

Dictating mathematics into Scientific notebook using Caster

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1 Introduction

- All of these bindings can be easily changed by modifying `mathfly/config/scientific_notebook.t` in any text editor.
- (option a | option b) means that both commands will do the same thing.
- Square brackets means that the word(s) inside are optional, the command will work with or without them.

2 Miscellaneous

fraction	Creates a fraction. anything highlighted will form the numerator.
over	Creates a fraction with the previous element as the numerator (e.g. "five over three")
(super [script] to the power)	Superscript
sub [script]	Subscript
squared	Superscript 2
cubed	Superscript 3
inverse	Superscript -1
parens	Parentheses
square brackets	Square brackets
curly brackets	Curly brackets
absolute	Create two bars and moves inside them
degrees	Insert a degree symbol
summation	\sum
product	\prod
limit	lim
label above	Add a label above the selected text
label below	Add a label below the selected text

3 Letters

3.1 Greek

By default, all of these commands must be prefixed with "greek" for lowercase or "greek big" for uppercase. This behaviour can be changed by modifying `greek_prefix` and `capitals_prefix`.

alpha	α	
beater	β	
gamma	γ	Γ
delta	δ	Δ
epsilon	ε	
zita	ζ	
eater	η	

theta	θ	Θ
iota	ι	
kappa	κ	
lambda	λ	Λ
mu	μ	
new	ν	
zee	ξ	Ξ
pie	π	Π
row	ρ	
sigma	σ	Σ
tau	τ	
upsilon	υ	Υ
phi	ϕ	Φ
chi	χ	
sigh	ψ	Ψ
omega	ω	Ω

3.2 Accents

These commands add accents above the highlighted text, or create an empty accent if nothing is highlighted.

accent hat	\hat{a}
accent tilde	\tilde{a}
accent dot	\dot{a}
accent double dot	\ddot{a}
accent bar	\bar{a}
accent arrow	\vec{a}

4 Symbols

[square] root	$\sqrt[n]{x}$
integral	\int
double integral	\iint
triple integral	\iiint

times	\times
divide	\div
stop	\cdot
plus or minus	\pm
partial	∂
infinity	∞
dot dot dot	\dots
greater [than] [or] equal [to]	\geq
less [than] [or] equal [to]	\leq
not equal [to]	\neq
approximately [equal] [to]	\approx
proportional [to]	\propto
preference less [than]	\prec
preference less equal	\preceq
preference greater [than]	\succ
preference greater equal	\succeq
sine	\sin
cosine	\cos
tangent	\tan
secant	\sec
cosecant	\csc
cotangent	\cot
arc sine	\arcsin
arc cosine	\arccos
arc tan	\arctan
hyperbolic sine	\sinh
hyperbolic cosine	\cosh
hyperbolic tangent	\tanh
hyperbolic cotangent	\coth
degree	\deg
determinant	\det
dimension	\dim
exponential	\exp
(natural (log logarithm) log natural)	\ln
logarithm	\log
argument	\arg
maximum	\max
minimum	\min

(modulo modulus)	mod
supremum	sup
infimum	inf
probability	Pr
there exists	\exists
member [of]	\in
for all	\forall
subset	\subset
superset	\supset
strict subset	\subsetneq
strict superset	\supsetneq
intersection	\cap
union	\cup
logic and	\wedge
logic or	\vee
logic not	\neg
left arrow	\leftarrow
right arrow	\rightarrow
up arrow	\uparrow
down arrow	\downarrow
left right arrow	\leftrightarrow
maps to	\mapsto
oh plus	\oplus
oh times	\otimes
big oh plus	\bigoplus
big oh times	\bigotimes
diagonal dots	\ddots
horizontal dots	\dots
vertical dots	\vdots

5 Fractions

There are a few ways of easily inserting fractions:

- Use the "fraction" command, and navigate through it using directions.
- Use the "over" command, which will build a fraction with the previous element as the numerator. e.g. "x-ray squared over five".

- For denominators up to 10, use their natural names, providing a number for the numerator, e.g. "five thirds".

6 Matrices

- To insert a matrix of a particular size, use the matrix command, e.g. "matrix three by one".
- To add or remove columns and rows, Use the command "add/remove matrix column/row".
- Matrices can be encased in brackets as expected, E.g. "parens matrix three by three".