```
(*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 = {"Ooops!", "there", "are", "errors"};
Monitor[Do[Speak[Ist[[i]]]; Pause[0.8], {i, Length[Ist]}],
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`
 Massage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 -> I_) :> I]
  匹配Pattern,抽出成功匹配的各元素
Ceiling
  上取整
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 模式配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[];
```

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
  p.117 Power Programming With Mathematica
  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*)
```

```
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, 内部含有记数器的函数*)
add = Module[\{y\}, y = 0; Function[x, y = y + x]];
add /@ {1, 2, 3}
特殊键盘字符的表示
  tutorial/StructuralElementsAndKeyboardCharacters
#
 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
000
  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
```

...

```
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.
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
<|...|>
```

(\*pattern\*)

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}]
```

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

```
In[309]:= Mod @@@ pairs
Out[309]= {1, 5, 6, 0, 6}
```

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

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

 $ln[105] = Table[Plot[Sin[nx], {x, 0, 2Pi}, ImageSize \rightarrow {150, 150}], {n, 1, 6}]$ 



