# Summary of notations 

Martin Ueding<br>mu@martin-ueding.de

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| Class | Examples | italic | serif | bold | underline |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scalar | $x, \lambda$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\boldsymbol{X}$ | $\boldsymbol{X}$ |
| Vector | $\boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{F}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\boldsymbol{X}$ |
| Matrix | $\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{M}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\boldsymbol{X}$ |
| 4-Vector | $\boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{P}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Tensor | $\mathbf{G}, \boldsymbol{T}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\boldsymbol{x}$ |
| Field | $\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{C}$ | $\boldsymbol{X}$ | $\boldsymbol{X}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\boldsymbol{X}$ |

Why the underline? I try to stick close to ISO 80000-2. One problem I have in Physics are the threevectors and four-vectors. Mathematically they are just from $\mathbf{R}^{3}$ and $\mathbf{R}^{4}$ respectively and they are both vectors. One sometimes has equations like $\underline{\boldsymbol{x}} \cdot \underline{\boldsymbol{p}}=x^{0} p^{0}-\boldsymbol{x} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}$. This would not be clear if one write $\boldsymbol{x} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}$ or $x \cdot p$ on the left side, I think.

