

# Rania's Wolfram Language Cheat Sheet

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## Syntax

### Single List

```
f@ {a, b, c}
f @@ {a, b, c} (*apply*)
f /@ {a, b, c} (*map*)
f @@@ {a, b, c}
{a, b, c} // f
```

```
Out[*]=
f[{a, b, c}]
```

```
Out[*]=
f[a, b, c]
```

```
Out[*]=
{f[a], f[b], f[c]}
```

```
Out[*]=
{a, b, c}
```

```
Out[*]=
f[{a, b, c}]
```

### List of List

```
In[*]:= f@ {{a}, {b}, {c}}
f @@ {{a}, {b}, {c}}
f /@ {{a}, {b}, {c}}
f @@@ {{a}, {b}, {c}}
{{a}, {b}, {c}} // f
```

```
Out[*]=
f[{{a}, {b}, {c}}]
```

```
Out[*]=
f[{a}, {b}, {c}]
```

```
Out[*]=
{f[{a}], f[{b}], f[{c}]}
```

```
Out[*]=
{f[a], f[b], f[c]}
```

```
Out[*]=
f[{{a}, {b}, {c}}]
```

### Pure Functions

```
In[*]:= Power[#, 2] & /@ {1, 2, 3}
```

```
Out[*]=  
{1, 4, 9}
```

```
In[*]:= Select[Range[26], EvenQ[#] &] (*Pay Attention to & notation*)
```

```
Out[*]=  
{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26}
```

## Conditionals

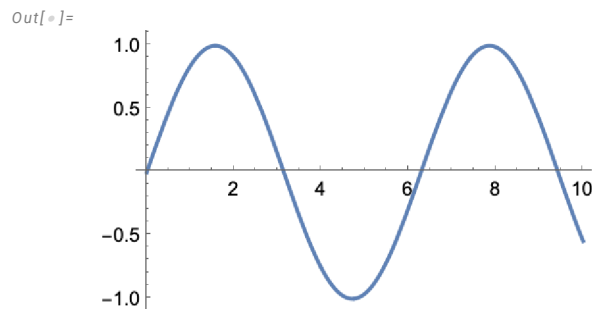
```
In[*]:= (*&& and  
        || or  
        ! not *)  
If[8 == 1, "f is 1", "f is not 1"]
```

```
Out[*]=  
f is not 1
```

## Functions

```
In[*]:= (* Rasterize - Converts an expression to a rasterized image *)  
Rasterize["Hello, world!"]  
Rasterize[Plot[Sin[x], {x, 0, 10}]]
```

```
Out[*]=  
Hello, world!
```



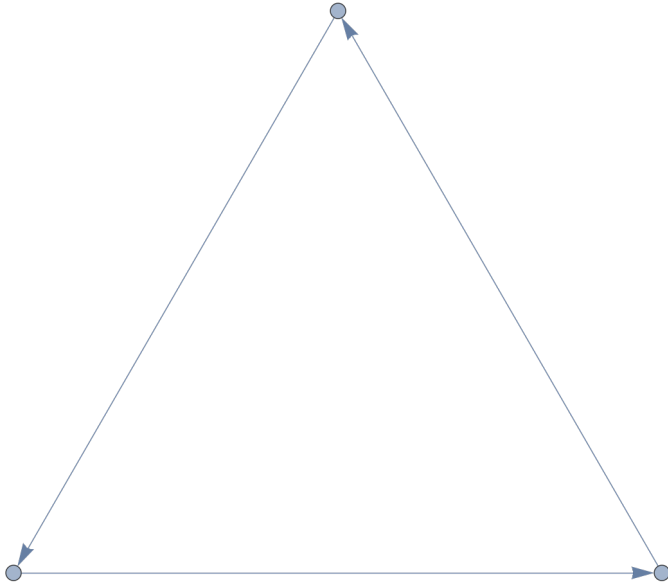
```
In[*]:= (* Mod - Computes the remainder of division *)  
Mod[10, 3] (* 10 mod 3 → 1 *)  
Mod[-10, 3, 1] (* Shifts remainder into range centered around 1 *)
```

```
Out[*]=  
1
```

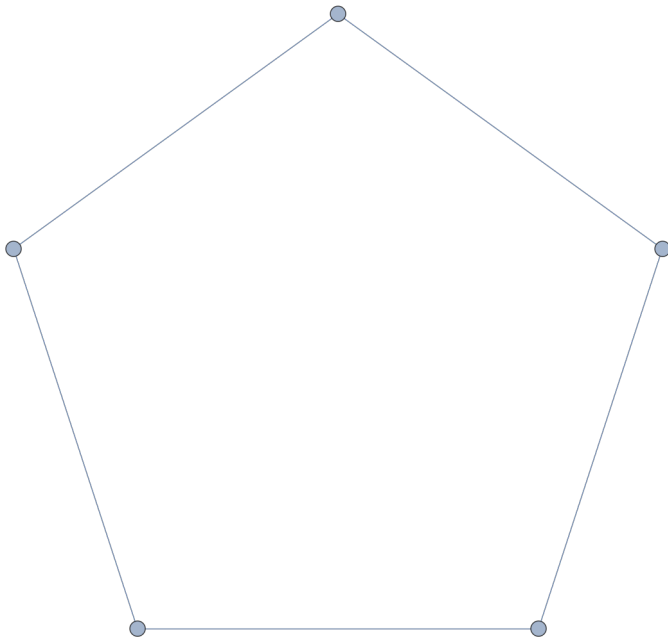
```
Out[*]=  
2
```

```
In[*]:= (* Graph - Creates a graph from vertex and edge specifications *)  
Graph[{1 → 2, 2 → 3, 3 → 1}]  
Graph[Range[5], {1 ↔ 2, 2 ↔ 3, 3 ↔ 4, 4 ↔ 5, 5 ↔ 1}]
```

Out[\*]=

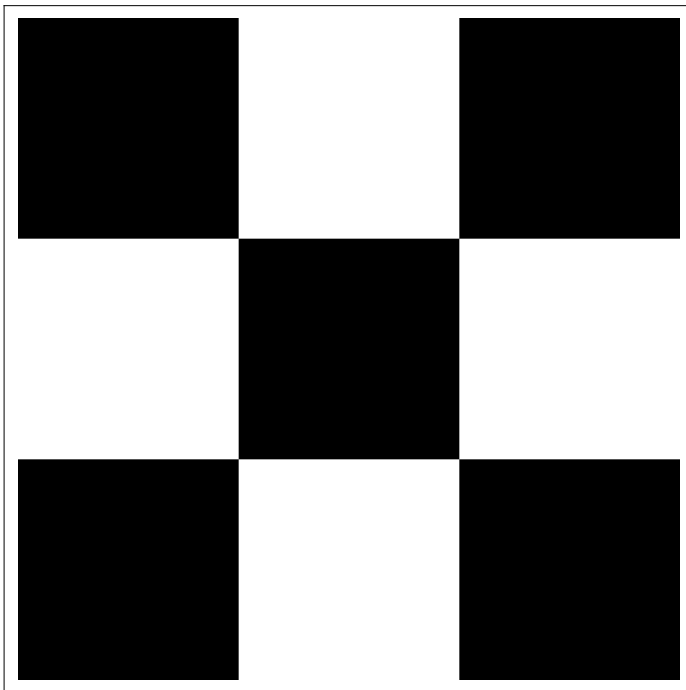


Out[\*]=

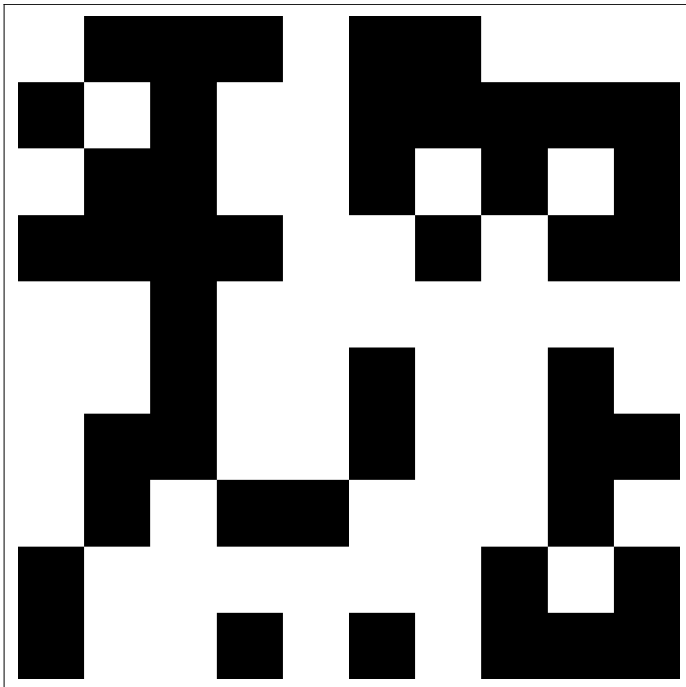


```
In[*]:= (* ArrayPlot - Visualizes matrices as images *)  
ArrayPlot[{{1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}}]  
ArrayPlot[RandomInteger[{0, 1}, {10, 10}]]
```

Out[\*]=



Out[\*]=



```
In[*]:= (* Array - Generates an array of values based on an expression *)
Array[f, 5] (* {f[1], f[2], f[3], f[4], f[5]} *)
Array[Prime, 10] (* First 10 prime numbers *)
```

```
Out[*]=
{f[1], f[2], f[3], f[4], f[5]}
```

```
Out[*]=
{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29}
```

```
In[*]:= (* Nest - Applies a function repeatedly *)
Nest[Sqrt, 256, 3] (* sqrt(sqrt(sqrt(256))) *)
Nest[RotateRight, {a, b, c, d}, 2]
```

```
Out[*]=
2
```

```
Out[*]=
{c, d, a, b}
```

```
In[*]:= (* NestList - Like Nest, but returns intermediate results *)
NestList[Sqrt, 256, 3]
NestList[RotateRight, {a, b, c, d}, 2]
```

```
Out[*]=
{256, 16, 4, 2}
```

```
Out[*]=
{{a, b, c, d}, {d, a, b, c}, {c, d, a, b}}
```

```
In[*]:= (* PrimeQ - Tests if a number is prime *)
PrimeQ[7] (* True *)
PrimeQ[10] (* False *)
```

```
Out[*]=
True
```

```
Out[*]=
False
```

```
In[*]:= (* MemberQ - Checks if an element is in a list *)
MemberQ[{a, b, c}, b] (* True *)
```

```
Out[*]=
True
```

```
In[*]:= (* EvenQ - Tests if a number is even *)
EvenQ[4] (* True *)
EvenQ[3] (* False *)
```

```
Out[*]=
True
```

```
Out[*]=
False
```

```

In[*]:= (* Last & First - Get the last/first element of a list *)
Last[{1, 2, 3, 4}]
First[{1, 2, 3, 4}]

Out[*]=
4

Out[*]=
1

In[*]:= (* Select - Filters elements based on a condition *)
Select[Range[10], PrimeQ]

Out[*]=
{2, 3, 5, 7}

In[*]:= (* Total - Computes the sum of elements *)
Total[{1, 2, 3, 4}]
Total[{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}, {2}] (* Sum along second level *)

Out[*]=
10

Out[*]=
{3, 7}

In[*]:= (* Thread - Applies a function element-wise to lists *)
Thread[{a, b, c} + {1, 2, 3}]
Thread[Equal[{a, b, c}, {1, 2, 3}]]

Out[*]=
{1 + a, 2 + b, 3 + c}

Out[*]=
{a == 1, b == 2, c == 3}

In[*]:= (* Grid - Displays elements in a tabular format *)
Grid[{{"A", "B"}, {1, 2}, {3, 4}}]

Out[*]=
A B
1 2
3 4

In[*]:= (* Partition - Splits a list into sublists *)
Partition[Range[10], 2]
Partition[Range[10], 3, 1] (* Overlapping partitions *)

Out[*]=
{{1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}, {7, 8}, {9, 10}}

Out[*]=
{{1, 2, 3}, {2, 3, 4}, {3, 4, 5}, {4, 5, 6}, {5, 6, 7}, {6, 7, 8}, {7, 8, 9}, {8, 9, 10}}

In[*]:= (* ArrayFlatten - Flattens nested arrays into a single matrix *)
ArrayFlatten[{{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}, {{5, 6}, {7, 8}}}]

Out[*]=
{{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}, {{5, 6}, {7, 8}}}

```

```

In[*]:= (* Flatten - Flattens nested lists *)
Flatten[{{1, {2, 3}}, {4, 5}}]
Flatten[{{1, {2, 3}}, {4, 5}}, 1] (* Flatten only one level *)

Out[*]=
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Out[*]=
{1, {2, 3}, 4, 5}

In[*]:= (* Max - Finds the maximum element *)
Max[3, 10, 7]
Max[{3, 10, 7}]

Out[*]=
10

Out[*]=
10

In[*]:= (* Split - Groups consecutive identical elements *)
Split[{1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 1}]

Out[*]=
{{1, 1}, {2, 2, 2}, {3, 3}, {1}}

In[*]:= (* GatherBy - Groups elements based on a function *)
GatherBy[{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, EvenQ]

Out[*]=
{{1, 3, 5}, {2, 4, 6}}

In[*]:= (* RandomSample - Randomly selects elements from a list *)
RandomSample[Range[10], 5]

Out[*]=
{6, 7, 1, 5, 2}

In[*]:= (* Tuples - Generates all possible tuples of given length *)
Tuples[{0, 1}, 3] (* All binary strings of length 3 *)

Out[*]=
{{0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 0}, {0, 1, 1}, {1, 0, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {1, 1, 0}, {1, 1, 1}}

In[*]:= (* TakeSmallest - Extracts the smallest elements *)
TakeSmallest[{5, 1, 3, 9, 2}, 3]

Out[*]=
{1, 2, 3}

In[*]:= (* Join - Concatenates lists *)
Join[{1, 2}, {3, 4}]

Out[*]=
{1, 2, 3, 4}

```

```

In[*]:= (* ReplacePart - Replaces specified parts of an expression *)
ReplacePart[{a, b, c}, {2 → x}]
ReplacePart[{{a, b}, {c, d}}, {{1, 2} → x, {2, 1} → y}]

Out[*]=
{a, x, c}

Out[*]=
{{a, x}, {y, d}}

In[*]:= (* Nothing - Removes elements in a list transformation *)
DeleteCases[{a, Nothing, b}, Nothing]

Out[*]=
{a, b}

In[*]:= (* /@ and & in Array *)
Sin /@ Range[5] (* Apply Sin to each element *)
Array[#^2 &, 5] (* Square each index *)

Out[*]=
{Sin[1], Sin[2], Sin[3], Sin[4], Sin[5]}

Out[*]=
{1, 4, 9, 16, 25}

In[*]:= (* [] vs. // *)
f[x] (* Direct function application *)
x // f (* Same as f[x] *)

Out[*]=
f[x]

Out[*]=
f[x]

In[*]:= (* Cases - Extracts elements matching a pattern *)
Cases[{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, _Integer?EvenQ]
Cases[IntegerDigits[2^1000], 0 | 1]
Cases[{{a, b, c}, {d, e, f}}, {x_, y_, z_} ⇨ {y, x, z}]

Out[*]=
{2, 4}

Out[*]=
{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
  1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0}

Out[*]=
{{b, a, c}, {e, d, f}}

```



```

In[ ]:= (* Head - Gets the type of an expression *)
Head[3] (* Integer *)
Head[{1, 2, 3}] (* List *)

Out[ ]=
Integer

Out[ ]=
List

In[ ]:= (* IntegerQ - Checks if a number is an integer *)
IntegerQ[5.0] (* False *)
IntegerQ[5] (* True *)

Out[ ]=
False

Out[ ]=
True

In[ ]:= (* Rule - Creates transformation rules *)
{a, b, c} /. a -> x

Out[ ]=
{x, b, c}

In[ ]:= (* Keys - Extracts keys from an association *)
Keys[<|"a" -> 1, "b" -> 2|>]

Out[ ]=
{a, b}

```

---

## Precedence

Function Application (@): This is used for prefix function application, where  $f @ x$  is equivalent to  $f[x]$

Apply (@@): This operator replaces the head of an expression. For example,  $f @@ \{a, b, c\}$  changes the head of  $\{a, b, c\}$  from List to f, resulting in  $f[a, b, c]$

Map (/@): This applies a function to each element in a list. For instance,  $f /@ \{a, b, c\}$  yields  $\{f[a], f[b], f[c]\}$

The precedence of these operators:

@

@@

/ (Various operators like division)

/; (Condition)

/= (UpSet)

/. (ReplaceAll)

// (Postfix)

/@

To determine the precedence of operators: `Precedence`.

`Precedence[Apply]` (\* Output: 650 \*)

`Precedence[ReplaceAll]` (\* Output: 110 \*)

Higher values indicate higher precedence.

**`Precedence[Apply]` (\*Output:650\*)**

**`Precedence[ReplaceAll]` (\*Output:110\*)**

*Out[\*]=*

620.

*Out[\*]=*

110.