Latexify.jl

and how Julia's metaprogramming makes it useful

Niklas Korsbo SNKorsbo OKorsbo

```
Julia> using Latexify
Julia> ex = :(x^n/(k^n + x^n))
Julia> latexify(ex)

\frac{x^n}{k^n + x^n}
```



Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics







Some supported inputs

Floats

```
latexify( 1.2 )
1.2
```

Rationals

```
latexify( 3//4 ) \frac{3}{4}
```

Symbols

```
latexify( :X_{active} ) X_{active}
```

. . .

Some supported inputs

Expressions (key functionality)

```
latexify( :(a/(b+c)) ) \frac{a}{b+c}
```

Some supported inputs

Container types (Arrays, Dicts, etc.)

```
M = [:(c_1*e^(-c_2*t)) 3//4
"x/(k+x)" : X_{inactive}]
latexify(M)
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \cdot e^{-c_2 \cdot t} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{x}{k+x} & X_{inactive} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
D = Dict(:a=>1.0, :b=>"a^c", :c=>3//4)
latexify( D )
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 1.0 \\ b & a^c \\ c & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Some supported outputs

```
D = Dict(:a=>1.0, :b=>"a^c", :c=>3//4)
latexify(D)

\begin{bmatrix} a & 1.0 \\ b & a^c \\ c & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}
```

latexify(D; env=:align)

$$b=a^{c}$$

$$c = \frac{3}{4}$$

```
latexify( D; env=:tabular )
```

- a 1.0
- b a^c
- $c = \frac{3}{4}$

latexify(D; env=:mdtable)

Print vs. Display (default)

Outputs a LaTeXString.

```
typeof( latexify("x/y") )

LaTeXStrings.LaTeXString
```

•Print:

```
Julia> print( latexify("x/y") )
$\frac{x}{y}$
```

•Display (when supported):

```
Julia> display( latexify("x/y") ) \frac{x}{y}
```

Julia makes this useful

- Homoiconicity (Expressions)
 - Convertible to LATEX
 - Information availability:

```
Julia> f(x) = x/2
Julia> @code_lowered f(1.)
CodeInfo(:(begin
    nothing
    return x / 2
end))
```

ullet Expressions o Macros o Domain-specific languages (DSLs)

DiffEqBiological.jl

```
reactions = @reaction_network ReactionDemo begin
   r_1, A + B --> C
   r_2, C --> A
end r_1 r_2
```

DiffEqBiological.jl

```
reactions = @reaction_network ReactionDemo begin
r_1, A + B --> C
r_2, C --> A
end r_1 r_2
```

•Information is available:

```
Julia> reactions.f_func
3-element Array{Expr,1}:
    :(-1 * r_1 * A * B + r_2 * C)
    :(+(-1 * r_1 * A * B))
    :(r_1 * A * B + -1 * r_2 * C)
```

DiffEqBiological.jl

```
reactions = @reaction_network ReactionDemo begin
   r_1, A + B --> C
   r_2, C --> A
end r_1 r_2
```

latexify(reactions)

latexify(reactions; env=:arrow)

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = -r_1 \cdot A \cdot B + r_2 \cdot C$$

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = -r_1 \cdot A \cdot B$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = r_1 \cdot A \cdot B - r_2 \cdot C$$

$$A + B \xrightarrow{r_1} C$$

$$C \xrightarrow{r_2} A$$

ParameterizedFunctions.jl

```
ode = @ode_def PositiveFeedback begin  dx = v_x * y^n_x/(k_x^n_x + y^n_x) - d_x*x   dy = v_y * x^n_y/(k_y^n_y + x^n_y) - d_y*y  end v_x k_x n_x d_x v_y k_y n_y d_y
```

latexify(ode)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{v_x \cdot y^{n_x}}{k_x^{n_x} + y^{n_x}} - d_x \cdot x \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{v_y \cdot x^{n_y}}{k_y^{n_y} + x^{n_y}} - d_y \cdot y \end{aligned}$$

ParameterizedFunctions.jl

```
ode = @ode_def PositiveFeedback begin  dx = v_x * y^n_x/(k_x^n_x + y^n_x) - d_x*x   dy = v_y * x^n_y/(k_y^n_y + x^n_y) - d_y*y  end v_x k_x n_x d_x v_y k_y n_y d_y
```

latexify(ode.symjac)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -d_{x} & \frac{y^{-1+n_{x}} \cdot v_{x} \cdot n_{x}}{k_{x}^{n_{x}} + y^{n_{x}}} - \frac{y^{-1+2 \cdot n_{x}} \cdot v_{x} \cdot n_{x}}{(k_{x}^{n_{x}} + y^{n_{x}})^{2}} \\ \frac{x^{-1+n_{y}} \cdot v_{y} \cdot n_{y}}{k_{y}^{n_{y}} + x^{n_{y}}} - \frac{x^{-1+2 \cdot n_{y}} \cdot v_{y} \cdot n_{y}}{(k_{y}^{n_{y}} + x^{n_{y}})^{2}} & -d_{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

Final words

- Information access in Julia
 - Look for it,
 - Use it (and do cool stuff),
 - Pass it forward in your own packages.

Acknowledgements

PhD supervisor:

Prof. Henrik Jönsson

Fellow Julia enthusiast:

Torkel Loman

Reasons why I started with Julia:

Chris Rackauckas

David P. Sanders









Thank you!