An asterisk (\*) by a phrase means that this has appeared multiple times.

An exclamation mark (or two) (!) denotes a special case- read more to find out

Using “symbol” to represent “primary description”

!!Let “symbol” be “primary description”

\*Where “Symbol” is (some) “primary description”

* SUPER COMMON in any math entries, nonexistent basically anywhere else

Expressed as “primary description” “symbol”

* Expressed as a constant c

\*When “symbol” is (some) “primary description”

In the form of “primary description” “symbol”

* In the form of a constant c

The “primary description” “symbol”

* The set “s”

\*\*(Where) “symbol” represents/is “primary description”

Where “s1” and “s2” are/represent “pd1” and “pd2”, respectively

Between “primary description” “symbol” and “primary description” “symbol”

* Between height h and weight w

\*Some “primary description” “symbol”

* Some function f(x)

The closer “primary description” “symbol” is to

* The closer the cost limit “c” is to zero

\*When “primary description” “symbol”

* When the constant c is lower than five

\*“Primary description” can be written as “symbol”

* The equation for slope-intercept form can be written as y = mx + b

Consider “primary description” “symbol”

* Consider the constant c

Consider “symbol” to be “primary description”

* Consider d to be the difference in intelligence between you and a rock.

\*Represented by “primary description” “symbol”

* The relationship between voltage and resistance is represented by the equation V = IR

“Primary description” are/is represented by

* The equation is represented by DIfjdosfja

Under “primary description” “symbol”

* Under constant c
* Under induced posterior p

\*\*“Primary description” is given by “symbol”

* The formula for happiness is given by H = RVSP

Is given by the “primary description” “symbol”

* The formula is given by the function f(x)

Set “primary description” “symbol” to be

* We set the height h to be 170cm

We can say that “primary description” “symbol” is

For (any) “primary description” “symbol”

* For any value y
* NOTE THAT SOMETIMES THERE IS NO PD
* Example: for any “x’ in “a” does not contain primary description, only symbols

Has the “primary description”

* Has the maximum potential value p

Then “primary description” will be/define

* Then the cost c will be higher than $20,000,000,000,000,000

Values of “primary description” “symbol”

* For sufficiently high values of density d

Associated with “primary description” “symbol”

* Associated with action a

With “pd” “s”

which/where “symbol” “primary description”

* which/where n voters are voting one way and the remaining o vote the other way

“Primary description” will be

“Primary description”, which is “symbol”

\*\*“Pd” is “symbol”

* C is a geometric variable

Of a “pd” “s”

* Of a class c

Describe the “pd” “s”

* Describe the class c

Consisting of “pd” “s”

There is/exists “pd” “s”

* There exists a constant c

Based on “pd” “s”

* Based on values d and v

“Primary description” (“symbol”)

* The temperature (T)

MOST GENERIC AND HARD TO DETECT

* \*A/the “primary description” “symbol”
* Getting the highest value v of an experiment

When a student s guesses a question q correctly, they advance to the next round

* (for) “Symbol”, “primary description”

P, the set of all arrays in a function

\*“Primary description” “symbol”’s

* Element i’s behavior

A “pd” of “s”

To “pd” “s”

* Related to the number n

“S”-”primary description”

* N-letter graph
* N-letter prefix

-”primary description” of “symbol”

* We achieve a score of “symbol”
* Generally this symbol is a comparison symbol like >200 or <35

Common terms near primary description

* \*\*\*Represent
* Denotes
* \*\*\*given/Given by
* Written as
* When
* \*\*Where \_\_\_ is
* Which (is)  
  Some
* !!Let \_\_\_ be (SUPER common in math, nonexistent everywhere else)
* \*\*\*\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ in general

An idea:

* Perhaps you can write a program that looks for nouns closest or next to symbols? For example if we came across something like “Student a answers question q correctly”, the program could detect if there is a noun right before a symbol. Generally speaking, if there’s a noun right before a symbol, then that noun is 99% a primary description of that symbol. I’m having a hard time figuring out a case where this wouldn’t hold true. Just this principle alone covers a big portion of the primary description examples I have listed above.
* The above idea only takes care of some primary description cases though, for more elaborate ones like “let a represent the given sdkfjsdlkfa” or “the dfjsadkfjsdkfjsdf is given by equation asdkfjasd” then this wouldn’t work nearly as handy

**TLDR:**

* **Song’s Theorem: If a word proceeding immediately before a symbol is a noun and there is no punctuation in between, that word is a primary description of that symbol. This alone is the case for like 50% of the cases in the training set.**
  + **Do note that sometimes this theorem holds if there is punctuation separated between the two statements, for example “represented by a constant, c.” Just not all the time.**
* **As for remaining ones, my most common finds were:**
  + **(Where/when/which) “symbol” is/represents/denotes/are/would be “primary description”**
  + **“Primary description” is given by/written as “symbol”**
  + **Let “symbol” be “primary description” (especially common in math texts)**
  + **“symbol”, “primary description”.**
* **Be aware that some primary descriptions are tagged along to the above examples as conjunctions**
  + **Example: Where “c” is the power rating and “d” is the accuracy rating.**
* **In physics especially, “primary description” of “symbol” appears frequently**
  + **This tube has a length of l and a diameter of d**

New notes 1/25:

* All primary descriptors have to be linked to at least one different symbol
* However some symbols have at least two primary descriptions, and there are also symbols that do not have primary descriptions at all.

Suppose that the primary description appears AFTER the symbol:

Generally the description starts after the word “is” or “be”, or just a comma right after the symbol.

Everything afterwards can be read as a primary description, and we stop once we reach:

* A punctuation mark
* A conjunction word like “and”, “but”, or “or”

For example: Let x be the number of parts. Should read “the number of parts”

Let x be the number of barrels and observe this case should read “the number of barrels. The program should stop reading once we hit the word and, which is a conjunction

Suppose the primary description appears BEFORE the symbol:

* We can search backwards starting from the beginning of the symbol. If the word that appears immediately before the symbol is a noun, then it has to be a primary description. Afterwards, the program should continue reading backwards taking everything it reads as a primary description until it reaches:
  + A verb
  + A preposition, like “of”, “over”, “in”, etc.
  + The beginning of the sentence, which can either be detected by reading a punctuation of the last sentence or nothing at all (beginning of text we read)

- If we find words like “given by”, “written as”, “of”, etc. (I have a full list above) right before the symbol, anything that appears before that should also be a primary description, so we can start reading from there until we reach:

- A verb

- A preposition, like “of”, “over”, “in”, etc.

- The beginning of the sentence.