

# $\alpha$ -T<sub>E</sub>X

## L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Meets Wolfram

$\alpha$ -T<sub>E</sub>X is a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package which incorporates the typesetting ease and control of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X with the power of the Wolfram Language. The goal of  $\alpha$ -T<sub>E</sub>X is to provide the most complete, powerful and self-sufficient typesetting environment.

```
\usepackage{alphatex}
```

### Graphics

the `\graphic` command generates a graphic and saves it to your directory to be used later in your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document.

```
\graphic{Plot[ Tan[x], {x, 0, 2*Pi}]}{tan}
```

```
\begin{figure}[h!]  
\centering  
\includegraphics[width=0.6\textwidth]{tan.png}  
\caption{Plot of  $\tan(x)$  generated with the Wolfram API}  
\end{figure}
```

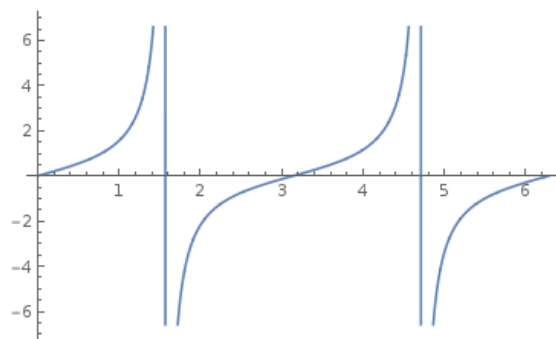


Figure 1: Plot of  $\tan(x)$  generated with the Wolfram API

```
\graphic{ListPlot[ {1,2,2.5,2.9,3} ,PlotStyle->Red,Axes->False,Frame->True]}\{plot}
```

```
\begin{figure}[h!]  
\centering  
\includegraphics[width=0.6\textwidth]{plot.png}  
\caption{Some points plotted with the Wolfram API}  
\end{figure}
```

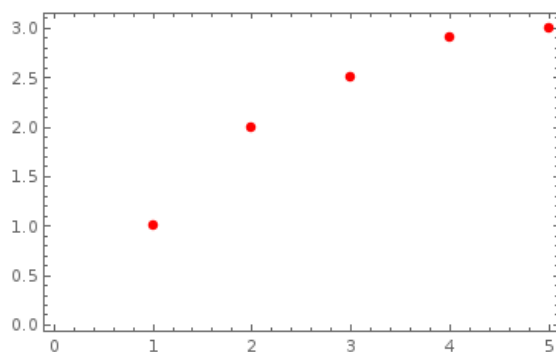


Figure 2: Some points plotted with the Wolfram API

Additionally,  $\alpha$ - $\mathbf{T_E X}$  supports error bars.

```
\graphic{ErrorListPlot[{{0.5,0.1},{1,0.1},{1.7,0.5},{2,0.1},{3,0.2}}]}\{plot}
```

```
\begin{figure}[h!]  
\centering  
\includegraphics[width=0.6\textwidth]{plot.png}  
\caption{Error Plot generated with the Wolfram API}  
\end{figure}
```

The `\graphic` command is (as the name would suggest) not restricted to scientific or mathematical plots.

```
\graphic{GeoGraphics[Frame->True]}\{map}
```

```
\begin{figure}[h!]  
\centering  
\includegraphics[width=0.6\textwidth]{map.png}  
\caption{A map}  
\end{figure}
```

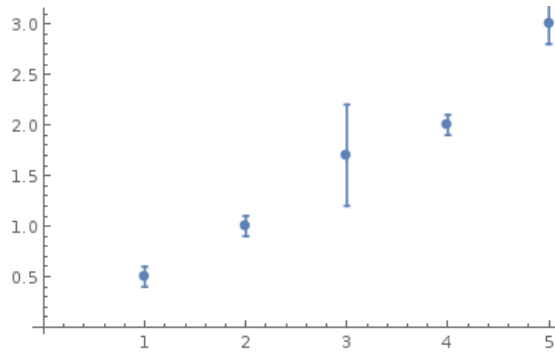


Figure 3: Error Plot generated with the Wolfram API

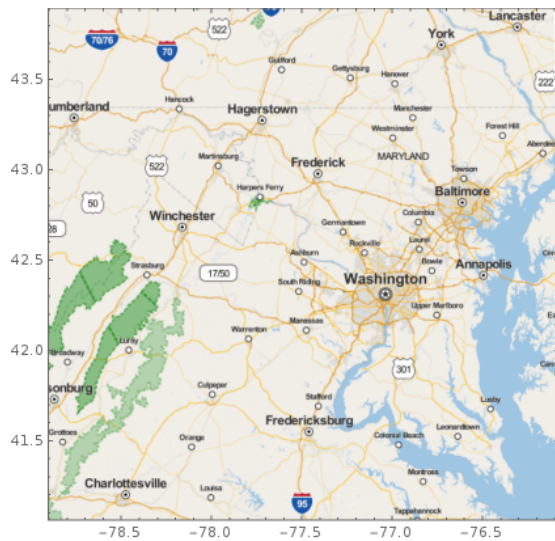


Figure 4: A map

### Using Data Files

If you would like to make a plot using data stored in files on your computer, you can use  $\alpha$ -**T<sub>E</sub>X**'s `\dataplotTXT` command.

The file `data.txt` contains a list of numbers generated using the Wolfram Language.

```
\dataplotTXT{data.txt}{ListLinePlot}{dataplot}

\begin{figure}[h!]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.6\textwidth]{dataplot.png}
```

`\caption{Plot of random dataset stored in a seperate file}`  
`\end{figure}`

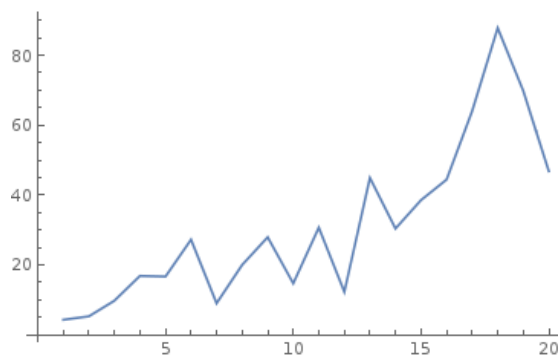


Figure 5: Plot of random dataset stored in a seperate file

### 3D Graphics

$\alpha$ -**T<sub>E</sub>X** also allows for remote 3D graphics, such as this [quadratic](#) , this [sphere](#) and this [sinusoid](#) .

### Calculations

$\alpha$ -**T<sub>E</sub>X** allows for inline calculations, making scientific or mathematical document typesetting simpler and more streamlined. The examples below show that  $\alpha$ -**T<sub>E</sub>X** has the full capabilities of the Wolfram Language, and thus knows mathematical constants, can solve integrals and can differentiate symbolically.

$$3 \times 4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 6\sqrt{2}$$

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$$\int_{10}^{35} e^x dx = 1.58601 \times 10^{15}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^2 \log(x) = x + 2x \log(x)$$

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## Wolfram Alpha

Additionally,  $\alpha$ -**T<sub>E</sub>X** can take Wolfram Alpha input and insert the results into your document.

The biggest city in china is  $\text{\WolframAlpha{ biggest city in china }}$ .

The biggest city in china is Shanghai.

The integral of  $\text{\sin(x)}$  is  $\text{\WolframAlphaMath{ integrate sinx }}$ .

The integral of  $\sin(x)$  is  $-\cos(x)$ .