Notation

CAN: consistent and asymptotically normal.
RAL: regular and asymptotically linear.
SRA: sequential randomization assumption.
CAR: coarsening at random.
i.i.d.: identically and independently distributed.
MGLM: multivariate generalized linear regression model.
$\max^{-1}_{\mathbf{x}\in\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$: this denotes the argument at which the function $f : S \to \mathbb{R}$ is maximal.
$\min^{-1}_{\mathbf{x}\in\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$: this denotes the argument at which the function $f : S \to \mathbb{R}$ is minimal.
$\mathbf{P_1} \equiv \mathbf{P_2}$ for two probability measures P_1, P_2: this means that P_1 is absolutely continuous w.r.t. P_2 (which we denote with $P_1 \ll P_2$) and P_2 is absolutely continuous w.r.t. P_1 ($P_2 \ll P_1$). In other words, dP_1/dP_2 and dP_2/dP_1 exist.
$\mathbf{dG_1/dG} < \infty$: same as $G_1 \ll G$, but where G_1, G refer to the conditional distributions of Y, given X.
$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{\Phi}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{C})$: denotes observed data on a subject (or more general, the experimental unit), which is a function of a full data structure X and censoring variable C. It is always assumed that we observe n i.i.d. $Y_1, \ldots, Y_n$ copies of Y.
$\mathcal{X}$: outcome space of X.
$\mathcal{Y}$: outcome space of Y.
$\bar{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{t}) = (\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{s}) : \mathbf{s} \leq \mathbf{t})$: full data process up to point t.
$\mathbf{X} \equiv \bar{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{T})$: time-dependent full data process up to a possibly random endpoint T.