

SOME ADVICE ON THE CORRECT USE OF MATH NOTATION

Golden Rule: As with any other language, a mathematical statement should make sense as is written.

[For example, suppose you write a line that only contains the expression

$$2x + 4$$

and nothing else. It would read exactly like an English sentence with a subject but no predicate. In general, it makes no sense. Sensible statements are, for example,

$$2x + 4 = 0.$$

The expression $2x + 4$ represents a linear function of x .

The term $2x + 4$ is positive for $x \geq -2$.

Common mistakes with relative corrections:

| DON'T WRITE | IF YOU MEAN | BECAUSE |
|----------------------|--|--|
| $\ln 0 = -\infty$ | $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$ | \ln is not defined at 0 |
| $2x = 4 = x = 2$ | $2x = 4 \implies x = 2$ | $2 \neq 4$ |
| $2 - 1 \sin x$ | $2(-1) \sin x$ | $2 - \sin x \neq -2 \sin x$ |
| $f = 2$ | $f(x) = 2$ | f is a function, 2 is a number |
| $x^2 = 2x$ | $\frac{dx^2}{dx} = 2x$ | $x^2 \neq 2x$ |
| $x^2 \rightarrow 2x$ | | you're not taking a limit in x |
| x^2_{2x} | | that is not a simplification |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{7}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ |
| 1, 2 | (1, 2) | 1, 2 are numbers, (1, 2) is a point in the plane |
| $2 \cdot -1$ | $2(-1)$ | a dot is easy to miss |
| $\ln(x = 2)$ | $x = 2 \implies \ln x = \ln 2$ | it doesn't make any sense |
| $D(f) \geq 0$ | $D(f) = \{x \text{ real} \mid x \geq 0\}$ | a set can't be non-negative |
| $D(f) = \geq 0$ | | it doesn't make any sense |
| $D(f) = x \geq 0$ | | a set cannot equal a number |
| $2 \geq x \geq 3$ | $x \leq 2$ or $x \geq 3$ | $2 \geq 3$ is false |