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.toml in any text editor or saying "configure Scientific Notebook" while the module is enabled.
- (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 Basics

export document Export current document as .rtf

toggle math Begin dictating mathematics (use the body math/body

text controls at the bottom for extended blocks)

toggle text Begin dictating text evaluate Evaluate expression

3 Miscellaneous

fraction Creates a fraction. anything highlighted

will form the numerator.

over Creates a fraction with the previous el-

ement as the numerator (e.g. "five over

three")

Superscript (super [script] | to the power) sub [script] Subscript squared Superscript 2 cubed Superscript 3 Superscript -1 inverse (parens | parentheses) Parentheses square brackets Square brackets Curly brackets curly brackets

absolute Create two bars and moves inside them

degrees Insert a degree symbol

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{summation} & & \sum \\ \text{product} & & \prod \\ \text{limit} & & \text{lim} \end{array}$

label above Add a label above the selected text label below Add a label below the selected text

4 Letters

4.1 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. Where relevant I have provided pronunciation tips for best results.

```
alpha
             \alpha
             β
beta
                       beater
                  Γ
gamma
             \gamma
delta
             \delta
                  \Delta
epsilon
             ε
zeta
eta
                       eater
             \eta
theta
                  Θ
                       they-tah
iota
kappa
             \kappa
lambda
             \lambda
                  Λ
mu
                       moo
             \mu
                       new
nu
             \nu
                  Ξ
хi
                       zee
                  П
рi
             \pi
rho
             \rho
sigma
                  \sum
             \sigma
tau
                  \Upsilon
upsilon
             \upsilon
phi
             \phi
                  Φ
chi
                       kie
             \chi
                  \Psi
psi
                       sigh
omega
                  Ω
```

4.2 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}

5 Symbols

$\sqrt[n]{x}$
\int
J
ĴĴ
×
÷
· ±
∂
∞
\geq
\leq
$\vdots \ge \le \ne \approx \times \land \land \bot \succeq \sin$
\approx
\propto
\prec
\preceq
\succ
\succeq
\sin
\cos
tan
sec
\csc
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
inf
                                            Pr
probability
                                            \exists
there exists
                                            \in
member [of]
                                            \forall
for all
                                            \subset
subset
                                            つくうし
superset
strict subset
strict superset
intersection
                                            \bigcup
union
logic and
logic or
logic not
left arrow
right arrow
up arrow
down arrow
left right arrow
                                            \leftrightarrow
maps to
                                            \mapsto
```

6 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".

7 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".

8 Units

These commands insert common scientific units. By default, all of them must be prefixed with "unit", so for example "unit cubic feet" produces ft³.

• Activity— Becquerels, Curies

- Amount— Attomoles, Examoles, Femtomoles, Gigamoles, Kilomoles, Megamoles, Micromoles, Millimoles, Moles, Nanomoles, Petamoles, Picomoles, Teramoles
- Area— Acres, Hectares, Square feet, Square inches, Square metres
- Current— Amperes, Kiloamperes, Microamperes, Milliamperes, Nanoamperes
- Capacitance— Farads, Microfarads, Millifarads, Nanofarads, Picofarads
- Charge— Coulombs
- Conductance— Kilosiemens, Microsiemens, Millisiemens, Siemens
- Potential difference— Kilovolts, Megavolts, Microvolts, Millivolts, Nanovolts, Picovolts, Volts
- Resistance— Gigaohms, Kiloohms, Megaohms, Milliohms, Ohms
- Energy— British thermal unit, Calories, Electron volts, Ergs, Gigaelectronvolts, Gigajoules, Joules, Kilocalories, Kilojoules, Megaelectronvolts, Megajoules, Microjoules, Millijoules, Nanojoules
- Force— Dynes, Kilonewtons, Meganewtons, Micronewtons, Millinewtons, Newtons, Ounce force, Pound force
- Frequency— Exahertz, Gigahertz, Hertz, Kilohertz, Megahertz, Petahertz, Terahertz
- Illuminance— Footcandle, Lux, Phot
- Length— Angstrom, Attometers, Centimeters, Decimeters, Femtometers, Feet, Inches, Kilometers, Meters, Micrometers, Miles, Millimeters, Nanometers, Picometers
- Luminance— Candela, Lumens
- Magnetic flux— Maxwells, Microwebers, Milliwebers, Nanowebers, Webers

- Magnetic flux density— Gauss, Microteslas, Milliteslas, Nanoteslas, Picoteslas, Teslas, Henries, microhenries, millihenries
- Mass— Atomic mass units, Centigrams, Decigrams, Grams, Kilograms, Micrograms, Milligrams, Pounds, Slug
- **Angle** degrees, Microradians, Milliradians, Minutes of angle, Seconds of angle, Radians, Steradian
- Power— Gigawatts, Horsepowers, Kilowatts, Megawatts, Microwatts, Milliwatts, Nanowatts, Watts
- **Pressure** Atmospheres, Bar, Kilobar, Kilopascals, Megapascals, Micropascals, Millibar, Millimeters of Mercury, Pascals, Torrs
- Temperature— Celsiuss, Fahrenheits, Kelvins
- **Time** Attoseconds, Days, Femtoseconds, Hours, Microseconds, Milliseconds, Minutes, Nanoseconds, Picoseconds, Seconds, Years
- Volume— Cubic feet, Cubic inches, Cubic metres, Gallons, Liters, Milliliters, Pints, Quarts