Symbols from books 1 through 6.

\+ This is a plus sign. It means plus, or add.
Example: 2 + 3 means 2 plus 3.

– This is a minus sign. It means minus or subtract.
Example: 7 – 2 means 7 minus 2.

× This is a times sign. It means times, or multiplied by.
Example: 3 × 4 means 3 times 4.

• This also means times. Example: 2 • 3 means 2 times 3.

* This also means times. It is often used in computer programming.
Example: 3 * 4 means 3 times 4

÷ This means divided by.
Example: 10 ÷ 5 means 10 divided by 5.

$\overline{\quad\quad}$
) This means divided by or divided into.

Example: $4\overline{)12}$ means 12 divided by 4, or 4 into 12

Notice how when you say divided by, you read the problem backwards, 12 divided by 4.

= This is an equal sign. It means "is equal to", or "equals".
Example: 2 + 2 = 4 means 2 plus 2 equals 4
or 2 plus 2 is equal to 4.

> This is a greater than sign. It means "is greater than".
Example: 3 > 2 means 3 is greater than 2.

< This is a less than sign. It means "is less than".
Example: 1 < 4 means 1 is less than 4.

. this is a decimal point. Example: In 3.2 the 3 and the 2 are separated by a decimal point.

— this symbol in a fraction shows it is a fraction. It means divided by.
Example: $\frac{2}{3}$ is 2 divided by 3, and is the fraction two-thirds.

— a symbol for "per" when talking about ratios.
(He ate $\frac{2 \text{ fish}}{\text{meal}}$.) (The car went $\frac{60 \text{ miles}}{\text{hour}}$.)

— a symbol that can be read "out of" when talking about ratios.
$\frac{4}{100}$ = 4 out of 100 = 4%

— a symbol that can be read "to" when talking about ratios.
($\frac{2}{3}$ is read 2 to 3.)

/ this symbol means the same as the above fraction symbol. It is often used to make typing easier. Example: 2/3 is the fraction two-thirds or 2 divided by 3.

/ a symbol for "per" when talking about ratios.
(He ate 2 fish/meal.) (The car went 60 miles/hour.)

/ a symbol that can be read "out of" when talking about ratios.
(4/100 means 4 out of 100 or 4%).

/ a symbol that can be read "to" when talking about ratios.
($\frac{2}{3}$ is read 2 to 3.)

: this symbol in a ratio means "out of" "per" or "to".
(3:5 means 3 out of 5 , or 3 per 5 , or 3 to 5.)

% - the symbol for percent. It comes from the digits of the number 100. The slash is the 1, and the two circles are the two zeros.
Percent means per hundred.

$.\overline{72}$ a bar over part of a decimal means those numbers repeat on and on.
(.72 means .72727272…)

$ dollar sign

¢ cents

( ) parentheses.

6^2 the two is an exponent and means squared.

5^3 the three is an exponent and means cubed

2^4 any small number written to the upper right corner of a number is an exponent. (For 2^4 you say 2 to the 4^{th} power.)

$\sqrt{\ }$ - the symbol for square root ($\sqrt{12}$ is the square root of 12.)

$\sqrt[3]{\ }$ - the symbol for cube root ($\sqrt[3]{24}$)

$\sqrt[4]{\ }$ - the symbol for fourth root ($\sqrt[4]{57}$)

º - the symbol for degrees.

𝍸 tally marks

number

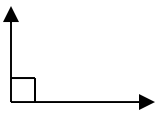
: separates the two numbers when talking about odds, you say “to”. (Odds of 3:5 is said, “odds of three to five”)

∠ - a symbol for “angle”.

º - the symbol for “degrees”.

<u>90º</u> - an angle shaped like the corner of a square.

<u>180º</u> - two rays going in opposite directions and forming a straight line.



-the two lines that make the small box, show the angle is right angle (90º)

-the line that makes the curve, shows the angle is <u>not</u> a right angle (90º). It also helps to show which angle(s) you are talking about.

π - the symbol for pi (I used a π in my calculation.)

$\perp$ - the symbol for perpendicular lines. It means "is perpendicular to". (Line NM $\perp$ Line OP means line NM is perpendicular to line OP.)

|| - the symbol for parallel lines. It means "is parallel to". (Line NM || Line OP means line NM is parallel to line OP.)

<u>inches^2</u> - the small 2 is called the exponent and means "squared".

<u>inches^3</u> – the small 3 is called the exponent and means "cubed".

● in geometry this is a point.

$\overline{AB}$ the line above the AB means AB is a segment.

$\overrightarrow{AB}$ the line above the AB means AB is a ray.

$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ the line above the AB means AB is a line.

Abbreviations

A – a capital A stands for area.
b - base
C - capital C stands for circumference
cm - centimeter
d – a small d means diameter
ft - feet
h – height
in - inches
l - length
m - m stands for "the measure of" when it is written in front of an angle symbol. (m $\angle$ A means "the measure of angle A.)
m – meter (5 m means 5 meters)
P - capital P stands for perimeter
r – a small r means radius
s - side
V – a capital V stands for volume
w - width
yd - yard

Formulas

Area:

Square	$A = s^2$
Rectangle	$A = l \times w$
Triangle	$A = ½ \times b \times h$
Circle	$A = \pi \times r^2$
Parallelogram/Rhombus	$A = b \times h$
Trapezoid	$A= ½ \times h \times (b_1 + b_2)$

Volume:

Cube	$V = s^3$
Square prism	$V = l \times w \times h$
Rectangular prism	$V = l \times w \times h$