Global Notational Conventions

Objects of type 0:	
$a, b, \ldots, e, i, j, \ldots, w$	natural numbers = elements of ω
Objects of type 1:	
$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \varepsilon$	total unary functions $\omega \to \omega$ = elements of ${}^{\omega}\omega$
$f, g, h, E, F, \ldots, K$	partial functions ${}^{k}\omega \to \omega$
A, B, C, D, M, N, O, W	sets of natural numbers = subsets of ω
$P, Q, \ldots, V$	k-ary relations on ω = subsets of ${}^{k}\omega$
Objects of type 2:	
$\mathsf{E}, \mathsf{F}, \ldots, \mathsf{K}$	partial functionals ${}^{k,l}\omega \to \omega$
$\mathsf{A}, \mathsf{B}, \mathsf{C}, \mathsf{D}, \mathsf{M}, \mathsf{N}, \mathsf{W}$	sets of (total unary) functions = subsets of ${}^{\omega}\omega$
$\mathsf{P}, \mathsf{Q}, \ldots, \mathsf{V}$	(k, l)-ary relations = subsets of ${}^{k,l}\omega$
Objects of type 3:	
$\mathbb{E}, \mathbb{F}, \ldots, \mathbb{K}$	partial functionals ${}^{k,l,l'}\omega \to \omega$
$\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{D}, \mathbb{M}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{W}$	sets of total unary functionals = subsets of ${}^{({}^{\omega}\omega)}\omega$
$\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{Q}, \ldots, \mathbb{V}$	(k, l, l')-ary relations = subsets of ${}^{k,l,l'}\omega$
Objects of type 4:	
$\mathscr{E}, \mathscr{F}, \ldots, \mathscr{K}$	partial functionals ${}^{k,l,l',l''}\omega \to \omega$
$\mathscr{P}, \mathscr{Q}, \ldots, \mathscr{V}$	(k, l, l', l'')-ary relations = subsets of ${}^{k,l,l',l''}\omega$
Other:	
$\kappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \pi, \rho, \sigma, \tau, \upsilon$	ordinal numbers
Γ, Λ	inductive operators
$\mathscr{L}$	formal language
$\mathscr{T}$	formal theory
$\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}$	formulas of a formal language
$\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{U}$	structures, models
x, y, z	arbitrary objects
X, Y, Z	arbitrary sets
$\varphi, \psi, \chi, \theta$	arbitrary functions

The last three categories are often subject to local conventions

In most instances a bold-face letter denotes a finite sequence of objects of the type denoted by the light-face letter, Exceptions: $\mathbf{\Sigma}, \mathbf{\Pi}, \mathbf{\Delta}, \mathbf{\nabla}, \boldsymbol{\kappa}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_1[-]$.