Mohamed Mamchaoui^{1,2}

¹Abou Bekr Belkaid University ²Random Statistics and Modelling Laboratory

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Mohamed Mamchaoui

Greek Alphabet

BASIC SYMBOLS

Section 2. BASIC SYMBOLS

Mohamed Mamchaoui

Greek Alphabet

Symbol	Speak
+	plus or positive
_	minus or negative
imes or .	multiplies or times
÷ or /	divided by
	absolute value
	divides
±	plus or minus
\oplus	circle plus
\otimes	circle cross
=	equals or equal to
<i>≠</i>	does not equal or not equal to
	identical to
≢	not identical to

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Symbol	Speak
\approx	approximately equal to
\leq	less than or equal to
<	less than
2	greater than or equal to
>	greater than
	approximately equal but less than
\gtrsim	approximately equal but greater than
(open parenthesis or left parenthesis
)	closed parenthesis or right parenthesis
[open bracket or left bracket
]	closed bracket or right bracket
{	open brace or left brace
}	closed brace or right brace

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Symbol	Speak
a	absolute value of <i>a</i>
a'	a prime
a″	a double prime
$a^{[n]}$	a with <i>n</i> primes
a _n	a subscript n or a sub n
ā	a bar
a*	a star
\sqrt{a}	square root of a
$\sqrt[3]{a}$	cube root of <i>a</i>
√n∕a	<i>n</i> th root of a

Spoken
mathematics

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Symbol	Speak
Π	product
\sum	summation
\int	integral
$\frac{d}{dx}$	d over dx or the derivative with respect to x
$\frac{\frac{d}{dx}}{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}}$	the partial derivative with respect to x or partial over partial x
!	factorial
∇	del or nabla
Δ	delta or discriminant
*	star
	parallel
	perpendicular

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BASIC SYMBOLS Here are some French mathematical terms beginning with the letter A, with their English translations:

Abscisse = Abscissa Addition = Addition Algèbre = Algebra Algorithmique = Algorithmics Angle = Angle Approximation = Approximation Axiome = Axiom Analyse = Analysis Antécédent = Preimage or Antecedent Arithmétique = Arithmetic Aire = Area Associativité = Associativity Affine = Affine Amplitude = Amplitude Application = Function or Mapping Asymptote = Asymptote Arrondi = Rounding Angle droit = Right angle Axe = Axis

Examples

Spoken mathematics

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- **Abscissa** The abscissa of the point (3, 4) is 3.
- Addition The addition of 5 and 3 gives 8.
- **Algebra** Algebra is essential for solving equations with unknown variables.
- **Algorithmics** Algorithmics is important in computer science for creating efficient programs.
- Angle The angle between the two lines is 45 degrees.
- **Approximation** We use approximation when an exact answer is not necessary.
- Axiom In geometry, an axiom is a statement accepted without proof.
- Analysis Analysis helps us understand the behavior of functions.

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- Preimage (Antecedent) The preimage of 4 under the function $f(x) = x^2$ is ± 2 .
- Arithmetic Arithmetic involves basic operations like addition and subtraction.
- Area The area of a circle is calculated as πr^2 .
- Associativity Addition is associative because (a + b) + c = a + (b + c).
- Affine An affine transformation preserves points and straight lines.

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- **Amplitude** The amplitude of the sine wave is 2.
- Function (Mapping) A function maps each input to exactly one output.
- **Asymptote** The curve has a horizontal asymptote as *x* approaches infinity.
- **Rounding** We round 3.14159 to 3.14 for simplicity.
- Right angle A square has four right angles, each 90 degrees.
- Edge Each edge of a cube meets at a right angle.
- Axis The x-axis and y-axis divide the coordinate plane.