

α -T_EX

L^AT_EX Meets Wolfram

α -T_EX is a L^AT_EX package which incorporates the typesetting ease on control of L^AT_EX with the power of the Wolfram Language. Some examples are seen below.

```
\usepackage{alphatex}
```

Graphics

```
\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}
```

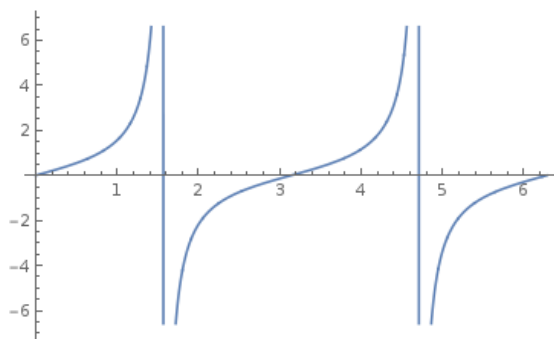


Figure 1: Plot of $\tan(x)$ generated with the Wolfram API

```
\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}
```

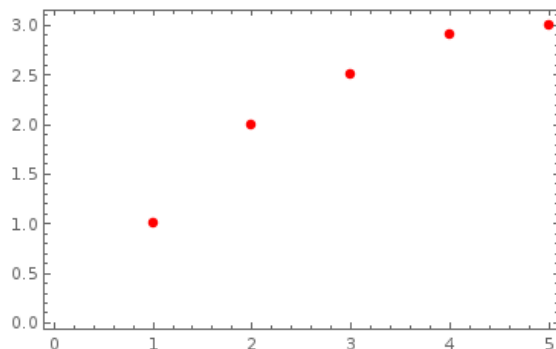


Figure 2: Some points plotted with the Wolfram API

Calculations

$3 \times 4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \text{\code{\$calc{3*4 Sin[Pi/4]}}}$

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

$\int_{10}^{30} e^x dx = \text{\code{\$calc[Integrate [Exp[x], {x,10,35}]]/N}}$

$$\int_{10}^{30} e^x dx = 1.58601 \times 10^{15}$$

$\frac{d}{dx} x^2 \log(x) = \text{\code{\$calc{D[x^2 Log[x], x]}}$

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

Wolfram Alpha

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

The biggest city in china is Shanghai.

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

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