proektsoft.bg@gmail.com

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 into print or to copy the output.

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

The language

The Calcpad language includes the following elements:

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

```
- Latin letters: \alpha - z, A - Z;

- Greek letters: \alpha - \omega, A - \Omega;

- digits: \mathbf{0} - \mathbf{9};

- comma: " , ";

- prime symbols: ' , " , "" , "" ;

- superscripts: ^{\mathbf{0}} , ^{\mathbf{1}} , ^{\mathbf{2}} , ^{\mathbf{3}} , ^{\mathbf{4}} , ^{\mathbf{5}} , ^{\mathbf{6}} , ^{\mathbf{7}} , ^{\mathbf{8}} , ^{\mathbf{9}} , ^{\mathbf{n}} , ^{\mathbf{+}} , ^{\mathbf{-}};

- special symbols: ^{\mathbf{-}} , \phi , \phi , ^{\mathbf{0}} , ^{\mathbf{0}} , ^{\mathbf{4}} ;

- " " for subscript;
```

A variable name must start with a letter. Names are case sensitive.

- Constants: π , e, φ , γ , g, G, M_E , M_S , c, h, μ_0 , ε_0 , k_e , e, m_e , m_p , m_n , N_A , σ , k_B , R, F, γ_c , γ_s , γ_a , γ_g , γ_w
- Operators:

```
"!" - factorial;
"^" - exponent;
"/" - division;
"+" - force division bar;
"\" - modulo (reminder);
"*" - multiplication;
"-" - minus;
"+" - plus;
"=" - equal to;
"≠" - not equal to;
"<" - less than;
">" - greater than;
"≤" - less or equal;
```

```
"≥" - greater or equal;
   "^" - logical "and";
   "V" - logical "or";
   "⊕" - logical "xor";
   "=" - assignment;
• Custom functions of type f(x; y; z; ...);
• Built-in functions:
   Trigonometric:
      \sin(x) - sine;
      \cos(x) - cosine;
      tan(x) - tangent;
      csc(x) - cosecant;
      sec(x) - secant;
      cot(x) - cotangent;
   Hyperbolic:
      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;
   Inverse trigonometric:
      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;
   Inverse hyperbolic:
      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;

    Logarithmic, exponential and roots:

      \log(x) - decimal logarithm;
      ln(x) - natural logarithm;
```

```
\log_2(x) - binary logarithm;
   \exp(x) – exponential function;
   \operatorname{sqr}(x) or \operatorname{sqrt}(x) - square root;
   \mathbf{cbrt}(x) - cubic root;
   \mathbf{root}(x; n) - n-th root;
Rounding:
   round (x) - round to the nearest integer;
   floor(x) - round to the smaller integer (towards -\infty);
   ceiling(x) - round to the greater integer (towards +\infty);
   trunc(x) - round to the smaller integer (towards zero);
• Integer:
   mod(x; y) - the reminder of an integer division;
   gcd(x; y) - the greatest common divisor of two integers;
   lcm(x; y) - the least common multiple of two integers;
• Complex:
   abs(x) - absolute value/magnitude;
   \mathbf{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;
Aggregate and interpolation:
   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...);
   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;

    Conditional and logical:

   if(cond; value-if-true; value-if-false) - conditional evaluation;
   switch (cond1; value1; cond2; value2; ...; default) - selective evaluation;
   not(x) - logical "not";
   and(x; y; z...) - logical "and";
   or(x; y; z...) - logical "or";
   xor(x; y; z...) - logical "xor";
Other:
```

```
sign(x) - sign of a number;

random (x) - random number between 0 and x.
```

- 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;

$PlotWidth$ - height of plot area in pixels;

$PlotStep$ - grid size for map plotting.
```

• Iterative and numerical methods:

```
$Root \{f(x) = const @ x = a : b\} - root finding for f(x) = const;

$Root \{f(x) @ x = a : b\} - root finding for f(x) = 0;

$Find \{f(x) @ x = a : b\} 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) @ x = a : b\} - local minimum of a function;

$Area \{f(x) @ x = a : b\} - adaptive Gauss-Lobatto numerical integration;

$Integral \{f(x) @ x = a : b\} - Tanh-Sinh numerical integration;

$Slope \{f(x) @ x = a\} - numerical differentiation;

$Sum \{f(x) @ k = a : b\} - iterative sum;

$Product \{f(k) @ k = a : b\} - iterative product;

$Repeat \{f(k) @ k = a : b\} - general inline iterative procedure;

Precision - relative precision for numerical methods [10^{-2}; 10^{-16}] (default is 10^{-12})
```

• 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 as many "#else if"s as needed, but only one "#else". You can omit any of them.
• Iteration blocks:
  Simple:
     #repeat number of repetitions
       your code goes here
     #loop
  With conditional break/continue:
     #repeat number of repetitions
       your code goes here
       #if condition
         #break or | #continue
       #end if
       some more code
     #loop
  Modules and macros/string variables:
  Modules:
     #include filename - include external file (module);
     #local - start local section (not to be included);
     #global - start global section (to be included);
  Inline string variable:
     #def variable_name$ = content
  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
```

• 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); #round *n* - rounds the output to *n* digits after the decimal point. Each of the above commands is effective after the current line until the end of the report or another command that overwrites it. • Breakpoints for step-by-step execution: #pause - calculates down to the current line and waits for the user to resume manually; #input - renders an input form to the current line and waits for user input. • Units for trigonometric functions: #deg - degrees, #rad - radians, #gra - grades; Separator for target units: |; • Return angles with units: *ReturnAngleUnits* = 1; • Dimensionless units: %, %; • Angle units°, ', ", deg, rad, grad, rev; • Metric units (SI and compatible): Mass: *g*, *hg*, *kg*, *t*, *kt*, *Mt*, *Gt*, *dg*, *cg*, *mg*, μ*g*, *Da*, *u*; Length: m, km, dm, cm, mm, μm , nm, pm, AU, ly; Time: s, ms, μs , ns, ps, min, h, d; Frequency: Hz, kHz, MHz, GHz, THz, mHz, µHz, nHz, pHz, rpm; Speed: *kmh*; Electric current: *A*, *kA*, *MA*, *GA*, *TA*, *mA*, μ*A*, *nA*, *pA*; Temperature: ${}^{\circ}C$, $\Delta {}^{\circ}C$, K; Amount of substance: mol; Luminous intensity: *cd*; Area: a, daa, ha; Volume: L, daL, hL, dL, cL, mL, μL , nL, pL; Force: dyn N, daN, hN, kN, MN, GN, TN, gf, kgf, tf; Moment: *Nm*, *kNm*; Pressure: Pa, daPa, hPa, kPa, MPa, GPa, TPa, dPa, cPa, mPa, μPa, nPa, pPa, bar, mbar, µbar, atm, at, Torr, mmHg; Viscosity: *P*, *cP*, *St*, *cSt*; Energy work: *J*, *kJ*, *MJ*, *GJ*, *TJ*, *mJ*, μ*J*, *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,
          VA, kVA, MVA, GVA, TVA, mVA, μVA, nVA, pVA,
          VAR, kVAR, MVAR, GVAR, TVAR, mVAR, µVAR, nVAR, pVAR;
   Electric charge: C, kC, MC, GC, TC, mC, \u03bcC, nC, \u03bcC, 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,
                  U, kU, MU, GU, TU, mU, \mu U, nU, pU
   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 (or lbm, lb_m), kipm (or kip_m), st, qr,
         cwt (or cwt uk, cwt us), ton (or ton uk, ton us), slug;
   Length: th, in, ft, yd, ch, fur, mi, ftm (or ftm uk, ftm us),
           cable (or cable uk, cable us), nmi, li, rod, pole, perch, lea;
   Speed: mph, knot;
   Temperature: {}^{\circ}F, \Delta {}^{\circ}F, {}^{\circ}R;
   Area: rood, ac:
   Volume, fluid: fl_oz, gi, pt, qt, gal, bbl, or:
                  fl\_oz\_uk, gi\_uk, pt\_uk, qt\_uk, gal\_uk, bbl\_uk,
                  fl\_oz\_us, gi\_us, pt\_us, qt\_us, gal\_us, bbl\_us;
   Volume, dry: (US) pt dry, (US) qt dry, (US) gal dry (US) bbl dry,
                  pk (or pk uk, pk us), bu (or bu uk, bu us);
   Force: ozf (or oz_f), lbf (or lb_f), kip (or kipf, kip_f), tonf (or ton_f), pdl;
   Pressure: osi, osf psi, psf, ksi, ksf, tsi, tsf, inHg;
   Energy/work: BTU, therm (or therm uk, therm us), quad;
   Power: hp, hpE, hpS;
• Custom units - .Name = expression.
```

Page 7 of 7