

O

Unicode subscripts and superscripts

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

Fraktur

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.

usually represented by the capital letter O, using boldface O or blackboard bold $\mathbb{O}$. Octonions have eight dimensions; twice - In mathematics, the octonions are a normed division algebra over the real numbers, a kind of hypercomplex number system. The octonions are usually represented by the capital letter O, using boldface O or blackboard bold

O

{\displaystyle \mathbb {O} }

. Octonions have eight dimensions; twice the number of dimensions of the quaternions, of which they are an extension. They are noncommutative and nonassociative, but satisfy a weaker form of associativity; namely, they are alternative. They are also power associative.

Octonions are not as well known as the quaternions and complex numbers, which are much more widely studied and used. Octonions are related to exceptional structures in mathematics, among them the exceptional Lie groups. Octonions have applications in fields such as string theory, special relativity and quantum logic. Applying the Cayley–Dickson construction to the octonions produces the sedenions.

Ordinal indicator

masculine ordinal indicator, °, and feminine ordinal indicator, º. In formal typography, the ordinal indicators º and ° are distinguishable from other - In written languages, an ordinal indicator is a character, or group of characters, following a numeral denoting that it is an ordinal number, rather than a cardinal number. Historically these letters were "elevated terminals", that is to say the last few letters of the full word denoting the ordinal form of the number displayed as a superscript. Probably originating with Latin scribes, the character(s) used vary in different languages.

In English orthography, this corresponds to the suffixes ?st, ?nd, ?rd, ?th in written ordinals (represented either on the line 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th or as superscript 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th). Also commonly encountered in Romance languages are the superscript or superior (and often underlined) masculine ordinal indicator, º, and feminine ordinal indicator, º. In formal typography, the ordinal indicators º and ° are distinguishable from other characters.

The practice of underlined (or doubly underlined) superscripted abbreviations was common in 19th-century writing (not limited to ordinal indicators in particular, and extant in the numero sign ?), and was found in handwritten English until at least the late 19th century (e.g. first abbreviated '1st' or 1st).

Ö

modified with an umlaut or diaeresis. Ö, or ö, is a variant of the letter O. In many languages, the letter "ö", or the "o" modified with an umlaut, is used - Ö, or ö, is a character that represents either a letter from several extended Latin alphabets, or the letter "o" modified with an umlaut or diaeresis. Ö, or ö, is a variant of the letter O. In many languages, the letter "ö", or the "o" modified with an umlaut, is used to denote the close- or open-mid front rounded vowels [ø] or [œ] ; compare the vowel in "girl", which in these languages phonetically could be written: /görl/. In languages without such vowels, the character is known as an "o with diaeresis" and denotes a syllable break, wherein its pronunciation remains an unmodified [o].

Ø

Ø (or minuscule: ø) is a letter used in the Danish, Norwegian, Faroese, and Southern Sámi languages. It is mostly used to represent the mid front rounded - Ø (or minuscule: ø) is a letter used in the Danish, Norwegian, Faroese, and Southern Sámi languages. It is mostly used to represent the mid front rounded vowels, such as [ø] and [œ] , except for Southern Sámi where it is used as an [oe] diphthong.

The name of this letter is the same as the sound it represents (see usage). Among English-speaking typographers the symbol may be called a "slashed O" or "o with stroke". Although these names suggest it is a ligature or a diacritical variant of the letter *o*?, it is considered a separate letter in Danish and Norwegian, and it is alphabetized after *z*? — thus *x*?, *y*?, *z*?, *æ*?, *ø*?, and *å*?

In other languages that do not have the letter as part of the regular alphabet, or in limited character sets such as ASCII, *ø*? may correctly be replaced with the digraph *oe*?, although in practice it is often replaced with just *o*?, e.g. in email addresses. It is equivalent to *ö*? used in Swedish (and a number of other languages), and may also be replaced with *ö*?, as was often the case with older typewriters in Denmark and Norway, and in national extensions of International Morse Code.

ø? (minuscule) is also used in the International Phonetic Alphabet to represent a close-mid front rounded vowel.

Enclosed Alphanumerics

U+24Cx U+24Dx U+24Ex U+24Fx - Enclosed Alphanumerics is a Unicode block of typographical symbols of an alphanumeric within a circle, a bracket or other not-closed enclosure, or ending in a full stop.

It is currently fully allocated. Within the Basic Multilingual Plane, a few additional enclosed numerals are in the Dingbats and the Enclosed CJK Letters and Months blocks. There is also a block with more of these characters in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane named Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement (U+1F100–U+1F1FF), as of Unicode 6.0.

Ó

Ó, ó (o-acute) is a letter in the Czech, Dobrujan Tatar, Emilian-Romagnol, Faroese, Hungarian, Icelandic, Kashubian, Polish, Slovak, Karakalpak, and Sorbian - Ó, ó (o-acute) is a letter in the Czech, Dobrujan Tatar, Emilian-Romagnol, Faroese, Hungarian, Icelandic, Kashubian, Polish, Slovak, Karakalpak, and Sorbian languages. The symbol also appears in the Afrikaans, Catalan, Dutch, Irish, Nynorsk, Bokmål, Occitan, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and Galician languages as a variant of the letter "o". It usually represents a vowel sound longer than or slightly different from that represented by plain "o", although in some cases its sound is notably different (as in modern Polish, where it is pronounced the same as "u"). In some cases it represents the vowel "o" with a particular tone (for example, a high rising tone in Vietnamese). It is sometimes also used in English for loanwords.

Õ

“Õ” (uppercase), or “õ” (lowercase) is a composition of the Latin letter O with the diacritic mark tilde. The HTML entity is Õ for Õ and õ - "Õ" (uppercase), or "õ" (lowercase) is a composition of the Latin letter O with the diacritic mark tilde.

The HTML entity is Õ for Õ and õ for õ.

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