OneHotkey -- Math Formula Input Simplification Tool

This is a script that simplifies math formula inputs in `OneNote`, `Word` and `PowerPoint` with `AutoHotKey` script, e.g., `\a` for α (`\alpha`).

Demonstration video (Early version):

- AutoHotKey增强OneNote公式输入*测试1*哔哩哔哩_bilibili

This project is still updating. Your suggestions and contributions are welcome.

If the formulas aren't displayed correctly, go to README_EN.pdf.

How to Use

1. Download and run OneNote.exe.
2. Input the code of the symbol, then press `Space` to get the symbol. For example, input `\a` and press `Space` to get α.
3. For editting the symbol mapping, please refer to Code Editing Guide. If you need help, go to the AutoHotKey official website.
4. To stop the script, right click the `H` icon in the system tray and select `Exit`.

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Symbol Mapping

Overview

The script contains multiple symbol mappings, including Greek letters, math fonts, frequently used letters, and structures. The following is a list of some typical mappings. Make sure that you have entered the formula input mode with `Alt`+`=`.

Code	Output	Category	Source
`\a`	α	lowercase Greek letters	`\alpha`
`\D`	Δ	uppercase Greek letters	`\Delta`
`\R`, `\C`, `\Z`, `\N`, `\J`	$\mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{C}$, $\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{N}$, $\mathbb{J}$	frequently used letters	`\doubleR`, ...
`\do X`, `\sc X`, `\fr X`	$\mathbb{X}$, $\mathcal{X}$, $\mathfrak{X}$	fancy letter forms	`\doubleX`, `\scriptX`, `\frakturX`
`\m3`, `\m4`, ...	specific shape matrices	matrices	`[\matrix(@@&&)]`, ...
`x\h`, `x\~`, `x\d2`	$\hat{x}$, $\tilde{x}$, $\ddot{x}$	modifiers	`\hat`, `\tilde`, `\ddot`
`\x`, `\X`, `\sq`, `\pa`, `\eq`	$\cdot$, $\times$, $\sqrt{\square}$, $\parallel$, $\equiv$	operators	`\cdot`, `\times`, `\sqrt`, `\parallel`, `\equiv`
`\pd`, `\di`, `\dt`, `\inf`	∂, d, $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}$, ∞	frequently used symbols	`\partial`, `"d"`, `"d" /"d" t`, `\infty`
`\limx`, `\limx0`	$\lim_{x\to\infty}$, $\lim_{x\to 0}$	limits	`lim_(x->\infty )`, `lim_(x->0 )`
`\ls`	$\square^{\square}P$	left super-and-lowerscript	`^_ P`
`\i`, `\j`, `\k`	i, j, k	imaginary/quaternion symbols	`"i"`, `"j"`, `"k"`
`\ejw`	$e^{j\omega}$	complex exponential factor	`e^j\omega`

You shall notice that ` `(space) is commonly used, which is the key feature of OneNote formula input.

Full Table

Frequently Used Letters

Code	Output	Source	Code	Output	Source
`\pd`	∂	`\partial{Space}`	`\di`	d	`"d"`
`\inf`	∞	`\infty{Space}`	`\dt`	$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}$	`"d"{Space}/"d"{Space}t{Space}`
`\R`	$\mathbb{R}$	`\doubleR{Space}`	`\E`	$\mathbb{E}[\square]$	`\doubleE{Space}[]{Space}{Left}`
`\Q`	$\mathbb{Q}$	`\doubleQ{Space}`	`\Z`	$\mathbb{Z}$	`\doubleZ{Space}`
`\N`	$\mathbb{N}$	`\doubleN{Space}`	`\C`	$\mathbb{C}$	`\doubleC{Space}`
`\J`	$\mathbb{J}$	`\doubleJ{Space}`			

Operators

Code	Output	Source	Code	Output	Source
`\x`	$\cdot$	`\cdot{Space}`	`\X`	$\times$	`\times{Space}`
`\sq`	$\sqrt{\square}$	`\sqrt{Space 2}{Left}`	`\pa`	$\parallel$	`\parallel{Space}`
`\ss`	$\subset$	`\subset{Space}`	`\sse`	$\subseteq$	`\subseteq{Space}`
`\op`	$\oplus$	`\oplus{Space}`	`\ox`	$\otimes$	`\otimes{Space}`
`\od`	$\odot$	`\odot{Space}`	`\dd`	$\ddots$	`\ddots{Space}`
`\cd`	$\cdots$	`\cdots{Space}`	`\vd`	$\vdots$	`\vdots{Space}`
`\map`	$\mapsto$	`\mapsto{Space}`	`\pro`	$\propto$	`\propto{Space}`
`\as`	$\because$	`\because{Space}`	`\so`	$\therefore$	`\therefore{Space}`
`\eq`	$\equiv$	`\equiv{Space}`	`\xe`	$\times 10^{\square}$	`\times{Space}10{^}{Space}{Left}`

Greek Letters

Code	Output	Source	Code	Output	Source
`\a`	α	`\alpha{Space}`	`\b`	β	`\beta{Space}`
`\e`	ε	`\varepsilon{Space}`	`\ve`	ϵ	`\epsilon{Space}`
`\d`	δ	`\delta{Space}`	`\D`	Δ	`\Delta{Space}`

Code	Output	Source	Code	Output	Source
`\s`	σ	`\sigma{Space}`	`\S`	Σ	`\Sigma{Space}`
`\l`	λ	`\lambda{Space}`	`\L`	Λ	`\Lambda{Space}`
`\t`	θ	`\theta{Space}`	`\T`	Θ	`\Theta{Space}`
`\p`	ϕ	`\phi{Space}`	`\P`	Φ	`\Phi{Space}`
`\o`	ω	`\omega{Space}`	`\O`	Ω	`\Omega{Space}`
`\g`	γ	`\gamma{Space}`	`\G`	Γ	`\Gamma{Space}`

- `ve` means variant epsilon. For convenience, `\e` is set to ε and `\ve` is set to ϵ, which is different from their original code.

Matrix

Code	Output	Source
`\m4`	4 by 4 empty matrix	`[\matrix(@@@&&&){Space}]{Space}`
`\m3`	3 by 3 empty matrix	`[\matrix(@@&&){Space}]{Space}`
`\m2`	2 by 2 empty matrix	`[\matrix(@&){Space}]{Space}`
`\m`	empty matrix awaiting `&` `@` to set size.	`[]{Space}{Left}\matrix(){Left}`

Modifiers

Code	Output	Source
`\d1`	$\dot{x}$	`\dot{Space 2}`
`\d2`	$\ddot{x}$	`\ddot{Space 2}`
`\d3`	3 dots above	`\dddot{Space 2}`
`\d4`	4 dots above	`\ddddot{Space 2}`
`\~`	$\tilde{x}$	`\tilde{Space 2}`
`\v`	$\vec{x}$	`\vec{Space 2}`
`\h`	$\hat{x}$	`\hat{Space 2}`
`\ub`	$\underline{x}$	`\underbar{Space 2}{Left}`

Arrows

Code	Output	Source	Code	Output	Source
`\lr`	$\leftrightarrow$	`\leftrightarrow{Space}`	`\lrs`	$\leftrightarrows$	`\leftrightarrows{Enter}{Left}`
`\la`	$\leftarrow$	`\leftarrow{Space}`	`\La`	$\Leftarrow$	`\Leftarrow{Space}`
`\ra`	$\rightarrow$	`\rightarrow{Space}`	`\Ra`	$\Rightarrow$	`\Rightarrow{Space}`
`\down`	$\downarrow$	`\downarrow{Space}`	`\up`	$\uparrow$	`\uparrow{Space}`
`\ul`	$\nwarrow$	`\nwarrow{Space}`	`\ur`	$\nearrow$	`\nearrow{Space}`
`\dl`	$\swarrow$	`\swarrow{Space}`	`\dr`	$\searrow$	`\searrow{Space}`

Symbols

Code	Output	Source	Code	Output	Source
`\de`	$^\circ$	`\degree{Space}`	`\st`	$\star$	`\star{Space}`

Structures

Code	Output	Source
`\r`	$\{\square$	`\right.{Left}`
`\leb`	$\square\}$	`\left\box{Space 2}{Left}`
`\ceil`	$\lceil\square\rceil$	`\lceil{Space}\rceil{Space 2}{Left}`
`\floor`	$\lfloor\square\rfloor$	`\lfloor{Space}\rfloor{Space 2}{Left}`
`\brak`	$\langle\square\rangle$	`\bra{Space}\ket{Space 2}{Left}`
`\ls`	$\begin{smallmatrix}\square\\\square\end{smallmatrix}P$	`^_ P {Left 4}`
`\ab`	$\begin{smallmatrix}\square\\=\end{smallmatrix}$	`\above{Space 2}`
`\be`	$\begin{smallmatrix}=\\\square\end{smallmatrix}$	`\below{Space 2}`
`\fu`	$\mathrm{myfunction}\square$	`\funcapply`
`\Norm`	$\lVert\square\rVert$	`\norm{Space}\norm{Space 2}{Left}`
`\limx`, `\limx0`	$\lim_{x\to\infty}$, $\lim_{x\to 0}$	`lim_(x->\infty{Space}){Space}`, `lim_(x->0{Space}){Space}`
`\limt`, `\limt0`	$\lim_{t\to\infty}$, $\lim_{t\to 0}$	`lim_(t->\infty{Space}){Space}`, `lim_(t->0{Space}){Space}`
`\limn`, `\limk`	$\lim_{n\to\infty}$, $\lim_{k\to\infty}$	`lim_(n->\infty{Space}){Space}`, `lim_(k->\infty{Space}){Space}`

Code	Output	Source
`\limh`	$\lim_{h\to 0}$	`lim_(h->0{Space}){Space}`

- `\funcapply` is a little different from `\of`. Have a try by yourself!

Prefix for Fancy Letters

Code	Output	Source
`\sc`	$\mathcal{X}$	`\script`
`\do`	$\mathbb{X}$	`\double`
`\fr`	$\mathfrak{x}$	`\fraktur`

- For these mappings, your input should be like `\sc X`.

Multi-column Equations

Code	Output	Source
`\eq2`	Two-column equation	`\eqarray(&=@&=){Space}{Left 6}`
`\eq3`	Three-column equation	`\eqarray(&=@&=@&=){Space}{Left 9}`
`\eq4`	Four-column equation	`\eqarray(&=@&=@&=@&=){Space}{Left 12}`
`\eq5`	Five-column equation	`\eqarray(&=@&=@&=@&=@&=){Space}{Left 15}`

Note: Multi-column equations are used for aligning multiple equations, using @ as placeholder and & as alignment point.

Recommendations

- Learn more about the math input from this document: UTN28-PlainTextMath-v3.pdf. Page 39~47 is useful.
- Input Unicode characters directly: https://github.com/gtj1/symbol_assist
- Intuitive Vim-like text cursor control: https://github.com/RUSRUSHB/AutoTextCursor

Experimental Features (In folder `experimental/`)

`key_combination.exe`

- Use key combinations to input special characters and structures
- Contains: Start formula inputting; Division line; Boxed text; Text block

`rus_hotkey.exe`

- Input Russian alphabets. They can be integrated into formula inputting.
- Format: `\`+Romanized Alphabet+`R`

- e.g., `\dR` generates д, `\DR` generates Д

Code Editing Guide

For editing the mapping, please: Edit `symbol_assist.ahk`, compile it with `Ahk2Exe`, and run the compiled `.exe` file. You are recommended to learn more about `AutoHotKey` from its website.

The code of `symbol_assist_OneNote.ahk` is very easy to understand, even if you have not learnt about `AutoHotKey`. For newcomers, the explanation of the code is as follows:

Each line of the code is a mapping of the input code to the output symbol. The format is `:(parameters):input::output`. For example, `::\a::\alpha` means that when you input `\a`, the script will output `\alpha`.

I added some parameters `co?`:

Parameter	Meaning
`c`	Case-sensitive. `\a` and `\A` are different.
`o`	Delete the `Space` you entered at the end.
`?`	Output formula even if you have typed something before the code. Otherwise, it will fail in cases like `x\h`