

(*Mathematica 黑魔法：查看内部函数定义*)

GeneralUtilities`PrintDefinitions[BinLists]

```
(*  
Highlight and speak each substring  
TTS 时高亮文本  
*)  
lst = {"Oops!", "there", "are", "errors"};  
Monitor[Do[Speak[lst[[i]]]; Pause[0.8], {i, Length[lst]}],  
Row[MapAt[Style[#, CMYKColor[0, 0.4, 1, 0]] &, lst,  
If[IntegerQ[i], i, 1]], " "]]
```

SpokenString
数学公式的文字表达

\$Version
返回版本号

\$SystemID
返回OS 信息

?Head
返回帮助

%
上一个输出结果

%%
上上个输出结果

Head
返回变量类型

TextString
任意表达式转String

@
Prefix 前缀，优先级很高
会把后面所有的东西用括号括起来

@@

Apply 替换Head

f@@{1,2} List[1,2] 中的List 被替换为f

#

#1 的别名, 第一参

#n

#1, #2, #3 第一二三参

#0

函数本身

##

函数所有参数的序列(Sequence)

##n

从第n 个起到最后一个, 函数所有参数的序列(Sequence)

`1`

Message函数的占位符, 详见StringTemplate

Case

```
DLLTable = {"MacOSX-x86-64" -> {FileNameJoin[{$InstallationDirectory,  
"SystemFiles", "Links", "MP3Tools", "LibraryResources",  
"MacOSX-x86-64"}]}}
```

```
dlls = Cases[DLLTable, ($SystemID -> l_) :> l]
```

匹配Pattern, 抽出成功匹配的各元素

Snow Reap

下雪, 收割

GatherBy TakeWhile

Prepend Append AppendTo

Block Module With

Catch Throw

TesseractToolsImpl.m

GatherBy

GatherBy[{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, OddQ] (*奇数分一组, 偶数分一组*)

GatherBy[{{a, 1}, {b, 1}, {a, 2}, {d, 1}, {b, 3}}, First] (*第一部分相等的分在同一组*)

按元素的属性分组，聚类。GatherBy 实际上就是用你给的一个函数Map 进去，比较输出值，相等的分在同一组。

Ceiling

上取整

Round

给出最接近的整数(五舍，五点一入)

参数检查和错误处理

```
rsqrt[x_] /; If[TrueQ[x >= 0], True, Message[rsqrt::nnarg, x]; False] := Sqrt[x]
```

```
rsqrt::nnarg = "The argument `1` is not greater than or equal to zero."; (*占位符`1`*)
```

如果参数不符合条件Message 会打印一条红色的消息。/; 遇到False 模式匹配失败后面的代码不会执行

但是没有终止程序，除非用 Throw@ \$Failed; Abort[];

TrueQ MatchQ ContainsAny

HoldComplete Unevaluated

Scan

p.112 Power Programming With Mathematica

Scan[Print, {1, 2}] 函数本身没有返回值，函数有副作用。除这两点外和Map 一样

(*利用Scan 的副作用实现计数*)

```
data = Table[Random[], {100}]; (*一百个包含0~1之间的实数List*)
```

```
hint = Table[0, {5}] (* List[0,0,0,0,0] *)
```

```
Scan[ hint[[Ceiling[# 5]]]++&, data ]
```

(*Ceiling[5 #] 5 * 0~1之间的实数，得到0~5 之间的实数，Ceiling 上取整，得到0 ~ 5 之间的整数*)

(* a++ 先返回a, 然后a = a + 1*)

hint

```
myOddQ[x_] := ( Print["debug:" <> TextString@{x, OddQ[x]}; OddQ[x] ) (*打印调试信息的小技巧*)
```

```
And @@ myOddQ /@ {1, 2, 3} (*Apply 替换Head, f@@{1,2} List[1,2] 中的List 被替换为f*)
```

```
Scan[If[myOddQ[#], True, Return[False] ] &, {1, 3, 5}] == Null
```

(*Scan 除非主动Return 否则返回值是Null 利用这点进行逻辑判断*)

Throw and Catch

从内层循环返回Throw

Catch 捕获?

TakeWhile

```
sameQ :=(Length[#1 [Intersection] #2] == Length[ #1])&
```

```
sameQ[{1,2,3}, {1,3,2}]
```

用交集来判断集合是否相等?

```
GeneralUtilities`PrintDefinitions[BinLists]
```

```
Information[BinLists]
```

```
??GeneralUtilities`*
```

```
SetDirectory@NotebookDirectory[];
```

```
Get@FileNameJoin[{(*ParentDirectory[*])NotebookDirectory[],"std.wl"}];
```

```
Names["Std`*"]
```

```
(*Names["Std`Private`*"]*)
```

```
(*??Std`bomFreeQ*)
```

ScientificForm

xx?AtomQ 原子表达式(不能在拆分成子表达式了)

```
{x1,x2},{x3,x4}}/.{x_?AtomQ,y_}->f[x,y]
```

```
{f[x1,x2],f[x3,x4]}
```

```
{{2,2},{2,2}}/.x:{2..}:>(x/.Integer?(&==2&)->3)
```

```
Cases[{1,2,"ab","cd",x,y},_String]
```

(*closure 闭包, 内部含有计数器的函数*)

```
add = Module[{y}, y = 0; Function[x, y = y + x]];
```

```
add /@ {1, 2, 3}
```

特殊键盘字符的表示

RGBColor[0.952941, 0.67451, 0.227451, 1]

teal blue 蓝绿色 w3.css [https : // www.w3schools.com/w3css/default.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/default.asp)

#

pure function 的第一参

#0

代表纯函数本身

#n

第n 参

#1,#2,#3

传入的第一参， 第二参， ...

sameQ :=(Length[#1 \[Intersection] #2] == Length[#1])& (* 用交集来判断集合是否相等? *)

sameQ[{1,2,3}, {1,3,2}]

用交集来判断集合是否相等?

##

SlotSequence

所有传入参数

##&[a,b,c]

Sequence[a,b,c]

Sequence 类似 ____ (*0或多Sequence*)

##2

所有传入参数， 略过第2 个之前的参数

&

前面是一个匿名函数

& 的优先级非常低

Function[body]

等价于 body &

body的计算结果就是返回值

Function[{a,b..}, body]

多参函数

[[[]]

see ?Part

/@

Map[f, expr]

@@

see ?Apply

@@@

Apply at level 1

f @@@ {{a, b, c}, {d, e}}

{f[a, b, c], f[d, e]}

\$

系统定义符号以大写字母或\$ 开头。

、

指定精度

5.0`4 ^ 73

Precision

/.

ReplaceAll expr/.rules

applies a rule or list of rules in an attempt to transform each subpart of an expression expr.

1 + x^2 + x^4 /. x^p_ -> f[p]

1 + f[2] + f[4]

/;

Condition patt /; test

is a pattern which matches only if the evaluation of test yields True.

(*Replace all elements which satisfy the condition of being negative:*)

{6, -7, 3, 2, -1, -2} /. x_ /; x < 0 -> w

==, !=

SameQ, UnsameQ

:->(*仅表示形状*)

ref/character/RuleDelayed

RuleDelayed (:>, :>)

输入: Esc + :> + Esc

..

Repeated

(*pattern*)

重复1 或多

...

(*pattern*)

重复0或多次

—

Blank

表示任意的一个表达式

symble_Head

前面给出名字, 后面给出类型

—

BlankSequence

一个或多个表达式

BlankNullSequence

0 或多

Longest[p]

is a pattern object that matches the longest sequence consistent with the pattern p.

贪心匹配

Shortest[p]

is a pattern object that matches the shortest sequence consistent with the pattern p.

Optional (:

f[x_, y_: 0] := {x, y}

y 有一个默认值

OptionsPattern

OptionValue

有点类似特定命名空间下的枚举值

<|...|>

Association

Hash表

represents an association between keys and values.

_&

Array[_&,3]

{_,_,_}

howto/MapAFunctionOverAList

前缀形式还好，若想带多个参数，可以用Apply: `Apply[f, {x, y}]` 等价于 `f@@{x, y}`，即 `f[x, y]`。



For example, this changes a sum into a product:

```
In[305]:= Apply[Times, a + b + c]
```

```
Out[305]= a b c
```

`Apply` is useful when you want to turn the elements in a list into function arguments.

Create a list of five ordered pairs `{a, b}`:

```
In[306]:= pairs = RandomInteger[{1, 10}, {5, 2}]
```

```
Out[306]= {{8, 7}, {5, 9}, {6, 8}, {7, 1}, {6, 7}}
```

`Mod` finds the remainder when dividing the first number of an ordered pair by the second:

```
In[307]:= Mod[10, 4]
```

```
Out[307]= 2
```

To apply `Mod` to all of the pairs, you need to work at level 1 of the list (specified by the `{1}`):

```
In[308]:= Apply[Mod, pairs, {1}]
```

```
Out[308]= {1, 5, 6, 0, 6}
```

You can use `@@@` as a shorthand to apply at level 1:

```
In[309]:= Mod @@@ pairs
```

```
Out[309]= {1, 5, 6, 0, 6}
```

```
Table[Plot[Sin[ n x], {x, 0, 2 Pi}, ImageSize -> {150, 150}], {n, 1, 6}]
```

```
In[105]:= Table[Plot[Sin[n x], {x, 0, 2 Pi}, ImageSize -> {150, 150}], {n, 1, 6}]
```



