PART A: PHRASES USED IN MATHEMATICAL TEXTS

ABSTRACT AND INTRODUCTION

We prove that in some families of compacta there are no universal elements.
It is also shown that .....
Some relevant counterexamples are indicated.

It is of interest to know whether .....
We are interested in finding .....
It is natural to try to relate ..... to .....
We wish to investigate .....
Our purpose is to .....

This work was intended as an attempt to motivate ⟨at motivating⟩ .....
The aim of this paper is to bring together two areas in which .....

In | Section 3 / the third section
[*Note*: paragraph ≠ section]

| we
- review some of the standard facts on .....
- have compiled some basic facts .....
- summarize without proofs the relevant material on .....
- give a brief exposition of .....
- briefly sketch .....
- set up notation and terminology.
- discuss ⟨study/treat/examine⟩ the case .....
- introduce the notion of .....
- develop the theory of .....
- will look more closely at .....
- will be concerned with .....
- proceed with the study of .....
- indicate how these techniques may be used to .....
- extend the results of ..... to .....
- derive an interesting formula for .....

| it is shown that .....
| some of the recent results are reviewed in a more general setting.
| some applications are indicated.
| our main results are stated and proved.

Section 4
- contains a brief summary ⟨a discussion⟩ of .....
- deals with ⟨discusses⟩ the case .....
- is intended to motivate our investigation of .....
- is devoted to the study of .....
- provides a detailed exposition of .....
- establishes the relation between .....
- presents some preliminaries.

We will
- touch only a few aspects of the theory.
- restrict our attention ⟨the discussion/ourselves⟩ to .....

It is not our purpose to study
No attempt has been made h
It is possible that ..... but we
A more complete theory may

However, | this topic exceeds t / we will not use thi

The basic ⟨main⟩ | ide / ge
The crucial fact is th
Our proof involves lo
The proof is | based / similar / adapte
This idea goes back a

We emphasize that .....
It is worth pointing out that
The important point to note
The advantage of using li
The estimate we obtain in th
interest.
Our theorem provides a natu
Our proof makes no appeal t
Our viewpoint sheds some ne
Our example demonstrates ra
The choice of ..... seems to be

The problem is that
The main difficulty i
In this case the meth
This class is not well
Pointwise convergenc

The results of this paper wer
The detailed proofs will appe
publication⟩.
For the proofs we refer the re

It is to be expected t
One may conjecture t
One may ask whethe
One question still un
The affirmative soluti
It would be desirable
this.
These results are far
This question is at pr

ː of not being intrinsic.
ng an explicit formula.
description of .....

d to be familiar with .....
ıfficient preparation.
ed.

cs, the chapters are rendered as

at the relevant material from [7]
sition self-contained.

N

dense⟩ if .....
ıe word order after "we call".]

by $f =$ .....
....

constant on .....
hat f be constant on .....
ıitive.]
owing condition: .....

finition, the number of .....
, is defined to be .....

| f is .....
| we have set $f =$ .....
ng the solution of .....
satisfying .....

nily g defined as follows.
efined later) and .....
following definition.

ed to as | the *P-system*.

nambiguous ⟨makes sense⟩.

It is immaterial which M we choose to define F as long as M contains x.
This product is independent of which member of g we choose to define it.
It is Proposition 8 that makes this definition allowable.

Our definition agrees | with the one given in [7] if u is ..... / with the classical one for .....

Note that | this coincides with our previously introduced terminology if K is convex. / this is in agreement with [7] for .....

NOTATION

We will denote by Z / Let us denote by Z / Let Z denote | the set ..... Write ⟨Let/Set⟩ $f =$ .....
[*Not*: "Denote $f =$ ....."]

The closure of A will be denoted by cl$A$.
We will use the symbol ⟨letter⟩ k to denote .....
We write H for the value of .....
We will write the negation of p as $\neg p$.
The notation aRb means that .....
Such cycles are called homologous (written $c \sim c'$).

Here / Here and subsequently, / Throughout the proof, / In what follows, / From now on, | K | denotes / stands for | the map .....

We follow the notation of [8] ⟨used in [8]⟩.
Our notation differs ⟨is slightly different⟩ from that of [8].
Let us introduce the temporary notation Ff for gfg.

With the notation $f =$ ....., / With this notation, / In the notation of [8, Ch. 7] | we have .....

If f is real, it is customary to write ..... rather than .....

For simplicity of notation, / To ⟨simplify/shorten⟩ notation, / By abuse of notation, / For abbreviation, | we | write f instead of ..... / use the same letter f for ..... / continue to write f for ..... / let f stand for .....

We abbreviate $Faub$ to b'.
We denote it briefly by F. [*Not*: "shortly"]
We write it F for short ⟨for brevity⟩. [*Not*: "in short"]
The Radon–Nikodym property (RNP for short) implies that .....
We will write it simply x when no confusion can arise.

It will cause no confusion if we use the same letter to designate a member of A and its restriction to K.

We shall write the above expression as
The above expression may be written as
We can write (4) in the form

| $t = ...$

The Greek indices label components of sections of E.

Print terminology:

The expression in italics ⟨in italic type⟩, in large type, in bold print;
in parentheses ( ) (= round brackets),
in brackets [ ] (= square brackets),
in braces { } (= curly brackets), in angular brackets ⟨ ⟩;
within the norm signs

Capital letters = upper case letters; small letters = lower case letters;
Gothic ⟨German⟩ letters; script ⟨calligraphic⟩ letters (e.g. $\mathcal{F}$, $\mathcal{G}$);
special Roman ⟨blackboard bold⟩ letters (e.g. $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{N}$)

Dot ·, prime ′, asterisk = star *, tilde ˜, bar ¯ [over a symbol], hat ˆ,
vertical stroke ⟨vertical bar⟩ |, slash ⟨diagonal stroke/slant⟩ /,
dash —, sharp #

Dotted line ......, dashed line - - - - -, wavy line ~~~~~

PROPERTY

The ⟨An⟩ element
- such that ⟨with the property that⟩ .....
  [*Not*: "such an element that"]
- with the following properties: .....
- satisfying $Lf = ...$
- with $Nf = 1$ ⟨with coordinates x, y, z⟩
- of norm 1 ⟨of the form .....⟩
- whose norm is .....
- all of whose subsets are .....
- by means of which g can be computed
- for which this is true
- at which g has a local maximum
- described by the equations .....
- given by $Lf = ...$
- depending only on ..... ⟨independent of .....⟩
- not in A
- so small that ⟨small enough that⟩ .....
- as above ⟨as in the previous theorem⟩
- so obtained
- occurring in the cone condition
  [Note the double "r".]
- guaranteed by the assumption .....

The ⟨An⟩ element | w / w / tc / in / u

....., the constant C being in
....., the supremum being tak
....., the limit being taken in

....., where C | is so c / is to b / is a su / is a cc / involv / ranges / may b

The operators A_i | have ⟨sha / have still / lack ⟨fail t / still have / are | not / not / both / not / [/ neit / only / p / any / u / still / not t

The | preceding theorem / indicated set / above-mentioned grou / resulting region / required ⟨desired⟩ elem

Both X and Y are finite.
Neither X nor Y is finite.
Both X and Y are countable
Neither of them is finite. [N
None of the functions F_i is fi

The set X is not finite; nor ⟨