Remark 3.7. [228]*In the definition* [00G] *we speak of* atomic formulas, *i.e.* composed of a single variable; *we want to reflect on this. In programming languages we may use names composed of several letters to identify objects (variables, functions, etc.): such as*

```
foo = 3 ;
bar = 7;
foo = foo + bar;
```

In mathematics this is unusual, since in a formula such as

$$xyz + abc$$

it would be difficult to understand if xyz *is a variable, or the product of three variables* x, y, z*. For this reason, usually, in mathematics the identifiers are composed of a single letter; some notable functions are an exception, such as* $\sin, \cos, \exp, \log$*…etc. However, this creates some problems when you want to express a formula where there are many variables; for this reason, letters from the Greek alphabet are also used, and even Hebrew, in particular "aleph"* $\aleph$ *and "beth"* $\beth$*; and the letters are also accompanied by indexes, subscript as* x_1, x_2, x_3 *or superscript* x^1, x^2, x^3 *(being careful not to be confused with the exponentiation); then there are variants expressed with the signs* $\hat{x}, \overline{x}, \tilde{x}, x'$ *(being careful not to get confused with derivatives); and there are choices of fonts, such as* "calligraphic" $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, \ldots$*, the* "fraktur" $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{d} \ldots \mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}, \mathfrak{D}$ *or the* blackboard bold $\mathbb{a}, \mathbb{b}, \mathbb{c}, \mathbb{d} \ldots \mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{D}$.