As the name says, \texttt{\textbackslash Circle} gives a circle in math mode. Its size lies between that of the binary operator \texttt{\textbackslash circ} and that of the unary operator \texttt{\textbackslash bigcirc}. It can be used as the nextstep operator of temporal logic in conjunction with \texttt{\textbackslash Box} and \texttt{\textbackslash Diamond} (\texttt{latexsym}) or \texttt{\textbackslash square} and \texttt{\textbackslash lozenge} (\texttt{amssymb}). \texttt{\textbackslash Circle[f]} gives a filled circle.

As you probably know, L. Lamport discouraged the use of the nextstep operator for program verification. This could be the reason that he did not provide a symbol for it in \LaTeX{}.

The circles are taken from the \texttt{lcircle10} font. We try to choose the appropriate size. If you need a high quality output, this solution will not suit you.

Bugs: circles have size \(n\) at fontsize \(2^n - 1\) and \(2^n\); they do not scale linearly depending on the fontsize.