

PRINCIPLES OF NOTATION

MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

- $\alpha, \beta, \eta, \chi, \dots$ Greek characters denote known or unknown constants (parameters).
- a, b, γ, z, \dots Latin characters denote quantities subject to a probability distribution, or exogenous variables assumed given.
- $\alpha, a; \pi, p; \dots$ Unknown parameters and their estimates are denoted as much as possible by corresponding (Greek and Latin) characters.
- $A, A; B, B; \dots$ Greek and Latin capitals can be distinguished by the fact that all Greek characters are vertical, all Latin characters italicized.
- $g = 1, \dots, G; \dots$ Latin characters (lower case) are also used as subscripts for numbering of variables, equations or observation periods. In such cases the range of the subscript is often from 1 to a maximum denoted by the corresponding Latin capital letter.
- $f, F, \varphi, \Phi, \dots$ Greek and Latin characters are used without distinction to denote distribution functions.
- a, b, A, B, \dots Vectors are denoted by lower case type, matrices by capitals. Subscripts preceding a vector or matrix denote the deletion of elements, rows, columns, or sets thereof.
- $a_{12}, \beta_{gh}, x_k, \dots$ Scalar elements of matrices or vectors are denoted in the normal manner by subscripts following the lower case character corresponding to the character denoting the matrix or vector.
- $\alpha_g, \gamma_{II}, M_{yz}, \dots$ In some cases, explained in the text, subscripts denote sets of elements, rows or columns, to be included in a submatrix or subvector of the matrix or vector denoted by the symbol to which these subscripts are attached.
- $I A, III a, [1] \Phi, \dots$ Preceding subscripts similarly denote elements, rows or columns excluded in forming subvectors

or submatrices.

$\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{R}, \dots$ Script letters denote operators.

$\mathbb{G}, \mathbb{S}, \dots$ German letters denote sets.

REFERENCES

Items in the list of references at the end of this volume are referred to by author's name and where necessary by year of presentation or publication in square brackets: [Haavelmo, 1943].

Articles contained in this volume are referred to by Roman numerals in square brackets: [III].

Sections of articles are referred to by italicized Arabic numerals: [I-2.5].

Formulae are referred to by vertical Arabic numerals in parentheses: (26).
