

The physica package

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[GitHub](#) | [Typst](#)

physica *noun*. Latin, study of nature.

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1. Introduction

[Typst](#) is typesetting framework aiming to become the next generation alternative to LATEX. It excels in its friendly user experience and performance.

The physica package provides handy Typst typesetting functions that make academic writing for natural sciences simpler and faster, by simplifying otherwise very complex and repetitive expressions in the domain of natural sciences.

This manual itself was generated using the Typst CLI and the physica package, so hopefully this document is able to provide you with a sufficiently self evident demonstration of how this package shall be used.

2. Using physica

With typst's [package management](#):

```
#import "@preview/physica:0.9.1": *

$ curl (grad f), pdv(,x,y,z,[2,k]), tensor(Gamma,+k,-i,-j) = pdv(vb(e_i),x^j)vb(e^k) $
```

$$\nabla \times (\nabla f), \frac{\partial^{k+3}}{\partial x^2 \partial y^k \partial z}, \Gamma^k_{ij} = \frac{\partial e_i}{\partial x^j} e^k$$

3. The symbols

Some symbols are already provided as a Typst built-in. They are listed here just for completeness with annotation like [typst](#) this, as users coming from LATEX might not know they are already available in Typst out of box.

All symbols need to be used in **math mode** `$...$`.

3.1. Braces

Symbol	Abbr.	Example	Notes
typst <code>abs(content)</code>		<code>abs(phi(x))</code> $\rightarrow \varphi(x) $	absolute
typst <code>norm(content)</code>		<code>norm(phi(x))</code> $\rightarrow \ \varphi(x)\ $	norm
<code>order(content)</code>		<code>order(x^2)</code> $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(x^2)$	order of magnitude
<code>Set(content)</code>		<code>Set(a_n), Set(a_i, forall i)</code> $\rightarrow \{a_n\}, \{a_i \forall i\}$ <code>Set(vec(1,n), forall n)</code> $\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n \end{pmatrix} \middle \forall n \right\}$	math set, use Set not set since the latter is a Typst keyword
<code>evaluated(content)</code>	<code>eval</code>	<code>eval(f(x))_0^infinity</code> $\rightarrow f(x) _0^\infty$ <code>eval(f(x)/g(x))_0^1</code> $\rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} _0^1$	attach a vertical bar on the right to denote evaluation boundaries
<code>expectationvalue</code>	<code>expval</code>	<code>expval(u)</code> $\rightarrow \langle u \rangle$ <code>expval(f/N)</code> $\rightarrow \left\langle \frac{f}{N} \right\rangle$	expectation value

3.2. Vector notations

Symbol	Abbr.	Example	Notes
<code>typst vec(...)</code>		$\text{vec}(1,2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	column vector
<code>vecrow(...)</code>		$\text{vecrow}(\alpha, b) \rightarrow (\alpha, b)$ $\text{vecrow}(\sum_0^n a_i, b) \rightarrow (\sum_0^n a_i, b)$	row vector
<code>TT</code>		$v^{\text{TT}}, A^{\text{TT}} \rightarrow v^T, A^T$	transpose, also see Section 3.7.1
<code>vectorbold(content)</code>	<code>vb</code>	$\text{vb}(a), \text{vb}(\mu_1) \rightarrow \mathbf{a}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_1$	vector, bold
<code>vectorunit(content)</code>	<code>vu</code>	$\text{vu}(a), \text{vu}(\mu_1) \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_1$	unit vector
<code>vectorarrow(content)</code>	<code>va</code>	$\text{va}(a), \text{va}(\mu_1) \rightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{\mu}_1$	vector, arrow (not bold: see ISO 80000-2:2019)
<code>gradient</code>	<code>grad</code>	$\text{grad } f \rightarrow \nabla f$	gradient
<code>divergence</code>	<code>div</code>	$\text{div } \text{vb}(E) \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}$	divergence
<code>curl</code>		$\text{curl } \text{vb}(B) \rightarrow \nabla \times \mathbf{B}$	curl
<code>laplacian</code>		$\text{diaer}(u) = c^2 \text{laplacian } u \rightarrow \ddot{u} = c^2 \nabla^2 u$	Laplacian, different from <code>typst laplace Δ</code>
<code>dotproduct</code>	<code>dprod</code>	$a \text{ dprod } b \rightarrow a \cdot b$	dot product
<code>crossproduct</code>	<code>cprod</code>	$a \text{ cprod } b \rightarrow a \times b$	cross product
<code>innerproduct</code>	<code>iprod</code>	$\text{iprod}(u, v) \rightarrow \langle u, v \rangle$ $\text{iprod}(\sum_i a_i, b) \rightarrow \langle \sum_i a_i, b \rangle$	inner product

3.3. Matrix notations

Symbol	Abbr.	Example	Notes
<code>TT</code>		$v^{\text{TT}}, A^{\text{TT}} \rightarrow v^T, A^T$	transpose, also see Section 3.7.1
<code>typst mat(...)</code>		$\text{mat}(1,2;3,4) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$	matrix
<code>matrixdet(...)</code>	<code>mdet</code>	$\text{mdet}(1, x; 1, y) \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x \\ 1 & y \end{vmatrix}$	matrix determinant
<code>diagonalmatrix(...)</code>	<code>dmat</code>	$\text{dmat}(1,2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{dmat}(1,a,xi, \text{delim: "[", fill: 0}) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi \end{bmatrix}$	diagonal matrix
<code>antidiagonalmatrix(...)</code>	<code>admat</code>	$\text{admat}(1,2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 2 & \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{admat}(1,a,xi, \text{delim: "[", fill: dot}) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & a & \cdot \\ \xi & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$	anti-diagonal matrix
<code>identitymatrix(...)</code>	<code>imat</code>	$\text{imat}(2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{imat}(3, \text{delim: "[", fill: *})$	identity matrix

<code>zeromatrix(...)</code>	<code>zmat</code>	$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ * & 1 & * \\ * & * & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$ $\text{zmat}(2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{zmat}(3, \text{delim:} "[") \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	zero matrix
<code>jacobianmatrix(...)</code>	<code>jmat</code>	See below	Jacobian matrix
<code>hessianmatrix(...)</code>	<code>hmat</code>	See below	Hessian matrix
<code>xmatrix(...)</code>	<code>xmat</code>	See below	Matrix built with an element building function

Jacobian matrix: `jacobianmatrix(...)`, i.e. `jmat(...)`.

Typst (like LaTeX) cramps fractions in a matrix...	<code>jmat(f_1,f_2; x,y)</code>	<code>jmat(f,g; x,y,z; delim:"[")</code>
	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}$
...but you can uncramp them using argument <code>big:#true</code> here	<code>jmat(f_1,f_2;x,y;big:#true)</code>	<code>jmat(f,g;x,y,z;delim:" ",big:#true)</code>
	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix}$

Hessian matrix: `hessianmatrix(...)`, i.e. `hmat(...)`.

Typst (like LaTeX) cramps fractions in a matrix...	<code>hmat(f; x,y)</code>	<code>hmat(; x,y,z; delim:"[")</code>
	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \end{bmatrix}$
...but you can uncramp them using argument <code>big:#true</code> here	<code>hmat(f;x,y;big:#true)</code>	<code>hmat(;x,y,z;delim:" ",big:#true)</code>
	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \end{vmatrix}$

Matrix built with an element building function: `xmatrix(m, n, func)`, i.e. `xmat(...)`. The element building function `func` takes two integers which are the row and column numbers starting from 1.

```
#let g = (i,j) => $g^(#(i - 1)#(j - 1))$
xmat(2, 2, #g)
xmat(2, 3, #(r, c) => {
  $"exp" (#r, #c) = #calc.pow(r, c)$
}, delim:"[")
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} g^{00} & g^{01} \\ g^{10} & g^{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \exp(1,1) = 1 & \exp(1,2) = 1 & \exp(1,3) = 1 \\ \exp(2,1) = 2 & \exp(2,2) = 4 & \exp(2,3) = 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.4. Dirac braket notations

Symbol	Abbr.	Example	Notes
<code>bra(content)</code>		$\text{bra}(u) \rightarrow \langle u $ $\text{bra}(\text{vec}(1,2)) \rightarrow \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right $	bra
<code>ket(content)</code>		$\text{ket}(u) \rightarrow u\rangle$ $\text{ket}(\text{vec}(1,2)) \rightarrow \left \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$	ket
<code>expval(content)</code>		$\text{expval}(u) \rightarrow \langle u $ $\text{expval}(\text{vec}(1,2)) \rightarrow \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$	expectation
<code>braket(a, b)</code>		$\text{braket}(a), \text{braket}(u, v)$ $\rightarrow \langle a a\rangle, \langle u v\rangle$ $\text{braket}(\text{vec}(1,2), b) \rightarrow \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right b \rangle$	braket
<code>ketbra(a, b)</code>		$\text{ketbra}(a), \text{ketbra}(u, v)$ $\rightarrow a\rangle\langle a , u\rangle\langle v $ $\text{ketbra}(\text{vec}(1,2), b) \rightarrow \left \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \langle b $	ketbra
<code>matricelement(n, M, m)</code>	<code>mel</code>	$\text{mel}(n, \text{diff_nu } H, m)$ $\rightarrow \langle n \partial_\nu H m \rangle$ $\text{mel}(\text{vec}(U, V), A, m) \rightarrow \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right A m \rangle$	matrix element

3.5. Math functions

Typst built-in math operators: [math.op](#).

Expressions

`sin(x), sinh(x), arcsin(x), asin(x)`
`cos(x), cosh(x), arccos(x), acos(x)`
`tan(x), tanh(x), arctan(x), atan(x)`
`sec(x), sech(x), arcsec(x), asec(x)`
`csc(x), csch(x), arccsc(x), acsc(x)`
`cot(x), coth(x), arccot(x), acot(x)`

Results

$\sin(x), \sinh(x), \arcsin(x), \text{asin}(x)$
 $\cos(x), \cosh(x), \arccos(x), \text{acos}(x)$
 $\tan(x), \tanh(x), \arctan(x), \text{atan}(x)$
 $\sec(x), \text{sech}(x), \text{arcsec}(x), \text{asec}(x)$
 $\csc(x), \text{csch}(x), \text{arccsc}(x), \text{acsc}(x)$
 $\cot(x), \text{coth}(x), \text{arccot}(x), \text{acot}(x)$

Expressions

`typst Pr(x)`
`typst exp x`
`typst log x, lg x, ln x`
`typst det A`

Results

$\text{Pr}(x)$
 $\exp x$
 $\log x, \lg x, \ln x$
 $\det A$

Notes

probability
 exponential
 logarithmic
 matrix determinant

<code>diag(-1,1,1,1)</code>	<code>diag(-1, 1, 1, 1)</code>	diagonal matrix, compact form (use <code>dmat</code> for the “real” matrix form)
<code>trace A, tr A</code>	<code>trace A, tr A</code>	matrix trace
<code>Trace A, Tr A</code>	<code>Trace A, Tr A</code>	matrix trace, alt.
<code>rank A</code>	<code>rank A</code>	matrix rank
<code>erf(x)</code>	<code>erf(x)</code>	Gauss error function
<code>Res A</code>	<code>Res A</code>	residue (complex analysis)
<code>Re z, Im z</code>	<code>Re z, Im z</code>	real, imaginary (complex analysis)
<code>sgn x</code>	<code>sgn x</code>	sign function

3.6. Differentials and derivatives

Symbol	Abbr.	Example	Notes
<code>differential(...)</code>	dd	e.g. $df, dx dy, d^3x, dx \wedge dy$ See Section 3.6.1	differential
<code>variation(...)</code>	var	$\text{var}(f) \rightarrow \delta f$ $\text{var}(x, y) \rightarrow \delta x \delta y$	variation, shorthand of <code>dd(..., d: delta)</code>
<code>difference(...)</code>		$\text{difference}(f) \rightarrow \Delta f$ $\text{difference}(x, y) \rightarrow \Delta x \Delta y$	difference, shorthand of <code>dd(..., d: Delta)</code>
<code>derivative(...)</code>	dv	e.g. $\frac{d}{dx}, \frac{df}{dx}, \frac{\Delta^k f}{\Delta x^k}, df/dx$ See Section 3.6.2	derivative
<code>partialderivative(...)</code>	pdv	e.g. $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^3}, \partial f / \partial x$ See Section 3.6.3	partial derivative, could be mixed order

3.6.1. Differentials

Functions: `differential(*args, **kwargs)`, abbreviated as `dd(...)`.

- positional *args*: the variable names, then at the last **optionally** followed by an order number e.g. 2, or an order array e.g. [2,3], [k], [m n, lambda+1].
- named *kwargs*:
 - `d`: the differential symbol [default: `upright(d)`].
 - `p`: the product symbol connecting the components [default: `none`].
 - `compact`: only effective if `p` is `none`. If `#true`, will remove the TeXBook-advised thin spaces between the d-units [default: `#false`].

TeXBook advises *[f]ormulas involving calculus look best when an extra thin space appears before dx or dy or d whatever* (Chapter 18 p.168), and this package heeds this advice. If you don’t want the spaces between the d-units, you may pass a `compact:#true` argument: `dr dθ` vs. `drdθ` (compact).

Order assignment algorithm:

- If there is no order number or order array, all variables has order 1.
- If there is an order number (not an array), then this order number is assigned to *every* variable, e.g. `dd(x,y,2)` assigns $x \leftarrow 2, y \leftarrow 2$.
- If there is an order array, then the orders therein are assigned to the variables in order, e.g. `dd(f,x,y,[2,3])` assigns $x \leftarrow 2, y \leftarrow 3$.
- If the order array holds fewer elements than the number of variables, then the orders of the remaining variables are 1, e.g. `dd(x,y,z,[2,3])` assigns $x \leftarrow 2, y \leftarrow 3, z \leftarrow 1$.

- If a variable x has order 1, it is rendered as dx not d^1x .

Examples

(1) <code>dd(f), f(r,theta) dd(r,theta)</code>	(2) <code>dd(x,3), dd(f,[k]), dd(f,[k],d:delta)</code>
$df, f(r, \theta) dr d\theta$	$d^3x, d^k f, \delta^k f$
(3) <code>dd(f,2), dd(vb(x),t,[3,])</code>	(4) <code>dd(x,y), dd(x,y,[2,3]), dd(x,y,z,[2,3])</code>
$d^2f, d^3x dt$	$dx dy, d^2x d^3y, d^2x d^3y dz$
(5) <code>dd(x, y, z, [[1,1],rho+1,n_1])</code>	(6) <code>dd(x,y,d:Delta), dd(x,y,2,d:Delta)</code>
$d^{[1,1]}x d^{\rho+1}y d^{n_1}z$	$\Delta x \Delta y, \Delta^2x \Delta^2y$
(7) <code>dd(t,x_1,x_2,x_3,p:and)</code>	(7) <code>dd(t,x_1,x_2,x_3,d:upright(D))</code>
$dt \wedge dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3$	$Dt Dx_1 Dx_2 Dx_3$

3.6.2. Ordinary derivatives

Function: `derivative(f,*args,**kwargs)`, abbreviated as `dv(...)`.

- f : the function, which can be `#none` or omitted,
- positional $args$: the variable name, then at the last **optionally** followed by an order number e.g. 2,
- named $kwargs$:
 - d : the differential symbol [default: `upright(d)`].
 - s : the “slash” separating the numerator and denominator [default: `none`], by default it produces the normal fraction form $\frac{df}{dx}$. The most common non-default is `slash` or simply `\`, so as to create a flat form df/dx that fits inline.

Order assignment algorithm: there is just one variable, so the assignment is trivial: simply assign the order number (default to 1) to the variable. If a variable x has order 1, it is rendered as x not x^1 .

Examples

(1) <code>dv(,x), dv(,x,2), dv(f,x,k+1)</code>	(2) <code>dv(, vb(r)), dv(f, vb(r)_e, 2)</code>
$\frac{d}{dx}, \frac{d^2}{dx^2}, \frac{d^{k+1}f}{dx^{k+1}}$	$\frac{d}{dr}, \frac{d^2}{dr_e^2}$
(3) <code>dv(f,x,2,s:\), dv(f,xi,k+1,s:slash)</code>	(4) <code>dv(, x, d:delta), dv(, x, 2, d:Delta)</code>
$d^2f/dx^2, d^{k+1}f/d\xi^{k+1}$	$\frac{\delta}{\delta x}, \frac{\Delta^2}{\Delta x^2}$
(5) <code>dv(vb(u), t, 2, d: upright(D))</code>	(6) <code>dv(vb(u),t,2,d:upright(D),s:slash)</code>
$\frac{D^2u}{Dt^2}$	D^2u/Dt^2

3.6.3. Partial derivatives (incl. mixed orders)

Function: `partialderivative(f,*args,**kwargs)`, abbreviated as `pdv(...)`.

- f : the function, which can be `#none` or omitted,
- positional $args$: the variable names, then at last **optionally** followed by an order number e.g. 2, or an order array e.g. `[2,3]`, `[k]`, `[m n, lambda+1]`.
- named $kwargs$:

- `s`: the “slash” separating the numerator and denominator [default: none], by default it produces the normal fraction form $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$. The most common non-default is `slash` or simply `\`, so as to create a flat form $\partial f/\partial x$ that fits inline.
- `total`: the user-specified total order.
 - If it is absent, then (1) if the orders assigned to all variables are numeric, the total order number will be **automatically computed**; (2) if non-number symbols are present, computation will be attempted with minimum effort, and a user override with argument `total` may be necessary.

Order assignment algorithm:

- If there is no order number or order array, all variables has order 1.
- If there is an order number (not an array), then this order number is assigned to *every* variable, e.g. `pdv(f,x,y,2)` assigns $x \leftarrow 2, y \leftarrow 2$.
- If there is an order array, then the orders therein are assigned to the variables in order, e.g. `pdv(f,x,y,[2,3])` assigns $x \leftarrow 2, y \leftarrow 3$.
- If the order array holds fewer elements than the number of variables, then the orders of the remaining variables are 1, e.g. `pdv(f,x,y,z,[2,3])` assigns $x \leftarrow 2, y \leftarrow 3, z \leftarrow 1$.
- If a variable x has order 1, it is rendered as x , not x^1 .

Examples

(1) `pdv(,x), pdv(,t,2), pdv(,lambda,[k])`

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}, \frac{\partial^k}{\partial \lambda^k}$$

(2) `pdv(f,vb(r)), pdv(phi,vb(r)_e,2)`

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \mathbf{r}}, \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r_e^2}$$

(3) `pdv(,x,y), pdv(,x,y,2)`

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$$

(4) `pdv(f,x,y,2), pdv(f,x,y,3)`

$$\frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^6 \varphi}{\partial x^3 \partial y^3}$$

(5) `pdv(,x,y,[2,1]), pdv(,x,y,[1,2])`

$$\frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial y}, \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial y^2}$$

(6) `pdv(,t,2,s:\), pdv(f,x,y,s:slash)`

$$\partial^2/\partial t^2, \partial^2 f/\partial x \partial y$$

(7) `pdv(, (x^1), (x^2), (x^3), [1,3])`

$$\frac{\partial^5}{\partial (x^1) \partial (x^2)^3 \partial (x^3)}$$

(8) `pdv(phi,x,y,z,tau, [2,2,2,1])`

$$\frac{\partial^7 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2 \partial z^2 \partial \tau}$$

(9) `pdv(,x,y,z,t,[1,xi,2,eta+2])`

$$\frac{\partial^{\eta+\xi+5}}{\partial x \partial y^\xi \partial z^2 \partial t^{\eta+2}}$$

(10) `pdv(,x,y,z,[xi n,n-1],total:(xi+1)n)`

$$\frac{\partial^{(\xi+1)n}}{\partial x^\xi \partial y^{n-1} \partial z}$$

(11) `integral_V dd(V) (pdv(cal(L), phi) - diff_mu (pdv(cal(L), (diff_mu phi)))) = 0`

$$\int_V dV \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi} - \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi)} \right) \right) = 0$$

3.7. Special show rules

3.7.1. Matrix transpose with superscript T

Matrix transposition can be simply written as \dots^T , just like handwriting, and the only superscript T will be formatted properly to represent transposition instead of a normal capital letter T .

This $\square^T \Rightarrow \square^\top$ conversion is disabled if the base is either

- a `limits(...)` or `scripts(...)` element, or
- an integration symbol \int or vertical bar $|$, or
- an equation or `lr(...)` element whose last child is one of the above.

If you really want to:

- print a transpose explicitly: use symbol `TT`: $A^{TT} \Rightarrow A^T$;
- print a superscript letter T : use `scripts(T)`: $2^{\text{scripts}(T)} \Rightarrow 2^T$.

This feature needs to be enabled explicitly through a *show rule*.

#show: `super-T-as-transpose`

$(A\ B)^T = B^T\ A^T$

If you only want to enable it within a content block's scope, you may do

```
#[
  #show: super-T-as-transpose // Enabled from here till the end of block.
  (A B)^T = B^T A^T
]
```

Examples

(1) $(U\ V_n\ W')^T = W'^T\ V_n^T\ U^T$ (2) $\text{vec}(a,\ b)^T, \text{mat}(a,\ b;\ c,\ d)^T$

$$(UV_n W')^T = W'^T V_n^T U^T \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}^T, \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^T$$

(3) $\text{limits}(\text{sum})^T, \text{scripts}(e)^T$ (4) $\text{integral}_0^T, \text{abs}(a)^T, \text{eval}(F(t))^T_0$

$$\sum_0^T e^T \qquad \int_0^T, |a|^T, F(t)|_0^T$$

3.7.2. Matrix dagger with superscript +

The conjugate transpose, also known as the Hermitian transpose, transjugate, or adjoint, of a complex matrix A is performed by first transposing and then complex-conjugating each matrix element. It is often denoted as A^* , A^H , and sometimes with a dagger symbol: $A^{\text{dagger}} \Rightarrow A^\dagger$.

Writing \dots^{dagger} often visually clutters an equation in the source code form. Therefore, the package offers the ability to write \dots^+ instead.

This $\square^+ \Rightarrow \square^\dagger$ conversion is disabled if the base is either

- a `limits(...)` or `scripts(...)` element, or
- an equation or `lr(...)` element whose last child is one of the above.

This feature needs to be enabled explicitly through a *show rule*.

#show: `super-plus-as-dagger`

$U^{++} = U\ U^+ = I$

If you only want to enable it within a content block’s scope (e.g. you want to have \square^+ for ions or Moore–Penrose inverse outside the block), you may do

```
#[
  #show: super-plus-as-dagger // Enabled from here till the end of block.
  U^+U = U U^+ = I
]
```

Examples

(1) $U^+U = U U^+ = I$ (2) $\text{mat}(1+i, 1; 2-i, 1)^+ = \text{mat}(1-i, 2+i; 1, 1)$

$$U^\dagger U = U U^\dagger = I \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 1 \\ 2-i & 1 \end{pmatrix}^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 2+i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) $\text{limits}(N)^+, \text{scripts}(N)^+$ (4) $\text{\#let eq} = \$\text{scripts}(N)\$; \text{eq}^+$

$$N^+, N^+ \qquad N^+$$

3.8. Miscellaneous

3.8.1. Reduced Planck constant (\hbar)

In the default font, the Typst built-in symbol `planck.reduce` \hbar looks a bit off: on letter “h” there is a slash instead of a horizontal bar, contrary to the symbol’s colloquial name “h-bar”. This package offers `hbar` to render the symbol in the familiar form: \hbar . Contrast:

Typst’s <code>planck.reduce</code>	$E = \hbar\omega$	$\frac{\pi G^2}{\hbar c^4}$	$Ae^{\frac{i(px-Et)}{\hbar}}$	$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi$
this package’s <code>hbar</code>	$E = \hbar\omega$	$\frac{\pi G^2}{\hbar c^4}$	$Ae^{\frac{i(px-Et)}{\hbar}}$	$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi$

3.8.2. Tensors

Tensors are often expressed using the [abstract index notation](#), which makes the contravariant and covariant “slots” explicit. The intuitive solution of using superscripts and subscripts do not suffice if both upper (contravariant) and lower (covariant) indices exist, because the notation rules require the indices be vertically separated: e.g. T^a_b and T_a^b , which are of different shapes. “ T_b^a ” is flatly wrong, and $T^{(\text{space } w)}_{(i \text{ space } j)}$ produces a weird-looking “ $T_i^w_j$ ” (note w, j vertically overlap).

Function: `tensor(symbol, *args)`.

- *symbol*: the tensor symbol,
- positional *args*: each argument takes the form of $+...$ or $-...$, where a $+$ prefix denotes an upper index and a $-$ prefix denotes a lower index.

Examples

(1) `tensor(u,+a), tensor(v,-a)` (2) `tensor(h,+mu,+nu), tensor(g,-mu,-nu)`

$$u^a, v_a \qquad h^{\mu\nu}, g_{\mu\nu}$$

(3) `tensor(T,+a,-b), tensor(T,-a,+b)` (4) `tensor(T, -i, +w, -j)`

$$T^a_b, T_a^b \qquad T_i^w_j$$

(5) `tensor((dd(x^lambda)), -a)`

$$(dx^\lambda)_a$$

(7) `tensor(R, -a, -b, -c, +d)`

$$R_{abc}{}^d$$

(9) `grad_mu A^nu = diff_mu A^nu + tensor(Gamma,+nu,-mu,-lambda) A^lambda`

$$\nabla_\mu A^\nu = \partial_\mu A^\nu + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\lambda} A^\lambda$$

(6) `tensor(AA,+a,+b,-c,-d,+e,-f,+g,-h)`

$$\mathbb{A}^{ab}{}_{cd}{}^e{}_f{}^g{}_h$$

(8) `tensor(T,+1,-I(1,-1),+a_bot,-,+,-)`

$$T^1_{I(1,-1)}{}^{a_\perp}{}_-$$

3.8.3. Isotopes

Function: `isotope(element, a: ..., z: ...)`.

- *element*: the chemical element (use "." for multi-letter symbols)
- *a*: the mass number A [default: none].
- *z*: the atomic number Z [default: none].

Change log: Typst merged my [PR](#), which fixed a misalignment issue with the surrounding text.

Examples

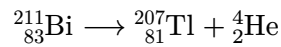
(1) `isotope(I, a:127)`

$${}^{127}\text{I}$$

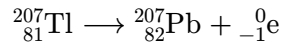
(2) `isotope("Fe", z:26)`

$${}_{26}\text{Fe}$$

(3) `isotope("Bi", a:211, z:83) --> isotope("Tl", a:207, z:81) + isotope("He", a:4, z:2)`



(4) `isotope("Tl", a:207, z:81) --> isotope("Pb", a:207, z:82) + isotope(e, a:0, z:-1)`



3.8.4. The n-th term in Taylor series

Function: `taylorterm(func, x, x0, idx)`.

- *func*: the function e.g. f , $(f+g)$,
- *x*: the variable name e.g. x ,
- *x0*: the variable value at the expansion point e.g. x_0 , $(1+a)$,
- *idx*: the index of the term, e.g. 0, 1, 2, n , $(n+1)$.

If *x0* or *idx* is in a parenthesis e.g. $(1+k)$, then the function automatically removes the outer parenthesis where appropriate.

Examples

(1) `taylorterm(f,x,x_0,0)`

$$f(x_0)$$

(2) `taylorterm(f,x,x_0,1)`

$$f^{(1)}(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

(3) `taylorterm(f,x,(1+a),2)`

$$\frac{f^{(2)}(1+a)}{2!}(x - (1+a))^2$$

(4) `taylorterm(f,x,x_0,n)`

$$\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n$$


(5) `taylorterm(F,x^nu,x^nu_0,n)`

(6) `taylorterm(f_p,x,x_0,(n+1))`

$$\frac{F^{(n)}(x_0^\nu)}{n!}(x^\nu - x_0^\nu)^n$$

$$\frac{f_p^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

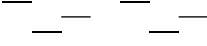










3.8.5. Signal sequences (digital timing diagrams)

In engineering, people often need to draw digital timing diagrams for signals, like .

Function: `signals(str, step:..., style:...)`.

- `str`: a string representing the signals. Each character represents an glyph (see below).
- `step` (optional): step width, i.e. how wide each glyph is [default: #1em].
- `color` (optional): the stroke color [default: #black].

Glyph characters

HLM \Leftrightarrow "10-" full step	hlm $\wedge \vee$ 1/2 step, 1/10 step	' , (edge) 0 step	= # empty, shaded
			
R (rise)	F (fall)	C (charge)	D (drain)
			
<	>	X	
			
ignore: (blankspace)	repeat: . (dot)		
separate: &			

Examples

(1) `signals("10.1")`, `signals("1|0|1|0R")`, `signals("CD")`, `signals("CD", step: #2em)`



(2) `signals("M'H|L|h|l|^|v,&|H'M'H|l,m,l|")` (the ampersand & serves as a separator)



(3) `signals("-|=|-", step: #2em)`, `signals("-|#|-")`, `signals("-<=>-<=")`

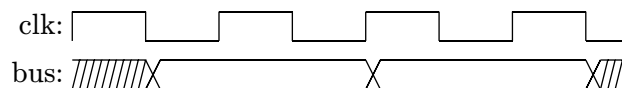


(4) `signals("R1..F0..", step: #.5em)``signals("R1.|v|1", step: #.5em, color:#fuchsia)`



(5)

`"clk:" & signals("|1....|0....|1....|0....|1....|0....|1....|0..", step: #0.5em) \`
`"bus:" & signals(" #.... X=... .. X=... .. X#.", step: #0.5em)`



3.9. Symbolic addition

This package implements a very rudimentary, **bare-minimum-effort** symbolic addition function to aid the automatic computation of a partial derivative's total order in the absence of user override (see

Section 3.6.3). Though rudimentary and unsophisticated, this should suffice for most use cases in partial derivatives.

Function: `BMEsymadd([...])`.

- ...: symbols that need to be added up e.g. `[1,2]`, `[a+1,b^2+1,2]`.

Examples

(1) <code>BMEsymadd([1]), BMEsymadd([2, 3])</code>	→	$1, 5$
(2) <code>BMEsymadd([a, b^2, 1])</code>	→	$a + b^2 + 1$
(3) <code>BMEsymadd([a+1, 2c, b, 2, b])</code>	→	$a + 2b + 2c + 3$
(4) <code>BMEsymadd([a+1, 2(b+1), 1, b+1, 15])</code>	→	$a + b + 2(b + 1) + 18$
(5) <code>BMEsymadd([a+1, 2(b+1), 1, (b+1), 15])</code>	→	$a + 3(b + 1) + 17$
(6) <code>BMEsymadd([a+1, 2(b+1), 1, 3(b+1), 15])</code>	→	$a + 5(b + 1) + 17$
(7) <code>BMEsymadd([2a+1, xi, b+1, a xi + 2b+a, 2b+1])</code>	→	$a\xi + 3a + 5b + \xi + 3$

4. Acknowledgement

Huge thanks to these LATEX packages, for lighting the way of physics typesetting.

- physics by Sergio C. de la Barrera,
- derivatives by Simon Jensen,
- tensor by Philip G. Ratcliffe et al.

5. License

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