-like entities used by TeX and other technical typesetting systems. These brace parts are explicitly intended as compatibility characters to match those preexisting repertoires. Their inclusion facilitates the interconversion of data from such systems with systems using the ISO/IEC 10646 character encoding.

References

International Organization for Standardization, ISO 31/XI-1992. Mathematical signs and symbols for use in the physical sciences and technology, 2nd edition, 1992. (by ref. in ANSI/IEEE P1324)

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, ANSI Y10.20-1975. Mathematical signs and symbols for use in physical sciences and technology, 1975.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, ANSI/IEEE P1324 (draft revision of Y10.20), Draft standard mathematical signs and symbols for use in physical sciences and technology, 1992.

ISO/IEC 8879:1986, Information Processing --- Text and Office Systems --- Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), Annex D: Public text

ISO/IEC 9573-13, Information Technology --- SGML Support Facilities --- Techniques for Using SGML --- Part 13: Public entity sets for mathematics and science

Stepney, Susan (editor), Proposal to add the ISO Standard Z character set to Unicode/ISO-IEC 10646

SC2 N3393, Committee Draft ISO/IEC CD 10646-2.

L2/98-405, Request for assignment of codes to mathematical and technical symbols that do not appear in Unicode 2.0 or ISO/IEC 10646

L2/98-406, Proposal to encode mathematical variant tags

L2/99-045, Proposal to encode mathematical alphanumeric symbols

L2/99-049, Addendum to L2/98-405: Request for assignment of codes to mathematical and technical symbols

L2/99-159, Request for assignment of codes to mathematical and technical symbols that do not appear in Unicode 2.0 or ISO/IEC 10646 (revised)

L2/99-160, Proposal to encode mathematical variant tags

L2/99-195, Proposal to encode mathematical alphanumeric symbols

L2/99-199, Mathematical Alphabets (for L2/99-195)

L2/99-244R, Request for assignment of codes to mathematical and technical symbols that do not appear in Unicode 2.0 or ISO/IEC 10646

L2/99-346, Mathematical brace pieces.

L2/00-002, Request for assignment of codes to mathematical and technical symbols that do not appear in Unicode 2.0 or ISO/IEC 10646 (supersedes L2/99-244R)

WG2 N2191R, Proposal for Encoding Additional Mathematical Symbols in the BMP (supersedes L2/00-002R).

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646

Please fill Sections A, B and C below. Section D will be filled by SC 2/WG 2.

For instructions and guidance for filling in the form please see the document "Principles and Procedures for Allocation of New Characters and Scripts" (<u>http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/prot</u>)

A. Administrative

1. Title: Proposal for Encoding Additional Mathematical Symbols in the BMP

2. Requester's name: U.S.

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Member body

4. Submission date: 2000-03-14

5. Requester's reference (if applicable): WG2 N2191

6. This is a complete proposal.

B. Technical - General

1. (Choose one of the following:)

b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block.

Name of the existing block:

Greek and Coptic (3) General Punctuation (14) Combining Diacritical Marks for Symbols (4) Letterlike Symbols (15) Arrows (12) Mathematical Operators (14) Miscellaneous Technical (29) Geometric Shapes (8) Supplemental Arrows [New block 2900..297F] (128) Miscellaneous Math Symbols [New block 2980..29FF] (117) Supplemental Math Operators [New block 2A00..2AFF] (247)

Note that the proposed new blocks are conceptually extensions of the existing Arrows and Mathematical Operators blocks, and do not constitute new scripts.

2. Number of characters in proposal: 951

3. Proposed category (see section II, Character Categories):

4. Proposed Level of Implementation (see clause 15, ISO/IEC 10646-1): Level 3

Is a rationale provided for the choice? Yes

If Yes, reference:

The repertoire includes 4 combining characters, which can be used in free combinations with other existing 10646 characters. Many relational operators are intended to be usable with overlaid combining marks U+0338 COMBINING LONG SOLIDUS OVERLAY or U+20D2 COMBINING LONG VERTICAL LINE OVERLAY to productively indicate negation. Finally, the mathematical repertoire in general is intended for complex rendering, with the productive application of other combining marks to indicate derivatives, vectors, and many other concepts.

Limited subsets of the mathematical symbols can, of course, be used for Level 1 implementations, but the repertoire addressed by this proposal is aimed at full and complete mathematical rendering and interchange. (Note that this proposal encompasses the symbols needed for mathematical content, but is not intended to cover mathematical markup languages or layout controls.)

5. Is a repertoire including character names provided? **Yes. See Annex 2.**

- a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the 'character naming guidelines' in Annex K of ISO/IEC 10646-1? **Yes**
- b. Are the character shapes attached in a reviewable form? **Yes. See Annexes 2 and 3.**

6. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, PostScript or 96x96 bitmapped format) for publishing the standard?

The Unicode Consortium, working in collaboration with STIPUB and various professional font vendors.

If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

7. References:

a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? Yes

c. Are published examples (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of use of proposed characters attached?

No, not in WG2 N2191. However, a very large collection of source citations has been collected by the STIX Project group of STIPUB. That group constitutes a consortium of mathematical, scientific, and technical publishers who have refined this repertoire on the basis of their publication requirements for symbol usage.

8. Special encoding issues:

Use of a VARIATION SELECTOR. The use of this character is described in the proposal.

Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? **Yes**

There are no new input or presentation issues not already present for the existing repertoire of math symbols. Sorting, indexing, and transliteration are generally not an issue for math symbols. Some special letterlike symbols are provided in the repertoire to facilitate searching for some common key mathematical concepts in text documents.

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? No (with a few exceptions)

If YES explain.

Note that a few individual characters among the repertoire of 951 may appear in other proposals before WG2. For example, the Q-shaped koppa letters have independently been requested. Several arrow characters from a recent Japanese proposal for symbols to cover JIS X 0213 are also included. The vast majority of the 951 characters in this proposal are requested here for the first time.

If YES, with whom?

^{2.} Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? **Yes**

STIPUB (Scientific and Technical Information Publishing Consortium), representing mathematical and other major technical publishing interests. American Mathematical Society. International Mathematical Union. major mathematical software vendors. W3C MathML participants.

If YES, available relevant documents? See the references and appended approval letters in the proposal.

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?

The repertoire is intended for all international mathematical information technology use and for mathematical, scientific, and technical publishing worldwide. It is intended to complete the base symbol set for MathML. It is also intended as the underlying symbol encoding for all major mathematical layout software programs.

Reference:

4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare):

Common to rare, depending on the particular subfield of mathematics involved.

Reference:

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? Yes

If YES, where?

Books, journals, articles, online documents. Reference: STIPUB can provide voluminous references. This constitutes the complete world community of mathematical users: all books, journals, magazines, and other publications in mathematics and scientific and technical disciplines that make use of mathematics, worldwide.

6. After giving due considerations to the principles in N 1352 must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? **Yes**

If YES, is a rationale provided? Yes

If YES, reference: See WG2 N2191.

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)? **Yes and No.**

Exact details of the proposed distribution of the characters into existing and new blocks of 10646 are provided in Annex 2.

8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character

sequence? Yes (a few)

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? No

In these instances, the precedents are already clearly established in the standard. For example, a quadruple integral character is requested; the double and triple integral are already encoded as characters.

If YES, reference:

9. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character? **Yes**

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? No, not in detail.

There are numerous instances among mathematical symbols where one symbols is generically similar to another in appearance, but where it is well understood in mathematical practice to **not** be the same symbol. Annex 2 provides a number of cross-references, where there might be confusions regarding the distinctiveness of a particular character, either with respect to existing encoded characters in 10646, or with respect to other characters in this proposal. Mathematical symbols are also replete with examples where the same *function* can be represented by different symbols. Multiplication, for example, can already be represented by U+00D7 MULTIPLY or U+2219 BULLET OPERATOR. However, it can also be represented by a zero-width operator, such as in *xy* where this expression represents the variable *x* multiplied by the variable *y*. Multiple symbols corresponding to the same abstract mathematical functions are requested for encoding as separate characters when their *form* is distinct in different mathematical traditions or subfields.

If YES, reference:

WG2 2191 does provide a detailed rationale for the request for two additional sets of squares as geometric shape characters.

10. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clause 4.11 and 4.13 in ISO/IEC 10646-1)? **Yes**

If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? Yes

If YES, reference: See B.4 above.

Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided? **No**

Such a list would be unmanageably long, since combining marks are intended for productive use in mathematics.

If YES, reference:

11. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? **Yes**

If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

The VARIATION SELECTOR is described in WG2 N2191, and the list of variants it selects is detailed in

D. SC 2/WG 2 Administrative (To be completed by SC 2/WG 2)

1. Relevant SC 2/WG 2 document numbers:

2. Status (list of meeting number and corresponding action or disposition):

3. Additional contact to user communities, liaison organizations etc:

4. Assigned category and assigned priority/time frame:

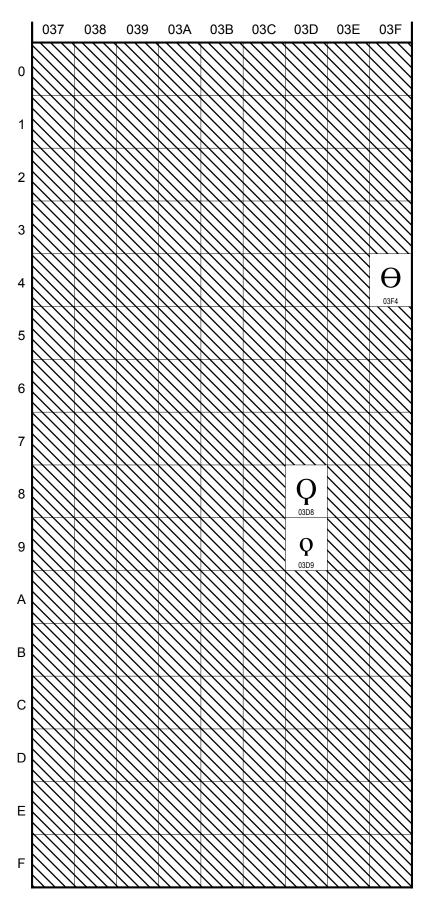
Math Symbols Proposal

Second Draft MTHM000417.lst

Revised with feedback from AMS experts. Deleted 2050 \bigcirc TWO DOT LEADE [] R ON EM 29E6 \bigcirc moved to 2050 \bigcirc and renamed to CLOSE UP 2052 [] through 2055 [] moved to 29F67 through 29F9 \ Added 29F5 [] SET DIFFERENCE Moved 2056 [] TURNED AMPERSAND to 214B Deleted 2997 \wr and 2998 \lor moustaches Deleted 29D8 \sim through 29DB \cong and 2A6E \cong controversial lazy s's

File Statistics:

Total Characters: 584 Lines in file: 842 + Generated: 8 Name lines: 592 Characters: 584 Reserved: 0 8 Unassigned: 201 Secondary lines: Aliases: 36 Comments: 26 Cross Refs: 122 Can. Decomps: 0 17 Compatibility: 0 Ignored: Header Lines: 57 11 Blocks: Subheaders: 44 Notices: 0 Title lines: 1 Subtitles: 1 Page breaks: 0 0 Empty lines: 0 Iso Comments AnnexP Notes 0



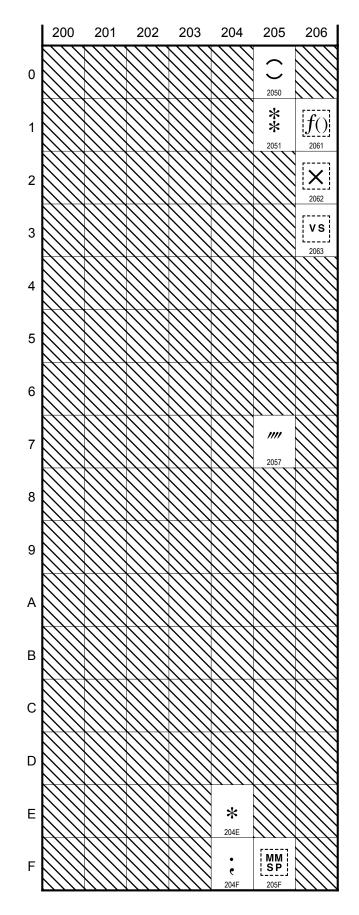
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Archaic Greek letters

- 03D8 Q GREEK LETTER Q-SHAPED KOPPA
- 03D9 o GREEK SMALL LETTER Q-SHAPED KOPPA
 the Q-shaped koppas are the ordinary alphabetic letters

Greek symbol

03F4 Θ GREEK CAPITAL THETA SYMBOL WITH STRAIGHT BAR \rightarrow 0472 Θ cyrillic capital letter fita \approx 03B8 θ



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Punctuation

- 204E * LOW ASTERISK
- 204F ; REVERSED SEMICOLON \rightarrow 003B ; semicolon
- 2050 C CLOSE UP
- 2052 S <reserved>
- 2053 S <reserved>
- 2054 S <reserved>
- 2055 🔘 <reserved>
- 2056 🔘 <reserved>
- 2057 [™] QUADRUPLE PRIME ≈ 2035 \ 2035 \ 2035 \ 2035 \ 2035 \

Space

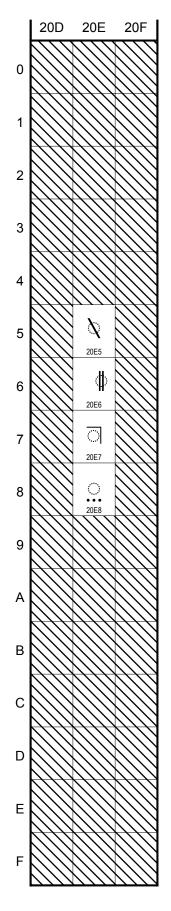
205F MEDIUM MATHEMATICAL SPACE • four-eighteenths of an em \approx 0020 [sr]

Invisible operators

- 2061 fo FUNCTION APPLICATION
 contiguity operator indicating application of a function
- 2062 X INVISIBLE TIMES • contiguity operator indicating multiplication

Variation selector

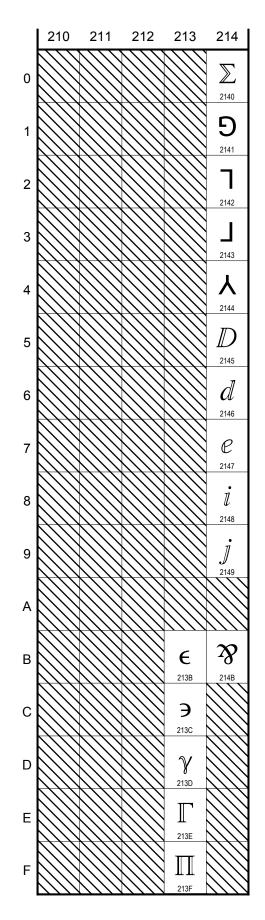
- 2063 **VARIATION SELECTOR**
 - in conjunction with preceding character indicates variant choice



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Combining Symbols

- 20E5 🗞 COMBINING REVERSE SOLIDUS OVERLAY
- 20E6 COMBINING DOUBLE VERTICAL STROKE OVERLAY = z notation finite function
- 20E7 COMBINING ANNUITY SYMBOL = actuarial bend
- 20E8 ... COMBINING TRIPLE UNDERDOT



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213B

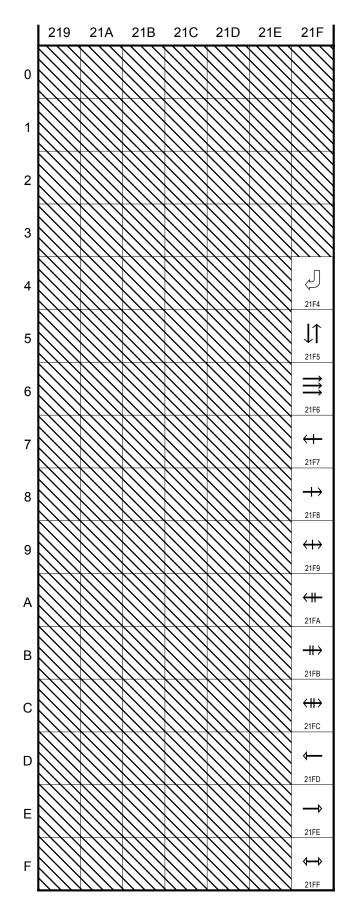
Letterlike	symbols
Louisinno	SYNDOIS

Lett	erli	ke symbols
213B	e	GREEK SYMBOL STRAIGHT EPSILON
		\approx 03B5 ε
213C	Э	GREEK SYMBOL REVERSED
		STRAIGHT EPSILON
213D	γ	OPEN-FACE GREEK SMALL GAMMA
		\approx 03B3 γ
213E	Γ	OPEN-FACE GREEK CAPITAL GAMMA
		\approx 0393 Γ
213F	Π	OPEN-FACE GREEK CAPITAL PI
		\approx 03A0 Π
2140	\mathbb{Z}	OPEN-FACE GREEK CAPITAL SIGMA
		\approx 03A3 Σ
2141	Ð	TURNED SANS SERIF CAPITAL G
		= game
2142	٦	TURNED SANS SERIF CAPITAL L
2143	L	REVERSED SANS SERIF CAPITAL L
2144	Υ	INVERTED SANS SERIF CAPITAL Y
2145	\mathbb{D}	CAPITAL DIFFERENTIAL D
		$\approx < \text{font} > 0044 \text{ D}$
2146	đ	DIFFERENTIAL D
		$\approx < \text{font} > 0064 \text{ d}$
2147	C	EXPONENTIAL E
		$\approx < \text{font} > 0065 \text{ e}$
2148	i	IMAGINARY I
		\approx 0069 i
2149	j	IMAGINARY J
		\approx 006A j
214A	\otimes	<reserved></reserved>
214B	Ŋ	TURNED AMPERSAND
		• used in linear logic

• used in linear logic \rightarrow 0026 & ampersand

2190

21FF



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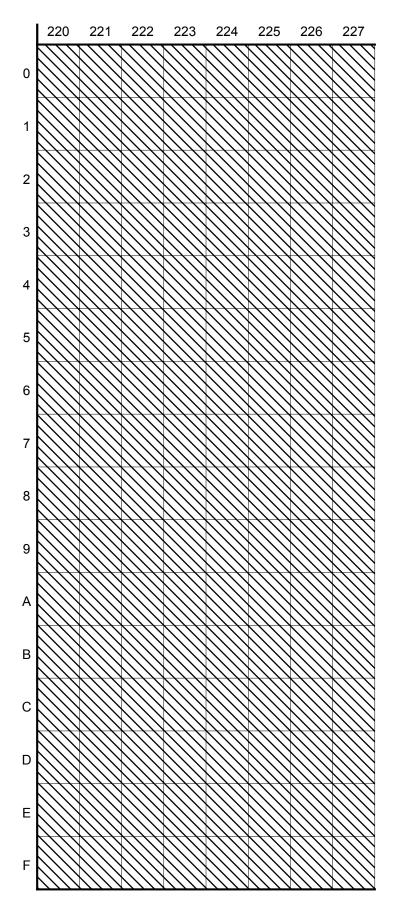
21FF

Arrows

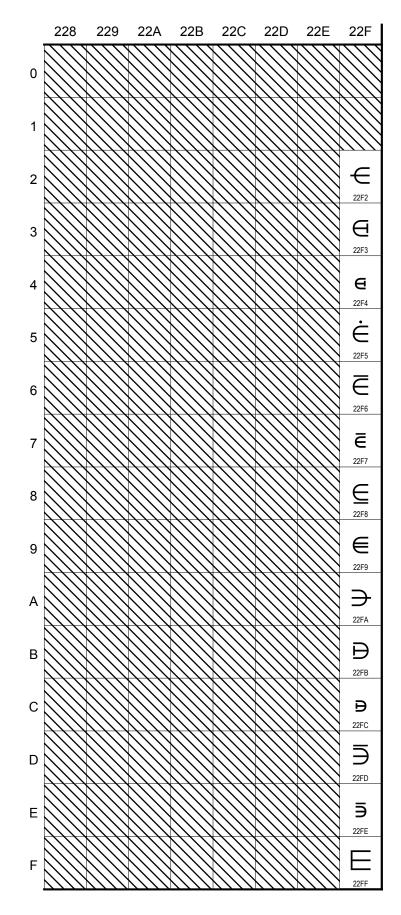
AITU	1443	
21F4	Ą	DOWNWARDS WHITE ARROW WITH CORNER LEFTWARDS
		= return
		→ 21B5 J downwards arrow with corner leftwards
21F5	J↑	DOWNWARDS ARROW LEFTWARDS
		OF UPWARDS ARROW
21F6	${\boxplus}$	THREE RIGHTWARDS ARROWS
21F7	\leftrightarrow	LEFTWARDS ARROW WITH
		VERTICAL STROKE
21F8	\rightarrow	RIGHTWARDS ARROW WITH
		VERTICAL STROKE
		= z notation partial function
21F9	\leftrightarrow	LEFT RIGHT ARROW WITH VERTICAL
		STROKE
		= z notation partial relation
21FA	↔	LEFTWARDS ARROW WITH DOUBLE
		VERTICAL STROKE
21FB	-#>	RIGHTWARDS ARROW WITH DOUBLE
		VERTICAL STROKE
		= z notation finite function
21FC	⇔	LEFT RIGHT ARROW WITH DOUBLE
		VERTICAL STROKE
		= z notation finite relation
21FD	÷	LEFTWARDS OPEN-HEADED ARROW
21FE	→	RIGHTWARDS OPEN-HEADED
		ARROW

21FF ↔ LEFT RIGHT OPEN-HEADED ARROW





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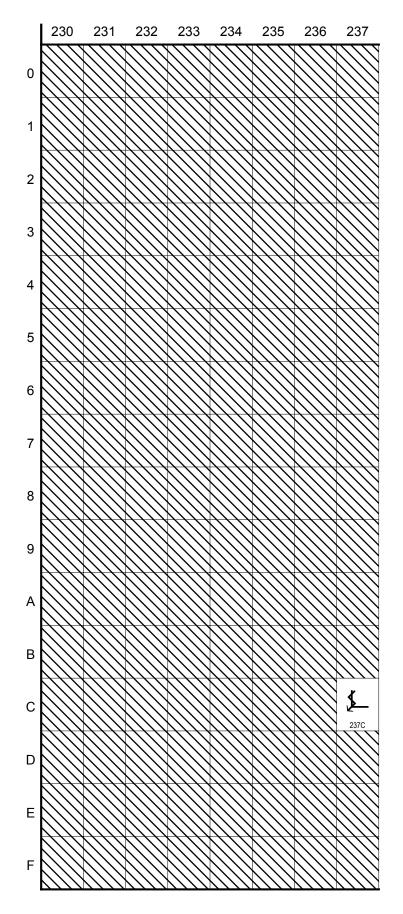


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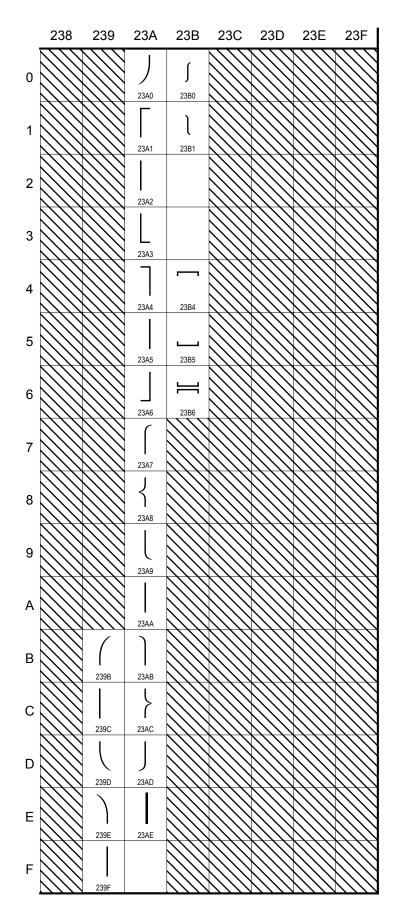
13

Mathematical operators

		•
22F2	€	ELEMENT OF WITH LONG
		HORIZONTAL STROKE
22F3	Ð	ELEMENT OF WITH VERTICAL BAR
		AT END OF HORIZONTAL STROKE
22F4	e	SMALL ELEMENT OF WITH
		VERTICAL BAR AT END OF
		HORIZONTAL STROKE
22F5	Ė	ELEMENT OF WITH DOT ABOVE
22F6	Ē	ELEMENT OF WITH OVERBAR
22F7	Ē	SMALL ELEMENT OF WITH OVERBAR
22F8	⋸	ELEMENT OF WITH UNDERBAR
22F9	€	ELEMENT OF WITH TWO
		HORIZONTAL STROKES
22FA	€	CONTAINS WITH LONG HORIZONTAL
		STROKE
22FB	Ð	CONTAINS WITH VERTICAL BAR AT
		END OF HORIZONTAL STROKE
22FC	Ð	SMALL CONTAINS WITH VERTICAL
		BAR AT END OF HORIZONTAL
		STROKE
22FD	Ē	CONTAINS WITH OVERBAR
22FE	Ξ	SMALL CONTAINS WITH OVERBAR
22FF	Е	Z NOTATION BAG MEMBERSHIP



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Miscellaneous technical

237C ↓ RIGHT ANGLE WITH DOWNWARDS ZIGZAG ARROW

Brace pieces

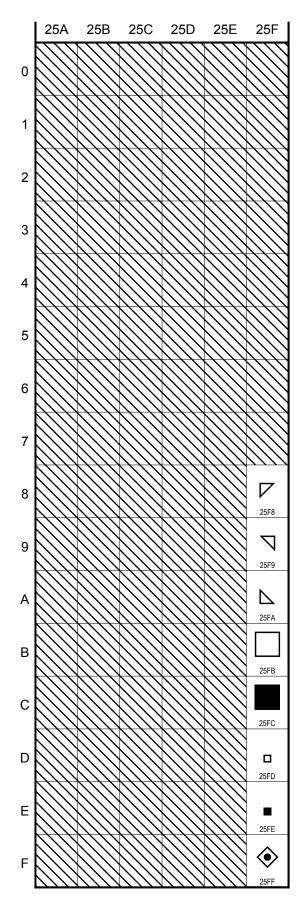
C

Summation sign parts

23B3 SUMMATION BOTTOM

Vertical brackets

- 23B5 ____ BOTTOM SQUARE BRACKET
- 23B6 ≒ BOTTOM SQUARE BRACKET OVER TOP SQUARE BRACKET



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25F8

Geometric shapes

- 25F8 🕫 UPPER LEFT TRIANGLE
- 25F9 ¬ UPPER RIGHT TRIANGLE
- 25FA ⊾ LOWER LEFT TRIANGLE
- 25FB
 WHITE MEDIUM SQUARE
- 25FC BLACK MEDIUM SQUARE
- 25FD B WHITE VERY SMALL SQUARE
- 25FE BLACK VERY SMALL SQUARE

	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297
0	-+≫ 2900	≻-≫	→ ◆ 2920	2930	Ó 2940	2950	<u>1</u> 2960	2070
1	-#>	2910	<u>2920</u>	2930	Ò	1		2970 —>
0	2901	2911 T	2921	2931	2941 	2951	2961	2971
2	2902	2912	2922	2932	2942	2952	2962	2972
3	2903	2913	S 2923	2 933	→ 2943	\ 2953	2963	← 2973
4	↔ 2904	≻++> 2914	2924)	→ 2944	T 2954	2964	→ 2974
5	⊢≫	₩	S	J	→ +		1	$\overrightarrow{\approx}$
6	2905	2915	2925	2935 J	2945	2955	2965	2975
0	2906	2916	2926	2936	2946	2956	2966	2976
7	₩ 2907	⊁+≫ 2917	2927	4 2937	→ → → 2947	2957	2967	< € 2977
8	ţ	Ж »	X	2	÷	1		≥,
	2908	2918	2928	2938	2948	2958	2968	2978
9	† 2909	2919	2929	L 2939	2 949	2959	2969	
A	1 290A	> 291A	X 292A	293A	294A	295 A	296A	ح 297A
В		—	X	5	\\\			Ę
	290B	291B	292B	293B	294B	295B	296B	297B
С	← - 290C	» 291C	× 292C	7 293C	1 294C	1 295C	296C	⊱ 297C
D	\rightarrow	•←	X	(+	1	Ţ		₹
	290D	291D	292D	293D	294D	295D	296D	297D
Е	← 290E	→• 291E	X 292E) 293E	294E	295E	1L 296E	个 297E
F	>	•	X	J		⊢	1	r
l	290F	291F	292F	293F	294F	295F	296F	297F

Supplemental arrows				≁	RIGHTWARI
2900	•	RIGHTWARDS TWO-HEADED ARROW	291D	•←	LEFTWARDS
2900	-+»	WITH VERTICAL STROKE			DIAMOND
		= z notation partial surjection	291E	→•	RIGHTWARI
2901	-#»	RIGHTWARDS TWO-HEADED ARROW			DIAMOND
2901	-117	WITH DOUBLE VERTICAL STROKE	291F	•	LEFTWARDS
					FILLED DIAN
2002	4	= z notation finite surjection LEFTWARDS DOUBLE ARROW WITH	2920	++•	RIGHTWARI
2902	ŧ	VERTICAL STROKE			FILLED DIAN
2002			2921	5	NORTH WES
2903	⇒	RIGHTWARDS DOUBLE ARROW WITH	-		ARROW
0004		VERTICAL STROKE	2922	~	NORTH EAS
2904	₩	LEFT RIGHT DOUBLE ARROW WITH			ARROW
0005		VERTICAL STROKE	2923	5	NORTH WES
2905	⊢≫	RIGHTWARDS TWO-HEADED ARROW	2924	2	NORTH EAS
		FROM BAR	2925	Ś	SOUTH EAS
		= maps to		-	
2906	ŧ	LEFTWARDS DOUBLE ARROW FROM	2926	2	SOUTH WES
		BAR	2927	X	NORTH WES
		= maps from			EAST ARRO
2907	₽	RIGHTWARDS DOUBLE ARROW	2928	X	NORTH EAS
		FROM BAR			EAST ARRO
		= maps to	2929	X	SOUTH EAS
2908	ŧ	DOWNWARDS ARROW WITH			WEST ARRO
		HORIZONTAL STROKE	292A	\times	SOUTH WES
2909	Ŧ	UPWARDS ARROW WITH			WEST ARRO
		HORIZONTAL STROKE	292B	×	RISING DIAC
290A	Î	UPWARDS TRIPLE ARROW			FALLING DL
290B	₩	DOWNWARDS TRIPLE ARROW	292C	×	FALLING DL
290C	←	LEFTWARDS DOUBLE DASH ARROW			RISING DIAC
290D	_→	RIGHTWARDS DOUBLE DASH	292D	X	SOUTH EAST
		ARROW			NORTH EAS
290E	÷	LEFTWARDS TRIPLE DASH ARROW	292E	X	NORTH EAS
290F	>	RIGHTWARDS TRIPLE DASH ARROW			SOUTH EAS
2910	>-»	RIGHTWARDS TWO-HEADED TRIPLE	292F	×	FALLING DL
2010		DASH ARROW			NORTH EAS
2911	>	RIGHTWARDS ARROW WITH DOTTED	2930	X	RISING DIAC
2011		STEM			EAST ARROY
2912	Ť	UPWARDS ARROW TO BAR	2931	2	NORTH EAS
2913	Ļ	DOWNWARDS ARROW TO BAR			NORTH WES
2914	-		2932	\mathbf{x}	NORTH WES
2914	₩	RIGHTWARDS ARROW WITH TAIL WITH VERTICAL STROKE			NORTH EAS
		= z notation partial injection	2933	\rightarrow	WAVE ARRO
2915	⊯	RIGHTWARDS ARROW WITH TAIL			TO THE RIG
2915	-III	WITH DOUBLE VERTICAL STROKE			→ 219D ~ rig
		= z notation finite injection	2934	£	ARROW POI
2916	⊬	RIGHTWARDS TWO-HEADED ARROW			THEN CURV
2910	<i></i>	WITH TAIL	2935	Ĵ	ARROW POI
		= bijective mapping			THEN CURV
2917		RIGHTWARDS TWO-HEADED ARROW	2936	Ļ	ARROW POI
2917)	WITH TAIL WITH VERTICAL STROKE			THEN CURV
		= z notation surjective injection	2937	Ļ	ARROW POI
2010					THEN CURV
2918	₩	RIGHTWARDS TWO-HEADED ARROW WITH TAIL WITH DOUBLE VERTICAL	2938	2	RIGHT-SIDE
		STROKE			ARROW
		= z notation finite surjective injection	2939	Ç	LEFT-SIDE A
2010		· ·			ARROW
2919	→	LEFTWARDS ARROW-TAIL	293A	5	TOP ARC AN
291A		RIGHTWARDS ARROW-TAIL	293B	3	BOTTOM AR
291B		LEFTWARDS DOUBLE ARROW-TAIL			ARROW

➣	RIGHTWARDS DOUBLE ARROW-TAIL
•←	LEFTWARDS ARROW TO FILLED
	DIAMOND
→•	RIGHTWARDS ARROW TO FILLED
	DIAMOND
•	LEFTWARDS ARROW FROM BAR TO
	FILLED DIAMOND
++•	RIGHTWARDS ARROW FROM BAR TO
	FILLED DIAMOND
5	NORTH WEST AND SOUTH EAST

- ST AND SOUTH WEST
- ST ARROW WITH HOOK
- ST ARROW AND NORTH)W
- ST ARROW AND SOUTH)W
- ST ARROW AND SOUTH OW
- ST ARROW AND NORTH OW
- GONAL CROSSING IAGONAL
- IAGONAL CROSSING GONAL
- ST ARROW CROSSING ST ARROW
- ST ARROW CROSSING ST ARROW
- IAGONAL CROSSING ST ARROW
- GONAL CROSSING SOUTH)W
- ST ARROW CROSSING ST ARROW
- ST ARROW CROSSING ST ARROW
- OW POINTING DIRECTLY THG
 - ghtwards wave arrow
- INTING RIGHTWARDS VING UPWARDS
 - INTING RIGHTWARDS VING DOWNWARDS
- INTING DOWNWARDS VING LEFTWARDS
- INTING DOWNWARDS VING RIGHTWARDS
- E ARC CLOCKWISE
- ARC ANTICLOCKWISE
- NTICLOCKWISE ARROW
- RC ANTICLOCKWISE

Supplemental Arrows

293C	ų	TOP ARC CLOCKWISE ARROW WITH MINUS	2958	1	UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT TO BAR
293D	(+	TOP ARC ANTICLOCKWISE ARROW WITH PLUS	2959	Ţ	DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT TO BAR
293E	J	LOWER RIGHT SEMICIRCULAR CLOCKWISE ARROW	295A	4	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP FROM BAR
293F	G	LOWER LEFT SEMICIRCULAR ANTICLOCKWISE ARROW	295B		RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP FROM BAR
2940	Ó	ANTICLOCKWISE CLOSED CIRCLE ARROW	295C	1	UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT FROM BAR
0044	2	\rightarrow 20DA \circ combining anticlockwise ring overlay	295D	Ţ	DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT FROM BAR
2941	Ò	CLOCKWISE CLOSED CIRCLE ARROW \rightarrow 20D9 $\circ \circ$ combining clockwise ring	295E	1	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN FROM BAR
2942		overlay RIGHTWARDS ARROW ABOVE SHORT LEFTWARDS ARROW	295F	1	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN FROM BAR
2943		LEFTWARDS ARROW ABOVE SHORT RIGHTWARDS ARROW	2960 2961	1 J	UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT FROM BAR DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB
2944	⇔	SHORT RIGHTWARDS ARROW ABOVE LEFTWARDS ARROW	2961		LEFT FROM BAR LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB
2945	$\xrightarrow{+}$	RIGHTWARDS ARROW WITH PLUS BELOW	2302	~	UP ABOVE LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN
2946	÷	LEFTWARDS ARROW WITH PLUS BELOW	2963	11	UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT BESIDE UPWARDS HARPOON
2947	-* >	RIGHTWARDS ARROW THROUGH X			WITH BARB RIGHT
2948	(0)	LEFT RIGHT ARROW THROUGH SMALL CIRCLE	2964	⇒	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP ABOVE RIGHTWARDS HARPOON
2949	\$	UPWARDS TWO-HEADED ARROW	0005		WITH BARB DOWN
294A	(,	FROM SMALL CIRCLE LEFT BARB UP RIGHT BARB DOWN HARPOON	2965	1	DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT BESIDE DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT
294B	~	LEFT BARB DOWN RIGHT BARB UP HARPOON	2966	╧	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP ABOVE RIGHTWARDS HARPOON
294C	1	UP BARB RIGHT DOWN BARB LEFT HARPOON	2967	5	WITH BARB UP LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB
294D	1	UP BARB LEFT DOWN BARB RIGHT HARPOON	0060		DOWN ABOVE RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN
294E		LEFT BARB UP RIGHT BARB UP HARPOON	2968	⇒	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP ABOVE LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP
	1	UP BARB RIGHT DOWN BARB RIGHT HARPOON	2969	₽	
2950		LEFT BARB DOWN RIGHT BARB DOWN HARPOON	296A	←	HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB
2951	1	UP BARB LEFT DOWN BARB LEFT HARPOON	296B		UP ABOVE LONG DASH LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB
2952	٣	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP TO BAR	296C	⇒	DOWN BELOW LONG DASH RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB
2953	-7	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP TO BAR	296D	=	UP ABOVE LONG DASH RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB
2954	T	UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT TO BAR	296E	11	DOWN BELOW LONG DASH UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB
2955	ŀ	DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT TO BAR			LEFT BESIDE DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT
2956	₩.	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN TO BAR	296F	11	DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT BESIDE UPWARDS HARPOON
2957	⊣	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN TO BAR			WITH BARB RIGHT

Ą	4	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP FROM BAR
В	<u>⊢</u>	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP FROM BAR
С	1	UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT FROM BAR
D	Ţ	DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT FROM BAR
E	Η	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN FROM BAR
F	⊢	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN FROM BAR
0	1	UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT FROM BAR
1	1	DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT FROM BAR
2	\Leftarrow	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP ABOVE LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN
3	11	UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT BESIDE UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT
4	⇒	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP ABOVE RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN
5	₩	DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT BESIDE DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT
6	⇒	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP ABOVE RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP
7	5	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN ABOVE RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN
8	⇒	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP ABOVE LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP
9	₹	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN ABOVE LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN
A	<u> </u>	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP ABOVE LONG DASH
В	=	LEFTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN BELOW LONG DASH
С	⇒	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB UP ABOVE LONG DASH
D	⇒	RIGHTWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB DOWN BELOW LONG DASH
E	11	UPWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB LEFT BESIDE DOWNWARDS HARPOON WITH BARB RIGHT

Supplemental Arrows

-	•
2	3
~	2

2970	∍	RIGHT DOUBLE ARROW WITH ROUNDED HEAD
		\rightarrow 2283 \supset superset of
2971	⇒	EQUALS SIGN ABOVE RIGHTWARDS ARROW
2972	⇒	TILDE OPERATOR ABOVE RIGHTWARDS ARROW
2973	ŧ	LEFTWARDS ARROW ABOVE TILDE OPERATOR
2974	⇒	RIGHTWARDS ARROW ABOVE TILDE OPERATOR
2975	₹	RIGHTWARDS ARROW ABOVE ALMOST EQUAL TO
2976	≰	LESS-THAN ABOVE LEFTWARDS ARROW
2977	₹	LEFTWARDS ARROW THROUGH LESS-THAN
2978	N	GREATER-THAN ABOVE RIGHTWARDS ARROW
2979	U	SUBSET ABOVE RIGHTWARDS ARROW
297A	ŧ	LEFTWARDS ARROW THROUGH SUBSET
297B	1U	SUPERSET ABOVE LEFTWARDS ARROW
297C	۲	LEFT FISH TAIL
297D	⊣	RIGHT FISH TAIL
297E	Υ	UP FISH TAIL
297F	τ	DOWN FISH TAIL

	298	299	29A	29B	29C	29D	29E	29F
0	2980] 2990	≯ 29A0	29B0	2 9C0	29D0	29E0	29F0
1	2981	2991	₩ 29A1	29B1	29C1	29D1	29E1	29F1
2	8 2982	> 2992	7 29A2	Ö 29B2	O o 29C2	29D2	LLL 29E2	<u>Ф</u> 29F2
3	{[2983	2993	ک 29А3	Ö 29B3	O= 29C3	29D3	# 29E3	9 F3
4]} 2984	2994	2 9A4	29B4	29C4	29D4	# 29E4	:→ 29F4
5	2985	2995	2 9A5	2985	29C5	29D5	# 29E5	
6	2986	2996	29A6	D _{29B6}	* 29C6	X 29D6		7 29F6
7	2987		29A7	2987	29C7	29D7	‡ 29E7	\ 29F7
8	2988		ک 29А8	2988	29C8		29E8	29F8
9	2989	2999	29A9	2989	2909		29E9	29F9
А	298A	299A	29AA	29BA	29CA		29EA	
в	 298B	کم 2998	7 29AB	29BB	29CB		29EB	
с	 298C	2002	29AC	29BC	29CC	~ 29DC	Q 29EC	
D		P	29AD	Ô	Δ	23D0	23E0	
E	298D	299D	4	29BD	29CD	ф	Ţ	
F	298E	299E	29AE	29BE 29BF	29CE	29DE 00 29DF	29EE	

	2A0	2A1	2A2	2A3	2A4	2A5	2A6	2A7
0	2 A00	∮ 2A10	>>> 2A20	* 2A30	• 2A40	2 450	2A60	2A70
1	2A01	J 2A11) 2A21	X 2A31	2A41	Å 2A51	<u>V</u> 2A61	— 2A71
2	2A02	5 2A12	● + 2A22	X 2A32	U 2A42	V 2A52	2A62	± 2A72
3	2403	5 2A13	1 2A23	X 2A33	2A43	2A53	2A63	2473
4	2404	5 2A14	— 2A24	(× 2A34	2A44	2454	2464	:: —
5	2405	9 2A15	2A25	2A35	2A45	2455	2465	2A75
6	2A06		+ 2A26	2A36	2A46	2456	2A66	2 2476
7	2A07		+2 2A27	2A37	O 2A47	2457	2A67	2477
8	2408	2A11	2A28	2A38		2458	2A68	2A78
9	2A09	∫ 2A19	<u>9</u> 2A29	2A39	2A49	2459	2A69	2479
А	2403		2A23	2A33	2A49	2A53	2A63	2A73
в		J 2A1B	• 2A2B	2A3B	2046 2A4B	2A5B	2A6B	247A 2A7B
С	\iiint	\int	<u>.</u>		U	А	≋	Ś
D				2A3C		2A5C	2A6C	
Е				2A3D 9	2A4D		2A6D	
F	240E	2A1E 0 9 2A1F	2A2E	2A3E	2A4E	2A5E	2 A6F	2A7E

	2A8	2A9	2AA	2AB	2AC	2AD	2AE	2AF
0	≥			≥		D	_	ſ
1	2A80			^{2AB0}	Č		2AE0	
0	2A81	2A91	2AA1	2AB1			2AE1	
2	2A82	2A92	2AA2	2AB2	2AC2	2AD2	2AE2	
3	2A83	2A93	2AA3			UN 2AD3] 2AE3	₩ 2AF3
4	`≽					nu	=	
	2A84	2A94	2AA4	2AB4	2AC4	2AD4	2AE4	2AF4
5				≨			=	
	2A85	2A95	2AA5	2AB5		2AD5	2AE5	
6	2A86	2A96	2 AA6	2AB6	2 AC6	2AD6	2AE6	2AF6
7	≨	≷	\diamond	¥≋	Ç	C		
	2A87	2A97	2AA7	2AB7		2AD7	2AE7	
8	2A88	2 A98	2 AA8	X 2AB8	2 2AC8	Э С 2AD8	 2AE8	
	_						+	
9	2 889	2 A99	2AA9	≁ 2AB9	2AC9	A 2AD9	2AE9	
A	%	II	€	٨X		Ψ		
	2A8A	2A9A	2AAA	2ABA	2ACA	2ADA	2AEA	
в	VIIV	\blacksquare	≥	≪	⊊	Ψ	Ш	
	2A8B	2A9B	2AAB	2ABB	2ACB	2ADB	2AEB	
С	AIV 2A8C	2A9C	4 2AAC	>>> 2ABC	₽ 2ACC	2ADC	2AEC	
							LILO	
D	2 A8D	2 A9D	2AAD	C 2ABD	2ACD		2AED	
Е	IX		≙	∋		-	ł	
	2A8E	2A9E	2AAE	2ABE	2ACE	2ADE	2AEE	
F	V		\leq	Ç		—	Î	
	2A8F	2A9F	2AAF	2ABF	2ACF	2ADF	2AEF	$\land \land \land \land$

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2A00

N-ary	y o	perators	2A1E	\triangleleft	LARGE LEFT TRIANGLE OPERATOR
-	-	N-ARY CIRCLED DOT OPERATOR			relational database theory
2/100	0	\rightarrow 2299 \odot circled dot operator			\rightarrow 25C1 \triangleleft white left-pointing triangle
2A01	Ð	N-ARY CIRCLED PLUS OPERATOR	2A1F	ŝ	Z NOTATION SCHEMA COMPOSITION
2/101	Ψ	\rightarrow 2295 \oplus circled plus			\rightarrow 2A3E; z notation relational composition
2A02	\otimes	N-ARY CIRCLED TIMES OPERATOR	2A20	\gg	Z NOTATION SCHEMA PIPING
2/102	U	\rightarrow 2297 \otimes circled times			\rightarrow 226B \gg much greater-than
2A03	IJ	N-ARY UNION OPERATOR WITH DOT	2A21	1	Z NOTATION SCHEMA PROJECTION
		N-ARY UNION OPERATOR WITH PLUS			\rightarrow 21BE \upharpoonright upwards harpoon with bar
2/101	Ũ	\rightarrow 228E \Downarrow multiset union			rightwards
2A05	П	N-ARY SQUARE INTERSECTION	Plus	s ar	nd minus sign operators
		OPERATOR	2A22		PLUS SIGN WITH SMALL CIRCLE
		\rightarrow 2293 \sqcap square cap	2722	т	ABOVE
2A06	Ц	N-ARY SQUARE UNION OPERATOR	2A23	Ŷ	PLUS SIGN WITH CIRCUMFLEX
		\rightarrow 2294 \sqcup square cup	2, 20	•	ACCENT ABOVE
2A07	ѫ	TWO LOGICAL AND OPERATOR	2A24	Ŧ	
		= merge	2A25	+	PLUS SIGN WITH DOT BELOW
		\rightarrow 2A55 \land two intersecting logical and		•	\rightarrow 2214 \div dot plus
2A08	¥	THO DO DIVINE ON OF BILLION	2A26	÷	PLUS SIGN WITH TILDE BELOW
		\rightarrow 2A56 \vee two intersecting logical or	2A27	~ +;	PLUS SIGN WITH SUBSCRIPT TWO
2A09	Х	N-ARY TIMES OPERATOR		-	= nim-addition
		\rightarrow 00D7 \times multiplication sign	2A28	ŧ	PLUS SIGN WITH FILLED TRIANGLE
Sum	m	ations and integrals	2A29	<u>,</u>	MINUS SIGN WITH COMMA ABOVE
		•	2A2A	÷	MINUS SIGN WITH DOT BELOW
ZAUA	گ	MODULO TWO SUM			\rightarrow 2238 \div dot minus
0400	v fi	\rightarrow 2211 \sum n-ary summation	2A2B	÷	MINUS SIGN WITH FALLING DOTS
2A0B			2A2C	÷	MINUS SIGN WITH RISING DOTS
ZAUCJ	JJJ	QUADRUPLE INTEGRAL OPERATOR	2A2D	0	PLUS SIGN IN LEFT HALF CIRCLE
0400	ſ	$\approx 222B \int 222B \int 222B \int 222B \int$	2A2E	Ð	PLUS SIGN IN RIGHT HALF CIRCLE
	f	FINITE PART INTEGRAL	N.A 14	اسانا	instion and division sign
	∮ ∤	INTEGRAL WITH DOUBLE STROKE INTEGRAL AVERAGE WITH SLASH		-	ication and division sign
	∫ ¢	CIRCULATION FUNCTION	ope	rat	ors
	5		2A2F	×	VECTOR OR CROSS PRODUCT
	∮ ⊊	ANTICLOCKWISE INTEGRATION			\rightarrow 00D7 \times multiplication sign
2A12	<i>ل</i> ز	LINE INTEGRATION WITH RECTANGULAR PATH AROUND POLE	2A30	×	MULTIPLICATION SIGN WITH DOT
2A13	Ş	LINE INTEGRATION WITH			ABOVE
27(10	5	SEMICIRCULAR PATH AROUND POLE	2A31	×	MULTIPLICATION SIGN WITH
2A14	5	LINE INTEGRATION NOT INCLUDING			UNDERBAR
	J	THE POLE	2A32	x	
2A15	6	INTEGRAL AROUND A POINT	2A33	~	BOTTOM CLOSED
	5	OPERATOR		*	SMASH PRODUCT
2A16	∮	QUATERNION INTEGRAL OPERATOR	2A34	(X	MULTIPLICATION SIGN IN LEFT HAL CIRCLE
2A17	f	INTEGRAL WITH LEFTWARDS	2A35	×)	MULTIPLICATION SIGN IN RIGHT
	~	ARROW WITH HOOK	2400	~9	HALF CIRCLE
	¥	INTEGRAL WITH TIMES SIGN	2A36	Ô	CIRCLED MULTIPLICATION SIGN
	∮	INTEGRAL WITH INTERSECTION	2/100	Ŭ	WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
2A1A	∮	INTEGRAL WITH UNION	2A37	\otimes	MULTIPLICATION SIGN IN DOUBLE
	ſ	INTEGRAL WITH OVERBAR			CIRCLE
2A1C	ſ	INTEGRAL WITH UNDERBAR	2A38	\oplus	CIRCLED DIVISION SIGN
Misc	ell	aneous large operators	Mise	cel	aneous math operators
2A1D 🕻		•			PLUS SIGN IN TRIANGLE
	- 1	= large bowtie			MINUS SIGN IN TRIANGLE
		• relational database theory	ZAJA	∠⇒	WIINUS SION IN TRIANULE

			 relational database theory 				
			\rightarrow 25C1 \triangleleft white left-pointing triangle				
	2A1F	°	Z NOTATION SCHEMA COMPOSITION				
			\rightarrow 2A3E; z notation relational composition				
,	2A20	\gg	Z NOTATION SCHEMA PIPING				
C C			\rightarrow 226B \gg much greater-than				
ТС	2A21	1	Z NOTATION SCHEMA PROJECTION				
LUS			\rightarrow 21BE \upharpoonright upwards harpoon with bar				
203			rightwards				
	Plus and minus sign operators						
	2A22	÷	PLUS SIGN WITH SMALL CIRCLE ABOVE				
ł	2A23	Ŷ	PLUS SIGN WITH CIRCUMFLEX				
			ACCENT ABOVE				
	2A24	Ŧ	PLUS SIGN WITH TILDE ABOVE				
	2A25	÷	PLUS SIGN WITH DOT BELOW				
			\rightarrow 2214 \div dot plus				
	2A26	ŧ	PLUS SIGN WITH TILDE BELOW				
	2A27	$+_2$	PLUS SIGN WITH SUBSCRIPT TWO				
			= nim-addition				
	2A28		PLUS SIGN WITH FILLED TRIANGLE				
	2A29		MINUS SIGN WITH COMMA ABOVE				
	2A2A	÷	MINUS SIGN WITH DOT BELOW				
			\rightarrow 2238 \div dot minus				
	2A2B		MINUS SIGN WITH FALLING DOTS				
R	2A2C		MINUS SIGN WITH RISING DOTS				
ĸ	2A2D	0	PLUS SIGN IN LEFT HALF CIRCLE				
	2A2E	Ð	PLUS SIGN IN RIGHT HALF CIRCLE				
Ç.	Mult	tipl	ication and division sign				
[operators						
	2A2F	×	VECTOR OR CROSS PRODUCT				

- \rightarrow 00D7 \times multiplication sign
- 0 * MULTIPLICATION SIGN WITH DOT ABOVE
- MULTIPLICATION SIGN WITH × UNDERBAR
- SEMIDIRECT PRODUCT WITH 2 x BOTTOM CLOSED
- SMASH PRODUCT 3 *
- MULTIPLICATION SIGN IN LEFT HALF 4 CIRCLE
- MULTIPLICATION SIGN IN RIGHT 5 ≫ HALF CIRCLE
- 6 Ô CIRCLED MULTIPLICATION SIGN WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
- 7 🛛 MULTIPLICATION SIGN IN DOUBLE CIRCLE
- 8 ⊕ CIRCLED DIVISION SIGN

scellaneous math operators

- 9 ▲ PLUS SIGN IN TRIANGLE
- 2A3A △ MINUS SIGN IN TRIANGLE
- 2A3B MULTIPLICATION SIGN IN TRIANGLE
- relational database theory
 - \rightarrow 22C8 \bowtie bowtie

Supplemental Math Operators

2A3C	_	INTERIOR PRODUCT \rightarrow 230B J right floor	2
2A3D	L	RIGHTHAND INTERIOR PRODUCT \rightarrow 230A L left floor	2
2A3E	ĝ	→ 2319 – turned not sign Z NOTATION RELATIONAL COMPOSITION	22
2A3F	Ш	→ 2A1F ; z notation schema composition AMALGAMATION OR COPRODUCT → 2210 \square n-ary coproduct	2
Inter	rse	ctions and unions	2
2A40	Θ	INTERSECTION WITH DOT	2
2A41	⊌	UNION WITH MINUS SIGN	
	-	= z notation bag subtraction	
		\rightarrow 228E \Downarrow multiset union	
2A42	Ū	UNION WITH OVERBAR	-
2A43		INTERSECTION WITH OVERBAR	2
2A44	A	INTERSECTION WITH LOGICAL AND	
2A45	U	UNION WITH LOGICAL OR	2
2A46	Х	UNION ABOVE INTERSECTION	
2A47	0	INTERSECTION ABOVE UNION	
2A48	ĸ	UNION ABOVE BAR ABOVE	I
		INTERSECTION	2
2A49	θ	INTERSECTION ABOVE BAR ABOVE UNION	2
2A4A	ω	UNION BESIDE AND JOINED WITH UNION	2
2A4B	m	INTERSECTION BESIDE AND JOINED WITH INTERSECTION	
2A4C	υ	CLOSED UNION WITH SERIFS	
		\rightarrow 222A \cup union	2
2A4D	Д	CLOSED INTERSECTION WITH SERIFS	
		\rightarrow 2229 \cap intersection	2
2A4E	U	DOUBLE SQUARE INTERSECTION	2
2A4F	Ш	DOUBLE SQUARE UNION	
2A50	⊌	CLOSED UNION WITH SERIFS AND SMASH PRODUCT	2
Logi	ica	l ands and ors	
2A51	Ņ	LOGICAL AND WITH DOT ABOVE	2
2A52	ċ	LOGICAL OR WITH DOT ABOVE	2
2A53	۸	DOUBLE LOGICAL AND	2
2A54	V	DOUBLE LOGICAL OR	4
2A55	ҝ	TWO INTERSECTING LOGICAL AND	2
		\rightarrow 2A07 \land two logical and operator	2
2A56	W	TWO INTERSECTING LOGICAL OR	2
		\rightarrow 2A08 \forall two logical or operator	2
2A57	V	SLOPING LARGE OR	2
2A58	Λ	SLOPING LARGE AND	
2A59	×	LOGICAL OR OVERLAPPING LOGICAL	2
		AND	
2A5A	٨	LOGICAL AND WITH MIDDLE STEM	2
2A5B	Ψ	LOGICAL OR WITH MIDDLE STEM	
2A5C	A	LOGICAL AND WITH HORIZONTAL DASH	2

2A5D	¥	LOGICAL OR WITH HORIZONTAL
		DASH

- 2A5E ⊼ LOGICAL AND WITH DOUBLE OVERBAR → 2306 ₹ perspective
- 2A5F \triangle LOGICAL AND WITH UNDERBAR
- 2A60 \triangle LOGICAL AND WITH DOUBLE
- $UNDERBAR \\ \rightarrow 2259 \triangleq \text{ estimates}$
- 2A61 ⊻ SMALL VEE WITH UNDERBAR
- 2A62 $\overline{\nabla}$ LOGICAL OR WITH DOUBLE OVERBAR
- 2A63 \leq LOGICAL OR WITH DOUBLE UNDERBAR → 225A \leq equiangular to

Miscellaneous math operators

- 2A64 ◀ Z NOTATION DOMAIN ANTIRESTRICTION
- $\begin{array}{rcl} 2A65 & \triangleright & Z \text{ NOTATION RANGE} \\ & \text{ANTIRESTRICTION} \\ & \rightarrow 2332 \vDash \text{ conical taper} \end{array}$

Relational operators

- 2A66 = EQUALS SIGN WITH DOT BELOW $\rightarrow 2250 \doteq$ approaches the limit
- $2A67 \doteq IDENTICAL WITH DOT ABOVE$
- 2A68 **#** TRIPLE HORIZONTAL BAR WITH DOUBLE VERTICAL STROKE = identical and parallel to \rightarrow 22D5 **#** equal and parallel to \rightarrow 29E5 **#** congruent and parallel to
- 2A69 # TRIPLE HORIZONTAL BAR WITH TRIPLE VERTICAL STROKE
- 2A6A ∻ TILDE OPERATOR WITH DOT ABOVE
- 2A6B \Rightarrow TILDE OPERATOR WITH RISING DOTS → 223B \Rightarrow homothetic
- 2A6C ≈ SIMILAR MINUS SIMILAR
- 2A6D \approx CONGRUENT WITH DOT ABOVE → 2245 \approx approximately equal to
- 2A6E \otimes <reserved>
- 2A6F ≈ ALMOST EQUAL TO WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
- $2A70 \cong APPROXIMATELY EQUAL OR EQUAL TO$
- 2A71 \mp EQUALS SIGN ABOVE PLUS SIGN
- 2A72 \pm PLUS SIGN ABOVE EQUALS SIGN
- $2A73 \equiv EQUALS SIGN ABOVE TILDE OPERATOR$
- 2A74 \approx DOUBLE COLON EQUAL $\approx 003A : 003A : 003D =$
- 2A75 = TWO CONSECUTIVE EQUALS SIGNS $\approx 003D = 003D =$
- 2A76 === THREE CONSECUTIVE EQUALS SIGNS $\approx 003D = 003D = 003D =$

Supplemental Math Operators

2A78	≡	EQUIVALENT WITH FOUR DOTS ABOVE	2A94	NN	GREATER-THAN ABOVE SLANTED EQUAL ABOVE LESS-THAN ABOVE
2A79	\$	LESS-THAN WITH CIRCLE INSIDE			SLANTED EQUAL
2A7A		GREATER-THAN WITH CIRCLE	2A95	≷	SLANTED EQUAL TO OR LESS-THAN
	-	INSIDE			\rightarrow 22DC \leq equal to or less-than
2A7B	Ž	LESS-THAN WITH QUESTION MARK ABOVE	2A96	≥	SLANTED EQUAL TO OR GREATER- THAN
2A7C	²	GREATER-THAN WITH QUESTION			\rightarrow 22DD \geq equal to or greater-than
2A7D	≤	MARK ABOVE LESS-THAN OR SLANTED EQUAL TO	2A97	≷	SLANTED EQUAL TO OR LESS-THAN WITH DOT INSIDE
ZRID	-	\rightarrow 2264 \leq less-than or equal to	2A98	1	SLANTED EQUAL TO OR GREATER-
2A7E	≥	GREATER-THAN OR SLANTED EQUAL	2/100	-	THAN WITH DOT INSIDE
	-	TO	2A99	N	DOUBLE-LINE EQUAL TO OR LESS-
		\rightarrow 2265 \geq greater-than or equal to			THAN
2A7F	€	LESS-THAN OR SLANTED EQUAL TO			\rightarrow 22DC \leq equal to or less-than
		WITH DOT INSIDE	2A9A	N	DOUBLE-LINE EQUAL TO OR
2A80	≥	GREATER-THAN OR SLANTED EQUAL			GREATER-THAN
		TO WITH DOT INSIDE			\rightarrow 22DD \geq equal to or greater-than
2A81	≷	LESS-THAN OR SLANTED EQUAL TO	2A9B	\mathbb{N}	DOUBLE-LINE SLANTED EQUAL TO
		WITH DOT ABOVE	0400		OR LESS-THAN
2A82	≯	GREATER-THAN OR SLANTED EQUAL TO WITH DOT ABOVE	2A9C	1	DOUBLE-LINE SLANTED EQUAL TO OR GREATER-THAN
2A83	Ś	LESS-THAN OR SLANTED EQUAL TO	2A9D	\approx	SIMILAR OR LESS-THAN
		WITH DOT ABOVE RIGHT	2A9E		SIMILAR OR GREATER-THAN
2A84	.≽	GREATER-THAN OR SLANTED EQUAL TO WITH DOT ABOVE LEFT	2A9F	Ĩ	SIMILAR ABOVE LESS-THAN ABOVE EQUALS SIGN
2A85	≨	LESS-THAN OR APPROXIMATE	2AA0	ĩ٨	SIMILAR ABOVE GREATER-THAN
2A86	≳	GREATER-THAN OR APPROXIMATE			ABOVE EQUALS SIGN
2A87	≨	LESS-THAN AND SINGLE-LINE NOT	2AA1	∢	DOUBLE NESTED LESS-THAN
		EQUAL TO			= absolute continuity
		\rightarrow 2268 \leq less-than but not equal to			\rightarrow 226A \ll much less-than
2A88	⋧	GREATER-THAN AND SINGLE-LINE	2AA2	≥	DOUBLE NESTED GREATER-THAN
		NOT EQUAL TO \rightarrow 2269 \geqq greater-than but not equal to			\rightarrow 226B \gg much greater-than
2A89	٧¥	\rightarrow 2209 \lneq greater-than but not equal to LESS-THAN AND NOT APPROXIMATE	2AA3	≝	DOUBLE NESTED LESS-THAN WITH UNDERBAR
2A09 2A8A		GREATER-THAN AND NOT AFFROAMMATE	2AA4	×	GREATER-THAN OVERLAPPING LESS-
ZAOA	*	APPROXIMATE	2004	~	THAN
2A8B	VIIV	LESS-THAN ABOVE DOUBLE-LINE	2AA5	\times	GREATER-THAN BESIDE LESS-THAN
		EQUAL ABOVE GREATER-THAN		\triangleleft	LESS-THAN CLOSED BY CURVE
	_	\rightarrow 22DA \leq less-than equal to or greater-than	2AA7	\triangleright	GREATER-THAN CLOSED BY CURVE
2A8C	۸IV	GREATER-THAN ABOVE DOUBLE-	2AA8	₹	LESS-THAN CLOSED BY CURVE
		LINE EQUAL ABOVE LESS-THAN			ABOVE SLANTED EQUAL
0400	_	\rightarrow 22DB \gtrless greater-than equal to or less-than	2AA9	₽	GREATER-THAN CLOSED BY CURVE
2A8D	2	LESS-THAN ABOVE SIMILAR OR EQUAL			ABOVE SLANTED EQUAL
2A8E	N	GREATER-THAN ABOVE SIMILAR OR	2AAA		SMALLER THAN
ZAOE	~	EQUAL	2AAB		LARGER THAN
2A8F	N	LESS-THAN ABOVE SIMILAR ABOVE	2AAC		
2/101	-	GREATER-THAN	2AAD		•
2A90	٨١٧	GREATER-THAN ABOVE SIMILAR ABOVE LESS-THAN	2AAE	≙	EQUALS SIGN WITH BUMPY ABOVE → 22AF ⊯ approaches the limit
2A91	×	LESS-THAN ABOVE GREATER-THAN	2AAF	≤	PRECEDES ABOVE SINGLE-LINE
	-	ABOVE DOUBLE-LINE EQUAL			EQUALS SIGN
2A92	N	GREATER-THAN ABOVE LESS-THAN	o		\rightarrow 227C \leq precedes or equal to
		ABOVE DOUBLE-LINE EQUAL	2AB0	≥	SUCCEEDS ABOVE SINGLE-LINE
2A93	V	LESS-THAN ABOVE SLANTED EQUAL			EQUALS SIGN
		ABOVE GREATER-THAN ABOVE	2AB1	2	\rightarrow 227D \geq succeeds or equal to PRECEDES ABOVE SINGLE-LINE NOT
		SLANTED EQUAL		₽	EQUAL TO
					2201110

Supplemental Math Operators

2AB2 ≽	SUCCEEDS ABOVE SINGLE-LINE NOT EQUAL TO
2AB3 ≦	PRECEDES ABOVE EQUALS SIGN
2AB4 ≧	SUCCEEDS ABOVE EQUALS SIGN
2AB5 ≨	PRECEDES ABOVE NOT EQUAL TO
2AB6 ≩	SUCCEEDS ABOVE NOT EQUAL TO
2AB7 ≾	PRECEDES ABOVE ALMOST EQUAL
ZADI ≈	TO
2AB8 ≳	SUCCEEDS ABOVE ALMOST EQUAL
ZAD0 ≈	TO
2AB9 ≨	PRECEDES ABOVE NOT ALMOST
ZRDJ ≉	EQUAL TO
2ABA ≩	SUCCEEDS ABOVE NOT ALMOST
	EQUAL TO
2ABB ≪	
2ABC ≫	DOUBLE SUCCEEDS
Subset	t and superset relations
2ABD ⊙	SUBSET WITH DOT
2ABE ⊃	SUPERSET WITH DOT
2ABF ⊊	SUBSET WITH PLUS SIGN BELOW
2AC0 ⊋	SUPERSET WITH PLUS SIGN BELOW
2AC1 ⊊	SUBSET WITH MULTIPLICATION SIGN
ZAOT ×	BELOW
2AC2 ⊋	SUPERSET WITH MULTIPLICATION
	SIGN BELOW
2AC3 ≐	SUBSET OF OR EQUAL TO WITH DOT
	ABOVE
2AC4 ≐	SUPERSET OF OR EQUAL TO WITH
	DOT ABOVE
2AC5 ⊆	SUBSET OF ABOVE EQUALS SIGN
2AC6	SUPERSET OF ABOVE EQUALS SIGN
2AC7 ⊊	SUBSET OF ABOVE TILDE OPERATOR
2AC8 ⊋	SUPERSET OF ABOVE TILDE
	OPERATOR
2AC9	SUBSET OF ABOVE ALMOST EQUAL
	ТО
2ACA ≋	SUPERSET OF ABOVE ALMOST
	EQUAL TO
2ACB ⊊	SUBSET OF ABOVE NOT EQUAL TO
2ACC ⊋	SUPERSET OF ABOVE NOT EQUAL TO
2ACD 🗔	SQUARE LEFT OPEN BOX OPERATOR
2ACE 🗔	
	OPERATOR
2ACF a	CLOSED SUBSET
	\rightarrow 2282 \subset subset of
2AD0 D	CLOSED SUPERSET
	\rightarrow 2283 \supset superset of
2AD1	CLOSED SUBSET OR EQUAL TO
2AD2 ₽	CLOSED SUPERSET OR EQUAL TO
2AD3 5	SUBSET ABOVE SUPERSET
2AD3 S 2AD4 ≥	SUPERSET ABOVE SUBSET
2AD4 2 2AD5 8	SUBSET ABOVE SUBSET
2AD5 2 2AD6 3	SUBSET ABOVE SUBSET
	SUPERSET ABOVE SUPERSET SUPERSET BESIDE SUBSET
2AD7 ⊃⊂	
2AD8 ≫	SUPERSET BESIDE AND JOINED BY DASH WITH SUBSET
	DADIT WITH SUDDEL

Forks

- 2AD9 ∩ ELEMENT OF OPENING DOWNWARDS \rightarrow 2208 ∈ element of
- 2ADA \oplus PITCHFORK WITH TEE TOP \rightarrow 22D4 \oplus pitchfork
- 2ADB \uparrow TRANSVERSAL INTERSECTION \rightarrow 22D4 \Leftrightarrow pitchfork
- 2ADC ↓ FORKING • symbol is slashed although positive
- 2ADD ↓ NONFORKING • symbol is negative although not slashed

Tacks and turnstiles

- 2ADE \dashv SHORT LEFT TACK \rightarrow 22A3 \dashv left tack
- $2ADF SHORT DOWN TACK \rightarrow 22A4 \top down tack$
- 2AE0 \perp SHORT UP TACK \rightarrow 22A5 \perp up tack
- 2AE1 ⊥s PERPENDICULAR WITH S
- 2AE2 ⊨ VERTICAL BAR TRIPLE RIGHT TURNSTILE = ordinarily satisfies
- 2AE3 → DOUBLE VERTICAL BAR LEFT TURNSTILE \rightarrow 22A9 \vdash forces
- 2AE4 = VERTICAL BAR DOUBLE LEFTTURNSTILE $\rightarrow 22A8 \vDash true$
- 2AE6 ⊢ LONG DASH FROM LEFT MEMBER OF DOUBLE VERTICAL → 22A9 ⊢ forces
- 2AE7 = SHORT DOWN TACK WITH OVERBAR $\rightarrow 22A4 \top down tack$
 - \rightarrow 2351 $\overline{\top}$ apl functional symbol up tack overbar
- 2AE8 \pm SHORT UP TACK WITH UNDERBAR → 22A5 \perp up tack → 234A \perp apl functional symbol down tack underbar
- 2AE9 ≠ SHORT UP TACK ABOVE SHORT DOWN TACK
- **2AEA** \mathbb{T} DOUBLE DOWN TACK
- 2AEB ⊥ DOUBLE UP TACK = independence • probability theory
- $2AEC = DOUBLE STROKE NOT SIGN \rightarrow 00AC \neg not sign$
- 2AED = REVERSED DOUBLE STROKE NOTSIGN $\rightarrow 2310 - reversed not sign$

Vertical line operators

2AEE ↓ DOES NOT DIVIDE WITH REVERSED NEGATION SLASH → 2224 ∤ does not divide 2AEF \uparrow VERTICAL LINE WITH CIRCLE ABOVE 2AF0 \downarrow VERTICAL LINE WITH CIRCLE BELOW 2AF1 \downarrow DOWN TACK WITH CIRCLE BELOW 2AF2 # PARALLEL WITH HORIZONTAL STROKE \rightarrow 2226 # not parallel to 2AF3 # PARALLEL WITH TILDE OPERATOR 2AF4 \parallel TRIPLE VERTICAL BAR BINARY RELATION = interleave \rightarrow 2980 \parallel triple vertical bar delimiter 2AF5 # TRIPLE VERTICAL BAR WITH

HORIZONTAL STROKE

Miscellaneous math operator

- 2AF6 : TRIPLE COLON • logic
 - \rightarrow 22EE : vertical ellipsis

@@ 2980 Miscellaneous Math Symbols 29FF @ Miscellaneous math symbols 2980 TRIPLE VERTICAL BAR DELIMITER x (triple vertical bar binary relation - 2AF4) 2981 Z NOTATION SPOT * medium-sized filled circle x (bullet operator - 2219) x (black circle - 25CF) 2982 Z NOTATION TYPE COLON x (tibetan sign rnam bcad - OF7F) a Brackets 2983 LEFT WHITE CURLY BRACKET 2984 RIGHT WHITE CURLY BRACKET 2985 LEFT WHITE PARENTHESIS 2986 RIGHT WHITE PARENTHESIS * used for Bourbakist intervals 2987 Z NOTATION LEFT IMAGE BRACKET 2988 Z NOTATION RIGHT IMAGE BRACKET 2989 Z NOTATION LEFT BINDING BRACKET 298A Z NOTATION RIGHT BINDING BRACKET 298B LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH UNDERBAR 298C RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH UNDERBAR 298D LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH TICK IN TOP CORNER 298E RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH TICK IN BOTTOM CORNER 298F LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH TICK IN BOTTOM CORNER 2990 RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH TICK IN TOP CORNER 2991 LEFT ANGLE BRACKET WITH DOT 2992 RIGHT ANGLE BRACKET WITH DOT 2993 LEFT ARC LESS-THAN BRACKET 2994 RIGHT ARC GREATER-THAN BRACKET 2995 DOUBLE LEFT ARC GREATER-THAN BRACKET 2996 DOUBLE RIGHT ARC LESS-THAN BRACKET @ Fences 2999 DOTTED FENCE * four close dots vertical 299A VERTICAL ZIGZAG LINE x (wavy line - 2307) \widehat{a} Angles 299B MEASURED ANGLE OPENING LEFT x (measured angle - 2221) 299C RIGHT ANGLE VARIANT WITH SQUARE x (right angle - 221F) 299D MEASURED RIGHT ANGLE WITH DOT 299E ANGLE WITH S INSIDE 299F ACUTE ANGLE 29A0 SPHERICAL ANGLE OPENING LEFT x (spherical angle - 2222) 29A1 SPHERICAL ANGLE OPENING UP 29A2 TURNED ANGLE x (angle - 2220) 29A3 REVERSED ANGLE 29A4 ANGLE WITH UNDERBAR 29A5 REVERSED ANGLE WITH UNDERBAR 29A6 OBLIQUE ANGLE OPENING UP 29A7 OBLIQUE ANGLE OPENING DOWN 29A8 MEASURED ANGLE WITH OPEN ARM ENDING IN ARROW POINTING UP AND TO THE RIGHT 29A9 MEASURED ANGLE WITH OPEN ARM ENDING IN ARROW POINTING UP AND TO THE LEFT 29AA MEASURED ANGLE WITH OPEN ARM ENDING IN ARROW POINTING DOWN AND TO THE RIGHT

29AB MEASURED ANGLE WITH OPEN ARM ENDING IN ARROW POINTING DOWN AND TO THE LEFT 29AC MEASURED ANGLE WITH OPEN ARM ENDING IN ARROW POINTING RIGHT AND UP 29AD MEASURED ANGLE WITH OPEN ARM ENDING IN ARROW POINTING LEFT AND UP 29AE MEASURED ANGLE WITH OPEN ARM ENDING IN ARROW POINTING RIGHT AND DOWN 29AF MEASURED ANGLE WITH OPEN ARM ENDING IN ARROW POINTING LEFT AND DOWN @ Empty sets 29B0 REVERSED EMPTY SET x (empty set - 2205) x (apl functional symbol circle backslash - 2349) 29B1 EMPTY SET WITH OVERBAR 29B2 EMPTY SET WITH SMALL CIRCLE ABOVE 29B3 EMPTY SET WITH RIGHT ARROW ABOVE 29B4 EMPTY SET WITH LEFT ARROW ABOVE Circle symbols @ 29B5 CIRCLE WITH HORIZONTAL BAR x (circled minus - 2296) 29B6 CIRCLED VERTICAL BAR 29B7 CIRCLED PARALLEL 29B8 CIRCLED REVERSE SOLIDUS 29B9 CIRCLED PERPENDICULAR 29BA CIRCLE DIVIDED BY HORIZONTAL BAR AND TOP HALF DIVIDED BY VERTICAL BAR 29BB CIRCLE WITH SUPERIMPOSED X x (circled times - 2297) 29BC CIRCLED ANTICLOCKWISE-ROTATED DIVISION SIGN 29BD UP ARROW THROUGH CIRCLE 29BE CIRCLED WHITE BULLET x (circled ring operator - 229A) x (apl functional symbol circle jot - 233E) x (bullseye - 25CE) 29BF CIRCLED BULLET x (fisheye - 25C9) 29C0 CIRCLED LESS-THAN 29C1 CIRCLED GREATER-THAN 29C2 CIRCLE WITH SMALL CIRCLE TO THE RIGHT 29C3 CIRCLE WITH TWO HORIZONTAL STROKES TO THE RIGHT a Square symbols 29C4 SQUARED RISING DIAGONAL SLASH x (apl functional symbol quad slash - 2341) 29C5 SQUARED FALLING DIAGONAL SLASH x (apl functional symbol quad backslash - 2342) 29C6 SQUARED ASTERISK 29C7 SQUARED SMALL CIRCLE x (apl functional symbol quad circle - 233B) 29C8 SQUARED SQUARE 29C9 TWO JOINED SQUARES Triangle symbols a 29CA TRIANGLE WITH DOT ABOVE 29CB TRIANGLE WITH UNDERBAR 29CC S IN TRIANGLE 29CD TRIANGLE WITH SERIFS AT BOTTOM x (white up-pointing triangle - 25B3) 29CE RIGHT TRIANGLE ABOVE LEFT TRIANGLE 29CF LEFT TRIANGLE BESIDE VERTICAL BAR 29D0 VERTICAL BAR BESIDE RIGHT TRIANGLE \widehat{a} Bowtie symbols 29D1 LEFT FILLED BOWTIE x (bowtie - 22C8) 29D2 RIGHT FILLED BOWTIE 29D3 FILLED BOWTIE

```
29D4 LEFT FILLED TIMES
     x (left normal factor semidirect product - 22C9
29D5 RIGHT FILLED TIMES
     x (right normal factor semidirect product - 22CA)
29D6 WHITE HOURGLASS
     = vertical bowtie
      = white framus
     x (hourglass - 231B)
29D7 FILLED HOURGLASS
           Miscellaneous math symbols
\hat{a}
29DC INCOMPLETE INFINITY
     = ISOtech entity & iinfin;
     x (infinity - 221E)
29DD TIE OVER INFINITY
29DE INFINITY NEGATED WITH VERTICAL BAR
29DF DOUBLE-ENDED MULTIMAP
     x (multimap - 22B8)
29E0 SQUARE WITH CONTOURED OUTLINE
     = D'Alembertian
     x (lower right drop-shadowed white square - 274F)
29E1 INCREASES AS
     x (normal subgroup of or equal to - 22B4)
29E2 SHUFFLE PRODUCT
     x (z notation bag membership - 22FF)
29E3 EQUALS SIGN AND SLANTED PARALLEL
     x (number sign - 0023)
     x (equal and parallel to - 22D5)
29E4 EQUALS SIGN AND SLANTED PARALLEL WITH TILDE ABOVE
29E5 IDENTICAL TO AND SLANTED PARALLEL
     x (triple horizontal bar with double vertical stroke - 2A68)
29E7 THERMODYNAMIC
      * vertical bar crossed by two horizontals
     x (not equal to -2260)
29E8 DOWN-POINTING TRIANGLE WITH LEFT HALF BLACK
     x (up-pointing triangle with left half black - 25ED)
29E9 DOWN-POINTING TRIANGLE WITH RIGHT HALF BLACK
     x (up-pointing triangle with right half black - 25EE)
29EA FILLED DIAMOND WITH DOWN ARROW
29EB FILLED LOZENGE
     x (lozenge - 25CA)
29EC CIRCLE WITH DOWN ARROW
29ED FILLED CIRCLE WITH DOWN ARROW
a
           Error bar symbols
29EE ERROR-BARRED WHITE SQUARE
29EF ERROR-BARRED FILLED SQUARE
29F0 ERROR-BARRED WHITE DIAMOND
29F1 ERROR-BARRED FILLED DIAMOND
29F2 ERROR-BARRED WHITE CIRCLE
29F3 ERROR-BARRED FILLED CIRCLE
           Miscellanous math symbols
a
29F4 RULE-DELAYED
     = colon right arrow
29F5 SET DIFFERENCE
     = ISOamsb entity ∖ or &sbsol;
      * glyph is distinctively flatter than a reverse solidus or set minus
     x (reverse solidus - 005C)
     x (set minus - 2216)
29F6 SOLIDUS WITH OVERBAR
29F7 REVERSE SOLIDUS WITH HORIZONTAL STROKE
```

@ Large operators
29F8 BIG SOLIDUS
x (division slash - 2215)
29F9 BIG REVERSE SOLIDUS
= z notation schema hiding
x (set minus - 2216)

Symbol variants defined using a Variation Selector (VS)

 2268 ≨ 2269 ≩ 	+ VS + VS	$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ + \end{array}$	less-than and not double equal - with vertical stroke greater-than and not double equal - with vertical stroke
 22DB 2272 2273 2A9D 2A9E 2AAC ≤ 	+ VS + VS + VS + VS + VS + VS	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	less-than above slanted equal above greater-than greater-than above slanted equal above less-than less-than or similar - following the slant of the lower leg greater-than or similar - following the slant of the lower leg similar - following the slant of the upper leg - or less-than similar - following the slant of the upper leg - or greater-than smaller than or slanted equal larger than or slanted equal
• 228B \supseteq • 2ACB \subsetneq	+ VS + VS	$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \not\supseteq \\ \rightarrow \not\subseteq \end{array}$	subset not equals - variant with stroke through bottom members superset not equals - variant with stroke through bottom members subset not two-line equals - variant with stroke through bottom members
• 2A3C ∟ • 2295 ⊕	+ VS + VS	\rightarrow L \rightarrow \oplus	interior product - tall variant with narrow foot righthand interior product - tall variant with narrow foot circled plus with white rim circled times with white rim
• 229C ⊜ • 2225 ∥	+ VS + VS	$\rightarrow \bigoplus$ $\rightarrow //$	equal sign inside and touching a circle slanted parallel $5 \setminus \rightarrow \cancel{X}$ slanted parallel with reverse slash
** • 2229 ∩ ** • 2293 ⊓	+ VS + VS	$\rightarrow \cap$ $\rightarrow \Box$	union with serifs intersection with serifs square intersection with serifs square union with serifs

Notes:

****** The shape is incorrect, owing to unavailability of a suitable font; the correct shape will be provided as soon as possible. The associated text correctly describes the desired shape.



MARTIN-LUTHER-UNIVERSITÄT HALLE--WITTENBERG

Fachbereich Mathematik und Informatik Institut für Algebra und Geometrie

Martin Luther Universität Halle - Wittenberg, D-06099 (Halle (Seale)

March 13, 2000

Ms. Barbara Beeton American Mathematical Society 201 Charles Street Providence, RI 02904 2297 USA Fax No. 001/401/331-3842

the Schreiben vom

thre Zeichen

Unsele Zeichen

Datum

Dear Barbara Beeton:

In addition to disseminating mathematics electronically and in print, the German Mathematical Society (DMV) is actively involved in various activities concerning the presentation of mathematics on the Web. We are very unhappy about the current situation with regard to the encoding of mathematical symbols. In order for mathematics to be communicated effectively and accurately on the Web, there is a vital need for unambiguous encoding of mathematical notation so that there is no confusion to the reader as to what a text might mean. Mathematics, with its highly condensed symbolism and its trend to irredundant presentations, needs a very precise symbolism. The German Mathematical Society hopes that UNICODE can provide encoding that eliminates the ambiguity of the current schemes.

By glancing through the UNICODE proposals, my colleagues and I noticed that many symbols used in mathematical publishing do not occur in UNICODE, and thus, cannot be represented directly in many Web-based documents. We do hope that this situation can be changed so that mathematics can be communicated fluently on the Web.

I am writing this letter to you with the hope that you will be able to distribute it to the committees and persons involved and to make the position of the German Mathematical Society known to those responsible for the development of UNICODE. The German Mathematical Society would appreciate consideration of our point of view.

Sincerely

Gernot Stroth Fresident of the German Mathematical Society

Postanschrift: 06099 Halle (Seale) Mausanschrift: Prof.Dr. Cernot Stroth Tel (03:45):55-2:46:10 Pax (03:45):55-2:70:02 e mail: stroth@concter. untirematik.mii-fulle.de Internet: coxeter.mathematik.



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> John Ewing, Executive Director Phone: 401-455-4100, Email: jhe@ams.org

> > March 15, 2000

Mr. Mike Ksar 1501 Page Mill Road MS: 5UL Palo Alto, CA 94304

Dear Mr. Ksar:

The mathematically-oriented scientific community uses various styles of letters and symbols to concisely represent functions, variables, operations and other mathematical objects that comprise the language of mathematics. This presents an especially subtle problem because two different styles of the same letter or symbol can have completely different meanings. Thus it is very important to the community that there is a universally accepted standard encoding for the various styles of letters and symbols it uses in its publications. If multiple versions of these were being used in the literature, rather than a universally accepted version, it would significantly complicate the communication between researchers, especially in the Web environment.

It is for this reason that the American Mathematical Society has devoted significant resources to gathering the documentation for alpha/numeric and mathematical symbols and submitting it to the Unicode Technical Committee for its acceptance. Now that this has been accomplished we hope very much that they will be accepted by WG2.

Sincerely yours,

John Ewing

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