

Discrete

Logic

Symbol	Meaning
$\sim p$	Not p
$p \wedge q$	p and q conjunction of p and q
$p \vee q$	p or q disjunction of p and q
$p \oplus q$ <i>or</i> $p \text{ XOR } q$	p or q but not both p and q exclusive or of p and q
$P \equiv Q$	P is logically equivalent to Q
$p \rightarrow q$	Implication p implies q If p then q
$p \leftrightarrow q$	p iff q (<i>iff: if and only if</i>) biconditional of p and q
$p \Leftrightarrow q$	Equivalence of p and q
$P(x)$	Predicate in x
$P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)$	Every element in the truth set for $P(x)$ is in the truth set for $Q(x)$
$P(x) \Leftrightarrow Q(x)$	$P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ have identical truth sets
\forall	For all
\exists	There exists
$\exists!$	Uniqueness quantification
F	Contradiction
T	Tautology
\therefore	therefore
$p\{S\}q$	Partial correctness of S

Number Theory

Symbol	Meaning
$a \mid b$	a divides b
$a \nmid b$	a does not divide b
$a \text{ div } b$	Integer quotient of a divided by b
$\gcd(a, b)$	Greatest common divisor of a and b
$\text{lcm}(a, b)$	Least common multiply of a and b
$ x $	Absolute value of x
$x \cong y$	x is approximately equal to y
$a \bmod b$	Integer remainder of a divided by b
$a \equiv b \pmod{m}$	a is congruent to b modulo m .
$a \not\equiv b \pmod{m}$	a is not congruent to b modulo m .
$(a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_1 a_0)_b$	Base b representation

Set

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
$a \in A$	a is an element of A
$a \notin A$	a is not an element of A
$\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$	The set with elements a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n
$\{x \in D \mid P(x)\}$	Sets of all x in D for which $P(x)$ is true
\mathbb{R}	All real numbers
$\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^-, \mathbb{R}^{\text{nonnegative}}$	Positive / Negative / nonnegative real numbers
\mathbb{Z}	Sets of all integers
\mathbb{Q}	Rational numbers
\mathbb{C}	Complex numbers
\mathbb{N}	Natural numbers
$A \subset B$	A is a proper subset of B
$A \subseteq B$	A is a subset of B
$A \not\subseteq B$	A is not a subset of B
$A = B$	A equals B
$A \cup B$	A union B
$A \cap B$	A intersect B
$B - A$	Difference of B minus A
A^c, \bar{A}	Complement of A
(x, y)	Ordered pair
(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)	Ordered n -tuple
$A \times B$	Cartesian product of A and B
$A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n$	Cartesian product of A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n
\emptyset	Empty set or Null set
$\mathcal{P}(A)$	Power set of A
$(a, b), [a, b]$	Open, closed intervals
$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i$	Union of $A_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$
$\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i$	Intersection of $A_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$
$A \ominus B \quad A \oplus B \quad A \Delta B$	Symmetric difference of A and B
\aleph_0	Cardinality of a countable set
\mathfrak{c}	Cardinality of \mathbb{R}

Sequences

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
...	And so forth
$\sum_{k=m}^n a_k$	Summation from k equals m to n of a_k
$\prod_{k=m}^n a_k$	Product from k equals m to n of a_k
$n!$	n factorial

Counting and Probability

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
$N(A)$	Number of element in set A
$P(E)$	Probability of a set E
$P(n, r)$	Number of r -permutation of a set of n elements
$P(E F)$	Conditional probability of E given F
$C(n, r) \quad \binom{n}{r}$	n choose r , the number of r -combination of a set of n elements
$\binom{n}{r}$	Binomial coefficient n over r
$E(X)$	Expected value of the random variable X
$C(n; n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$	Multinomial coefficient
$N(P_{i1}P_{i2}\dots P_{in})$	Number of elements having properties P_{ij} , $j = 1, \dots, n$
$N(P'_{i1}\dots P'_{in})$	Number of elements not having properties P_{ij} , $j = 1, \dots, n$
ϵ	Null string

Functions

Symbol	Meaning
$f : X \rightarrow Y$	f is a function from X to Y
$f(x)$	Value of f at x
$x \xrightarrow{f} y$	f sends x to y
$f(A)$	Image of A
$f^{-1}(x)$	Inverse of f
I_X	Identity function of X
b^x	b raised to the power x
$\log_b(x)$	Logarithm with base b of x
$f \circ g$	Composition of g and f
$f_1 + f_2$	Sum of the functions f_1 and f_2
$f_1 f_2$	Product of the functions f_1 and f_2
$f(S)$	Image of the set S under f
$\lfloor x \rfloor$	Floor function of x
$\lceil x \rceil$	ceiling function of x
a_n	Term of $\{a_i\}$ with subscript n
$\sum_{a \in S} a_\alpha$	Sum of a_α over $\alpha \in S$
$\min(x, y)$	Minimum of x and y
$\max(x, y)$	Maximum of x and y
\sim	Approximately equal to

Relations

Symbol	Meaning
$x R y$	x is related to y by R
R^{-1}	Inverse relation of R
R^n	n^{th} power of the relation R
R^*	connectivity relation R
$m \equiv n \pmod{d}$	m is congruent to n modulo d
$[a]$	Equivalence class of a
$[a]_R$	Equivalence class of a with respect to R
$[a]_m$	congruence class modulo m
Z_n	Set of equivalence classes of integers modulo n
$S \circ R$	Composite of the relation R and S
$J_p(R, S)$	Join
Δ	Diagonal relation
$x < y$	x is less than y
$x \leq y$	x is less than or equal to y
$x > y$	x is greater than y
$x \geq y$	x is greater than or equal to y

Graphs and Trees

Symbol	Meaning
$V(G)$	Set of vertices of a graph G
$E(G)$	Set of edges of a graph G
$G = (V, E)$	Graph with vertex set V and edge set E
(v, w)	Directed edge
$\{v, w\}$	(undirected) Edge joining v and w in a simple graph
K_n	Complete graph on n vertices
$K_{m,n}$	Complete bipartite graph on (m, n) vertices
$\deg(v)$	Degree of vertex v
$v_0 e_1 v_1 e_2 \dots e_n v_n$	Walk from v_0 to v_n
$G_1 \cup G_2$	Union of G_1 and G_2

Matrices

Symbol	Meaning
$\begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$	Matrix with entries a_{ij}
$A + B$	Matrix sum of A and B
AB	Matrix product of A and B
I_n	Identity matrix of order n
$A \vee B$	Join of A and B
$A \wedge B$	The meet of A and B
$A \odot B$	Boolean product of A and B
$A^{[n]}$	n^{th} Boolean power of A

Boolean Algebra

Symbol	Meaning
B	$\{0, 1\}$
\bar{x}	Complement of the Boolean variable x
$x \cdot y$ (or xy)	Boolean product of x and y
$x + y$	Boolean sum of x and y
F^d	Dual of F
$x y$	x NAND y
$x \downarrow y$	x NOR y
$x \rightarrow \text{inverter} \rightarrow \bar{x}$	inverter
$x, y \rightarrow \text{OR gate} \rightarrow x + y$	OR gate
$x, y \rightarrow \text{AND gate} \rightarrow xy$	AND gate
NOR gate symbol	NOR $\overline{x + y}$
NAND gate symbol	NAND $\overline{x \cdot y}$
XOR gate symbol	XOR $x \oplus y$
XNOR gate symbol	XNOR $\overline{x \oplus y}$ or $x \odot y$

Languages and Finite-State Machines

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
xy	Concatenation of x and y
λ	Empty string
$l(x)$	Length of the string x
(V, T, S, P)	Phrase – structure grammar
$w \rightarrow w_1$	production
$w_1 \Rightarrow w_2$	w_2 is directly derivable from w_1