

# Notes on Notation

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## I. CONVENTIONS & SYMBOLS

Tables I-VI summarize the notational conventions that are used throughout this text. A non-bold face symbol denotes a scalar quantity. A bold face symbol denotes either a vector (typically lower case) or a matrix (typically upper case). It is important to make the distinction between a *true* value, a *calculated*, *estimated*, or a *measured* value. As shown in Table I, the true value has no additional mark; the calculated value has a “hat” on it; the measured value has a “tilde” above it. The error is defined as the true value minus the estimated value. The error quantity is indicated with a  $\delta$ , for example  $\delta x = x - \hat{x}$ .

TABLE I  
NOTATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

$x$	non-bold face variables denote <i>scalars</i>
$\mathbf{x}$	boldface lower-case denotes <i>vector</i> quantities
$\mathbf{X}$	boldface upper-case denotes <i>matrix</i> quantities
$x_{i,j}$	row $i$ and column $j$ entry of matrix $\mathbf{X}$
$\mathbf{x}$	true value of $\mathbf{x}$
$\hat{\mathbf{x}}$	calculated value of $\mathbf{x}$
$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$	measured value of $\mathbf{x}$
$\delta \mathbf{x}$	error $\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}$
$\mathbf{R}_a^b$	transformation matrix from reference frames $a$ to $b$
$\mathbf{x}_a$	vector $\mathbf{x}$ represented with respect to frame $a$
$\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n$	real numbers, reals greater than 0, $n$ -tuples of reals
$\mathbb{N}$	natural numbers $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$
$\mathbb{C}$	complex numbers
$\mathbb{Z}$	integer numbers
$\mathbf{0}_{n \times m}$ or $\mathbf{0}$	zero matrix
$\mathbf{I}_{n \times n}$ or $\mathbf{I}$	identity matrix
$ \mathbf{X} $	determinant of matrix $\mathbf{X}$
$R, N$	range space, null space
$R_\infty, N_\infty$	generalized range space and null space
$\mathcal{N}$	Normal or Gaussian random variable
$\mathcal{L}$	Laplace random variable
■	end of proof, “I have proved”

TABLE II  
EQUIVALENCE SYMBOLS.

$=$	equal to
$\neq$	not equal to
$>$	greater than
$<$	less than
$\geq$	greater than or equal to
$\leq$	less than or equal to
$\propto$	proportional to
$\approx$	approximately equal to
$\sim$	distributed as (or indifference)
$\equiv$	equivalent to
$\triangleq$	computed as
$\succsim$	preferred to

TABLE III  
SET NOTATION SYMBOLS.

$(a \dots b), [a \dots b]$	open interval, closed interval
$\langle \dots \rangle$	sequence (a list in which order matters)
$\{ \dots \}$	set (a list in which order does not matter)
$\in$	is an element of
$\emptyset$	empty set
$\cup$	union
$\cap$	intersection
$\subset$	subset

TABLE IV  
LOGICAL SYMBOLS.

$\therefore$	therefore
$\forall$	for all
$\exists$	there exists
$\implies$	logical “then” statement
$\iff$	if and only if

TABLE V  
ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>iff</i>	if an only if
s.t.	such that
LHS	left hand side
RHS	right hand side
QED	end of proof, “I have proved”
w.r.t.	with respect to

TABLE VI  
GREEK LETTERS WITH PRONUNCIATION.

$\alpha$	alpha <i>AL-fuh</i>
$\beta$	beta <i>BAY-tuh</i>
$\gamma, \Gamma$	gamma <i>GAM-muh</i>
$\delta, \Delta$	delta <i>DEL-tuh</i>
$\epsilon$	epsilon <i>EP-suh-lon</i>
$\zeta$	zeta <i>ZAY-tuh</i>
$\eta$	eta <i>AY-tuh</i>
$\theta, \Theta$	theta <i>THAY-tuh</i>
$\iota$	iota <i>eye-OH-tuh</i>
$\kappa$	kappa <i>KAP-uh</i>
$\lambda, \Lambda$	lambda <i>LAM-duh</i>
$\mu$	mu <i>MEW</i>
$\nu$	nu <i>NEW</i>
$\xi, \Xi$	xi <i>KSIGH</i>
$\omicron$	omicron <i>OM-uh-CRON</i>
$\pi, \Pi$	pi <i>PIE</i>
$\rho$	rho <i>ROW</i>
$\sigma, \Sigma$	sigma <i>SIG-muh</i>
$\tau$	tau <i>TOW (as in cow)</i>
$\upsilon, \Upsilon$	upsilon <i>OOP-suh-LON</i>
$\phi, \Phi$	phi <i>FEE, or FI (as in hi)</i>
$\chi$	chi <i>KI (as in hi)</i>
$\psi, \Psi$	psi <i>SIGH, or PSIGH</i>
$\omega, \Omega$	omega <i>oh-MAY-guh</i>