Nemeth for Algebra

Letters
a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Numbers
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Comma (,)
Decimal (.)
Negative

Operations (no space before or after)
Addition (+)
Subtraction (-)
Multiplication (x)
Multiplication ()
Division (÷)

Comparisons (space before and after)
Equal to
Less than
Less than or equal to
Greater than
Greater than or equal to
### Grouping

Parentheses ( )

Brackets [ ]

Braces { }

Vertical Bar | |

"of" "with"

"ou"

### Enlarged Grouping (use the capital - dot 6)

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & -3 \\
0 & 5 & 8 \\
-4 & 6 & -9
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
6 & -5 \\
-2 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{cases}
x+y = 2 \\
x-y = 0
\end{cases}
\]

### Level Indicators

Superscript – above baseline, raised dot 4-5

Subscript – below baseline, lowered (don't use when the base is a letter and the subscript is a number) dot 5-6

The normal level of writing is called the “base line” dot 5
**Radicals**
Write the radical symbol √ (ar like in square root), then the quantity or radicand, then the termination indicator.

\[ \sqrt{81} \]

If the radical has an index, begin with the index of radical indicator, then the index numeral, then the radical symbol, then the quantity or radicand, then the termination indicator.

\[ 4 \sqrt[4]{16} \]

**Other**
Simple Fractions w/ the horizontal line

\[ \frac{1}{3} \]

Mixed Numbers w/ the horizontal line

\[ 4 \frac{3}{8} \]

Spatial Arrangements for Fractions The fraction line looks like

Cents  ¢  (uses the letter c)
Dollars  $  (uses the letter s)
Percent  %  (uses the number 0)