

## Useful Mathematical Symbols

Symbol	Usage	Interpretation
:	$A:B$	A is defined by B
	$A:=B$	A is defined as equal to B
	$A:\Leftrightarrow B$	A is defined as equivalent to B
<b>Set Operations</b>		
$\cap$	$A \cap B$	Intersection of the sets
$\cup$	$A \cup B$	union of the sets A and B
$\subset$	$A \subset B$	A is a proper subset of B
$\in$	$a \in A$	a is an element of the set A
$\exists$	$A \ni a$	a is an element of the set A
$\notin$	$a \notin A$	Element a is not in the set A
<b>Arithmetic operators</b>		
$+$	$a+b$	a is added to b
$-$	$a-b$	b is subtracted from a
$\cdot$	$a \cdot b$	a is multiplied by b
$\times$	$a \times b$	a is multiplied by b
$:$	$a:b$	a is divided by b
$/$	$a/b$	a is divided by b
$\pm$	$\pm a$	Plus or minus a
$\mp$	$\mp a$	Minus or plus a
$\neq$	$a \neq b$	a doesn't equal b
$\equiv$	$a \equiv b$	a is identical to b
$\sim$	$a \sim b$	a is proportional to b
$\approx$	$a \approx b$	a is approximately equal to b
<b>Comparison operators</b>		
$\gg$	$a \gg b$	a is much bigger than b
$\ll$	$a \ll b$	a is much smaller than b
<b>Algebra Relations (Successor ordinal)</b>		
$>$	$a > b$	Element a is a successor of b
$<$	$a < b$	Element a is a predecessor of b
<b>Logical operators</b>		
$\wedge$	$A \wedge B$	Proposition A and Proposition B
$\vee$	$A \vee B$	Proposition A or Proposition B or Both

# Mathematical Economics

## Chapter 1

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