D

D

diacritics: ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? Phonetic symbols related to D: Symbols related to D used in the IPA: ? ? Symbols related to D used in the

?D?, or ?d?, is the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, used in the modern English alphabet, the alphabets of other western European languages and others worldwide. Its name in English is dee (pronounced), plural dees.

Differential (mathematics)

dy of y is related to dx by the formula d y = d y d x d x , {\displaystyle dy={\frac {dy}{dx}}\,dx,} where d y d x {\displaystyle {\frac {dy}{dx}}\,} denotes

In mathematics, differential refers to several related notions derived from the early days of calculus, put on a rigorous footing, such as infinitesimal differences and the derivatives of functions.

The term is used in various branches of mathematics such as calculus, differential geometry, algebraic geometry and algebraic topology.

Fraktur

typesetting German-language texts. ?

Fraktur (German: [f?ak?tu???]) is a calligraphic hand of the Latin alphabet and any of several blackletter typefaces derived from this hand. It is designed such that the beginnings and ends of the individual strokes that make up each letter will be clearly visible, and often emphasized; in this way it is often contrasted with the curves of the Antiqua (common) typefaces where the letters are designed to flow and strokes connect together in a continuous fashion. The word "Fraktur" derives from Latin fr?ct?ra ("a break"), built from fr?ctus, passive participle of frangere ("to break"), which is also the root for the English word "fracture". In non-professional contexts, the term "Fraktur" is sometimes misused to refer to all blackletter typefaces – while Fraktur typefaces do fall under that category, not all blackletter typefaces exhibit the Fraktur characteristics described above.

Fraktur is often characterized as "the German typeface", as it remained popular in Germany and much of Eastern Europe far longer than elsewhere. Beginning in the 19th century, the use of Fraktur versus Antiqua (seen as modern) was the subject of controversy in Germany. The Antiqua–Fraktur dispute continued until 1941, when the Nazi government banned Fraktur typefaces. After Nazi Germany fell in 1945, Fraktur was unbanned, but it failed to regain widespread popularity.

Unicode subscripts and superscripts

superscripted letters and symbols: Latin/IPA ?, Greek ? ? ? ? ?, Cyrillic

Unicode has subscripted and superscripted versions of a number of characters including a full set of Arabic numerals. These characters allow any polynomial, chemical and certain other equations to be represented in plain text without using any form of markup like HTML or TeX.

The World Wide Web Consortium and the Unicode Consortium have made recommendations on the choice between using markup and using superscript and subscript characters:

When used in mathematical context (MathML) it is recommended to consistently use style markup for superscripts and subscripts [...] However, when super and sub-scripts are to reflect semantic distinctions, it is easier to work with these meanings encoded in text rather than markup, for example, in phonetic or phonemic transcription.

Disk (mathematics)

open disk is usually denoted as D r {\displaystyle D_{r}} , and a closed disk is D r ¯ {\displaystyle {\overline {D_{r}}}} . However in the field of

In geometry, a disk (also spelled disc) is the region in a plane bounded by a circle. A disk is said to be closed if it contains the circle that constitutes its boundary, and open if it does not.

For a radius

r

{\displaystyle r}

, an open disk is usually denoted as

D

r

{\displaystyle D_{r}}

, and a closed disk is

D

r

–

{\displaystyle {\overline {D_{r}}}}

. However in the field of topology the closed disk is usually denoted as

D

2

{\displaystyle D^{2}}

, while the open disk is

int

?

D

2

{\displaystyle \operatorname {int} D^{2}}

.

Numerals in Unicode

5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F Value 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 50 100 500 1,000 U+216x ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? U+217x ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

A numeral (often called number in Unicode) is a character that denotes a number. The decimal number digits 0–9 are used widely in various writing systems throughout the world, however the graphemes representing the decimal digits differ widely. Therefore Unicode includes 22 different sets of graphemes for the decimal digits, and also various decimal points, thousands separators, negative signs, etc. Unicode also includes several non-decimal numerals such as Aegean numerals, Roman numerals, counting rod numerals, Mayan numerals, Cuneiform numerals and ancient Greek numerals. There is also a large number of typographical variations of the Western Arabic numerals provided for specialized mathematical use and for compatibility with earlier character sets, such as ² or ?, and composite characters such as ½.

Mathematical Alphanumeric Symbols

? ? ? 02 C ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 03 D ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 04 E ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 05 F ? ? ?

Mathematical Alphanumeric Symbols is a Unicode block comprising styled forms of Latin and Greek letters and decimal digits that enable mathematicians to denote different notions with different letter styles. The letters in various fonts often have specific, fixed meanings in particular areas of mathematics. By providing uniformity over numerous mathematical articles and books, these conventions help to read mathematical formulas. These also may be used to differentiate between concepts that share a letter in a single problem.

Unicode now includes many such symbols (in the range U+1D400–U+1D7FF). The rationale behind this is that it enables design and usage of special mathematical characters (fonts) that include all necessary properties to differentiate from other alphanumerics, e.g. in mathematics an italic letter "?" can have a different meaning from a roman letter "A". Unicode originally included a limited set of such letter forms in its Letterlike Symbols block before completing the set of Latin and Greek letter forms in this block beginning in version 3.1.

Unicode expressly recommends that these characters not be used in general text as a substitute for presentational markup; the letters are specifically designed to be semantically different from each other. Unicode does not include a set of normal serif letters in the set. Still they have found some usage on social media, for example by people who want a stylized user name, and in email spam, in an attempt to bypass filters.

All these letter shapes may be manipulated with MathML's attribute mathvariant.

The introduction date of some of the more commonly used symbols can be found in the Table of mathematical symbols by introduction date.

D. D. Dabke

D. D. Dabke or Dattatraya Damodar Dabke was an actor in the first ever Indian full length silent film Raja Harishchandra, directed by Dadasaheb Phalke

D. D. Dabke or Dattatraya Damodar Dabke was an actor in the first ever Indian full length silent film Raja Harishchandra, directed by Dadasaheb Phalke in 1913. He co-starred with Anna Salunke. He acted in three more movies Satyavadi Raja Harishchandra (1917), Lanka Dahan (1917), Shri Krishna Janma (1918) and later became a cinematographer, as well as a director. He directed the 1924 remake of Raja Harishchandra

Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement

Official Unicode Consortium code chart (PDF) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F U+1F10x ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? U+1F11x ? ?

Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement is a Unicode block consisting of Latin alphabet characters and Arabic numerals enclosed in circles, ovals or boxes, used for a variety of purposes. It is encoded in the range U+1F100–U+1F1FF in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane.

The block is mostly an extension of the Enclosed Alphanumerics block, containing further enclosed alphanumeric characters which are not included in that block or Enclosed CJK Letters and Months. Most of the characters are single alphanumerics in boxes or circles, or with trailing commas. Two of the symbols are identified as dingbats. A number of multiple-letter enclosed abbreviations are also included, mostly to provide compatibility with Broadcast Markup Language standards (see ARIB STD B24 character set) and Japanese telecommunications networks' emoji sets. The block also includes the regional indicator symbols to be used for emoji country flag support.

?

The grapheme ? (minuscule: ?) is a letter in the Czech and Slovak alphabets used to denote /?/, the voiced palatal plosive (precisely alveolo-palatal)

The grapheme ? (minuscule: ?) is a letter in the Czech and Slovak alphabets used to denote /?/, the voiced palatal plosive (precisely alveolo-palatal), a sound similar to British English d in dew.

It was also used in Polabian. The majuscule of the letter (?) is formed from Latin D with the addition of a há?ek; the minuscule of the letter (?) has a há?ek modified to an apostrophe-like stroke instead of a wedge. When collating, ? is placed right after regular D in the alphabet.

? is also used to represent uppercase eth in the coat of arms of Shetland although the standard uppercase form of eth is Ð.

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