

Математические символы

Краткий словарь

Символ	Английский вариант
$+$	plus
$-$	minus
\pm	plus or minus
\times	multiplication sign
\cdot	point
\dots	and so on
$/$	division sign
$:$	ratio sign: it to
\therefore	sign of proportion; equals, as therefore
\because	since; because
$=$	sign of equality; equals, (is) equal to
\neq	(is) not equal to
\sim	difference
\approx	approximately
$>$	greater than
$<$	less than
\geq	equal or greater than
\leq	equal or less than
∞	infinity; infinite
$\sqrt{\quad}$	square root (out) of
$\sqrt[3]{\quad}$	cube root (out) of

$\sqrt[n]{\quad}$	n-th root (out) of
[]	brackets, square brackets
()	parentheses, round brackets
{ }	braces
	parallel to
—	length of line from A to B
AB	
°	degree
'	minute
'	foot, feet
"	second; inch
∠	angle
⊥	perpendicular
□	square
∅	center line
ā	a barred
ã	a tilded
a*	a star
a'	a prime
a''	a second prime; a double prime
a'''	a third prime; a triple prime
b₁	b sub one; b first
b₂	b sub two; b second
c_m	c sub m; c, m-th

a_1	a first prime
a_2	a second; second prime
a_m	a sub m ; a , m -th
\dot{y}	first derivation of y
\ddot{y}	second derivation of y
lim	limit
log	logarithm
log₁₀	common logarithm
ln	logarithm natural
sin	sine
cos	cosine
tan, tg	tangent
ctn, cot	cotangent
sec	secant
csc	cosecant
vers, versine	versed sine
covers, coversine	covered sine
sin⁻¹	antisine
cos⁻¹	anticosine
sinh	hyperbolic sine
cosh	hyperbolic cosine
tanh	hyperbolic tangent
$f(x)$;	function of x

$\varphi(x)$	
Δx	increment of x
Σ	summation
dx	differential of x
dy/dx	derivative of y with respect to x
d^2y/dx^2	second derivative of y with respect to x
$d^n y/dx^n$	n -th derivative of y with respect to x
y/x	derivative of y with respect to x
\int	integral of
$\int f(x)dx$	integral of a function of x over dx
\int_n^m	integral between limits n and m
$ x $	absolute value of x
$\&$	and
$\&C$	et cetera
N	number
$N(s)$	number(s)
$\#$	No, number; pound
$!$	factorial
$\%$	per cent
$'$	apostrophe
$,$	comma
$.$	full stop
$-$	dash
\S	section mark

*	asterisk
a+b=c	a plus b equals c a and b are c
a-b=c	a minus b is equal to c
1×1=1	Once one is one.
2×2=4	Twice two is four.
3×3=9	Three times three is nine.
4×4=16	Four times four is sixteen.
a×b=c	a multiplied by b equals c.
a:b=c	a divided by b is equal c.
$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$	a plus b over a minus b is equal to c plus d over c minus d
$\frac{1}{2}$	one half; a half
$\frac{1}{3}$	one third; a third
$\frac{2}{7}$	two sevenths
$3\frac{1}{2}$	three and a half
$4\frac{1}{7}$	four and a seventh
$4\frac{5}{8}$	four and five sevenths
3^2	three squared; three square
5^2	the second power of five
2^3	the third power of two
10^7	ten to the seventh power
10^{-7}	ten to the minus seventh power
Z^{-10}	Z to the minus tenth power; Z to the minus tenth

$\sqrt{4}$	the square root of four
$\sqrt[3]{27}$	the cube root of twenty
$\sqrt[3]{a}$	the cube root of a
$\sqrt[5]{a^7}$	the fifth root out of a to the power seven
1 : 2	the ratio of one to two
4 : 2	the ratio of four to two
a : b = c	The ratio of a to b is c.
a:b = c:d	a is to b as c to d
$(a+b)(a-b)=a^2-b^2$	The product of the sum and difference of two quantities is equal to the difference of their squares.

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