






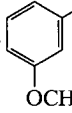
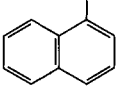
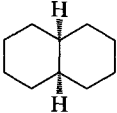
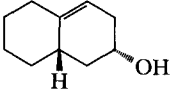
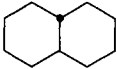
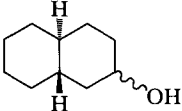

B

Symbols and Abbreviations Used in Chemical Notation

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
\rightarrow	Reaction
\rightleftharpoons or \rightleftharpoons	Equilibrium
\longleftrightarrow	Resonance structures
	Movement of an electron pair
\frown or \smile	Movement of an unpaired electron
\uparrow or \downarrow	An electron (in molecular orbital diagrams)
$:$ or $ $	Electron pair
\cdot	Unpaired electron
	Circle inside a polygon denotes aromaticity
	Dotted line indicates delocalized π system. It may or may not be aromatic.
Me	CH_3- , methyl group
Et	CH_3CH_2- , ethyl group

(continues)

(continued)

Symbol	Meaning
<i>i</i> -Pr	(CH ₃) ₂ CH-, isopropyl group
<i>t</i> -Bu	(CH ₃) ₃ C-, <i>t</i> -butyl group
Ph or φ	 , phenyl group
Ar	Aryl, any aromatic residue, e.g.,  ,  , 
	Dotted wedge indicates that the bond is directed below the plane of the page. The structure shown has a <i>cis</i> ring junction.
	Solid wedge indicates that the bond is directed toward the viewer (above the plane of the page). The hydrogen and hydroxy groups are <i>trans</i> to one another.
	Solid circle indicates a hydrogen atom above the plane of the page. The ring junction is <i>trans</i> .
	Wavy bond indicates that the stereochemistry is unspecified.
Br  Br	Wavy line across bond indicates homolytic cleavage.
*	Excited state