Version 5.8 quick reference quide

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## How it works?

- 1. Enter text and formulas into the "Code" box on the left.
- 2. Press **F5** or click to **calculate**. The results will appear in the "**Output**" box on the right as a professionally formatted Html **report**.
- 3. Click to print or to copy the output.

  You can also export it to Html , PDF a or MS Word document.

## The language

Calcpad language includes the following elements (click an item to insert):

- Real numbers: digits "0" "9" and decimal point ".";
- Complex numbers:  $\mathbf{re} \pm \mathbf{im}i$  (e.g. 3 2i);
- Variables:

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- Latin letters: "a" - "z", "A" - "Z";

- Greek letters: "a" - "\omega", "A" - "\Omega";

- digits: "0" - "9";

- comma: " , ";

- prime symbols: " i", " i" ", "i" ", "i"" ";

- special symbols: "i", "i"
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A variable name must start with a letter. Names are case sensitive.

• Operators:

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"!" - factorial;
"^" - exponent;
"/" - division;
"+" - force division bar;
"\" - division;
"%" - reminder;
"*" - multiplication;
"-" - minus;
"+" - plus;
"≡" - equal to;
"≠" - not equal to;
"<" - less than;
">" - greater than;
"≤" - less or equal;
"≥" - greater or equal;
"=" - assignment;
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• Custom functions of type f(x; y; z; ...);
• Built-in functions:
   abs(x) - absolute value/magnitude;
   \sin(x) - sine;
   \cos(x) - cosine;
   tan(x) - tangent;
   csc(x) - cosecant;
   sec(x) - secant;
   cot(x) - cotangent;
   sinh(x) - hyperbolic sine;
   \cosh(x) - hyperbolic cosine;
   tanh(x) - hyperbolic tangent;
   \operatorname{csch}(x) - hyperbolic cosecant;
   sech(x) - hyperbolic secant;
   coth(x) - hyperbolic cotangent;
   asin(x) - inverse sine;
   a\cos(x) - inverse cosine;
   atan(x) - inverse tangent;
   atan2(x; y) - the angle whose tangent is the quotient of y and x;
   acsc(x) - inverse cosecant;
   asec(x) - inverse secant;
   acot(x) - inverse cotangent;
   asinh(x) inverse hyperbolic sine;
   a\cosh(x) - inverse hyperbolic cosine;
   atanh(x) - inverse hyperbolic tangent;
   \operatorname{acsch}(x) - inverse hyperbolic cosecant;
   asech(x) - inverse hyperbolic secant;
   acoth(x) - inverse hyperbolic cotangent;
   \log(x) - decimal logarithm;
   \ln(x) - natural logarithm;
   \log_2(x) - binary logarithm;
   \operatorname{sqr}(x) or \operatorname{sqrt}(x) - square root;
   \mathbf{cbrt}(x) - cubic root;
   root(x; n) - n-th root;
   round(x) - round to the nearest integer;
   floor(x) - round to the lower integer;
   ceiling(x) - round to the greater integer;
   trunc(x) - round to the nearest integer towards zero;
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re(x) - the real part of a complex number;
   im(x) - the imaginary part of a complex number;
   phase (x) - the phase of a complex number;
   random (x) - random number between 0 and x;
   min(x; y; z...) - minimum of multiple values;
   max(x; y; z...) - maximum of multiple values;
   sum (x; y; z...) - sum of multiple values = x + y + z...;
   sumsq (x; y; z...) - sum of squares = x^2 + y^2 + z^2...;
   srss(x; y; z...) - square root of sum of squares = sqrt(x^2 + y^2 + z^2...);
   average (x; y; z...) - average of multiple values = (x + y + z...)/n;
   product(x; y; z...) - product of multiple values = x \cdot y \cdot z...;
   mean(x; y; z...) - geometric mean = n-th root(x \cdot y \cdot z...);
   if(cond; value-if-true; value-if-false) - conditional evaluation;
   switch (cond1; value1; cond2; value2; ...; default) - selective evaluation;
   take(n; a; b; c...) - returns the n-th element from the list;
   line (x; a; b; c...) - linear interpolation;
   spline(x; a; b; c...) - Hermite spline interpolation.
• Comments: "Title" or 'text' in double or single quotes, respectively. HTML, CSS, JS and SVG
   are allowed.

    Graphing and plotting:

   $Plot \{f(x) @ x = a : b\} - simple plot;
   Plot \{ x(t) | y(t) @ t = a : b \} - parametric;
   $Plot \{f_1(x) \& f_2(x) \& ... @ x = a : b \} - multiple;
   $Plot { x_1(t) | y_1(t) \& x_2(t) | y_2(t) \& ... @ x = a : b } - multiple parametric;
   Map \{ f(x; y) @ x = a : b \& y = c : d \} - 2D color map of a 3D surface;
   PlotHeight - height of plot area in pixels;
   PlotWidth - width of plot area in pixels;
   PlotStep - grid size for map plotting.
• Iterative and numerical methods:
   \{f(x) = const @ x = a : b\} - root finding for f(x) = const;
   \{f(x) @ x = a : b\} - root finding for f(x) = 0;
   $\find \{ f(x) @ x = a : b \} \text{ similar to above, but } x is not required to be a precise solution;
   Sup\{f(x) @ x = a : b\} - local maximum of a function;
   \inf \{ f(x) \otimes x = a : b \} - local minimum of a function;
   $Area { f(x) @ x = a : b } - numerical integration;
   $Slope \{f(x) @ x = a\} - numerical differentiation;
   Sum \{ f(x) @ k = a : b \}  - iterative sum;
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$Product \{f(k) \otimes k = a : b\} - iterative product;
   $Repeat \{f(k) \otimes k = a : b\} - general inline iterative procedure;
   Precision - relative precision for numerical methods [10<sup>-2</sup>; 10<sup>-16</sup>] (default is 10<sup>-12</sup>)
• Program flow control:
   Simple:
      #if condition
        your code goes here
      #end if
    Alternative:
      #if condition
         your code goes here
      #else
         some other code
      #end if
   Complete:
      #if condition1
        your code goes here
      #else if condition2
        your code goes here
      #else
         some other code
      #end if
   You can add or omit as many "#else ifs" as needed. Only one "#else" is allowed. You can omit
   this too.
• Iteration blocks:
   Simple:
      #repeat number of repetitions
         your code goes here
      #loop
   With conditional break:
      #repeat number of repetitions
        your code goes here
        #if condition
          #break
        #end if
         some more code
      #loop
• String variables and macros:
   Inline string variable:
      #def variable_name$ = content
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Multiline string variable:
     #def variable name$
        content line 1
       content line 2
     #end def
   Inline string macro:
     #def macro_name$(param1$; param2$; ...) = content
   Multiline string macro:
     #def macro_name$(param1$; param2$; ...)
        content line 1
        content line 2
     #end def
   Include external file:
     #include filename
• Output control:
   #hide - hide the report contents;
   #show - always show the contents (default);
   #pre - show the next contents only before calculations;
   #post - show the next contents only after calculations;
   #val - show only the final result, without the equation;
   #equ - show complete equations and results (default);
   #noc - show only equations without results (no calculations);
   Each of the above commands is effective after the current line until the end of the report or
   another command that overwrites it.
• Units for trigonometric functions: #deg - degrees, #rad - radians, #gra - gradians;

    Separator for target units: |;

• Return angles with units: ReturnAngleUnits = 1;

    Angle units (dimensionless): °, ′, ″, deg, rad, grad, rev;

    Metric units (SI and compatible):

   Mass: g, hg, kg, t, kt, Mt, Gt, dg, cg, mg, μg, Da, u;
   Length: m, km, dm, cm, mm, \mu m, nm, pm, AU, ly;
   Time: s, ms, \mu s, ns, ps, min, h, d;
   Frequency: Hz, kHz, MHz, GHz, THz, mHz, µHz, nHz, pHz, rpm;
   Velocity: kmh;
   Electric current: A, kA, MA, GA, TA, mA, μA, nA, pA;
   Temperature: {}^{\circ}C, {}^{\triangle}C, K;
   Amount of substance: mol;
   Luminous intensity: cd;
   Area: a, daa, ha;
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Volume: L, mL, cL, dL, hL;
   Force: dyn N, daN, hN, kN, MN, GN, TN, kgf, tf;
   Moment: Nm, kNm;
   Pressure: Pa, daPa, hPa, kPa, MPa, GPa, TPa, dPa, cPa, mPa, \u03c4Pa, nPa, pPa,
             bar, mbar, µbar, atm, at, Torr, mmHg;
   Energy work: J, kJ, MJ, GJ, TJ, mJ, μJ, nJ, pJ, Wh, kWh, MWh, GWh, TWh,
                 cal, kcal, erg, eV, keV, MeV, GeV, TeV, PeV, EeV;
   Power: W, kW, MW, GW, TW, mW, µW, nW, pW, hpM, ks;
   Electric charge: C, kC, MC, GC, TC, mC, μC, nC, pC, Ah, mAh;
   Potential: V, kV, MV, GV, TV, mV, µV, nV, pV;
   Capacitance: F, kF, MF, GF, TF, mF, \mu F, nF, pF;
   Resistance: \Omega, k\Omega, M\Omega, G\Omega, T\Omega, m\Omega, \mu\Omega, n\Omega, p\Omega;
   Conductance: S, kS, MS, GS, TS, mS, µS, nS, pS;
   Magnetic flux: Wb , kWb, MWb, GWb, TWb, mWb, μWb, nWb, pWb;
   Magnetic flux density: T, kT, MT, GT, TT, mT, \mu T, nT, pT;
   Inductance: H, kH, MH, GH, TH, mH, μH, nH, pH;
   Luminous flux: lm;
   Illuminance: lx;
   Radioactivity: Bq, kBq, MBq, GBq, TBq, mBq, µBq, nBq, pBq, Ci, Rd;
   Absorbed dose: Gy, kGy, MGy, GGy, TGy, mGy, µGy, nGy, pGy;
   Equivalent dose: Sv, kSv, MSv, GSv, TSv, mSv, μSv, nSv, pSv;
   Catalytic activity: kat;
• Non-metric units (Imperial/US):
   Mass: gr, dr, oz, lb, kip, st, qr, cwt, cwt_uk, cwt_us, ton, ton_uk, ton_us, slug;
   Length: th, in, ft, yd, ch, fur, mi, ftm, cable, nmi, li, rod, pole, perch, lea;
   Speed: mph;
   Temperature: {}^{\circ}F, {}^{\triangle}F, {}^{\circ}R;
   Area: rood, ac;
   Volume (fluid): fl_oz, gi, pt, qt, gal, bbl, (dry) bu;
                  fl\_oz\_ик, gi\_ик, pt\_ик, qt\_ик, gal\_ик, bbl\_ик, (dry) bu ик;
                  fl_{-}oz us, gi us, pt us, qt us, gal us, bbl us, (dry) bu us;
   Force: ozf, lbf, kipf, tonf, pdl;
   Pressure: osi, osf psi, psf, ksi, ksf, tsi, tsf, inHg;
   Energy/work: BTU, therm, therm UK, therm US, quad;
   Power: hp, hpE, hpS.
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