## Symbols used

- **n** is the data length, the tally of sequenced items
- i,j indices into the data sequence (0 < i <= j <= n)
- (a) 0 < i <= j <= n
- w is the window width, counts the indices within one window
- **s** is the windowing slide, counts the indices between window starts
- ς is the window separation, counts nonoverlapping indices between windows

(b1) 
$$\varsigma == s - w$$
 (b2)  $w == s - \varsigma$  (b3)  $s == \varsigma + w$ 

- ω is the number of complete windows available given **n**, **w**
- $\dot{\omega}$  is the count of indices in the incomplete window (may be 0).

(d1) 
$$\omega = \text{div}(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{w})$$
 (d2)  $\dot{\omega} = \text{rem}(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{w})$  (d3)  $\omega, \dot{\omega} = \text{div}(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{w})$