<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Used to separate two reactants or two products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→</td>
<td>“Yields,” separates reactants from products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>An alternative to →</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>←</td>
<td>Used in place of a → for reversible reactions (Chapter 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(s)</td>
<td>Designates a reactant or product in the solid state; placed after the formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↓</td>
<td>Alternative to (s); used only for a solid product (precipitate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l)</td>
<td>Designates a reactant or product in the liquid state; placed after the formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(aq)</td>
<td>Designates an aqueous solution; the substance is dissolved in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>Designates a reactant or product in the gaseous state; placed after the formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Alternative to (g); used only for a gaseous product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ →</td>
<td>heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Indicates that heat is supplied to the reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>A formula written above or below the yield sign indicates its use as a catalyst (in this example, platinum)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>