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the fact is noted below. As usual, vectors in three-dimensional space are represented by bold face symbols, and their magnitudes by the corresponding light-face symbols. Quantum-mechanical operators are denoted by symbols bearing a circumflex accent. (The Hamiltonian \hat{H} bears this accent even in classical contexts, to help to distinguish it from the magnetic field H .)

A, A	vector potential	
A	surface area	§ 6.2
A, A'	vector potential in Ginzburg-Landau dimensionless units	Ch. 6, 7
$w_{1,2}, w_{1,2}'$	limiting values of Taylor's material functions	§ 4.3
a, a'	annihilation and creation operators for Fermions	
	(arbitrary coefficient (with numerical subscripts) .	Ch. 3, 4
B	size of specimen	Ch. 5
	lattice spacing	§ 9.1, § 10.3
	isotope-effect exponent	Ch. 15
b, b_1, b_2	lattice vectors	§ 10.3
\bar{A}	(subscript) average over grand canonical ensemble	Ch. 12, 14
B, B	magnetic induction	
B, B'	magnetic induction in Ginzburg-Landau dimensionless units	Ch. 6, 7