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INDEX OF SYMBOLS

General notation.

$A := B$	means that A is defined by B
$\mathring{A}$	interior of A. When A is a subset of $\mathbb{R}^d$ this has the usual meaning. When A is an edge of a graph or an arc in $\mathbb{R}^d$ we also use $\mathring{A}$ to denote A minuts its endpoints.
$Fr(A)$	Topological boundary of A
$\overline{A}$	closure of A. If A is a Jordan curve in the plane we also use $\overline{A}$ to denote $A \cup int(A)$.
∂A	boundary on a graph of a set A in the graph (see p.29).
$\partial_{ext} A$	exterior boundary on a graph of a set A in the graph (see p.387).
$\#A$	number of vertices in A (on rare occasions $\#A$ denotes the number of edges in A).
$A \setminus B$	the set of points in A but outside B.
ξ_i	i-th coordinate vector
$\overline{0}$	zero vector
$\overline{1}$	vector of all ones
$p_1 >> p_2$	$p_1(i) > p_2(i)$, $1 \le i \le d$, for two d-vectors p_1 and p_2.
$[a(1),b(1)]\times\ldots\times[a(d),b(d)] = \Pi[a(i),b(i)]$	Cartesian product of the intervals $[a(i),b(i)]$, i.e., $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : a(i) \le x(i) \le b(i),\ 1 \le i \le d\}$.
$\{a\} \times [b(1),b(2)]$	the vertical line segment $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2$: $x(1) = a,\ b(1) \le x(2) \le b(2)\}$. $[b(1),b(2)] \times \{a\}$ denotes a horizontal line segment.
$a \wedge b$	$\min(a,b)$ for real numbers a, b
$a \vee b$	$\max(a,b)$ for real numbers a, b
$\lfloor a \rfloor$	largest integer $\le a$
$\lceil a \rceil$	smallest integer $\ge a$
$v \mathcal{G} w$	v and w are adjacent vertices on $\mathcal{G}$
///	denotes the end of a Comment, Remark, or Problem.

Probability notation.

$I[E]$	indicator function of the event E
$P\{E\}$	probability of E

$P\{E\|F\}$	conditional probability of E, given F (for an event F)
$P\{E\|\mathfrak{F}\}$	conditional probability of E, given $\mathfrak{F}$ (for a σ-field $\mathfrak{F}$).
$E\{X\}$	expectation of the random variable X with respect to P (subscripts on E correspond to the same subscripts on P).
$E\{X;F\}$	$E\{XI[F]\}$ = integral of X over F with respect to the probability measure
$E\{X\|F\}$	conditional expectation of X given F (for an event F)
$E\{X\|\mathfrak{F}\}$	conditional expectation of X given $\mathfrak{F}$ (for a σ-field $\mathfrak{F}$).

Special symbols.

We list here the numbers of the pages where some symbols which are used in the same meaning throughout the book are defined.