Moving onto formulas in more detail, the operators are typed in the normal way: $a + b/c - d$. The spaces between operands in a math environment are ignored, and only used here to aid readability.

The multiplication operator can take the form of \cdot or \times, as shown: $a \cdot b$ does not equal $a \times b$.

As demonstrated previously, fractions are handled with \frac{num}{den}, for example:

$$\frac{numerator}{denominator}$$

Subscripts are handled with underscores e.g. C_2H_5OH. Superscripts are handled with carets e.g. Mg^{2+}. While not mandatory as single character subscripts and superscripts, both need be typed with curly braces { and } as arguments for more complicated expressions.

Binomial coefficients can be typset with \binom as either inline or displayed formulas. For example, $\binom{c}{d+r}$.

Congruences can be typset with \equiv as:

$$a \equiv v \pmod{\theta}$$

$$a \equiv v \pmod{\theta}$$

Delimiters e.g. [ ] ( ) appear as normal for inline formulas and can be proportioned based on what they delimit with \left and \right:

$$\left(\frac{1+x}{2-y^2}\right)^3$$

in other words, the expression `\left (` intructs LaTeX to expand the left-hand bracket that follows it (the lone `(` entered). This scaling is matched with the command `\right )`.

Ellipses can typset with \ldots, printed on the line as $a \ldots b$ or centered $F(x_1 \cdots x_n)$ with \cdots.

Integrals are typset with \int, with the aforementioned subscript and superscript commands denoting the lower and upper limits respectively.

$$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = 2$$

The command `\,` is used to introduce a space (between `x` and `dx`) in the math environment.

Accents can take the form of a bar, hat, tilde or vector:

$$\bar{a} from \backslash bar\{a\}$$

$$\hat{a} from \backslash hat\{a\}$$

$$\tilde{a} from \backslash tilde\{a\}$$

$$\vec{a} from \backslash vec\{a\}$$

Matrices can appear inline or displayed, and are typset with \matrix as begin and end blocks, with the ampersand & as the element delimiter and two backslashes as the row delimiter, as shown below:

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{matrix} a+b+d & hmn \\ qr & f \times d \end{matrix}$$

One can also introduce stretched parentheses (with \pmatrix), with bars (with \vmatrix) and with square brackets (with \bmatrix) just as \left and \right do:

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b+d & hmn \\ qr & f \times d \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

Other operators such as sine $\sin x$ were introduced above. One can also typset products and sums with the subscript and superscript commands as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 \text{ and } \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$$

n-th roots are typset with \sqrt[n]{operand}, for example $\sqrt[3]{5}$. The n-th parameter is only used if a square root is not required.