



*A free, open-source alternative to Mathematica*

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**Part I.**

**Manual**

# 1. Introduction

*Mathics*—to be pronounced like “Mathematics” without the “emat”—is a general-purpose computer algebra system (CAS). It is meant to be a free, open-source alternative to *Mathematica*®. It is free both as in “free beer” and as in “freedom”. There are various online mirrors running *Mathics* but it is also possible to run *Mathics* locally. A list of mirrors can be found at the *Mathics* home-page, <https://mathics.org>.

The programming language of *Mathics* is meant

to resemble *Wolfram*’s famous *Mathematica*® as much as possible. However, *Mathics* is in no way affiliated or supported by *Wolfram*. *Mathics* will probably never have the power to compete with *Mathematica*® in industrial applications; yet, it might be an interesting alternative for educational purposes.

For implementation details see <https://github.com/mathics/Mathics/wiki>.

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## Why yet another CAS?

*Mathematica*® is great, but it has one big disadvantage: It is not free. On the one hand, people might not be able or willing to pay hundreds of dollars for it; on the other hand, they would still not be able to see what’s going on “inside” the program to understand their computations better. That’s what free software is for!

*Mathics* aims at combining the best of both worlds: the beauty of *Mathematica*® backed by a free, extensible Python core which includes a rich set of Python tools numeric computation, <https://numpy.org/numpy>, and symbolic mathematics, <https://sympy.org>.

Of course, there are drawbacks to the *Mathematica*® language, despite all its beauty. It does not really provide object orientation and especially encapsulation, which might be crucial for big software projects. Nevertheless, *Wolfram* still managed to create their amazing *Wolfram* | *Alpha* entirely with *Mathematica*®, so it can’t be too bad!

However, it is not even the intention of *Mathics* to be used in large-scale projects and calculations—at least not as the main framework—but rather as a tool for quick explorations and in educating people who might later

switch to *Mathematica*®.

## What does it offer?

Some of the most important features of *Mathics* are

- a powerful functional programming language,
- a system driven by pattern matching and rules application,
- rationals, complex numbers, and arbitrary-precision arithmetic,
- lots of list and structure manipulation routines,
- an interactive graphical user interface right in the Web browser using MathML (apart from a command line interface),
- creation of graphics (e.g. plots) and display in the browser using SVG for 2D graphics and WebGL for 3D graphics,
- export of results to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X (using Asymptote for graphics),
- a very easy way of defining new functions in Python,
- an integrated documentation and testing system.

## What is missing?

There are lots of ways in which *Mathics* could still be improved.

Most notably, performance is still slow, so any serious usage in cutting-edge industry or research will fail, unfortunately. Although Cython can be used to speed up parts of *Mathics*, more is needed to speed up pattern matching. Replacing recursion with iteration may help here.

Apart from performance issues, new features such as more functions in various mathematical fields like calculus, number theory, or graph theory are still to be added.

In the future we intend to make better use of the graphics available in the excellent packages:

- `sympy` `plotting`, <https://docs.sympy.org/latest/modules/plotting.html>
- `matplotlib` `pyplot`, [https://matplotlib.org/api/pyplot\\_api.html](https://matplotlib.org/api/pyplot_api.html), and

- `networkx`, <https://networkx.github.io/>

## Who is behind it?

*Mathics* was created by Jan Pöschk in 2011. From 2013 to about 2017 it had been maintained mostly by Angus Griffith and Ben Jones. Since then, a number of others have been people involved in *Mathics*; the list can be found in the `AUTHORS.txt` file, <https://github.com/mathics/Mathics/blob/master/AUTHORS.txt>.

If you have any ideas on how to improve *Mathics* or even want to help out yourself, please contact us!

Welcome to *Mathics*, have fun!

## 2. Installation and Running

*Mathics* runs natively on a computer that has Python or PyPy 3.6 or later installed. Since *Mathics* relies on *sympy* which in turn relies on *numpy*, you will need at least those installed.

Since installation may change, see <https://github.com/mathics/Mathics/wiki/Installing-and-Running> for the most recent instructions for installing from PyPI, source, or from *docker*.

## 3. Language Tutorials

The following sections are introductions to the basic principles of the language of *Mathics*. A few examples and functions are presented. Only their most common usages are listed; for a full description of a Symbols possible arguments, options, etc., see its entry in the Reference of

Built-in Symbols.

However if you google for “Mathematica Tutorials” you will find easily dozens of other tutorials which are applicable. Be warned though that *Mathics* does not yet offer the full range and features and capabilities of *Mathematica*®.

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### Basic calculations

*Mathics* can be used to calculate basic stuff:

```
>> 1 + 2
3
```

To submit a command to *Mathics*, press Shift+Return in the Web interface or Return in the console interface. The result will be printed in a new line below your query.

*Mathics* understands all basic arithmetic operators and applies the usual operator precedence. Use parentheses when needed:

```
>> 1 - 2 * (3 + 5) / 4
-3
```

The multiplication can be omitted:

```
>> 1 - 2 (3 + 5) / 4
-3
```

```
>> 2 4
8
```

Powers can be entered using  $\wedge$ :

```
>> 3 ^ 4
81
```

Integer divisions yield rational numbers:

```
>> 6 / 4
3
2
```

To convert the result to a floating point number, apply the function *N*:

```
>> N[6 / 4]
1.5
```

As you can see, functions are applied using square braces [ and ], in contrast to the common notation of ( and ). At first hand, this might seem strange, but this distinction between function application and precedence change is necessary to allow some general syntax structures, as you will see later.

*Mathics* provides many common mathematical functions and constants, e.g.:

```
>> Log[E]
1
```

```
>> Sin[Pi]
0
```

```
>> Cos[0.5]
0.877583
```

When entering floating point numbers in your query, *Mathics* will perform a numerical evalua-



tion and present a numerical result, pretty much like if you had applied  $N$ .

Of course, *Mathics* has complex numbers:

```
>> Sqrt[-4]
2I
>> I ^ 2
-1
>> (3 + 2 I)^ 4
-119 + 120I
>> (3 + 2 I)^ (2.5 - I)
43.663 + 8.28556I
>> Tan[I + 0.5]
0.195577 + 0.842966I
```

*Abs* calculates absolute values:

```
>> Abs[-3]
3
>> Abs[3 + 4 I]
5
```

*Mathics* can operate with pretty huge numbers:

```
>> 100!
93 326 215 443 944 152 681 699 ~
~238 856 266 700 490 715 968 ~
~264 381 621 468 592 963 895 ~
~217 599 993 229 915 608 941 ~
~463 976 156 518 286 253 697 920 ~
~827 223 758 251 185 210 916 864 ~
~000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
```

(! denotes the factorial function.) The precision of numerical evaluation can be set:

```
>> N[Pi, 100]
3.141592653589793238462643~
~383279502884197169399375~
~105820974944592307816406~
~286208998628034825342117068
```

Division by zero is forbidden:

```
>> 1 / 0
Indeterminateexpression1/0encountered.
ComplexInfinity
```

Other expressions involving *Infinity* are evaluated:

```
>> Infinity + 2 Infinity
∞
```

In contrast to combinatorial belief,  $0^0$  is undefined:

```
>> 0 ^ 0
Indeterminateexpression0^0encountered.
Indeterminate
```

The result of the previous query to *Mathics* can be accessed by %:

```
>> 3 + 4
7
>> % ^ 2
49
```

## Symbols and Assignments

Symbols need not be declared in *Mathics*, they can just be entered and remain variable:

```
>> x
x
```

Basic simplifications are performed:

```
>> x + 2 x
3x
```

Symbols can have any name that consists of characters and digits:

```
>> iAm1Symbol ^ 2
iAm1Symbol^2
```

You can assign values to symbols:

```
>> a = 2
2
>> a ^ 3
8
>> a = 4
4
>> a ^ 3
64
```

Assigning a value returns that value. If you want to suppress the output of any result, add a ; to the end of your query:

```
>> a = 4;
```

Values can be copied from one variable to another:

```
>> b = a;
```

Now changing *a* does not affect *b*:

```
>> a = 3;
>> b
4
```

Such a dependency can be achieved by using “delayed assignment” with the `:=` operator (which does not return anything, as the right side is not even evaluated):

```
>> b := a ^ 2

>> b
9

>> a = 5;

>> b
25
```

## Comparisons and Boolean Logic

Values can be compared for equality using the operator `==`:

```
>> 3 == 3
True

>> 3 == 4
False
```

The special symbols `True` and `False` are used to denote truth values. Naturally, there are inequality comparisons as well:

```
>> 3 > 4
False
```

Inequalities can be chained:

```
>> 3 < 4 >= 2 != 1
True
```

Truth values can be negated using `!` (logical *not*) and combined using `&&` (logical *and*) and `||` (logical *or*):

```
>> !True
False

>> !False
True

>> 3 < 4 && 6 > 5
True
```

`&&` has higher precedence than `||`, i.e. it binds stronger:

```
>> True && True || False && False
True

>> True && (True || False) && False
False
```

## Strings

Strings can be entered with `"` as delimiters:

```
>> "Hello world!"
Hello world!
```

As you can see, quotation marks are not printed in the output by default. This can be changed by using `InputForm`:

```
>> InputForm["Hello world!"]
"Hello world!"
```

Strings can be joined using `<>`:

```
>> "Hello" <> " " <> "world!"
Hello world!
```

Numbers cannot be joined to strings:

```
>> "Debian" <> 6
Stringexpected.
Debian<>6
```

They have to be converted to strings using `ToString` first:

```
>> "Debian" <> ToString[6]
Debian6
```

## Lists

Lists can be entered in *Mathics* with curly braces `{` and `}`:

```
>> mylist = {a, b, c, d}
{a, b, c, d}
```

There are various functions for constructing lists:

```
>> Range[5]
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

>> Array[f, 4]
{f[1], f[2], f[3], f[4]}

>> ConstantArray[x, 4]
{x, x, x, x}

>> Table[n ^ 2, {n, 2, 5}]
{4, 9, 16, 25}
```

The number of elements of a list can be determined with `Length`:

```
>> Length[mylist]
4
```

Elements can be extracted using double square

braces:

```
>> mylist[[3]]  
c
```

Negative indices count from the end:

```
>> mylist[[-3]]  
b
```

Lists can be nested:

```
>> mymatrix = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5,  
6}};
```

There are alternate forms to display lists:

```
>> TableForm[mymatrix]
```

```
1 2  
3 4  
5 6
```

```
>> MatrixForm[mymatrix]
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

There are various ways of extracting elements from a list:

```
>> mymatrix[[2, 1]]  
3
```

```
>> mymatrix[;;, 2]  
{2, 4, 6}
```

```
>> Take[mylist, 3]  
{a, b, c}
```

```
>> Take[mylist, -2]  
{c, d}
```

```
>> Drop[mylist, 2]  
{c, d}
```

```
>> First[mymatrix]  
{1, 2}
```

```
>> Last[mylist]  
d
```

```
>> Most[mylist]  
{a, b, c}
```

```
>> Rest[mylist]  
{b, c, d}
```

Lists can be used to assign values to multiple variables at once:

```
>> {a, b} = {1, 2};
```

```
>> a  
1
```

```
>> b  
2
```

Many operations, like addition and multiplication, “thread” over lists, i.e. lists are combined element-wise:

```
>> {1, 2, 3} + {4, 5, 6}  
{5, 7, 9}
```

```
>> {1, 2, 3} * {4, 5, 6}  
{4, 10, 18}
```

It is an error to combine lists with unequal lengths:

```
>> {1, 2} + {4, 5, 6}
```

*Objectsofunequallengthcannotbecombined.*

```
{1, 2} + {4, 5, 6}
```

## The Structure of Things

Every expression in *Mathics* is built upon the same principle: it consists of a *head* and an arbitrary number of *children*, unless it is an *atom*, i.e. it can not be subdivided any further. To put it another way: everything is a function call. This can be best seen when displaying expressions in their “full form”:

```
>> FullForm[a + b + c]  
Plus[a, b, c]
```

Nested calculations are nested function calls:

```
>> FullForm[a + b * (c + d)]  
Plus[a, Times[b, Plus[c, d]]]
```

Even lists are function calls of the function `List`:

```
>> FullForm[{1, 2, 3}]  
List[1, 2, 3]
```

The head of an expression can be determined with `Head`:

```
>> Head[a + b + c]  
Plus
```

The children of an expression can be accessed like list elements:

```
>> (a + b + c)[[2]]  
b
```

The head is the 0th element:

```
>> (a + b + c)[[0]]
Plus
```

The head of an expression can be exchanged using the function `Apply`:

```
>> Apply[g, f[x, y]]
g[x, y]

>> Apply[Plus, a * b * c]
a + b + c
```

`Apply` can be written using the operator `@@`:

```
>> Times @@ {1, 2, 3, 4}
24
```

(This exchanges the head `List` of `{1, 2, 3, 4}` with `Times`, and then the expression `Times[1, 2, 3, 4]` is evaluated, yielding 24.) `Apply` can also be applied on a certain *level* of an expression:

```
>> Apply[f, {{1, 2}, {3, 4}}, {1}]
{f[1, 2], f[3, 4]}
```

Or even on a range of levels:

```
>> Apply[f, {{1, 2}, {3, 4}}, {0, 2}]
f[f[1, 2], f[3, 4]]
```

`Apply` is similar to `Map (/@)`:

```
>> Map[f, {1, 2, 3, 4}]
{f[1], f[2], f[3], f[4]}

>> f /@ {{1, 2}, {3, 4}}
{f[{1, 2}], f[{3, 4}]}
```

The atoms of *Mathics* are numbers, symbols, and strings. `AtomQ` tests whether an expression is an atom:

```
>> AtomQ[5]
True

>> AtomQ[a + b]
False
```

The full form of rational and complex numbers looks like they were compound expressions:

```
>> FullForm[3 / 5]
Rational[3, 5]

>> FullForm[3 + 4 I]
Complex[3, 4]
```

However, they are still atoms, thus unaffected

by applying functions, for instance:

```
>> f @@ Complex[3, 4]
3 + 4 I
```

Nevertheless, every atom has a head:

```
>> Head /@ {1, 1/2, 2.0, I, "a string", x}
{Integer, Rational, Real,
 Complex, String, Symbol}
```

The operator `===` tests whether two expressions are the same on a structural level:

```
>> 3 === 3
True

>> 3 == 3.0
True
```

But

```
>> 3 === 3.0
False
```

because 3 (an `Integer`) and 3.0 (a `Real`) are structurally different.

## Functions and Patterns

Functions can be defined in the following way:

```
>> f[x_] := x ^ 2
```

This tells *Mathics* to replace every occurrence of `f` with one (arbitrary) parameter `x` with `x ^ 2`.

```
>> f[3]
9

>> f[a]
a2
```

The definition of `f` does not specify anything for two parameters, so any such call will stay unevaluated:

```
>> f[1, 2]
f[1, 2]
```

In fact, *functions* in *Mathics* are just one aspect of *patterns*: `f[x_]` is a pattern that *matches* expressions like `f[3]` and `f[a]`. The following patterns are available:

```

_ or Blank[]
    matches one expression.
Pattern[x, p]
    matches the pattern p and stores the value
    in x.
x_ or Pattern[x, Blank[]]
    matches one expression and stores it in x.
__ or BlankSequence[]
    matches a sequence of one or more ex-
    pressions.
___ or BlankNullSequence[]
    matches a sequence of zero or more ex-
    pressions.
_h or Blank[h]
    matches one expression with head h.
x_h or Pattern[x, Blank[h]]
    matches one expression with head h and
    stores it in x.
p | q or Alternatives[p, q]
    matches either pattern p or q.
p ? t or PatternTest[p, t]
    matches p if the test t[p] yields True.
p /; c or Condition[p, c]
    matches p if condition c holds.
Verbatim[p]
    matches an expression that equals p,
    without regarding patterns inside p.

```

As before, patterns can be used to define func-  
tions:

```

>> g[s___] := Plus[s] ^ 2

>> g[1, 2, 3]
36

```

MatchQ[*e*, *p*] tests whether *e* matches *p*:

```

>> MatchQ[a + b, x_ + y_]
True

>> MatchQ[6, _Integer]
True

```

ReplaceAll (/.) replaces all occurrences of a  
pattern in an expression using a Rule given by  
->:

```

>> {2, "a", 3, 2.5, "b", c} /.
    x_Integer -> x ^ 2
{4, a, 9, 2.5, b, c}

```

You can also specify a list of rules:

```

>> {2, "a", 3, 2.5, "b", c} /. {
    x_Integer -> x ^ 2.0, y_String
    -> 10}
{4., 10, 9., 2.5, 10, c}

```

ReplaceRepeated (//.) applies a set of rules re-  
peatedly, until the expression doesn't change  
anymore:

```

>> {2, "a", 3, 2.5, "b", c} //. {
    x_Integer -> x ^ 2.0, y_String
    -> 10}
{4., 100., 9., 2.5, 100., c}

```

There is a “delayed” version of Rule which can  
be specified by :> (similar to the relation of := to  
=):

```

>> a :> 1 + 2
a:>1 + 2

>> a -> 1 + 2
a- > 3

```

This is useful when the right side of a rule  
should not be evaluated immediately (before  
matching):

```

>> {1, 2} /. x_Integer -> N[x]
{1, 2}

```

Here, N is applied to *x* before the actual match-  
ing, simply yielding *x*. With a delayed rule this  
can be avoided:

```

>> {1, 2} /. x_Integer :> N[x]
{1., 2.}

```

While ReplaceAll and ReplaceRepeated sim-  
ply take the first possible match into ac-  
count, ReplaceList returns a list of all possi-  
ble matches. This can be used to get all subse-  
quences of a list, for instance:

```

>> ReplaceList[{a, b, c}, {___, x__,
    , ___} -> {x}]
{{a}, {a, b}, {a, b,
    c}, {b}, {b, c}, {c}}

```

ReplaceAll would just return the first expres-  
sion:

```

>> ReplaceAll[{a, b, c}, {___, x__,
    ___} -> {x}]
{a}

```

In addition to defining functions as rules for cer-  
tain patterns, there are *pure* functions that can be  
defined using the & postfix operator, where ev-  
erything before it is treated as the function body  
and # can be used as argument placeholder:

```

>> h = # ^ 2 &;

>> h[3]
9

```

Multiple arguments can simply be indexed:

```
>> sum = #1 + #2 &;
```

```
>> sum[4, 6]
10
```

It is also possible to name arguments using Function:

```
>> prod = Function[{x, y}, x * y];
```

```
>> prod[4, 6]
24
```

Pure functions are very handy when functions are used only locally, e.g., when combined with operators like Map:

```
>> # ^ 2 & /@ Range[5]
{1,4,9,16,25}
```

Sort according to the second part of a list:

```
>> Sort[{{x, 10}, {y, 2}, {z, 5}},
#1[[2]] < #2[[2]] &]
{{y,2}, {z,5}, {x,10}}
```

Functions can be applied using prefix or postfix notation, in addition to using []:

```
>> h @ 3
9
```

```
>> 3 // h
9
```

## Control Statements

Like most programming languages, *Mathics* has common control statements for conditions, loops, etc.:

If[*cond*, *pos*, *neg*]  
returns *pos* if *cond* evaluates to True, and *neg* if it evaluates to False.

Which[*cond1*, *expr1*, *cond2*, *expr2*, ...]  
yields *expr1* if *cond1* evaluates to True, *expr2* if *cond2* evaluates to True, etc.

Do[*expr*, {*i*, *max*}]  
evaluates *expr* *max* times, substituting *i* in *expr* with values from 1 to *max*.

For[*start*, *test*, *incr*, *body*]  
evaluates *start*, and then iteratively *body* and *incr* as long as *test* evaluates to True.

While[*test*, *body*]  
evaluates *body* as long as *test* evaluates to True.

Nest[*f*, *expr*, *n*]  
returns an expression with *f* applied *n* times to *expr*.

NestWhile[*f*, *expr*, *test*]  
applies a function *f* repeatedly on an expression *expr*, until applying *test* on the result no longer yields True.

FixedPoint[*f*, *expr*]  
starting with *expr*, repeatedly applies *f* until the result no longer changes.

```
>> If[2 < 3, a, b]
a
```

```
>> x = 3; Which[x < 2, a, x > 4, b,
x < 5, c]
c
```

Compound statements can be entered with ;. The result of a compound expression is its last part or Null if it ends with a ;.

```
>> 1; 2; 3
3
```

```
>> 1; 2; 3;
```

Inside For, While, and Do loops, Break[] exits the loop and Continue[] continues to the next iteration.

```
>> For[i = 1, i <= 5, i++, If[i ==
4, Break[]]; Print[i]]
```

```
1
2
3
```

## Scoping

By default, all symbols are “global” in *Mathics*, i.e. they can be read and written in any part of your program. However, sometimes “local” variables are needed in order not to disturb the global namespace. *Mathics* provides two ways to support this:

- *lexical scoping* by `Module`, and
- *dynamic scoping* by `Block`.

```
Module[{vars}, expr]
  localizes variables by giving them a temporary name of the form name$number, where number is the current value of $ModuleNumber. Each time a module is evaluated, $ModuleNumber is incremented.

Block[{vars}, expr]
  temporarily stores the definitions of certain variables, evaluates expr with reset values and restores the original definitions afterwards.
```

Both scoping constructs shield inner variables from affecting outer ones:

```
>> t = 3;

>> Module[{t}, t = 2]
2

>> Block[{t}, t = 2]
2

>> t
3
```

`Module` creates new variables:

```
>> y = x ^ 3;

>> Module[{x = 2}, x * y]
2x3
```

`Block` does not:

```
>> Block[{x = 2}, x * y]
16
```

Thus, `Block` can be used to temporarily assign a value to a variable:

```
>> expr = x ^ 2 + x;

>> Block[{x = 3}, expr]
12

>> x
x
```

`Block` can also be used to temporarily change the value of system parameters:

```
>> Block[{$RecursionLimit = 30}, x
= 2 x]
Recursiondepthof30exceeded.
$Aborted

>> f[x_] := f[x + 1]; Block[{
$IterationLimit = 30}, f[1]]
Iterationlimitof30exceeded.
$Aborted
```

It is common to use scoping constructs for function definitions with local variables:

```
>> fac[n_] := Module[{k, p}, p = 1;
  For[k = 1, k <= n, ++k, p *= k
]; p]

>> fac[10]
3 628 800

>> 10!
3 628 800
```

## Formatting Output

The way results are formatted for output in *Mathics* is rather sophisticated, as compatibility to the way *Mathematica*® does things is one of the design goals. It can be summed up in the following procedure:

1. The result of the query is calculated.
2. The result is stored in `Out` (which `%` is a shortcut for).
3. Any `Format` rules for the desired output form are applied to the result. In the console version of *Mathics*, the result is formatted as `OutputForm`; `MathMLForm` for the `StandardForm` is used in the interactive Web version; and `TeXForm` for the `StandardForm` is used to generate the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  version of this documentation.
4. `MakeBoxes` is applied to the formatted result, again given either `OutputForm`, `MathMLForm`, or `TeXForm` depending on the execution context of *Mathics*. This yields a new expression consisting of “box constructs”.
5. The boxes are turned into an ordinary string and displayed in the console, sent to the browser, or written to the documentation  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file.

As a consequence, there are various ways to implement your own formatting strategy for custom objects.

You can specify how a symbol shall be formatted by assigning values to `Format`:

```
>> Format[x] = "y";

>> x
y
```

This will apply to `MathMLForm`, `OutputForm`, `StandardForm`, `TeXForm`, and `TraditionalForm`.

```
>> x // InputForm
x
```

You can specify a specific form in the assignment to `Format`:

```
>> Format[x, TeXForm] = "z";

>> x // TeXForm
\text{z}
```

Special formats might not be very relevant for individual symbols, but rather for custom functions (objects):

```
>> Format[r[args___]] = "<an r
object>";

>> r[1, 2, 3]
<an r object>
```

You can use several helper functions to format expressions:

```
Infix[expr, op]
  formats the arguments of expr with infix
  operator op.
Prefix[expr, op]
  formats the argument of expr with prefix
  operator op.
Postfix[expr, op]
  formats the argument of expr with postfix
  operator op.
StringForm[form, arg1, arg2, ...]
  formats arguments using a format string.
```

```
>> Format[r[args___]] = Infix[{args
}, "~"];

>> r[1, 2, 3]
1 ~ 2 ~ 3

>> StringForm["'1' and '2'", n, m]
n and m
```

There are several methods to display expressions in 2-D:

```
Row[{...}]
  displays expressions in a row.
Grid[{{...}}]
  displays a matrix in two-dimensional
  form.
Subscript[expr, i1, i2, ...]
  displays expr with subscript indices i1, i2,
  ...
Superscript[expr, exp]
  displays expr with superscript (exponent)
  exp.
```

```
>> Grid[{{a, b}, {c, d}}]
  a  b
  c  d

>> Subscript[a, 1, 2] // TeXForm
a_{1,2}
```

If you want even more low-level control of how expressions are displayed, you can override `MakeBoxes`:

```
>> MakeBoxes[b, StandardForm] = "c
";

>> b
c
```

This will even apply to `TeXForm`, because `TeXForm` implies `StandardForm`:

```
>> b // TeXForm
c
```

Except some other form is applied first:

```
>> b // OutputForm // TeXForm
b
```

`MakeBoxes` for another form:

```
>> MakeBoxes[b, TeXForm] = "d";

>> b // TeXForm
d
```

You can cause a much bigger mess by overriding `MakeBoxes` than by sticking to `Format`, e.g. generate invalid XML:

```
>> MakeBoxes[c, MathMLForm] = "<not
closed";

>> c // MathMLForm
<not closed
```

However, this will not affect formatting of ex-



pressions involving  $c$ :

```
>> c + 1 // MathMLForm
<math display="block"><mstyle
  mathvariant="sans-serif">
  <mrow><mn>1</mn>
  <mo>+</mo> <mi>c</mi>
</mrow></mstyle></math>
```

That's because `MathMLForm` will, when not overridden for a special case, call `StandardForm` first. `Format` will produce escaped output:

```
>> Format[d, MathMLForm] = "<not
  closed";

>> d // MathMLForm
<math display="block"><mstyle
  mathvariant="sans-serif">
  <mtxt>&lt;not&nbsp;closed</mtxt>
</mstyle></math>

>> d + 1 // MathMLForm
<math display="block"><mstyle
  mathvariant="sans-serif"><mrow>
  <mn>1</mn> <mo>+</mo>
  <mtxt>&lt;not&nbsp;closed</mtxt>
</mrow></mstyle></math>
```

For instance, you can override `MakeBoxes` to format lists in a different way:

```
>> MakeBoxes[{items___},
  StandardForm] := RowBox[{"[",
  Sequence @@ Riffle[MakeBoxes /@
  {items}, " ", "]""]

>> {1, 2, 3}
[123]
```

However, this will not be accepted as input to *Mathics* anymore:

```
>> [1 2 3]

>> Clear[MakeBoxes]
```

By the way, `MakeBoxes` is the only built-in symbol that is not protected by default:

```
>> Attributes[MakeBoxes]
[HoldAllComplete]
```

`MakeBoxes` must return a valid box construct:

```
>> MakeBoxes[squared[args___],
  StandardForm] := squared[args] ^
2
```

```
>> squared[1, 2]
Power[squared[1,2],
  2]isnotavalidboxstructure.

>> squared[1, 2] // TeXForm
Power[squared[1,2],
  2]isnotavalidboxstructure.
```

= The desired effect can be achieved in the following way:

```
>> MakeBoxes[squared[args___],
  StandardForm] := SuperscriptBox[
  RowBox[{MakeBoxes[squared], "["},
  RowBox[Riffle[MakeBoxes[#]& /@
  {args}, " "], "]""], 2]

>> squared[1, 2]
squared[1,2]2
```

You can view the box structure of a formatted expression using `ToBoxes`:

```
>> ToBoxes[m + n]
RowBox[{m, +, n}]
```

The list elements in this `RowBox` are strings, though string delimiters are not shown in the default output form:

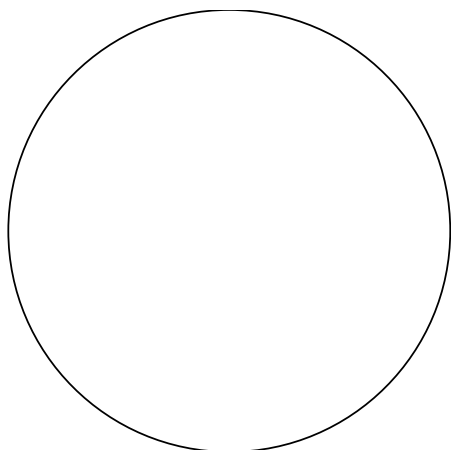
```
>> InputForm[%]
RowBox[{"m", "+", "n"}]
```

## Graphics

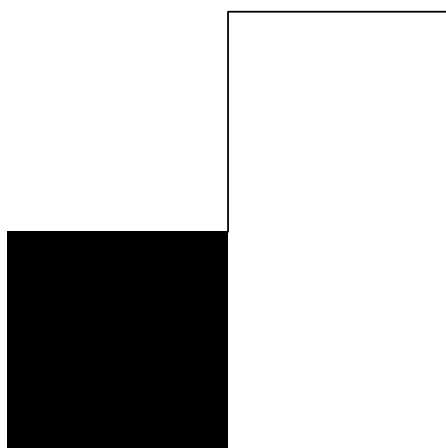
Two-dimensional graphics can be created using the function `Graphics` and a list of graphics primitives. For three-dimensional graphics see the following section. The following primitives are available:

```
Circle[{x, y}, r]
  draws a circle.
Disk[{x, y}, r]
  draws a filled disk.
Rectangle[{x1, y1}, {x2, y2}]
  draws a filled rectangle.
Polygon[{{x1, y1}, {x2, y2}, ...}]
  draws a filled polygon.
Line[{{x1, y1}, {x2, y2}, ...}]
  draws a line.
Text[text, {x, y}]
  draws text in a graphics.
```

```
>> Graphics[{Circle[{0, 0}, 1]}]
```



```
>> Graphics[{Line[{{0, 0}, {0, 1}, {1, 1}, {1, -1}}], Rectangle[{0, 0}, {-1, -1}]]
```



Colors can be added in the list of graphics primitives to change the drawing color. The following ways to specify colors are supported:

`RGBColor[r, g, b]`  
specifies a color using red, green, and blue.

`CMYKColor[c, m, y, k]`  
specifies a color using cyan, magenta, yellow, and black.

`Hue[h, s, b]`  
specifies a color using hue, saturation, and brightness.

`GrayLevel[l]`  
specifies a color using a gray level.

All components range from 0 to 1. Each color

function can be supplied with an additional argument specifying the desired opacity ("alpha") of the color. There are many predefined colors,

such as Black, White, Red, Green, Blue, etc.

```
>> Graphics[{Red, Disk[]}]
```

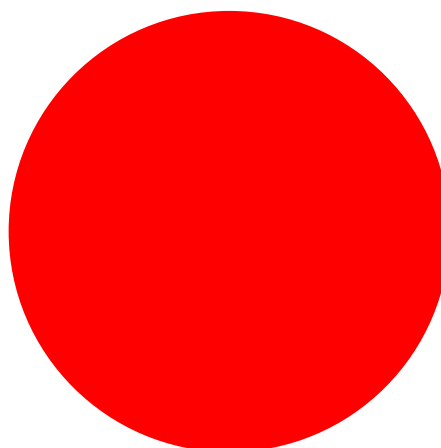
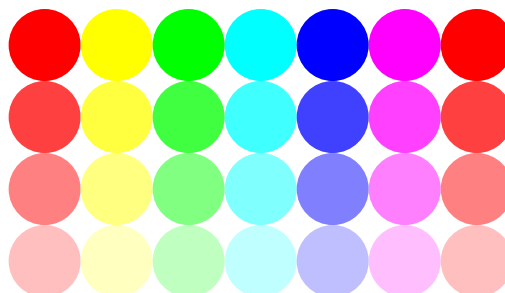


Table of hues:

```
>> Graphics[Table[{Hue[h, s], Disk[{12h, 8s}]}], {h, 0, 1, 1/6}, {s, 0, 1, 1/4}]]
```



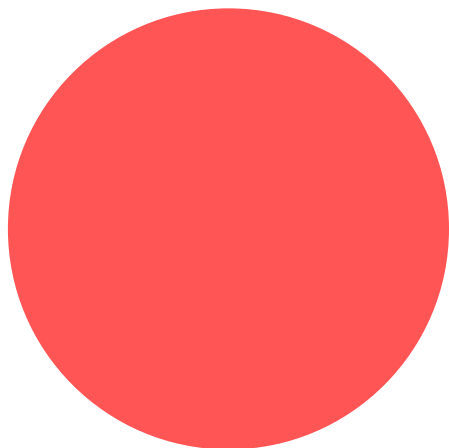
Colors can be mixed and altered using the following functions:

`Blend[{color1, color2}, ratio]`  
mixes *color1* and *color2* with *ratio*, where a ratio of 0 returns *color1* and a ratio of 1 returns *color2*.

`Lighter[color]`  
makes *color* lighter (mixes it with White).

`Darker[color]`  
makes *color* darker (mixes it with Black).

```
>> Graphics[{Lighter[Red], Disk[]}]
```



Graphics produces a GraphicsBox:

```
>> Head[ToBoxes[Graphics[{Circle[]}]]]
```

GraphicsBox

## 3D Graphics

Three-dimensional graphics are created using the function Graphics3D and a list of 3D primitives. The following primitives are supported so far:

```
Polygon[{{x1, y1, z1}, {x2, y2, z3}, ...}]
```

draws a filled polygon.

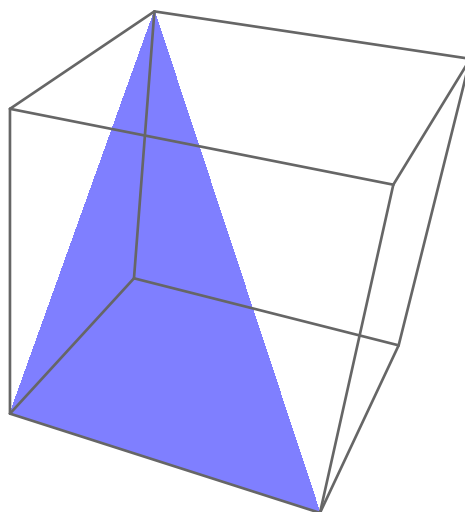
```
Line[{{x1, y1, z1}, {x2, y2, z3}, ...}]
```

draws a line.

```
Point[{x1, y1, z1}]
```

draws a point.

```
>> Graphics3D[Polygon[{{0,0,0}, {0,1,1}, {1,0,0}}]]
```



Colors can also be added to three-dimensional primitives.

```
>> Graphics3D[{0, Orange, Polygon[{{0,0,0}, {1,1,1}, {1,0,0}}]}], Axes->True]
```

```
Graphics3DBox[List[StyleBox[Graphics[List[EdgeForm[Graphics3DBox[Polygon[{{0,0,0}, {1,1,1}, {1,0,0}], Rule[ImageSize, 16]], Rule[ImageSizeMultipliers, List[1, 1]], Polygon3DBox[List[List[0, 0, 0], List[1, 1, 1], List[1, 0, 0]]], Rule[$OptionSyntax, Ignore], Rule[AspectRatio, Automatic], Rule[Axes, True], Rule[AxesStyle, List[]], Rule[Background, Automatic], Rule[BoxRatios, Automatic], Rule[ImageSize, Automatic], Rule[LabelStyle, List[]], Rule[Lighting, Automatic], Rule[PlotRange, Automatic], Rule[PlotRangePadding, Automatic], Rule[TicksStyle, List[]], Rule[ViewPoint, List[1.3, -2.4, 2.]]]isnotavalidboxstructure.
```

Graphics3D produces a Graphics3DBox:

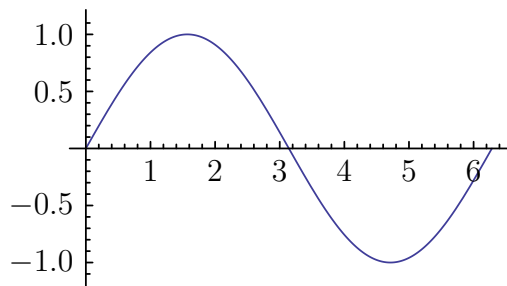
```
>> Head[ToBoxes[Graphics3D[{Polygon[]}]]]
```

Graphics3DBox

## Plotting

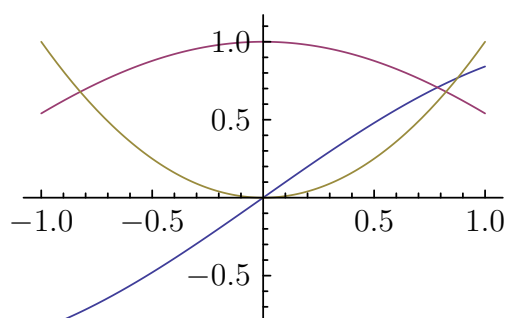
*Mathics* can plot functions:

```
>> Plot[Sin[x], {x, 0, 2 Pi}]
```



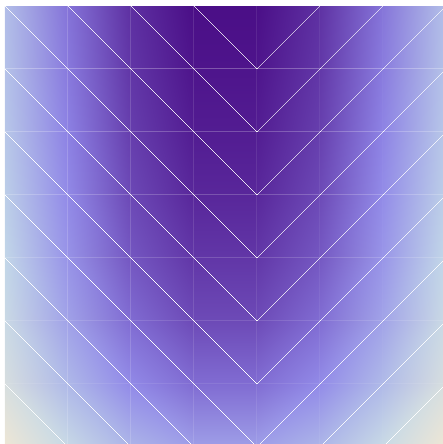
You can also plot multiple functions at once:

```
>> Plot[{Sin[x], Cos[x], x ^ 2}, {x, -1, 1}]
```



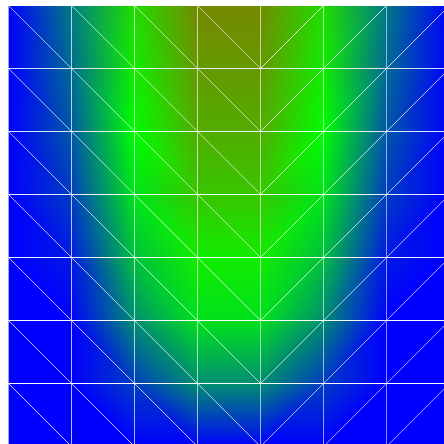
Two-dimensional functions can be plotted using `DensityPlot`:

```
>> DensityPlot[x ^ 2 + 1 / y, {x, -1, 1}, {y, 1, 4}]
```



You can use a custom coloring function:

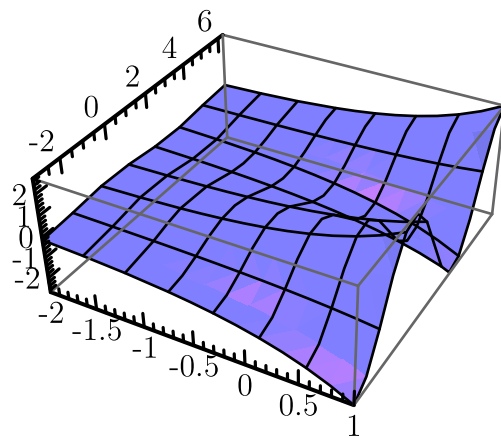
```
>> DensityPlot[x ^ 2 + 1 / y, {x, -1, 1}, {y, 1, 4}, ColorFunction -> (Blend[{Red, Green, Blue}, #]&)]
```



One problem with `DensityPlot` is that it's still very slow, basically due to function evaluation being pretty slow in general—and `DensityPlot` has to evaluate a lot of functions.

Three-dimensional plots are supported as well:

```
>> Plot3D[Exp[x] Cos[y], {x, -2, 1}, {y, -Pi, 2 Pi}]
```



## 4. Examples

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### Curve sketching

Let's sketch the function

```
>> f[x_] := 4 x / (x ^ 2 + 3 x + 5)
```

The derivatives are

```
>> {f'[x], f''[x], f'''[x]} //
```

Together

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-4(-5+x^2)}{(5+3x+x^2)^2}, \\ \frac{8(-15-15x+x^3)}{(5+3x+x^2)^3}, \\ \frac{-24(-20-60x-30x^2+x^4)}{(5+3x+x^2)^4} \end{array} \right\}$$

To get the extreme values of f, compute the zeroes of the first derivatives:

```
>> extremes = Solve[f'[x] == 0, x]
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow -\sqrt{5} \right\}, \left\{ x \rightarrow \sqrt{5} \right\} \right\}$$

And test the second derivative:

```
>> f''[x] /. extremes // N
```

$$\{1.65086, -0.064079\}$$

Thus, there is a local maximum at  $x = \text{Sqrt}[5]$  and a local minimum at  $x = -\text{Sqrt}[5]$ . Compute the inflection points numerically, chopping imaginary parts close to 0:

```
>> inflections = Solve[f''[x] == 0, x] // N // Chop
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow -1.0852 \right\}, \left\{ x \rightarrow -3.21463 \right\}, \left\{ x \rightarrow 4.29983 \right\} \right\}$$

Insert into the third derivative:

```
>> f'''[x] /. inflections
```

$$\{-3.67683, 0.694905, 0.00671894\}$$

Being different from 0, all three points are actual inflection points. f is not defined where its denominator is 0:

```
>> Solve[Denominator[f[x]] == 0, x]
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{I}{2}\sqrt{11} \right\}, \left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{I}{2}\sqrt{11} \right\} \right\}$$

These are non-real numbers, consequently f is defined on all real numbers. The behaviour of f at the boundaries of its definition:

```
>> Limit[f[x], x -> Infinity]
```

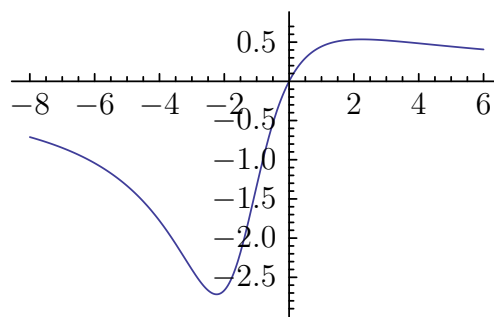
$$0$$

```
>> Limit[f[x], x -> -Infinity]
```

$$0$$

Finally, let's plot f:

```
>> Plot[f[x], {x, -8, 6}]
```



### Linear algebra

Let's consider the matrix

```
>> A = {{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 1}};
```

```
>> MatrixForm[A]

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

We can compute its eigenvalues and eigenvectors:

```
>> Eigenvalues[A]
{2, -1, 1}

>> Eigenvectors[A]
{{1, 1, 1}, {1, -2, 1}, {-1, 0, 1}}
```

This yields the diagonalization of A:

```
>> T = Transpose[Eigenvectors[A]];
MatrixForm[T]

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$


>> Inverse[T] . A . T // MatrixForm

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$


>> % == DiagonalMatrix[Eigenvalues[A]]
True
```

We can solve linear systems:

```
>> LinearSolve[A, {1, 2, 3}]
{0, 1, 2}

>> A . %
{1, 2, 3}
```

In this case, the solution is unique:

```
>> NullSpace[A]
{}
```

Let's consider a singular matrix:

```
>> B = {{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}};

>> MatrixRank[B]
2

>> s = LinearSolve[B, {1, 2, 3}]
 $\left\{-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 0\right\}$ 

>> NullSpace[B]
{{1, -2, 1}}
```

```
>> B . (RandomInteger[100] * %[[1]]
+ s)
{1, 2, 3}
```

## Dice

Let's play with dice in this example. A Dice object shall represent the outcome of a series of rolling a dice with six faces, e.g.:

```
>> Dice[1, 6, 4, 4]
Dice[1, 6, 4, 4]
```

Like in most games, the ordering of the individual throws does not matter. We can express this by making Dice Orderless:

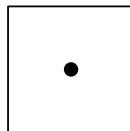
```
>> SetAttributes[Dice, Orderless]

>> Dice[1, 6, 4, 4]
Dice[1, 4, 4, 6]
```

A dice object shall be displayed as a rectangle with the given number of points in it, positioned like on a traditional dice:

```
>> Format[Dice[n_Integer?(1 <= # <=
6 &)] := Block[{p = 0.2, r =
0.05}, Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black
], White, Rectangle[], Black,
EdgeForm[], If[OddQ[n], Disk
[{0.5, 0.5}, r]], If[MemberQ[{2,
3, 4, 5, 6}, n], Disk[{p, p}, r
]], If[MemberQ[{2, 3, 4, 5, 6},
n], Disk[{1 - p, 1 - p}, r]], If
[MemberQ[{4, 5, 6}, n], Disk[{p,
1 - p}, r]], If[MemberQ[{4, 5,
6}, n], Disk[{1 - p, p}, r]], If
[n === 6, {Disk[{p, 0.5}, r],
Disk[{1 - p, 0.5}, r}]}],
ImageSize -> Tiny]]

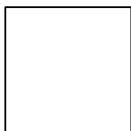
>> Dice[1]
```



The empty series of dice shall be displayed as an empty dice:

```
>> Format[Dice[]] := Graphics[{
EdgeForm[Black], White,
Rectangle[]}, ImageSize -> Tiny]
```

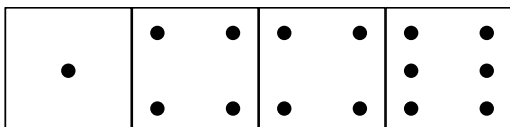
```
>> Dice[]
```



Any non-empty series of dice shall be displayed as a row of individual dice:

```
>> Format[Dice[d___Integer?(1 <= #
  <= 6 &)] := Row[Dice /@ {d}]
```

```
>> Dice[1, 6, 4, 4]
```



Note that *Mathics* will automatically sort the given format rules according to their “generality”, so the rule for the empty dice does not get overridden by the rule for a series of dice. We can still see the original form by using `InputForm`:

```
>> Dice[1, 6, 4, 4] // InputForm
Dice[1, 4, 4, 6]
```

We want to combine `Dice` objects using the `+` operator:

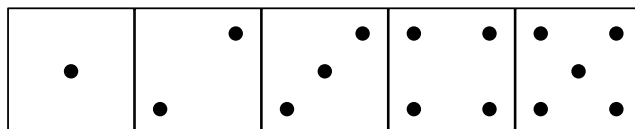
```
>> Dice[a___] + Dice[b___] ^:= Dice
  [Sequence @@ {a, b}]
```

The `^:=` (`UpSetDelayed`) tells *Mathics* to associate this rule with `Dice` instead of `Plus`, which is protected—we would have to unprotect it first:

```
>> Dice[a___] + Dice[b___] := Dice[
  Sequence @@ {a, b}]
TagPlusinDice[a___]
+ Dice[b___]isProtected.
$Failed
```

We can now combine dice:

```
>> Dice[1, 5] + Dice[3, 2] + Dice
  [4]
```

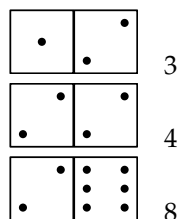


Let’s write a function that returns the sum of the rolled dice:

```
>> DiceSum[Dice[d___]] := Plus @@ {
  d}
>> DiceSum @ Dice[1, 2, 5]
8
```

And now let’s put some dice into a table:

```
>> Table[{Dice[Sequence @@ d],
  DiceSum @ Dice[Sequence @@ d]},
  {d, {{1, 2}, {2, 2}, {2, 6}}}]
// TableForm
```



It is not very sophisticated from a mathematical point of view, but it’s beautiful.

## 5. Django-based Web Interface

In the future we plan on providing an interface to Jupyter as a separate package. However currently as part *Mathics*, we distribute a browser-based interface using Django 3.1. Since a Jupyter-based interface seems preferable to the home-grown interface described here, it is doubtful whether there will be future improvements to the this interface.

When you enter Mathics in the top after the Mathics logo and the word “Mathics” you’ll see a *menubar*.

It looks like this:



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### Saving and Loading Worksheets

<subsection title=“Saving Worksheets”>

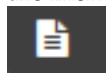
Worksheets exist in the browser window only and are not stored on the server, by default. To save all your queries and results, use the *Save* button which is the middle graphic of the menu bar. It looks like this:



Depending on browser, desktop, and OS-settings, the “Ctrl+S” key combination may do the same thing.

<subsection title=“Loading Worksheets”>

Saved worksheets can be loaded again using the *File Open* button which is the left-most button in the menu bar. It looks like this:



Depending on browser, desktop, and OS-settings, the “Ctrl+O” key combination may do the same thing.

### Persistence of Mathics Definitions in a Session

When you use the Django-based Web interface of *Mathics*, a browser session is created. Cookies have to be enabled to allow this. Your session holds a key which is used to access your definitions that are stored in a database on the server. As long as you don’t clear the cookies in your browser, your definitions will remain even when you close and re-open the browser.

This implies that you should not store sensitive, private information in *Mathics* variables when using the online Web interface. In addition to their values being stored in a database on the server, your queries might be saved for debugging purposes. However, the fact that they are transmitted over plain HTTP should make you aware that you should not transmit any sensitive information. When you want to do calculations with that kind of stuff, simply install *Mathics* locally!

If you are using a public terminal, to erase all your definitions and close the browser window. When you use *Mathics* in a browser, use the command `Quit []` or its alias, `Exit []`.

Normally, when you reload the current page in a browser using the default url, e.g `http://localhost:8000`, all of the previous in-



put and output disappears, even though definitions as described above do not, unless Quit [] or Exit [] is entered as described above.

However if you want a URL that will that records the input entered the *Generate Input Hash* button does this. The button looks like this:



For example, assuming you have a *Mathics* server running at port 8000 on localhost, and you enter the url `http://localhost:8000/#cXVlcmllcz14`, you should see a single line of input containing `x` entered.

Of course, what the value of this is when evaluated depends on whether `x` has been previously defined.

## Keyboard Commands

There are some keyboard commands you can use in the Django-based Web interface of *Mathics*.

### Shift+Return

This evaluates the current cell (the most important one, for sure). On the right-hand side you may also see an "=" button which can be clicked to do the same thing.

### Ctrl+D

This moves the cursor over to the documentation pane on the right-hand side. From here you can preform a search for a pre-defined *Mathics* function, or symbol. Clicking on the "?" symbol on the right-hand side does the same thing.

### Ctrl+C

This moves the cursor back to document code pane area where you type *Mathics* expressions

### Ctrl+S

Save worksheet

### Ctrl+O

Open worksheet

Keyboard commands behavior depends the browser used, the operating system, desktop settings, and customization. We hook into the desktop "Open the current document" and "Save the current document" functions that many desktops provide. For example see: [https://help.ubuntu.com/community/KeyboardShortcuts#Finding\\_keyboard\\_shortcuts](https://help.ubuntu.com/community/KeyboardShortcuts#Finding_keyboard_shortcuts)

Often, these shortcut keyboard command are only recognized when a textfield has focus; otherwise, the browser might do some browser-specific actions, like setting a bookmark etc.

## **Part II.**

# **Reference of Built-in Symbols**

# I. Algebraic Manipulation

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## Apart

`Apart[expr]`  
writes *expr* as a sum of individual fractions.  
`Apart[expr, var]`  
treats *var* as the main variable.

```
>> Apart[1 / (x^2 + 5x + 6)]
```

$$\frac{1}{2+x} - \frac{1}{3+x}$$

When several variables are involved, the results can be different depending on the main variable:

```
>> Apart[1 / (x^2 - y^2), x]
```

$$-\frac{1}{2y(x+y)} + \frac{1}{2y(x-y)}$$

```
>> Apart[1 / (x^2 - y^2), y]
```

$$\frac{1}{2x(x+y)} + \frac{1}{2x(x-y)}$$

Apart is Listable:

```
>> Apart[{1 / (x^2 + 5x + 6)}]
```

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2+x} - \frac{1}{3+x} \right\}$$

But it does not touch other expressions:

```
>> Sin[1 / (x^2 - y^2)] //
```

Apart

$$\text{Sin} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \right]$$

## Cancel

`Cancel[expr]`  
cancels out common factors in numerators and denominators.

```
>> Cancel[x / x^2]
```

$$\frac{1}{x}$$

Cancel threads over sums:

```
>> Cancel[x / x^2 + y / y^2]
```

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$$

```
>> Cancel[f[x] / x + x * f[x] / x^2]
```

$$\frac{2f[x]}{x}$$

## Coefficient

`Coefficient[expr, form]`  
returns the coefficient of *form* in the polynomial *expr*.  
`Coefficient[expr, form, n]`  
return the coefficient of *form*<sup>n</sup> in *expr*.

```
>> Coefficient[(x + y)^4, (x^2)* (y^2)]
```

6

```

>> Coefficient[a x^2 + b y^3 + c x
+ d y + 5, x]
c

>> Coefficient[(x + 3 y)^5, x]
405 y^4

>> Coefficient[(x + 3 y)^5, x * y
^4]
405

>> Coefficient[(x + 2)/(y - 3) + (x
+ 3)/(y - 2), x]
1
-3 + y + 1
-2 + y

>> Coefficient[x * Cos[x + 3] + 6 * y,
x]
Cos[3 + x]

>> Coefficient[(x + 1)^3, x, 2]
3

>> Coefficient[a x^2 + b y^3 + c x
+ d y + 5, y, 3]
b

>> Coefficient[(x + 2)^3 + (x + 3)
^2, x, 0]
17

>> Coefficient[(x + 2)^3 + (x + 3)
^2, y, 0]
(2 + x)^3 + (3 + x)^2

>> Coefficient[a x^2 + b y^3 + c x
+ d y + 5, x, 0]
5 + b y^3 + d y

```

## CoefficientList

`CoefficientList[poly, var]`  
returns a list of coefficients of powers of *var* in *poly*, starting with power 0.  
`CoefficientList[poly, {var1, var2, ...}]`  
returns an array of coefficients of the *vari*.

```

>> CoefficientList[(x + 3)^5, x]
{243, 405, 270, 90, 15, 1}

```

```

>> CoefficientList[(x + y)^4, x]
{y^4, 4 y^3, 6 y^2, 4 y, 1}

>> CoefficientList[a x^2 + b y^3 +
c x + d y + 5, x]
{5 + b y^3 + d y, c, a}

>> CoefficientList[(x + 2)/(y - 3) +
x/(y - 2), x]
{2
-3 + y, 1
-3 + y, 1
-2 + y}

>> CoefficientList[(x + y)^3, z]
{(x + y)^3}

>> CoefficientList[a x^2 + b y^3 +
c x + d y + 5, {x, y}]
{{5, d, 0, b}, {c, 0, 0, 0}, {a, 0, 0, 0}}

>> CoefficientList[(x - 2 y + 3 z)
^3, {x, y, z}]
{{{0, 0, 0, 27}, {0, 0, -54, 0},
{0, 36, 0, 0}, {-8, 0, 0, 0}}, {{0,
0, 27, 0}, {0, -36, 0, 0}, {12,
0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0, 0}}, {{0, 9, 0,
0}, {-6, 0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0}}, {{1, 0, 0, 0}, {0, 0,
0, 0}, {0, 0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0, 0}}}

```

## Denominator

`Denominator[expr]`  
gives the denominator in *expr*.

```

>> Denominator[a / b]
b

>> Denominator[2 / 3]
3

>> Denominator[a + b]
1

```

## Expand

**Expand[expr]**  
expands out positive integer powers and products of sums in *expr*, as well as trigonometric identities.

```
>> Expand[(x + y)^3]
x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3

>> Expand[(a + b)(a + c + d)]
a^2 + ab + ac + ad + bc + bd

>> Expand[(a + b)(a + c + d)(e + f) + e a a]
2a^2e + a^2f + abe + abf + ace + acf
+ ade + adf + bce + bcf + bde + bdf

>> Expand[(a + b)^2 * (c + d)]
a^2c + a^2d + 2abc + 2abd + b^2c + b^2d

>> Expand[(x + y)^2 + x y]
x^2 + 3xy + y^2

>> Expand[((a + b)(c + d))^2 + b(1 + a)]
a^2c^2 + 2a^2cd + a^2d^2 + b + ab + 2abc^2
+ 4abcd + 2abd^2 + b^2c^2 + 2b^2cd + b^2d^2
```

Expand expands items in lists and rules:

```
>> Expand[{4 (x + y), 2 (x + y) -> 4 (x + y)}]
{4x + 4y, 2x + 2y -> 4x + 4y}
```

Expand expands trigonometric identities

```
>> Expand[Sin[x + y], Trig -> True]
Cos[x] Sin[y] + Cos[y] Sin[x]
```

Expand does not change any other expression.

```
>> Expand[Sin[x (1 + y)]]
Sin[x (1 + y)]
```

Expand also works in Galois fields

```
>> Expand[(1 + a)^12, Modulus -> 3]
1 + a^3 + a^9 + a^12

>> Expand[(1 + a)^12, Modulus -> 4]
1 + 2a^2 + 3a^4 + 3a^8 + 2a^10 + a^12
```

## ExpandAll

**ExpandAll[expr]**  
expands out negative integer powers and products of sums in *expr*.

```
>> ExpandAll[(a + b)^2 / (c + d)^2]
a^2 / (c^2 + 2cd + d^2) + 2ab / (c^2 + 2cd + d^2)
+ b^2 / (c^2 + 2cd + d^2)
```

ExpandAll descends into sub expressions

```
>> ExpandAll[(a + Sin[x (1 + y)])^2]
2a Sin[x + xy] + a^2 + Sin[x + xy]^2
```

ExpandAll also expands heads

```
>> ExpandAll[((1 + x)(1 + y))[x]]
(1 + x + y + xy)[x]
```

ExpandAll can also work in finite fields

```
>> ExpandAll[(1 + a)^6 / (x + y)^3, Modulus -> 3]
(1 + 2a^3 + a^6) / (x^3 + y^3)
```

## ExpandDenominator

**ExpandDenominator[expr]**  
expands out negative integer powers and products of sums in *expr*.

```
>> ExpandDenominator[(a + b)^2 / ((c + d)^2 (e + f))]
(a + b)^2 / (c^2e + c^2f + 2cde + 2cdf + d^2e + d^2f)
```

## Exponent

**Exponent**[*expr*, *form*]  
returns the maximum power with which *form* appears in the expanded form of *expr*.

**Exponent**[*expr*, *form*, *h*]  
applies *h* to the set of exponents with which *form* appears in *expr*.

```
>> Exponent[5 x^2 - 3 x + 7, x]
2

>> Exponent[(x^3 + 1)^2 + 1, x]
6

>> Exponent[x^(n + 1) + Sqrt[x] + 1, x]
Max[1/2, 1 + n]

>> Exponent[x / y, y]
-1

>> Exponent[(x^2 + 1)^3 - 1, x, Min]
2

>> Exponent[1 - 2 x^2 + a x^3, x, List]
{0, 2, 3}

>> Exponent[0, x]
-∞

>> Exponent[1, x]
0
```

## Factor

**Factor**[*expr*]  
factors the polynomial expression *expr*.

```
>> Factor[x^2 + 2 x + 1]
(1 + x)^2

>> Factor[1 / (x^2 + 2x + 1) + 1 / (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1)]
(2 + 2x + 3x^2 + x^4) / ((1 + x)^2 (1 + x^2)^2)
```

## FactorTermsList

**FactorTermsList**[*poly*]  
returns a list of 2 elements. The first element is the numerical factor in *poly*. The second one is the remaining of the polynomial with numerical factor removed

**FactorTermsList**[*poly*, {*x*<sub>1</sub>, *x*<sub>2</sub>, ...}]  
returns a list of factors in *poly*. The first element is the numerical factor in *poly*. The next ones are factors that are independent of variables lists which are created by removing each variable *x<sub>i</sub>* from right to left. The last one is the remaining of polynomial after dividing *poly* to all previous factors

```
>> FactorTermsList[2 x^2 - 2]
{2, -1 + x^2}

>> FactorTermsList[x^2 - 2 x + 1]
{1, 1 - 2x + x^2}

>> f = 3 (-1 + 2 x) (-1 + y) (1 - a)
3 (-1 + 2x) (-1 + y) (1 - a)

>> FactorTermsList[f]
{-3, -1 + a - 2ax - ay + 2x + y - 2xy + 2axy}

>> FactorTermsList[f, x]
{-3, 1 - a - y + ay, -1 + 2x}

>> FactorTermsList[f, {x, y}]
{-3, -1 + a, -1 + y, -1 + 2x}
```

## MinimalPolynomial

**MinimalPolynomial**[*s*, *x*]  
gives the minimal polynomial in *x* for which the algebraic number *s* is a root.

```
>> MinimalPolynomial[7, x]
-7 + x

>> MinimalPolynomial[Sqrt[2] + Sqrt[3], x]
1 - 10x^2 + x^4
```

```
>> MinimalPolynomial[Sqrt[1 + Sqrt
[3]], x]
-2 - 2x2 + x4

>> MinimalPolynomial[Sqrt[I + Sqrt
[6]], x]
49 - 10x4 + x8
```

## Missing

## Numerator

`Numerator[expr]`  
gives the numerator in *expr*.

```
>> Numerator[a / b]
a

>> Numerator[2 / 3]
2

>> Numerator[a + b]
a + b
```

## PolynomialQ

`PolynomialQ[expr, var]`  
returns True if *expr* is a polynomial in *var*,  
and returns False otherwise.  
`PolynomialQ[expr, {var1, ...}]`  
tests whether *expr* is a polynomial in the  
*vari*.

```
>> PolynomialQ[x3 - 2 x/y + 3xz, x]
True

>> PolynomialQ[x3 - 2 x/y + 3xz, y]
False

>> PolynomialQ[f[a] + f[a]2, f[a]]
True

>> PolynomialQ[x2 + axy2 - bSin[c], {x, y}]
True
```

```
>> PolynomialQ[x2 + axy2 - bSin[c], {a, b, c}]
False
```

## PowerExpand

`PowerExpand[expr]`  
expands out powers of the form  $(x^y)^z$   
and  $(x*y)^z$  in *expr*.

```
>> PowerExpand[(a ^ b) ^ c]
abc

>> PowerExpand[(a * b) ^ c]
acbc
```

PowerExpand is not correct without certain assumptions:

```
>> PowerExpand[(x ^ 2) ^ (1/2)]
x
```

## Simplify

`Simplify[expr]`  
simplifies *expr*.

```
>> Simplify[2*Sin[x]2 + 2*Cos[x]2]
2

>> Simplify[x]
x

>> Simplify[f[x]]
f[x]
```

## Together

`Together[expr]`  
writes sums of fractions in *expr* together.

```
>> Together[a / c + b / c]

$$\frac{a + b}{c}$$

```

Together operates on lists:

```
>> Together[{x / (y+1)+ x / (y+1)
^2}]
```

$$\left\{ \frac{x (2 + y)}{(1 + y)^2} \right\}$$

But it does not touch other functions:

```
>> Together[f[a / c + b / c]]
```

$$f \left[ \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} \right]$$

## UpTo

## Variables

`Variables[expr]`

gives a list of the variables that appear in the polynomial *expr*.

```
>> Variables[a x^2 + b x + c]
{a, b, c, x}
```

```
>> Variables[{a + b x, c y^2 + x
/2}]
{a, b, c, x, y}
```

```
>> Variables[x + Sin[y]]
{x, Sin[y]}
```



## II. Mathematical Functions

Basic arithmetic functions, including complex number arithmetic.

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### Abs

**Abs[x]**  
returns the absolute value of  $x$ .

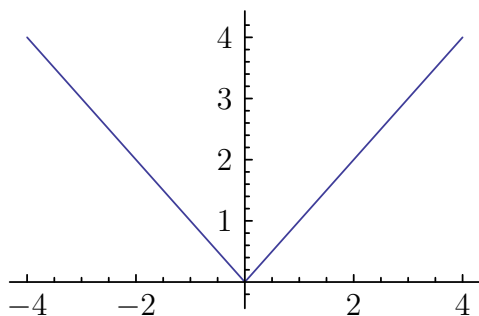
```
>> Abs[-3]
3
```

Abs returns the magnitude of complex numbers:

```
>> Abs[3 + I]
 $\sqrt{10}$ 
```

```
>> Abs[3.0 + I]
3.16228
```

```
>> Plot[Abs[x], {x, -4, 4}]
```



### Boole

**Boole[expr]**  
returns 1 if expr is True and 0 if expr is False.

```
>> Boole[2 == 2]
1
```

```
>> Boole[7 < 5]
0
```

```
>> Boole[a == 7]
Boole[a==7]
```

### ComplexInfinity

**ComplexInfinity**  
represents an infinite complex quantity of undetermined direction.

```
>> 1 / ComplexInfinity
0
```

```
>> ComplexInfinity * Infinity
ComplexInfinity
```

```
>> FullForm[ComplexInfinity]
DirectedInfinity[]
```

## Complex

**Complex**  
is the head of complex numbers.  
**Complex**[*a*, *b*]  
constructs the complex number  $a + I b$ .

```
>> Head[2 + 3*I]
Complex

>> Complex[1, 2/3]
1 +  $\frac{2I}{3}$ 

>> Abs[Complex[3, 4]]
5
```

## Conjugate

**Conjugate**[*z*]  
returns the complex conjugate of the complex number *z*.

```
>> Conjugate[3 + 4 I]
3 - 4I

>> Conjugate[3]
3

>> Conjugate[a + b * I]
Conjugate[a] - IConjugate[b]

>> Conjugate[{{1, 2 + I 4, a + I b}, {I}}]
{{1, 2 - 4I, Conjugate[a] - IConjugate[b]}, {-I}}

>> Conjugate[1.5 + 2.5 I]
1.5 - 2.5I
```

## CubeRoot

**CubeRoot**[*n*]  
finds the real-valued cube root of the given *n*.

```
>> CubeRoot[16]
 $22^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 
```

## DirectedInfinity

**DirectedInfinity**[*z*]  
represents an infinite multiple of the complex number *z*.  
**DirectedInfinity**[]  
is the same as **ComplexInfinity**.

```
>> DirectedInfinity[1]
 $\infty$ 

>> DirectedInfinity[]
ComplexInfinity

>> DirectedInfinity[1 + I]
 $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{I}{2}\right) \sqrt{2} \infty$ 

>> 1 / DirectedInfinity[1 + I]
0

>> DirectedInfinity[1] + DirectedInfinity[-1]
Indeterminateexpression
- Infinity + Infinityencountered.
Indeterminate
```

## Divide (/)

**Divide**[*a*, *b*]  
*a* / *b*  
represents the division of *a* by *b*.

```
>> 30 / 5
6

>> 1 / 8
 $\frac{1}{8}$ 
```

```
>> Pi / 4
      Pi
      4
```

Use `N` or a decimal point to force numeric evaluation:

```
>> Pi / 4.0
0.785398

>> 1 / 8
      1
      8

>> N[%]
0.125
```

Nested divisions:

```
>> a / b / c
      a
      bc

>> a / (b / c)
      ac
      b

>> a / b / (c / (d / e))
      ad
      bce

>> a / (b ^ 2 * c ^ 3 / e)
      ae
      b^2 c^3
```

## ExactNumberQ

`ExactNumberQ[expr]`  
returns `True` if `expr` is an exact number, and `False` otherwise.

```
>> ExactNumberQ[10]
True

>> ExactNumberQ[4.0]
False

>> ExactNumberQ[n]
False
```

`ExactNumberQ` can be applied to complex numbers:

```
>> ExactNumberQ[1 + I]
True

>> ExactNumberQ[1 + 1. I]
False
```

## Factorial (!)

`Factorial[n]`  
`n!`  
computes the factorial of `n`.

```
>> 20!
2432 902 008 176 640 000
```

`Factorial` handles numeric (real and complex) values using the gamma function:

```
>> 10.5!
1.18994 × 107

>> (-3.0+1.5*I)!
0.0427943 - 0.00461565I
```

However, the value at poles is `ComplexInfinity`:

```
>> (-1.)!
ComplexInfinity
```

`Factorial` has the same operator (!) as `Not`, but with higher precedence:

```
>> !a! //FullForm
Not[Factorial[a]]
```

## Gamma

`Gamma[z]`  
is the gamma function on the complex number `z`.  
`Gamma[z, x]`  
is the upper incomplete gamma function.  
`Gamma[z, x0, x1]`  
is equivalent to `Gamma[z, x0] - Gamma[z, x1]`.

`Gamma[z]` is equivalent to  $(z - 1)!$ :

```
>> Simplify[Gamma[z] - (z - 1)!]
0
```

Exact arguments:

```
>> Gamma[8]
5040

>> Gamma[1/2]
√Pi

>> Gamma[1, x]
E-x
```

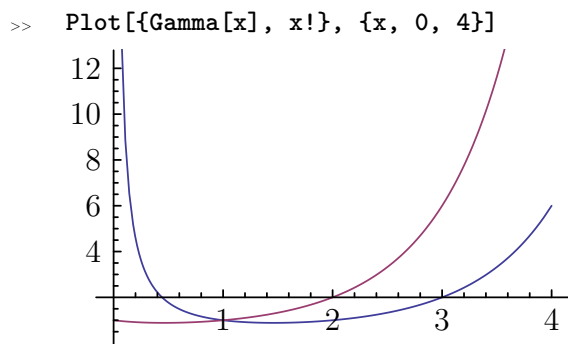
```
>> Gamma[0, x]
ExpIntegralE[1, x]
```

Numeric arguments:

```
>> Gamma[123.78]
4.21078 × 10204
```

```
>> Gamma[1. + I]
0.498016 - 0.15495I
```

Both Gamma and Factorial functions are continuous:



## HarmonicNumber

**HarmonicNumber[n]**  
returns the  $n$ th harmonic number.

```
>> Table[HarmonicNumber[n], {n, 8}]
{1, 3/2, 11/6, 25/12, 137/60, 49/20, 363/140, 761/280}
```

```
>> HarmonicNumber[3.8]
2.03806
```

## I

**I**  
represents the imaginary number  $\sqrt{-1}$ .

```
>> I^2
-1
```

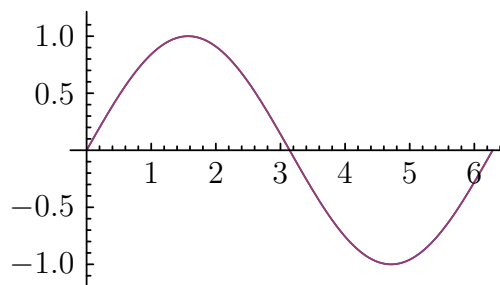
```
>> (3+I)*(3-I)
10
```

## Im

**Im[z]**  
returns the imaginary component of the complex number  $z$ .

```
>> Im[3+4I]
4
```

```
>> Plot[{Sin[a], Im[E^(I a)]}, {a, 0, 2 Pi}]
```



## Indeterminate

**Indeterminate**  
represents an indeterminate result.

```
>> 0^0
Indeterminateexpression00encountered.
Indeterminate
>> Tan[Indeterminate]
Indeterminate
```

## InexactNumberQ

**InexactNumberQ[expr]**  
returns True if *expr* is not an exact number, and False otherwise.

```
>> InexactNumberQ[a]
False
>> InexactNumberQ[3.0]
True
>> InexactNumberQ[2/3]
False
```

**InexactNumberQ** can be applied to complex numbers:

```
>> InexactNumberQ[4.0+I]
True
```

## Infinity

`Infinity`  
represents an infinite real quantity.

```
>> 1 / Infinity
0
>> Infinity + 100
∞
```

Use `Infinity` in sum and limit calculations:

```
>> Sum[1/x^2, {x, 1, Infinity}]

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

```

## IntegerQ

`IntegerQ[expr]`  
returns `True` if *expr* is an integer, and `False` otherwise.

```
>> IntegerQ[3]
True
>> IntegerQ[Pi]
False
```

## Integer

`Integer`  
is the head of integers.

```
>> Head[5]
Integer
```

## MachineNumberQ

`MachineNumberQ[expr]`  
returns `True` if *expr* is a machine-precision real or complex number.

```
= True
>> MachineNumberQ
[3.14159265358979324]
False
>> MachineNumberQ[1.5 + 2.3 I]
True
>> MachineNumberQ
[2.71828182845904524 +
3.14159265358979324 I]
False
```

## Minus (-)

`Minus[expr]`  
is the negation of *expr*.

```
>> -a //FullForm
Times[-1, a]
```

Minus automatically distributes:

```
>> -(x - 2/3)

$$\frac{2}{3} - x$$

```

Minus threads over lists:

```
>> -Range[10]
{-1, -2, -3, -4, -5,
-6, -7, -8, -9, -10}
```

## NumberQ

`NumberQ[expr]`  
returns `True` if *expr* is an explicit number, and `False` otherwise.

```
>> NumberQ[3+I]
True
>> NumberQ[5!]
True
>> NumberQ[Pi]
False
```

## Piecewise

`Piecewise[{{expr1, cond1}, ...}]`  
represents a piecewise function.  
`Piecewise[{{expr1, cond1}, ...}, expr]`  
represents a piecewise function with default expr.

Heaviside function

```
>> Piecewise[{{0, x <= 0}}, 1]
Piecewise[{{0, x <= 0}}, 1]

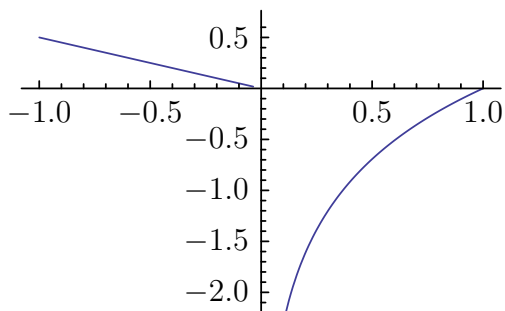
>> Integrate[Piecewise[{{1, x <= 0}, {-1, x > 0}}, x]
Piecewise[{{x, x <= 0}, {-x, True}}]

>> Integrate[Piecewise[{{1, x <= 0}, {-1, x > 0}}, {x, -1, 2}]
-1
```

Piecewise defaults to 0 if no other case is matching.

```
>> Piecewise[{{1, False}}]
0

>> Plot[Piecewise[{{Log[x], x > 0}, {x*-0.5, x < 0}}, {x, -1, 1}]
```



```
>> Piecewise[{{0 ^ 0, False}}, -1]
-1
```

## Plus (+)

`Plus[a, b, ...]`  
 $a + b + \dots$   
represents the sum of the terms  $a, b, \dots$

```
>> 1 + 2
3
```

Plus performs basic simplification of terms:

```
>> a + b + a
2a + b

>> a + a + 3 * a
5a

>> a + b + 4.5 + a + b + a + 2 + 1.5 b
6.5 + 3a + 3.5b
```

Apply Plus on a list to sum up its elements:

```
>> Plus @@ {2, 4, 6}
12
```

The sum of the first 1000 integers:

```
>> Plus @@ Range[1000]
500500
```

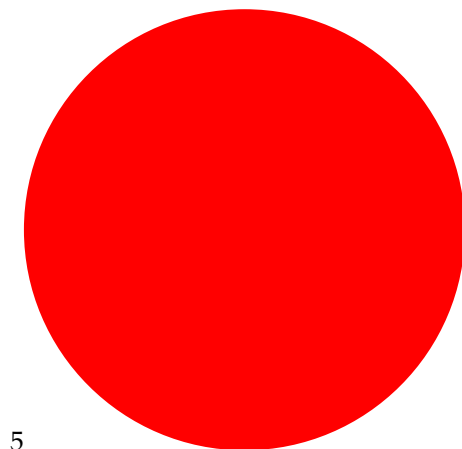
Plus has default value 0:

```
>> DefaultValues[Plus]
{HoldPattern[Default[Plus]] :> 0}
```

```
>> a /. n_. + x_ :> {n, x}
{0, a}
```

The sum of 2 red circles and 3 red circles is...

```
>> 2 Graphics[{Red, Disk[]}] + 3 Graphics[{Red, Disk[]}]
```



5

## Pochhammer

`Pochhammer[a, n]`  
is the Pochhammer symbol  $(a)_n$ .

```
>> Pochhammer[4, 8]
6652800
```

## Power (^)

`Power[a, b]`  
 $a \wedge b$   
 represents  $a$  raised to the power of  $b$ .

```
>> 4 ^ (1/2)
2

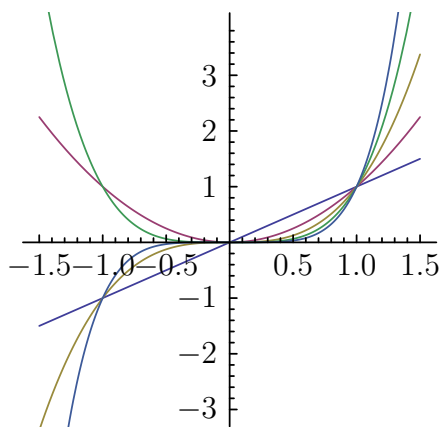
>> 4 ^ (1/3)
2^(2/3)

>> 3^123
48 519 278 097 689 642 681 ~
~155 855 396 759 336 072 ~
~749 841 943 521 979 872 827

>> (y ^ 2) ^ (1/2)
sqrt(y^2)

>> (y ^ 2) ^ 3
y^6

>> Plot[Evaluate[Table[x^y, {y, 1,
5}]], {x, -1.5, 1.5},
AspectRatio -> 1]
```



Use a decimal point to force numeric evaluation:

```
>> 4.0 ^ (1/3)
1.5874
```

Power has default value 1 for its second argument:

```
>> DefaultValues[Power]
{HoldPattern[Default[Power, 2]] :> 1}

>> a /. x_ ^ n_. :> {x, n}
{a, 1}
```

Power can be used with complex numbers:

```
>> (1.5 + 1.0 I) ^ 3.5
-3.68294 + 6.95139 I

>> (1.5 + 1.0 I) ^ (3.5 + 1.5 I)
-3.19182 + 0.645659 I
```

## Product

`Product[expr, {i, imin, imax}]`  
 evaluates the discrete product of  $expr$  with  $i$  ranging from  $imin$  to  $imax$ .  
`Product[expr, {i, imax}]`  
 same as `Product[expr, {i, 1, imax}]`.  
`Product[expr, {i, imin, imax, di}]`  
 $i$  ranges from  $imin$  to  $imax$  in steps of  $di$ .  
`Product[expr, {i, imin, imax}, {j, jmin, jmax}, ...]`  
 evaluates  $expr$  as a multiple product, with  $\{i, \dots\}, \{j, \dots\}, \dots$  being in outermost-to-innermost order.

```
>> Product[k, {k, 1, 10}]
3 628 800

>> 10!
3 628 800

>> Product[x^k, {k, 2, 20, 2}]
x^110

>> Product[2 ^ i, {i, 1, n}]
2^(n/2 + n^2/2)

>> Product[f[i], {i, 1, 7}]
f[1] f[2] f[3] f[4] f[5] f[6] f[7]
```

Symbolic products involving the factorial are evaluated:

```
>> Product[k, {k, 3, n}]
n! / 2
```

Evaluate the  $n$ th primorial:

```
>> primorial[0] = 1;

>> primorial[n_Integer] := Product[
Prime[k], {k, 1, n}];

>> primorial[12]
7 420 738 134 810
```

## Rational

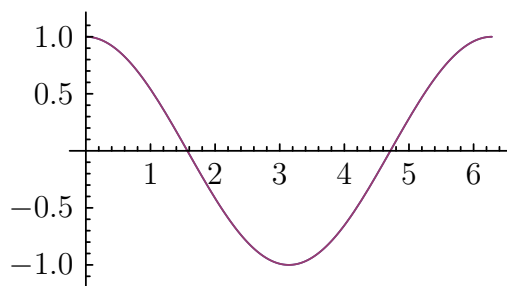
**Rational**  
is the head of rational numbers.  
**Rational**[*a*, *b*]  
constructs the rational number  $a / b$ .

```
>> Head[1/2]
Rational
>> Rational[1, 2]
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 
```

## Re

**Re**[*z*]  
returns the real component of the complex number *z*.

```
>> Re[3+4I]
3
>> Plot[{Cos[a], Re[E^(I a)]}, {a,
0, 2 Pi}]
```



## RealNumberQ

**RealNumberQ**[*expr*]  
returns True if *expr* is an explicit number with no imaginary component.

```
>> RealNumberQ[10]
True
>> RealNumberQ[4.0]
True
>> RealNumberQ[1+I]
False
```

```
>> RealNumberQ[0 * I]
True
>> RealNumberQ[0.0 * I]
False
```

## Real

**Real**  
is the head of real (inexact) numbers.

```
>> x = 3. ^ -20;
>> InputForm[x]
2.8679719907924413*^-10
>> Head[x]
Real
```

## Sign

**Sign**[*x*]  
return -1, 0, or 1 depending on whether *x* is negative, zero, or positive.

```
>> Sign[19]
1
>> Sign[-6]
-1
>> Sign[0]
0
>> Sign[{-5, -10, 15, 20, 0}]
{-1, -1, 1, 1, 0}
>> Sign[3 - 4*I]
 $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4I}{5}$ 
```

## Sqrt

**Sqrt**[*expr*]  
returns the square root of *expr*.

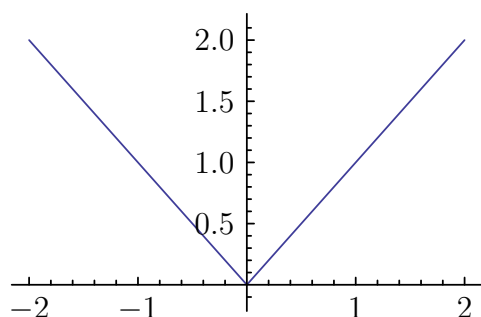
```
>> Sqrt[4]
2
```



```
>> Sqrt[5]
 $\sqrt{5}$ 
>> Sqrt[5] // N
2.23607
>> Sqrt[a]^2
a
```

Complex numbers:

```
>> Sqrt[-4]
2I
>> I == Sqrt[-1]
True
>> Plot[Sqrt[a^2], {a, -2, 2}]
```



## Subtract (-)

`Subtract[a, b]`  
 $a - b$   
 represents the subtraction of  $b$  from  $a$ .

```
>> 5 - 3
2
>> a - b // FullForm
Plus[a, Times[-1, b]]
>> a - b - c
a - b - c
>> a - (b - c)
a - b + c
```

## Sum

`Sum[expr, {i, imin, imax}]`  
 evaluates the discrete sum of  $expr$  with  $i$  ranging from  $imin$  to  $imax$ .  
`Sum[expr, {i, imax}]`  
 same as `Sum[expr, {i, 1, imax}]`.  
`Sum[expr, {i, imin, imax, di}]`  
 $i$  ranges from  $imin$  to  $imax$  in steps of  $di$ .  
`Sum[expr, {i, imin, imax}, {j, jmin, jmax}, ...]`  
 evaluates  $expr$  as a multiple sum, with  $\{i, \dots\}, \{j, \dots\}, \dots$  being in outermost-to-innermost order.

```
>> Sum[k, {k, 1, 10}]
55
```

Double sum:

```
>> Sum[i * j, {i, 1, 10}, {j, 1, 10}]
3025
```

Symbolic sums are evaluated:

```
>> Sum[k, {k, 1, n}]
 $\frac{n(1+n)}{2}$ 
>> Sum[k, {k, n, 2 n}]
 $\frac{3n(1+n)}{2}$ 
>> Sum[k, {k, I, I + 1}]
 $1 + 2I$ 
>> Sum[1 / k ^ 2, {k, 1, n}]
HarmonicNumber[n, 2]
>> Sum[f[i], {i, 1, 7}]
f[1] + f[2] + f[3] + f[4] + f[5] + f[6] + f[7]
```

Verify algebraic identities:

```
>> Sum[x ^ 2, {x, 1, y}] - y * (y + 1) * (2 * y + 1) / 6
0
>> (-1 + a^n) Sum[a^(k n), {k, 0, m - 1}] // Simplify
Piecewise[{{m (-1 + a^n), a^n == 1}, {-1 + (a^n)^m, True}}]
```

Infinite sums:

```
>> Sum[1 / 2 ^ i, {i, 1, Infinity}]
1

>> Sum[1 / k ^ 2, {k, 1, Infinity}]
Pi^2
6
```

## Times (\*)

```
Times[a, b, ...]
a * b * ...
a b ...
represents the product of the terms a, b, ...
```

```
>> 10 * 2
20

>> 10 2
20

>> a * a
a^2

>> x ^ 10 * x ^ -2
x^8

>> {1, 2, 3} * 4
{4, 8, 12}

>> Times @@ {1, 2, 3, 4}
24

>> IntegerLength[Times@@Range
[5000]]
16326
```

Times has default value 1:

```
>> DefaultValues[Times]
{HoldPattern[Default[Times]]:>1}

>> a /. n_. * x_ :> {n, x}
{1, a}
```

# III. Assignment

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## AddTo (+=)

AddTo[x, dx]  
 $x += dx$   
 is equivalent to  $x = x + dx$ .

```
>> a = 10;

>> a += 2
12

>> a
12
```

## Clear

Clear[symb1, symb2, ...]  
 clears all values of the given symbols.  
 The arguments can also be given as  
 strings containing symbol names.

```
>> x = 2;

>> Clear[x]

>> x
x

>> x = 2;
```

```
>> y = 3;

>> Clear["Global`*"]

>> x
x

>> y
y
```

ClearAll may not be called for Protected symbols.

```
>> Clear[Sin]
SymbolSinisProtected.
```

The values and rules associated with built-in symbols will not get lost when applying Clear (after unprotecting them):

```
>> Unprotect[Sin]

>> Clear[Sin]

>> Sin[Pi]
0
```

Clear does not remove attributes, messages, options, and default values associated with the symbols. Use ClearAll to do so.

```
>> Attributes[r] = {Flat, Orderless};

>> Clear["r"]
```

```
>> Attributes[r]
{Flat, Orderless}
```

## ClearAll

`ClearAll[symb1, symb2, ...]`  
clears all values, attributes, messages and options associated with the given symbols. The arguments can also be given as strings containing symbol names.

```
>> x = 2;

>> ClearAll[x]

>> x
x

>> Attributes[r] = {Flat, Orderless};

>> ClearAll[r]

>> Attributes[r]
{}
```

`ClearAll` may not be called for Protected or Locked symbols.

```
>> Attributes[lock] = {Locked};

>> ClearAll[lock]
Symbollockislocked.
```

## Decrement (--)

`Decrement[x]`  
`x--`  
decrements  $x$  by 1, returning the original value of  $x$ .

```
>> a = 5;

>> a
5

>> a
5
```

## DefaultValues

`DefaultValues[symbol]`  
gives the list of default values associated with *symbol*.

```
>> Default[f, 1] = 4
4

>> DefaultValues[f]
{HoldPattern[Default[f, 1]] :> 4}
```

You can assign values to `DefaultValues`:

```
>> DefaultValues[g] = {Default[g] -> 3};

>> Default[g, 1]
3

>> g[x_.] := {x}

>> g[a]
{a}

>> g[]
{3}
```

## Definition

`Definition[symbol]`  
prints as the user-defined values and rules associated with *symbol*.

`Definition` does not print information for ReadProtected symbols. `Definition` uses `InputForm` to format values.

```
>> a = 2;

>> Definition[a]
a = 2

>> f[x_] := x ^ 2

>> g[f] ^:= 2

>> Definition[f]
f[x_] = x^2
g[f] ^:= 2
```

`Definition` of a rather evolved (though meaningless) symbol:

```
>> Attributes[r] := {Orderless}

>> Format[r[args___]] := Infix[{
  args}, "~"]

>> N[r] := 3.5

>> Default[r, 1] := 2

>> r::msg := "My message"

>> Options[r] := {Opt -> 3}

>> r[arg_., OptionsPattern[r]] := {
  arg, OptionValue[Opt]}
```

Some usage:

```
>> r[z, x, y]
  x ~ y ~ z

>> N[r]
  3.5

>> r[]
  {2, 3}

>> r[5, Opt->7]
  {5, 7}
```

Its definition:

```
>> Definition[r]
  Attributes[r] = {Orderless}
  arg_ ~ OptionsPattern[r]
    = {arg, OptionValue[Opt]}
  N[r, MachinePrecision] = 3.5
  Format[args___, MathMLForm]
    = Infix[{args}, "~"]
  Format[args___,
  OutputForm] = Infix[{args}, "~"]
  Format[args___, StandardForm]
    = Infix[{args}, "~"]
  Format[args___,
  TeXForm] = Infix[{args}, "~"]
  Format[args___, TraditionalForm]
    = Infix[{args}, "~"]
  Default[r, 1] = 2
  Options[r] = {Opt -> 3}
```

For ReadProtected symbols, Definition just prints attributes, default values and options:

```
>> SetAttributes[r, ReadProtected]
```

```
>> Definition[r]
  Attributes[r] = {Orderless,
    ReadProtected}
  Default[r, 1] = 2
  Options[r] = {Opt -> 3}
```

This is the same for built-in symbols:

```
>> Definition[Plus]
  Attributes[Plus] = {Flat, Listable,
    NumericFunction,
    OneIdentity,
    Orderless, Protected}
  Default[Plus] = 0

>> Definition[Level]
  Attributes[Level] = {Protected}
  Options[Level] = {Heads -> False}
```

ReadProtected can be removed, unless the symbol is locked:

```
>> ClearAttributes[r, ReadProtected]
]
```

Clear clears values:

```
>> Clear[r]

>> Definition[r]
  Attributes[r] = {Orderless}
  Default[r, 1] = 2
  Options[r] = {Opt -> 3}
```

ClearAll clears everything:

```
>> ClearAll[r]

>> Definition[r]
  Null
```

If a symbol is not defined at all, Null is printed:

```
>> Definition[x]
  Null
```

## DivideBy (/=)

```
DivideBy[x, dx]
x /= dx
  is equivalent to x = x / dx.
```

```
>> a = 10;

>> a /= 2
  5
```

```
>> a
5
```

## DownValues

`DownValues[symbol]`  
gives the list of downvalues associated with *symbol*.

`DownValues` uses `HoldPattern` and `RuleDelayed` to protect the downvalues from being evaluated. Moreover, it has attribute `HoldAll` to get the specified symbol instead of its value.

```
>> f[x_] := x ^ 2
```

```
>> DownValues[f]
{HoldPattern[f[x_]] :> x^2}
```

Mathics will sort the rules you assign to a symbol according to their specificity. If it cannot decide which rule is more special, the newer one will get higher precedence.

```
>> f[x_Integer] := 2
```

```
>> f[x_Real] := 3
```

```
>> DownValues[f]
{HoldPattern[f[x_Real]] :> 3,
 HoldPattern[f[x_Integer]] :> 2,
 HoldPattern[f[x_]] :> x^2}
```

```
>> f[3]
2
```

```
>> f[3.]
3
```

```
>> f[a]
a^2
```

The default order of patterns can be computed using `Sort` with `PatternsOrderedQ`:

```
>> Sort[{x_, x_Integer},
PatternsOrderedQ]
{x_Integer, x_}
```

By assigning values to `DownValues`, you can override the default ordering:

```
>> DownValues[g] := {g[x_] :> x ^
2, g[x_Integer] :> x}
```

```
>> g[2]
4
```

Fibonacci numbers:

```
>> DownValues[fib] := {fib[0] -> 0,
fib[1] -> 1, fib[n_] :> fib[n -
1] + fib[n - 2]}
```

```
>> fib[5]
5
```

## Increment (++)

`Increment[x]`  
`x++`  
increments *x* by 1, returning the original value of *x*.

```
>> a = 2;
```

```
>> a++
2
```

```
>> a
3
```

Grouping of `Increment`, `PreIncrement` and `Plus`:

```
>> +++a++++2//Hold//FullForm
Hold[Plus[PreIncrement[
PreIncrement[Increment[
Increment[a]]], 2]]
```

## Information (??)

`Information[symbol]`  
Prints information about a *symbol*

`Information` does not print information for

`ReadProtected` symbols. `Information` uses `InputForm` to format values.

```
>> a = 2;
```

```
>> Information[a]
a = 2
```

```
>> f[x_] := x ^ 2
```

```
>> g[f] ^:= 2
```

```
>> f::usage = "f[x] returns the
square of x";

>> Information[f]
      f[x] returns the square of x
      f[x_] = x2
      g[f]^2

>> ? Table
      'Table[expr, {i, n}]'
      evaluates expr with i ranging from
      1 to n, returning
      a list of the results.
      'Table[expr, {i, start, stop, step}]'
      evaluates expr with i ranging from
      start to stop,
      incrementing by step.
      'Table[expr, {i, {e1, e2, ..., ei}}]'
      evaluates expr with i taking on the
      values e1, e2,
      ..., ei.
```

```
>> Information[Table]
      'Table[expr, {i, n}]'
      evaluates expr with i ranging from
      1 to n, returning
      a list of the results.
      'Table[expr, {i, start, stop, step}]'
      evaluates expr with i ranging from
      start to stop,
      incrementing by step.
      'Table[expr, {i, {e1, e2, ..., ei}}]'
      evaluates expr with i taking on the
      values e1, e2,
      ..., ei.
```

```
Attributes[Table] = {HoldAll,
                     Protected}
```

## LoadModule

```
LoadModule[module]
  'Load Maths definitions from the
  python module module
```

```
>> LoadModule["nomodule"]
      Pythonmodule nomodule does not exist.
      $Failed

>> LoadModule["sys"]
      Pythonmodule sys is not a python module.
      $Failed
```

## Messages

```
Messages[symbol]
  gives the list of messages associated with
  symbol.
```

```
>> a::b = "foo"
      foo

>> Messages[a]
      {HoldPattern[a::b]>:foo}

>> Messages[a] = {a::c >: "bar"};

>> a::c // InputForm
      "bar"

>> Message[a::c]
      bar
```

## NValues

```
NValues[symbol]
  gives the list of numerical values associ-
  ated with symbol.
```

```
>> NValues[a]
      {}

>> N[a] = 3;

>> NValues[a]
      {HoldPattern[N[a,
      MachinePrecision]]>:3}
```

You can assign values to NValues:

```
>> NValues[b] := {N[b,
      MachinePrecision]>: 2}

>> N[b]
      2.
```

Be sure to use `SetDelayed`, otherwise the left-hand side of the transformation rule will be evaluated immediately, causing the head of `N` to get lost. Furthermore, you have to include the precision in the rules; `MachinePrecision` will not be inserted automatically:

```
>> NValues[c] := {N[c] :> 3}
```

```
>> N[c]
c
```

Mathics will gracefully assign any list of rules to `NValues`; however, inappropriate rules will never be used:

```
>> NValues[d] = {foo -> bar};
```

```
>> NValues[d]
{HoldPattern[foo]:>bar}
```

```
>> N[d]
d
```

## OwnValues

`OwnValues[symbol]`  
gives the list of ownvalues associated with *symbol*.

```
>> x = 3;
```

```
>> x = 2;
```

```
>> OwnValues[x]
{HoldPattern[x]:>2}
```

```
>> x := y
```

```
>> OwnValues[x]
{HoldPattern[x]:>y}
```

```
>> y = 5;
```

```
>> OwnValues[x]
{HoldPattern[x]:>y}
```

```
>> Hold[x] /. OwnValues[x]
Hold[y]
```

```
>> Hold[x] /. OwnValues[x] //
ReleaseHold
5
```

## PreDecrement (--)

`PreDecrement[x]`  
`--x`  
decrements *x* by 1, returning the new value of *x*.

`--a` is equivalent to  $a = a - 1$ :

```
>> a = 2;
```

```
>> --a
1
```

```
>> a
1
```

## PreIncrement (++)

`PreIncrement[x]`  
`++x`  
increments *x* by 1, returning the new value of *x*.

`++a` is equivalent to  $a = a + 1$ :

```
>> a = 2;
```

```
>> ++a
3
```

```
>> a
3
```

## Set (=)

`Set[expr, value]`  
*expr* = *value*  
evaluates *value* and assigns it to *expr*.  
 $\{s1, s2, s3\} = \{v1, v2, v3\}$   
sets multiple symbols (*s1*, *s2*, ...) to the corresponding values (*v1*, *v2*, ...).

`Set` can be used to give a symbol a value:

```
>> a = 3
3
```

```
>> a
3
```

An assignment like this creates an ownvalue:

```
>> OwnValues[a]
{HoldPattern[a]:>3}
```



You can set multiple values at once using lists:

```
>> {a, b, c} = {10, 2, 3}
{10, 2, 3}

>> {a, b, {c, {d}}} = {1, 2, {{c1,
c2}, {a}}}
{1, 2, {{c1, c2}, {10}}}
```

```
>> d
10
```

Set evaluates its right-hand side immediately and assigns it to the left-hand side:

```
>> a
1

>> x = a
1

>> a = 2
2

>> x
1
```

Set always returns the right-hand side, which you can again use in an assignment:

```
>> a = b = c = 2;

>> a == b == c == 2
True
```

Set supports assignments to parts:

```
>> A = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}};

>> A[[1, 2]] = 5
5

>> A
{{1, 5}, {3, 4}}

>> A[;;, 2] = {6, 7}
{6, 7}

>> A
{{1, 6}, {3, 7}}
```

Set a submatrix:

```
>> B = {{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7,
8, 9}};

>> B[[1;;2, 2;;-1]] = {{t, u}, {y,
z}};

>> B
{{1, t, u}, {4, y, z}, {7, 8, 9}}
```

## SetDelayed (:=)

```
SetDelayed[expr, value]
expr := value
    assigns value to expr, without evaluating value.
```

SetDelayed is like Set, except it has attribute HoldAll, thus it does not evaluate the right-hand side immediately, but evaluates it when needed.

```
>> Attributes[SetDelayed]
{HoldAll, Protected, SequenceHold}

>> a = 1
1

>> x := a

>> x
1
```

Changing the value of *a* affects *x*:

```
>> a = 2
2

>> x
2
```

Condition (/;) can be used with SetDelayed to make an assignment that only holds if a condition is satisfied:

```
>> f[x_] := p[x] /; x > 0

>> f[3]
p[3]

>> f[-3]
f[-3]
```

## SubValues

```
SubValues[symbol]
    gives the list of subvalues associated with symbol.
```

```
>> f[1][x_] := x

>> f[2][x_] := x ^ 2
```

```
>> SubValues[f]
{HoldPattern[f[2][x_]]:>x2,
 HoldPattern[f[1][x_]]:>x}

>> Definition[f]
      f[2][x_] = x2
      f[1][x_] = x
```

## SubtractFrom (--)

```
SubtractFrom[x, dx]
x -= dx
is equivalent to x = x - dx.
```

```
>> a = 10;

>> a -= 2
8

>> a
8
```

## TagSet

```
TagSet[f, expr, value]
f /: expr = value
assigns value to expr, associating the corresponding rule with the symbol f.
```

Create an upvalue without using UpSet:

```
>> x /: f[x] = 2
2

>> f[x]
2

>> DownValues[f]
{}

>> UpValues[x]
{HoldPattern[f[x]]:>2}
```

The symbol *f* must appear as the ultimate head of *lhs* or as the head of a leaf in *lhs*:

```
>> x /: f[g[x]] = 3;
      Tagxnotfoundortoodeepforanassignedrule.

>> g /: f[g[x]] = 3;
```

```
>> f[g[x]]
3
```

## TagSetDelayed

```
TagSetDelayed[f, expr, value]
f /: expr := value
is the delayed version of TagSet.
```

## TimesBy (\*=)

```
TimesBy[x, dx]
x *= dx
is equivalent to x = x * dx.
```

```
>> a = 10;

>> a *= 2
20

>> a
20
```

## Unset (=.)

```
Unset[x]
x=.
```

removes any value belonging to *x*.

```
>> a = 2
2

>> a =.

>> a
a
```

Unsetting an already unset or never defined variable will not change anything:

```
>> a =.

>> b =.
```

Unset can unset particular function values. It will print a message if no corresponding rule is found.

```
>> f[x_] =.  
      Assignment not found for f[x_] not found.  
      $Failed  
>> f[x_] := x ^ 2  
>> f[3]  
      9  
>> f[x_] =.  
>> f[3]  
      f[3]
```

You can also unset OwnValues, DownValues, SubValues, and UpValues directly. This is equivalent to setting them to {}.

```
>> f[x_] = x; f[0] = 1;  
  
>> DownValues[f] =.  
  
>> f[2]  
      f[2]  
  
Unset threads over lists:  
>> a = b = 3;  
  
>> {a, {b}} =.  
      {Null, {Null}}
```

## UpSet (^=)

$f[x] \hat{=} expression$   
evaluates *expression* and assigns it to the value of  $f[x]$ , associating the value with  $x$ .

UpSet creates an upvalue:

```
>> a[b] ^= 3;  
  
>> DownValues[a]  
      {}  
>> UpValues[b]  
      {HoldPattern[a[b]]:>3}  
>> a ^= 3  
      Nonatomic expression expected.  
      3
```

You can use UpSet to specify special values like format values. However, these values will not

be saved in UpValues:

```
>> Format[r] ^= "custom";  
  
>> r  
      custom  
>> UpValues[r]  
      {}
```

## UpSetDelayed (^:=)

$UpSetDelayed[expression, value]$   
 $expression \hat{:=} value$   
assigns *expression* to the value of  $f[x]$  (without evaluating *expression*), associating the value with  $x$ .

```
>> a[b] ^= x  
  
>> x = 2;  
  
>> a[b]  
      2  
>> UpValues[b]  
      {HoldPattern[a[b]]:>x}
```

## UpValues

$UpValues[symbol]$   
gives the list of upvalues associated with *symbol*.

```
>> a + b ^= 2  
      2  
>> UpValues[a]  
      {HoldPattern[a + b]:>2}  
>> UpValues[b]  
      {HoldPattern[a + b]:>2}
```

You can assign values to UpValues:

```
>> UpValues[pi] := {Sin[pi] :> 0}  
  
>> Sin[pi]  
      0
```

## IV. Attributes

There are several builtin-attributes which have a predefined meaning in *Mathics*. However, you can set any symbol as an attribute, in contrast to *Mathematica*®.

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### Attributes

`Attributes[symbol]`  
returns the attributes of *symbol*.  
`Attributes[symbol] = {attr1, attr2}`  
sets the attributes of *symbol*, replacing any existing attributes.

```
>> Attributes[Plus]
{Flat, Listable, NumericFunction,
 OneIdentity, Orderless, Protected}
```

Attributes always considers the head of an expression:

```
>> Attributes[a + b + c]
{Flat, Listable, NumericFunction,
 OneIdentity, Orderless, Protected}
```

You can assign values to Attributes to set attributes:

```
>> Attributes[f] = {Flat, Orderless}
{Flat, Orderless}

>> f[b, f[a, c]]
f[a, b, c]
```

Attributes must be symbols:

```
>> Attributes[f] := {a + b}
Argumenta
+ bat position 1 is expected to be a symbol.
$Failed
```

Use Symbol to convert strings to symbols:

```
>> Attributes[f] = Symbol["Listable"]
Listable

>> Attributes[f]
{Listable}
```

### ClearAttributes

`ClearAttributes[symbol, attrib]`  
removes *attrib* from *symbol*'s attributes.

```
>> SetAttributes[f, Flat]

>> Attributes[f]
{Flat}

>> ClearAttributes[f, Flat]

>> Attributes[f]
{}
```

Attributes that are not even set are simply ig-

nored:

```
>> ClearAttributes[{f}, {Flat}]

>> Attributes[f]
{}
```

## Constant

Constant

is an attribute that indicates that a symbol is a constant.

Mathematical constants like  $E$  have attribute Constant:

```
>> Attributes[E]
{Constant, Protected, ReadProtected}
```

Constant symbols cannot be used as variables in Solve and related functions:

```
>> Solve[x + E == 0, E]
Eisnotavalidvariable.
Solve[E + x == 0, E]
```

## Flat

Flat

is an attribute that specifies that nested occurrences of a function should be automatically flattened.

A symbol with the Flat attribute represents an associative mathematical operation:

```
>> SetAttributes[f, Flat]

>> f[a, f[b, c]]
f[a, b, c]
```

Flat is taken into account in pattern matching:

```
>> f[a, b, c] /. f[a, b] -> d
f[d, c]
```

## HoldAll

HoldAll

is an attribute specifying that all arguments of a function should be left unevaluated.

```
>> Attributes[Function]
{HoldAll, Protected}
```

## HoldAllComplete

HoldAllComplete

is an attribute that includes the effects of HoldAll and SequenceHold, and also protects the function from being affected by the upvalues of any arguments.

HoldAllComplete even prevents upvalues from being used, and includes SequenceHold.

```
>> SetAttributes[f, HoldAllComplete]

>> f[a] ^= 3;

>> f[a]
f[a]

>> f[Sequence[a, b]]
f[Sequence[a, b]]
```

## HoldFirst

HoldFirst

is an attribute specifying that the first argument of a function should be left unevaluated.

```
>> Attributes[Set]
{HoldFirst, Protected, SequenceHold}
```

## HoldRest

HoldRest

is an attribute specifying that all but the first argument of a function should be left unevaluated.

```
>> Attributes[If]
{HoldRest, Protected}
```

## Listable

### Listable

is an attribute specifying that a function should be automatically applied to each element of a list.

```
>> SetAttributes[f, Listable]

>> f[{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}]
{f[1,4], f[2,5], f[3,6]}

>> f[{1, 2, 3}, 4]
{f[1,4], f[2,4], f[3,4]}

>> {{1, 2}, {3, 4}} + {5, 6}
{{6,7}, {9,10}}
```

## Locked

### Locked

is an attribute that prevents attributes on a symbol from being modified.

The attributes of Locked symbols cannot be modified:

```
>> Attributes[lock] = {Flat, Locked}
};

>> SetAttributes[lock, {}]
Symbollockislocked.

>> ClearAttributes[lock, Flat]
Symbollockislocked.

>> Attributes[lock] = {}
Symbollockislocked.
{}

>> Attributes[lock]
{Flat, Locked}
```

However, their values might be modified (as long as they are not Protected too):

```
>> lock = 3
3
```

## NHoldAll

### NHoldAll

is an attribute that protects all arguments of a function from numeric evaluation.

```
>> N[f[2, 3]]
f[2.,3.]

>> SetAttributes[f, NHoldAll]

>> N[f[2, 3]]
f[2,3]
```

## NHoldFirst

### NHoldFirst

is an attribute that protects the first argument of a function from numeric evaluation.

## NHoldRest

### NHoldRest

is an attribute that protects all but the first argument of a function from numeric evaluation.

## OneIdentity

### OneIdentity

is an attribute specifying that  $f[x]$  should be treated as equivalent to  $x$  in pattern matching.

OneIdentity affects pattern matching:

```
>> SetAttributes[f, OneIdentity]

>> a /. f[args___] -> {args}
{a}
```

It does not affect evaluation:

```
>> f[a]
f[a]
```

## Orderless

### Orderless

is an attribute that can be assigned to a symbol  $f$  to indicate that the elements  $ei$  in expressions of the form  $f[e1, e2, \dots]$  should automatically be sorted into canonical order. This property is accounted for in pattern matching.

The leaves of an Orderless function are automatically sorted:

```
>> SetAttributes[f, Orderless]
```

```
>> f[c, a, b, a + b, 3, 1.0]
f[1., 3, a, b, c, a + b]
```

A symbol with the Orderless attribute represents a commutative mathematical operation.

```
>> f[a, b] == f[b, a]
True
```

Orderless affects pattern matching:

```
>> SetAttributes[f, Flat]
```

```
>> f[a, b, c] /. f[a, c] -> d
f[b, d]
```

## Protect

### Protect[s1, s2, ...]

sets the attribute Protected for the symbols  $si$ .

### Protect[str1, str2, ...]

protects all symbols whose names textually match  $stri$ .

```
>> A = {1, 2, 3};
>> Protect[A]
>> A[[2]] = 4;
Symbol A is Protected.
>> A
{1, 2, 3}
```

## Protected

### Protected

is an attribute that prevents values on a symbol from being modified.

Values of Protected symbols cannot be modified:

```
>> Attributes[p] = {Protected};
```

```
>> p = 2;
Symbol p is Protected.
>> f[p] ^= 3;
Tag p in f[p] is Protected.
>> Format[p] = "text";
Symbol p is Protected.
```

However, attributes might still be set:

```
>> SetAttributes[p, Flat]
>> Attributes[p]
{Flat, Protected}
```

Thus, you can easily remove the attribute Protected:

```
>> Attributes[p] = {};
```

```
>> p = 2
2
```

You can also use Protect or Unprotect, resp.

```
>> Protect[p]
```

```
>> Attributes[p]
{Protected}
```

```
>> Unprotect[p]
```

If a symbol is Protected and Locked, it can never be changed again:

```
>> SetAttributes[p, {Protected, Locked}]
```

```
>> p = 2
Symbol p is Protected.
2
>> Unprotect[p]
Symbol p is locked.
```

## ReadProtected

`ReadProtected`  
is an attribute that prevents values on a symbol from being read.

Values associated with `ReadProtected` symbols cannot be seen in `Definition`:

```
>> ClearAll[p]

>> p = 3;

>> Definition[p]
      p = 3

>> SetAttributes[p, ReadProtected]

>> Definition[p]
      Attributes[p] = {ReadProtected}
```

## SequenceHold

`SequenceHold`  
is an attribute that prevents `Sequence` objects from being spliced into a function's arguments.

Normally, `Sequence` will be spliced into a function:

```
>> f[Sequence[a, b]]
      f[a, b]
```

It does not for `SequenceHold` functions:

```
>> SetAttributes[f, SequenceHold]

>> f[Sequence[a, b]]
      f[Sequence[a, b]]
```

E.g., `Set` has attribute `SequenceHold` to allow assignment of sequences to variables:

```
>> s = Sequence[a, b];

>> s
      Sequence[a, b]

>> Plus[s]
      a + b
```

## SetAttributes

`SetAttributes[symbol, attrib]`  
adds *attrib* to the list of *symbol*'s attributes.

```
>> SetAttributes[f, Flat]

>> Attributes[f]
      {Flat}
```

Multiple attributes can be set at the same time using lists:

```
>> SetAttributes[{f, g}, {Flat,
      Orderless}]

>> Attributes[g]
      {Flat, Orderless}
```

## Unprotect

`Unprotect[s1, s2, ...]`  
removes the attribute `Protected` for the symbols *si*.  
`Unprotect[str]`  
unprotects symbols whose names textually match *str*.



# V. Calculus

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## Complexes

Complexes  
is the set of complex numbers.

## D

$D[f, x]$   
gives the partial derivative of  $f$  with respect to  $x$ .  
 $D[f, x, y, \dots]$   
differentiates successively with respect to  $x, y$ , etc.  
 $D[f, \{x, n\}]$   
gives the multiple derivative of order  $n$ .  
 $D[f, \{x1, x2, \dots\}]$   
gives the vector derivative of  $f$  with respect to  $x1, x2$ , etc.

First-order derivative of a polynomial:

```
>> D[x^3 + x^2, x]
2x + 3x^2
```

Second-order derivative:

```
>> D[x^3 + x^2, {x, 2}]
2 + 6x
```

Trigonometric derivatives:

```
>> D[Sin[Cos[x]], x]
-Cos[Cos[x]] Sin[x]

>> D[Sin[x], {x, 2}]
-Sin[x]
```

```
>> D[Cos[t], {t, 2}]
-Cos[t]
```

Unknown variables are treated as constant:

```
>> D[y, x]
0
```

```
>> D[x, x]
1
```

```
>> D[x + y, x]
1
```

Derivatives of unknown functions are represented using Derivative:

```
>> D[f[x], x]
f'[x]
```

```
>> D[f[x, x], x]
f^(0,1)[x, x] + f^(1,0)[x, x]
```

```
>> D[f[x, x], x] // InputForm
Derivative[0, 1][f][x, x]
+ Derivative[1, 0][f][x, x]
```

Chain rule:

```
>> D[f[2x+1, 2y, x+y], x]
2f^(1,0,0)[1 + 2x, 2y,
x + y] + f^(0,0,1)[1 + 2x, 2y, x + y]
```

```
>> D[f[x^2, x, 2y], {x,2}, y] //
Expand
```

$$8x f^{(1,1,1)}[x^2, x, 2y] + 8x^2 f^{(2,0,1)}[x^2, x, 2y] + 2f^{(0,2,1)}[x^2, x, 2y] + 4f^{(1,0,1)}[x^2, x, 2y]$$

Compute the gradient vector of a function:

```
>> D[x^3 * Cos[y], {{x, y}}]
{3x^2 Cos[y], -x^3 Sin[y]}
```

Hesse matrix:

```
>> D[Sin[x] * Cos[y], {{x,y}, 2}]
{{{-Cos[y] Sin[x], -Cos[x] Sin[y]}, {-Cos[x] Sin[y], -Cos[y] Sin[x]}}
```

## Derivative (')

`Derivative[n][f]`  
represents the  $n$ th derivative of the function  $f$ .  
`Derivative[n1, n2, ...][f]`  
represents a multivariate derivative.

```
>> Derivative[1][Sin]
Cos[#1]&
```

```
>> Derivative[3][Sin]
-Cos[#1]&
```

```
>> Derivative[2][#^3&]
6#1&
```

Derivative can be entered using ':

```
>> Sin'[x]
Cos[x]
```

```
>> (#^4&)'
12#1^2&
```

```
>> f'[x] // InputForm
Derivative[1][f][x]
```

```
>> Derivative[1][#2 Sin[#1]+Cos[#2]&]
Cos[#1]#2&
```

```
>> Derivative[1,2][#2^3 Sin[#1]+Cos[#2]&]
6Cos[#1]#2&
```

Deriving with respect to an unknown parameter yields 0:

```
>> Derivative[1,2,1][#2^3 Sin[#1]+Cos[#2]&]
0&
```

The 0th derivative of any expression is the expression itself:

```
>> Derivative[0,0,0][a+b+c]
a+b+c
```

You can calculate the derivative of custom functions:

```
>> f[x_] := x^2
f'[x]
2x
```

Unknown derivatives:

```
>> Derivative[2, 1][h]
h^(2,1)
>> Derivative[2, 0, 1, 0][h[g]]
h[g]^(2,0,1,0)
```

## DiscreteLimit

`DiscreteLimit[f, k->Infinity]`  
gives the limit of the sequence  $f$  as  $k$  tends to infinity.

```
>> DiscreteLimit[n/(n+1), n->Infinity]
1
```

```
>> DiscreteLimit[f[n], n->Infinity]
f[∞]
```

## FindRoot

```
FindRoot[f, {x, x0}]
  searches for a numerical root of  $f$ , starting
  from  $x=x0$ .
FindRoot[lhs == rhs, {x, x0}]
  tries to solve the equation  $lhs == rhs$ .
```

FindRoot uses Newton's method, so the function of interest should have a first derivative.

```
>> FindRoot[Cos[x], {x, 1}]
{x -> 1.5708}

>> FindRoot[Sin[x] + Exp[x], {x, 0}]
{x -> -0.588533}

>> FindRoot[Sin[x] + Exp[x] == Pi, {
x, 0}]
{x -> 0.866815}
```

FindRoot has attribute HoldAll and effectively uses Block to localize  $x$ . However, in the result  $x$  will eventually still be replaced by its value.

```
>> x = 3;

>> FindRoot[Tan[x] + Sin[x] == Pi,
{x, 1}]
{3 -> 1.14911}

>> Clear[x]
```

FindRoot stops after 100 iterations:

```
>> FindRoot[x^2 + x + 1, {x, 1}]
The maximum number of iterations was exceeded. The result might be inaccurate.
{x -> -1.}
```

Find complex roots:

```
>> FindRoot[x ^ 2 + x + 1, {x, -I}]
{x -> -0.5 - 0.866025I}
```

The function has to return numerical values:

```
>> FindRoot[f[x] == 0, {x, 0}]
The function value is not a number at x = 0..
FindRoot[f[x] - 0, {x, 0}]
```

The derivative must not be 0:

```
>> FindRoot[Sin[x] == x, {x, 0}]
Encountered a singular derivative at the point x = 0..
FindRoot[Sin[x] - x, {x, 0}]
```

## Integers

```
Integers
  is the set of integer numbers.
```

Limit a solution to integer numbers:

```
>> Solve[-4 - 4 x + x^4 + x^5 == 0,
x, Integers]
{{x -> -1}}

>> Solve[x^4 == 4, x, Integers]
{}
```

## Integrate

```
Integrate[f, x]
  integrates  $f$  with respect to  $x$ . The result
  does not contain the additive integration
  constant.
Integrate[f, {x, a, b}]
  computes the definite integral of  $f$  with
  respect to  $x$  from  $a$  to  $b$ .
```

Integrate a polynomial:

```
>> Integrate[6 x ^ 2 + 3 x ^ 2 - 4
x + 10, x]
10x - 2x^2 + 3x^3
```

Integrate trigonometric functions:

```
>> Integrate[Sin[x] ^ 5, x]
-Cos[x] -  $\frac{\cos^3[x]}{3} + \frac{2\cos^5[x]}{5}$ 
```

Definite integrals:

```
>> Integrate[x ^ 2 + x, {x, 1, 3}]
 $\frac{38}{3}$ 

>> Integrate[Sin[x], {x, 0, Pi/2}]
1
```

Some other integrals:

```
>> Integrate[1 / (1 - 4 x + x^2), x]
-  $\frac{\sqrt{3}\log[-2 + \sqrt{3} + x]}{6}$ 
+  $\frac{\sqrt{3}\log[-2 - \sqrt{3} + x]}{6}$ 
```

```
>> Integrate[4 Sin[x] Cos[x], x]
2Sin[x]^2
```

Integration in TeX:

```
>> Integrate[f[x], {x, a, b}] //
TeXForm
\int_a^b f(x) dx
```

Sometimes there is a loss of precision during integration. You can check the precision of your result with the following sequence of commands.

```
>> Integrate[Abs[Sin[phi]], {phi,
0, 2Pi}] // N
4.

>> % // Precision
MachinePrecision

>> Integrate[ArcSin[x / 3], x]
x ArcSin[ $\frac{x}{3}$ ] +  $\sqrt{9 - x^2}$ 

>> Integrate[f'[x], {x, a, b}]
f[b] - f[a]
```

## Limit

`Limit[expr, x->x0]`  
gives the limit of *expr* as *x* approaches *x0*.  
`Limit[expr, x->x0, Direction->1]`  
approaches *x0* from smaller values.  
`Limit[expr, x->x0, Direction->-1]`  
approaches *x0* from larger values.

```
>> Limit[x, x->2]
2

>> Limit[Sin[x] / x, x->0]
1

>> Limit[1/x, x->0, Direction->-1]
 $\infty$ 

>> Limit[1/x, x->0, Direction->1]
 $-\infty$ 
```

## Reals

`Reals`  
is the set of real numbers.

Limit a solution to real numbers:

```
>> Solve[x^3 == 1, x, Reals]
{{x -> 1}}
```

## Root

`Root[f, i]`  
represents the *i*-th complex root of the polynomial *f*

```
>> Root[#1 ^ 2 - 1&, 1]
-1

>> Root[#1 ^ 2 - 1&, 2]
1
```

Roots that can't be represented by radicals:

```
>> Root[#1 ^ 5 + 2 #1 + 1&, 2]
Root[#1^5 + 2#1 + 1&, 2]
```

## Solve

`Solve[equation, vars]`  
attempts to solve *equation* for the variables *vars*.  
`Solve[equation, vars, domain]`  
restricts variables to *domain*, which can be Complexes or Reals or Integers.

```
>> Solve[x ^ 2 - 3 x == 4, x]
{{x -> -1}, {x -> 4}}

>> Solve[4 y - 8 == 0, y]
{{y -> 2}}
```

Apply the solution:

```
>> sol = Solve[2 x^2 - 10 x - 12 ==
0, x]
{{x -> -1}, {x -> 6}}

>> x /. sol
{-1, 6}
```

Contradiction:

```
>> Solve[x + 1 == x, x]
{}
```

Tautology:

```
>> Solve[x ^ 2 == x ^ 2, x]
{{}}
```

Rational equations:

```
>> Solve[x / (x ^ 2 + 1) == 1, x]
{{x -> 1/2 - I/2 Sqrt[3]},
 {x -> 1/2 + I/2 Sqrt[3]}}

>> Solve[(x^2 + 3 x + 2)/(4 x - 2)
 == 0, x]
{{x -> -2}, {x -> -1}}
```

Transcendental equations:

```
>> Solve[Cos[x] == 0, x]
{{x -> Pi/2}, {x -> 3Pi/2}}
```

Solve can only solve equations with respect to symbols or functions:

```
>> Solve[f[x + y] == 3, f[x + y]]
{{f[x + y] -> 3}}

>> Solve[a + b == 2, a + b]
a + b is not a valid variable.
Solve[a + b == 2, a + b]
```

This happens when solving with respect to an assigned symbol:

```
>> x = 3;

>> Solve[x == 2, x]
3 is not a valid variable.
Solve[False, 3]

>> Clear[x]

>> Solve[a < b, a]
a < b is not a well-formed equation.
Solve[a < b, a]
```

Solve a system of equations:

```
>> eqs = {3 x ^ 2 - 3 y == 0, 3 y ^
 2 - 3 x == 0};
```

```
>> sol = Solve[eqs, {x, y}] //
Simplify
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ x -> 0, y -> 0 \right\}, \left\{ x -> 1, y -> 1 \right\}, \left\{ x -> -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{I}{2}\sqrt{3}, y -> -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{I}{2}\sqrt{3} \right\}, \left\{ x -> \frac{(1 - I\sqrt{3})^2}{4}, y -> -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{I}{2}\sqrt{3} \right\} \right\}$$

```
>> eqs /. sol // Simplify
{{True, True}, {True, True},
 {True, True}, {True, True}}
```

An underdetermined system:

```
>> Solve[x^2 == 1 && z^2 == -1, {x,
 y, z}]
```

*Equations may not give solutions for all "solve" variables.*

```
{{x -> -1, z -> -I},
 {x -> -1, z -> I}, {x -> 1,
 z -> -I}, {x -> 1, z -> I}}
```

Domain specification:

```
>> Solve[x^2 == -1, x, Reals]
{}

>> Solve[x^2 == 1, x, Reals]
{{x -> -1}, {x -> 1}}

>> Solve[x^2 == -1, x, Complexes]
{{x -> -I}, {x -> I}}

>> Solve[4 - 4 * x^2 - x^4 + x^6 ==
 0, x, Integers]
{{x -> -1}, {x -> 1}}
```

# VI. Combinatorial Functions

## Contents

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## Binomial

`Binomial[n, k]`  
gives the binomial coefficient  $n$  choose  $k$ .

```
>> Binomial[5, 3]
10
```

Binomial supports inexact numbers:

```
>> Binomial[10.5, 3.2]
165.286
```

Some special cases:

```
>> Binomial[10, -2]
0

>> Binomial[-10.5, -3.5]
0.
```

## DiceDissimilarity

`DiceDissimilarity[u, v]`  
returns the Dice dissimilarity between the two boolean 1-D lists  $u$  and  $v$ , which is defined as  $(c_{tf} + c_{ft}) / (2 * c_{tt} + c_{ft} + c_{tf})$ , where  $n$  is  $\text{len}(u)$  and  $c_{ij}$  is the number of occurrences of  $u[k]=i$  and  $v[k]=j$  for  $k < n$ .

```
>> DiceDissimilarity[{1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1}, {0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1}]
1/2
```

## Fibonacci

`Fibonacci[n]`  
computes the  $n$ th Fibonacci number.

```
>> Fibonacci[0]
0

>> Fibonacci[1]
1

>> Fibonacci[10]
55

>> Fibonacci[200]
280 571 172 992 510 140 037 ~
~611 932 413 038 677 189 525
```

## JaccardDissimilarity

`JaccardDissimilarity[u, v]`  
returns the Jaccard-Needham dissimilarity between the two boolean 1-D lists  $u$  and  $v$ , which is defined as  $(c_{tt} + c_{ft} + c_{tf}) / (c_{tt} + c_{ft} + c_{tf})$ , where  $n$  is  $\text{len}(u)$  and  $c_{ij}$  is the number of occurrences of  $u[k]=i$  and  $v[k]=j$  for  $k < n$ .

```
>> JaccardDissimilarity[{1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1}, {0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1}]
2/3
```

## MatchingDissimilarity

`MatchingDissimilarity[u, v]`  
returns the Matching dissimilarity between the two boolean 1-D lists  $u$  and  $v$ , which is defined as  $(c\_tf + c\_ft) / n$ , where  $n$  is  $\text{len}(u)$  and  $c\_ij$  is the number of occurrences of  $u[k]=i$  and  $v[k]=j$  for  $k < n$ .

```
>> MatchingDissimilarity[{1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1}, {0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1}]
4
7
```

## Multinomial

`Multinomial[n1, n2, ...]`  
gives the multinomial coefficient  $(n1 + n2 + \dots) / (n1! n2! \dots)$ .

```
>> Multinomial[2, 3, 4, 5]
2522520
```

```
>> Multinomial[]
1
```

Multinomial is expressed in terms of Binomial:

```
>> Multinomial[a, b, c]
Binomial[a, a] Binomial[a + b, b] Binomial[a + b + c, c]
```

`Multinomial[n-k, k]` is equivalent to `Binomial[n, k]`.

```
>> Multinomial[2, 3]
10
```

## RogersTanimotoDissimilarity

`RogersTanimotoDissimilarity[u, v]`  
returns the Rogers-Tanimoto dissimilarity between the two boolean 1-D lists  $u$  and  $v$ , which is defined as  $R / (c\_tt + c\_ff + R)$  where  $n$  is  $\text{len}(u)$ ,  $c\_ij$  is the number of occurrences of  $u[k]=i$  and  $v[k]=j$  for  $k < n$ , and  $R = 2 * (c\_tf + c\_ft)$ .

```
>> RogersTanimotoDissimilarity[{1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1}, {0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1}]
8
11
```

## RussellRaoDissimilarity

`RussellRaoDissimilarity[u, v]`  
returns the Russell-Rao dissimilarity between the two boolean 1-D lists  $u$  and  $v$ , which is defined as  $(n - c\_tt) / c\_tt$  where  $n$  is  $\text{len}(u)$  and  $c\_ij$  is the number of occurrences of  $u[k]=i$  and  $v[k]=j$  for  $k < n$ .

```
>> RussellRaoDissimilarity[{1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1}, {0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1}]
5
7
```

## SokalSneathDissimilarity

`SokalSneathDissimilarity[u, v]`  
returns the Sokal-Sneath dissimilarity between the two boolean 1-D lists  $u$  and  $v$ , which is defined as  $R / (c\_tt + R)$  where  $n$  is  $\text{len}(u)$ ,  $c\_ij$  is the number of occurrences of  $u[k]=i$  and  $v[k]=j$  for  $k < n$ , and  $R = 2 * (c\_tf + c\_ft)$ .

```
>> SokalSneathDissimilarity[{1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1}, {0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1}]
4
5
```

## Subsets

```
Subsets[list]
    finds a list of all possible subsets of list.
Subsets[list, n]
    finds a list of all possible subsets containing at most n elements.
Subsets[list, {n}]
    finds a list of all possible subsets containing exactly n elements.
Subsets[list, {min, max}]
    finds a list of all possible subsets containing between min and max elements.
Subsets[list, spec, n]
    finds a list of the first n possible subsets.
Subsets[list, spec, {n}]
    finds the nth possible subset.
```

All possible subsets (power set):

```
>> Subsets[{a, b, c}]
{{}, {a}, {b}, {c}, {a,
  b}, {a, c}, {b, c}, {a, b, c}}
```

All possible subsets containing up to 2 elements:

```
>> Subsets[{a, b, c, d}, 2]
{{}, {a}, {b}, {c}, {d},
 {a, b}, {a, c}, {a, d},
 {b, c}, {b, d}, {c, d}}
```

Subsets containing exactly 2 elements:

```
>> Subsets[{a, b, c, d}, {2}]
{{a, b}, {a, c}, {a, d},
 {b, c}, {b, d}, {c, d}}
```

The first 5 subsets containing 3 elements:

```
>> Subsets[{a, b, c, d, e}, {3}, 5]
{{a, b, c}, {a, b, d}, {a,
  b, e}, {a, c, d}, {a, c, e}}
```

All subsets with even length:

```
>> Subsets[{a, b, c, d, e}, {0, 5,
  2}]
{{}, {a, b}, {a, c}, {a, d}, {a, e},
 {b, c}, {b, d}, {b, e}, {c, d}, {c,
  e}, {d, e}, {a, b, c, d}, {a, b, c, e},
 {a, b, d, e}, {a, c, d, e}, {b, c, d, e}}
```

The 25th subset:

```
>> Subsets[Range[5], All, {25}]
{{2, 4, 5}}
```

The odd-numbered subsets of {a,b,c,d} in reverse order:

```
>> Subsets[{a, b, c, d}, All, {15,
  1, -2}]
{{b, c, d}, {a, b, d}, {c, d},
 {b, c}, {a, c}, {d}, {b}, {}}
```

## YuleDissimilarity

```
YuleDissimilarity[u, v]
    returns the Yule dissimilarity between the two boolean 1-D lists u and v, which is defined as  $R / (c_{tt} * c_{ff} + R / 2)$  where n is len(u), c_ij is the number of occurrences of u[k]=i and v[k]=j for k<n, and  $R = 2 * c_{tf} * c_{ft}$ .
```

```
>> YuleDissimilarity[{1, 0, 1, 1,
  0, 1, 1}, {0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1}]
6
5
```



# VII. Compilation

## Contents

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-------------------	----	---------------------	----	----------------------	----

## Compile

`Compile[{x1, x2, ...}, expr_]`  
Compiles *expr* assuming each *xi* is a *Real* number.  
`Compile[{x1, t1} {x2, t1} ..., expr_]`  
Compiles assuming each *xi* matches type *ti*.

```
>> cf = Compile[{x, y}, x + 2 y]
CompiledFunction[{x, y},
  x + 2y, -CompiledCode-]

>> cf[2.5, 4.3]
11.1

>> cf = Compile[{x, _Real}}, Sin[x]]
CompiledFunction[{x},
  Sin[x], -CompiledCode-]

>> cf[1.4]
0.98545
```

Compile supports basic flow control

```
>> cf = Compile[{x, _Real}, {y,
  _Integer}}, If[x == 0.0 && y <=
  0, 0.0, Sin[x ^ y] + 1 / Min[x,
  0.5]] + 0.5]
CompiledFunction[{x,
  y}, 0.5 + If[x == 0.0 && y <= 0,
  0., Sin[x ^ y] + 1 / Min[x, 0.5]],
  -CompiledCode-]
```

```
>> cf[3.5, 2]
2.18888
```

Loops and variable assignments are not yet supported

```
>> Compile[{a, _Integer}, {b,
  _Integer}}, While[b != 0, {a, b}
  = {b, Mod[a, b]}; a] (* GCD of
  a, b *)
ExpressionWhile[b!=0, {a,b} = {b,
  Mod[a,b]}; a]couldnotbecompiled.
Compile[{a, _Integer},
  {b, _Integer}}, While[b!=0,
  {a,b} = {b, Mod[a,b]}; a]
```

## CompiledCodeBox

Used internally by `CompileCode[]`.

## CompiledFunction

,

`CompiledFunction[args...]`  
represents compiled code for evaluating a compiled function.

```
>> sqr = Compile[{x}, x x]
CompiledFunction[{x},
  x^2, -CompiledCode-]

>> Head[sqr]
CompiledFunction
```

```
>> sqr[2]  
4.
```

# VIII. Comparison

## Contents

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## BooleanQ

`BooleanQ[expr]`  
returns True if *expr* is either True or False.

```
>> BooleanQ[True]
True

>> BooleanQ[False]
True

>> BooleanQ[a]
False

>> BooleanQ[1 < 2]
True
```

```
>> 1==1.
True
```

Lists are compared based on their elements:

```
>> {{1}, {2}} == {{1}, {2}}
True

>> {1, 2} == {1, 2, 3}
False
```

Real values are considered equal if they only differ in their last digits:

```
>> 0.739085133215160642 ==
0.739085133215160641
True

>> 0.73908513321516064200000000 ==
0.73908513321516064100000000
False
```

## Equal (==)

`Equal[x, y]`  
`x == y`  
yields True if *x* and *y* are known to be equal, or False if *x* and *y* are known to be unequal.  
`lhs == rhs`  
represents the equation *lhs* = *rhs*.

```
>> a==a
True

>> a==b
a==b
```

Comparisons are done using the lower precision:

```
>> N[E, 100] == N[E, 150]
True
```

Symbolic constants are compared numerically:

```
>> E > 1
True

>> Pi == 3.14
False
```

## Greater (>)

```
Greater[x, y]
 $x > y$ 
  yields True if  $x$  is known to be greater than  $y$ .
 $lhs > rhs$ 
  represents the inequality  $lhs > rhs$ .
```

```
>> a > b > c //FullForm
Greater[a, b, c]

>> Greater[3, 2, 1]
True
```

## GreaterEqual (>=)

```
GreaterEqual[x, y]
 $x \geq y$ 
  yields True if  $x$  is known to be greater than or equal to  $y$ .
 $lhs \geq rhs$ 
  represents the inequality  $lhs \geq rhs$ .
```

## Inequality

```
Inequality
  is the head of expressions involving different inequality operators (at least temporarily). Thus, it is possible to write chains of inequalities.
```

```
>> a < b <= c
a < b && b <= c

>> Inequality[a, Greater, b, LessEqual, c]
a > b && b <= c

>> 1 < 2 <= 3
True

>> 1 < 2 > 0
True

>> 1 < 2 < -1
False
```

## Less (<)

```
Less[x, y]
 $x < y$ 
  yields True if  $x$  is known to be less than  $y$ .
 $lhs < rhs$ 
  represents the inequality  $lhs < rhs$ .
```

## LessEqual (<=)

```
LessEqual[x, y]
 $x \leq y$ 
  yields True if  $x$  is known to be less than or equal to  $y$ .
 $lhs \leq rhs$ 
  represents the inequality  $lhs \leq rhs$ .
```

## Max

```
Max[e1, e2, ..., ei]
  returns the expression with the greatest value among the  $e_i$ .
```

Maximum of a series of values:

```
>> Max[4, -8, 1]
4

>> Max[E - Pi, Pi, E + Pi, 2 E]
E + Pi
```

Max flattens lists in its arguments:

```
>> Max[{1,2},3,{-3,3.5,-Infinity},{{1/2}}]
3.5
```

Max with symbolic arguments remains in symbolic form:

```
>> Max[x, y]
Max[x, y]

>> Max[5, x, -3, y, 40]
Max[40, x, y]
```

With no arguments, Max gives -Infinity:

```
>> Max[]
-∞
```

## Min

```
Min[e1, e2, ..., ei]  
returns the expression with the lowest  
value among the ei.
```

Minimum of a series of values:

```
>> Min[4, -8, 1]  
-8
```

```
>> Min[E - Pi, Pi, E + Pi, 2 E]  
E - Pi
```

Min flattens lists in its arguments:

```
>> Min[{1,2},3,{-3,3.5,-Infinity}  
      ],{{1/2}}]  
-∞
```

Min with symbolic arguments remains in symbolic form:

```
>> Min[x, y]  
Min[x, y]
```

```
>> Min[5, x, -3, y, 40]  
Min[-3, x, y]
```

With no arguments, Min gives Infinity:

```
>> Min[]  
∞
```

## Negative

```
Negative[x]  
returns True if x is a negative real number.
```

```
>> Negative[0]  
False
```

```
>> Negative[-3]  
True
```

```
>> Negative[10/7]  
False
```

```
>> Negative[1+2I]  
False
```

```
>> Negative[a + b]  
Negative[a + b]
```

## NonNegative

```
NonNegative[x]  
returns True if x is a positive real number  
or zero.
```

```
>> {Positive[0], NonNegative[0]}  
{False, True}
```

## NonPositive

```
NonPositive[x]  
returns True if x is a negative real number  
or zero.
```

```
>> {Negative[0], NonPositive[0]}  
{False, True}
```

## Positive

```
Positive[x]  
returns True if x is a positive real number.
```

```
>> Positive[1]  
True
```

Positive returns False if x is zero or a complex number:

```
>> Positive[0]  
False
```

```
>> Positive[1 + 2 I]  
False
```

## SameQ (===)

```
SameQ[x, y]  
x === y  
returns True if x and y are structurally  
identical.
```

Any object is the same as itself:

```
>> a===a  
True
```

Unlike Equal, SameQ only yields True if x and y have the same type:

```
>> {1==1., 1==1.}
{True, False}
```

## SympyComparison

### TrueQ

```
TrueQ[expr]
returns True if and only if expr is True.
```

```
>> TrueQ[True]
True

>> TrueQ[False]
False

>> TrueQ[a]
False
```

### Unequal (!=)

```
Unequal[x, y]
x != y
yields False if x and y are known to be
equal, or True if x and y are known to be
unequal.
lhs == rhs
represents the inequality lhs ≠ rhs.
```

```
>> 1 != 1.
False
```

Lists are compared based on their elements:

```
>> {1} != {2}
True

>> {1, 2} != {1, 2}
False

>> {a} != {a}
False

>> "a" != "b"
True

>> "a" != "a"
False
```

### UnsameQ (!=)

```
UnsameQ[x, y]
x != y
returns True if x and y are not structurally
identical.
```

```
>> a!=a
False

>> 1!=1.
True
```

### ValueQ

```
ValueQ[expr]
returns True if and only if expr is defined.
```

```
>> ValueQ[x]
False

>> x = 1;

>> ValueQ[x]
True
```

# IX. Control Statements

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		Nest . . . . .	73	While . . . . .	75

## Abort

`Abort[]`  
aborts an evaluation completely and returns `$Aborted`.

```
>> Print["a"]; Abort[]; Print["b"]
a
$Aborted
```

## Break

`Break[]`  
exits a For, While, or Do loop.

```
>> n = 0;

>> While[True, If[n>10, Break[]]; n
    =n+1]

>> n
11
```

## CompoundExpression (;)

`CompoundExpression[e1, e2, ...]`  
`e1; e2; ...`  
evaluates its arguments in turn, returning the last result.

```
>> a; b; c; d
d
```

If the last argument is omitted, Null is taken:  
`>> a;`

## Continue

`Continue[]`  
continues with the next iteration in a For, While, or Do loop.

```
>> For[i=1, i<=8, i=i+1, If[Mod[i
,2] == 0, Continue[]]; Print[i]]
1
3
5
7
```

## Do

`Do[expr, {max}]`  
evaluates *expr* *max* times.

`Do[expr, {i, max}]`  
evaluates *expr* *max* times, substituting *i* in *expr* with values from 1 to *max*.

`Do[expr, {i, min, max}]`  
starts with *i* = *max*.

`Do[expr, {i, min, max, step}]`  
uses a step size of *step*.

`Do[expr, {i, {i1, i2, ...}}]`  
uses values *i1*, *i2*, ... for *i*.

`Do[expr, {i, imin, imax}, {j, jmin, jmax}, ...]`  
evaluates *expr* for each *j* from *jmin* to *jmax*, for each *i* from *imin* to *imax*, etc.

```
>> Do[Print[i], {i, 2, 4}]
2
3
4

>> Do[Print[{i, j}], {i,1,2}, {j
,3,5}]
{1,3}
{1,4}
{1,5}
{2,3}
{2,4}
{2,5}
```

You can use `Break[]` and `Continue[]` inside `Do`:

```
>> Do[If[i > 10, Break[], If[Mod[i,
2] == 0, Continue[]]; Print[i
]], {i, 5, 20}]
5
7
9
```

## FixedPoint

`FixedPoint[f, expr]`  
starting with *expr*, iteratively applies *f* until the result no longer changes.

`FixedPoint[f, expr, n]`  
performs at most *n* iterations.

```
>> FixedPoint[Cos, 1.0]
0.739085

>> FixedPoint[#+1 &, 1, 20]
21
```

## FixedPointList

`FixedPointList[f, expr]`  
starting with *expr*, iteratively applies *f* until the result no longer changes, and returns a list of all intermediate results.

`FixedPointList[f, expr, n]`  
performs at most *n* iterations.

```
>> FixedPointList[Cos, 1.0, 4]
{1., 0.540302, 0.857~
~553, 0.65429, 0.79348}
```

Observe the convergence of Newton's method for approximating square roots:

```
>> newton[n_] := FixedPointList
[.5(# + n/#)&, 1.];

>> newton[9]
{1., 5., 3.4, 3.02353, 3.00009, 3., 3., 3.}
```

Plot the "hailstone" sequence of a number:

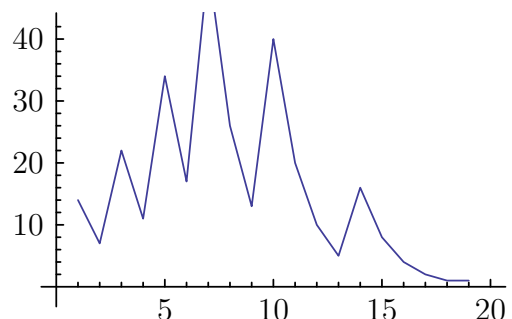
```
>> collatz[1] := 1;

>> collatz[x_ ? EvenQ] := x / 2;

>> collatz[x_] := 3 x + 1;

>> list = FixedPointList[collatz,
14]
{14, 7, 22, 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13,
40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 1}

>> ListLinePlot[list]
```





## For

`For[start, test, incr, body]`  
evaluates *start*, and then iteratively *body*  
and *incr* as long as *test* evaluates to True.  
`For[start, test, incr]`  
evaluates only *incr* and no *body*.  
`For[start, test]`  
runs the loop without any body.

Compute the factorial of 10 using For:

```
>> n := 1

>> For[i=1, i<=10, i=i+1, n = n * i
]

>> n
3 628 800

>> n == 10!
True
```

## If

`If[cond, pos, neg]`  
returns *pos* if *cond* evaluates to True, and  
*neg* if it evaluates to False.  
`If[cond, pos, neg, other]`  
returns *other* if *cond* evaluates to neither  
True nor False.  
`If[cond, pos]`  
returns Null if *cond* evaluates to False.

```
>> If[1<2, a, b]
a
```

If the second branch is not specified, Null is taken:

```
>> If[1<2, a]
a

>> If[False, a] //FullForm
Null
```

You might use comments (inside `(*` and `*)`) to make the branches of If more readable:

```
>> If[a, (*then*)b, (*else*)c];
```

## Interrupt

`Interrupt[]`  
Interrupt an evaluation and returns  
\$Aborted.

```
>> Print["a"]; Interrupt[]; Print["
b"]
a
$Aborted
```

## Nest

`Nest[f, expr, n]`  
starting with *expr*, iteratively applies *f* *n*  
times and returns the final result.

```
>> Nest[f, x, 3]
f[f[f[x]]]

>> Nest[(1+#)^2 &, x, 2]
(1 + (1 + x)2)2
```

## NestList

`NestList[f, expr, n]`  
starting with *expr*, iteratively applies *f* *n*  
times and returns a list of all intermedi-  
ate results.

```
>> NestList[f, x, 3]
{x, f[x], f[f[x]], f[f[f[x]]]}

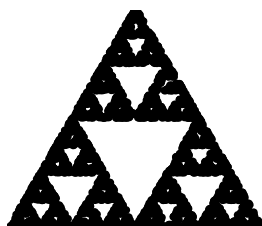
>> NestList[2 # &, 1, 8]
{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256}
```

Chaos game rendition of the Sierpinski triangle:

```
>> vertices = {{0,0}, {1,0}, {.5,
.5 Sqrt[3]}};

>> points = NestList[.5(vertices[[
RandomInteger[{1,3}] ]] + #)&,
{0.,0.}, 2000];
```

```
>> Graphics[Point[points],
ImageSize->Small]
```



## NestWhile

```
NestWhile[f, expr, test]
  applies a function f repeatedly on an expression expr, until applying test on the result no longer yields True.
NestWhile[f, expr, test, m]
  supplies the last m results to test (default value: 1).
NestWhile[f, expr, test, All]
  supplies all results gained so far to test.
```

Divide by 2 until the result is no longer an integer:

```
>> NestWhile[#/2&, 10000, IntegerQ]
625
 2
```

## Return

```
Return[expr]
  aborts a function call and returns expr.
```

```
>> f[x_] := (If[x < 0, Return[0]];
x)

>> f[-1]
0

>> Do[If[i > 3, Return[]]; Print[i], {i, 10}]
1
2
3
```

Return only exits from the innermost control flow construct.

```
>> g[x_] := (Do[If[x < 0, Return[0]], {i, {2, 1, 0, -1}}]; x)
```

```
>> g[-1]
-1
```

## Switch

```
Switch[expr, pattern1, value1, pattern2, value2, ...]
  yields the first value for which expr matches the corresponding pattern.
```

```
>> Switch[2, 1, x, 2, y, 3, z]
y

>> Switch[5, 1, x, 2, y]
Switch[5, 1, x, 2, y]

>> Switch[5, 1, x, 2, y, _, z]
z

>> Switch[2, 1]
Switch called with 2 arguments. Switch must be called with an odd number of arguments.
Switch[2, 1]
```

## Which

```
Which[cond1, expr1, cond2, expr2, ...]
  yields expr1 if cond1 evaluates to True, expr2 if cond2 evaluates to True, etc.
```

```
>> n = 5;

>> Which[n == 3, x, n == 5, y]
y

>> f[x_] := Which[x < 0, -x, x == 0, 0, x > 0, x]

>> f[-3]
3
```

If no test yields True, Which returns Null:

```
>> Which[False, a]
```

If a test does not evaluate to True or False, evaluation stops and a Which expression containing the remaining cases is returned:

```
>> Which[False, a, x, b, True, c]
Which[x, b, True, c]
```

Which must be called with an even number of arguments:

```
>> Which[a, b, c]
Whichcalledwith3arguments.
Which[a, b, c]
```

## While

```
While[test, body]
  evaluates body as long as test evaluates to
  True.
While[test]
  runs the loop without any body.
```

Compute the GCD of two numbers:

```
>> {a, b} = {27, 6};

>> While[b != 0, {a, b} = {b, Mod[a
, b]}];

>> a
3
```

# X. Date and Time

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<code>DateDifference</code> . . . . .	77	<code>EasterSunday</code> . . . . .	78	<code>\$TimeZone</code> . . . . .	79
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## AbsoluteTime

`AbsoluteTime[]`  
gives the local time in seconds since epoch January 1, 1900, in your time zone.

`AbsoluteTime[{y, m, d, h, m, s}]`  
gives the absolute time specification corresponding to a date list.

`AbsoluteTime["string"]`  
gives the absolute time specification for a given date string.

`AbsoluteTime[{"string", {e1, e2, ...}}]`  
takgs the date string to contain the elements "*ei*".

```
>> AbsoluteTime[]
3.81435 × 109

>> AbsoluteTime[{2000}]
3 155 673 600

>> AbsoluteTime[{"01/02/03", {"Day", "Month", "YearShort"}}]
3 253 046 400

>> AbsoluteTime["6 June 1991"]
2 885 155 200

>> AbsoluteTime[{"6-6-91", {"Day", "Month", "YearShort"}}]
2 885 155 200
```

## AbsoluteTiming

`AbsoluteTiming[expr]`  
evaluates *expr*, returning a list of the absolute number of seconds in real time that have elapsed, together with the result obtained.

```
>> AbsoluteTiming[50!]
{0.000205278, 30 414 093 ~
~201 713 378 043 612 608 166 ~
~064 768 844 377 641 568 ~
~960 512 000 000 000 000}

>> Attributes[AbsoluteTiming]
{HoldAll, Protected}
```

## DateDifference

`DateDifference[date1, date2]`  
returns the difference between *date1* and *date2* in days.

`DateDifference[date1, date2, unit]`  
returns the difference in the specified *unit*.

`DateDifference[date1, date2, {unit1, unit2, ...}]`  
represents the difference as a list of integer multiples of each *unit*, with any remainder expressed in the smallest unit.

```
>> DateDifference[{2042, 1, 4},
{2057, 1, 1}]
5476

>> DateDifference[{1936, 8, 14},
{2000, 12, 1}, "Year"]
{64.3425, Year}

>> DateDifference[{2010, 6, 1},
{2015, 1, 1}, "Hour"]
{40200, Hour}

>> DateDifference[{2003, 8, 11},
{2003, 10, 19}, {"Week", "Day"}]
{{9, Week}, {6, Day}}
```

## DateList

**DateList[]**  
returns the current local time in the form  
{year, month, day, hour, minute, second}.

**DateList[time]**  
returns a formatted date for the number  
of seconds *time* since epoch Jan 1 1900.

**DateList[{y, m, d, h, m, s}]**  
converts an incomplete date list to the  
standard representation.

**DateString[string]**  
returns the formatted date list of a date  
string specification.

**DateString[string, {e1, e2, ...}]**  
returns the formatted date list of a *string*  
obtained from elements *ei*.

```
>> DateList[0]
{1900, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0.}

>> DateList[3155673600]
{2000, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0.}

>> DateList[{2003, 5, 0.5, 0.1,
0.767}]
{2003, 4, 30, 12, 6, 46.02}

>> DateList[{2012, 1, 300., 10}]
{2012, 10, 26, 10, 0, 0.}

>> DateList["31/10/1991"]
{1991, 10, 31, 0, 0, 0.}
```

```
>> DateList["1/10/1991"]
The interpretation of 1/10/
1991 is ambiguous.
{1991, 1, 10, 0, 0, 0.}

>> DateList[{"31/10/91", {"Day", "
Month", "YearShort"}}]
{1991, 10, 31, 0, 0, 0.}

>> DateList[{"31 10/91", {"Day", "
", "Month", "/"}, "YearShort"}}]
{1991, 10, 31, 0, 0, 0.}
```

If not specified, the current year assumed

```
>> DateList[{"5/18", {"Month", "Day
"}}]
{2020, 5, 18, 0, 0, 0.}
```

## DatePlus

**DatePlus[date, n]**  
finds the date *n* days after *date*.

**DatePlus[date, {n, "unit"}]**  
finds the date *n* units after *date*.

**DatePlus[date, {{n1, "unit1"}, {n2, "
unit2"}, ...}]**  
finds the date which is *n<sub>i</sub>* specified units  
after *date*.

**DatePlus[n]**  
finds the date *n* days after the current  
date.

**DatePlus[offset]**  
finds the date which is offset from the  
current date.

Add 73 days to Feb 5, 2010:

```
>> DatePlus[{2010, 2, 5}, 73]
{2010, 4, 19}
```

Add 8 weeks and 1 day to March 16, 1999:

```
>> DatePlus[{2010, 2, 5}, {{8, "
Week"}, {1, "Day"}}]
{2010, 4, 3}
```

## DateString

`DateString[]`  
returns the current local time and date as a string.

`DateString[elem]`  
returns the time formatted according to *elems*.

`DateString[{e1, e2, ...}]`  
concatenates the time formatted according to elements *ei*.

`DateString[time]`  
returns the date string of an AbsoluteTime.

`DateString[{y, m, d, h, m, s}]`  
returns the date string of a date list specification.

`DateString[string]`  
returns the formatted date string of a date string specification.

`DateString[spec, elems]`  
formats the time in turns of *elems*. Both *spec* and *elems* can take any of the above formats.

The current date and time:

```
>> DateString[];

>> DateString[{1991, 10, 31, 0, 0},
  {"Day", " ", "MonthName", " ",
  "Year"}]
31 October 1991

>> DateString[{2007, 4, 15, 0}]
Sun 15 Apr 2007 00:00:00

>> DateString[{1979, 3, 14}, {"
DayName", " ", "Month", "-", "
YearShort"}]
Wednesday 03-79
```

Non-integer values are accepted too:

```
>> DateString[{1991, 6, 6.5}]
Thu 6 Jun 1991 12:00:00
```

## \$DateStringFormat

`$DateStringFormat`  
gives the format used for dates generated by `DateString`.

```
>> $DateStringFormat
{DateTimeShort}
```

## EasterSunday

`EasterSunday[year]`  
returns the date of the Gregorian Easter Sunday as {year, month, day}.

```
>> EasterSunday[2000]
{2000, 4, 23}

>> EasterSunday[2030]
{2030, 4, 21}
```

## Pause

`Pause[n]`  
pauses for *n* seconds.

```
>> Pause[0.5]
```

## SessionTime

`SessionTime[]`  
returns the total time in seconds since this session started.

```
>> SessionTime[]
159.173
```

## \$SystemTimeZone

`$SystemTimeZone`  
gives the current time zone for the computer system on which Mathics is being run.

```
>> $SystemTimeZone
-5.
```

## TimeUsed

**TimeUsed[]**  
returns the total CPU time used for this session, in seconds.

```
>> TimeUsed[]  
159.691
```

## \$TimeZone

**\$TimeZone**  
gives the current time zone to assume for dates and times.

```
>> $TimeZone  
-5.
```

## Timing

**Timing[*expr*]**  
measures the processor time taken to evaluate *expr*. It returns a list containing the measured time in seconds and the result of the evaluation.

```
>> Timing[50!]  
{0.00023322, 30 414 093 201 713 378 ~  
~043 612 608 166 064 768 844 377 ~  
~641 568 960 512 000 000 000 000}  
  
>> Attributes[Timing]  
{HoldAll, Protected}
```

# XI. Differential Equations

## Contents

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-------------	----	------------------	----

---

## C

$C[n]$

represents the  $n$ th constant in a solution to a differential equation.

```
>> DSolve[D[y[x, t], t] + 2 D[y[x,
t], x] == 0, y[x, t], {x, t}]
{{y[x, t] -> C[1] [-2t + x]}}
```

## DSolve

$\text{DSolve}[eq, y[x], x]$

solves a differential equation for the function  $y[x]$ .

```
>> DSolve[y''[x] == 0, y[x], x]
{{y[x] -> x C[2] + C[1]}}

>> DSolve[y''[x] == y[x], y[x], x]
{{y[x] -> C[1] E^-x + C[2] E^x}}

>> DSolve[y''[x] == y[x], y, x]
{{y -> (Function[{x},
C[1] E^-x + C[2] E^x])}}
```

DSolve can also solve basic PDE

```
>> DSolve[D[f[x, y], x] / f[x, y] +
3 D[f[x, y], y] / f[x, y] == 2,
f, {x, y}]
{{f -> (Function[{x, y},
E^(x/5 + 3y/5) C[1] [3x - y])}]}
```

```
>> DSolve[D[f[x, y], x] x + D[f[x,
y], y] y == 2, f[x, y], {x, y}]
{{f[x, y] -> 2 Log[x] + C[1] [y/x]}}
```



## XII. Evaluation

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### Evaluate

`Evaluate[expr]`  
forces evaluation of *expr*, even if it occurs  
inside a held argument or a Hold form.

Create a function *f* with a held argument:

```
>> SetAttributes[f, HoldAll]
```

```
>> f[1 + 2]
f[1 + 2]
```

Evaluate forces evaluation of the argument,  
even though *f* has the HoldAll attribute:

```
>> f[Evaluate[1 + 2]]
f[3]
```

```
>> Hold[Evaluate[1 + 2]]
Hold[3]
```

```
>> HoldComplete[Evaluate[1 + 2]]
HoldComplete[Evaluate[1 + 2]]
```

```
>> Evaluate[Sequence[1, 2]]
Sequence[1, 2]
```

### \$HistoryLength

`$HistoryLength`  
specifies the maximum number of In and  
Out entries.

```
>> $HistoryLength
100
```

```
>> $HistoryLength = 1;
```

```
>> 42
```

```
42
```

```
>> %
```

```
42
```

```
>> %%
```

```
%3
```

```
>> $HistoryLength = 0;
```

```
>> 42
```

```
42
```

```
>> %
```

```
%7
```

### Hold

`Hold[expr]`  
prevents *expr* from being evaluated.

```
>> Attributes[Hold]
{HoldAll, Protected}
```

### HoldComplete

`HoldComplete[expr]`  
prevents *expr* from being evaluated, and  
also prevents Sequence objects from be-  
ing spliced into argument lists.

```
>> Attributes[HoldComplete]
{HoldAllComplete, Protected}
```

## HoldForm

`HoldForm[expr]`  
is equivalent to `Hold[expr]`, but prints as *expr*.

```
>> HoldForm[1 + 2 + 3]
1 + 2 + 3
```

HoldForm has attribute HoldAll:

```
>> Attributes[HoldForm]
{HoldAll, Protected}
```

## In

`In[k]`  
gives the *k*th line of input.

```
>> x = 1
1
>> x = x + 1
2
>> Do[In[2], {3}]
>> x
5
>> In[-1]
5
>> Definition[In]
Attributes[In] = {Protected}
In[6] = Definition[In]
In[5] = In[-1]
In[4] = x
In[3] = Do[In[2], {3}]
In[2] = x = x + 1
In[1] = x = 1
```

## \$IterationLimit

`$IterationLimit`  
specifies the maximum number of times  
a reevaluation of an expression may hap-  
pen.

Calculations terminated by `$IterationLimit`  
return `$Aborted`:  
> `$IterationLimit = 1000`

## \$Line

`$Line`  
holds the current input line number.

```
>> $Line
1
>> $Line
2
>> $Line = 12;
>> 2 * 5
10
>> Out[13]
10
>> $Line = -1;
Non - negative integer expected.
```

## Out

`Out[k]`  
`%k`  
gives the result of the *k*th input line.  
`%, %%, etc.`  
gives the result of the previous input line,  
of the line before the previous input line,  
etc.

```
>> 42
42
>> %
42
>> 43;
```

```
>> %
43

>> 44
44

>> %1
42

>> %%
44

>> Hold[Out[-1]]
Hold[%]

>> Hold[%4]
Hold[%4]

>> Out[0]
Out[0]
```

## Quit

```
Quit[]
  Terminates the Mathics session.
Quit[n]
  Terminates the mathics session with exit
  code n.
```

```
Exit[]
  Terminates the Mathics session.
Exit[n]
  Terminates the mathics session with exit
  code n.
```

## \$RecursionLimit

```
$RecursionLimit
  specifies the maximum allowable recursion
  depth after which a calculation is terminated.
```

Calculations terminated by \$RecursionLimit return \$Aborted:

```
>> a = a + a
Recursion depth of 200 exceeded.
$Aborted

>> $RecursionLimit
200
```

```
>> $RecursionLimit = x;
Cannot set $RecursionLimit to x; value must be an integer between 0 and 200.

>> $RecursionLimit = 512
512

>> a = a + a
Recursion depth of 512 exceeded.
$Aborted
```

## ReleaseHold

```
ReleaseHold[expr]
  removes any Hold, HoldForm,
  HoldPattern or HoldComplete head
  from expr.
```

```
>> x = 3;

>> Hold[x]
Hold[x]

>> ReleaseHold[Hold[x]]
3

>> ReleaseHold[y]
y
```

## Sequence

```
Sequence[x1, x2, ...]
  represents a sequence of arguments to a
  function.
```

Sequence is automatically spliced in, except when a function has attribute SequenceHold (like assignment functions).

```
>> f[x, Sequence[a, b], y]
f[x, a, b, y]

>> Attributes[Set]
{HoldFirst, Protected, SequenceHold}

>> a = Sequence[b, c];

>> a
Sequence[b, c]
```

Apply Sequence to a list to splice in arguments:

```
>> list = {1, 2, 3};
```

```
>> f[Sequence @@ list]
      f[1,2,3]
```

Inside Hold or a function with a held argument, Sequence is spliced in at the first level of the argument:

```
>> Hold[a, Sequence[b, c], d]
      Hold[a, b, c, d]
```

If Sequence appears at a deeper level, it is left unevaluated:

```
>> Hold[{a, Sequence[b, c], d}]
      Hold[{a, Sequence[b, c], d}]
```

```
>> g[Unevaluated[Sequence[a, b, c]]]
      g[Unevaluated[Sequence[a, b, c]]]
```

## Unevaluated

`Unevaluated[expr]`  
temporarily leaves *expr* in an unevaluated form when it appears as a function argument.

Unevaluated is automatically removed when function arguments are evaluated:

```
>> Sqrt[Unevaluated[x]]
       $\sqrt{x}$ 
```

```
>> Length[Unevaluated[1+2+3+4]]
      4
```

Unevaluated has attribute HoldAllComplete:

```
>> Attributes[Unevaluated]
      {HoldAllComplete, Protected}
```

Unevaluated is maintained for arguments to non-executed functions:

```
>> f[Unevaluated[x]]
      f[Unevaluated[x]]
```

Likewise, its kept in flattened arguments and sequences:

```
>> Attributes[f] = {Flat};

>> f[a, Unevaluated[f[b, c]]]
      f[a, Unevaluated[b], Unevaluated[c]]

>> g[a, Sequence[Unevaluated[b],
      Unevaluated[c]]]
      g[a, Unevaluated[b], Unevaluated[c]]
```

However, unevaluated sequences are kept:

# XIII. Exponential, Trigonometric and Hyperbolic Functions

*Mathics* basically supports all important trigonometric and hyperbolic functions.

Numerical values and derivatives can be computed; however, most special exact values and simplification rules are not implemented yet.

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<b>ArcCos</b> . . . . .	86	<b>Cos</b> . . . . .	88	<b>Log10</b> . . . . .	90
<b>ArcCosh</b> . . . . .	87	<b>Cosh</b> . . . . .	88	<b>Log2</b> . . . . .	90
<b>ArcCot</b> . . . . .	87	<b>Cot</b> . . . . .	88	<b>LogisticSigmoid</b> . . .	90
<b>ArcCoth</b> . . . . .	87	<b>Coth</b> . . . . .	88	<b>Pi</b> . . . . .	91
<b>ArcCsc</b> . . . . .	87	<b>Csc</b> . . . . .	89	<b>Sec</b> . . . . .	91
<b>ArcCsch</b> . . . . .	87	<b>Csch</b> . . . . .	89	<b>Sech</b> . . . . .	91
<b>ArcSec</b> . . . . .	87	<b>Degree</b> . . . . .	89	<b>Sin</b> . . . . .	91
<b>ArcSech</b> . . . . .	87	<b>E</b> . . . . .	89	<b>Sinh</b> . . . . .	91
<b>ArcSin</b> . . . . .	88	<b>Exp</b> . . . . .	89	<b>Tan</b> . . . . .	91
<b>ArcSinh</b> . . . . .	88	<b>GoldenRatio</b> . . . . .	89	<b>Tanh</b> . . . . .	91
		<b>Haversine</b> . . . . .	90		

## AnglePath

**AnglePath**[*{phi1, phi2, ...}*]  
 returns the points formed by a turtle starting at {0, 0} and angled at 0 degrees going through the turns given by angles *phi1, phi2, ...* and using distance 1 for each step.

**AnglePath**[*{{r1, phi1}, {r2, phi2}, ...}*]  
 instead of using 1 as distance, use *r1, r2, ...* as distances for the respective steps.

**AngleVector**[*phi0, {phi1, phi2, ...}*]  
 returns the points on a path formed by a turtle starting with direction *phi0* instead of 0.

**AngleVector**[*{x, y}, {phi1, phi2, ...}*]  
 returns the points on a path formed by a turtle starting at {*x, y*} instead of {0, 0}.

**AngleVector**[*{{x, y}, phi0}, {phi1, phi2, ...}*]  
 specifies initial position {*x, y*} and initial direction *phi0*.

**AngleVector**[*{{x, y}, {dx, dy}}, {phi1, phi2, ...}*]  
 specifies initial position {*x, y*} and a slope {*dx, dy*} that is understood to be the initial direction of the turtle.

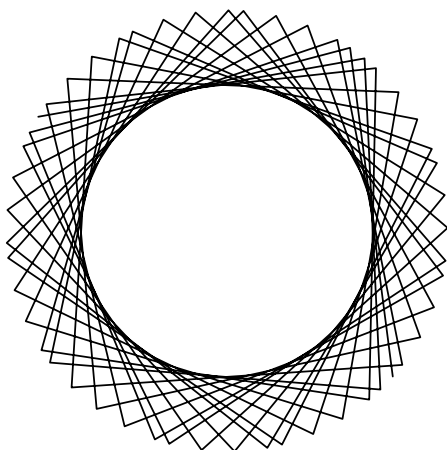
```
>> AnglePath[{90 Degree, 90 Degree,
  90 Degree, 90 Degree}]
{{0,0}, {0,1}, {-1,
  1}, {-1,0}, {0,0}}

>> AnglePath[{{1, 1}, 90 Degree},
  {{1, 90 Degree}, {2, 90 Degree},
  {1, 90 Degree}, {2, 90 Degree
  }}]
{{1,1}, {0,1}, {0,
  -1}, {1, -1}, {1,1}}

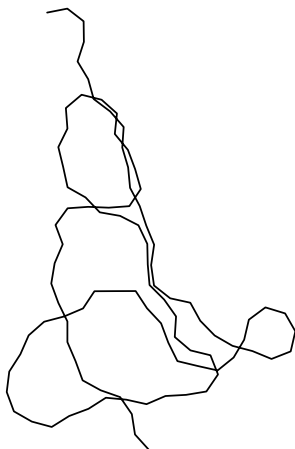
>> AnglePath[{a, b}]
{{0,0}, {Cos[a], Sin[a]}, {Cos[
  a]+Cos[a+b], Sin[a]+Sin[a+b]}}

>> Precision[Part[AnglePath[{N[1/3,
  100], N[2/3, 100]}], 2, 1]]
100.

>> Graphics[Line[AnglePath[Table
  [1.7, {50}]]]]
```



```
>> Graphics[Line[AnglePath[
  RandomReal[{-1, 1}, {100}]]]]
```



## AngleVector

`AngleVector[phi]`  
returns the point at angle  $\phi$  on the unit circle.

`AngleVector[{r, phi}]`  
returns the point at angle  $\phi$  on a circle of radius  $r$ .

`AngleVector[{x, y}, phi]`  
returns the point at angle  $\phi$  on a circle of radius 1 centered at  $\{x, y\}$ .

`AngleVector[{x, y}, {r, phi}]`  
returns point at angle  $\phi$  on a circle of radius  $r$  centered at  $\{x, y\}$ .

```
>> AngleVector[90 Degree]
{0, 1}

>> AngleVector[{1, 10}, a]
{1 + Cos[a], 10 + Sin[a]}
```

## ArcCos

`ArcCos[z]`  
returns the inverse cosine of  $z$ .

```
>> ArcCos[1]
0

>> ArcCos[0]
Pi/2

>> Integrate[ArcCos[x], {x, -1, 1}]
Pi
```

## ArcCosh

`ArcCosh[z]`  
returns the inverse hyperbolic cosine of  $z$ .

```
>> ArcCosh[0]
I/2 Pi

>> ArcCosh[0.]
0. + 1.5708 I
```



```
>> ArcSin[1]
      Pi
      2
```

## ArcSinh

`ArcSinh[z]`  
returns the inverse hyperbolic sine of z.

```
>> ArcSinh[0]
0

>> ArcSinh[0.]
0.

>> ArcSinh[1.0]
0.881374
```

## ArcTan

`ArcTan[z]`  
returns the inverse tangent of z.

```
>> ArcTan[1]
      Pi
      4

>> ArcTan[1.0]
0.785398

>> ArcTan[-1.0]
-0.785398

>> ArcTan[1, 1]
      Pi
      4
```

## ArcTanh

`ArcTanh[z]`  
returns the inverse hyperbolic tangent of z.

```
>> ArcTanh[0]
0

>> ArcTanh[1]
∞

>> ArcTanh[0]
0
```

```
>> ArcTanh[.5 + 2 I]
0.0964156 + 1.12656 I

>> ArcTanh[2 + I]
ArcTanh[2 + I]
```

## Cos

`Cos[z]`  
returns the cosine of z.

```
>> Cos[3 Pi]
-1
```

## Cosh

`Cosh[z]`  
returns the hyperbolic cosine of z.

```
>> Cosh[0]
1
```

## Cot

`Cot[z]`  
returns the cotangent of z.

```
>> Cot[0]
ComplexInfinity

>> Cot[1.]
0.642093
```

## Coth

`Coth[z]`  
returns the hyperbolic cotangent of z.

```
>> Coth[0]
ComplexInfinity
```



## Csc

`Csc[z]`  
returns the cosecant of z.

```
>> Csc[0]
ComplexInfinity

>> Csc[1] (* Csc[1] in Mathematica *)
 $\frac{1}{\sin[1]}$ 

>> Csc[1.]
1.1884
```

## Csch

`Csch[z]`  
returns the hyperbolic cosecant of z.

```
>> Csch[0]
ComplexInfinity
```

## Degree

`Degree`  
is the number of radians in one degree.

```
>> Cos[60 Degree]
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 
```

Degree has the value of  $\text{Pi} / 180$

```
>> Degree == Pi / 180
True
```

## E

`E`  
is the constant e.

```
>> N[E]
2.71828
```

```
>> N[E, 50]
2.718281828459045235360287~
~4713526624977572470937000

>> Attributes[E]
{Constant, Protected, ReadProtected}
```

## Exp

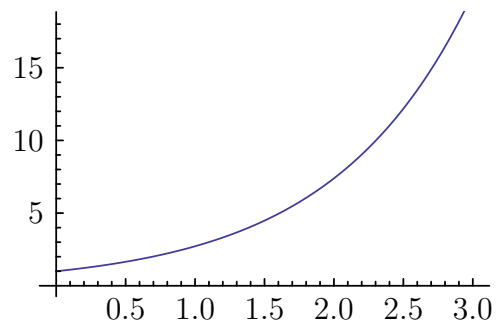
`Exp[z]`  
returns the exponential function of z.

```
>> Exp[1]
E

>> Exp[10.0]
22026.5

>> Exp[x] //FullForm
Power[E, x]

>> Plot[Exp[x], {x, 0, 3}]
```



## GoldenRatio

`GoldenRatio`  
is the golden ratio.

```
>> N[GoldenRatio]
1.61803
```

## Haversine

`Haversine[z]`  
returns the haversine function of z.

```
>> Haversine[1.5]
0.464631
```

```
>> Haversine[0.5 + 2I]
-1.15082 + 0.869405I
```

## InverseHaversine

**Haversine[z]**  
returns the inverse haversine function of z.

```
>> InverseHaversine[0.5]
1.5708

>> InverseHaversine[1 + 2.5 I]
1.76459 + 2.33097I
```

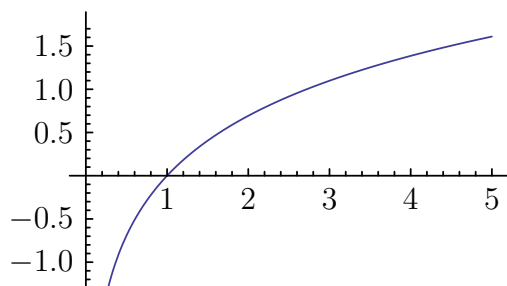
## Log

**Log[z]**  
returns the natural logarithm of z.

```
>> Log[{0, 1, E, E * E, E ^ 3, E ^ x}]
{-∞, 0, 1, 2, 3, Log[E^x]}

>> Log[0.]
Indeterminate

>> Plot[Log[x], {x, 0, 5}]
```



## Log10

**Log10[z]**  
returns the base-10 logarithm of z.

```
>> Log10[1000]
3

>> Log10[{2., 5.}]
{0.30103, 0.69897}
```

```
>> Log10[E ^ 3]
3
Log[10]
```

## Log2

**Log2[z]**  
returns the base-2 logarithm of z.

```
>> Log2[4 ^ 8]
16

>> Log2[5.6]
2.48543

>> Log2[E ^ 2]
2
Log[2]
```

## LogisticSigmoid

**LogisticSigmoid[z]**  
returns the logistic sigmoid of z.

```
>> LogisticSigmoid[0.5]
0.622459

>> LogisticSigmoid[0.5 + 2.3 I]
1.06475 + 0.808177I

>> LogisticSigmoid[{-0.2, 0.1, 0.3}]
{0.450166, 0.524979, 0.574443}
```

## Pi

**Pi**  
is the constant  $\pi$ .

```
>> N[Pi]
3.14159

>> N[Pi, 50]
3.141592653589793238462643~
~3832795028841971693993751
```

```
>> Attributes[Pi]
{Constant, Protected, ReadProtected}
```

## Sec

**Sec[z]**  
returns the secant of z.

```
>> Sec[0]
1

>> Sec[1] (* Sec[1] in Mathematica *)

$$\frac{1}{\cos[1]}$$


>> Sec[1.]
1.85082
```

## Sech

**Sech[z]**  
returns the hyperbolic secant of z.

```
>> Sech[0]
1
```

## Sin

**Sin[z]**  
returns the sine of z.

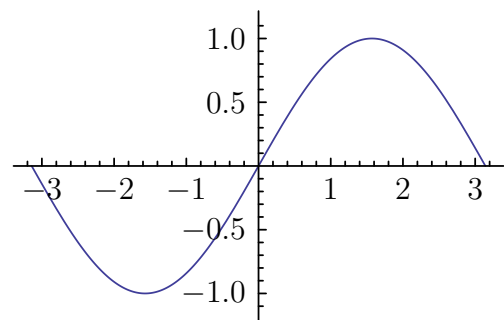
```
>> Sin[0]
0

>> Sin[0.5]
0.479426

>> Sin[3 Pi]
0

>> Sin[1.0 + I]
1.29846 + 0.634964I
```

```
>> Plot[Sin[x], {x, -Pi, Pi}]
```



## Sinh

**Sinh[z]**  
returns the hyperbolic sine of z.

```
>> Sinh[0]
0
```

## Tan

**Tan[z]**  
returns the tangent of z.

```
>> Tan[0]
0

>> Tan[Pi / 2]
ComplexInfinity
```

## Tanh

**Tanh[z]**  
returns the hyperbolic tangent of z.

```
>> Tanh[0]
0
```

# XIV. Functional Programming

## Contents

Composition . . . . .	92	Identity . . . . .	93	SlotSequence . . . . .	93
Function (&) . . . . .	92	Slot . . . . .	93		

## Composition

`Composition[f, g]`  
returns the composition of two functions *f* and *g*.

```
>> Composition[f, g][x]
f[g[x]]

>> Composition[f, g, h][x, y, z]
f[g[h[x, y, z]]]

>> Composition[]
Identity

>> Composition[] [x]
x

>> Attributes[Composition]
{Flat, OneIdentity, Protected}

>> Composition[f, Composition[g, h]]
Composition[f, g, h]
```

## Function (&)

`Function[body]`  
*body* &  
represents a pure function with parameters #1, #2, etc.  
`Function[{x1, x2, ...}, body]`  
represents a pure function with parameters *x1*, *x2*, etc.

```
>> f := # ^ 2 &

>> f[3]
9

>> #^3 & /@ {1, 2, 3}
{1, 8, 27}

>> #1 + #2 & [4, 5]
9
```

You can use `Function` with named parameters:

```
>> Function[{x, y}, x * y][2, 3]
6
```

Parameters are renamed, when necessary, to avoid confusion:

```
>> Function[{x}, Function[{y}, f[x, y]]][y]
Function[{y$}, f[y, y$]]

>> Function[{y}, f[x, y]] /. x -> y
Function[{y}, f[y, y]]

>> Function[y, Function[x, y^x]][x]
x^y

>> Function[x, Function[y, x^y]][x]
x^y
```

Slots in inner functions are not affected by outer function application:

```
>> g[#] & [h[#]] & [5]
g[h[5]]
```

## Identity

`Identity[x]`  
is the identity function, which returns  $x$  unchanged.

```
>> Identity[x]
x
>> Identity[x, y]
Identity[x, y]
```

## Slot

`# $n$`   
represents the  $n$ th argument to a pure function.  
`#`  
is short-hand for `#1`.  
`#0`  
represents the pure function itself.

```
>>
```

Unused arguments are simply ignored:

```
>> {#1, #2, #3}&[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
{1, 2, 3}
```

Recursive pure functions can be written using

```
#0:
>> If[#1<=1, 1, #1 #0[#1-1]]& [10]
3 628 800
```

## SlotSequence

`##`  
is the sequence of arguments supplied to a pure function.  
`## $n$`   
starts with the  $n$ th argument.

```
>> Plus[##]& [1, 2, 3]
6
>> Plus[##2]& [1, 2, 3]
5
>> FullForm[##]
SlotSequence[1]
```

# XV. Graphics

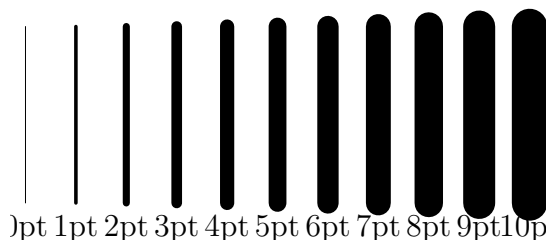
## Contents

AbsoluteThickness . . .	94	FaceForm . . . . .	101	Orange . . . . .	106
Arrow . . . . .	95	FilledCurve . . . . .	101	Point . . . . .	107
ArrowBox . . . . .	96	FilledCurveBox . . . .	101	PointBox . . . . .	107
Arrowheads . . . . .	96	FontColor . . . . .	101	PointSize . . . . .	107
Automatic . . . . .	97	Graphics . . . . .	102	Polygon . . . . .	107
BernsteinBasis . . . .	97	GraphicsBox . . . . .	102	PolygonBox . . . . .	107
BezierCurve . . . . .	97	Gray . . . . .	103	Purple . . . . .	108
BezierCurveBox . . . .	97	GrayLevel . . . . .	103	RGBColor . . . . .	108
BezierFunction . . . .	97	Green . . . . .	103	Rectangle . . . . .	109
Black . . . . .	97	Hue . . . . .	103	RectangleBox . . . . .	109
Blend . . . . .	98	Inset . . . . .	104	Red . . . . .	109
Blue . . . . .	98	InsetBox . . . . .	104	RegularPolygon . . . .	109
CMYKColor . . . . .	98	LABColor . . . . .	104	RegularPolygonBox . .	110
Circle . . . . .	99	LCHColor . . . . .	104	Small . . . . .	110
CircleBox . . . . .	99	LUVColor . . . . .	104	Text . . . . .	110
ColorDistance . . . . .	99	Large . . . . .	104	Thick . . . . .	110
Cyan . . . . .	99	LightRed . . . . .	104	Thickness . . . . .	110
Darker . . . . .	99	Lighter . . . . .	105	Thin . . . . .	110
Directive . . . . .	100	Line . . . . .	105	Tiny . . . . .	110
Disk . . . . .	100	LineBox . . . . .	105	White . . . . .	111
DiskBox . . . . .	101	Magenta . . . . .	106	XYZColor . . . . .	111
EdgeForm . . . . .	101	Medium . . . . .	106	Yellow . . . . .	111
		Offset . . . . .	106		

## AbsoluteThickness

`AbsoluteThickness[p]`  
sets the line thickness for subsequent graphics primitives to *p* points.

```
>> Graphics[Table[{
  AbsoluteThickness[t], Line[{{20
t, 10}, {20 t, 80}}], Text[
ToString[t]<>"pt", {20 t, 0}],
{t, 0, 10}]]
```



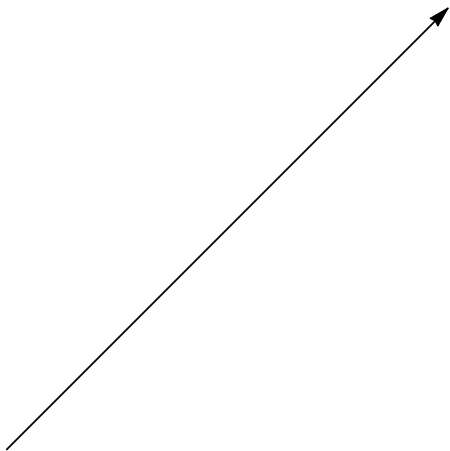
## Arrow

`Arrow[{p1, p2}]`  
 represents a line from  $p1$  to  $p2$  that ends with an arrow at  $p2$ .

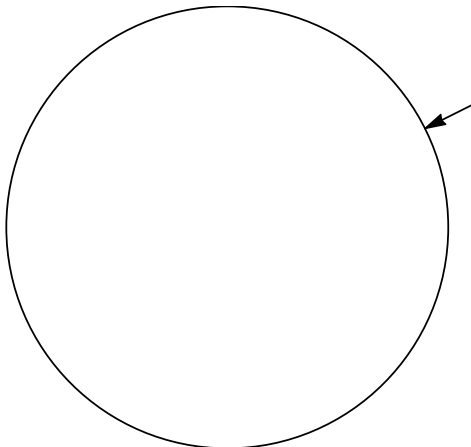
`Arrow[{p1, p2}, s]`  
 represents a line with arrow that keeps a distance of  $s$  from  $p1$  and  $p2$ .

`Arrow[{point_1, point_2}, {s1, s2}]`  
 represents a line with arrow that keeps a distance of  $s1$  from  $p1$  and a distance of  $s2$  from  $p2$ .

```
>> Graphics[Arrow[{0,0}, {1,1}]]
```

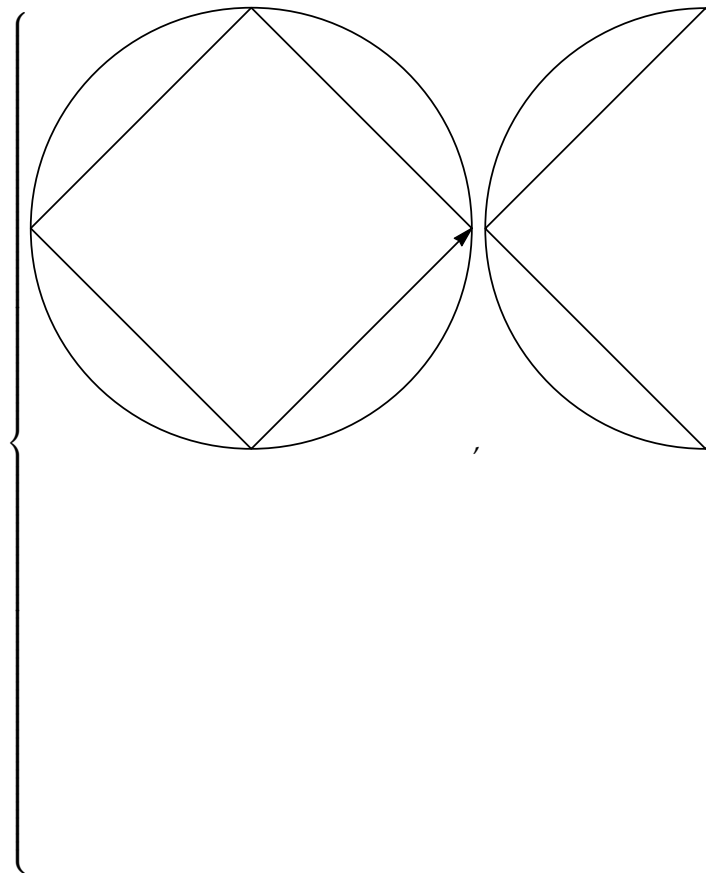


```
>> Graphics[{Circle[], Arrow[{2, 1}, {0, 0}, 1]}]
```



Keeping distances may happen across multiple segments:

```
>> Table[Graphics[{Circle[], Arrow[
Table[{Cos[phi], Sin[phi]}, {phi
, 0, 2*Pi, Pi/2}], {d, d}]}], {d
, 0, 2, 0.5}]
```



## ArrowBox

### Arrowheads

`Arrowheads[s]`  
specifies that `Arrow[]` draws one arrow of size  $s$  (relative to width of image, defaults to 0.04).

`Arrowheads[{spec1, spec2, ..., specn}]`  
specifies that `Arrow[]` draws  $n$  arrows as defined by  $spec1, spec2, \dots, specn$ .

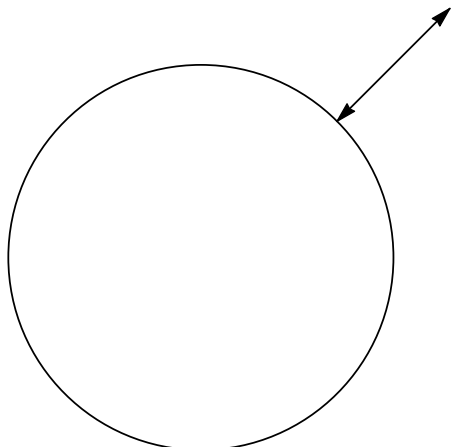
`Arrowheads[{s}]`  
specifies that one arrow of size  $s$  should be drawn.

`Arrowheads[{s, pos}]`  
specifies that one arrow of size  $s$  should be drawn at position  $pos$  (for the arrow to be on the line,  $pos$  has to be between 0, i.e. the start for the line, and 1, i.e. the end of the line).

`Arrowheads[{s, pos, g}]`  
specifies that one arrow of size  $s$  should be drawn at position  $pos$  using Graphics  $g$ .

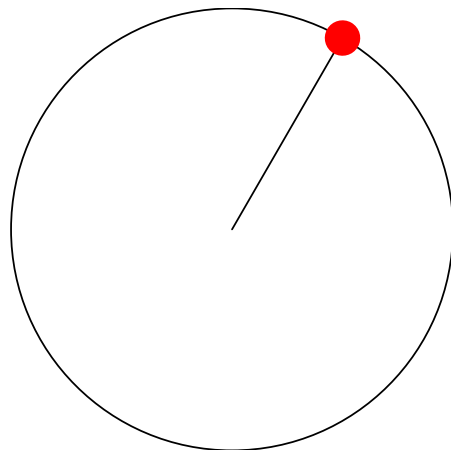
Arrows on both ends can be achieved using negative sizes:

```
>> Graphics[{Circle[], Arrowheads
[{-0.04, 0.04}], Arrow[{0, 0},
{2, 2}], {1, 1}}]
```

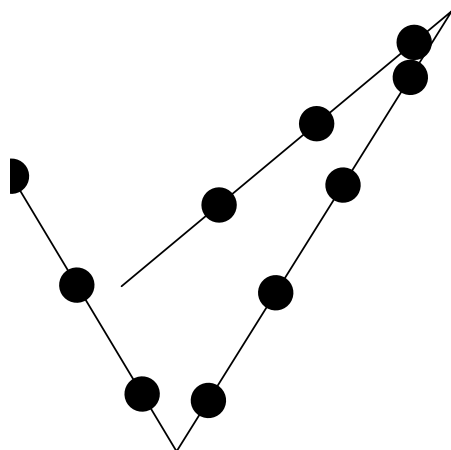


You may also specify our own arrow shapes:

```
>> Graphics[{Circle[], Arrowheads
[{{0.04, 1, Graphics[{Red, Disk
[]}]}}], Arrow[{0, 0}, {Cos[Pi
/3], Sin[Pi/3]}]}]
```



```
>> Graphics[{Arrowheads[Table
[{0.04, i/10, Graphics[Disk
[]]], {i, 1, 10}]], Arrow[{0, 0},
{6, 5}, {1, -3}, {-2, 2}]}]
```



## Automatic

`Automatic`  
is used to specify an automatically computed option value.

`Automatic` is the default for `PlotRange`, `ImageSize`, and other graphical options:



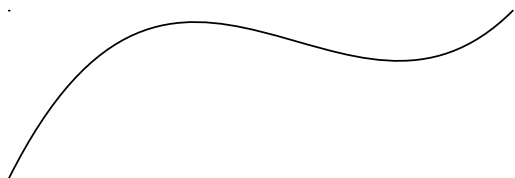
```
>> Cases[Options[Plot], HoldPattern
[_ :> Automatic]]
{Background:>Automatic,
 Exclusions:>Automatic,
 ImageSize:>Automatic,
 MaxRecursion:>Automatic,
 PlotRange:>Automatic,
 PlotRangePadding:>Automatic}
```

## BernsteinBasis

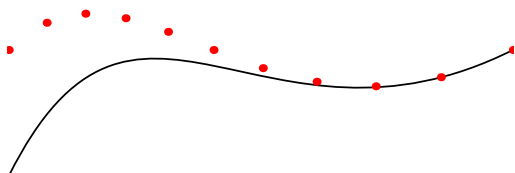
## BezierCurve

`BezierCurve[{p1, p2 ...}]`  
represents a bezier curve with  $p1$ ,  $p2$  as control points.

```
>> Graphics[BezierCurve[{{0, 0},{1,
1},{2, -1},{3, 0}}]]
```



```
>> Module[{p={{0, 0},{1, 1},{2,
-1},{4, 0}}}, Graphics[{
BezierCurve[p], Red, Point[Table
[BezierFunction[p][x], {x, 0, 1,
0.1}]]]}]]
```



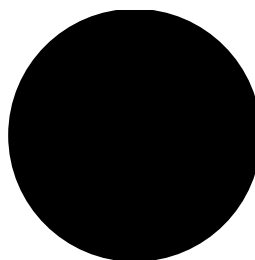
## BezierCurveBox

## BezierFunction

## Black

`Black`  
represents the color black in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black], Black
, Disk[]}, ImageSize->Small]
```



```
>> Black // ToBoxes
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [■], ■, RectangleBox [
-> Ignore, AspectRatio
-> Automatic, Axes
-> False, AxesStyle
-> {}, Background
-> Automatic, ImageSize
-> 16, LabelStyle-> {}, PlotRange
-> Automatic, PlotRangePadding
-> Automatic, TicksStyle
-> {}], ImageSizeMultipliers
-> {1, 1}]
```

```
>> Black
```



## Blend

`Blend[{c1, c2}]`  
represents the color between  $c1$  and  $c2$ .  
`Blend[{c1, c2}, x]`  
represents the color formed by blending  $c1$  and  $c2$  with factors  $1 - x$  and  $x$  respectively.  
`Blend[{c1, c2, ..., cn}, x]`  
blends between the colors  $c1$  to  $cn$  according to the factor  $x$ .

```
>> Blend[{Red, Blue}]
```



```
>> Blend[{Red, Blue}, 0.3]
```



```
>> Blend[{Red, Blue, Green}, 0.75]
```



```
>> Graphics[Table[{Blend[{Red,
Green, Blue}, x], Rectangle[{10
x, 0}], {x, 0, 1, 1/10}]]
```

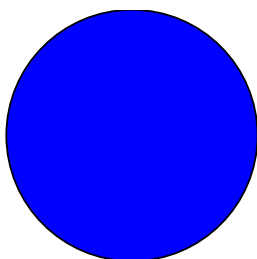


```
>> Graphics[Table[{Blend[{RGBColor
[1, 0.5, 0, 0.5], RGBColor[0, 0,
1, 0.5]}], x], Disk[{5x, 0}], {
x, 0, 1, 1/10}]]
```

## Blue

**Blue**  
represents the color blue in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black], Blue,
Disk[]}, ImageSize->Small]
```



```
>> Blue // ToBoxes
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [■], ■, RectangleBox [{0,0}]}], $OptionSyntax
- > Ignore, AspectRatio
- > Automatic, Axes
- > False, AxesStyle
- > {}, Background
- > Automatic, ImageSize
- > 16, LabelStyle- > {}, PlotRange
- > Automatic, PlotRangePadding
- > Automatic, TicksStyle
- > {}, ImageSizeMultipliers
- > {1,1}]
```

```
>> Blue
■
```

## CMYKColor

**CMYKColor**[*c*, *m*, *y*, *k*]  
represents a color with the specified cyan, magenta, yellow and black components.

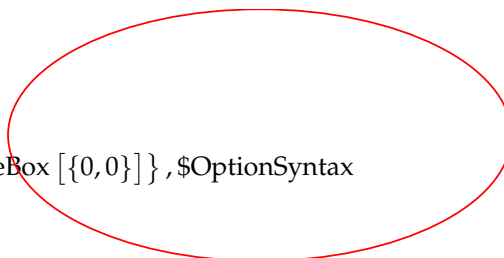
```
>> Graphics[MapIndexed[{CMYKColor
@@ #1, Disk[2*#2 ~Join~{0}]} &,
IdentityMatrix[4]], ImageSize->
Small]
```



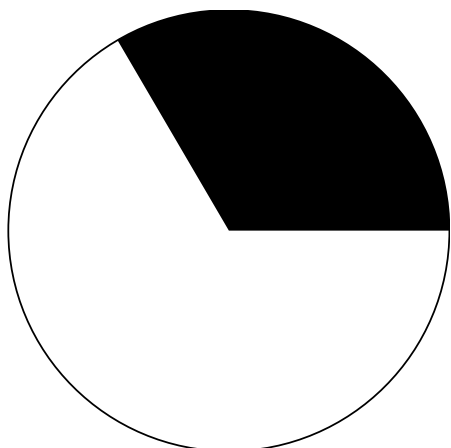
## Circle

**Circle**[{*cx*, *cy*}, *r*]  
draws a circle with center (*cx*, *cy*) and radius *r*.  
**Circle**[{*cx*, *cy*}, {*rx*, *ry*}]  
draws an ellipse.  
**Circle**[{*cx*, *cy*}]  
chooses radius 1.  
**Circle**[]  
chooses center (0, 0) and radius 1.

```
>> Graphics[{Red, Circle[{0, 0},
{2, 1}]]]
```



```
>> Graphics[{Circle[], Disk[{0, 0},
{1, 1}, {0, 2.1}]}]
```



## CircleBox

## ColorDistance

`ColorDistance[c1, c2]`  
returns a measure of color distance between the colors *c1* and *c2*.

`ColorDistance[list, c2]`  
returns a list of color distances between the colors in *list* and *c2*.

The option `DistanceFunction` specifies the method used to measure the color distance. Available options are:

CIE76: euclidean distance in the LABColor space  
CIE94: euclidean distance in the LCH-Color space  
CIE2000 or CIEDE2000: CIE94 distance with corrections  
CMC: Colour Measurement Committee metric (1984)  
DeltaL: difference in the L component of LCHColor  
DeltaC: difference in the C component of LCHColor  
DeltaH: difference in the H component of LCHColor

It is also possible to specify a custom distance

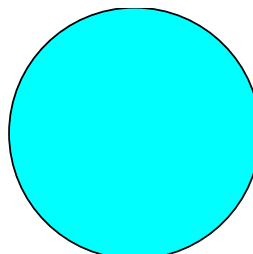
```
>> ColorDistance[Magenta, Green]
2.2507

>> ColorDistance[{Red, Blue}, {
Green, Yellow}, DistanceFunction
-> {"CMC", "Perceptibility"}]
{1.0495, 1.27455}
```

## Cyan

**Cyan**  
represents the color cyan in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black], Cyan,
Disk[]}, ImageSize->Small]
```



```
>> Cyan // ToBoxes
```

```
StyleBox[GraphicsBox[{EdgeForm[Black], Cyan, RectangleBox[
- > Ignore, AspectRatio
- > Automatic, Axes
- > False, AxesStyle
- > {}, Background
- > Automatic, ImageSize
- > 16, LabelStyle-> {}, PlotRange
- > Automatic, PlotRangePadding
- > Automatic, TicksStyle
- > {}], ImageSizeMultipliers
- > {1, 1}]]
```

```
>> Cyan
```



## Darker

`Darker[c, f]`  
is equivalent to `Blend[{c, Black}, f]`.

`Darker[c]`  
is equivalent to `Darker[c, 1/3]`.

```
>> Graphics[Table[{Darker[Yellow, x
], Disk[{12x, 0}]}], {x, 0, 1,
1/6}]]
```

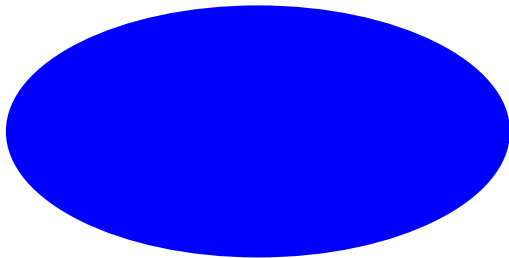


## Directive

### Disk

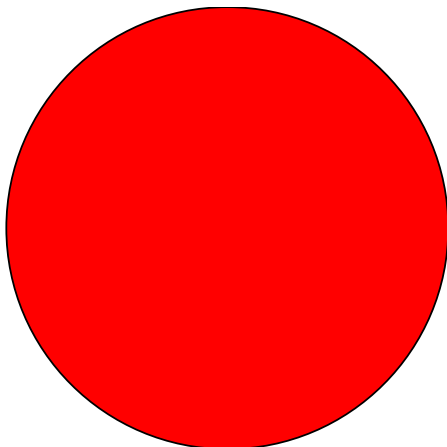
```
Disk[{cx, cy}, r]  
    fills a circle with center (cx, cy) and radius r.  
Disk[{cx, cy}, {rx, ry}]  
    fills an ellipse.  
Disk[{cx, cy}]  
    chooses radius 1.  
Disk[]  
    chooses center (0, 0) and radius 1.  
Disk[{x, y}, ..., {t1, t2}]  
    is a sector from angle t1 to t2.
```

```
>> Graphics[{Blue, Disk[{0, 0}, {2, 1}]}]
```



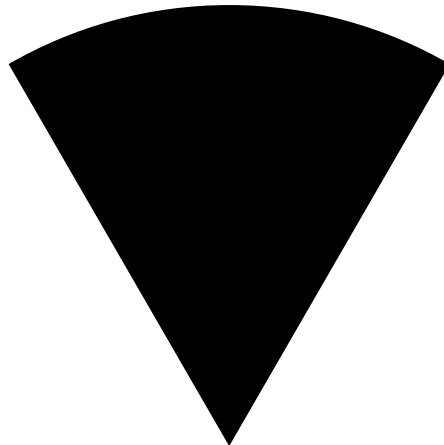
The outer border can be drawn using EdgeForm:

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black], Red, Disk[]}]
```

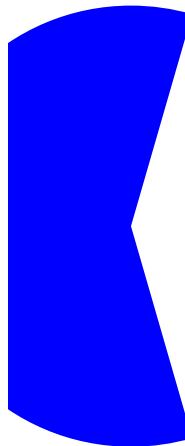


Disk can also draw sectors of circles and ellipses

```
>> Graphics[Disk[{0, 0}, 1, {Pi / 3, 2 Pi / 3}]]
```



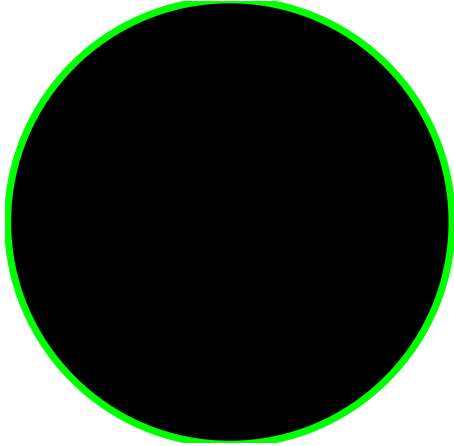
```
>> Graphics[{Blue, Disk[{0, 0}, {1, 2}, {Pi / 3, 5 Pi / 3}]]]
```



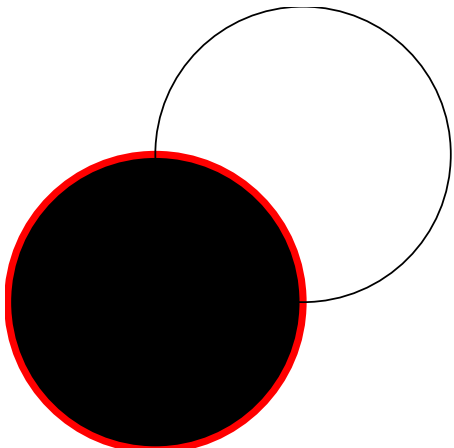
## DiskBox

## EdgeForm

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[{Thick, Green}], Disk[]}]
```



```
>> Graphics[{Style[Disk[], EdgeForm[{Thick, Red}]], Circle[{1, 1}]}]
```



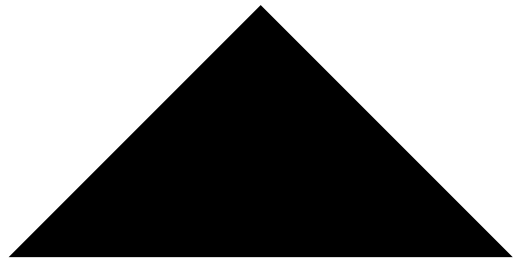
## FaceForm

## FilledCurve

```
FilledCurve[{segment1, segment2 ...}]
```

represents a filled curve.

```
>> Graphics[FilledCurve[{Line[{0, 0}, {1, 1}, {2, 0}]}]]
```



```
>> Graphics[FilledCurve[{BezierCurve[{0, 0}, {1, 1}, {2, 0}], Line[{3, 0}, {0, 2}]}]]
```



## FilledCurveBox

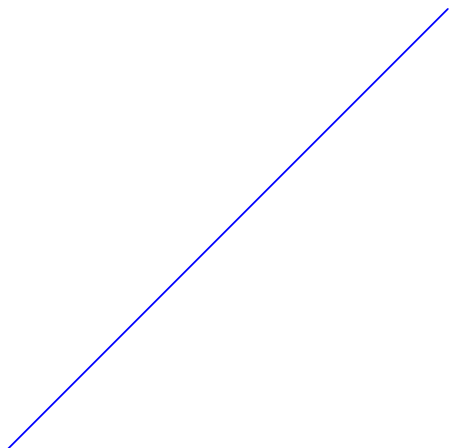
## FontColor

FontColor  
is an option for Style to set the font color.

## Graphics

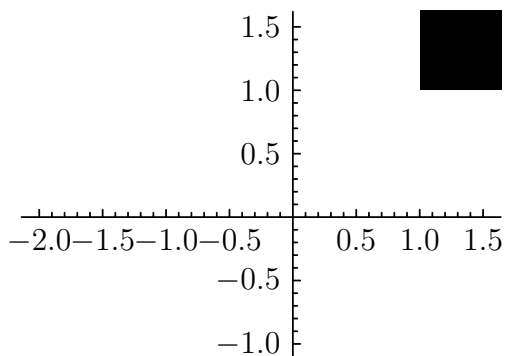
Graphics[primitives, options]  
represents a graphic.

```
>> Graphics[{Blue, Line[{{0,0},
{1,1}}]}]
```

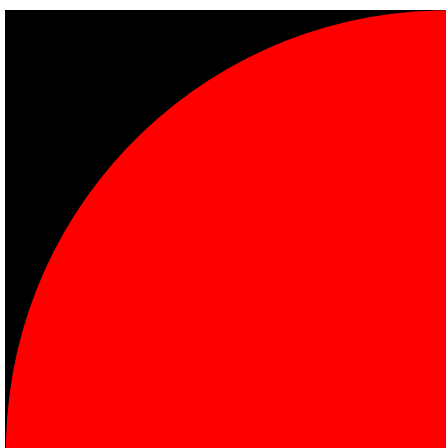


Graphics supports PlotRange:

```
>> Graphics[{Rectangle[{1, 1}]},
Axes -> True, PlotRange -> {{-2,
1.5}, {-1, 1.5}}]
```



```
>> Graphics[{Rectangle[], Red, Disk
[{1,0}], PlotRange
->{{0,1},{0,1}}]
```



Graphics produces GraphicsBox boxes:

```
>> Graphics[Rectangle[]] // ToBoxes
// Head
GraphicsBox
```

In TeXForm, Graphics produces Asymptote figures:

```
>> Graphics[Circle[]] // TeXForm

\begin{asy}
usepackage("amsmath");
size(5.8556cm, 5.8333cm);
draw(ellipse((175,175),175,175),
rgb(0, 0, 0)+linewidth(0.66667));
clip(box((-0.33333,0.33333),
(350.33,349.67)));
\end{asy}
```

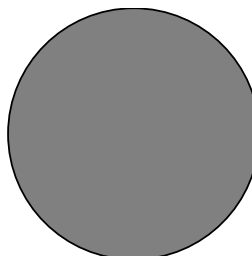
## GraphicsBox

### Gray

#### Gray

represents the color gray in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black], Gray,
Disk[]], ImageSize->Small]
```



```
>> Gray // ToBoxes
```

```
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [■], ■, RectangleBox [
- > Ignore, AspectRatio
- > Automatic, Axes
- > False, AxesStyle
- > {}, Background
- > Automatic, ImageSize
- > 16, LabelStyle- > {}, PlotRange
- > Automatic, PlotRangePadding
- > Automatic, TicksStyle
- > {}], ImageSizeMultipliers
- > {1,1}]
```

>> Gray



## GrayLevel

GrayLevel[g]

represents a shade of gray specified by  $g$ , ranging from 0 (black) to 1 (white).

GrayLevel[g, a]

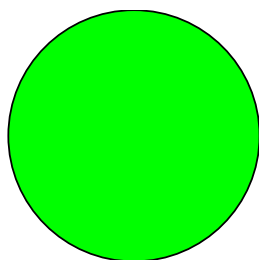
represents a shade of gray specified by  $g$  with opacity  $a$ .

## Green

Green

represents the color green in graphics.

>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black], Green, Disk[]}, ImageSize->Small]



>> Green // ToBoxes

StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [■], ■, RectangleBox [{0,0}]}], \$OptionSyntax

– > Ignore, AspectRatio

– > Automatic, Axes

– > False, AxesStyle

– > {}, Background

– > Automatic, ImageSize

– > 16, LabelStyle – > {}, PlotRange

– > Automatic, PlotRangePadding

– > Automatic, TicksStyle

– > {}, ImageSizeMultipliers

– > {1,1}]

>> Green



## Hue

Hue[h, s, l, a]

represents the color with hue  $h$ , saturation  $s$ , lightness  $l$  and opacity  $a$ .

Hue[h, s, l]

is equivalent to Hue[h, s, l, 1].

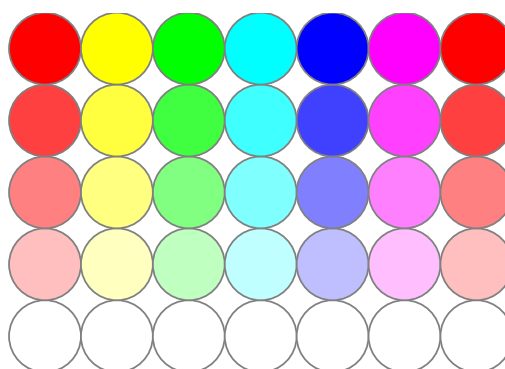
Hue[h, s]

is equivalent to Hue[h, s, 1, 1].

Hue[h]

is equivalent to Hue[h, 1, 1, 1].

>> Graphics[Table[{EdgeForm[Gray], Hue[h, s], Disk[{12h, 8s]}], {h, 0, 1, 1/6}, {s, 0, 1, 1/4}]]



>> Graphics[Table[{EdgeForm[{ GrayLevel[0, 0.5]}], Hue[(-11+q +10r)/72, 1, 1, 0.6], Disk[(8-r) {Cos[2Pi q/12], Sin[2Pi q/12]}], (8-r)/3}], {r, 6}, {q, 12}]]

## Inset

## InsetBox

## LABColor

`LABColor[l, a, b]`

represents a color with the specified lightness, red/green and yellow/blue components in the CIE 1976 L\*a\*b\* (CIELAB) color space.

## LCHColor

`LCHColor[l, c, h]`

represents a color with the specified lightness, chroma and hue components in the CIE LCh CIE Lab cube color space.

## LUVColor

`LCHColor[l, u, v]`

represents a color with the specified components in the CIE 1976 L\*u\*v\* (CIELUV) color space.

## Large

`ImageSize -> Large`

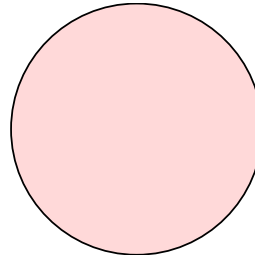
produces a large image.

## LightRed

`LightRed`

represents the color light red in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black],  
LightRed, Disk[]}, ImageSize->  
Small]
```



```
>> LightRed // ToBoxes
```

```
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [■], ■, RectangleBox [  
- > Ignore, AspectRatio  
- > Automatic, Axes  
- > False, AxesStyle  
- > {}, Background  
- > Automatic, ImageSize  
- > 16, LabelStyle- > {}, PlotRange  
- > Automatic, PlotRangePadding  
- > Automatic, TicksStyle  
- > {}], ImageSizeMultipliers  
- > {1, 1}]
```

## Lighter

`Lighter[c, f]`

is equivalent to `Blend[{c, White}, f]`.

`Lighter[c]`

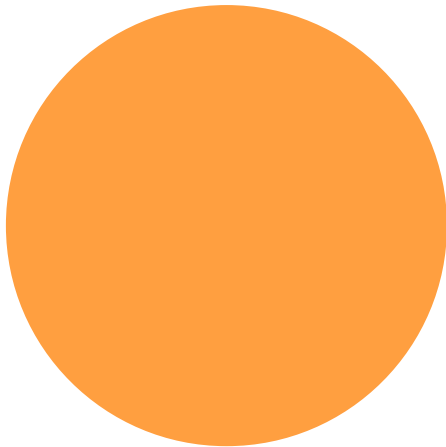
is equivalent to `Lighter[c, 1/3]`.

```
>> Lighter[Orange, 1/4]
```





```
>> Graphics[{Lighter[Orange, 1/4],
Disk[]}]
```



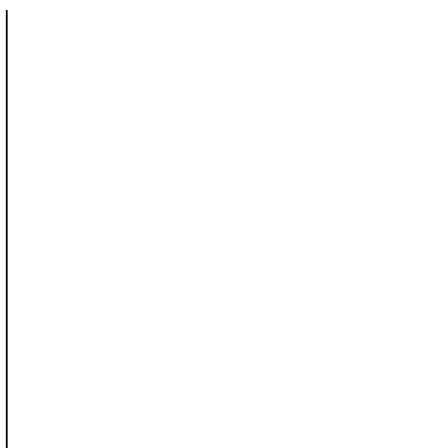
```
>> Graphics[Table[{Lighter[Orange,
x], Disk[{12x, 0}]}], {x, 0, 1,
1/6}]]
```



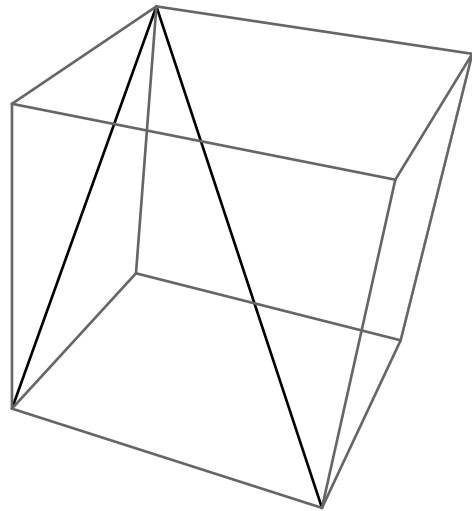
## Line

`Line[{point_1, point_2 ...}]`  
represents the line primitive.  
`Line[{p_11, p_12, ...}, {p_21, p_22,  
...}, ...]`  
represents a number of line primitives.

```
>> Graphics[Line
[{{0,1},{0,0},{1,0},{1,1}}]]
```



```
>> Graphics3D[Line
[{{0,0,0},{0,1,1},{1,0,0}}]]
```

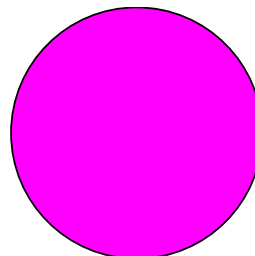


## LineBox

## Magenta

`Magenta`  
represents the color magenta in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black],
Magenta, Disk[]}, ImageSize->
Small]
```



```
>> Magenta // ToBoxes
```

```
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [Black], RectangleBox[80,0],
  - > Ignore, AspectRatio
  - > Automatic, Axes
  - > False, AxesStyle
  - > {}, Background
  - > Automatic, ImageSize
  - > 16, LabelStyle- > {}, PlotRange
  - > Automatic, PlotRangePadding
  - > Automatic, TicksStyle
  - > {}], ImageSizeMultipliers
  - > {1,1}]
```

```
>> Magenta
```



## Medium

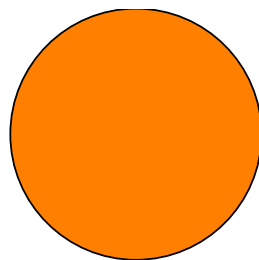
ImageSize -> Medium  
produces a medium-sized image.

## Offset

## Orange

Orange  
represents the color orange in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black],
  Orange, Disk[]}, ImageSize->
  Small]
```



```
>> Orange // ToBoxes
```

```
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [Black], RectangleBox[80,0],
  - > Ignore, AspectRatio
  - > Automatic, Axes
  - > False, AxesStyle
  - > {}, Background
  - > Automatic, ImageSize
  - > 16, LabelStyle- > {}, PlotRange
  - > Automatic, PlotRangePadding
  - > Automatic, TicksStyle
  - > {}], ImageSizeMultipliers
  - > {1,1}]
```

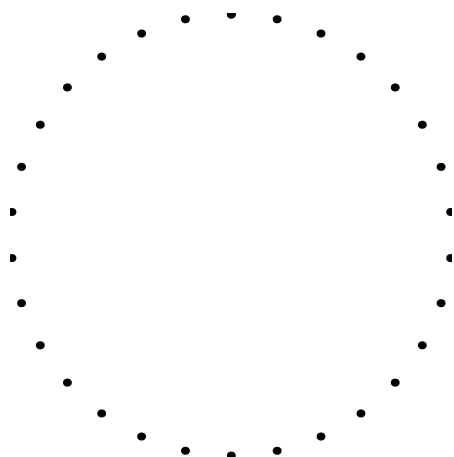
## Point

Point[{*point\_1*, *point\_2* ...}]  
represents the point primitive.  
Point[{{*p\_11*, *p\_12*, ...}, {*p\_21*, *p\_22*,  
...}, ...}]  
represents a number of point primitives.

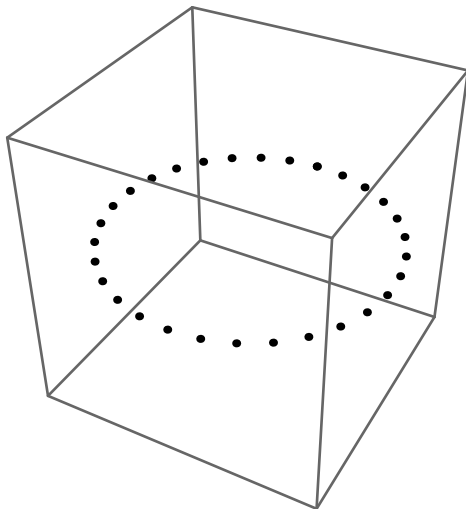
```
>> Graphics[Point[{0,0}]]
```

```
.
```

```
>> Graphics[Point[Table[{Sin[t],
  Cos[t]}, {t, 0, 2. Pi, Pi /
  15.}]]]
```



```
>> Graphics3D[Point[Table[{Sin[t],  
Cos[t], 0}, {t, 0, 2. Pi, Pi /  
15.}]]]
```



## PointSize

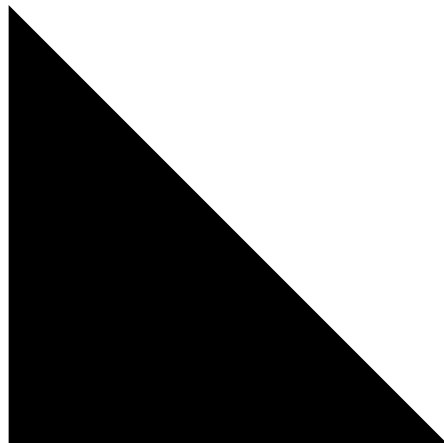
## PointSize

`PointSize[t]`  
sets the diameter of points to  $t$ , which is relative to the overall width.

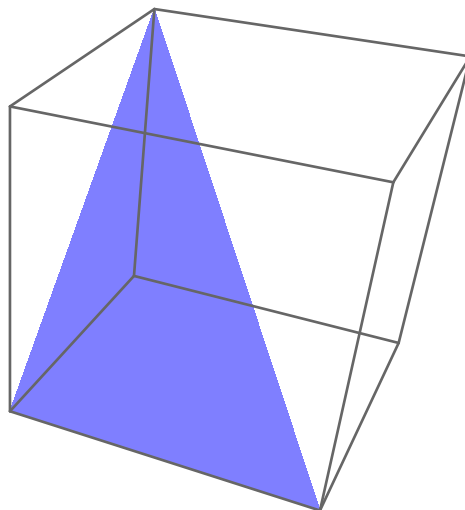
## Polygon

`Polygon[{point_1, point_2 ...}]`  
represents the filled polygon primitive.  
`Polygon[{{p_11, p_12, ...}, {p_21,  
p_22, ...}, ...}]`  
represents a number of filled polygon primitives.

```
>> Graphics[Polygon  
[{{1,0},{0,0},{0,1}}]]
```



```
>> Graphics3D[Polygon  
[{{0,0,0},{0,1,1},{1,0,0}}]]
```

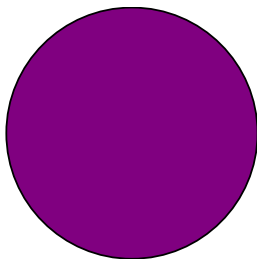


## PolygonBox

## Purple

`Purple`  
represents the color purple in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black],
Purple, Disk[]}, ImageSize->
Small]
```

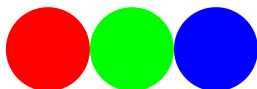


```
>> Purple // ToBoxes
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [■], ■, RectangleBox [
- > Ignore, AspectRatio
- > Automatic, Axes
- > False, AxesStyle
- > {}, Background
- > Automatic, ImageSize
- > 16, LabelStyle- > {}, PlotRange
- > Automatic, PlotRangePadding
- > Automatic, TicksStyle
- > {}], ImageSizeMultipliers
- > {1, 1}]]
```

## RGBColor

`RGBColor[r, g, b]`  
represents a color with the specified red, green and blue components.

```
>> Graphics[MapIndexed[{RGBColor @@
#1, Disk[2*#2 ~Join~{0}]} &,
IdentityMatrix[3]], ImageSize->
Small]
```



```
>> RGBColor[0, 1, 0]
■
```

```
>> RGBColor[0, 1, 0] // ToBoxes
```

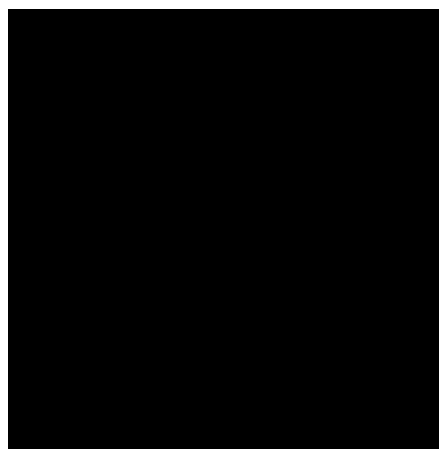
```
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [■], ■, RectangleBox [
- > Ignore, AspectRatio
- > Automatic, Axes
- > False, AxesStyle
- > {}, Background
- > Automatic, ImageSize
- > 16, LabelStyle- > {}, PlotRange
- > Automatic, PlotRangePadding
- > Automatic, TicksStyle
- > {}], ImageSizeMultipliers
- > {1, 1}]]
```

## Rectangle

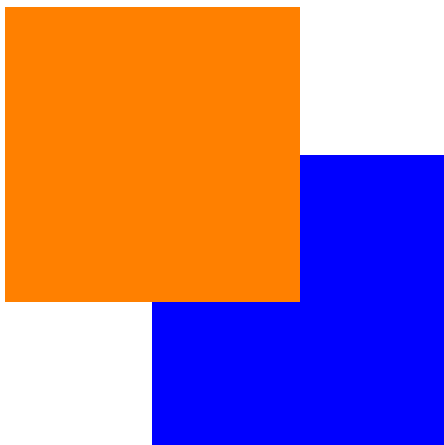
`Rectangle[{xmin, ymin}]`  
represents a unit square with bottom-left corner at {xmin, ymin}.

`Rectangle[{xmin, ymin}, {xmax, ymax}]`  
is a rectangle extending from {xmin, ymin} to {xmax, ymax}.

```
>> Graphics[Rectangle[]]
```



```
>> Graphics[{Blue, Rectangle[{0.5, 0}], Orange, Rectangle[{0, 0.5}]}]
```



```
>> Red
```



## RegularPolygon

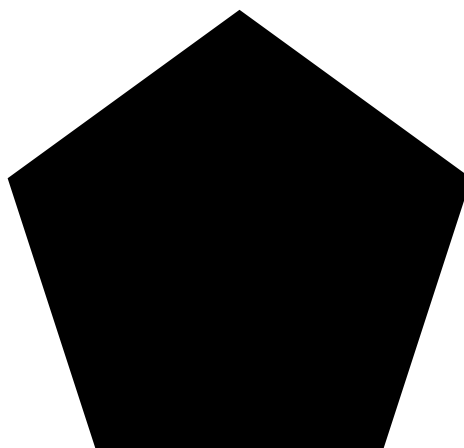
`RegularPolygon[n]`  
gives the regular polygon with  $n$  edges.

`RegularPolygon[r, n]`  
gives the regular polygon with  $n$  edges and radius  $r$ .

`RegularPolygon[{r, phi}, n]`  
gives the regular polygon with radius  $r$  with one vertex drawn at angle  $phi$ .

`RegularPolygon[{x, y}, r, n]`  
gives the regular polygon centered at the position  $\{x, y\}$ .

```
>> Graphics[RegularPolygon[5]]
```

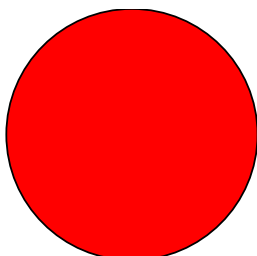


## RectangleBox

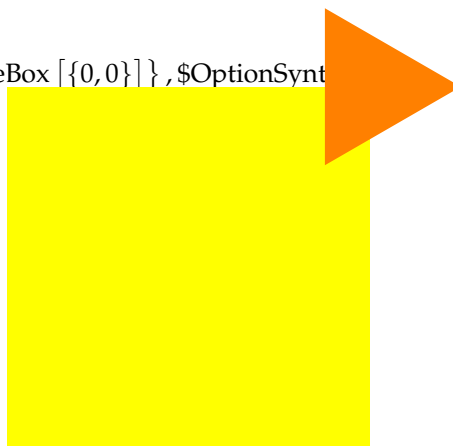
### Red

`Red`  
represents the color red in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black], Red, Disk[]}, ImageSize->Small]
```



```
>> Graphics[{Yellow, Rectangle[], Orange, RegularPolygon[{1, 1}, {0.25, 0}, 3]}]
```



```
>> Red // ToBoxes
```

```
StyleBox[GraphicsBox[{EdgeForm[Black], Red, RectangleBox[{0, 0}]}], $OptionSyntax]
- > Ignore, AspectRatio
- > Automatic, Axes
- > False, AxesStyle
- > {}, Background
- > Automatic, ImageSize
- > 16, LabelStyle- > {}, PlotRange
- > Automatic, PlotRangePadding
- > Automatic, TicksStyle
- > {}, ImageSizeMultipliers
- > {1, 1}]
```

## RegularPolygonBox

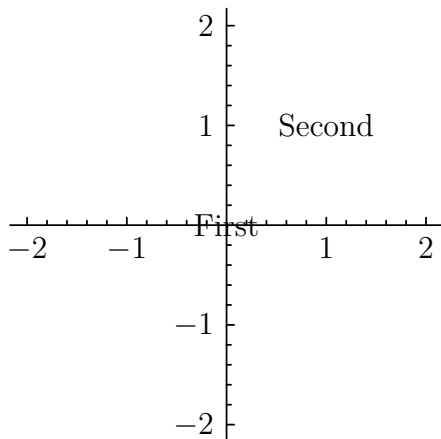
### Small

`ImageSize -> Small`  
produces a small image.

### Text

`Text["text", {x, y}]`  
draws *text* centered on position {x, y}.

```
>> Graphics[{Text["First", {0, 0}],  
  Text["Second", {1, 1}], Axes->  
True, PlotRange->{{-2, 2}, {-2,  
2}}]
```



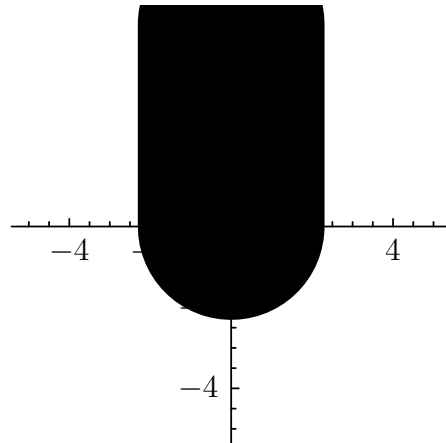
### Thick

`Thick`  
sets the line width for subsequent graphics primitives to 2pt.

### Thickness

`Thickness[t]`  
sets the line thickness for subsequent graphics primitives to *t* times the size of the plot area.

```
>> Graphics[{Thickness[0.2], Line  
[{{0, 0}, {0, 5}}]}, Axes->True,  
PlotRange->{{-5, 5}, {-5, 5}}]
```



### Thin

`Thin`  
sets the line width for subsequent graphics primitives to 0.5pt.

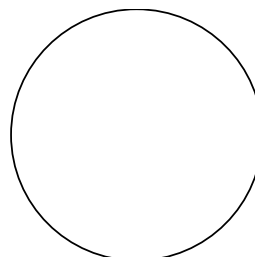
### Tiny

`ImageSize -> Tiny`  
produces a tiny image.

### White

`White`  
represents the color white in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black], White  
, Disk[]}, ImageSize->Small]
```



```
>> White // ToBoxes
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [Black], RectangleBox[30, 0], GraphicsBox[{EdgeForm [Black], RectangleBox[30, 0]}],
  -> Ignore, AspectRatio
  -> Automatic, Axes
  -> False, AxesStyle
  -> {}, Background
  -> Automatic, ImageSize
  -> 16, LabelStyle -> {}, PlotRange
  -> Automatic, PlotRangePadding
  -> Automatic, TicksStyle
  -> {}, ImageSizeMultipliers
  -> {1, 1}]

>> Yellow // ToBoxes
StyleBox [GraphicsBox [{EdgeForm [Black], RectangleBox[30, 0], GraphicsBox[{EdgeForm [Black], RectangleBox[30, 0]}],
  -> Ignore, AspectRatio
  -> Automatic, Axes
  -> False, AxesStyle
  -> {}, Background
  -> Automatic, ImageSize
  -> 16, LabelStyle -> {}, PlotRange
  -> Automatic, PlotRangePadding
  -> Automatic, TicksStyle
  -> {}, ImageSizeMultipliers
  -> {1, 1}]

>> White
White
>> Yellow
Yellow
```

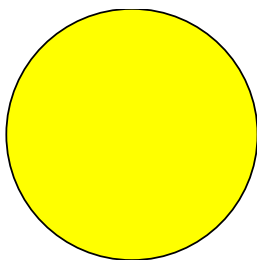
# XYZColor

`XYZColor[x, y, z]`  
represents a color with the specified components in the CIE 1931 XYZ color space.

## Yellow

Yellow  
represents the color yellow in graphics.

```
>> Graphics[{EdgeForm[Black],
  Yellow, Disk[]}, ImageSize->
  Small]
```



## XVI. Graphics (3D)

### Contents

---

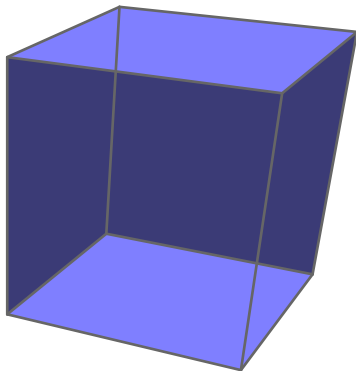
Cuboid . . . . .	113	Line3DBox . . . . .	114	Sphere . . . . .	115
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Graphics3DBox . . . . .	114	Polygon3DBox . . . . .	114		

---

### Cuboid

`Cuboid[{xmin, ymin, zmin}]`  
is a unit cube.  
`Cuboid[{xmin, ymin, zmin}, {xmax,  
ymax, zmax}]`  
represents a cuboid extending from  
{*xmin*, *ymin*, *zmin*} to {*xmax*, *ymax*, *zmax*}.

```
>> Graphics3D[Cuboid[{0, 0, 1}]]
```





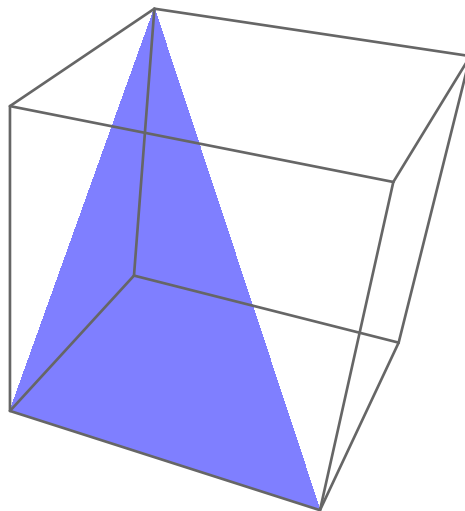
```
>> Graphics3D[{Red, Cuboid[{0, 0,
0}, {1, 1, 0.5}], Blue, Cuboid
[{0.25, 0.25, 0.5}, {0.75, 0.75,
1}]]]
```

```
Graphics3DBox[List[StyleBox[Graphics[List[Edge
RGBColor[1, 0, 0], Rectangle[List[0,
0]]], Rule[ImageSize, 16]],
Rule[ImageSizeMultipliers, List[1,
1]]], Polygon3DBox[List[List[List[0.,
0., 0.], List[0., 1., 0.], List[0., 1., 0.5]],
List[List[0., 0., 0.], List[0., 0., 0.5],
List[0., 1., 0.5]], List[List[1., 0.,
0.], List[1., 1., 0.], List[1., 1., 0.5]],
List[List[1., 0., 0.], List[1., 0., 0.5],
List[1., 1., 0.5]], List[List[0., 0.,
0.], List[1., 0., 0.], List[1., 0., 0.5]],
List[List[0., 0., 0.], List[0., 0., 0.5],
List[1., 0., 0.5]], List[List[0., 1.,
0.], List[1., 1., 0.], List[1., 1., 0.5]],
List[List[0., 1., 0.], List[0., 1., 0.5],
List[1., 1., 0.5]], List[List[0., 0.,
0.], List[0., 1., 0.], List[1., 1., 0.]],
List[List[0., 0., 0.], List[1., 0., 0.], List[1.,
1., 0.]], List[List[0., 0., 0.5], List[0., 1.,
0.5], List[1., 1., 0.5]], List[List[0., 0.,
0.5], List[1., 0., 0.5], List[1., 1., 0.5]]],
StyleBox[Graphics[List[EdgeForm[GrayLevel[0]],
RGBColor[0, 0, 1], Rectangle[List[0,
0]]], Rule[ImageSize, 16]],
Rule[ImageSizeMultipliers, List[1, 1]]],
Polygon3DBox[List[List[List[0.25, 0.25
, 0.5], List[0.25, 0.75, 0.5], List[0.25, 0.75
, 1.]], List[List[0.25, 0.25, 0.5], List[0.25,
0.25, 1.], List[0.25, 0.75, 1.]], List[List[
0.75, 0.25, 0.5], List[0.75, 0.75, 0.5], List[
0.75, 0.75, 1.]], List[List[0.75, 0.25, 0.5],
List[0.75, 0.25, 1.], List[0.75, 0.75, 1.]],
List[List[0.25, 0.25, 0.5], List[0.75, 0.25,
0.5], List[0.75, 0.25, 1.]], List[List[0.25,
0.25, 0.5], List[0.25, 0.25, 1.], List[0.75,
0.25, 1.]], List[List[0.25, 0.75, 0.5], List[
0.75, 0.75, 0.5], List[0.75, 0.75, 1.]],
List[List[0.25, 0.75, 0.5], List[0.25, 0.75,
1.], List[0.75, 0.75, 1.]], List[List[0.25
, 0.25, 0.5], List[0.25, 0.75, 0.5], List[
0.75, 0.75, 0.5]], List[List[0.25, 0.25,
0.5], List[0.75, 0.25, 0.5], List[0.75, 0.75,
0.5]], List[List[0.25, 0.25, 1.], List[0.25,
0.75, 1.], List[0.75, 0.75, 1.]], List[List[
0.25, 0.25, 1.], List[0.75, 0.25, 1.], List[
0.75, 0.75, 1.]]], Rule[$OptionSyntax,
Ignore], Rule[AspectRatio, Automatic],
Rule[Axes, False], Rule[AxesStyle,
List[]], Rule[Background, Automatic],
Rule[BoxRatios, Automatic],
Rule[ImageSize, Automatic]
```

## Graphics3D

`Graphics3D[primitives, options]`  
represents a three-dimensional graphic.

```
>> Graphics3D[Polygon[{0,0,0},
{0,1,1}, {1,0,0}]]]
```



In TeXForm, Graphics3D creates Asymptote figures:

```

>> Graphics3D[Sphere[]] // TeXForm

\begin{asy}
import three;
import solids;
size(6.6667cm, 6.6667cm);
currentprojection=perspective(2.6,-4.8,4.0);
currentlight=light(rgb(0.5,0.5,1),
specular=red, (2,0,2), (2,2,2), (0,2,2));
draw(surface(sphere((0, 0, 0), 1)),
rgb(1,1,1));
draw(((1,-1,-1)-(1,-1,-1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
draw(((1,1,-1)-(1,1,-1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
draw(((1,-1,1)-(1,-1,1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
draw(((1,1,1)-(1,1,1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
draw(((1,-1,-1)-(1,1,-1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
draw(((1,-1,-1)-(1,1,1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
draw(((1,-1,-1)-(1,-1,1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
draw(((1,-1,-1)-(1,-1,1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
draw(((1,-1,-1)-(1,-1,1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
draw(((1,1,-1)-(1,1,1)), rgb(0.4, 0.4,
0.4)+linewidth(1));
\end{asy}

```

## Graphics3DBox

## Line3DBox

## Point3DBox

## Polygon3DBox

## Sphere

`Sphere[{x, y, z}]`  
is a sphere of radius 1 centered at the point {x, y, z}.

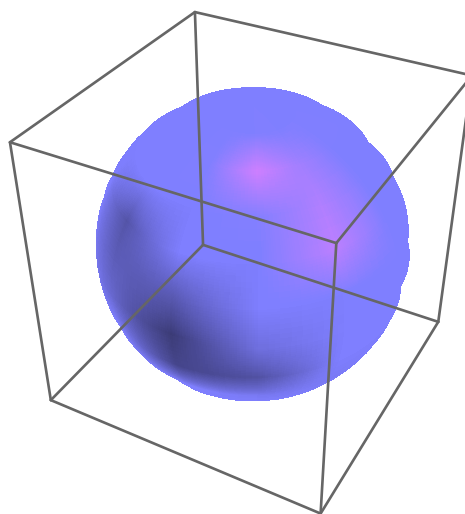
`Sphere[{x, y, z}, r]`  
is a sphere of radius  $r$  centered at the point {x, y, z}.

`Sphere[{x1, y1, z1}, {x2, y2, z2}, ..., r]`  
is a collection spheres of radius  $r$  centered at the points {x1, y2, z2}, {x2, y2, z2}, ...

```

>> Graphics3D[Sphere[{0, 0, 0}, 1]]

```



```
>> Graphics3D[{Yellow, Sphere[{{-1,
  0, 0}, {1, 0, 0}, {0, 0, Sqrt
[3.]}}], 1]]

Graphics3DBox[List[StyleBox[Graphics[List[EdgeForm[GrayLevel[0]],
RGBColor[1, 1, 0], Rectangle[List[0,
0]]], Rule[ImageSize, 16]],
Rule[ImageSizeMultipliers, List[1,
1]]], Sphere3DBox[List[List[-1, 0, 0],
List[1, 0, 0], List[0, 0, 1.732050807~
~5688772]], 1]], Rule[$OptionSyntax,
Ignore], Rule[AspectRatio, Automatic],
Rule[Axes, False], Rule[AxesStyle,
List[]], Rule[Background, Automatic],
Rule[BoxRatios, Automatic],
Rule[ImageSize, Automatic],
Rule[LabelStyle, List[]], Rule[Lighting,
Automatic], Rule[PlotRange,
Automatic], Rule[PlotRangePadding,
Automatic], Rule[TicksStyle,
List[]], Rule[ViewPoint, List[1.3,
- 2.4, 2.]]]isnotavalidboxstructure.
```

## Sphere3DBox

## XVII. Image[] and image related functions.

Note that you (currently) need scikit-image installed in order for this module to work.

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---

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---

### Binarize

`Binarize[image]`  
gives a binarized version of *image*, in which each pixel is either 0 or 1.

`Binarize[image, t]`  
map values  $x > t$  to 1, and values  $x \leq t$  to 0.

`Binarize[image, {t1, t2}]`  
map  $t1 < x < t2$  to 1, and all other values to 0.

### BinaryImageQ

`BinaryImageQ[$image]`  
returns True if the pixels of *\$image* are binary bit values, and False otherwise.

### Blur

`Blur[image]`  
gives a blurred version of *image*.

`Blur[image, r]`  
blurs *image* with a kernel of size *r*.

### BoxMatrix

`BoxMatrix[$s]`  
Gives a box shaped kernel of size  $2s + 1$ .

## Closing

`Closing[image, ker]`  
Gives the morphological closing of *image* with respect to structuring element *ker*.

## ColorCombine

`ColorCombine[channels, colspace]`  
Gives an image with *colspace* and the respective components described by the given channels.

## ColorConvert

`ColorConvert[c, colspace]`  
returns the representation of *c* in the color space *colspace*. *c* may be a color or an image.

Valid values for *colspace* are:

CMYK: convert to CMYKColor  
Grayscale: convert to GrayLevel  
HSB: convert to Hue  
LAB: convert to LabColor  
LCH: convert to LCHColor  
LUV: convert to LUVColor  
RGB: convert to RGBColor  
XYZ: convert to XYZColor

## ColorNegate

`ColorNegate[image]`  
Gives a version of *image* with all colors negated.

## ColorQuantize

`ColorQuantize[image, n]`  
gives a version of *image* using only *n* colors.

## ColorSeparate

`ColorSeparate[image]`  
Gives each channel of *image* as a separate grayscale image.

## Colorize

`Colorize[values]`  
returns an image where each number in the rectangular matrix *values* is a pixel and each occurrence of the same number is displayed in the same unique color, which is different from the colors of all non-identical numbers.  
`Colorize[image]`  
gives a colorized version of *image*.

## DiamondMatrix

`DiamondMatrix[s]`  
Gives a diamond shaped kernel of size  $2s + 1$ .

## Dilation

`Dilation[image, ker]`  
Gives the morphological dilation of *image* with respect to structuring element *ker*.

## DiskMatrix

`DiskMatrix[s]`  
Gives a disk shaped kernel of size  $2s + 1$ .

## DominantColors

`DominantColors[image]`  
gives a list of colors which are dominant in the given image.

`DominantColors[image, n]`  
returns at most  $n$  colors.

`DominantColors[image, n, prop]`  
returns the given property *prop*, which may be “Color” (return RGB colors), “LABColor” (return LAB colors), “Count” (return the number of pixels a dominant color covers), “Coverage” (return the fraction of the image a dominant color covers), or “CoverageImage” (return a black and white image indicating with white the parts that are covered by a dominant color).

The option “ColorCoverage” specifies the minimum amount of coverage needed to include a dominant color in the result.

The option “MinColorDistance” specifies the distance (in LAB color space) up to which colors are merged and thus regarded as belonging to the same dominant color.

## EdgeDetect

`EdgeDetect[image]`  
returns an image showing the edges in *image*.

## Erosion

`Erosion[image, ker]`  
Gives the morphological erosion of *image* with respect to structuring element *ker*.

## GaussianFilter

`GaussianFilter[image, r]`  
blurs *image* using a Gaussian blur filter of radius  $r$ .

## ImageAdd

`ImageAdd[image, expr_1, expr_2, ...]`  
adds all *expr<sub>i</sub>* to *image* where each *expr<sub>i</sub>* must be an image or a real number.

## ImageAdjust

`ImageAdjust[image]`  
adjusts the levels in *image*.

`ImageAdjust[image, c]`  
adjusts the contrast in *image* by  $c$ .

`ImageAdjust[image, {c, b}]`  
adjusts the contrast  $c$ , and brightness  $b$  in *image*.

`ImageAdjust[image, {c, b, g}]`  
adjusts the contrast  $c$ , brightness  $b$ , and gamma  $g$  in *image*.

## ImageAspectRatio

`ImageAspectRatio[image]`  
gives the aspect ratio of *image*.

## Image

## ImageBox

## ImageChannels

`ImageChannels[image]`  
gives the number of channels in *image*.

## ImageColorSpace

`ImageColorSpace[image]`  
gives *image*’s color space, e.g. “RGB” or “CMYK”.

## ImageConvolve

```
ImageConvolve[image, kernel]
```

Computes the convolution of *image* using *kernel*.

## ImageData

```
ImageData[image]
```

gives a list of all color values of *image* as a matrix.

```
ImageData[image, stype]
```

gives a list of color values in type *stype*.

## ImageDimensions

```
ImageDimensions[image]
```

Returns the dimensions of *image* in pixels.

## ImageExport

## ImageImport

## ImageMultiply

```
ImageMultiply[image, expr_1, expr_2,  
...]
```

multiplies all *expr\_i* with *image* where each *expr\_i* must be an image or a real number.

## ImagePartition

```
ImagePartition[image, s]
```

Partitions an image into an array of *s* x *s* pixel subimages.

```
ImagePartition[image, {w, h}]
```

Partitions an image into an array of *w* x *h* pixel subimages.

## ImageQ

```
ImageQ[Image[$pixels]]
```

returns True if \$pixels has dimensions from which an Image can be constructed, and False otherwise.

## ImageReflect

```
ImageReflect[image]
```

Flips *image* top to bottom.

```
ImageReflect[image, side]
```

Flips *image* so that *side* is interchanged with its opposite.

```
ImageReflect[image, side_1 -> side_2]
```

Flips *image* so that *side\_1* is interchanged with *side\_2*.

## ImageResize

```
ImageResize[image, width]
```

```
ImageResize[image, {width, height}]
```

The default sampling method is Bicubic

## ImageRotate

```
ImageRotate[image]
```

Rotates *image* 90 degrees counterclockwise.

```
ImageRotate[image, theta]
```

Rotates *image* by a given angle *theta*

## ImageSubtract

```
ImageSubtract[image, expr_1, expr_2,  
...]
```

subtracts all *expr\_i* from *image* where each *expr\_i* must be an image or a real number.

## ImageTake

`ImageTake[image, n]`  
gives the first  $n$  rows of *image*.  
`ImageTake[image, -n]`  
gives the last  $n$  rows of *image*.  
`ImageTake[image, {r1, r2}]`  
gives rows  $r1, \dots, r2$  of *image*.  
`ImageTake[image, {r1, r2}, {c1, c2}]`  
gives a cropped version of *image*.

## ImageType

`ImageType[image]`  
gives the interval storage type of *image*,  
e.g. "Real", "Bit32", or "Bit".

## MaxFilter

`MaxFilter[image, r]`  
gives *image* with a maximum filter of radius  $r$  applied on it. This always picks the largest value in the filter's area.

## MedianFilter

`MedianFilter[image, r]`  
gives *image* with a median filter of radius  $r$  applied on it. This always picks the median value in the filter's area.

## MinFilter

`MinFilter[image, r]`  
gives *image* with a minimum filter of radius  $r$  applied on it. This always picks the smallest value in the filter's area.

## MorphologicalComponents

### Opening

`Opening[image, ker]`  
Gives the morphological opening of *image* with respect to structuring element *ker*.

## PillowImageFilter

### PixelValue

`PixelValue[image, {x, y}]`  
gives the value of the pixel at position  $\{x, y\}$  in *image*.

### PixelValuePositions

`PixelValuePositions[image, val]`  
gives the positions of all pixels in *image* that have value *val*.

## RandomImage

`RandomImage[max]`  
creates an image of random pixels with values 0 to *max*.  
`RandomImage[{min, max}]`  
creates an image of random pixels with values *min* to *max*.  
`RandomImage[... , size]`  
creates an image of the given *size*.

## Sharpen

`Sharpen[image]`  
gives a sharpened version of *image*.  
`Sharpen[image, r]`  
sharpens *image* with a kernel of size  $r$ .



## TextRecognize

```
TextRecognize[{image}]
```

Recognizes text in *image* and returns it as string.

## Threshold

```
Threshold[image]
```

gives a value suitable for binarizing *image*.

The option “Method” may be “Cluster” (use Otsu’s threshold), “Median”, or “Mean”.

## WordCloud

```
WordCloud[{word1, word2, ...}]
```

Gives a word cloud with the given list of words.

```
WordCloud[{weight1 -> word1, weight2 -> word2, ...}]
```

Gives a word cloud with the words weighted using the given weights.

```
WordCloud[{weight1, weight2, ...} -> {word1, word2, ...}]
```

Also gives a word cloud with the words weighted using the given weights.

```
WordCloud[{word1, weight1}, {word2, weight2}, ...}]
```

Gives a word cloud with the words weighted using the given weights.

# XVIII. Input and Output

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## BaseForm

`BaseForm[expr, n]`  
prints numbers in *expr* in base *n*.

```
>> BaseForm[33, 2]
100 0012

>> BaseForm[234, 16]
ea16

>> BaseForm[12.3, 2]
1 100.010011001100110012

>> BaseForm[-42, 16]
-2a16

>> BaseForm[x, 2]
x

>> BaseForm[12, 3] // FullForm
BaseForm[12, 3]
```

Bases must be between 2 and 36:

```
>> BaseForm[12, -3]
Positivemachine
— sized integer expected at position 2 in BaseForm[12,
— 3].
MakeBoxes[BaseForm[12, -3],
StandardForm] is not a valid box structure.

>> BaseForm[12, 100]
Requested base 100 must be between 2 and 36.
MakeBoxes[BaseForm[12, 100],
StandardForm] is not a valid box structure.
```

## Center

`Center`  
is used with the `ColumnAlignments` option to `Grid` or `TableForm` to specify a centered column.

## Check

```
Check[expr, failexpr]
  evaluates expr, and returns the result, unless
  messages were generated, in which case it
  evaluates and failexpr will be returned.
Check[expr, failexpr, {s1::t1,s2::t2,...}]
  checks only for the specified messages.
```

Return err when a message is generated:

```
>> Check[1/0, err]
      Infiniteexpression1/0encountered.
      err
```

Check only for specific messages:

```
>> Check[Sin[0^0], err, Sin::argx]
      Indeterminateexpression0^0encountered.
      Indeterminate
>> Check[1/0, err, Power::infy]
      Infiniteexpression1/0encountered.
      err
```

## Format

```
Format[expr]
  holds values specifying how expr should be
  printed.
```

Assign values to Format to control how particular expressions should be formatted when printed to the user.

```
>> Format[f[x___]] := Infix[{x}, "~"]
>> f[1, 2, 3]
      1 ~ 2 ~ 3
>> f[1]
      1
```

Raw objects cannot be formatted:

```
>> Format[3] = "three";
      Cannotassigntorawobject3.
```

Format types must be symbols:

```
>> Format[r, a + b] = "r";
      Formattypea + bisnotasymbol.
```

Formats must be attached to the head of an expression:

```
>> f /: Format[g[f]] = "my f";
      Tagfnotfoundortoodeepforanassignedrule.
```

## FullForm

```
FullForm[expr]
  displays the underlying form of expr.
```

```
>> FullForm[a + b * c]
      Plus[a, Times[b, c]]
>> FullForm[2/3]
      Rational[2, 3]
>> FullForm["A string"]
      "A string"
```

## General

```
General
  is a symbol to which all general-purpose
  messages are assigned.
```

```
>> General::argr
      '1' called with 1 argument;
      '2' arguments are expected.
>> Message[Rule::argr, Rule, 2]
      Rulecalledwith1argument;2argumentsareexpected.
```

## Grid

```
Grid[{{a1, a2, ...}, {b1, b2, ...}, ...}]
  formats several expressions inside a
  GridBox.
```

```
>> Grid[{{a, b}, {c, d}}]
      a  b
      c  d
```

## GridBox

```
GridBox[{{...}, {...}}]
  is a box construct that represents a sequence of boxes arranged in a grid.
# » MathMLForm[TableForm[{{a,b},{c,d}}]] # =
...
```

## Infix

```
Infix[expr, oper, prec, assoc]
  displays expr with the infix operator oper,
  with precedence prec and associativity assoc.
```

Infix can be used with Format to display certain forms with user-defined infix notation:

```
>> Format[g[x_, y_]] := Infix[{x, y}, "#", 350, Left]

>> g[a, g[b, c]]
a#(b#c)

>> g[g[a, b], c]
a#b#c

>> g[a + b, c]
(a + b)#c

>> g[a * b, c]
ab#c

>> g[a, b] + c
c + a#b

>> g[a, b] * c
c(a#b)

>> Infix[{a, b, c}, {"+", "-"}]
a + b - c
```

## InputForm

```
InputForm[expr]
  displays expr in an unambiguous form suitable for input.
```

```
>> InputForm[a + b * c]
a + b * c
```

```
>> InputForm["A string"]
"A string"

>> InputForm[f' [x]]
Derivative[1] [f] [x]

>> InputForm[Derivative[1, 0] [f] [x]]
Derivative[1, 0] [f] [x]
```

## Left

```
Left
  is used with operator formatting constructs to specify a left-associative operator.
```

## MakeBoxes

```
MakeBoxes[expr]
  is a low-level formatting primitive that converts expr to box form, without evaluating it.
\ ( ... \)
  directly inputs box objects.
```

String representation of boxes

```
>> \ ( x \ ^ 2 \)
SuperscriptBox[x, 2]

>> \ ( x \ _ 2 \)
SubscriptBox[x, 2]

>> \ ( a \ + b \% c \)
UnderoverscriptBox[a, b, c]

>> \ ( a \ & b \% c \)
UnderoverscriptBox[a, c, b]

>> \ ( x \ & y \)
OverscriptBox[x, y]

>> \ ( x \ + y \)
UnderscriptBox[x, y]
```

## MathMLForm

`MathMLForm[expr]`  
displays *expr* as a MathML expression.

```
>> MathMLForm[HoldForm[Sqrt[a^3]]]
<math display="block"><mstyle
  mathvariant="sans-serif">
  <msqrt><msup><mi>a</mi>
  <mn>3</mn></msup>
  </msqrt></mstyle></math>
```

```
>> MathMLForm[\[Mu]]
<math display="block"><mstyle
  mathvariant="sans-serif">
  <mi></mi></mstyle></math>
```

# This can causes the TeX to fail # » MathML-  
Form[Graphics[Text[""]]] # = ...  
= ...

## MatrixForm

`MatrixForm[m]`  
displays a matrix *m*, hiding the underlying list structure.

```
>> Array[a,{4,3}]/MatrixForm
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} a[1,1] & a[1,2] & a[1,3] \\ a[2,1] & a[2,2] & a[2,3] \\ a[3,1] & a[3,2] & a[3,3] \\ a[4,1] & a[4,2] & a[4,3] \end{pmatrix}$$

## Message

`Message[symbol::msg, expr1, expr2, ...]`  
displays the specified message, replacing placeholders in the message text with the corresponding expressions.

```
>> a::b = "Hello world!"
Hello world!
```

```
>> Message[a::b]
Hello world!
```

```
>> a::c := "Hello '1', Mr 00'2'!"
```

```
>> Message[a::c, "you", 3 + 4]
Helloyou, Mr007!
```

## MessageName (::)

`MessageName[symbol, tag]`  
*symbol::tag*  
identifies a message.

`MessageName` is the head of message IDs of the form *symbol::tag*.

```
>> FullForm[a::b]
MessageName[a,"b"]
```

The second parameter *tag* is interpreted as a string.

```
>> FullForm[a::"b"]
MessageName[a,"b"]
```

## NonAssociative

`NonAssociative`  
is used with operator formatting constructs to specify a non-associative operator.

## NumberForm

`NumberForm[expr, n]`  
prints a real number *expr* with *n*-digits of precision.  
`NumberForm[expr, {n, f}]`  
prints with *n*-digits and *f* digits to the right of the decimal point.

```
>> NumberForm[N[Pi], 10]
3.141592654
```

```
>> NumberForm[N[Pi], {10, 5}]
3.14159
```

## Off

`Off[symbol::tag]`  
turns a message off so it is no longer printed.

```
>> Off[Power::infy]

>> 1 / 0
ComplexInfinity

>> Off[Power::indet, Syntax::com]

>> {0 ^ 0,}
{Indeterminate, Null}
```

## On

`On[symbol::tag]`  
turns a message on for printing.

```
>> Off[Power::infy]

>> 1 / 0
ComplexInfinity

>> On[Power::infy]

>> 1 / 0
Infiniteexpression1/0encountered.
ComplexInfinity
```

## OutputForm

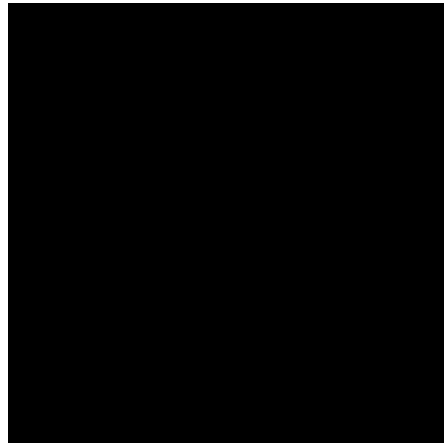
`OutputForm[expr]`  
displays *expr* in a plain-text form.

```
>> OutputForm[f' [x]]
f' [x]

>> OutputForm[Derivative[1, 0] [f] [x]]
Derivative[1, 0] [f] [x]

>> OutputForm["A string"]
A string
```

```
>> OutputForm[Graphics[Rectangle
[]]]
```



## Postfix (//)

$x // f$   
is equivalent to  $f[x]$ .

```
>> b // a
a[b]

>> c // b // a
a[b[c]]
```

The postfix operator `//` is parsed to an expression before evaluation:

```
>> Hold[x // a // b // c // d // e
// f]
Hold[f[e[d[c[b[a[x]]]]]]]
```

## Precedence

`Precedence[op]`  
returns the precedence of the built-in operator *op*.

```
>> Precedence[Plus]
310.

>> Precedence[Plus] < Precedence[Times]
True
```

Unknown symbols have precedence 670:

```
>> Precedence[f]
670.
```

Other expressions have precedence 1000:

```
>> Precedence[a + b]
1000.
```

## Prefix (@)

$f @ x$   
is equivalent to  $f[x]$ .

```
>> a @ b
a[b]

>> a @ b @ c
a[b[c]]

>> Format[p[x_]] := Prefix[{x},
"~"]

>> p[3]
*3

>> Format[q[x_]] := Prefix[{x}, "~
", 350]

>> q[a+b]
~ (a + b)

>> q[a*b]
~ ab

>> q[a]+b
b+ ~ a
```

The prefix operator @ is parsed to an expression before evaluation:

```
>> Hold[a @ b @ c @ d @ e @ f @ x]
Hold[a[b[c[d[e[f[x]]]]]]]
```

## Print

`Print[expr, ...]`  
prints each *expr* in string form.

```
>> Print["Hello world!"]
Hello world!
```

```
>> Print["The answer is ", 7 * 6,
"."]
```

*The answer is 42.*

## Quiet

`Quiet[expr, {s1::t1, ...}]`  
evaluates *expr*, without messages {s1::t1, ...} being displayed.  
`Quiet[expr, All]`  
evaluates *expr*, without any messages being displayed.  
`Quiet[expr, None]`  
evaluates *expr*, without all messages being displayed.  
`Quiet[expr, off, on]`  
evaluates *expr*, with messages *off* being suppressed, but messages *on* being displayed.

```
>> a::b = "Hello";

>> Quiet[x+x, {a::b}]
2x

>> Quiet[Message[a::b]; x+x, {a::b
}]
2x

>> Message[a::b]; y=Quiet[Message[a
::b]; x+x, {a::b}]; Message[a::b
]; y
Hello
Hello
2x

>> Quiet[expr, All, All]
Arguments2and3of Quiet[expr,
All, All]shouldnotbothbeAll.
Quiet[expr, All, All]

>> Quiet[x + x, {a::b}, {a::b}]
In Quiet[x + x, {a::b},
{a::b}] the message name(s) {a::b} appear in both the list of messa
Quiet[x + x, {a::b}, {a::b}]
```

## Right

`Right`

is used with operator formatting constructs to specify a right-associative operator.

## Row

`Row[{expr, ...}]`

formats several expressions inside a `RowBox`.

## RowBox

`RowBox[{...}]`

is a box construct that represents a sequence of boxes arranged in a horizontal row.

## StandardForm

`StandardForm[expr]`

displays *expr* in the default form.

```
>> StandardForm[a + b * c]
a + bc
```

```
>> StandardForm["A string"]
A string
```

`StandardForm` is used by default:

```
>> "A string"
A string
```

```
>> f'[x]
f'[x]
```

## StringForm

`StringForm[str, expr1, expr2, ...]`

displays the string *str*, replacing placeholders in *str* with the corresponding expressions.

```
>> StringForm["'1' bla '2' blub ' '
      bla '2'", a, b, c]
a bla b blub c bla b
```

## Style

## Subscript

`Subscript[a, i]`  
displays as  $a_i$ .

```
>> Subscript[x,1,2,3] // TeXForm
x_{1,2,3}
```

## SubscriptBox

## Subsuperscript

`Subsuperscript[a, b, c]`  
displays as  $a_b^c$ .

```
>> Subsuperscript[a, b, c] //
TeXForm
a_b^c
```

## SubsuperscriptBox

## Superscript

`Superscript[x, y]`  
displays as  $x^y$ .

```
>> Superscript[x,3] // TeXForm
x^3
```

## SuperscriptBox

## Syntax

`Syntax`

is a symbol to which all syntax messages are assigned.



```
>> 1 +
>> Sin[1]
>> ^ 2
>> 1.5''
```

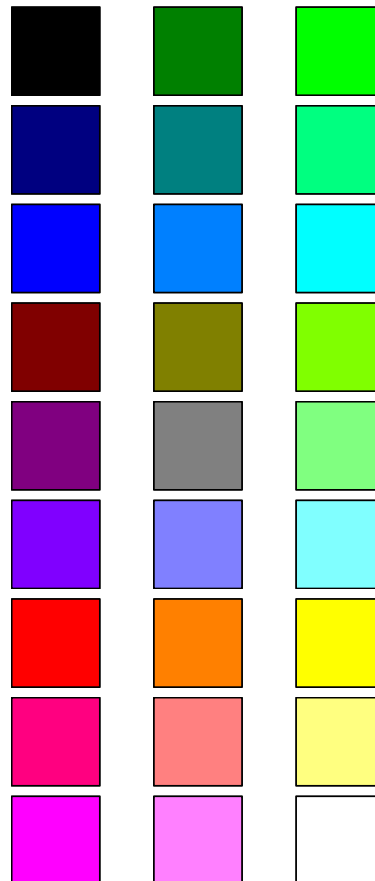
## TableForm

`TableForm[expr]`  
displays *expr* as a table.

```
>> TableForm[Array[a, {3,2}],
TableDepth->1]
{a[1,1],a[1,2]}
{a[2,1],a[2,2]}
{a[3,1],a[3,2]}
```

A table of Graphics:

```
>> Table[Style[Graphics[{EdgeForm[{
Black}], RGBColor[r,g,b],
Rectangle[]}],
ImageSizeMultipliers->{0.2, 1}],
{r,0,1,1/2}, {g,0,1,1/2}, {b
,0,1,1/2}] // TableForm
```



## TeXForm

`TeXForm[expr]`  
displays *expr* using TeX math mode commands.

```
>> TeXForm[HoldForm[Sqrt[a^3]]]
\sqrt{a^3}
```

## ToBoxes

`ToBoxes[expr]`  
evaluates *expr* and converts the result to box form.

Unlike `MakeBoxes`, `ToBoxes` evaluates its argument:

```
>> ToBoxes[a + a]
      RowBox[{2, a}]

>> ToBoxes[a + b]
      RowBox[{a, +, b}]

>> ToBoxes[a ^ b] // FullForm
      SuperscriptBox["a", "b"]
```

## **`$UseSansSerif`**

`$UseSansSerif`  
controls whether the Web interfaces use a Sans-Serif font.

When set `True`, the output in `MathMLForm` uses SansSerif fonts instead of the standard fonts.

```
>> $UseSansSerif
      True

>> $UseSansSerif = False
      False
```

# XIX. Integer Functions

## Contents

---

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---

## BitLength

**BitLength** $[x]$   
gives the number of bits needed to represent the integer  $x$ .  $x$ 's sign is ignored.

```
>> BitLength[1023]
10
>> BitLength[100]
7
>> BitLength[-5]
3
>> BitLength[0]
0
```

## Ceiling

**Ceiling** $[x]$   
gives the first integer greater than  $x$ .

```
>> Ceiling[1.2]
2
>> Ceiling[3/2]
2
```

For complex  $x$ , take the ceiling of real and imaginary parts.

```
>> Ceiling[1.3 + 0.7 I]
2 + I
```

## DigitCount

**DigitCount** $[n, b, d]$   
returns the number of times digit  $d$  occurs in the base  $b$  representation of  $n$ .

**DigitCount** $[n, b]$   
returns a list indicating the number of times each digit occurs in the base  $b$  representation of  $n$ .

**DigitCount** $[n]$   
returns a list indicating the number of times each digit occurs in the decimal representation of  $n$ .

```
>> DigitCount[1022]
{1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1}
>> DigitCount[Floor[Pi * 10^100]]
{8, 12, 12, 10, 8, 9, 8, 12, 14, 8}
>> DigitCount[1022, 2]
{9, 1}
>> DigitCount[1022, 2, 1]
9
```

## Floor

**Floor** $[x]$   
gives the smallest integer less than or equal to  $x$ .

**Floor** $[x, a]$   
gives the smallest multiple of  $a$  less than or equal to  $x$ .

```
>> Floor[10.4]
10
>> Floor[10/3]
3
>> Floor[10]
10
>> Floor[21, 2]
20
>> Floor[2.6, 0.5]
2.5
>> Floor[-10.4]
-11
```

For complex  $x$ , take the floor of real and imaginary parts.

```
>> Floor[1.5 + 2.7 I]
1 + 2I
```

For negative  $a$ , the smallest multiple of  $a$  greater than or equal to  $x$  is returned.

```
>> Floor[10.4, -1]
11
>> Floor[-10.4, -1]
-10
```

## FromDigits

**FromDigits[ $l$ ]**  
returns the integer corresponding to the decimal representation given by  $l$ .  $l$  can be a list of digits or a string.

**FromDigits[ $l, b$ ]**  
returns the integer corresponding to the base  $b$  representation given by  $l$ .  $l$  can be a list of digits or a string.

```
>> FromDigits["123"]
123
>> FromDigits[{1, 2, 3}]
123
>> FromDigits[{1, 0, 1}, 1000]
1 000 001
```

FromDigits can handle symbolic input:

```
>> FromDigits[{a, b, c}, 5]
c + 5 (5a + b)
```

Note that FromDigits does not automatically detect if you are providing a non-decimal representation:

```
>> FromDigits["a0"]
100
>> FromDigits["a0", 16]
160
```

FromDigits on empty lists or strings returns 0:

```
>> FromDigits[{}]
0
>> FromDigits[""]
0
```

## IntegerDigits

**IntegerDigits[ $n$ ]**  
returns the decimal representation of integer  $x$  as list of digits.  $x$ 's sign is ignored.

**IntegerDigits[ $n, b$ ]**  
returns the base  $b$  representation of integer  $x$  as list of digits.  $x$ 's sign is ignored.

**IntegerDigits[ $n, b, length$ ]**  
returns a list of length  $length$ . If the number is too short, the list gets padded with 0 on the left. If the number is too long, the  $length$  least significant digits are returned.

```
>> IntegerDigits[12345]
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
>> IntegerDigits[-500]
{5, 0, 0}
>> IntegerDigits[12345, 10, 8]
{0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
>> IntegerDigits[12345, 10, 3]
{3, 4, 5}
>> IntegerDigits[11, 2]
{1, 0, 1, 1}
>> IntegerDigits[123, 8]
{1, 7, 3}
>> IntegerDigits[98765, 20]
{12, 6, 18, 5}
```

## IntegerLength

`IntegerLength[x]`  
gives the number of digits in the base-10 representation of  $x$ .  
`IntegerLength[x, b]`  
gives the number of base- $b$  digits in  $x$ .

```
>> IntegerLength[123456]
6
>> IntegerLength[10^10000]
10001
>> IntegerLength[-10^1000]
1001
```

IntegerLength with base 2:

```
>> IntegerLength[8, 2]
4
```

Check that IntegerLength is correct for the first 100 powers of 10:

```
>> IntegerLength /@ (10 ^ Range
[100]) == Range[2, 101]
True
```

The base must be greater than 1:

```
>> IntegerLength[3, -2]
Base - 2 is not an integer greater than 1.
IntegerLength[3, -2]
```

0 is a special case:

```
>> IntegerLength[0]
0
```

## IntegerReverse

`IntegerReverse[n]`  
returns the integer that has the reverse decimal representation of  $x$  without sign.  
`IntegerReverse[n, b]`  
returns the integer that has the reverse base  $b$  representation of  $x$  without sign.

```
>> IntegerReverse[1234]
4321
>> IntegerReverse[1022, 2]
511
```

```
>> IntegerReverse[-123]
321
```

## IntegerString

`IntegerString[n]`  
returns the decimal representation of integer  $x$  as string.  $x$ 's sign is ignored.  
`IntegerString[n, b]`  
returns the base  $b$  representation of integer  $x$  as string.  $x$ 's sign is ignored.  
`IntegerString[n, b, length]`  
returns a string of length *length*. If the number is too short, the string gets padded with 0 on the left. If the number is too long, the *length* least significant digits are returned.

For bases  $> 10$ , alphabetic characters a, b, ... are used to represent digits 11, 12, ... . Note that base must be an integer in the range from 2 to 36.

```
>> IntegerString[12345]
12345
>> IntegerString[-500]
500
>> IntegerString[12345, 10, 8]
00012345
>> IntegerString[12345, 10, 3]
345
>> IntegerString[11, 2]
1011
>> IntegerString[123, 8]
173
>> IntegerString[32767, 16]
7fff
>> IntegerString[98765, 20]
c6i5
```

# XX. The Main Loop

## Contents

---

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---

## \$Post

**\$Post**  
is a global variable whose value, if set, is applied to every output expression.

```
>> $Pre = .; $Post = .; $PrePrint =  
    .; $EnlapsedTime = .;  
    [Processinginput...]  
  
>> 2 + 2  
    4
```

## \$Pre

**\$Pre**  
is a global variable whose value, if set, is applied to every input expression.

Set *Timing* as the **\$Pre** function, stores the elapsed time in a variable, stores just the result in `Out[$Line]` and print a formatted version showing the elapsed time

```
>> $Pre := (Print["[Processing  
input...]"; #1]&  
  
>> $Post := (Print["[Storing result  
...]"; #1]&  
    [Processinginput...]  
    [Storingresult...]  
  
>> $PrePrint := (Print["The result  
is:"]; {TimeUsed[], #1})&  
    [Processinginput...]  
    [Storingresult...]  
  
>> 2 + 2  
    [Processinginput...]  
    [Storingresult...]  
    Theresultis :  
    {200.33,4}
```

## \$PrePrint

**\$PrePrint**  
is a global variable whose value, if set, is applied to every output expression before it is printed.

## \$PreRead

**\$PreRead**  
is a global variable whose value, if set, is applied to the text or box form of every input expression before it is fed to the parser.  
(Not implemented yet)

## \$SyntaxHandler

**\$SyntaxHandler**  
is a global variable whose value, if set, is applied to any input string that is found to contain a syntax error.  
(Not implemented yet)

# XXI. Linear algebra

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## BrayCurtisDistance

`BrayCurtisDistance[ $u$ ,  $v$ ]`  
returns the Bray Curtis distance between  $u$  and  $v$ .

```
>> BrayCurtisDistance[-7, 5]
6

>> BrayCurtisDistance[{-1, -1},
{10, 10}]
11
9
```

## CanberraDistance

`CanberraDistance[ $u$ ,  $v$ ]`  
returns the canberra distance between  $u$  and  $v$ , which is a weighted version of the Manhattan distance.

```
>> CanberraDistance[-7, 5]
1

>> CanberraDistance[{-1, -1}, {1,
1}]
2
```

## ChessboardDistance

`ChessboardDistance[ $u$ ,  $v$ ]`  
returns the chessboard distance (also known as Chebyshev distance) between  $u$  and  $v$ , which is the number of moves a king on a chessboard needs to get from square  $u$  to square  $v$ .

```
>> ChessboardDistance[-7, 5]
12

>> ChessboardDistance[{-1, -1}, {1,
1}]
2
```

## CosineDistance

`CosineDistance[ $u$ ,  $v$ ]`  
returns the cosine distance between  $u$  and  $v$ .

```
>> N[CosineDistance[{7, 9}, {71,
89}]]
0.0000759646
```

```
>> CosineDistance[{a, b}, {c, d}]
1
+ 
$$\frac{-ac - bd}{\sqrt{\text{Abs}[a]^2 + \text{Abs}[b]^2} \sqrt{\text{Abs}[c]^2 + \text{Abs}[d]^2}}$$

```

## Cross

`Cross[a, b]`  
computes the vector cross product of  $a$  and  $b$ .

```
>> Cross[{x1, y1, z1}, {x2, y2, z2}]
{y1z2 - y2z1,
 -x1z2 + x2z1, x1y2 - x2y1}
>> Cross[{x, y}]
{-y, x}
>> Cross[{1, 2}, {3, 4, 5}]
The arguments are expected to be vectors of equal length,
and the number of arguments is expected to be less than 10.
Cross[{1, 2}, {3, 4, 5}]
```

## DesignMatrix

`DesignMatrix[m, f, x]`  
returns the design matrix.

```
>> DesignMatrix[{{2, 1}, {3, 4}, {5, 3}, {7, 6}}, x, x]
{{1, 2}, {1, 3}, {1, 5}, {1, 7}}
>> DesignMatrix[{{2, 1}, {3, 4}, {5, 3}, {7, 6}}, f[x], x]
{{1, f[2]}, {1, f[3]}, {1, f[5]}, {1, f[7]}}
```

## Det

`Det[m]`  
computes the determinant of the matrix  $m$ .

```
>> Det[{{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 1}}]
-2
```

Symbolic determinant:

```
>> Det[{{a, b, c}, {d, e, f}, {g, h, i}}]
aei - afh - bdi + bfg + cdh - ceg
```

## Eigensystem

`Eigensystem[m]`  
returns the list `{Eigenvalues[m], Eigenvectors[m]}`.

```
>> Eigensystem[{{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 1}}]
{{2, -1, 1}, {{1, 1, 1}, {1, -2, 1}, {-1, 0, 1}}}
```

## Eigenvalues

`Eigenvalues[m]`  
computes the eigenvalues of the matrix  $m$ .

```
>> Eigenvalues[{{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 1}}] // Sort
{-1, 1, 2}
>> Eigenvalues[{{Cos[theta], Sin[theta], 0}, {-Sin[theta], Cos[theta], 0}, {0, 0, 1}}] // Sort
{1, Cos[theta] +  $\sqrt{-1 + \text{Cos}[\text{theta}]^2}$ , Cos[theta] -  $\sqrt{-1 + \text{Cos}[\text{theta}]^2}$ }
>> Eigenvalues[{{7, 1}, {-4, 3}}]
{5, 5}
```



## Eigenvectors

**Eigenvectors** $[m]$   
computes the eigenvectors of the matrix  $m$ .

```
>> Eigenvectors[{{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 1}}]
{{1, 1, 1}, {1, -2, 1}, {-1, 0, 1}}

>> Eigenvectors[{{1, 0, 0}, {0, 1, 0}, {0, 0, 0}}]
{{0, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 1}}

>> Eigenvectors[{{2, 0, 0}, {0, -1, 0}, {0, 0, 0}}]
{{1, 0, 0}, {0, 1, 0}, {0, 0, 1}}

>> Eigenvectors[{{0.1, 0.2}, {0.8, 0.5}}]
{{-0.355518, -1.15048}, {-0.62896, 0.777438}}
```

## EuclideanDistance

**EuclideanDistance** $[u, v]$   
returns the euclidean distance between  $u$  and  $v$ .

```
>> EuclideanDistance[-7, 5]
12

>> EuclideanDistance[{-1, -1}, {1, 1}]
2√2

>> EuclideanDistance[{a, b}, {c, d}]
√Abs[a - c]² + Abs[b - d]²
```

## FittedModel

### Inverse

**Inverse** $[m]$   
computes the inverse of the matrix  $m$ .

```
>> Inverse[{{1, 2, 0}, {2, 3, 0}, {3, 4, 1}}]
{{-3, 2, 0}, {2, -1, 0}, {1, -2, 1}}

>> Inverse[{{1, 0}, {0, 0}}]
The matrix {{1, 0}, {0, 0}} is singular.
Inverse[{{1, 0}, {0, 0}}]

>> Inverse[{{1, 0, 0}, {0, Sqrt[3]/2, 1/2}, {0, -1/2, Sqrt[3]/2}}]
{{1, 0, 0}, {0, √3/2, -1/2}, {0, 1/2, √3/2}}
```

## LeastSquares

**LeastSquares** $[m, b]$   
computes the least squares solution to  $m x = b$ , finding an  $x$  that solves for  $b$  optimally.

```
>> LeastSquares[{{1, 2}, {2, 3}, {5, 6}}, {1, 5, 3}]
{-28/13, 31/13}

>> Simplify[LeastSquares[{{1, 2}, {2, 3}, {5, 6}}, {1, x, 3}]]
{12/13 - 8x/13, -4/13 + 7x/13}

>> LeastSquares[{{1, 1, 1}, {1, 1, 2}}, {1, 3}]
Solving for underdetermined system not implemented.
LeastSquares[{{1, 1, 1}, {1, 1, 2}}, {1, 3}]
```

## LinearModelFit

**LinearModelFit** $[m, f, x]$   
returns the design matrix.

```
>> m = LinearModelFit[{{2, 1}, {3, 4}, {5, 3}, {7, 6}}, x, x];
```

```

>> m["BasisFunctions"]
{1, x}

>> m["BestFit"]
0.186441 + 0.779661x

>> m["BestFitParameters"]
{0.186441, 0.779661}

>> m["DesignMatrix"]
{{1, 2}, {1, 3}, {1, 5}, {1, 7}}

>> m["Function"]
0.186441 + 0.779661#1&

>> m["Response"]
{1, 4, 3, 6}

>> m["FitResiduals"]
{-0.745763, 1.47458, -1.08475, 0.355932}

>> m = LinearModelFit[{{2, 2, 1}, {3, 2, 4}, {5, 6, 3}, {7, 9, 6}}, {Sin[x], Cos[y]}, {x, y}];

>> m["BasisFunctions"]
{1, Sin[x], Cos[y]}

>> m["Function"]
3.33077 - 5.65221Cos[#2] - 5.01042Sin[#1]&

>> m = LinearModelFit[{{1, 4}, {1, 5}, {1, 7}}, {1, 2, 3}];

>> m["BasisFunctions"]
{#1, #2}

>> m["FitResiduals"]
{-0.142857, 0.214286, -0.0714286}

```

## LinearSolve

`LinearSolve[matrix, right]`  
solves the linear equation system *matrix* · *x* = *right* and returns one corresponding solution *x*.

```

>> LinearSolve[{{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 1}}, {1, 2, 3}]
{0, 1, 2}

```

Test the solution:

```

>> {{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 1}} . {0, 1, 2}
{1, 2, 3}

```

If there are several solutions, one arbitrary solution is returned:

```

>> LinearSolve[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}}, {1, 1, 1}]
{-1, 1, 0}

```

Infeasible systems are reported:

```

>> LinearSolve[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}}, {1, -2, 3}]

```

*Linearequationencounteredthathasnosolution.*

```

LinearSolve[{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}], {1, -2, 3}]

```

## ManhattanDistance

`ManhattanDistance[u, v]`  
returns the Manhattan distance between *u* and *v*, which is the number of horizontal or vertical moves in the gridlike Manhattan city layout to get from *u* to *v*.

```

>> ManhattanDistance[-7, 5]
12

>> ManhattanDistance[{-1, -1}, {1, 1}]
4

```

## MatrixExp

`MatrixExp[m]`  
computes the exponential of the matrix *m*.

```

>> MatrixExp[{{0, 2}, {0, 1}}]
{{1, -2 + 2E}, {0, E}}

>> MatrixExp[{{1.5, 0.5}, {0.5, 2.0}}]
{{5.16266, 3.02952}, {3.02952, 8.19218}}

```

## MatrixPower

`MatrixPower[m, n]`  
computes the  $n$ th power of a matrix  $m$ .

```
>> MatrixPower[{{1, 2}, {1, 1}},  
10]  
{3 363, 4 756}, {2 378, 3 363}  
  
>> MatrixPower[{{1, 2}, {2, 5}},  
-3]  
{169, -70}, {-70, 29}
```

## MatrixRank

`MatrixRank[matrix]`  
returns the rank of  $matrix$ .

```
>> MatrixRank[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5,  
6}, {7, 8, 9}}]  
2  
  
>> MatrixRank[{{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0,  
1}, {0, 1, 1}}]  
3  
  
>> MatrixRank[{{a, b}, {3 a, 3 b}}]  
1
```

## Norm

`Norm[m, l]`  
computes the  $l$ -norm of matrix  $m$  (currently only works for vectors!).

`Norm[m]`  
computes the 2-norm of matrix  $m$  (currently only works for vectors!).

```
>> Norm[{1, 2, 3, 4}, 2]  
 $\sqrt{30}$   
  
>> Norm[{10, 100, 200}, 1]  
310  
  
>> Norm[{a, b, c}]  
 $\sqrt{\text{Abs}[a]^2 + \text{Abs}[b]^2 + \text{Abs}[c]^2}$ 
```

```
>> Norm[{-100, 2, 3, 4}, Infinity]  
100  
  
>> Norm[1 + I]  
 $\sqrt{2}$ 
```

## Normalize

`Normalize[v]`  
calculates the normalized vector  $v$ .

`Normalize[z]`  
calculates the normalized complex number  $z$ .

```
>> Normalize[{1, 1, 1, 1}]  
 $\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$   
  
>> Normalize[1 + I]  
 $\left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{I}{2} \right) \sqrt{2}$ 
```

## NullSpace

`NullSpace[matrix]`  
returns a list of vectors that span the nullspace of  $matrix$ .

```
>> NullSpace[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6},  
{7, 8, 9}}]  
{{1, -2, 1}}  
  
>> A = {{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {0,  
1, 1}};  
  
>> NullSpace[A]  
{ }  
  
>> MatrixRank[A]  
3
```

## Pseudoinverse

`PseudoInverse[m]`  
computes the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of the matrix  $m$ . If  $m$  is invertible, the pseudoinverse equals the inverse.

```
>> PseudoInverse[{{1, 2}, {2, 3},
{3, 4}}]

$$\left\{ \left\{ -\frac{11}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{7}{6} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\} \right\}$$

>> PseudoInverse[{{1, 2, 0}, {2, 3,
0}, {3, 4, 1}}]

$$\left\{ \{-3, 2, 0\}, \{2, -1, 0\}, \{1, -2, 1\} \right\}$$

>> PseudoInverse[{{1.0, 2.5}, {2.5,
1.0}}]

$$\left\{ \{-0.190476, 0.47619\}, \{0.47619, -0.190476\} \right\}$$

```

## QRDecomposition

**QRDecomposition** $[m]$   
computes the QR decomposition of the matrix  $m$ .

```
>> QRDecomposition[{{1, 2}, {3, 4},
{5, 6}}]

$$\left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{35}}{35}, \frac{3\sqrt{35}}{35}, \frac{\sqrt{35}}{7} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{13\sqrt{210}}{210}, \frac{2\sqrt{210}}{105}, -\frac{\sqrt{210}}{42} \right\} \right\}, \left\{ \left\{ \sqrt{35}, \frac{44\sqrt{35}}{35} \right\}, \left\{ 0, \frac{2\sqrt{210}}{35} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

```

## RowReduce

**RowReduce** $[matrix]$   
returns the reduced row-echelon form of  $matrix$ .

```
>> RowReduce[{{1, 0, a}, {1, 1, b}
}}]

$$\left\{ \{1, 0, a\}, \{0, 1, -a + b\} \right\}$$

```

```
>> RowReduce[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6},
{7, 8, 9}}] // MatrixForm

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

## SingularValueDecomposition

**SingularValueDecomposition** $[m]$   
calculates the singular value decomposition for the matrix  $m$ .

**SingularValueDecomposition** returns  $u$ ,  $s$ ,  $w$  such that  $m=usv$ ,  $uu=1$ ,  $vv=1$ , and  $s$  is diagonal.

```
>> SingularValueDecomposition
[{{1.5, 2.0}, {2.5, 3.0}}]

$$\left\{ \left\{ \{0.538954, 0.842335\}, \{0.842335, -0.538954\} \right\}, \left\{ \{4.63555, 0\}, \{0., 0.107862\} \right\}, \left\{ \{0.628678, 0.777666\}, \{-0.777666, 0.628678\} \right\} \right\}$$

```

## SquaredEuclideanDistance

**SquaredEuclideanDistance** $[u, v]$   
returns squared the euclidean distance between  $u$  and  $v$ .

```
>> SquaredEuclideanDistance[-7, 5]
144
>> SquaredEuclideanDistance[{-1,
-1}, {1, 1}]
8
```

## Tr

**Tr** $[m]$   
computes the trace of the matrix  $m$ .

```
>> Tr[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8,
9}}]
15
```

Symbolic trace:

```
>> Tr[{a, b, c}, {d, e, f}, {g, h,
    i}]
a + e + i
```

## VectorAngle

`VectorAngle[ $u$ ,  $v$ ]`  
gives the angles between vectors  $u$  and  $v$

```
>> VectorAngle[{1, 0}, {0, 1}]
    Pi
    2

>> VectorAngle[{1, 2}, {3, 1}]
    Pi
    4

>> VectorAngle[{1, 1, 0}, {1, 0,
    1}]
    Pi
    3
```

## XXII. List Functions

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---

### Accumulate

`Accumulate[list]`  
accumulates the values of *list*, returning a new list.

```
>> Accumulate[{1, 2, 3}]  
{1, 3, 6}
```

### All

`All`  
is a possible value for `Span` and `Quiet`.

## Append

`Append[expr, item]`  
returns *expr* with *item* appended to its leaves.

```
>> Append[{1, 2, 3}, 4]
      {1, 2, 3, 4}
```

Append works on expressions with heads other than List:

```
>> Append[f[a, b], c]
      f[a, b, c]
```

Unlike Join, Append does not flatten lists in *item*:

```
>> Append[{a, b}, {c, d}]
      {a, b, {c, d}}
```

## AppendTo

`AppendTo[s, item]`  
append *item* to value of *s* and sets *s* to the result.

```
>> s = {};
>> AppendTo[s, 1]
      {1}
>> s
      {1}
```

Append works on expressions with heads other than List:

```
>> y = f[];
>> AppendTo[y, x]
      f[x]
>> y
      f[x]
```

## Array

`Array[f, n]`  
returns the *n*-element list  $\{f[1], \dots, f[n]\}$ .  
`Array[f, n, a]`  
returns the *n*-element list  $\{f[a], \dots, f[a + n]\}$ .  
`Array[f, {n, m}, {a, b}]`  
returns an *n*-by-*m* matrix created by applying *f* to indices ranging from (*a*, *b*) to (*a* + *n*, *b* + *m*).  
`Array[f, dims, origins, h]`  
returns an expression with the specified dimensions and index origins, with head *h* (instead of List).

```
>> Array[f, 4]
      {f[1], f[2], f[3], f[4]}
>> Array[f, {2, 3}]
      {{f[1, 1], f[1, 2], f[1, 3]},
       {f[2, 1], f[2, 2], f[2, 3]}}
>> Array[f, {2, 3}, 3]
      {{f[3, 3], f[3, 4], f[3, 5]},
       {f[4, 3], f[4, 4], f[4, 5]}}
>> Array[f, {2, 3}, {4, 6}]
      {{f[4, 6], f[4, 7], f[4, 8]},
       {f[5, 6], f[5, 7], f[5, 8]}}
>> Array[f, {2, 3}, 1, Plus]
      f[1, 1] + f[1, 2] + f[1, 3] + f[2, 1] + f[2, 2] + f[2, 3]
```

## Association

`Association[key1 -> val1, key2 -> val2, ...]`  
`<|key1 -> val1, key2 -> val2, ...|>`  
represents an association between keys and values.

Association is the head of associations:

```
>> Head[<|a -> x, b -> y, c -> z|>]
      Association
>> <|a -> x, b -> y|>
      <|a -> x, b -> y|>
```

```
>> Association[{a -> x, b -> y}]
<|a -> x, b -> y|>
```

Associations can be nested:

```
>> <|a -> x, b -> y, <|a -> z, d ->
t|>|>
<|a -> z, b -> y, d -> t|>
```

## AssociationQ

**AssociationQ**[*expr*]  
return True if *expr* is a valid Association object, and False otherwise.

```
>> AssociationQ[<|a -> 1, b -> 2|>]
True
>> AssociationQ[<|a, b|>]
False
```

## Cases

**Cases**[*list*, *pattern*]  
returns the elements of *list* that match *pattern*.  
**Cases**[*list*, *pattern*, *ls*]  
returns the elements matching at level-spec *ls*.

```
>> Cases[{a, 1, 2.5, "string"},
_Integer|_Real]
{1, 2.5}
>> Cases[_Complex] [{1, 2I, 3, 4-I,
5}]
{2I, 4 - I}
```

## Catenate

**Catenate**[{*l1*, *l2*, ...}]  
concatenates the lists *l1*, *l2*, ...

```
>> Catenate[{ {1, 2, 3}, {4, 5} }]
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```

## CentralMoment

**CentralMoment**[*list*, *r*]  
gives the the *r*th central moment (i.e. the *r*th moment about the mean) of *list*.

```
>> CentralMoment[{1.1, 1.2, 1.4,
2.1, 2.4}, 4]
0.100845
```

## ClusteringComponents

**ClusteringComponents**[*list*]  
forms clusters from *list* and returns a list of cluster indices, in which each element shows the index of the cluster in which the corresponding element in *list* ended up.

**ClusteringComponents**[*list*, *k*]  
forms *k* clusters from *list* and returns a list of cluster indices, in which each element shows the index of the cluster in which the corresponding element in *list* ended up.

For more detailed documentation regarding options and behavior, see **FindClusters**[].

```
>> ClusteringComponents[{1, 2, 3,
1, 2, 10, 100}]
{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2}
>> ClusteringComponents[{10, 100,
20}, Method -> "KMeans"]
{1, 0, 1}
```

## Complement

**Complement**[*all*, *e1*, *e2*, ...]  
returns an expression containing the elements in the set *all* that are not in any of *e1*, *e2*, etc.

**Complement**[*all*, *e1*, *e2*, ..., *SameTest* -> *test*]  
applies *test* to the elements in *all* and each of the *ei* to determine equality.

The sets *all*, *e1*, etc can have any head, which must all match. The returned expression has the



same head as the input expressions. The expression will be sorted and each element will only occur once.

```
>> Complement[{a, b, c}, {a, c}]
      {b}

>> Complement[{a, b, c}, {a, c}, {b}]
      {}

>> Complement[f[z, y, x, w], f[x],
      f[x, z]]
      f[w, y]

>> Complement[{c, b, a}]
      {a, b, c}
```

## ConstantArray

`ConstantArray[expr, n]`  
returns a list of  $n$  copies of *expr*.

```
>> ConstantArray[a, 3]
      {a, a, a}

>> ConstantArray[a, {2, 3}]
      {{a, a, a}, {a, a, a}}
```

## ContainsOnly

`ContainsOnly[list1, list2]`  
yields True if *list1* contains only elements that appear in *list2*.

```
>> ContainsOnly[{b, a, a}, {a, b, c}]
      True
```

The first list contains elements not present in the second list:

```
>> ContainsOnly[{b, a, d}, {a, b, c}]
      False

>> ContainsOnly[{}, {a, b, c}]
      True
```

Use `Equal` as the comparison function to have numerical tolerance:

```
>> ContainsOnly[{a, 1.0}, {1, a, b}, {SameTest -> Equal}]
      True
```

## Correlation

`Correlation[a, b]`  
computes Pearson's correlation of two equal-sized vectors *a* and *b*.

An example from Wikipedia:

```
>> Correlation[{10, 8, 13, 9, 11,
      14, 6, 4, 12, 7, 5}, {8.04,
      6.95, 7.58, 8.81, 8.33, 9.96,
      7.24, 4.26, 10.84, 4.82, 5.68}]
      0.816421
```

## Count

`Count[list, pattern]`  
returns the number of times *pattern* appears in *list*.  
`Count[list, pattern, ls]`  
counts the elements matching at level-spec *ls*.

```
>> Count[{3, 7, 10, 7, 5, 3, 7,
      10}, 3]
      2

>> Count[{{a, a}, {a, a, a}, a}, a, {2}]
      5
```

## Covariance

`Covariance[a, b]`  
computes the covariance between the equal-sized vectors *a* and *b*.

```
>> Covariance[{0.2, 0.3, 0.1},
      {0.3, 0.3, -0.2}]
      0.025
```

## Delete

```
Delete[expr, i]
  deletes the element at position i in expr.
  The position is counted from the end if i
  is negative.
Delete[expr, {m, n, ...}]
  deletes the element at position {m, n, ...}.
Delete[expr, {{m1, n1, ...}, {m2,
n2, ...}, ...}]
  deletes the elements at several positions.
```

Delete the element at position 3:

```
>> Delete[{a, b, c, d}, 3]
{a, b, d}
```

Delete at position 2 from the end:

```
>> Delete[{a, b, c, d}, -2]
{a, b, d}
```

Delete at positions 1 and 3:

```
>> Delete[{a, b, c, d}, {{1}, {3}}]
{b, d}
```

Delete in a 2D array:

```
>> Delete[{{a, b}, {c, d}}, {2, 1}]
{{a, b}, {d}}
```

Deleting the head of a whole expression gives a Sequence object:

```
>> Delete[{a, b, c}, 0]
Sequence[a, b, c]
```

Delete in an expression with any head:

```
>> Delete[f[a, b, c, d], 3]
f[a, b, d]
```

Delete a head to splice in its arguments:

```
>> Delete[f[a, b, u + v, c], {3, 0}]
f[a, b, u, v, c]
```

```
>> Delete[{a, b, c}, 0]
Sequence[a, b, c]
```

Delete without the position:

```
>> Delete[{a, b, c, d}]
Delete called with 1 argument; 2 arguments are expected.
Delete[{a, b, c, d}]
```

Delete with many arguments:

```
>> Delete[{a, b, c, d}, 1, 2]
Delete called with 3 arguments; 2 arguments are expected.
Delete[{a, b, c, d}, 1, 2]
```

Delete the element out of range:

```
>> Delete[{a, b, c, d}, 5]
Part{5} of {a, b, c, d} does not exist.
Delete[{a, b, c, d}, 5]
```

Delete the position not integer:

```
>> Delete[{a, b, c, d}, {1, n}]
Position specification n in {a, b, c, d} is not a machine
  - sized integer or a list of machine
  - sized integers.
Delete[{a, b, c, d}, {1, n}]
```

## DeleteCases

```
DeleteCases[list, pattern]
  returns the elements of list that do not
  match pattern.
```

```
>> DeleteCases[{a, 1, 2.5, "string"}, _Integer | _Real]
{a, string}
>> DeleteCases[{a, b, 1, c, 2, 3}, _Symbol]
{1, 2, 3}
```

## DeleteDuplicates

```
DeleteDuplicates[list]
  deletes duplicates from list.
DeleteDuplicates[list, test]
  deletes elements from list based on
  whether the function test yields True on
  pairs of elements. DeleteDuplicates does
  not change the order of the remaining elements.
```

```
>> DeleteDuplicates[{1, 7, 8, 4, 3, 4, 1, 9, 9, 2, 1}]
{1, 7, 8, 4, 3, 9, 2}
```

```
>> DeleteDuplicates[{3,2,1,2,3,4},
Less]
{3,2,1}
```

```
>> Extract[{a, b}, {c, d}], {{1},
{2, 2}}]
{{a,b},d}
```

## DisjointQ

`DisjointQ[a, b]`  
gives True if \$a and \$b are disjoint, or False if \$a and \$b have any common elements.

## Drop

`Drop[expr, n]`  
returns *expr* with the first *n* leaves removed.

```
>> Drop[{a, b, c, d}, 3]
{d}
>> Drop[{a, b, c, d}, -2]
{a,b}
>> Drop[{a, b, c, d, e}, {2, -2}]
{a,e}
```

Drop a submatrix:

```
>> A = Table[i*10 + j, {i, 4}, {j, 4}]
{{11,12,13,14}, {21,22,23,24},
{31,32,33,34}, {41,42,43,44}}
>> Drop[A, {2, 3}, {2, 3}]
{{11,14}, {41,44}}
```

## Extract

`Extract[expr, list]`  
extracts parts of *expr* specified by *list*.  
`Extract[expr, {list1, list2, ...}]`  
extracts a list of parts.

`Extract[expr, i, j, ...]` is equivalent to `Part[expr, {i, j, ...}]`.

```
>> Extract[a + b + c, {2}]
b
```

## FindClusters

`FindClusters[list]`  
returns a list of clusters formed from the elements of *list*. The number of cluster is determined automatically.  
`FindClusters[list, k]`  
returns a list of *k* clusters formed from the elements of *list*.

```
>> FindClusters[{1, 2, 20, 10, 11, 40, 19, 42}]
{{1,2,20,10,11,19}, {40,42}}
>> FindClusters[{25, 100, 17, 20}]
{{25,17,20}, {100}}
>> FindClusters[{3, 6, 1, 100, 20, 5, 25, 17, -10, 2}]
{{3,6,1,5, -10,2}, {100}, {20,25,17}}
>> FindClusters[{1, 2, 10, 11, 20, 21}]
{{1,2}, {10,11}, {20,21}}
>> FindClusters[{1, 2, 10, 11, 20, 21}, 2]
{{1,2,10,11}, {20,21}}
>> FindClusters[{1 -> a, 2 -> b, 10 -> c}]
{{a,b}, {c}}
>> FindClusters[{1, 2, 5} -> {a, b, c}]
{{a,b}, {c}}
>> FindClusters[{1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 10, 100}, Method -> "Agglomerate"]
{{1,2,3,1,2,10}, {100}}
>> FindClusters[{1, 2, 3, 10, 17, 18}, Method -> "Agglomerate"]
{{1,2,3}, {10}, {17,18}}
```

```
>> FindClusters[{{1}, {5, 6}, {7},
  {2, 4}}, DistanceFunction -> (
  Abs[Length[#1] - Length[#2]]&)]
{{{1}, {7}}, {{5, 6}, {2, 4}}}

>> FindClusters[{"meep", "heap", "
  deep", "weep", "sheep", "leap",
  "keep"}, 3]
{{meep, deep, weep, keep},
 {heap, leap}, {sheep}}
```

FindClusters' automatic distance function detection supports scalars, numeric tensors, boolean vectors and strings.

The Method option must be either "Agglomerate" or "Optimize". If not specified, it defaults to "Optimize". Note that the Agglomerate and Optimize methods usually produce different clusterings.

The runtime of the Agglomerate method is quadratic in the number of clustered points  $n$ , builds the clustering from the bottom up, and is exact (no element of randomness). The Optimize method's runtime is linear in  $n$ , Optimize builds the clustering from top down, and uses random sampling.

## First

**First**[*expr*]  
returns the first element in *expr*.

**First**[*expr*] is equivalent to *expr*[[1]].

```
>> First[{a, b, c}]
a

>> First[a + b + c]
a

>> First[x]
Nonatomic expression expected.
First[x]
```

## FirstPosition

**FirstPosition**[*expr*, *pattern*]  
gives the position of the first element in *expr* that matches *pattern*, or Missing["NotFound"] if no such element is found.

**FirstPosition**[*expr*, *pattern*, *default*]  
gives default if no element matching *pattern* is found.

**FirstPosition**[*expr*, *pattern*, *default*, *levelspec*]  
finds only objects that appear on levels specified by *levelspec*.

```
>> FirstPosition[{a, b, a, a, b, c,
  b}, b]
{2}

>> FirstPosition[{{a, a, b}, {b, a,
  a}, {a, b, a}}, b]
{1, 3}

>> FirstPosition[{x, y, z}, b]
Missing[NotFound]
```

Find the first position at which  $x^2$  appears:

```
>> FirstPosition[{1 + x^2, 5, x^4,
  a + (1 + x^2)^2}, x^2]
{1, 2}
```

## Fold

**Fold**[*f*, *x*, *list*]  
returns the result of iteratively applying the binary operator *f* to each element of *list*, starting with *x*.

**Fold**[*f*, *list*]  
is equivalent to **Fold**[*f*, **First**[*list*], **Rest**[*list*]].

```
>> Fold[Plus, 5, {1, 1, 1}]
8

>> Fold[f, 5, {1, 2, 3}]
f[f[f[5, 1], 2], 3]
```

## FoldList

`FoldList[f, x, list]`  
returns a list starting with  $x$ , where each element is the result of applying the binary operator  $f$  to the previous result and the next element of  $list$ .

`FoldList[f, list]`  
is equivalent to `FoldList[f, First[list], Rest[list]]`.

```
>> FoldList[f, x, {1, 2, 3}]
{x, f[x, 1], f[f[x, 1], 2], f[f[f[x, 1], 2], 3]}

>> FoldList[Times, {1, 2, 3}]
{1, 2, 6}
```

## Gather

`Gather[list, test]`  
gathers leaves of  $list$  into sub lists of items that are the same according to  $test$ .

`Gather[list]`  
gathers leaves of  $list$  into sub lists of items that are the same.

The order of the items inside the sub lists is the same as in the original list.

```
>> Gather[{1, 7, 3, 7, 2, 3, 9}]
{{1}, {7, 7}, {3, 3}, {2}, {9}}

>> Gather[{1/3, 2/6, 1/9}]
{{1/3, 1/3}, {1/9, 1/9}}
```

## GatherBy

`GatherBy[list, f]`  
gathers leaves of  $list$  into sub lists of items whose image under  $f$  identical.

`GatherBy[list, {f, g, ...}]`  
gathers leaves of  $list$  into sub lists of items whose image under  $f$  identical. Then, gathers these sub lists again into sub sub lists, that are identical under  $g$ .

```
>> GatherBy[{{1, 3}, {2, 2}, {1, 1}}, Total]
{{{1, 3}, {2, 2}}, {{1, 1}}}}

>> GatherBy[{"xy", "abc", "ab"}, StringLength]
{{xy, ab}, {abc}}

>> GatherBy[{{2, 0}, {1, 5}, {1, 0}}, Last]
{{{2, 0}, {1, 0}}, {{1, 5}}}}

>> GatherBy[{{1, 2}, {2, 1}, {3, 5}, {5, 1}, {2, 2, 2}}, {Total, Length}]
{{{1, 2}, {2, 1}}, {{3, 5}}, {{5, 1}}, {{2, 2, 2}}}}
```

## IntersectingQ

`IntersectingQ[a, b]`  
gives True if there are any common elements in  $a$  and  $b$ , or False if  $a$  and  $b$  are disjoint.

## Intersection

`Intersection[a, b, ...]`  
gives the intersection of the sets. The resulting list will be sorted and each element will only occur once.

```
>> Intersection[{1000, 100, 10, 1}, {1, 5, 10, 15}]
{1, 10}

>> Intersection[{{a, b}, {x, y}}, {{x, x}, {x, y}, {x, z}}]
{{x, y}}

>> Intersection[{c, b, a}]
{a, b, c}

>> Intersection[{1, 2, 3}, {2, 3, 4}, SameTest->Less]
{3}
```

## Join

```
Join[l1, l2]
concatenates the lists l1 and l2.
```

Join concatenates lists:

```
>> Join[{a, b}, {c, d, e}]
      {a, b, c, d, e}

>> Join[{{a, b}, {c, d}}, {{1, 2},
      {3, 4}}]
      {{a, b}, {c, d}, {1, 2}, {3, 4}}
```

The concatenated expressions may have any head:

```
>> Join[a + b, c + d, e + f]
      a + b + c + d + e + f
```

However, it must be the same for all expressions:

```
>> Join[a + b, c * d]
      HeadsPlusandTimesareexpectedtobethesame.
Join[a + b, cd]
```

## Keys

```
Keys[<|key1 -> val1, key2 -> val2,
...|>]
return a list of the keys keyi in an association.
Keys[{key1 -> val1, key2 -> val2, ...}]
return a list of the keyi in a list of rules.
```

```
>> Keys[<|a -> x, b -> y|>]
      {a, b}

>> Keys[{a -> x, b -> y}]
      {a, b}
```

Keys automatically threads over lists:

```
>> Keys[{<|a -> x, b -> y|>, {w ->
      z, {}}}]
      {{a, b}, {w, {}}}
```

Keys are listed in the order of their appearance:

```
>> Keys[{c -> z, b -> y, a -> x}]
      {c, b, a}
```

## Kurtosis

```
Kurtosis[list]
gives the Pearson measure of kurtosis for
list (a measure of existing outliers).
```

```
>> Kurtosis[{1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.1,
      2.4}]
      1.42098
```

## Last

```
Last[expr]
returns the last element in expr.
```

Last[expr] is equivalent to expr[[-1]] .

```
>> Last[{a, b, c}]
      c

>> Last[x]
      Nonatomicexpressionexpected.
Last[x]
```

## LeafCount

```
LeafCount[expr]
returns the total number of indivisible
subexpressions in expr.
```

```
>> LeafCount[1 + x + y^a]
      6

>> LeafCount[f[x, y]]
      3

>> LeafCount[{1 / 3, 1 + I}]
      7

>> LeafCount[Sqrt[2]]
      5

>> LeafCount[100!]
      1
```

## Length

`Length[expr]`  
returns the number of leaves in *expr*.

Length of a list:

```
>> Length[{1, 2, 3}]
3
```

Length operates on the FullForm of expressions:

```
>> Length[Exp[x]]
2
```

```
>> FullForm[Exp[x]]
Power[E, x]
```

The length of atoms is 0:

```
>> Length[a]
0
```

Note that rational and complex numbers are atoms, although their FullForm might suggest the opposite:

```
>> Length[1/3]
0
```

```
>> FullForm[1/3]
Rational[1, 3]
```

## Level

`Level[expr, levelspec]`  
gives a list of all subexpressions of *expr* at the level(s) specified by *levelspec*.

Level uses standard level specifications:

*n*  
levels 1 through *n*  
Infinity  
all levels from level 1  
{*n*}  
level *n* only  
{*m*, *n*}  
levels *m* through *n*

Level 0 corresponds to the whole expression.

A negative level  $-n$  consists of parts with depth *n*.

Level -1 is the set of atoms in an expression:

```
>> Level[a + b ^ 3 * f[2 x ^ 2],
{-1}]
{a, b, 3, 2, x, 2}
```

```
>> Level[{{{a}}}], 3]
{{a}, {{a}}, {{{a}}}}
```

```
>> Level[{{{a}}}], -4]
{{{a}}}
```

```
>> Level[{{{a}}}], -5]
{}
```

```
>> Level[h0[h1[h2[h3[a]]]], {0,
-1}]
{a, h3[a], h2[h3[a]], h1[h2[
h3[a]]], h0[h1[h2[h3[a]]]]}
```

Use the option Heads -> True to include heads:

```
>> Level[{{{a}}}], 3, Heads ->
True]
{List, List, List, {a}, {{a}}, {{{a}}}}
```

```
>> Level[x^2 + y^3, 3, Heads ->
True]
{Plus, Power, x, 2, x^2, Power, y, 3, y^3}
```

```
>> Level[a ^ 2 + 2 * b, {-1}, Heads
-> True]
{Plus, Power, a, 2, Times, 2, b}
```

```
>> Level[f[g[h]] [x], {-1}, Heads ->
True]
{f, g, h, x}
```

```
>> Level[f[g[h]] [x], {-2, -1},
Heads -> True]
{f, g, h, g[h], x, f[g[h]] [x]}
```

## LevelQ

`LevelQ[expr]`  
tests whether *expr* is a valid level specification.

```
>> LevelQ[2]
True
```

```
>> LevelQ[{2, 4}]
True
```

```
>> LevelQ[Infinity]
True

>> LevelQ[a + b]
False
```

## List

`List[e1, e2, ..., ei]`  
`{e1, e2, ..., ei}`  
 represents a list containing the elements  $e1...ei$ .

List is the head of lists:

```
>> Head[{1, 2, 3}]
List
```

Lists can be nested:

```
>> {{a, b, {c, d}}}
{{a, b, {c, d}}}
```

## ListQ

`ListQ[expr]`  
 tests whether *expr* is a List.

```
>> ListQ[{1, 2, 3}]
True

>> ListQ[{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}]
True

>> ListQ[x]
False
```

## Mean

`Mean[list]`  
 returns the statistical mean of *list*.

```
>> Mean[{26, 64, 36}]
42

>> Mean[{1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8}]
 $\frac{10}{3}$ 
```

```
>> Mean[{a, b}]
 $\frac{a + b}{2}$ 
```

## Median

`Median[list]`  
 returns the median of *list*.

```
>> Median[{26, 64, 36}]
36
```

For lists with an even number of elements, Median returns the mean of the two middle values:

```
>> Median[{-11, 38, 501, 1183}]
 $\frac{539}{2}$ 
```

Passing a matrix returns the medians of the respective columns:

```
>> Median[{{100, 1, 10, 50}, {-1,
1, -2, 2}}]
 $\left\{\frac{99}{2}, 1, 4, 26\right\}$ 
```

## MemberQ

`MemberQ[list, pattern]`  
 returns True if *pattern* matches any element of *list*, or False otherwise.

```
>> MemberQ[{a, b, c}, b]
True

>> MemberQ[{a, b, c}, d]
False

>> MemberQ[{"a", b, f[x]}, _?
NumericQ]
False

>> MemberQ[_List][{{}}]
True
```



## Most

`Most[expr]`  
returns *expr* with the last element removed.

`Most[expr]` is equivalent to `expr[;;-2]`.

```
>> Most[{a, b, c}]
{a, b}

>> Most[a + b + c]
a + b

>> Most[x]
Nonatomicexpressionexpected.
Most[x]
```

## Nearest

`Nearest[list, x]`  
returns the one item in *list* that is nearest to *x*.

`Nearest[list, x, n]`  
returns the *n* nearest items.

`Nearest[list, x, {n, r}]`  
returns up to *n* nearest items that are not farther from *x* than *r*.

`Nearest[{p1 -> q1, p2 -> q2, ...}, x]`  
returns *q1, q2, ...* but measures the distances using *p1, p2, ...*

`Nearest[{p1, p2, ...} -> {q1, q2, ...}, x]`  
returns *q1, q2, ...* but measures the distances using *p1, p2, ...*

```
>> Nearest[{5, 2.5, 10, 11, 15, 8.5, 14}, 12]
{11}
```

Return all items within a distance of 5:

```
>> Nearest[{5, 2.5, 10, 11, 15, 8.5, 14}, 12, {All, 5}]
{11, 10, 14}

>> Nearest[{Blue -> "blue", White -> "white", Red -> "red", Green -> "green"}, {Orange, Gray}]
{{red}, {white}}
```

```
>> Nearest[{{0, 1}, {1, 2}, {2, 3}} -> {a, b, c}, {1.1, 2}]
{b}
```

## None

`None`  
is a possible value for `Span` and `Quiet`.

## NotListQ

`NotListQ[expr]`  
returns true if *expr* is not a list.

## PadLeft

`PadLeft[list, n]`  
pads *list* to length *n* by adding 0 on the left.

`PadLeft[list, n, x]`  
pads *list* to length *n* by adding *x* on the left.

`PadLeft[list, {n1, $n2, ...}, x]`  
pads *list* to lengths *n1, n2* at levels 1, 2, ... respectively by adding *x* on the left.

`PadLeft[list, n, x, m]`  
pads *list* to length *n* by adding *x* on the left and adding a margin of *m* on the right.

`PadLeft[list, n, x, {m1, m2, ...}]`  
pads *list* to length *n* by adding *x* on the left and adding margins of *m1, m2, ...* on levels 1, 2, ... on the right.

`PadLeft[list]`  
turns the ragged list *list* into a regular list by adding 0 on the left.

```
>> PadLeft[{1, 2, 3}, 5]
{0, 0, 1, 2, 3}

>> PadLeft[x[a, b, c], 5]
x[0, 0, a, b, c]

>> PadLeft[{1, 2, 3}, 2]
{2, 3}
```

```
>> PadLeft[{}, {1, 2}, {1, 2, 3}]
{{0,0,0}, {0,1,2}, {1,2,3}}

>> PadLeft[{1, 2, 3}, 10, {a, b, c}, 2]
{b,c,a,b,c,1,2,3,a,b}

>> PadLeft[{{1, 2, 3}}, {5, 2}, x, 1]
{{x,x}, {x,x}, {x,x}, {3,x}, {x,x}}
```

## PadRight

`PadRight[list, n]`  
pads *list* to length *n* by adding 0 on the right.

`PadRight[list, n, x]`  
pads *list* to length *n* by adding *x* on the right.

`PadRight[list, {n1, $n2, ...}, x]`  
pads *list* to lengths *n1*, *n2* at levels 1, 2, ... respectively by adding *x* on the right.

`PadRight[list, n, x, m]`  
pads *list* to length *n* by adding *x* on the left and adding a margin of *m* on the left.

`PadRight[list, n, x, {m1, m2, ...}]`  
pads *list* to length *n* by adding *x* on the right and adding margins of *m1*, *m2*, ... on levels 1, 2, ... on the left.

`PadRight[list]`  
turns the ragged list *list* into a regular list by adding 0 on the right.

```
>> PadRight[{1, 2, 3}, 5]
{1,2,3,0,0}

>> PadRight[x[a, b, c], 5]
x[a,b,c,0,0]

>> PadRight[{1, 2, 3}, 2]
{1,2}

>> PadRight[{{}}, {1, 2}, {1, 2, 3}]
{{0,0,0}, {1,2,0}, {1,2,3}}

>> PadRight[{1, 2, 3}, 10, {a, b, c}, 2]
{b,c,1,2,3,a,b,c,a,b}
```

```
>> PadRight[{{1, 2, 3}}, {5, 2}, x, 1]
{{x,x}, {x,1}, {x,x}, {x,x}, {x,x}}
```

## Part

`Part[expr, i]`  
returns part *i* of *expr*.

Extract an element from a list:

```
>> A = {a, b, c, d};

>> A[[3]]
c
```

Negative indices count from the end:

```
>> {a, b, c}][[-2]]
b
```

Part can be applied on any expression, not necessarily lists.

```
>> (a + b + c)[[2]]
b
```

`expr[[0]]` gives the head of *expr*:

```
>> (a + b + c)[[0]]
Plus
```

Parts of nested lists:

```
>> M = {{a, b}, {c, d}};

>> M[[1, 2]]
b
```

You can use `Span` to specify a range of parts:

```
>> {1, 2, 3, 4}][[2;;4]]
{2,3,4}

>> {1, 2, 3, 4}][[2;;-1]]
{2,3,4}
```

A list of parts extracts elements at certain indices:

```
>> {a, b, c, d}][[{1, 3, 3}]]
{a,c,c}
```

Get a certain column of a matrix:

```
>> B = {{a, b, c}, {d, e, f}, {g, h, i}};

>> B[[2]]
{b,c}
```

```
>> B[;;, 2]]
{b,e,h}
```

Extract a submatrix of 1st and 3rd row and the two last columns:

```
>> B = {{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7,
8, 9}};
```

```
>> B[{{1, 3}, -2;;-1]]
{{2,3}, {8,9}}
```

Further examples:

```
>> (a+b+c+d)[[-1;;-2]]
0
```

```
>> x[[2]]
Part specification is longer than depth of object.
x[[2]]
```

Assignments to parts are possible:

```
>> B[;;, 2]] = {10, 11, 12}
{10,11,12}
```

```
>> B
{{1,10,3}, {4,11,6}, {7,12,9}}
```

```
>> B[;;, 3]] = 13
13
```

```
>> B
{{1,10,13}, {4,11,13}, {7,12,13}}
```

```
>> B[[1;;-2]] = t;
```

```
>> B
{t,t, {7,12,13}}
```

```
>> F = Table[i*j*k, {i, 1, 3}, {j,
1, 3}, {k, 1, 3}];
```

```
>> F[;;, All, 2 ;; 3, 2]] = t;
```

```
>> F
{{{1,2,3}, {2,t,6}, {3,t,9}},
 {{2,4,6}, {4,t,12}, {6,t,18}},
 {{3,6,9}, {6,t,18}, {9,t,27}}}
```

```
>> F[;;, All, 1 ;; 2, 3 ;; 3]] = k;
```

```
>> F
{{{1,2,k}, {2,t,k}, {3,t,9}},
 {{2,4,k}, {4,t,k}, {6,t,18}},
 {{3,6,k}, {6,t,k}, {9,t,27}}}
```

Of course, part specifications have precedence

over most arithmetic operations:

```
>> A[[1]] + B[[2]] + C[[3]] // Hold
// FullForm
Hold[Plus[Part[A,1],
Part[B,2],Part[C,3]]]
```

## Partition

`Partition[list, n]`  
partitions *list* into sublists of length *n*.  
`Partition[list, n, d]`  
partitions *list* into sublists of length *n*  
which overlap *d* indices.

```
>> Partition[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, 2]
{{a,b}, {c,d}, {e,f}}
```

```
>> Partition[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, 3,
1]
{{a,b,c}, {b,c,d}, {c,d,e}, {d,e,f}}
```

## Permutations

`Permutations[list]`  
gives all possible orderings of the items  
in *list*.  
`Permutations[list, n]`  
gives permutations up to length *n*.  
`Permutations[list, {n}]`  
gives permutations of length *n*.

```
>> Permutations[{y, 1, x}]
{{y,1,x}, {y,x,1}, {1,y,x},
{1,x,y}, {x,y,1}, {x,1,y}}
```

Elements are differentiated by their position in *list*, not their value.

```
>> Permutations[{a, b, b}]
{{a,b,b}, {a,b,b}, {b,a,b},
{b,b,a}, {b,a,b}, {b,b,a}}
```

```
>> Permutations[{1, 2, 3}, 2]
{{}, {1}, {2}, {3}, {1,2}, {1,
3}, {2,1}, {2,3}, {3,1}, {3,2}}
```

```
>> Permutations[{1, 2, 3}, {2}]
{{1,2}, {1,3}, {2,1},
{2,3}, {3,1}, {3,2}}
```

## Pick

```
Pick[list, sel]
  returns those items in list that are True in
  sel.
Pick[list, sel, patt]
  returns those items in list that match patt
  in sel.
```

```
>> Pick[{a, b, c}, {False, True,
False}]
{b}

>> Pick[f[g[1, 2], h[3, 4]], {{True
, False}, {False, True}}]
f[g[1], h[4]]

>> Pick[{a, b, c, d, e}, {1, 2,
3.5, 4, 5.5}, _Integer]
{a, b, d}
```

## Position

```
Position[expr, patt]
  returns the list of positions for which expr
  matches patt.
Position[expr, patt, ls]
  returns the positions on levels specified
  by levelspec ls.
```

```
>> Position[{1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2},
2]
{{2}, {3}, {5}, {7}}
```

Find positions upto 3 levels deep

```
>> Position[{1 + Sin[x], x, (Tan[x]
- y)^2}, x, 3]
{{1, 2, 1}, {2}}
```

Find all powers of x

```
>> Position[{1 + x^2, x y ^ 2, 4 y,
x ^ z}, x^_]
{{1, 2}, {4}}
```

Use Position as an operator

```
>> Position[_Integer][{1.5, 2,
2.5}]
{{2}}
```

## Prepend

```
Prepend[expr, item]
  returns expr with item prepended to its
  leaves.
```

Prepend is similar to Append, but adds *item* to the beginning of *expr*:

```
>> Prepend[{2, 3, 4}, 1]
{1, 2, 3, 4}
```

Prepend works on expressions with heads other than List:

```
>> Prepend[f[b, c], a]
f[a, b, c]
```

Unlike Join, Prepend does not flatten lists in *item*:

```
>> Prepend[{c, d}, {a, b}]
{{a, b}, c, d}
```

## PrependTo

```
PrependTo[s, item]
  prepends item to value of s and sets s to
  the result.
```

Assign *s* to a list

```
>> s = {1, 2, 4, 9}
{1, 2, 4, 9}
```

Add a new value at the beginning of the list:

```
>> PrependTo[s, 0]
{0, 1, 2, 4, 9}
```

The value assigned to *s* has changed:

```
>> s
{0, 1, 2, 4, 9}
```

PrependTo works with a head other than List:

```
>> y = f[a, b, c];
```

```
>> PrependTo[y, x]
f[x, a, b, c]
```

```
>> y
f[x, a, b, c]
```

## Quantile

`Quantile[list, q]`  
returns the  $q$ th quantile of *list*.

```
>> Quantile[Range[11], 1/3]
4
>> Quantile[Range[16], 1/4]
5
```

## Quartiles

`Quartiles[list]`  
returns the 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 quantiles of *list*.

```
>> Quartiles[Range[25]]
{ 27/4, 13, 77/4 }
```

## Range

`Range[n]`  
returns a list of integers from 1 to  $n$ .  
`Range[a, b]`  
returns a list of integers from  $a$  to  $b$ .

```
>> Range[5]
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
>> Range[-3, 2]
{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2}
>> Range[0, 2, 1/3]
{0, 1/3, 2/3, 1, 4/3, 5/3, 2}
```

## RankedMax

`RankedMax[list, n]`  
returns the  $n$ th largest element of *list* (with  $n = 1$  yielding the largest element,  $n = 2$  yielding the second largest element, and so on).

```
>> RankedMax[{482, 17, 181, -12},
2]
181
```

## RankedMin

`RankedMin[list, n]`  
returns the  $n$ th smallest element of *list* (with  $n = 1$  yielding the smallest element,  $n = 2$  yielding the second smallest element, and so on).

```
>> RankedMin[{482, 17, 181, -12},
2]
17
```

## Reap

`Reap[expr]`  
gives the result of evaluating *expr*, together with all values sown during this evaluation. Values sown with different tags are given in different lists.

`Reap[expr, pattern]`  
only yields values sown with a tag matching *pattern*. `Reap[expr]` is equivalent to `Reap[expr, _]`.

`Reap[expr, {pattern1, pattern2, ...}]`  
uses multiple patterns.

`Reap[expr, pattern, f]`  
applies *f* on each tag and the corresponding values sown in the form  $f[\text{tag}, \{e1, e2, \dots\}]$ .

```
>> Reap[Sow[3]; Sow[1]]
{1, {{3, 1}}}
>> Reap[Sow[2, {x, x, x}]; Sow[3, x]
]; Sow[4, y]; Sow[4, 1], {
_Symbol, _Integer, x}, f]
{4, {{f[x, {2, 2, 2, 3}], f[
y, {4}]}, {f[1, {4}]},
{f[x, {2, 2, 2, 3}]}}}
```

Find the unique elements of a list, keeping their order:

```
>> Reap[Sow[Null, {a, a, b, d, c, a
}], _, # &][[2]]
{a, b, d, c}
```

Sown values are reaped by the innermost matching Reap:

```
>> Reap[Reap[Sow[a, x]; Sow[b, 1],
_Symbol, Print["Inner: ",
#1]&];, _, f]
Inner: x
{Null, {f[1, {b}]}}
```

When no value is sown, an empty list is returned:

```
>> Reap[x]
{x, {}}
```

## ReplacePart

```
ReplacePart[expr, i -> new]
  replaces part i in expr with new.
ReplacePart[expr, {{i, j} -> e1, {k,
l} -> e2}]
  replaces parts i and j with e1, and parts k
and l with e2.
```

```
>> ReplacePart[{a, b, c}, 1 -> t]
{t, b, c}

>> ReplacePart[{{a, b}, {c, d}},
{2, 1} -> t]
{{a, b}, {t, d}}

>> ReplacePart[{{a, b}, {c, d}},
{{2, 1} -> t, {1, 1} -> t}]
{{t, b}, {t, d}}

>> ReplacePart[{a, b, c}, {{1},
{2}} -> t]
{t, t, c}
```

Delayed rules are evaluated once for each replacement:

```
>> n = 1;

>> ReplacePart[{a, b, c, d}, {{1},
{3}} :> n++]
{1, b, 2, d}
```

Non-existing parts are simply ignored:

```
>> ReplacePart[{a, b, c}, 4 -> t]
{a, b, c}
```

You can replace heads by replacing part 0:

```
>> ReplacePart[{a, b, c}, 0 ->
Times]
abc
```

(This is equivalent to Apply.)

Negative part numbers count from the end:

```
>> ReplacePart[{a, b, c}, -1 -> t]
{a, b, t}
```

## Rest

```
Rest[expr]
  returns expr with the first element re-
  moved.
```

Rest[expr] is equivalent to expr[[2;]].

```
>> Rest[{a, b, c}]
{b, c}

>> Rest[a + b + c]
b + c

>> Rest[x]
Nonatomic expression expected.
Rest[x]
```

## Reverse

```
Reverse[expr]
  reverses the order of expr's items (on the
  top level)
Reverse[expr, n]
  reverses the order of items in expr on level
  n
Reverse[expr, {n1, n2, ...}]
  reverses the order of items in expr on lev-
  els n1, n2, ...
```

```
>> Reverse[{1, 2, 3}]
{3, 2, 1}

>> Reverse[x[a, b, c]]
x[c, b, a]
```

```
>> Reverse[{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}, 1]
{{3,4}, {1,2}}

>> Reverse[{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}, 2]
{{2,1}, {4,3}}

>> Reverse[{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}, {1,
2}]
{{4,3}, {2,1}}
```

## Riffle

`Riffle[list, x]`  
inserts a copy of *x* between each element of *list*.

`Riffle[{a1, a2, ...}, {b1, b2, ...}]`  
interleaves the elements of both lists, returning {a1, b1, a2, b2, ...}.

```
>> Riffle[{a, b, c}, x]
{a,x,b,x,c}

>> Riffle[{a, b, c}, {x, y, z}]
{a,x,b,y,c,z}

>> Riffle[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, {x, y,
z}]
{a,x,b,y,c,z,d,x,e,y,f}
```

## RotateLeft

`RotateLeft[expr]`  
rotates the items of *expr* by one item to the left.

`RotateLeft[expr, n]`  
rotates the items of *expr* by *n* items to the left.

`RotateLeft[expr, {n1, n2, ...}]`  
rotates the items of *expr* by *n1* items to the left at the first level, by *n2* items to the left at the second level, and so on.

```
>> RotateLeft[{1, 2, 3}]
{2,3,1}

>> RotateLeft[Range[10], 3]
{4,5,6,7,8,9,10,1,2,3}
```

```
>> RotateLeft[x[a, b, c], 2]
x[c,a,b]

>> RotateLeft[{{a, b, c}, {d, e, f
}, {g, h, i}}, {1, 2}]
{{f,d,e}, {i,g,h}, {c,a,b}}
```

## RotateRight

`RotateRight[expr]`  
rotates the items of *expr* by one item to the right.

`RotateRight[expr, n]`  
rotates the items of *expr* by *n* items to the right.

`RotateRight[expr, {n1, n2, ...}]`  
rotates the items of *expr* by *n1* items to the right at the first level, by *n2* items to the right at the second level, and so on.

```
>> RotateRight[{1, 2, 3}]
{3,1,2}

>> RotateRight[Range[10], 3]
{8,9,10,1,2,3,4,5,6,7}

>> RotateRight[x[a, b, c], 2]
x[b,c,a]

>> RotateRight[{{a, b, c}, {d, e, f
}, {g, h, i}}, {1, 2}]
{{h,i,g}, {b,c,a}, {e,f,d}}
```

## Select

`Select[{e1, e2, ...}, f]`  
returns a list of the elements *ei* for which *f*[*ei*] returns True.

Find numbers greater than zero:

```
>> Select[{-3, 0, 1, 3, a}, #>0&]
{1,3}
```

Select works on an expression with any head:

```
>> Select[f[a, 2, 3], NumberQ]
f[2,3]
```

```
>> Select[a, True]
Nonatomicexpressionexpected.
Select[a, True]
```

## Skewness

**Skewness**[*list*]  
gives Pearson's moment coefficient of skewness for *list* (a measure for estimating the symmetry of a distribution).

```
>> Skewness[{1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.4}]
0.407041
```

## Sow

**Sow**[*e*]  
sends the value *e* to the innermost Reap.

**Sow**[*e*, *tag*]  
sows *e* using *tag*. Sow[*e*] is equivalent to Sow[*e*, Null].

**Sow**[*e*, {*tag1*, *tag2*, ...}]  
uses multiple tags.

## Span (; ;)

**Span**  
is the head of span ranges like 1 ;; 3.

```
>> ;; // FullForm
Span[1, All]

>> 1 ;; 4 ;; 2 // FullForm
Span[1, 4, 2]

>> 2 ;; -2 // FullForm
Span[2, -2]

>> ;; 3 // FullForm
Span[1, 3]
```

## Split

**Split**[*list*]  
splits *list* into collections of consecutive identical elements.

**Split**[*list*, *test*]  
splits *list* based on whether the function *test* yields True on consecutive elements.

```
>> Split[{x, x, x, y, x, y, y, z}]
{{x, x, x}, {y}, {x}, {y, y}, {z}}
```

Split into increasing or decreasing runs of elements

```
>> Split[{1, 5, 6, 3, 6, 1, 6, 3, 4, 5, 4}, Less]
{{1, 5, 6}, {3, 6}, {1, 6}, {3, 4, 5}, {4}}

>> Split[{1, 5, 6, 3, 6, 1, 6, 3, 4, 5, 4}, Greater]
{{1}, {5}, {6, 3}, {6, 1}, {6, 3}, {4}, {5, 4}}
```

Split based on first element

```
>> Split[{x -> a, x -> y, 2 -> a, z -> c, z -> a}, First[#1] === First[#2] &]
{{x -> a, x -> y}, {2 -> a}, {z -> c, z -> a}}
```

## SplitBy

**SplitBy**[*list*, *f*]  
splits *list* into collections of consecutive elements that give the same result when *f* is applied.

```
>> SplitBy[Range[1, 3, 1/3], Round]
{{1, 4/3}, {5/3, 2, 7/3}, {8/3, 3}}

>> SplitBy[{1, 2, 1, 1.2}, {Round, Identity}]
{{{1}}, {2}}, {{1}, {1.2}}}
```



## StandardDeviation

`StandardDeviation[list]`

computes the standard deviation of `list`.  
`list` may consist of numerical values or symbols. Numerical values may be real or complex.

`StandardDeviation[{a1, a2, ...}, {b1, b2, ...}, ...]` will yield `{StandardDeviation[{a1, b1, ...}, StandardDeviation[{a2, b2, ...}], ...}`.

```
>> StandardDeviation[{1, 2, 3}]
1

>> StandardDeviation[{7, -5, 101,
100}]

$$\frac{\sqrt{13297}}{2}$$


>> StandardDeviation[{a, a}]
0

>> StandardDeviation[{{1, 10}, {-1,
20}}]

$$\{\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2}\}$$

```

## SubsetQ

`SubsetQ[list1, list2]`

returns True if `list2` is a subset of `list1`, and False otherwise.

```
>> SubsetQ[{1, 2, 3}, {3, 1}]
True
```

The empty list is a subset of every list:

```
>> SubsetQ[{}, {}]
True
```

```
>> SubsetQ[{1, 2, 3}, {}]
True
```

Every list is a subset of itself:

```
>> SubsetQ[{1, 2, 3}, {1, 2, 3}]
True
```

## Table

`Table[expr, {i, n}]`

evaluates `expr` with `i` ranging from 1 to `n`, returning a list of the results.

`Table[expr, {i, start, stop, step}]`

evaluates `expr` with `i` ranging from `start` to `stop`, incrementing by `step`.

`Table[expr, {i, {e1, e2, ..., ei}}]`

evaluates `expr` with `i` taking on the values `e1, e2, ..., ei`.

```
>> Table[x, {4}]
{x, x, x, x}

>> n = 0;

>> Table[n = n + 1, {5}]
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

>> Table[i, {i, 4}]
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>> Table[i, {i, 2, 5}]
{2, 3, 4, 5}

>> Table[i, {i, 2, 6, 2}]
{2, 4, 6}

>> Table[i, {i, Pi, 2 Pi, Pi / 2}]
{Pi,  $\frac{3Pi}{2}$ , 2Pi}

>> Table[x^2, {x, {a, b, c}}]
{a^2, b^2, c^2}
```

Table supports multi-dimensional tables:

```
>> Table[{i, j}, {i, {a, b}}, {j,
1, 2}]
{{{a, 1}, {a, 2}}, {{b, 1}, {b, 2}}}
```

## Take

`Take[expr, n]`

returns `expr` with all but the first `n` leaves removed.

```
>> Take[{a, b, c, d}, 3]
{a, b, c}
```

```
>> Take[{a, b, c, d}, -2]
      {c, d}

>> Take[{a, b, c, d, e}, {2, -2}]
      {b, c, d}
```

Take a submatrix:

```
>> A = {{a, b, c}, {d, e, f}};

>> Take[A, 2, 2]
      {{a, b}, {d, e}}
```

Take a single column:

```
>> Take[A, All, {2}]
      {{b}, {e}}
```

## TakeLargest

`TakeLargest[list, f, n]`  
returns the a sorted list of the  $n$  largest items in *list*.

```
>> TakeLargest[{100, -1, 50, 10},
                2]
      {100, 50}
```

None, Null, Indeterminate and expressions with head Missing are ignored by default:

```
>> TakeLargest[{-8, 150, Missing[
abc]}, 2]
      {150, -8}
```

You may specify which items are ignored using the option `ExcludedForms`:

```
>> TakeLargest[{-8, 150, Missing[
abc]}, 2, ExcludedForms -> {}]
      {Missing[abc], 150}
```

## TakeLargestBy

`TakeLargestBy[list, f, n]`  
returns the a sorted list of the  $n$  largest items in *list* using *f* to retrieve the items' keys to compare them.

For details on how to use the `ExcludedForms` option, see `TakeLargest[]`.

```
>> TakeLargestBy[{{1, -1}, {10,
100}, {23, 7, 8}, {5, 1}}, Total
, 2]
      {{10, 100}, {23, 7, 8}}

>> TakeLargestBy[{"abc", "ab", "x
"}, StringLength, 1]
      {abc}
```

## TakeSmallest

`TakeSmallest[list, f, n]`  
returns the a sorted list of the  $n$  smallest items in *list*.

For details on how to use the `ExcludedForms` option, see `TakeLargest[]`.

```
>> TakeSmallest[{100, -1, 50, 10},
                2]
      {-1, 10}
```

## TakeSmallestBy

`TakeSmallestBy[list, f, n]`  
returns the a sorted list of the  $n$  smallest items in *list* using *f* to retrieve the items' keys to compare them.

For details on how to use the `ExcludedForms` option, see `TakeLargest[]`.

```
>> TakeSmallestBy[{{1, -1}, {10,
100}, {23, 7, 8}, {5, 1}}, Total
, 2]
      {{1, -1}, {5, 1}}

>> TakeSmallestBy[{"abc", "ab", "x
"}, StringLength, 1]
      {x}
```

## Tally

**Tally**[*list*]  
counts and returns the number of occurrences of objects and returns the result as a list of pairs {object, count}.

**Tally**[*list*, *test*]  
counts the number of occurrences of objects and uses *\$test* to determine if two objects should be counted in the same bin.

```
>> Tally[{a, b, c, b, a}]
{{a,2}, {b,2}, {c,1}}
```

Tally always returns items in the order as they first appear in *list*:

```
>> Tally[{b, b, a, a, a, d, d, d, d, c}]
{{b,2}, {a,3}, {d,4}, {c,1}}
```

## Total

**Total**[*list*]  
adds all values in *list*.

**Total**[*list*, *n*]  
adds all values up to level *n*.

**Total**[*list*, {*n*}]  
totals only the values at level {*n*}.

**Total**[*list*, {*n*<sub>1</sub>, *n*<sub>2</sub>}]  
totals at levels {*n*<sub>1</sub>, *n*<sub>2</sub>}.

```
>> Total[{1, 2, 3}]
6
```

```
>> Total[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}}]
{12,15,18}
```

Total over rows and columns

```
>> Total[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}}, 2]
45
```

Total over rows instead of columns

```
>> Total[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}}, {2}]
{6,15,24}
```

## Tuples

**Tuples**[*list*, *n*]  
returns a list of all *n*-tuples of elements in *list*.

**Tuples**[{*list*<sub>1</sub>, *list*<sub>2</sub>, ...}]  
returns a list of tuples with elements from the given lists.

```
>> Tuples[{a, b, c}, 2]
{{a,a}, {a,b}, {a,c}, {b,a}, {b,b}, {b,c}, {c,a}, {c,b}, {c,c}}
```

```
>> Tuples[{}, 2]
{}
```

```
>> Tuples[{a, b, c}, 0]
{{}}
```

```
>> Tuples[{{a, b}, {1, 2, 3}}]
{{a,1}, {a,2}, {a,3}, {b,1}, {b,2}, {b,3}}
```

The head of *list* need not be List:

```
>> Tuples[f[a, b, c], 2]
{f[a,a], f[a,b], f[a,c], f[b,a], f[b,b], f[b,c], f[c,a], f[c,b], f[c,c]}
```

However, when specifying multiple expressions, List is always used:

```
>> Tuples[{f[a, b], g[c, d]]}
{{a,c}, {a,d}, {b,c}, {b,d}}
```

## Union

**Union**[*a*, *b*, ...]  
gives the union of the given set or sets. The resulting list will be sorted and each element will only occur once.

```
>> Union[{5, 1, 3, 7, 1, 8, 3}]
{1,3,5,7,8}
```

```
>> Union[{a, b, c}, {c, d, e}]
{a,b,c,d,e}
```

```
>> Union[{c, b, a}]
{a,b,c}
```

```
>> Union[{{a, 1}, {b, 2}}, {{c, 1},
      {d, 3}}, SameTest->(SameQ[Last
      [#1], Last[#2]]&)]
      {{b, 2}, {c, 1}, {d, 3}}
>> Union[{1, 2, 3}, {2, 3, 4},
      SameTest->Less]
      {1, 2, 2, 3, 4}
```

## UnitVector

`UnitVector[n, k]`  
 returns the  $n$ -dimensional unit vector  
 with a 1 in position  $k$ .  
`UnitVector[k]`  
 is equivalent to `UnitVector[2, k]`.

```
>> UnitVector[2]
      {0, 1}
>> UnitVector[4, 3]
      {0, 0, 1, 0}
```

## Values

`Values[<|key1 -> val1, key2 -> val2, ...|>]`  
 return a list of the values *vali* in an asso-  
 ciation.  
`Values[{key1 -> val1, key2 -> val2, ...}]`  
 return a list of the *vali* in a list of rules.

```
>> Values[<|a -> x, b -> y|>]
      {x, y}
>> Values[{a -> x, b -> y}]
      {x, y}
```

Values automatically threads over lists:

```
>> Values[{<|a -> x, b -> y|>, {c
      -> z, {}}}]
      {{x, y}, {z, {}}}
```

Values are listed in the order of their appearance:

```
>> Values[{c -> z, b -> y, a -> x}]
      {z, y, x}
```

## Variance

`Variance[list]`  
 computes the variance of \$list. *list* may  
 consist of numerical values or symbols.  
 Numerical values may be real or com-  
 plex.  
`Variance[{a1, a2, ...}, {b1, b2, ...}, ...]` will yield  
`{Variance[{a1, b1, ...}, Variance[{a2, b2, ...}], ...}`.

```
>> Variance[{1, 2, 3}]
      1
>> Variance[{7, -5, 101, 3}]
      7475
      3
>> Variance[{1 + 2I, 3 - 10I}]
      74
>> Variance[{a, a}]
      0
>> Variance[{{1, 3, 5}, {4, 10,
      100}}]
      { 9 49 9025 }
      { 2' 2' 2 }
```

## XXIII. Logic

### Contents

---

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---

### AllTrue

AllTrue[{*expr1*, *expr2*, ...}, *test*]  
returns True if all applications of *test* to *expr1*, *expr2*, ... evaluate to True.

AllTrue[*list*, *test*, *level*]  
returns True if all applications of *test* to items of *list* at *level* evaluate to True.

AllTrue[*test*]  
gives an operator that may be applied to expressions.

```
>> AllTrue[{2, 4, 6}, EvenQ]
True
>> AllTrue[{2, 4, 7}, EvenQ]
False
```

### And (&&)

And[*expr1*, *expr2*, ...]  
*expr1* && *expr2* && ...  
evaluates each expression in turn, returning False as soon as an expression evaluates to False. If all expressions evaluate to True, And returns True.

```
>> True && True && False
False
```

If an expression does not evaluate to True or False, And returns a result in symbolic form:

```
>> a && b && True && c
a&& b&& c
```

### AnyTrue

AnyTrue[{*expr1*, *expr2*, ...}, *test*]  
returns True if any application of *test* to *expr1*, *expr2*, ... evaluates to True.

AnyTrue[*list*, *test*, *level*]  
returns True if any application of *test* to items of *list* at *level* evaluates to True.

AnyTrue[*test*]  
gives an operator that may be applied to expressions.

```
>> AnyTrue[{1, 3, 5}, EvenQ]
False
>> AnyTrue[{1, 4, 5}, EvenQ]
True
```

### Equivalent (==)

Equivalent[*expr1*, *expr2*, ...]  
*expr1* == *expr2* == ...  
is equivalent to (*expr1* && *expr2* && ...) || (!*expr1* && !*expr2* && ...)

```
>> Equivalent[True, True, False]
False
```

If all expressions do not evaluate to True or False, Equivalent returns a result in symbolic form:

```
>> Equivalent[a, b, c]
abc
```

Otherwise, `Equivalent` returns a result in DNF

```
>> Equivalent[a, b, True, c]
a&&b&&c
```

## False

```
False
  represents the Boolean false value.
```

## Implies (=>)

```
Implies[expr1, expr2]
expr1 => expr2
  evaluates each expression in turn, returning True as soon as the first expression evaluates to False. If the first expression evaluates to True, Implies returns the second expression.
```

```
>> Implies[False, a]
True

>> Implies[True, a]
a
```

If an expression does not evaluate to True or False, `Implies` returns a result in symbolic form:

```
>> Implies[a, Implies[b, Implies[
  True, c]]]
abc
```

## NoneTrue

```
NoneTrue[{expr1, expr2, ...}, test]
  returns True if no application of test to expr1, expr2, ... evaluates to True.
NoneTrue[list, test, level]
  returns True if no application of test to items of list at level evaluates to True.
NoneTrue[test]
  gives an operator that may be applied to expressions.
```

```
>> NoneTrue[{1, 3, 5}, EvenQ]
True
```

```
>> NoneTrue[{1, 4, 5}, EvenQ]
False
```

## Not (!)

```
Not[expr]
!expr
  negates the logical expression expr.
```

```
>> !True
False

>> !False
True

>> !b
!b
```

## Or (||)

```
Or[expr1, expr2, ...]
expr1 || expr2 || ...
  evaluates each expression in turn, returning True as soon as an expression evaluates to True. If all expressions evaluate to False, Or returns False.
```

```
>> False || True
True
```

If an expression does not evaluate to True or False, `Or` returns a result in symbolic form:

```
>> a || False || b
a||b
```

## True

```
True
  represents the Boolean true value.
```

## Xor (xor)

```
Xor[expr1, expr2, ...]  
expr1 xor expr2 xor...  
    evaluates each expression in turn, return-  
    ing True as soon as not all expressions  
    evaluate to the same value. If all expres-  
    sions evaluate to the same value, Xor re-  
    turns False.
```

```
>> Xor[False, True]  
True
```

```
>> Xor[True, True]  
False
```

If an expression does not evaluate to True or False, Xor returns a result in symbolic form:

```
>> Xor[a, False, b]  
ab
```

# XXIV. Manipulate

## Contents

---

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----------------------	-----	------	-------------------------------------

---

## Manipulate

`Manipulate[expr1, {u, u_min, u_max}]`  
interactively compute and display an expression with different values of  $u$ .

`Manipulate[expr1, {u, u_min, u_max, du}]`  
allows  $u$  to vary between  $u_{min}$  and  $u_{max}$  in steps of  $du$ .

`Manipulate[expr1, {{u, u_init}, u_min, u_max, ...}]`  
starts with initial value of  $u_{init}$ .

`Manipulate[expr1, {{u, u_init, u_lbl}, ...}]`  
labels the  $u$  controll by  $u_{lbl}$ .

`Manipulate[expr1, {u, {u_1, u_2, ...}}]`  
sets  $u$  to take discrete values  $u_1, u_2, \dots$ .

`Manipulate[expr1, {u, ...}, {v, ...}, ...]`  
control each of  $u, v, \dots$ .

## System'Private'ManipulateParameter



# XXV. Quantities

## Contents

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---

## KnownUnitQ

KnownUnitQ[*unit*]  
returns True if *unit* is a canonical unit,  
and False otherwise.

```
>> KnownUnitQ["Feet"]
True

>> KnownUnitQ["Foo"]
False
```

## Quantity

Quantity[*magnitude*, *unit*]  
represents a quantity with size *magnitude*  
and unit specified by *unit*.  
Quantity[*unit*]  
assumes the magnitude of the specified  
*unit* to be 1.

```
>> Quantity["Kilogram"]
1kilogram

>> Quantity[10, "Meters"]
10meter

>> Quantity[{10,20}, "Meters"]
{10meter,20meter}
```

## QuantityMagnitude

QuantityMagnitude[*quantity*]  
gives the amount of the specified *quantity*.  
QuantityMagnitude[*quantity*, *unit*]  
gives the value corresponding to *quantity*  
when converted to *unit*.

```
>> QuantityMagnitude[Quantity["
Kilogram"]]
1

>> QuantityMagnitude[Quantity[10, "
Meters"]]
10

>> QuantityMagnitude[Quantity
[{10,20}, "Meters"]]
{10,20}
```

## QuantityQ

QuantityQ[*expr*]  
return True if *expr* is a valid Association  
object, and False otherwise.

```
>> QuantityQ[Quantity[3, "Meters"]]
True

>> QuantityQ[Quantity[3, "Maters"]]
UnabletointerpretunitspecificationMaters.
False
```

## QuantityUnit

`QuantityUnit[quantity]`  
returns the unit associated with the specified *quantity*.

```
>> QuantityUnit[Quantity["Kilogram  
"]]
kilogram

>> QuantityUnit[Quantity[10, "  
Meters"]]
meter

>> QuantityUnit[Quantity[{10,20}, "  
Meters"]]
{meter, meter}
```

## UnitConvert

`UnitConvert[quantity, targetunit]`  
converts the specified *quantity* to the specified *targetunit*.  
`UnitConvert[quantity]`  
converts the specified *quantity* to its "SI Base" units.

Convert from miles to kilometers:

```
>> UnitConvert[Quantity[5.2, "miles  
"], "kilometers"]
8.36859kilometer
```

Convert a Quantity object to the appropriate SI base units:

```
>> UnitConvert[Quantity[3.8, "  
Pounds"]]
1.72365kilogram
```

# XXVI. Number theoretic functions

## Contents

---

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---

## CoprimeQ

`CoprimeQ[x, y]`  
tests whether  $x$  and  $y$  are coprime by computing their greatest common divisor.

```
>> CoprimeQ[7, 9]
True
>> CoprimeQ[-4, 9]
True
>> CoprimeQ[12, 15]
False
```

CoprimeQ also works for complex numbers

```
>> CoprimeQ[1+2I, 1-I]
True
>> CoprimeQ[4+2I, 6+3I]
False
>> CoprimeQ[2, 3, 5]
True
>> CoprimeQ[2, 4, 5]
False
```

## Divisors

`Divisors[n]`  
returns a list of the integers that divide  $n$ .

```
>> Divisors[96]
{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, 96}
>> Divisors[704]
{1, 2, 4, 8, 11, 16, 22, 32,
 44, 64, 88, 176, 352, 704}
>> Divisors[{87, 106, 202, 305}]
{{1, 3, 29, 87}, {1, 2, 53, 106},
 {1, 2, 101, 202}, {1, 5, 61, 305}}
```

## EvenQ

`EvenQ[x]`  
returns True if  $x$  is even, and False otherwise.

```
>> EvenQ[4]
True
>> EvenQ[-3]
False
>> EvenQ[n]
False
```

## FactorInteger

`FactorInteger[n]`  
returns the factorization of  $n$  as a list of factors and exponents.

```
>> factors = FactorInteger[2010]
{{2,1},{3,1},{5,1},{67,1}}
```

To get back the original number:

```
>> Times @@ Power @@@ factors
2010
```

`FactorInteger` factors rationals using negative exponents:

```
>> FactorInteger[2010 / 2011]
{{2,1},{3,1},{5,1},
 {67,1},{2011,-1}}
```

## FractionalPart

`FractionalPart[n]`  
finds the fractional part of  $n$ .

```
>> FractionalPart[4.1]
0.1
```

```
>> FractionalPart[-5.25]
-0.25
```

## GCD

`GCD[n1, n2, ...]`  
computes the greatest common divisor of the given integers.

```
>> GCD[20, 30]
10
```

```
>> GCD[10, y]
GCD[10, y]
```

GCD is Listable:

```
>> GCD[4, {10, 11, 12, 13, 14}]
{2,1,4,1,2}
```

GCD does not work for rational numbers and Gaussian integers yet.

## IntegerExponent

`IntegerExponent[n, b]`  
gives the highest exponent of  $b$  that divides  $n$ .

```
>> IntegerExponent[16, 2]
4
```

```
>> IntegerExponent[-510000]
4
```

```
>> IntegerExponent[10, b]
IntegerExponent[10, b]
```

## LCM

`LCM[n1, n2, ...]`  
computes the least common multiple of the given integers.

```
>> LCM[15, 20]
60
```

```
>> LCM[20, 30, 40, 50]
600
```

## MantissaExponent

`MantissaExponent[n]`  
finds a list containing the mantissa and exponent of a given number  $n$ .  
`MantissaExponent[n, b]`  
finds the base  $b$  mantissa and exponent of  $n$ .

```
>> MantissaExponent[2.5*10^20]
{0.25,21}
```

```
>> MantissaExponent[125.24]
{0.12524,3}
```

```
>> MantissaExponent[125., 2]
{0.976563,7}
```

```
>> MantissaExponent[10, b]
MantissaExponent[10, b]
```

## Mod

`Mod[x, m]`  
returns  $x$  modulo  $m$ .

```
>> Mod[14, 6]
2
>> Mod[-3, 4]
1
>> Mod[-3, -4]
-3
>> Mod[5, 0]
The argument 0 should be nonzero.
Mod[5, 0]
```

## NextPrime

`NextPrime[n]`  
gives the next prime after  $n$ .  
`NextPrime[n, k]`  
gives the  $k$ th prime after  $n$ .

```
>> NextPrime[10000]
10007
>> NextPrime[100, -5]
73
>> NextPrime[10, -5]
-2
>> NextPrime[100, 5]
113
>> NextPrime[5.5, 100]
563
>> NextPrime[5, 10.5]
NextPrime[5, 10.5]
```

## OddQ

`OddQ[x]`  
returns True if  $x$  is odd, and False otherwise.

```
>> OddQ[-3]
True
```

```
>> OddQ[0]
False
```

## PowerMod

`PowerMod[x, y, m]`  
computes  $x^y$  modulo  $m$ .

```
>> PowerMod[2, 10000000, 3]
1
>> PowerMod[3, -2, 10]
9
>> PowerMod[0, -1, 2]
0 is not invertible modulo 2.
PowerMod[0, -1, 2]
>> PowerMod[5, 2, 0]
The argument 0 should be nonzero.
PowerMod[5, 2, 0]
```

`PowerMod` does not support rational coefficients (roots) yet.

## Prime

`Prime[n]`  
returns the  $n$ th prime number.

```
>> Prime[1]
2
>> Prime[167]
991
```

## PrimePi

`PrimePi[x]`  
gives the number of primes less than or equal to  $x$ .

```
>> PrimePi[100]
25
>> PrimePi[-1]
0
>> PrimePi[3.5]
2
```

```
>> PrimePi[E]
1
```

## PrimePowerQ

PrimePowerQ[*n*]  
returns True if *n* is a power of a prime number.

```
>> PrimePowerQ[9]
True

>> PrimePowerQ[52142]
False

>> PrimePowerQ[-8]
True

>> PrimePowerQ[371293]
True
```

## PrimeQ

PrimeQ[*n*]  
returns True if *n* is a prime number.

For very large numbers, PrimeQ uses probabilistic prime testing, so it might be wrong sometimes (a number might be composite even though PrimeQ says it is prime). The algorithm might be changed in the future.

```
>> PrimeQ[2]
True

>> PrimeQ[-3]
True

>> PrimeQ[137]
True

>> PrimeQ[2 ^ 127 - 1]
True
```

All prime numbers between 1 and 100:

```
>> Select[Range[100], PrimeQ]
{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23,
 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59,
 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97}
```

PrimeQ has attribute Listable:

```
>> PrimeQ[Range[20]]
{False, True, True, False, True,
 False, True, False, False, False,
 True, False, True, False, False,
 False, True, False, True, False}
```

## Quotient

Quotient[*m*, *n*]  
computes the integer quotient of *m* and *n*.

```
>> Quotient[23, 7]
3
```

## QuotientRemainder

QuotientRemainder[*m*, *n*]  
computes a list of the quotient and remainder from division of *m* by *n*.

```
>> QuotientRemainder[23, 7]
{3, 2}
```

## RandomPrime

RandomPrime[{*imin*, *imax*}]  
gives a random prime between *imin* and *imax*.  
RandomPrime[*imax*]  
gives a random prime between 2 and *imax*.  
RandomPrime[*range*, *n*]  
gives a list of *n* random primes in *range*.

```
>> RandomPrime[{14, 17}]
17

>> RandomPrime[{14, 16}, 1]
There are no primes in the specified interval.
RandomPrime[{14, 16}, 1]

>> RandomPrime[{8, 12}, 3]
{11, 11, 11}
```

```
>> RandomPrime[{10,30}, {2,5}]  
{{29,29,29,29,29},  
 {29,29,29,29,29}}
```

## XXVII. Numeric Evaluation

Support for numeric evaluation with arbitrary precision is just a proof-of-concept. Precision is not “guarded” through the evaluation process. Only integer precision is supported. However, things like `N[Pi, 100]` should work as expected.

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### Chop

`Chop[expr]`  
replaces floating point numbers close to 0 by 0.

`Chop[expr, delta]`  
uses a tolerance of *delta*. The default tolerance is  $10^{-10}$ .

```
>> Chop[10.0 ^ -16]
0
>> Chop[10.0 ^ -9]
1. × 10-9
>> Chop[10 ^ -11 I]

$$\frac{I}{100\,000\,000\,000}$$

>> Chop[0. + 10 ^ -11 I]
0
```

### Hash

`Hash[expr]`  
returns an integer hash for the given *expr*.

`Hash[expr, type]`  
returns an integer hash of the specified *type* for the given *expr*.  
The types supported are “MD5”, “Adler32”, “CRC32”, “SHA”, “SHA224”, “SHA256”, “SHA384”, and “SHA512”.

```
> Hash["The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"]
= 213425047836523694663619736686226550816
> Hash["The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn",
"SHA256"] = 950926495945903842880571834086092549189343518
> Hash[1/3] = 56073172797010645108327809727054836008
> Hash[{a, b, {c, {d, e, f}}}] = 135682164776235407777080772547528
> Hash[SomeHead[3.1415]] = 5804231647347187731544201546970
>> Hash[{a, b, c}, "xyzstr"]
Hash[{a, b, c}, xyzstr]
```



## IntegerDigits

`IntegerDigits[n]`  
returns a list of the base-10 digits in the integer  $n$ .  
`IntegerDigits[n, base]`  
returns a list of the base- $base$  digits in  $n$ .  
`IntegerDigits[n, base, length]`  
returns a list of length  $length$ , truncating or padding with zeroes on the left as necessary.

```
>> IntegerDigits[76543]
{7, 6, 5, 4, 3}

The sign of  $n$  is discarded:
>> IntegerDigits[-76543]
{7, 6, 5, 4, 3}

>> IntegerDigits[15, 16]
{15}

>> IntegerDigits[1234, 16]
{4, 13, 2}

>> IntegerDigits[1234, 10, 5]
{0, 1, 2, 3, 4}
```

## \$MachineEpsilon

`$MachineEpsilon`  
is the distance between 1.0 and the next nearest representable machine-precision number.

```
>> $MachineEpsilon
2.22045 × 10-16

>> x = 1.0 + {0.4, 0.5, 0.6}
$MachineEpsilon;

>> x - 1
{0., 0., 2.22045 × 10-16}
```

## MachinePrecision

`MachinePrecision`  
represents the precision of machine precision numbers.

```
>> N[MachinePrecision]
15.9546

>> N[MachinePrecision, 30]
15.9545897701910033463281614204
```

## \$MachinePrecision

`$MachinePrecision`  
is the number of decimal digits of precision for machine-precision numbers.

```
>> $MachinePrecision
15.9546
```

## \$MaxPrecision

`$MaxPrecision`  
represents the maximum number of digits of precision permitted in arbitrary-precision numbers.

```
>> $MaxPrecision
∞

>> $MaxPrecision = 10;

>> N[Pi, 11]
Requested precision 11 is larger than $MaxPrecision. Using current
= Infinity specifies that any precision should be allowed.
3.141592654
```

## \$MinPrecision

`$MinPrecision`  
represents the minimum number of digits of precision permitted in arbitrary-precision numbers.

```
>> $MinPrecision
0
```

```
>> $MinPrecision = 10;
```

```
>> N[Pi, 9]
```

*Requested precision 9 is smaller than \$MinPrecision. Using current \$MinPrecision of 10 instead.*

```
3.141592654
```

## N

`N[expr, prec]`  
evaluates *expr* numerically with a precision of *prec* digits.

```
>> N[Pi, 50]
```

```
3.141592653589793238462643~  
~3832795028841971693993751
```

```
>> N[1/7]
```

```
0.142857
```

```
>> N[1/7, 5]
```

```
0.14286
```

You can manually assign numerical values to symbols. When you do not specify a precision, `MachinePrecision` is taken.

```
>> N[a] = 10.9
```

```
10.9
```

```
>> a
```

```
a
```

`N` automatically threads over expressions, except when a symbol has attributes `NHoldAll`, `NHoldFirst`, or `NHoldRest`.

```
>> N[a + b]
```

```
10.9 + b
```

```
>> N[a, 20]
```

```
a
```

```
>> N[a, 20] = 11;
```

```
>> N[a + b, 20]
```

```
11.000000000000000000 + b
```

```
>> N[f[a, b]]
```

```
f[10.9, b]
```

```
>> SetAttributes[f, NHoldAll]
```

```
>> N[f[a, b]]
```

```
f[a, b]
```

The precision can be a pattern:

```
>> N[c, p_?(#>10&)] := p
```

```
>> N[c, 3]
```

```
>> N[c, 11]
```

```
11.000000000
```

You can also use `UpSet` or `TagSet` to specify values for `N`:

```
>> N[d] ^= 5;
```

However, the value will not be stored in `UpValues`, but in `NValues` (as for `Set`):

```
>> UpValues[d]
```

```
{}
```

```
>> NValues[d]
```

```
{HoldPattern[N[d,  
MachinePrecision]]:>5}
```

```
>> e /: N[e] = 6;
```

```
>> N[e]
```

```
6.
```

Values for `N[expr]` must be associated with the head of *expr*:

```
>> f /: N[e[f]] = 7;
```

*Tag f not found or too deep for an assigned rule.*

You can use `Condition`:

```
>> N[g[x_, y_], p_] := x + y * Pi
```

```
/; x + y > 3
```

```
>> SetAttributes[g, NHoldRest]
```

```
>> N[g[1, 1]]
```

```
g[1, 1]
```

```
>> N[g[2, 2]] // InputForm
```

```
8.283185307179586
```

The precision of the result is no higher than the precision of the input

```
>> N[Exp[0.1], 100]
```

```
1.10517
```

```
>> % // Precision
```

```
MachinePrecision
```

```
>> N[Exp[1/10], 100]
1.105170918075647624811707~
~826490246668224547194737~
~518718792863289440967966~
~747654302989143318970748654

>> % // Precision
100.

>> N[Exp[1.0^20], 100]
2.7182818284590452354

>> % // Precision
20.
```

## NumericQ

`NumericQ[expr]`  
tests whether *expr* represents a numeric quantity.

```
>> NumericQ[2]
True

>> NumericQ[Sqrt[Pi]]
True

>> NumericQ[Sqrt[Pi]]
False
```

## Precision

`Precision[expr]`  
examines the number of significant digits of *expr*.

This is rather a proof-of-concept than a full im-

plementation. Precision of compound expression is not supported yet.

```
>> Precision[1]
∞

>> Precision[1/2]
∞

>> Precision[0.5]
MachinePrecision
```

## Rationalize

`Rationalize[x]`  
converts a real number *x* to a nearby rational number.  
`Rationalize[x, dx]`  
finds the rational number within *dx* of *x* with the smallest denominator.

```
>> Rationalize[2.2]
 $\frac{11}{5}$ 
```

Not all numbers can be well approximated.

```
>> Rationalize[N[Pi]]
3.14159
```

Find the exact rational representation of `N[Pi]`

```
>> Rationalize[N[Pi], 0]
 $\frac{245850922}{78256779}$ 
```

## RealDigits

`RealDigits[n]`  
returns the decimal representation of the real number *n* as list of digits, together with the number of digits that are to the left of the decimal point.  
`RealDigits[n, b]`  
returns a list of base-*b* representation of the real number *n*.  
`RealDigits[n, b, len]`  
returns a list of *len* digits.  
`RealDigits[n, b, len, p]`  
return *len* digits starting with the coefficient of  $b^p$

Return the list of digits and exponent:

```
>> RealDigits[123.55555]
{{1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5}, {3}}

>> RealDigits[0.000012355555]
{{1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5}, {-4}}

>> RealDigits[-123.55555]
{{1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5}, {3}}
```

Return 25 digits of in base 10:

```
>> RealDigits[Pi, 10, 25]
{{3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 9,
  7, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 6, 4, 3}, 1}
```

Return an explicit recurring decimal form:

```
>> RealDigits[19 / 7]
{{2, {7, 1, 4, 2, 8, 5}}, 1}
```

20 digits starting with the coefficient of  $10^{-5}$ :

```
>> RealDigits[Pi, 10, 20, -5]
{{9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7, 9, 3,
  2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 6, 4, 3}, -4}
```

The 10000th digit of is an 8:

```
>> RealDigits[Pi, 10, 1, -10000]
{{8}, -9999}
```

RealDigits gives Indeterminate if more digits than the precision are requested:

```
>> RealDigits[123.45, 10, 18]
{{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, Indeterminate,
  Indeterminate}, 3}
```

Round to exact value

```
>> Round[2.6, 1/3]
 $\frac{8}{3}$ 
```

```
>> Round[10, Pi]
3Pi
```

Round complex numbers

```
>> Round[6/(2 + 3 I)]
1 - I
```

```
>> Round[1 + 2 I, 2 I]
2I
```

Round Negative numbers too

```
>> Round[-1.4]
-1
```

Expressions other than numbers remain unevaluated:

```
>> Round[x]
Round[x]
```

```
>> Round[1.5, k]
Round[1.5, k]
```

## Internal'RealValuedNumberQ

## Internal'RealValuedNumericQ

## Round

Round[*expr*]  
rounds *expr* to the nearest integer.  
Round[*expr*, *k*]  
rounds *expr* to the closest multiple of *k*.

```
>> Round[10.6]
11
```

```
>> Round[0.06, 0.1]
0.1
```

```
>> Round[0.04, 0.1]
0.
```

Constants can be rounded too

```
>> Round[Pi, .5]
3.
```

```
>> Round[Pi^2]
10
```

# XXVIII. Options and Default Arguments

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## Default

`Default[f]`  
gives the default value for an omitted parameter of *f*.  
`Default[f, k]`  
gives the default value for a parameter on the *k*th position.  
`Default[f, k, n]`  
gives the default value for the *k*th parameter out of *n*.

Assign values to `Default` to specify default values.

```
>> Default[f] = 1
1
>> f[x_.] := x ^ 2
>> f[]
1
```

Default values are stored in `DefaultValues`:

```
>> DefaultValues[f]
{HoldPattern[Default[f]] :> 1}
```

You can use patterns for *k* and *n*:

```
>> Default[h, k_, n_] := {k, n}
```

Note that the position of a parameter is relative to the pattern, not the matching expression:

```
>> h[] /. h[___, ___, x_., y_., ___] -> {x, y}
{{3, 5}, {4, 5}}
```

## FilterRules

`FilterRules[rules, pattern]`  
gives those *rules* that have a left side that matches *pattern*.  
`FilterRules[rules, {pattern1, pattern2, ...}]`  
gives those *rules* that have a left side that match at least one of *pattern1*, *pattern2*, ...

```
>> FilterRules[{x -> 100, y -> 1000}, x]
{x -> 100}
>> FilterRules[{x -> 100, y -> 1000, z -> 10000}, {a, b, x, z}]
{x -> 100, z -> 10000}
```

## NotOptionQ

`NotOptionQ[expr]`  
returns `True` if *expr* does not have the form of a valid option specification.

```
>> NotOptionQ[x]
True
>> NotOptionQ[2]
True
>> NotOptionQ["abc"]
True
>> NotOptionQ[a -> True]
False
```

## OptionQ

`OptionQ[expr]`  
returns True if *expr* has the form of a valid option specification.

Examples of option specifications:

```
>> OptionQ[a -> True]
True
>> OptionQ[a :> True]
True
>> OptionQ[{a -> True}]
True
>> OptionQ[{a :> True}]
True
```

OptionQ returns False if its argument is not a valid option specification:

```
>> OptionQ[x]
False
```

## OptionValue

`OptionValue[name]`  
gives the value of the option *name* as specified in a call to a function with `OptionsPattern`.

```
>> f[a->3] /. f[OptionsPattern[{}]]
-> {OptionValue[a]}
{3}
```

Unavailable options generate a message:

```
>> f[a->3] /. f[OptionsPattern[{}]]
-> {OptionValue[b]}
Optionnamebnotfound.
{OptionValue[b]}
```

The argument of `OptionValue` must be a symbol:

```
>> f[a->3] /. f[OptionsPattern[{}]]
-> {OptionValue[a+b]}
Argumenta
+ batposition1isexpectedtobeasymbol.
{OptionValue[a + b]}
```

However, it can be evaluated dynamically:

```
>> f[a->5] /. f[OptionsPattern[{}]]
-> {OptionValue[Symbol["a"]]}
{5}
```

## Options

`Options[f]`  
gives a list of optional arguments to *f* and their default values.

You can assign values to `Options` to specify options.

```
>> Options[f] = {n -> 2}
{n -> 2}
>> Options[f]
{n:>2}
>> f[x_, OptionsPattern[f]] := x ^
OptionValue[n]
>> f[x]
x2
>> f[x, n -> 3]
x3
```

Delayed option rules are evaluated just when the corresponding `OptionValue` is called:

```
>> f[a :> Print["value"]] /. f[
OptionsPattern[{}]] :> (
OptionValue[a]; Print["between
"]; OptionValue[a]);
value
between
value
```

In contrast to that, normal option rules are evaluated immediately:

```
>> f[a -> Print["value"]] /. f[
OptionsPattern[{}]] :> (
OptionValue[a]; Print["between
"]; OptionValue[a]);
value
between
```

Options must be rules or delayed rules:

```
>> Options[f] = {a}
{a}isnotavalidlistofoptionrules.
{a}
```

A single rule need not be given inside a list:

```
>> Options[f] = a -> b  
a -> b
```

```
>> Options[f]  
{a:>b}
```

Options can only be assigned to symbols:

```
>> Options[a + b] = {a -> b}  
Argumenta  
+ bat position 1 is expected to be a symbol.  
{a -> b}
```

## XXIX. Patterns and Rules

Some examples:

```
>> a + b + c /. a + b -> t
      c + t

>> a + 2 + b + c + x * y /.
      n_Integer + s__Symbol + rest_ ->
      {n, s, rest}
      {2, a, b + c + xy}

>> f[a, b, c, d] /. f[first_,
      rest__] -> {first, {rest}}
      {a, {b, c, d}}
```

Tests and Conditions:

```
>> f[4] /. f[x_?(# > 0&)] -> x ^ 2
      16

>> f[4] /. f[x_] /; x > 0 -> x ^ 2
      16
```

Leaves in the beginning of a pattern rather

match fewer leaves:

```
>> f[a, b, c, d] /. f[start__,
      end__] -> {{start}, {end}}
      {{a}, {b, c, d}}
```

Optional arguments using Optional:

```
>> f[a] /. f[x_, y_:3] -> {x, y}
      {a, 3}
```

Options using OptionsPattern and OptionValue:

```
>> f[y, a->3] /. f[x_,
      OptionsPattern[{a->2, b->5}]] ->
      {x, OptionValue[a], OptionValue
      [b]}
      {y, 3, 5}
```

The attributes Flat, Orderless, and OneIdentity affect pattern matching.

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### Alternatives (|)

Alternatives[*p*<sub>1</sub>, *p*<sub>2</sub>, ..., *p*<sub>*i*</sub>]  
*p*<sub>1</sub> | *p*<sub>2</sub> | ... | *p*<sub>*i*</sub>  
 is a pattern that matches any of the patterns '*p*<sub>1</sub>, *p*<sub>2</sub>, ..., *p*<sub>*i*</sub>'.

```
>> a+b+c+d/.(a|b)->t
      c + d + 2t
```

Alternatives can also be used for string expressions

```
>> StringReplace["0123 3210", "1" |
      "2" -> "X"]
      0XX3 3XX0
```



## Blank

```
Blank[]
-
  represents any single expression in a pattern.
Blank[h]
_h
  represents any expression with head h.
```

```
>> MatchQ[a + b, _]
True
```

Patterns of the form `_h` can be used to test the types of objects:

```
>> MatchQ[42, _Integer]
True

>> MatchQ[1.0, _Integer]
False

>> {42, 1.0, x} /. {_Integer -> "integer", _Real -> "real"} //
InputForm
{"integer", "real", x}
```

Blank only matches a single expression:

```
>> MatchQ[f[1, 2], f[_]]
False
```

## BlankNullSequence

```
BlankNullSequence[]
---
  represents any sequence of expression
  leaves in a pattern, including an empty
  sequence.
```

BlankNullSequence is like BlankSequence, except it can match an empty sequence:

```
>> MatchQ[f[], f[___]]
True
```

## BlankSequence

```
BlankSequence[]
--
  represents any non-empty sequence of
  expression leaves in a pattern.
BlankSequence[h]
__h
  represents any sequence of leaves, all of
  which have head h.
```

Use a BlankSequence pattern to stand for a non-empty sequence of arguments:

```
>> MatchQ[f[1, 2, 3], f[___]]
True

>> MatchQ[f[], f[___]]
False
```

`__h` will match only if all leaves have head *h*:

```
>> MatchQ[f[1, 2, 3], f[__Integer]]
True

>> MatchQ[f[1, 2.0, 3], f[__Integer]]
False
```

The value captured by a named BlankSequence pattern is a Sequence object:

```
>> f[1, 2, 3] /. f[x__] -> x
Sequence[1, 2, 3]
```

## Condition (/;)

```
Condition[pattern, expr]
pattern /; expr
  places an additional constraint on pattern
  that only allows it to match if expr evaluates to True.
```

The controlling expression of a Condition can use variables from the pattern:

```
>> f[3] /. f[x_] /; x>0 -> t
t

>> f[-3] /. f[x_] /; x>0 -> t
f[-3]
```

Condition can be used in an assignment:

```
>> f[x_] := p[x] /; x>0
```

```
>> f[3]
p[3]

>> f[-3]
f[-3]
```

## Except

`Except[c]`  
represents a pattern object that matches any expression except those matching *c*.

`Except[c, p]`  
represents a pattern object that matches *p* but not *c*.

```
>> Cases[{x, a, b, x, c}, Except[x]]
{a, b, c}

>> Cases[{a, 0, b, 1, c, 2, 3}, Except[1, _Integer]]
{0, 2, 3}
```

Except can also be used for string expressions:

```
>> StringReplace["Hello world!", Except[LetterCharacter] -> ""]
Helloworld
```

## HoldPattern

`HoldPattern[expr]`  
is equivalent to *expr* for pattern matching, but maintains it in an unevaluated form.

```
>> HoldPattern[x + x]
HoldPattern[x + x]

>> x /. HoldPattern[x] -> t
t
```

HoldPattern has attribute HoldAll:

```
>> Attributes[HoldPattern]
{HoldAll, Protected}
```

## Longest

```
>> StringCases["aabaab", Longest["a" ~~__ ~~"b"]]
{aabaab}

>> StringCases["aabaab", Longest[RegularExpression["a+b"]]]
{aab, aab}
```

## MatchQ

`MatchQ[expr, form]`  
tests whether *expr* matches *form*.

```
>> MatchQ[123, _Integer]
True

>> MatchQ[123, _Real]
False

>> MatchQ[_Integer][123]
True
```

## Optional ( : )

`Optional[patt, default]`  
*patt* : *default*  
is a pattern which matches *patt*, which if omitted should be replaced by *default*.

```
>> f[x_, y_:1] := {x, y}

>> f[1, 2]
{1, 2}

>> f[a]
{a, 1}
```

Note that *symb* : *patt* represents a Pattern object. However, there is no disambiguity, since *symb* has to be a symbol in this case.

```
>> x:_ // FullForm
Pattern[x, Blank[]]

>> _:d // FullForm
Optional[Blank[], d]
```

```
>> x: _+y_:d // FullForm
Pattern[x, Plus[Blank[],
Optional[Pattern[y, Blank[]], d]]]
```

`s_.` is equivalent to `Optional[s_]` and represents an optional parameter which, if omitted, gets its value from `Default`.

```
>> FullForm[s_.]
Optional[Pattern[s, Blank[]]]

>> Default[h, k_] := k

>> h[a] /. h[x_, y_.] -> {x, y}
{a, 2}
```

## OptionsPattern

`OptionsPattern[f]`  
is a pattern that stands for a sequence of options given to a function, with default values taken from `Options[f]`. The options can be of the form `opt->value` or `opt:>value`, and might be in arbitrarily nested lists.

`OptionsPattern[{opt1->value1, ...}]`  
takes explicit default values from the given list. The list may also contain symbols `f`, for which `Options[f]` is taken into account; it may be arbitrarily nested. `OptionsPattern[{}]` does not use any default values.

The option values can be accessed using `OptionValue`.

```
>> f[x_, OptionsPattern[{n->2}]] :=
  x ^ OptionValue[n]

>> f[x]
x^2

>> f[x, n->3]
x^3
```

Delayed rules as options:

```
>> e = f[x, n:>a]
x^a

>> a = 5;

>> e
x^5
```

Options might be given in nested lists:

```
>> f[x, {{{n->4}}}]
x^4
```

## PatternTest (?)

`PatternTest[pattern, test]`  
`pattern ? test`  
constrains `pattern` to match `expr` only if the evaluation of `test[expr]` yields `True`.

```
>> MatchQ[3, _Integer?(#>0&)]
True

>> MatchQ[-3, _Integer?(#>0&)]
False
```

## Pattern

`Pattern[symb, patt]`  
`symb : patt`  
assigns the name `symb` to the pattern `patt`.

`symb_head`  
is equivalent to `symb : _head` (accordingly with `_` and `__`).

`symb : patt : default`  
is a pattern with name `symb` and default value `default`, equivalent to `Optional[patt : symb, default]`.

```
>> FullForm[a_b]
Pattern[a, Blank[b]]

>> FullForm[a:_:b]
Optional[Pattern[a, Blank[]], b]
```

`Pattern` has attribute `HoldFirst`, so it does not evaluate its name:

```
>> x = 2
2

>> x_
x_
```

Nested `Pattern` assign multiple names to the same pattern. Still, the last parameter is the default value.

```
>> f[y] /. f[a:b, _:d] -> {a, b}
f[y]
```

This is equivalent to:

```
>> f[a] /. f[a:_:b] -> {a, b}
      {a, b}
```

FullForm:

```
>> FullForm[a:b:c:d:e]
      Optional[Pattern[a, b],
        Optional[Pattern[c, d], e]]

>> f[] /. f[a:_:b] -> {a, b}
      {b, b}
```

## Repeated (..)

`Repeated[pattern]`  
matches one or more occurrences of *pattern*.

```
>> a_Integer.. // FullForm
      Repeated[Pattern[a, Blank[Integer]]]

>> 0..1//FullForm
      Repeated[0]

>> {{}, {a}, {a, b}, {a, a, a}, {a,
      a, a, a}} /. {Repeated[x : a |
      b, 3]} -> x
      {{}, a, {a, b}, a, {a, a, a, a}}

>> f[x, 0, 0, 0] /. f[x, s:0..] ->
      s
      Sequence[0, 0, 0]
```

## RepeatedNull (...)

`RepeatedNull[pattern]`  
matches zero or more occurrences of *pattern*.

```
>> a___Integer...//FullForm
      RepeatedNull[Pattern[a,
        BlankNullSequence[Integer]]]

>> f[x] /. f[x, 0...] -> t
      t
```

## Replace

`Replace[expr, x -> y]`  
yields the result of replacing *expr* with *y* if it matches the pattern *x*.  
`Replace[expr, x -> y, levelspec]`  
replaces only subexpressions at levels specified through *levelspec*.  
`Replace[expr, {x -> y, ...}]`  
performs replacement with multiple rules, yielding a single result expression.  
`Replace[expr, {{a -> b, ...}, {c -> d, ...}, ...}]`  
returns a list containing the result of performing each set of replacements.

```
>> Replace[x, {x -> 2}]
      2
```

By default, only the top level is searched for matches

```
>> Replace[1 + x, {x -> 2}]
      1 + x

>> Replace[x, {{x -> 1}, {x -> 2}}]
      {1, 2}
```

Replace stops after the first replacement

```
>> Replace[x, {x -> {}, _List -> y}]
      {}
```

Replace replaces the deepest levels first

```
>> Replace[x[1], {x[1] -> y, 1 ->
      2}, All]
      x[2]
```

By default, heads are not replaced

```
>> Replace[x[x[y]], x -> z, All]
      x[x[y]]
```

Heads can be replaced using the Heads option

```
>> Replace[x[x[y]], x -> z, All,
      Heads -> True]
      z[z[y]]
```

Note that heads are handled at the level of leaves

```
>> Replace[x[x[y]], x -> z, {1},
      Heads -> True]
      z[x[y]]
```

You can use Replace as an operator

```
>> Replace[{x_ -> x + 1}][10]
11
```

## ReplaceAll (/.)

`ReplaceAll[expr, x -> y]`  
`expr /. x -> y`  
 yields the result of replacing all subexpressions of `expr` matching the pattern `x` with `y`.  
`expr /. {x -> y, ...}`  
 performs replacement with multiple rules, yielding a single result expression.  
`expr /. {{a -> b, ...}, {c -> d, ...}, ...}`  
 returns a list containing the result of performing each set of replacements.

```
>> a+b+c /. c->d
a + b + d

>> g[a+b+c,a] /. g[x_+y_,x_]->{x,y}
{a,b + c}
```

If `rules` is a list of lists, a list of all possible respective replacements is returned:

```
>> {a, b} /. {{a->x, b->y}, {a->u, b->v}}
{{x,y}, {u,v}}
```

The list can be arbitrarily nested:

```
>> {a, b} /. {{a->x, b->y}, {a->w, b->z}}, {a->u, b->v}}
{{{x,y}, {w,z}}, {u,v}}
```

```
>> {a, b} /. {{a->x, b->y}, a->w, b->z}, {a->u, b->v}}
Elementsof{{a->x,b->y},a->w,b->z}areamixtureoflistsandnonlists.
{{a,b} /. {{a->x,b->y}, a->w,b->z}, {u,v}}
```

`ReplaceAll` also can be used as an operator:

```
>> ReplaceAll[{a -> 1}][{a, b}]
{1,b}
```

`ReplaceAll` replaces the shallowest levels first:

```
>> ReplaceAll[x[1], {x[1] -> y, 1 -> 2}]
y
```

## ReplaceList

`ReplaceList[expr, rules]`  
 returns a list of all possible results of applying `rules` to `expr`.

Get all subsequences of a list:

```
>> ReplaceList[{a, b, c}, {___, x_, ___} -> {x}]
{{a}, {a,b}, {a,b,c}, {b}, {b,c}, {c}}
```

You can specify the maximum number of items:

```
>> ReplaceList[{a, b, c}, {___, x_, ___} -> {x}, 3]
{{a}, {a,b}, {a,b,c}}
```

```
>> ReplaceList[{a, b, c}, {___, x_, ___} -> {x}, 0]
{}
```

If no rule matches, an empty list is returned:

```
>> ReplaceList[a, b->x]
{}
```

Like in `ReplaceAll`, `rules` can be a nested list:

```
>> ReplaceList[{a, b, c}, {{{___, x_, ___} -> {x}}, {{a, b, c} -> t}}, 2]
{{{a}, {a,b}}, {t}}
```

```
>> ReplaceList[expr, {}, -1]
Non
-negativeintegerorInfinityexpectedatposition3.
ReplaceList[expr, {}, -1]
```

Possible matches for a sum:

```
>> ReplaceList[a + b + c, x_ + y_ -> {x, y}]
{{a,b + c}, {b,a + c}, {c,a + b}, {a + b,c}, {a + c,b}, {b + c,a}}
```

## ReplaceRepeated (//.)

`ReplaceRepeated[expr, x -> y]`  
`expr //. x -> y`  
 repeatedly applies the rule `x -> y` to `expr` until the result no longer changes.

```
>> a+b+c /. c->d
a + b + d
```

Simplification of logarithms:

```
>> logrules = {Log[x_ * y_] :> Log[
x] + Log[y], Log[x_ ^ y_] :> y *
Log[x]};

>> Log[a * (b * c)^ d ^ e * f] /.
logrules

Log[a] + Log[f] + (Log[b] + Log[c]) d^e
```

ReplaceAll just performs a single replacement:

```
>> Log[a * (b * c)^ d ^ e * f] /.
logrules

Log[a] + Log[f (bc)^d^e]
```

## RuleDelayed (:>)

```
RuleDelayed[x, y]
x :> y
represents a rule replacing x with y, with
y held unevaluated.
```

```
>> Attributes[RuleDelayed]
{HoldRest, Protected, SequenceHold}
```

## Rule (->)

```
Rule[x, y]
x -> y
represents a rule replacing x with y.
```

```
>> a+b+c /. c->d
a + b + d

>> {x,x^2,y} /. x->3
{3,9,y}
```

## Shortest

## Verbatim

```
Verbatim[expr]
prevents pattern constructs in expr from
taking effect, allowing them to match
themselves.
```

Create a pattern matching Blank:

```
>> _ /. Verbatim[_]->t
t

>> x /. Verbatim[_]->t
x
```

Without Verbatim, Blank has its normal effect:

```
>> x /. _->t
t
```

# XXX. Plotting

## Contents

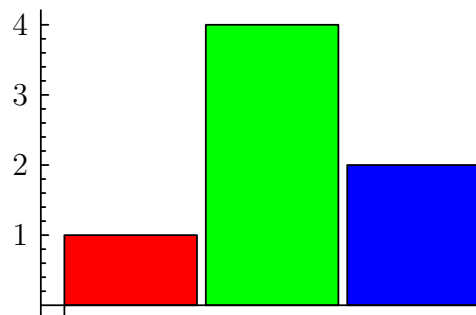
Axis . . . . .	191	Full . . . . .	193	PieChart . . . . .	197
BarChart . . . . .	192	Histogram . . . . .	194	Plot . . . . .	198
Bottom . . . . .	192	ListLinePlot . . . . .	194	Plot3D . . . . .	199
ColorData . . . . .	192	ListPlot . . . . .	194	PolarPlot . . . . .	199
ColorDataFunction . .	192	Mesh . . . . .	195	Top . . . . .	199
DensityPlot . . . . .	193	ParametricPlot . . . . .	196		

## Axis

Axis  
is a possible value for the Filling option.

```
>> ListLinePlot[Table[Sin[x], {x,
-5, 5, 0.5}], Filling->Axis]
```

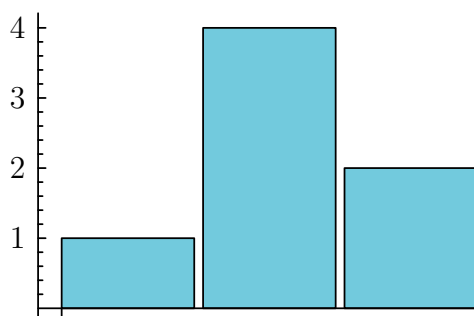
```
>> BarChart[{1, 4, 2}, ChartStyle
-> {Red, Green, Blue}]
```



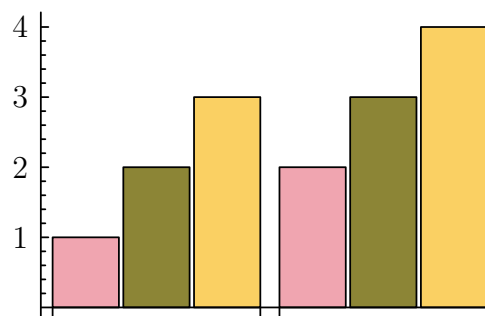
## BarChart

BarChart[{b1, b2 ...}]  
makes a bar chart with lengths b1, b2, ....

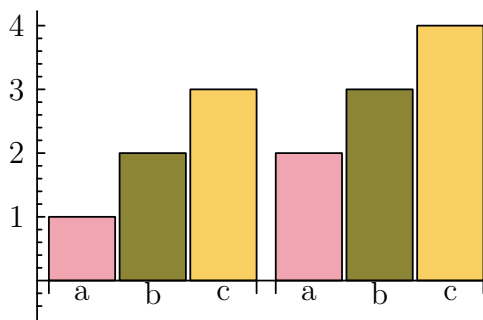
```
>> BarChart[{1, 4, 2}]
```



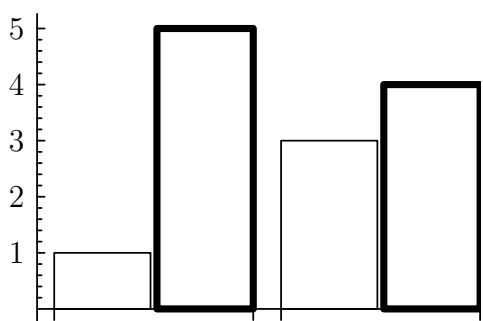
```
>> BarChart[{{1, 2, 3}, {2, 3, 4}}]
```



```
>> BarChart[{{1, 2, 3}, {2, 3, 4}},
  ChartLabels -> {"a", "b", "c"}]
```



```
>> BarChart[{{1, 5}, {3, 4}},
  ChartStyle -> {{EdgeForm[Thin],
  White}, {EdgeForm[Thick], White
  }}]
```



## Bottom

Bottom  
is a possible value for the Filling option.

```
>> ListLinePlot[Table[Sin[x], {x,
  -5, 5, 0.5}], Filling->Bottom]
```

## ColorData

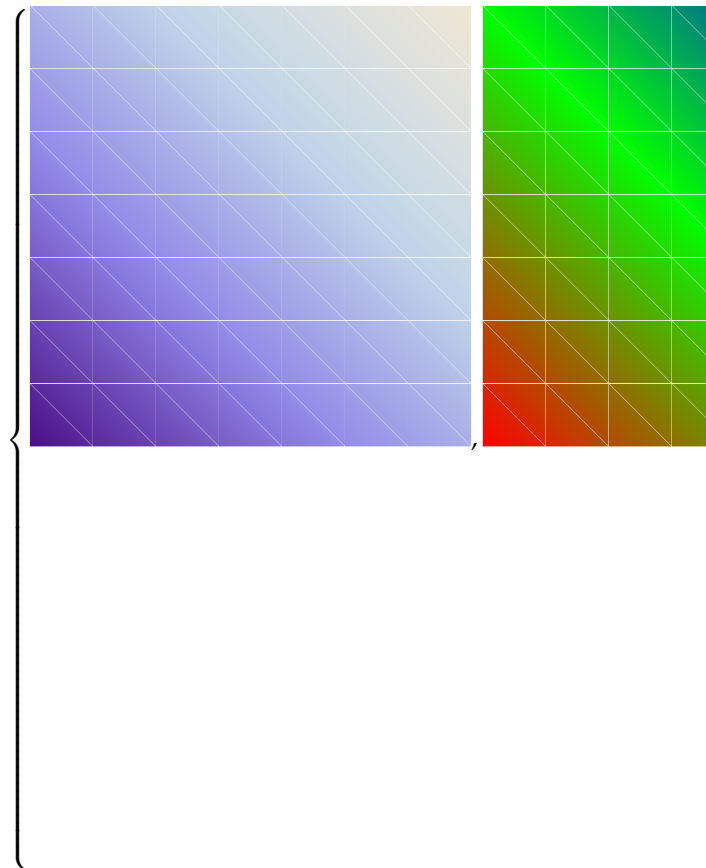
ColorData["name"]  
returns a color function with the given name.

Define a user-defined color function:

```
>> Unprotect[ColorData]; ColorData
["test"] := ColorDataFunction["
test", "Gradients", {0, 1},
Blend[{Red, Green, Blue}, #1]
&]; Protect[ColorData]
```

Compare it to the default color function, LakeColors:

```
>> {DensityPlot[x + y, {x, -1, 1},
  {y, -1, 1}], DensityPlot[x + y,
  {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1},
  ColorFunction->"test"]}
```



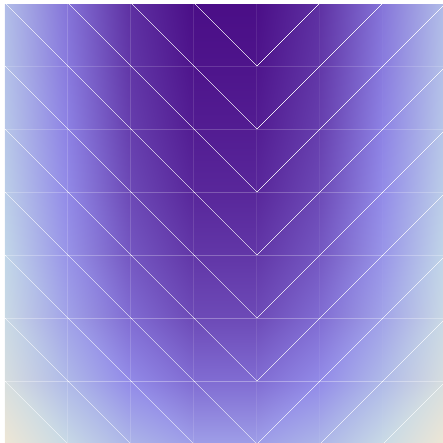
## ColorDataFunction

### DensityPlot

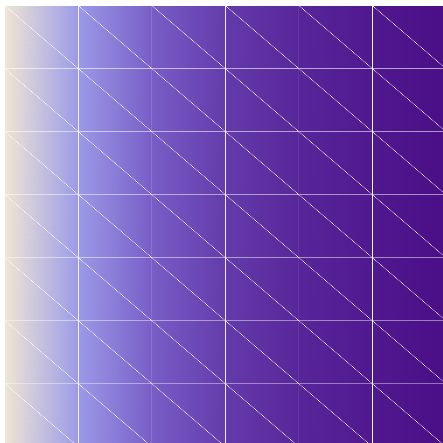
DensityPlot[f, {x, xmin, xmax}, {y, ymin, ymax}]  
plots a density plot of  $f$  with  $x$  ranging from  $xmin$  to  $xmax$  and  $y$  ranging from  $ymin$  to  $ymax$ .



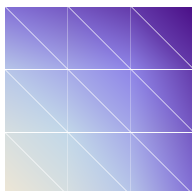
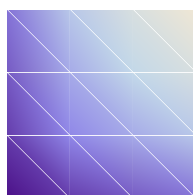
```
>> DensityPlot[x ^ 2 + 1 / y, {x,
-1, 1}, {y, 1, 4}]
```



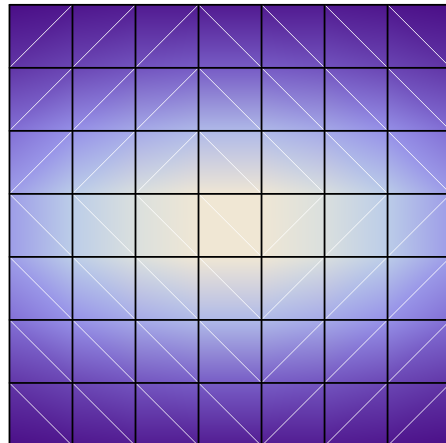
```
>> DensityPlot[1 / x, {x, 0, 1}, {y
, 0, 1}]
```



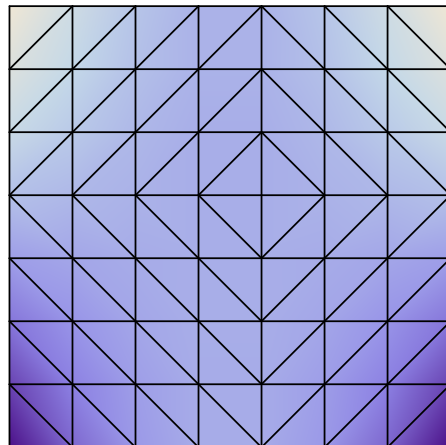
```
>> DensityPlot[Sqrt[x * y], {x, -1,
1}, {y, -1, 1}]
```



```
>> DensityPlot[1/(x^2 + y^2 + 1), {
x, -1, 1}, {y, -2,2}, Mesh->Full
]
```



```
>> DensityPlot[x^2 y, {x, -1, 1}, {
y, -1, 1}, Mesh->All]
```



## Full

Full

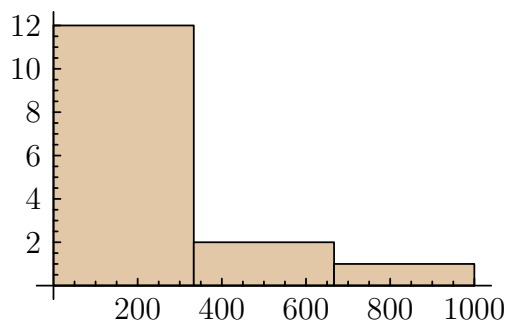
is a possible value for the Mesh and PlotRange options.

## Histogram

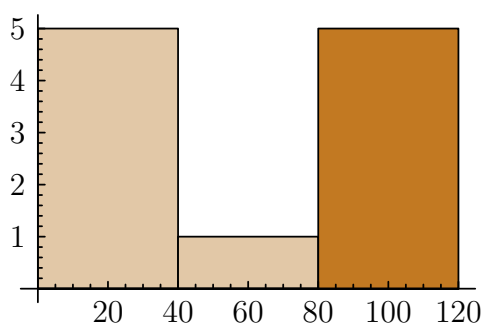
Histogram[{x1, x2 ...}]

plots a histogram using the values x1, x2, ....

```
>> Histogram[{3, 8, 10, 100, 1000,
500, 300, 200, 10, 20, 200, 100,
200, 300, 500}]
```



```
>> Histogram[{{1, 2, 10, 5, 50,
20}, {90, 100, 101, 120, 80}}]
```



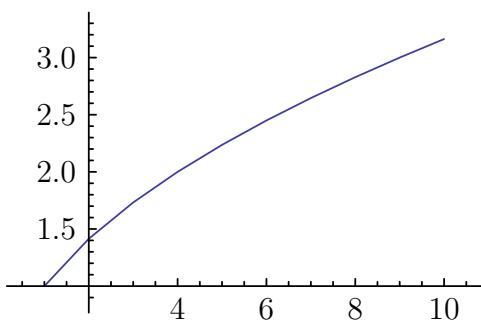
## ListLinePlot

`ListLinePlot[{y1, y2, ...}]`  
plots a line through a list of  $y$ -values, assuming integer  $x$ -values 1, 2, 3, ...

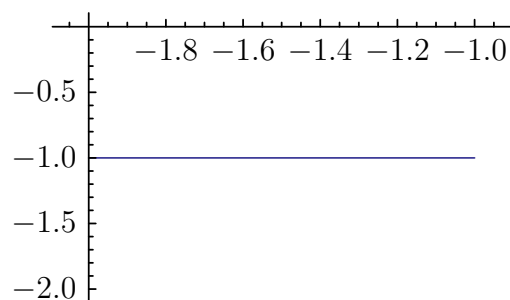
`ListLinePlot[{x1, y1}, {x2, y2}, ...]`  
plots a line through a list of  $x, y$  pairs.

`ListLinePlot[{list1, list2, ...}]`  
plots several lines.

```
>> ListLinePlot[Table[{n, n ^ 0.5},
{n, 10}]]
```



```
>> ListLinePlot[{{-2, -1}, {-1,
-1}}]
```



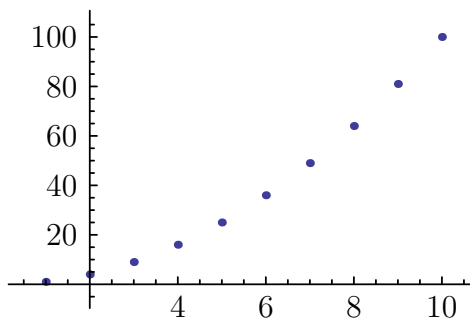
## ListPlot

`ListPlot[{y1, y2, ...}]`  
plots a list of  $y$ -values, assuming integer  $x$ -values 1, 2, 3, ...

`ListPlot[{x1, y1}, {x2, y2}, ...]`  
plots a list of  $x, y$  pairs.

`ListPlot[{list1, list2, ...}]`  
plots several lists of points.

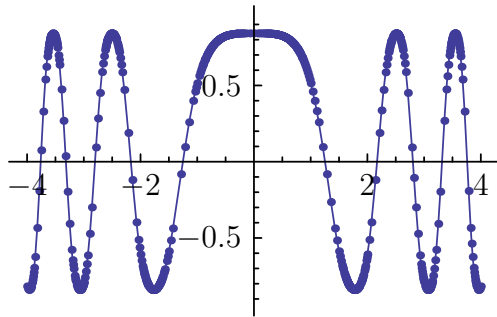
```
>> ListPlot[Table[n ^ 2, {n, 10}]]
```



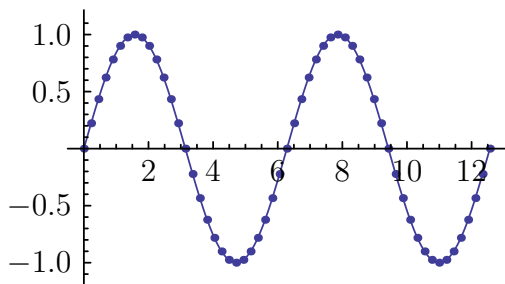
## Mesh

`Mesh`  
is an option for `Plot` that specifies the mesh to be drawn. The default is `Mesh->None`.

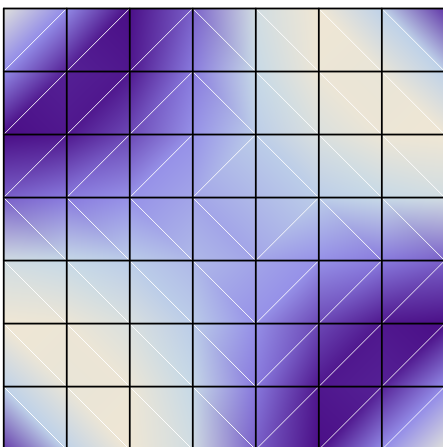
```
>> Plot[Sin[Cos[x^2]], {x, -4, 4}, Mesh -> All]
```



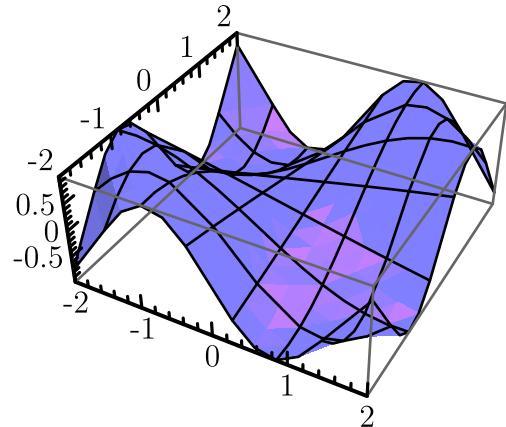
```
>> Plot[Sin[x], {x, 0, 4 Pi}, Mesh -> Full]
```



```
>> DensityPlot[Sin[x y], {x, -2, 2}, {y, -2, 2}, Mesh -> Full]
```



```
>> Plot3D[Sin[x y], {x, -2, 2}, {y, -2, 2}, Mesh -> Full]
```



## ParametricPlot

```
ParametricPlot[{f_x, f_y}, {u, u_min, u_max}]
```

plots a parametric function  $f$  with the parameter  $u$  ranging from  $u_{min}$  to  $u_{max}$ .

```
ParametricPlot[{f_x, f_y}, {g_x, g_y}, ..., {u, u_min, u_max}]
```

plots several parametric functions  $f, g, \dots$

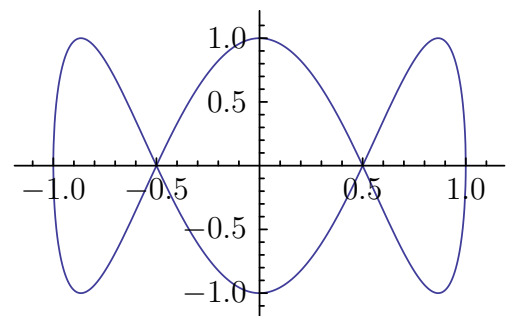
```
ParametricPlot[{f_x, f_y}, {u, u_min, u_max}, {v, v_min, v_max}]
```

plots a parametric area.

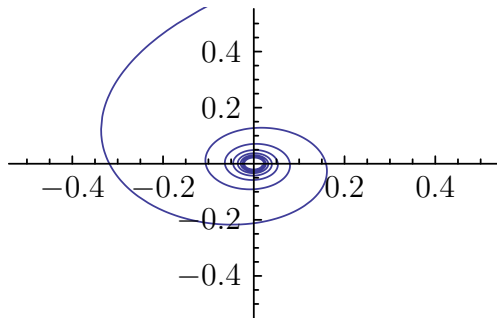
```
ParametricPlot[{f_x, f_y}, {g_x, g_y}, ..., {u, u_min, u_max}, {v, v_min, v_max}]
```

plots several parametric areas.

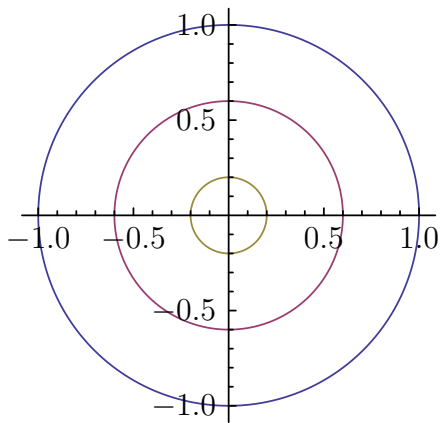
```
>> ParametricPlot[{Sin[u], Cos[3 u]}, {u, 0, 2 Pi}]
```



```
>> ParametricPlot[{Cos[u] / u, Sin[u] / u}, {u, 0, 50}, PlotRange -> 0.5]
```



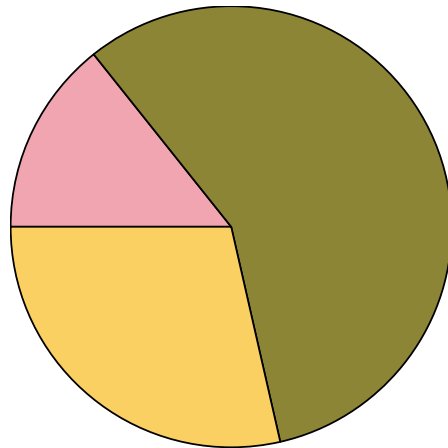
```
>> ParametricPlot[{{Sin[u], Cos[u]}, {0.6 Sin[u], 0.6 Cos[u]}, {0.2 Sin[u], 0.2 Cos[u]}}, {u, 0, 2 Pi}, PlotRange -> 1, AspectRatio -> 1]
```



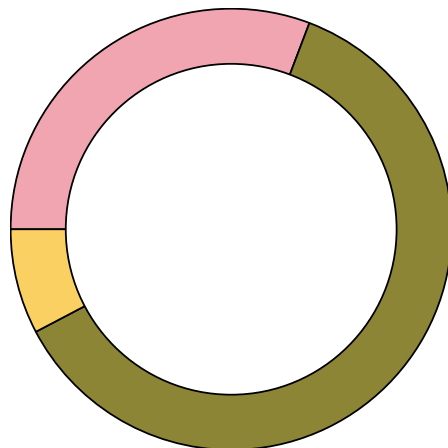
## PieChart

`PieChart[{p1, p2 ...}]`  
draws a pie chart.

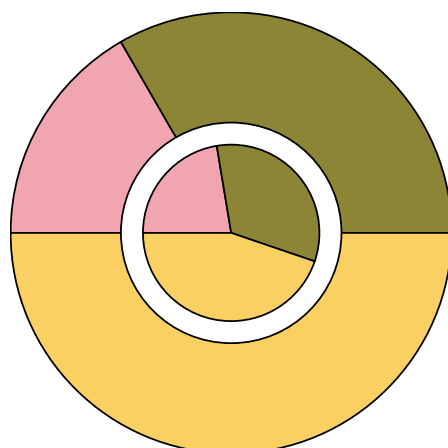
```
>> PieChart[{1, 4, 2}]
```



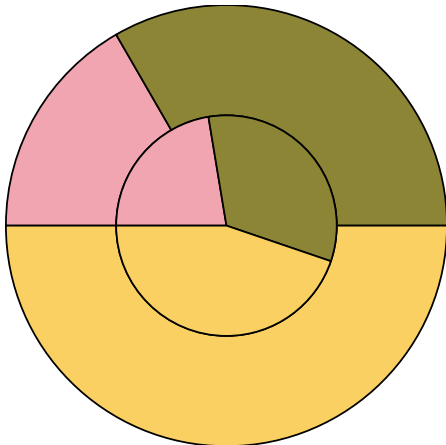
```
>> PieChart[{8, 16, 2}, SectorOrigin -> {Automatic, 1.5}]
```



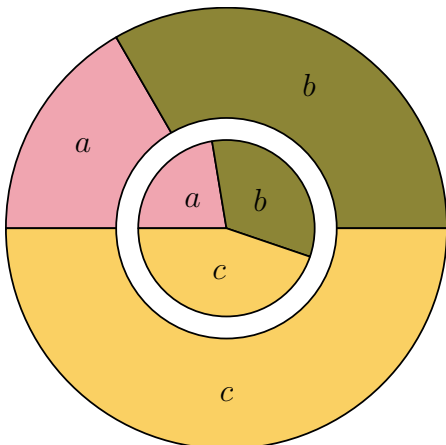
```
>> PieChart[{{10, 20, 30}, {15, 22, 30}}]
```



```
>> PieChart[{{10, 20, 30}, {15, 22, 30}}, SectorSpacing -> None]
```

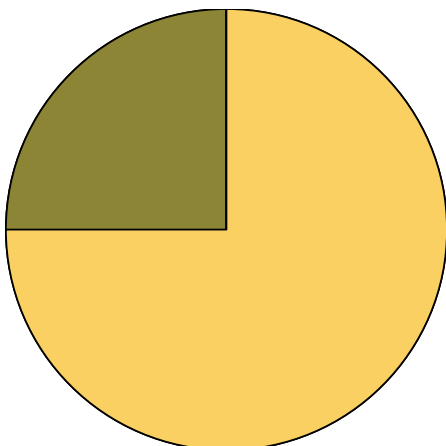


```
>> PieChart[{{10, 20, 30}, {15, 22, 30}}, ChartLabels -> {a, b, c}]
```



Negative values are clipped to 0.

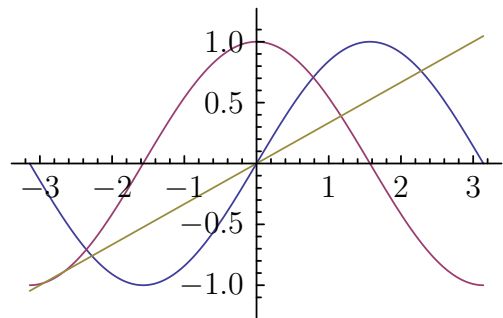
```
>> PieChart[{1, -1, 3}]
```



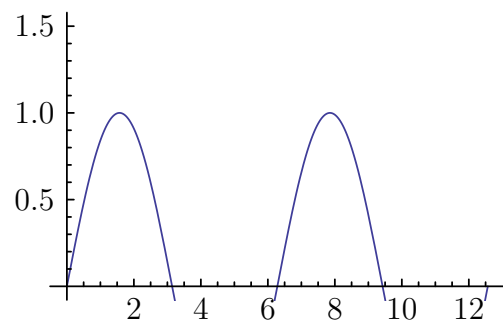
## Plot

```
Plot[f, {x, xmin, xmax}]
plots f with x ranging from xmin to xmax.
Plot[{f1, f2, ...}, {x, xmin, xmax}]
plots several functions f1, f2, ...
```

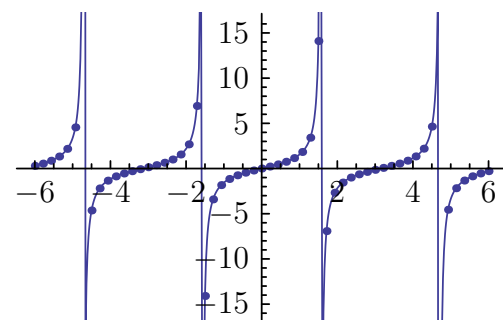
```
>> Plot[{Sin[x], Cos[x], x / 3}, {x, -Pi, Pi}]
```



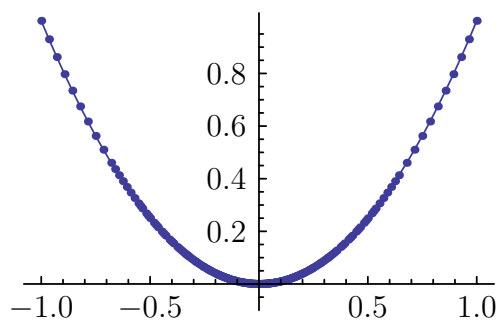
```
>> Plot[Sin[x], {x, 0, 4 Pi},
PlotRange->{{0, 4 Pi}, {0, 1.5}}]
```



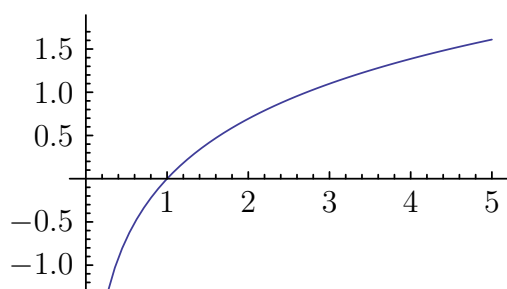
```
>> Plot[Tan[x], {x, -6, 6}, Mesh->Full]
```



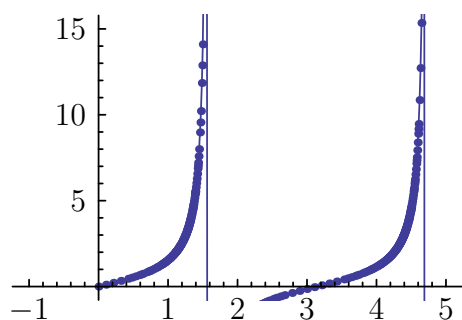
```
>> Plot[x^2, {x, -1, 1},
MaxRecursion->5, Mesh->All]
```



```
>> Plot[Log[x], {x, 0, 5},
MaxRecursion->0]
```

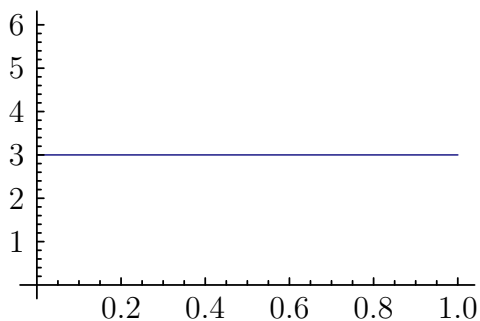


```
>> Plot[Tan[x], {x, 0, 6}, Mesh->
All, PlotRange->{{-1, 5}, {0,
15}}, MaxRecursion->10]
```



A constant function:

```
>> Plot[3, {x, 0, 1}]
```

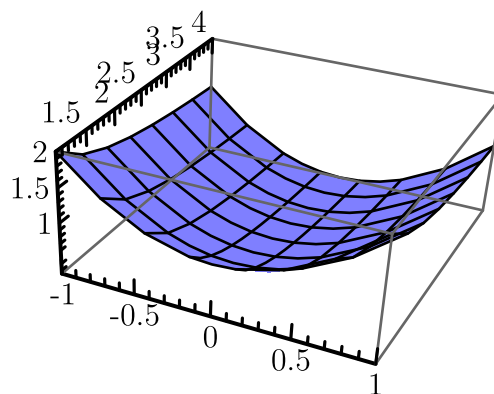


## Plot3D

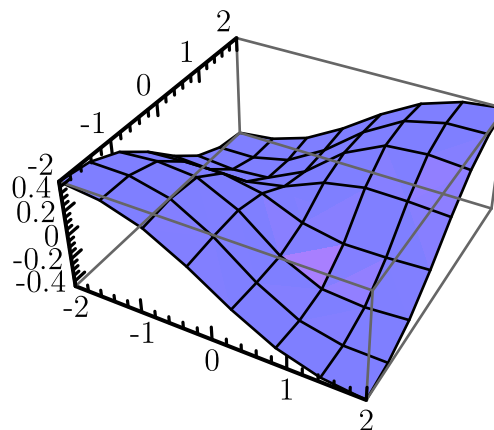
```
Plot3D[f, {x, xmin, xmax}, {y, ymin,
ymax}]
```

creates a three-dimensional plot of  $f$  with  $x$  ranging from  $xmin$  to  $xmax$  and  $y$  ranging from  $ymin$  to  $ymax$ .

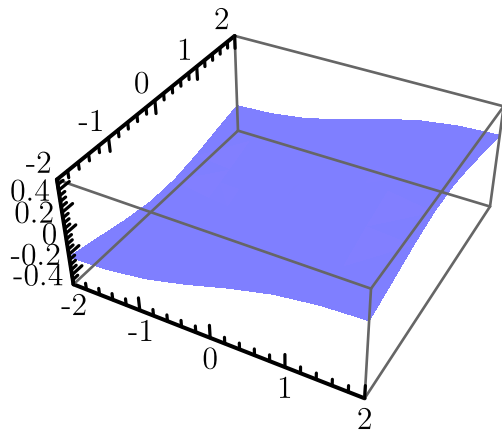
```
>> Plot3D[x ^ 2 + 1 / y, {x, -1,
1}, {y, 1, 4}]
```



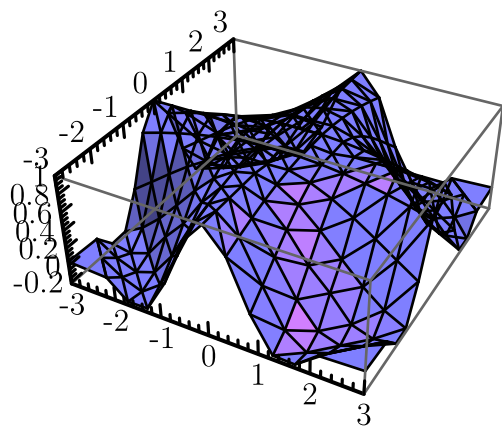
```
>> Plot3D[x y / (x ^ 2 + y ^ 2 + 1)
, {x, -2, 2}, {y, -2, 2}]
```



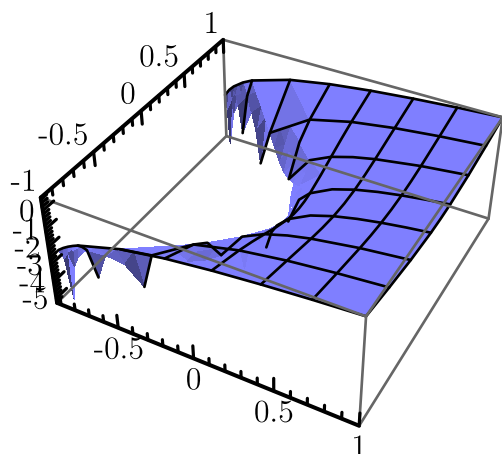
```
>> Plot3D[x / (x ^ 2 + y ^ 2 + 1),
{x, -2, 2}, {y, -2, 2}, Mesh->
None]
```



```
>> Plot3D[Sin[x y] / (x y), {x, -3,
3}, {y, -3, 3}, Mesh->All]
```



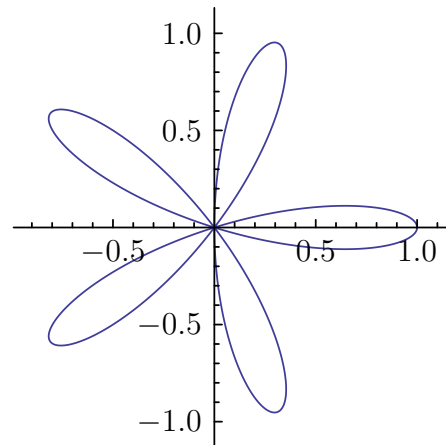
```
>> Plot3D[Log[x + y^2], {x, -1, 1},
{y, -1, 1}]
```



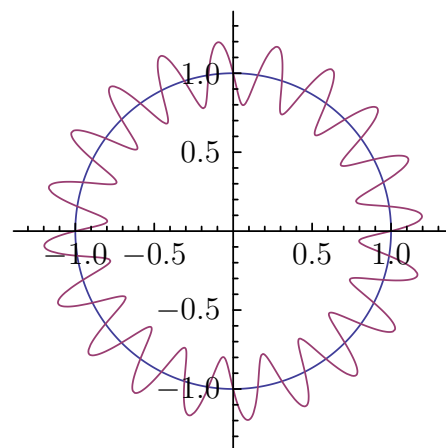
## PolarPlot

`PolarPlot[r, {t, tmin, tmax}]`  
creates a polar plot of  $r$  with angle  $t$  ranging from  $tmin$  to  $tmax$ .

```
>> PolarPlot[Cos[5t], {t, 0, Pi}]
```



```
>> PolarPlot[{1, 1 + Sin[20 t] /
5}, {t, 0, 2 Pi}]
```



## Top

`Top`  
is a possible value for the `Filling` option.

```
>> ListLinePlot[Table[Sin[x], {x,
-5, 5, 0.5}], Filling->Top]
```

# XXXI. Physical and Chemical data

## Contents

---

ElementData . . . . . 201

---

## ElementData

`ElementData["name", "property"]`  
gives the value of the *property* for the chemical specified by *name*.  
`ElementData[n, "property"]`  
gives the value of the *property* for the *n*th chemical element.

```
>> ElementData[74]
Tungsten

>> ElementData["He", "
AbsoluteBoilingPoint"]
4.22

>> ElementData["Carbon", "
IonizationEnergies"]
{1 086.5, 2 352.6, 4 620.5
, 6 222.7, 37 831, 47 277.}

>> ElementData[16, "
ElectronConfigurationString"]
[Ne] 3s2 3p4

>> ElementData[73, "
ElectronConfiguration"]
{{2}, {2, 6}, {2, 6, 10}, {2,
6, 10, 14}, {2, 6, 3}, {2}}
```

The number of known elements:

```
>> Length[ElementData[All]]
118
```

Some properties are not appropriate for certain elements:

```
>> ElementData["He", "
ElectroNegativity"]
Missing[NotApplicable]
```

Some data is missing:

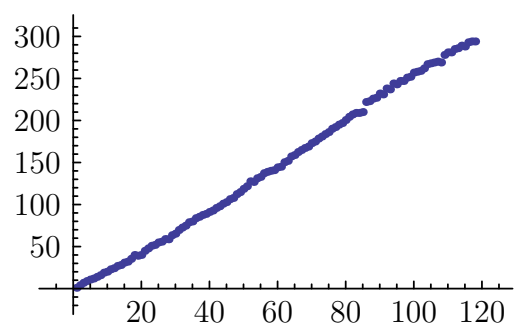
```
>> ElementData["Tc", "SpecificHeat
"]
Missing[NotAvailable]
```

All the known properties:

```
>> ElementData["Properties"]
{Abbreviation,
AbsoluteBoilingPoint,
AbsoluteMeltingPoint,
AtomicNumber, AtomicRadius,
AtomicWeight, Block, BoilingPoint,
BrinellHardness, BulkModulus,
CovalentRadius, CrustAbundance,
Density, DiscoveryYear,
ElectroNegativity, ElectronAffinity,
ElectronConfiguration,
ElectronConfigurationString,
ElectronShellConfiguration,
FusionHeat, Group,
IonizationEnergies, LiquidDensity,
MeltingPoint, MohsHardness,
Name, Period, PoissonRatio,
Series, ShearModulus,
SpecificHeat, StandardName,
ThermalConductivity,
VanDerWaalsRadius,
VaporizationHeat,
VickersHardness, YoungModulus}
```



```
>> ListPlot[Table[ElementData[z, "AtomicWeight"], {z, 118}]]
```



## XXXII. Random number generation

Random numbers are generated using the Mersenne Twister.

### Contents

<b>Random</b> . . . . .	202	<b>RandomInteger</b> . . . . .	203	<b>\$RandomState</b> . . . . .	204
<b>RandomChoice</b> . . . . .	202	<b>RandomReal</b> . . . . .	204	<b>SeedRandom</b> . . . . .	205
<b>RandomComplex</b> . . . . .	203	<b>RandomSample</b> . . . . .	204		

### Random

Legacy function. Superseded by RandomReal, RandomInteger and RandomComplex.

### RandomChoice

**RandomChoice[items]**  
randomly picks one item from *items*.

**RandomChoice[items, n]**  
randomly picks *n* items from *items*. Each pick in the *n* picks happens from the given set of *items*, so each item can be picked any number of times.

**RandomChoice[items, {n1, n2, ...}]**  
randomly picks items from *items* and arranges the picked items in the nested list structure described by {*n1*, *n2*, ...}.

**RandomChoice[weights -> items, n]**  
randomly picks *n* items from *items* and uses the corresponding numeric values in *weights* to determine how probable it is for each item in *items* to get picked (in the long run, items with higher weights will get picked more often than ones with lower weight).

**RandomChoice[weights -> items]**  
randomly picks one items from *items* using weights *weights*.

**RandomChoice[weights -> items, {n1, n2, ...}]**  
randomly picks a structured list of items from *items* using weights *weights*.

```
>> RandomChoice[{a, b, c}]
      {c}

>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomChoice[{a, b, c}, 20]
      {c,a,c,c,a,a,c,b,c,c,
        c,c,a,c,b,a,b,b,b,b}

>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomChoice[{"a", {1, 2}, x, {}}, 10]
      {x, {}, a,x,x, {}, a,a,x, {1,2}}

>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomChoice[{a, b, c}, {5, 2}]
      {{c,a}, {c,c}, {a,a}, {c,b}, {c,c}}

>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomChoice[{1, 100, 5} -> {a, b, c}, 20]
      {b,b,b,b,b,b,b,b,b,b,
        b,c,b,b,b,b,b,b,b,b}
```

```
>> SeedRandom[42]
```

## RandomComplex

`RandomComplex[{z_min, z_max}]`  
yields a pseudorandom complex number in the rectangle with complex corners `z_min` and `z_max`.

`RandomComplex[z_max]`  
yields a pseudorandom complex number in the rectangle with corners at the origin and at `z_max`.

`RandomComplex[]`  
yields a pseudorandom complex number with real and imaginary parts from 0 to 1.

`RandomComplex[range, n]`  
gives a list of `n` pseudorandom complex numbers.

`RandomComplex[range, {n1, n2, ...}]`  
gives a nested list of pseudorandom complex numbers.

```
>> RandomComplex[]
0.0187269 + 0.69849I

>> RandomComplex[{1+I, 5+5I}]
3.9852 + 1.39543I

>> RandomComplex[1+I, 5]
{0.943053 + 0.969074I, 0.225~
~103 + 0.436532I, 0.427322 +
0.920039I, 0.983839 + 0.128~
~696I, 0.850448 + 0.986582I}

>> RandomComplex[{1+I, 2+2I}, {2,
2}]
{{1.50167 + 1.72672I, 1.498~
~67 + 1.92145I}, {1.91217 +
1.14404I, 1.3448 + 1.09003I}}
```

## RandomInteger

`RandomInteger[{min, max}]`  
yields a pseudorandom integer in the range from `min` to `max` inclusive.

`RandomInteger[max]`  
yields a pseudorandom integer in the range from 0 to `max` inclusive.

`RandomInteger[]`  
gives 0 or 1.

`RandomInteger[range, n]`  
gives a list of `n` pseudorandom integers.

`RandomInteger[range, {n1, n2, ...}]`  
gives a nested list of pseudorandom integers.

```
>> RandomInteger[{1, 5}]
2

>> RandomInteger[100, {2, 3}] //
TableForm
    61  41  3
    64  86  29
```

Calling `RandomInteger` changes `$RandomState`:

```
>> previousState = $RandomState;

>> RandomInteger[]
1

>> $RandomState != previousState
True
```

## RandomReal

`RandomReal[{min, max}]`  
yields a pseudorandom real number in the range from `min` to `max`.

`RandomReal[max]`  
yields a pseudorandom real number in the range from 0 to `max`.

`RandomReal[]`  
yields a pseudorandom real number in the range from 0 to 1.

`RandomReal[range, n]`  
gives a list of `n` pseudorandom real numbers.

`RandomReal[range, {n1, n2, ...}]`  
gives a nested list of pseudorandom real numbers.

```
>> RandomReal[]
0.626399

>> RandomReal[{1, 5}]
4.12929
```

## RandomSample

`RandomSample[items]`  
randomly picks one item from *items*.

`RandomSample[items, n]`  
randomly picks *n* items from *items*. Each pick in the *n* picks happens after the previous items picked have been removed from *items*, so each item can be picked at most once.

`RandomSample[items, {n1, n2, ...}]`  
randomly picks items from *items* and arranges the picked items in the nested list structure described by {*n1*, *n2*, ...}. Each item gets picked at most once.

`RandomSample[weights -> items, n]`  
randomly picks *n* items from *items* and uses the corresponding numeric values in *weights* to determine how probable it is for each item in *items* to get picked (in the long run, items with higher weights will get picked more often than ones with lower weight). Each item gets picked at most once.

`RandomSample[weights -> items]`  
randomly picks one items from *items* using weights *weights*. Each item gets picked at most once.

`RandomSample[weights -> items, {n1, n2, ...}]`  
randomly picks a structured list of items from *items* using weights *weights*. Each item gets picked at most once.

```
>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomSample[{a, b, c}]
{a}

>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomSample[{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h}, 7]
{b, f, a, h, c, e, d}

>> SeedRandom[42]
```

```
>> RandomSample[{"a", {1, 2}, x, {}], 3]
{{1, 2}, {}, a}

>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomSample[Range[100], {2, 3}]
{{84, 54, 71}, {46, 45, 40}}

>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomSample[Range[100] -> Range[100], 5]
{62, 98, 86, 78, 40}
```

## \$RandomState

`$RandomState`  
is a long number representing the internal state of the pseudorandom number generator.

```
>> Mod[$RandomState, 10^100]
4 797 080 535 327 198 584 587 310 ~
~579 798 798 286 218 279 494 356 ~
~075 667 166 370 861 403 982 601 ~
~605 769 636 669 935 291 835 945 006

>> IntegerLength[$RandomState]
6 466
```

So far, it is not possible to assign values to `$RandomState`.

```
>> $RandomState = 42
It is not possible to change the random state.
42
```

Not even to its own value:

```
>> $RandomState = $RandomState;
It is not possible to change the random state.
```

## SeedRandom

`SeedRandom[n]`  
resets the pseudorandom generator with seed *n*.

`SeedRandom[]`  
uses the current date and time as the seed.

SeedRandom can be used to get reproducible random numbers:

```
>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomInteger[100]
51

>> RandomInteger[100]
92

>> SeedRandom[42]

>> RandomInteger[100]
51

>> RandomInteger[100]
92
```

String seeds are supported as well:

```
>> SeedRandom["Mathics"]

>> RandomInteger[100]
27
```

Calling SeedRandom without arguments will seed the random number generator to a random state:

```
>> SeedRandom[]

>> RandomInteger[100]
21
```

# XXXIII. Solving Recurrence Equations

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## RSolve

`RSolve[eqn, a[n], n]`  
 solves a recurrence equation for the function  $a[n]$ .

```
>> RSolve[a[n] == a[n+1], a[n], n]
{{a[n] -> C[0]}}
```

No boundary conditions gives two general parameters:

```
>> RSolve[{a[n + 2] == a[n]}, a, n]
{{a -> (Function[{n},
  C[0] + C[1] - 1^n])}}
```

One boundary condition:

```
>> RSolve[{a[n + 2] == a[n], a[0]
== 1}, a, n]
{{a -> (Function[{n},
  1 - C[1] + C[1] - 1^n])}}
```

Two boundary conditions:

```
>> RSolve[{a[n + 2] == a[n], a[0]
== 1, a[1] == 4}, a, n]
{{a -> (Function[
  {n}, 5/2 - (3 - 1^n)/2])}}
```

# XXXIV. Special Functions

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## AiryAi

AiryAi[x]  
returns the Airy function Ai(x).

Exact values:

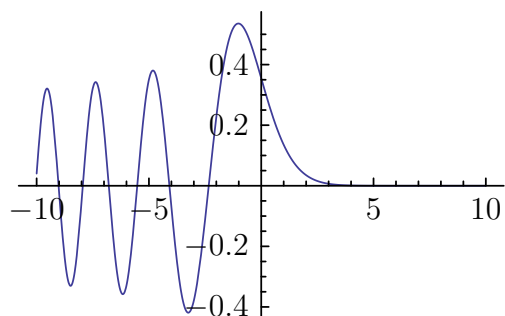
```
>> AiryAi[0]
      31/3
-----
3Gamma[2/3]
```

AiryAi can be evaluated numerically:

```
>> AiryAi[0.5]
0.231694

>> AiryAi[0.5 + I]
0.157118 - 0.24104I
```

```
>> Plot[AiryAi[x], {x, -10, 10}]
```



## AiryAiPrime

AiryAiPrime[x]  
returns the derivative of the Airy function AiryAi[x].

Exact values:

```
>> AiryAiPrime[0]
      32/3
-----
3Gamma[1/3]
```

Numeric evaluation:

```
>> AiryAiPrime[0.5]
-0.224911
```

## AiryAiZero

`AiryAiZero[k]`  
returns the  $k$ th zero of the Airy function  $\text{Ai}(z)$ .

```
>> N[AiryAiZero[1]]
-2.33811
```

## AiryBi

`AiryBi[x]`  
returns the Airy function of the second kind  $\text{Bi}(x)$ .

Exact values:

```
>> AiryBi[0]

$$\frac{3^{\frac{5}{6}}}{3\Gamma\left[\frac{2}{3}\right]}$$

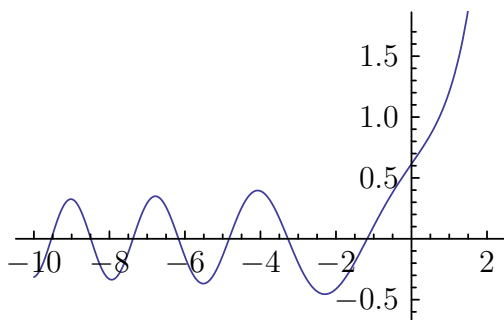
```

Numeric evaluation:

```
>> AiryBi[0.5]
0.854277

>> AiryBi[0.5 + I]
0.688145 + 0.370815I

>> Plot[AiryBi[x], {x, -10, 2}]
```



## AiryBiPrime

`AiryBiPrime[x]`  
returns the derivative of the Airy function of the second kind  $\text{Ai}(x)$ .

Exact values:

```
>> AiryBiPrime[0]

$$\frac{3^{\frac{1}{6}}}{\Gamma\left[\frac{1}{3}\right]}$$

```

Numeric evaluation:

```
>> AiryBiPrime[0.5]
0.544573
```

## AiryBiZero

`AiryBiZero[k]`  
returns the  $k$ th zero of the Airy function  $\text{Bi}(z)$ .

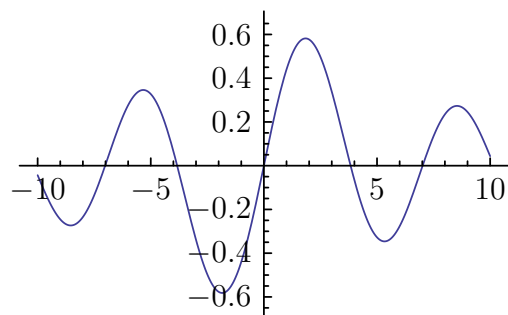
```
>> N[AiryBiZero[1]]
-1.17371
```

## AngerJ

`AngerJ[n, z]`  
returns the Anger function  $J_n(z)$ .

```
>> AngerJ[1.5, 3.5]
0.294479

>> Plot[AngerJ[1, x], {x, -10, 10}]
```

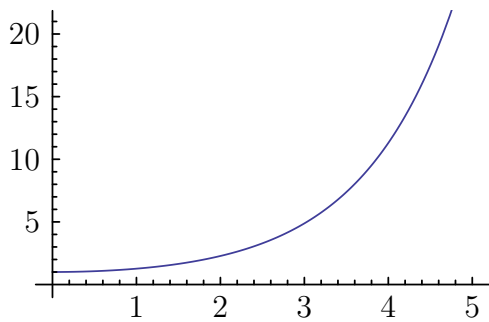




## BesselI

**BesselI**[ $n$ ,  $z$ ]  
returns the modified Bessel function of the first kind  $I_n(z)$ .

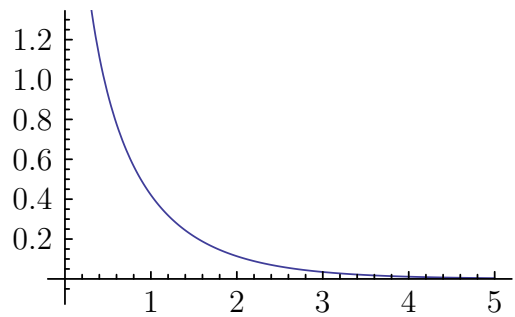
```
>> BesselI[1.5, 4]  
8.17263  
  
>> Plot[BesselI[0, x], {x, 0, 5}]
```



## BesselK

**BesselK**[ $n$ ,  $z$ ]  
returns the modified Bessel function of the second kind  $K_n(z)$ .

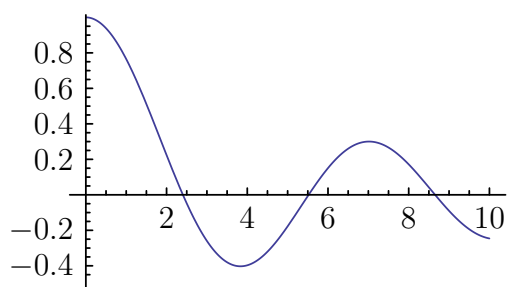
```
>> BesselK[1.5, 4]  
0.014347  
  
>> Plot[BesselK[0, x], {x, 0, 5}]
```



## BesselJ

**BesselJ**[ $n$ ,  $z$ ]  
returns the Bessel function of the first kind  $J_n(z)$ .

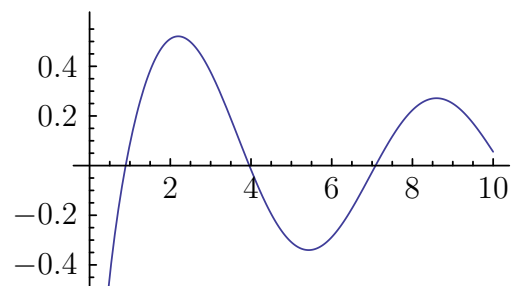
```
>> BesselJ[0, 5.2]  
-0.11029  
  
>> Plot[BesselJ[0, x], {x, 0, 10}]
```



## BesselY

**BesselY**[ $n$ ,  $z$ ]  
returns the Bessel function of the second kind  $Y_n(z)$ .

```
>> BesselY[1.5, 4]  
0.367112  
  
>> Plot[BesselY[0, x], {x, 0, 10}]
```



## BesselJZero

**BesselJZero**[ $n$ ,  $k$ ]  
returns the  $k$ th zero of the Bessel function of the first kind  $J_n(z)$ .

```
>> N[BesselJZero[0, 1]]  
2.40483
```

## BesselYZero

**BesselYZero**[ $n$ ,  $k$ ]  
returns the  $k$ th zero of the Bessel function of the second kind  $Y_n(z)$ .

```
>> N[BesselYZero[0, 1]]  
0.893577
```

## ChebyshevT

**ChebyshevT** $[n, x]$   
returns the Chebyshev polynomial of the first kind  $T_n(x)$ .

```
>> ChebyshevT[8, x]
1 - 32x2 + 160x4 - 256x6 + 128x8

>> ChebyshevT[1 - I, 0.5]
0.800143 + 1.08198I
```

## ChebyshevU

**ChebyshevU** $[n, x]$   
returns the Chebyshev polynomial of the second kind  $U_n(x)$ .

```
>> ChebyshevU[8, x]
1 - 40x2 + 240x4 - 448x6 + 256x8

>> ChebyshevU[1 - I, 0.5]
1.60029 + 0.721322I
```

## Erf

**Erf** $[z]$   
returns the error function of  $z$ .  
**Erf** $[z0, z1]$   
returns the result of  $\text{Erf}[z1] - \text{Erf}[z0]$ .

$\text{Erf}[x]$  is an odd function:

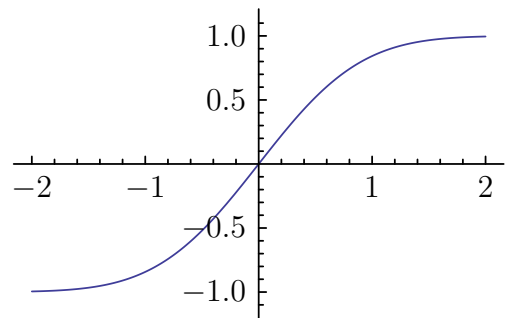
```
>> Erf[-x]
-Erf[x]

>> Erf[1.0]
0.842701

>> Erf[0]
0

>> {Erf[0, x], Erf[x, 0]}
{Erf[x], -Erf[x]}
```

```
>> Plot[Erf[x], {x, -2, 2}]
```



## Erfc

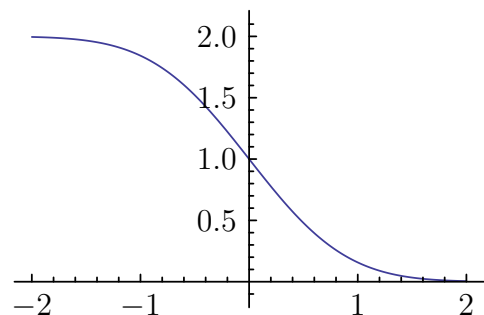
**Erfc** $[z]$   
returns the complementary error function of  $z$ .

```
>> Erfc[-x] / 2
(2 - Erfc[x]) / 2

>> Erfc[1.0]
0.157299

>> Erfc[0]
1

>> Plot[Erfc[x], {x, -2, 2}]
```



## ExpIntegralE

**ExpIntegralE** $[n, z]$   
returns the exponential integral function  $E_n(z)$ .

```
>> ExpIntegralE[2.0, 2.0]
0.0375343
```

## ExpIntegralEi

`ExpIntegralEi[z]`  
returns the exponential integral function  $\text{Ei}(z)$ .

```
>> ExpIntegralEi[2.0]
4.95423
```

## FresnelC

`FresnelC[z]`  
is the Fresnel C integral  $C(z)$ .

```
>> FresnelC[{0, Infinity}]
{0, 1/2}

>> Integrate[Cos[x^2 Pi/2], {x, 0, z}]
FresnelC[z] Gamma[1/4]
-----
4 Gamma[5/4]
```

## FresnelS

`FresnelS[z]`  
is the Fresnel S integral  $S(z)$ .

```
>> FresnelS[{0, Infinity}]
{0, 1/2}

>> Integrate[Sin[x^2 Pi/2], {x, 0, z}]
3 FresnelS[z] Gamma[3/4]
-----
4 Gamma[7/4]
```

## GegenbauerC

`GegenbauerC[n, m, x]`  
returns the Gegenbauer polynomial  $C_n^{(m)}(x)$ .

```
>> GegenbauerC[6, 1, x]
-1 + 24x^2 - 80x^4 + 64x^6

>> GegenbauerC[4 - I, 1 + 2 I, 0.7]
-3.2621 - 24.9739 I
```

## HankelH1

`HankelH1[n, z]`  
returns the Hankel function of the first kind  $H_n^{(1)}(z)$ .

```
>> HankelH1[1.5, 4]
0.185286 + 0.367112 I
```

## HankelH2

`HankelH2[n, z]`  
returns the Hankel function of the second kind  $H_n^{(2)}(z)$ .

```
>> HankelH2[1.5, 4]
0.185286 - 0.367112 I
```

## HermiteH

`HermiteH[n, x]`  
returns the Hermite polynomial  $H_n(x)$ .

```
>> HermiteH[8, x]
1 680 - 13 440 x^2 + 13 ~
~ 440 x^4 - 3 584 x^6 + 256 x^8

>> HermiteH[3, 1 + I]
-28 + 4 I

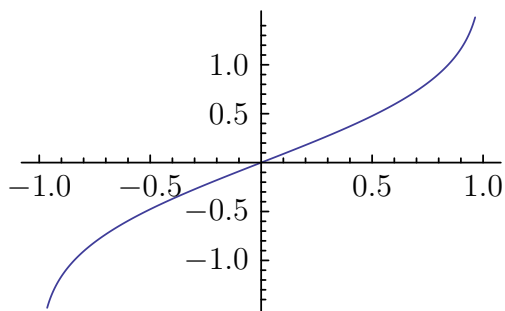
>> HermiteH[4.2, 2]
77.5291
```

## InverseErf

`InverseErf[z]`  
returns the inverse error function of  $z$ .

```
>> InverseErf /@ {-1, 0, 1}
{-∞, 0, ∞}
```

```
>> Plot[InverseErf[x], {x, -1, 1}]
```



InverseErf[z] only returns numeric values for  $-1 \leq z \leq 1$ :

```
>> InverseErf /@ {0.9, 1.0, 1.1}
{1.16309, ∞, InverseErf[1.1]}
```

## InverseErfc

InverseErfc[z]  
returns the inverse complementary error function of z.

```
>> InverseErfc /@ {0, 1, 2}
{∞, 0, -∞}
```

## JacobiP

JacobiP[n, a, b, x]  
returns the Jacobi polynomial  $P_n^{(a,b)}(x)$ .

```
>> JacobiP[1, a, b, z]
 $\frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2} + z \left(1 + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2}\right)$ 

>> JacobiP[3.5 + I, 3, 2, 4 - I]
1410.02 + 5797.3I
```

## KelvinBei

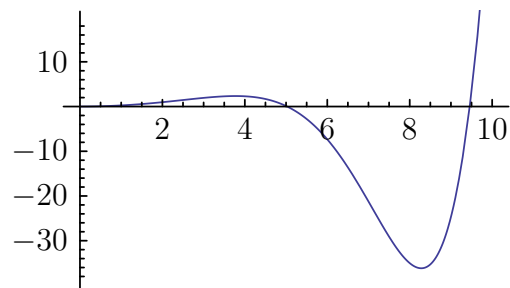
KelvinBei[z]  
returns the Kelvin function bei(z).  
KelvinBei[n, z]  
returns the Kelvin function bei<sub>n</sub>(z).

```
>> KelvinBei[0.5]
0.0624932
```

```
>> KelvinBei[1.5 + I]
0.326323 + 0.755606I
```

```
>> KelvinBei[0.5, 0.25]
0.370153
```

```
>> Plot[KelvinBei[x], {x, 0, 10}]
```



## KelvinBer

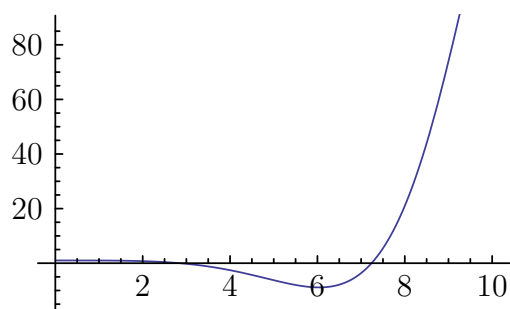
KelvinBer[z]  
returns the Kelvin function ber(z).  
KelvinBer[n, z]  
returns the Kelvin function ber<sub>n</sub>(z).

```
>> KelvinBer[0.5]
0.999023
```

```
>> KelvinBer[1.5 + I]
1.1162 - 0.117944I
```

```
>> KelvinBer[0.5, 0.25]
0.148824
```

```
>> Plot[KelvinBer[x], {x, 0, 10}]
```



## KelvinKei

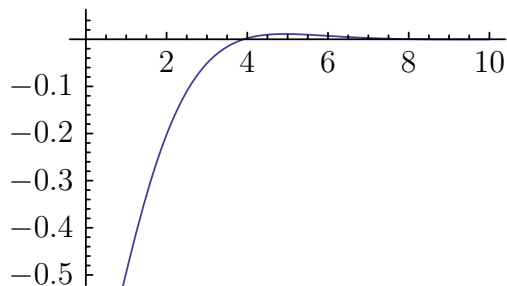
KelvinKei[z]  
returns the Kelvin function kei(z).  
KelvinKei[n, z]  
returns the Kelvin function kei<sub>n</sub>(z).

```
>> KelvinKei[0.5]
-0.671582

>> KelvinKei[1.5 + I]
-0.248994 + 0.303326I

>> KelvinKei[0.5, 0.25]
-2.0517

>> Plot[KelvinKei[x], {x, 0, 10}]
```



## KelvinKer

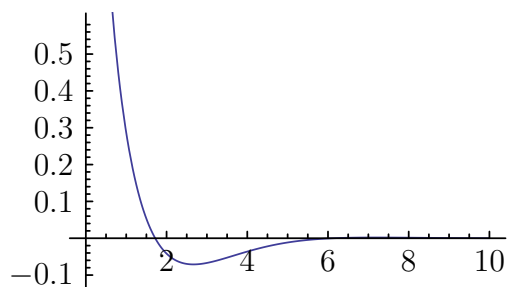
`KelvinKer[z]`  
returns the Kelvin function  $\ker(z)$ .  
`KelvinKer[n, z]`  
returns the Kelvin function  $\ker_n(z)$ .

```
>> KelvinKer[0.5]
0.855906

>> KelvinKer[1.5 + I]
-0.167162 - 0.184404I

>> KelvinKer[0.5, 0.25]
0.450023

>> Plot[KelvinKer[x], {x, 0, 10}]
```



## LaguerreL

`LaguerreL[n, x]`  
returns the Laguerre polynomial  $L_n(x)$ .  
`LaguerreL[n, a, x]`  
returns the generalised Laguerre polynomial  $L_n^a(x)$ .

```
>> LaguerreL[8, x]
1 - 8x + 14x^2 - 28x^3/3 + 35x^4/12
- 7x^5/15 + 7x^6/180 - x^7/630 + x^8/40320

>> LaguerreL[3/2, 1.7]
-0.947134

>> LaguerreL[5, 2, x]
21 - 35x + 35x^2/2 - 7x^3/2 + 7x^4/24 - x^5/120
```

## LegendreP

`LegendreP[n, x]`  
returns the Legendre polynomial  $P_n(x)$ .  
`LegendreP[n, m, x]`  
returns the associated Legendre polynomial  $P_n^m(x)$ .

```
>> LegendreP[4, x]
3/8 - 15x^2/4 + 35x^4/8

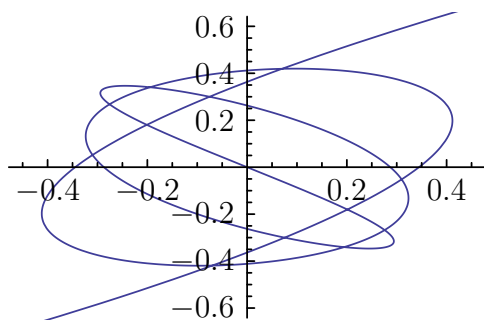
>> LegendreP[5/2, 1.5]
4.17762

>> LegendreP[1.75, 1.4, 0.53]
-1.32619

>> LegendreP[1.6, 3.1, 1.5]
-0.303998 - 1.91937I
```

`LegendreP` can be used to draw generalized Lis-sajous figures:

```
>> ParametricPlot[ {LegendreP[7, x], LegendreP[5, x]}, {x, -1, 1}]
```



## LegendreQ

**LegendreQ[n, x]**  
returns the Legendre function of the second kind  $Q_n(x)$ .

**LegendreQ[n, m, x]**  
returns the associated Legendre function of the second kind  $Q_n^m(x)$ .

```
>> LegendreQ[5/2, 1.5]
0.036211 - 6.56219I

>> LegendreQ[1.75, 1.4, 0.53]
2.05499

>> LegendreQ[1.6, 3.1, 1.5]
-1.71931 - 7.70273I
```

## ProductLog

**ProductLog[z]**  
returns the value of the Lambert W function at  $z$ .

The defining equation:

```
>> z == ProductLog[z] * E ^
ProductLog[z]
True
```

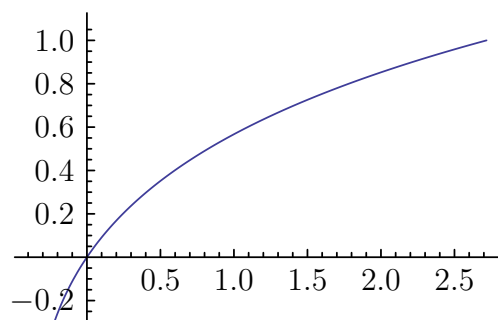
Some special values:

```
>> ProductLog[0]
0

>> ProductLog[E]
1
```

The graph of ProductLog:

```
>> Plot[ProductLog[x], {x, -1/E, E}]
```



## SphericalHarmonicY

**SphericalHarmonicY[l, m, theta, phi]**  
returns the spherical harmonic function  $Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$ .

```
>> SphericalHarmonicY[3/4, 0.5, Pi/5, Pi/3]
0.254247 + 0.14679I

>> SphericalHarmonicY[3, 1, theta, phi]

$$\frac{\sqrt{21} (1 - 5 \cos[\theta]^2) E^{I \phi} \sin[\theta]}{8 \sqrt{\pi}}$$

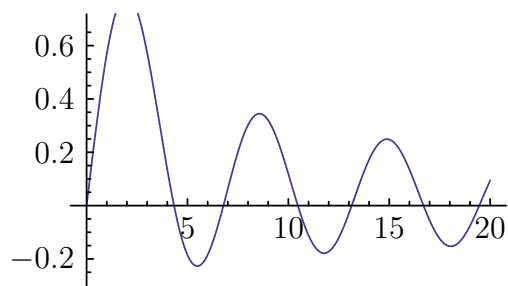
```

## StruveH

**StruveH[n, z]**  
returns the Struve function  $H_n(z)$ .

```
>> StruveH[1.5, 3.5]
1.13192

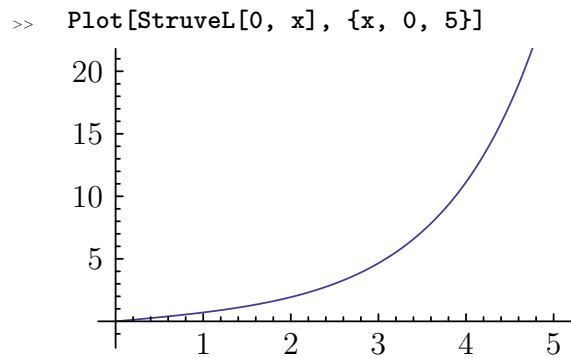
>> Plot[StruveH[0, x], {x, 0, 20}]
```



## StruveL

`StruveL[n, z]`  
returns the modified Struve function  $L_n(z)$ .

```
>> StruveL[1.5, 3.5]  
4.41126
```

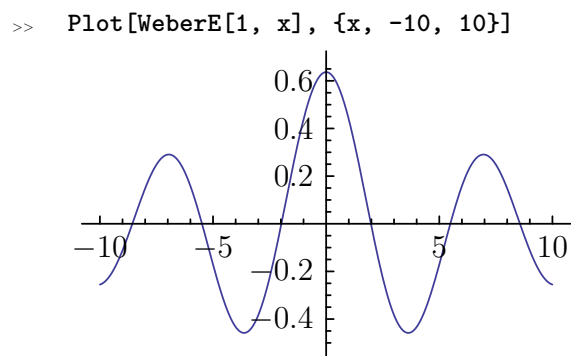


```
>> Zeta[-2.5 + I]  
0.0235936 + 0.0014078I
```

## WeberE

`WeberE[n, z]`  
returns the Weber function  $E_n(z)$ .

```
>> WeberE[1.5, 3.5]  
-0.397256
```



## Zeta

`Zeta[z]`  
returns the Riemann zeta function of  $z$ .

```
>> Zeta[2]  
 $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$ 
```

# XXXV. Scoping

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## Begin

`Begin[context]`  
temporarily sets the current context to *context*.

```
>> Begin["test'"]
test'
>> {$Context, $ContextPath}
{test', {Global', System'}}
>> Context[newsymbol]
test'
>> End[]
test'
>> End[]
Nopreviouscontextdefined.
Global'
```

## BeginPackage

`BeginPackage[context]`  
starts the package given by *context*.

The *context* argument must be a valid context name. `BeginPackage` changes the values of `$Context` and `$ContextPath`, setting the current context to *context*.

```
>> {$Context, $ContextPath}
{Global', {Global', System'}}
```

```
>> BeginPackage["test'"]
test'
>> {$Context, $ContextPath}
{test', {test', System'}}
>> Context[newsymbol]
test'
>> EndPackage[]
>> {$Context, $ContextPath}
{Global', {test', Global', System'}}
>> EndPackage[]
Nopreviouscontextdefined.
```

## Block

`Block[{x, y, ...}, expr]`  
temporarily removes the definitions of the given variables, evaluates *expr*, and restores the original definitions afterwards.

`Block[{x=x0, y=y0, ...}, expr]`  
assigns temporary values to the variables during the evaluation of *expr*.

```
>> n = 10
10
>> Block[{n = 5}, n ^ 2]
25
```



```
>> n
10
```

Values assigned to block variables are evaluated at the beginning of the block. Keep in mind that the result of Block is evaluated again, so a returned block variable will get its original value.

```
>> Block[{x = n+2, n}, {x, n}]
{12, 10}
```

If the variable specification is not of the described form, an error message is raised:

```
>> Block[{x + y}, x]
Local variablespecificationcontainsx+y,
whichisnotasymboloranassignmenttoasymbol.
x
```

Variable names may not appear more than once:

```
>> Block[{x, x}, x]
Duplicatelocalvariablexfoundinlocalvariablespecification
x
```

## Context

Context[symbol]  
yields the name of the context where symbol is defined in.

Context[]  
returns the value of \$Context.

```
>> Context[a]
Global'

>> Context[b' c]
b'

>> Context[Sin] // InputForm
"System"

>> InputForm[Context[]]
"Global"
```

## \$ContextPath

\$ContextPath  
is the search path for contexts.

```
>> $ContextPath // InputForm
{"Global", "System"}
```

## System'Private'\$ContextPathStack

System'Private'\$ContextPathStack  
is an internal variable tracking the values of \$ContextPath saved by Begin and BeginPackage.

## System'Private'\$ContextStack

System'Private'\$ContextStack  
is an internal variable tracking the values of \$Context saved by Begin and BeginPackage.

## \$Context

\$Context  
is the current context.

```
>> $Context
Global'
```

## Contexts

Contexts[]  
yields a list of all contexts.

```
>> x = 5;

>> Contexts[] // InputForm
{"CombinatoricaOld",
 "Global", "ImportExport",
 "Internal", "System",
 "System'Convert'B64Dump",
 "System'Convert'Image",
 "System'Convert'JSONDump",
 "System'Convert'TableDump",
 "System'Convert'TextDump",
 "System'Private",
 "XML", "XML'Parser"}
```

## End

```
End[]
  ends a context started by Begin.
```

## EndPackage

```
EndPackage[]
  marks the end of a package, undoing a
  previous BeginPackage.
```

After EndPackage, the values of \$Context and \$ContextPath at the time of the BeginPackage call are restored, with the new package's context prepended to \$ContextPath.

## Module

```
Module[{vars}, expr]
  localizes variables by giving them a tem-
  porary name of the form name$number,
  where number is the current value of
  $ModuleNumber. Each time a module
  is evaluated, $ModuleNumber is incre-
  mented.
```

```
>> x = 10;

>> Module[{x=x}, x=x+1; x]
11
>> x
10
>> t === Module[{t}, t]
False
```

Initial values are evaluated immediately:

```
>> Module[{t=x}, x = x + 1; t]
10
>> x
11
```

Variables inside other scoping constructs are not affected by the renaming of Module:

```
>> Module[{a}, Block[{a}, a]]
a
>> Module[{a}, Block[{}, a]]
a$5
```

## \$ModuleNumber

```
$ModuleNumber
  is the current "serial number" to be used
  for local module variables.
```

```
>> Unprotect[$ModuleNumber]

>> $ModuleNumber = 20;

>> Module[{x}, x]
x$20

>> $ModuleNumber = x;
Cannot set $ModuleNumber to x; value must be a positive integer.
```

## Unique

```
Unique[]
  generates a new symbol and gives a name
  of the form $number.
Unique[x]
  generates a new symbol and gives a name
  of the form x$number.
Unique[{x, y, ...}]
  generates a list of new symbols.
Unique['xxx']
  generates a new symbol and gives a name
  of the form xxxnumber.
```

Create a unique symbol with no particular name:

```
>> Unique[]
$9

>> Unique[sym]
sym$1
```

Create a unique symbol whose name begins with x:

```
>> Unique["x"]
x10
```

Each use of Unique[symbol] increments \$ModuleNumber:

```
>> {$ModuleNumber, Unique[x],
  $ModuleNumber}
{2, x$2, 3}
```

Unique[symbol] creates symbols in the same way Module does:

```
>> {Module[{x}, x], Unique[x]}
     {x$3,x$4}
```

Unique with more arguments

```
>> Unique[{x, "s"}, Flat ^ Listable
         ^ Orderless]

FlatListableObjectlessisnotknownattribute.
Unique  $\left[ \{x, s\}, \text{Flat}^{\text{Listable}^{\text{Orderless}}} \right]$ 
```

Unique call without symbol argument

```
>> Unique[x + y]

x + yisnotasymboloravalidsymbolname.
Unique  $[x + y]$ 
```

# XXXVI. Strings and Characters

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---

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---

## \$CharacterEncoding

`CharacterEncoding`  
specifies the default character encoding to use if no other encoding is specified.

## \$CharacterEncodings

### CharacterRange

`CharacterRange["a", "b"]`  
returns a list of the Unicode characters from *a* to *b* inclusive.

```
>> CharacterRange["a", "e"]
{a, b, c, d, e}

>> CharacterRange["b", "a"]
{}
```

## Characters

`Characters["string"]`  
returns a list of the characters in *string*.

```
>> Characters["abc"]
{a, b, c}
```

## DamerauLevenshteinDistance

`DamerauLevenshteinDistance[a, b]`  
returns the Damerau-Levenshtein distance of *a* and *b*, which is defined as the minimum number of transpositions, insertions, deletions and substitutions needed to transform one into the other. In contrast to `EditDistance`, `DamerauLevenshteinDistance` counts transposition of adjacent items (e.g. "ab" into "ba") as one operation of change.



```
>> EditDistance[{1, E, 2, Pi}, {1,
  E, Pi, 2}]
2
```

## EndOfLine

**EndOfString**  
represents the end of a line in a string.

```
>> StringReplace["aba\nbba\na\nab",
  "a" ~~EndOfLine -> "c"]

abc
  bbc
    c
  ab

>> StringSplit["abc\ndef\nhij",
  EndOfLine]

{abc,
  def,
  hij}
```

## EndOfString

**EndOfString**  
represents the end of a string.

Test whether strings end with “e”:

```
>> StringMatchQ[#, __ ~~"e" ~~
  EndOfString] &/@ {"apple", "
  banana", "artichoke"}

{True, False, True}

>> StringReplace["aab\nabb", "b" ~~
  EndOfString -> "c"]

aab
  abc
```

## FromCharCode

**FromCharCode** $[n]$   
returns the character corresponding to  
Unicode codepoint  $n$ .  
**FromCharCode** $[{n1, n2, \dots}]$   
returns a string with characters corre-  
sponding to  $n_i$ .  
**FromCharCode** $[{{n11, n12, \dots}, \{$   
 $n21, n22, \dots\}, \dots}]$   
returns a list of strings.

```
>> FromCharCode[100]
d

>> FromCharCode[228, "ISO8859
-1"]
ä

>> FromCharCode[{100, 101,
  102}]
def

>> ToCharCode[%]
{100,101,102}

>> FromCharCode[{{97, 98, 99},
  {100, 101, 102}}]
{abc,def}

>> ToCharCode["abc 123"] //
  FromCharCode
abc 123
```

## HammingDistance

**HammingDistance** $[u, v]$   
returns the Hamming distance between  
 $u$  and  $v$ , i.e. the number of different el-  
ements.  $u$  and  $v$  may be lists or strings.

```
>> HammingDistance[{1, 0, 1, 0},
  {1, 0, 0, 1}]
2

>> HammingDistance["time", "dime"]
1

>> HammingDistance["TIME", "dime",
  IgnoreCase -> True]
1
```

## HexidecimalCharacter

HexidecimalCharacter  
represents the characters 0-9, a-f and A-F.

```
>> StringMatchQ[#,  
HexidecimalCharacter] & /@ {"a",  
"1", "A", "x", "H", " ", "."}  
  
{True, True, True, False,  
False, False, False}
```

## LetterCharacter

LetterCharacter  
represents letters.

```
>> StringMatchQ[#, LetterCharacter]  
& /@ {"a", "1", "A", " ", "."}  
  
{True, False, True, False, False}
```

LetterCharacter also matches unicode characters.

```
>> StringMatchQ["\[Lambda]",  
LetterCharacter]  
  
True
```

## LetterQ

LetterQ[*string*] yields True if all the characters in the *string* are letters, and yields False otherwise.

```
>> LetterQ["m"]  
True  
  
>> LetterQ["9"]  
False  
  
>> LetterQ["Mathics"]  
True  
  
>> LetterQ["Welcome to Mathics"]  
False
```

## LowerCaseQ

LowerCaseQ[*s*]  
returns True if *s* consists wholly of lower case characters.

```
>> LowerCaseQ["abc"]  
True
```

An empty string returns True.

```
>> LowerCaseQ[""]  
True
```

## NumberString

NumberString  
represents the characters in a number.

```
>> StringMatchQ["1234",  
NumberString]  
True  
  
>> StringMatchQ["1234.5",  
NumberString]  
True  
  
>> StringMatchQ["1.2'20",  
NumberString]  
False
```

## RegularExpression

RegularExpression[*'regex'*]  
represents the regex specified by the string *'regex'*.

```
>> StringSplit["1.23, 4.56 7.89",  
RegularExpression["(\\s|,)+"]]  
  
{1.23, 4.56, 7.89}
```

## RemoveDiacritics

RemoveDiacritics[*s*]  
returns a version of *s* with all diacritics removed.

```
>> RemoveDiacritics["en prononçant
pêcher et pêcher"]
en prononcant pecher et pecher

>> RemoveDiacritics["piñata"]
pinata
```

## StartOfLine

**StartOfString**  
represents the start of a line in a string.

```
>> StringReplace["aba\nbba\na\nab",
  StartOfLine ~~"a" -> "c"]

cba
  bba
  c
  cb

>> StringSplit["abc\ndef\nhij",
  StartOfLine]

{abc
 ,def
 ,hij}
```

## StartOfString

**StartOfString**  
represents the start of a string.

Test whether strings start with "a":

```
>> StringMatchQ[#, StartOfString ~~
"a" ~~__] &/@ {"apple", "banana",
"artichoke"}

{True, False, True}

>> StringReplace["aba\nabb",
  StartOfString ~~"a" -> "c"]

cba
  abb
```

## StringCases

**StringCases**["string", *pattern*]  
gives all occurrences of *pattern* in *string*.  
**StringReplace**["string", *pattern* -> *form*]  
gives all instances of *form* that stem from  
occurrences of *pattern* in *string*.  
**StringCases**["string", {*pattern1*, *pattern2*,  
...}]  
gives all occurrences of *pattern1*, *pattern2*,  
....  
**StringReplace**["string", *pattern*, *n*]  
gives only the first *n* occurrences.  
**StringReplace**[{"string1", "string2",  
...}, *pattern*]  
gives occurrences in *string1*, *string2*, ...

```
>> StringCases["axbaxxb", "a" ~~x_
~~"b"]

{axb}

>> StringCases["axbaxxb", "a" ~~x_
~~"b"]

{axbaxxb}

>> StringCases["axbaxxb", Shortest
["a" ~~x_ ~~"b"]]

{axb, axxb}

>> StringCases["-abc- def -uvw- xyz",
Shortest["-" ~~x_ ~~"-"] ->
x]

{abc, uvw}

>> StringCases["-öhi- -abc- -. -",
"- " ~~x : WordCharacter .. ~~"-"]
-> x]

{öhi, abc}

>> StringCases["abc-abc xyz-uvw",
Shortest[x : WordCharacter .. ~~
"- " ~~x_] -> x]

{abc}

>> StringCases["abba", {"a" -> 10,
"b" -> 20}, 2]

{10, 20}

>> StringCases["a#ä_123",
WordCharacter]

{a, ä, 1, 2, 3}
```



```
>> StringCases["a#ä_123",
LetterCharacter]

{a,ä}
```

## StringContainsQ

```
StringContainsQ["string", patt]
  returns True if any part of string matches
  patt, and returns False otherwise.
StringContainsQ[{ 's1', "s2", ... },
patt] '
  returns the list of results for each element
  of string list.
StringContainsQ[patt]
  represents an operator form of String-
  ContainsQ that can be applied to an ex-
  pression.
```

```
>> StringContainsQ["mathics", "m" ~
~__ ~~"s"]
True

>> StringContainsQ["mathics", "a" ~
~__ ~~"m"]
False

>> StringContainsQ["Mathics", "MA"
, IgnoreCase -> True]
True

>> StringContainsQ[{"g", "a", "laxy
", "universe", "sun"}, "u"]
{False, False, False, True, True}

>> StringContainsQ["e" ~~__ ~~"u"]
/@ {"The Sun", "Mercury", "
Venus", "Earth", "Mars", "
Jupiter", "Saturn", "Uranus", "
Neptune"}
{True, True, True, False, False,
False, False, False, True}
```

## StringDrop

```
StringDrop["string", n]
  gives string with the first n characters
  dropped.
StringDrop["string", -n]
  gives string with the last n characters
  dropped.
StringDrop["string", {n}]
  gives string with the nth character
  dropped.
StringDrop["string", {m, n}]
  gives string with the characters m through
  n dropped.
```

```
>> StringDrop["abcde", 2]
cde

>> StringDrop["abcde", -2]
abc

>> StringDrop["abcde", {2}]
acde

>> StringDrop["abcde", {2,3}]
ade

>> StringDrop["abcd",{3,2}]
abcd

>> StringDrop["abcd",0]
abcd
```

## StringExpression (~~)

```
StringExpression[s_1, s_2, ...]
  represents a sequence of strings and sym-
  bolic string objects si.
```

```
>> "a" ~~ "b" // FullForm
"ab"
```

## StringFreeQ

`StringFreeQ["string", patt]`  
returns True if no substring in *string* matches the string expression *patt*, and returns False otherwise.

`StringFreeQ[{'s1', "s2", ...}, patt]`  
returns the list of results for each element of string list.

`StringFreeQ['string', {p1, p2, ...}]`  
returns True if no substring matches any of the *pi*.

`StringFreeQ[patt]`  
represents an operator form of `StringFreeQ` that can be applied to an expression.

```
>> StringFreeQ["mathics", "m" ~~__
~~"s"]
False

>> StringFreeQ["mathics", "a" ~~__
~~"m"]
True

>> StringFreeQ["Mathics", "MA" ,
IgnoreCase -> True]
False

>> StringFreeQ[{"g", "a", "laxy", "
universe", "sun"}, "u"]
{True, True, True, False, False}

>> StringFreeQ["e" ~~__ ~~"u"] /@
{"The Sun", "Mercury", "Venus",
"Earth", "Mars", "Jupiter", "
Saturn", "Uranus", "Neptune"}
{False, False, False, True,
True, True, True, True, False}

>> StringFreeQ[{"A", "Galaxy", "Far
", "Far", "Away"}, {"F" ~~__ ~~"
r", "aw" ~~__}, IgnoreCase ->
True]
{True, True, False, False, False}
```

## StringInsert

`StringInsert["string", "snew", n]`  
yields a string with *snew* inserted starting at position *n* in *string*.

`StringInsert["string", "snew", -n]`  
inserts a at position *n* from the end of *string*.

`StringInsert["string", "snew", {n_1, n_2, ...}]`  
inserts a copy of *snew* at each position *n\_i* in *string*; the *n\_i* are taken before any insertion is done.

`StringInsert[{s_1, s_2, ...}, "snew", n]`  
gives the list of results for each of the *s\_i*.

```
>> StringInsert["nothing", "h", 4]
nothing

>> StringInsert["note", "d", -1]
noted

>> StringInsert["here", "t", -5]
there

>> StringInsert["adac", "he", {1,
5}]
headache

>> StringInsert[{"something", "
sometimes"}, " ", 5]
{some thing, some times}

>> StringInsert["1234567890123456",
".", Range[-16, -4, 3]]
1.234.567.890.123.456
```

## StringJoin (<>)

`StringJoin["s1", "s2", ...]`  
returns the concatenation of the strings *s1*, *s2*, .

```
>> StringJoin["a", "b", "c"]
abc

>> "a" <> "b" <> "c" // InputForm
"abc"
```

`StringJoin` flattens lists out:

```
>> StringJoin[{"a", "b"}] //
InputForm
"ab"

>> Print[StringJoin[{"Hello", " ",
{"world"}}, {"!"}]
Helloworld!
```

## StringLength

`StringLength["string"]`  
gives the length of *string*.

```
>> StringLength["abc"]
3

StringLength is listable:
>> StringLength[{"a", "bc"}]
{1,2}

>> StringLength[x]
Stringexpected.
StringLength[x]
```

## StringMatchQ

```
>> StringMatchQ["abc", "abc"]
True

>> StringMatchQ["abc", "abd"]
False

>> StringMatchQ["15a94xcZ6", (
DigitCharacter | LetterCharacter
)..]
True
```

Use StringMatchQ as an operator

```
>> StringMatchQ[LetterCharacter] ["a"]
True
```

## StringPosition

`StringPosition["string", patt]`  
gives a list of starting and ending positions where *patt* matches "string".  
`StringPosition["string", patt, n]`  
returns the first *n* matches only.  
`StringPosition["string", {patt1, patt2, ...}, n]`  
matches multiple patterns.  
`StringPosition[{s1, s2, ...}, patt]`  
returns a list of matches for multiple strings.

```
>> StringPosition["123
ABCxyABCzzzABCABC", "ABC"]
{{4,6}, {9,11}, {15,17}, {18,20}}

>> StringPosition["123
ABCxyABCzzzABCABC", "ABC", 2]
{{4,6}, {9,11}}
```

StringPosition can be useful for searching through text.

```
>> data = Import["ExampleData/
EinsteinSzilLetter.txt"];

>> StringPosition[data, "uranium"]
{{299,305}, {870,876}, {1538,1~
~544}, {1671,1677}, {2300,2306
}, {2784,2790}, {3093,3099}}
```

## StringQ

`StringQ[expr]`  
returns True if *expr* is a String, or False otherwise.

```
>> StringQ["abc"]
True

>> StringQ[1.5]
False

>> Select[{"12", 1, 3, 5, "yz", x,
y}, StringQ]
{12,yz}
```

## StringRepeat

```
StringRepeat["string", n]
  gives string repeated n times.
StringRepeat["string", n, max]
  gives string repeated n times, but not
  more than max characters.
```

```
>> StringRepeat["abc", 3]
abcabcabc

>> StringRepeat["abc", 10, 7]
abcabca
```

## StringReplace

```
StringReplace["string", "a" -> "b"]
  replaces each occurrence of old with new
  in string.
StringReplace["string", {"s1" -> "sp1", "s2" -> "sp2"}]
  performs multiple replacements of each
  si by the corresponding spi in string.
StringReplace["string", srules, n]
  only performs the first n replacements.
StringReplace[{ "string1", "string2", ... }, srules]
  performs the replacements specified by
  srules on a list of strings.
```

StringReplace replaces all occurrences of one substring with another:

```
>> StringReplace["xyxyxyxyxyxyxy",
  "xy" -> "A"]
AAxyxxAyA
```

Multiple replacements can be supplied:

```
>> StringReplace["xyzwxyzwxyzxyzw",
  {"xyz" -> "A", "w" -> "BCD"}]
ABCDABCDxABCBD
```

Only replace the first 2 occurrences:

```
>> StringReplace["xyxyxyxyxyxyxy",
  "xy" -> "A", 2]
AAxyxyxyxyxy
```

Also works for multiple rules:

```
>> StringReplace["abba", {"a" -> "A",
  "b" -> "B"}, 2]
ABba
```

StringReplace acts on lists of strings too:

```
>> StringReplace[{"xyxyxy", "
  yxyxyxyxyxy"}, "xy" -> "A"]
{AAxA, yAAxxAyA}
```

StringReplace also can be used as an operator:

```
>> StringReplace["y" -> "ies"]["
  city"]
cities
```

## StringRiffle

```
StringRiffle[{s1, s2, s3, ...}]
  returns a new string by concatenating
  all the si, with spaces inserted between
  them.
StringRiffle[list, sep]
  inserts the separator sep between all ele-
  ments in list.
StringRiffle[list, {"left", "sep",
  "right"}]
  use left and right as delimiters after con-
  catenation.
```

```
>> StringRiffle[{"a", "b", "c", "d",
  "e"}]
a b c d e

>> StringRiffle[{"a", "b", "c", "d",
  "e"}, " ", " "]
a, b, c, d, e

>> StringRiffle[{"a", "b", "c", "d",
  "e"}, {"(", " ", ")"}]
(a b c d e)
```

## StringSplit

```
StringSplit["s"]
  splits the string s at whitespace, discard-
  ing the whitespace and returning a list of
  strings.
StringSplit["s", "d"]
  splits s at the delimiter d.
StringSplit[s, {"d1", "d2", ...}]
  splits s using multiple delimiters.
```

```
>> StringSplit["abc,123", ",", " "]
{abc, 123}
```

```
>> StringSplit["abc 123"]
{abc,123}

>> StringSplit["abc,123.456", {"",",",
"."}]
{abc,123,456}

>> StringSplit["a b c",
RegularExpression[" +"]]
{a,b,c}
```

## StringTake

`StringTake["string", n]`  
gives the first *n* characters in *string*.  
`StringTake["string", -n]`  
gives the last *n* characters in *string*.  
`StringTake["string", {n}]`  
gives the *n*th character in *string*.  
`StringTake["string", {m, n}]`  
gives characters *m* through *n* in *string*.  
`StringTake["string", {m, n, s}]`  
gives characters *m* through *n* in steps of *s*.

```
>> StringTake["abcde", 2]
ab

>> StringTake["abcde", 0]

>> StringTake["abcde", -2]
de

>> StringTake["abcde", {2}]
b

>> StringTake["abcd", {2,3}]
bc

>> StringTake["abcdefgh", {1, 5,
2}]
ace
```

`StringTake` also supports standard sequence specifications

```
>> StringTake["abcdef", All]
abcdef
```

## StringTrim

`StringTrim[s]`  
returns a version of *s* with whitespace removed from start and end.

```
>> StringJoin["a", StringTrim[" \tb
\n "], "c"]
abc

>> StringTrim["ababaxababyaabab",
RegularExpression["(ab)+"]]
axababya
```

## String

`String`  
is the head of strings.

```
>> Head["abc"]
String

>> "abc"
abc
```

Use `InputForm` to display quotes around strings:

```
>> InputForm["abc"]
"abc"
```

`FullForm` also displays quotes:

```
>> FullForm["abc" + 2]
Plus[2,"abc"]
```

## ToCharacterCode

`ToCharacterCode["string"]`  
converts the string to a list of character codes (Unicode codepoints).  
`ToCharacterCode[{string1 ' ' , string2 , ...}]`  
converts a list of strings to character codes.

```
>> ToCharacterCode["abc"]
{97,98,99}

>> FromCharacterCode[%]
abc
```

```
>> ToCharacterCode["\[Alpha]\[Beta]
\[Gamma]"
{945, 946, 947}

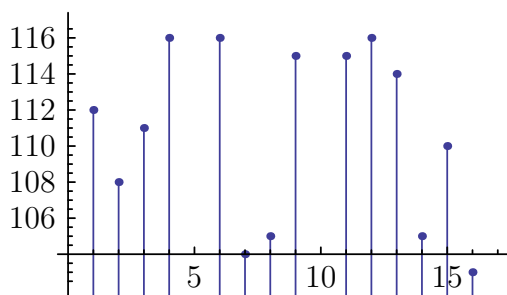
>> ToCharacterCode["ä", "UTF8"]
{195, 164}

>> ToCharacterCode["ä", "ISO8859
-1"]
{228}

>> ToCharacterCode[{"ab", "c"}]
{{97, 98}, {99}}

>> ToCharacterCode[{"ab", x}]
Stringorlistofstringsexpectedatposition1inToCharacterCode[{ab,
x}].
ToCharacterCode[{ab,x}]

>> ListPlot[ToCharacterCode["plot
this string"], Filling -> Axis]
```



## ToExpression

`ToExpression[input]`  
interprets a given string as Mathics input.

`ToExpression[input, form]`  
reads the given input in the specified *form*.

`ToExpression[input, form, h]`  
applies the head *h* to the expression before evaluating it.

```
>> ToExpression["1 + 2"]
3

>> ToExpression["{2, 3, 1}",
InputForm, Max]
3
```

## ToLowerCase

`ToLowerCase[s]`  
returns *s* in all lower case.

```
>> ToLowerCase["New York"]
new york
```

## ToString

`ToString[expr]`  
returns a string representation of *expr*.

```
>> ToString[{ab,
2}
2

>> ToString[2] // InputForm
"2"

>> ToString[a+b]
a + b

>> "U" <> 2
Stringexpected.
U<>2

>> "U" <> ToString[2]
U2
```

## ToUpperCase

`ToUpperCase[s]`  
returns *s* in all upper case.

```
>> ToUpperCase["New York"]
NEW YORK
```

## Transliterate

`Transliterate[s]`  
transliterates a text in some script into an ASCII string.

# The following examples were taken from  
# <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iliad>, #  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian\\_language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language),  
and # <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiragana>

## UpperCaseQ

`UpperCaseQ[s]`  
returns True if *s* consists wholly of upper case characters.

```
>> UpperCaseQ["ABC"]
True
```

An empty string returns True.

```
>> UpperCaseQ[""]
True
```

## Whitespace

`Whitespace`  
represents a sequence of whitespace characters.

```
>> StringMatchQ["\r\n", Whitespace]
True
```

```
>> StringSplit["a\nb\r\ncd", Whitespace]
{a,b,c,d}
```

```
>> StringReplace[" this has leading
and trailing whitespace\n", (
  StartOfString ~~Whitespace)| (
  Whitespace ~~EndOfString)-> ""]
<> " removed" // FullForm
"this has leading and trailing
 whitespace removed"
```

## WhitespaceCharacter

`WhitespaceCharacter`  
represents a single whitespace character.

```
>> StringMatchQ["\n", WhitespaceCharacter]
True
```

```
>> StringSplit["a\nb\r\nc\r d", WhitespaceCharacter]
{a,b,c,d}
```

For sequences of whitespace characters use `Whitespace`:

```
>> StringMatchQ["\n", WhitespaceCharacter]
False
>> StringMatchQ["\n", Whitespace]
True
```

## WordBoundary

`WordBoundary`  
represents the boundary between words.

```
>> StringReplace["apple banana
orange artichoke", "e" ~~
  WordBoundary -> "E"]
applE banana orangE artichokE
```

## WordCharacter

`WordCharacter`  
represents a single letter or digit character.

```
>> StringMatchQ[#, WordCharacter]
&/@ {"1", "a", "A", ",", " "}
{True, True, True, False, False}
```

Test whether a string is alphanumeric:

```
>> StringMatchQ["abc123DEF", WordCharacter..]
True
>> StringMatchQ["$b;123", WordCharacter..]
False
```

# XXXVII. Structure

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## Apply (@@)

`Apply[f, expr]`  
`f @@ expr`  
replaces the head of `expr` with `f`.  
`Apply[f, expr, levelspec]`  
applies `f` on the parts specified by `levelspec`.

```
>> f @@ {1, 2, 3}
f[1,2,3]
```

```
>> Plus @@ {1, 2, 3}
6
```

The head of `expr` need not be `List`:

```
>> f @@ (a + b + c)
f[a,b,c]
```

Apply on level 1:

```
>> Apply[f, {a + b, g[c, d, e * f],
3}, {1}]
{f[a,b], f[c,d,ef], 3}
```

The default level is 0:

```
>> Apply[f, {a, b, c}, {0}]
f[a,b,c]
```

Range of levels, including negative level (counting from bottom):

```
>> Apply[f, {{{{a}}}}, {2, -3}]
{{f[f[{a}]]}}
```

Convert all operations to lists:

```
>> Apply[List, a + b * c ^ e * f[g
], {0, Infinity}]
{a, {b, {g}}, {c,e}}
```

## ApplyLevel (@@@)

`ApplyLevel[f, expr]`  
`f @@@ expr`  
is equivalent to `Apply[f, expr, {1}]`.

```
>> f @@@ {{a, b}, {c, d}}
{f[a,b], f[c,d]}
```

## AtomQ

`AtomQ[x]`  
is true if `x` is an atom (an object such as a number or string, which cannot be divided into subexpressions using `Part`).

```
>> AtomQ[x]
True
```



```
>> AtomQ[1.2]
True

>> AtomQ[2 + 1]
True

>> AtomQ[2 / 3]
True

>> AtomQ[x + y]
False
```

## CombinatoricaOld'BinarySearch

`CombinatoricaOld'BinarySearch[l, k]`  
searches the list *l*, which has to be sorted, for key *k* and returns its index in *l*. If *k* does not exist in *l*, `BinarySearch` returns  $(a + b) / 2$ , where *a* and *b* are the indices between which *k* would have to be inserted in order to maintain the sorting order in *l*. Please note that *k* and the elements in *l* need to be comparable under a strict total order (see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total\\_order](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_order)).

`CombinatoricaOld'BinarySearch[l, k, f]`  
the index of *k* in the elements of *l* if *f* is applied to the latter prior to comparison. Note that *f* needs to yield a sorted sequence if applied to the elements of *l*.

```
>> CombinatoricaOld'BinarySearch
[{3, 4, 10, 100, 123}, 100]
4

>> CombinatoricaOld'BinarySearch
[{2, 3, 9}, 7] // N
2.5

>> CombinatoricaOld'BinarySearch
[{2, 7, 9, 10}, 3] // N
1.5

>> CombinatoricaOld'BinarySearch
[{-10, 5, 8, 10}, -100] // N
0.5

>> CombinatoricaOld'BinarySearch
[{-10, 5, 8, 10}, 20] // N
4.5
```

```
>> CombinatoricaOld'BinarySearch[{{
a, 1}, {b, 7}}, 7, #[[2]]&]
2
```

## ByteCount

`ByteCount[expr]`  
gives the internal memory space used by *expr*, in bytes.

The results may heavily depend on the Python implementation in use.

## Depth

`Depth[expr]`  
gives the depth of *expr*.

The depth of an expression is defined as one plus the maximum number of Part indices required to reach any part of *expr*, except for heads.

```
>> Depth[x]
1

>> Depth[x + y]
2

>> Depth[{{{x}}}]
5
```

Complex numbers are atomic, and hence have depth 1:

```
>> Depth[1 + 2 I]
1
```

Depth ignores heads:

```
>> Depth[f[a, b][c]]
2
```

## Flatten

`Flatten[expr]`  
flattens out nested lists in *expr*.  
`Flatten[expr, n]`  
stops flattening at level *n*.  
`Flatten[expr, n, h]`  
flattens expressions with head *h* instead of List.

```
>> Flatten[{{a, b}, {c, {d}, e}, {f, {g, h}}}]
{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h}

>> Flatten[{{a, b}, {c, {e}, e}, {f, {g, h}}}, 1]
{a, b, c, {e}, e, f, {g, h}}

>> Flatten[f[a, f[b, f[c, d]], e], Infinity, f]
f[a, b, c, d, e]

>> Flatten[{{a, b}, {c, d}}, {{2}, {1}}]
{{a, c}, {b, d}}

>> Flatten[{{a, b}, {c, d}}, {{1, 2}}]
{a, b, c, d}
```

Flatten also works in irregularly shaped arrays

```
>> Flatten[{{1, 2, 3}, {4}, {6, 7}, {8, 9, 10}}, {{2}, {1}}]
{{1, 4, 6, 8}, {2, 7, 9}, {3, 10}}
```

## FreeQ

**FreeQ**[*expr*, *x*]  
returns True if *expr* does not contain the expression *x*.

```
>> FreeQ[y, x]
True

>> FreeQ[a+b+c, a+b]
False

>> FreeQ[{1, 2, a^(a+b)}, Plus]
False

>> FreeQ[a+b, x_+y_+z_]
True

>> FreeQ[a+b+c, x_+y_+z_]
False

>> FreeQ[x_+y_+z_] [a+b]
True
```

## Head

**Head**[*expr*]  
returns the head of the expression or atom *expr*.

```
>> Head[a * b]
Times

>> Head[6]
Integer

>> Head[x]
Symbol
```

## Map (/@)

**Map**[*f*, *expr*] or *f* /@ *expr*  
applies *f* to each part on the first level of *expr*.  
**Map**[*f*, *expr*, *levelspec*]  
applies *f* to each level specified by *levelspec* of *expr*.

```
>> f /@ {1, 2, 3}
{f[1], f[2], f[3]}

>> #^2 & /@ {1, 2, 3, 4}
{1, 4, 9, 16}
```

Map *f* on the second level:

```
>> Map[f, {{a, b}, {c, d, e}}, {2}]
{{f[a], f[b]}, {f[c], f[d], f[e]}}
```

Include heads:

```
>> Map[f, a + b + c, Heads->True]
f[Plus] [f[a], f[b], f[c]]
```

## MapIndexed

**MapIndexed**[*f*, *expr*]  
applies *f* to each part on the first level of *expr*, including the part positions in the call to *f*.  
**MapIndexed**[*f*, *expr*, *levelspec*]  
applies *f* to each level specified by *levelspec* of *expr*.

```
>> MapIndexed[f, {a, b, c}]
      {f[a, {1}], f[b, {2}], f[c, {3}]}
```

Include heads (index 0):

```
>> MapIndexed[f, {a, b, c}, Heads->
      True]
      f[List, {0}] [f[a, {1}],
                    f[b, {2}], f[c, {3}]]
```

Map on levels 0 through 1 (outer expression gets index {}):

```
>> MapIndexed[f, a + b + c * d, {0,
      1}]
      f[f[a, {1}] + f[b,
          {2}] + f[cd, {3}], {}]
```

Get the positions of atoms in an expression (convert operations to List first to disable Listable functions):

```
>> expr = a + b * f[g] * c ^ e;

>> listified = Apply[List, expr,
      {0, Infinity}];

>> MapIndexed[#2 &, listified,
      {-1}]
      {{1}, {{2, 1}, {{2, 2, 1}},
          {{2, 3, 1}, {2, 3, 2}}}}
```

Replace the heads with their positions, too:

```
>> MapIndexed[#2 &, listified,
      {-1}, Heads -> True]
      {0} [ {1}, {2, 0} [ {2, 1},
          {2, 2, 0} [ {2, 2, 1}], {2, 3,
          0} [ {2, 3, 1}, {2, 3, 2}]]]
```

The positions are given in the same format as used by Extract. Thus, mapping Extract on the indices given by MapIndexed re-constructs the original expression:

```
>> MapIndexed[Extract[expr, #2] &,
      listified, {-1}, Heads -> True]
      a + b f[g] c^e
```

## MapThread

```
MapThread[f, {{a1, a2, ...}, {b1, b2, ...}, ...}]
  returns      {f[a1, b1, ...], f[a2,
                b2, ...], ...}.
MapThread[f, {expr1, expr2, ...}, n]
  applies f at level n.
```

```
>> MapThread[f, {{a, b, c}, {1, 2,
      3}}]
      {f[a, 1], f[b, 2], f[c, 3]}

>> MapThread[f, {{{a, b}, {c, d}},
      {{e, f}, {g, h}}}, 2]
      {{f[a, e], f[b, f]},
        {f[c, g], f[d, h]}}
```

## Null

```
Null
  is the implicit result of expressions that
  do not yield a result.
```

```
>> FullForm[a:=b]
      Null
```

It is not displayed in StandardForm,

```
>> a:=b
```

in contrast to the empty string:

```
>> ""
```

## Operate

```
Operate[p, expr]
  applies p to the head of expr.
Operate[p, expr, n]
  applies p to the nth head of expr.
```

```
>> Operate[p, f[a, b]]
      p[f][a, b]
```

The default value of n is 1:

```
>> Operate[p, f[a, b], 1]
      p[f][a, b]
```

With n=0, Operate acts like Apply:

```
>> Operate[p, f[a][b][c], 0]
p[f[a][b][c]]
```

## Order

`Order[x, y]`  
returns a number indicating the canonical ordering of *x* and *y*. 1 indicates that *x* is before *y*, -1 that *y* is before *x*. 0 indicates that there is no specific ordering. Uses the same order as `Sort`.

```
>> Order[7, 11]
1
>> Order[100, 10]
-1
>> Order[x, z]
1
>> Order[x, x]
0
```

## OrderedQ

`OrderedQ[a, b]`  
is True if *a* sorts before *b* according to canonical ordering.

```
>> OrderedQ[a, b]
True
>> OrderedQ[b, a]
False
```

## PatternsOrderedQ

`PatternsOrderedQ[patt1, patt2]`  
returns True if pattern *patt1* would be applied before *patt2* according to canonical pattern ordering.

```
>> PatternsOrderedQ[x_, x_]
False
>> PatternsOrderedQ[x_, x__]
True
```

```
>> PatternsOrderedQ[b, a]
True
```

## Scan

`Scan[f, expr]`  
applies *f* to each element of *expr* and returns Null.  
`'Scan[f, expr, levelspec]`  
applies *f* to each level specified by *levelspec* of *expr*.

```
>> Scan[Print, {1, 2, 3}]
1
2
3
```

## Sort

`Sort[list]`  
sorts *list* (or the leaves of any other expression) according to canonical ordering.  
`Sort[list, p]`  
sorts using *p* to determine the order of two elements.

```
>> Sort[{4, 1.0, a, 3+I}]
{1., 3 + I, 4, a}
```

`Sort` uses `OrderedQ` to determine ordering by default. You can sort patterns according to their precedence using `PatternsOrderedQ`:

```
>> Sort[{items___, item_,
OptionsPattern[], item_symbol,
item_?test}, PatternsOrderedQ]
{item_symbol, item_?test, item_,
items___, OptionsPattern[]}
```

When sorting patterns, values of atoms do not matter:

```
>> Sort[{a, b/;t}, PatternsOrderedQ]
{b/;t, a}
>> Sort[{2+c_, 1+b__},
PatternsOrderedQ]
{2 + c_, 1 + b__}
```

```
>> Sort[{x_ + n*y_, x_ + y_},
PatternsOrderedQ]
{x_ + n*y_, x_ + y_}
```

## SortBy

`SortBy[list, f]`  
 sorts *list* (or the leaves of any other expression) according to canonical ordering of the keys that are extracted from the *list*'s elements using \$f. Chunks of leaves that appear the same under \$f are sorted according to their natural order (without applying \$f).

`SortBy[f]`  
 creates an operator function that, when applied, sorts by \$f.

```
>> SortBy[{{5, 1}, {10, -1}}, Last]
{{10, -1}, {5, 1}}

>> SortBy[Total][{{5, 1}, {10, -9}}]
{{10, -9}, {5, 1}}
```

## SymbolName

`SymbolName[s]`  
 returns the name of the symbol *s* (without any leading context name).

```
>> SymbolName[x] // InputForm
"x"
```

## SymbolQ

`SymbolQ[x]`  
 is True if *x* is a symbol, or False otherwise.

```
>> SymbolQ[a]
True

>> SymbolQ[1]
False
```

```
>> SymbolQ[a + b]
False
```

## Symbol

`Symbol`  
 is the head of symbols.

```
>> Head[x]
Symbol
```

You can use `Symbol` to create symbols from strings:

```
>> Symbol["x"] + Symbol["x"]
2x
```

## Thread

`Thread[f[args]]`  
 threads *f* over any lists that appear in *args*.

`Thread[f[args], h]`  
 threads over any parts with head *h*.

```
>> Thread[f[{a, b, c}]]
{f[a], f[b], f[c]}

>> Thread[f[{a, b, c}, t]]
{f[a, t], f[b, t], f[c, t]}

>> Thread[f[a + b + c], Plus]
f[a] + f[b] + f[c]
```

Functions with attribute `Listable` are automatically threaded over lists:

```
>> {a, b, c} + {d, e, f} + g
{a + d + g, b + e + g, c + f + g}
```

## Through

`Through[p[f][x]]`  
 gives  $p[f[x]]$ .

```
>> Through[f[g][x]]
f[g[x]]
```

```
>> Through[p[f, g][x]]  
p[f[x], g[x]]
```

# XXXVIII. Global System Information

## Contents

---

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---

## `$Aborted`

`$Aborted`  
is returned by a calculation that has been aborted.

## `$ByteOrdering`

`$ByteOrdering`  
returns the native ordering of bytes in binary data on your computer system.

```
>> $ByteOrdering
-1
```

## `$CommandLine`

`$CommandLine`  
is a list of strings passed on the command line to launch the Mathics session.

```
>> $CommandLine
{mathics/test.py, -ot, -k}
```

## Environment

`Environment[var]`  
gives the value of an operating system environment variable.

```
>> Environment["HOME"]
/home/rocky
```

## `$Failed`

`$Failed`  
is returned by some functions in the event of an error.

## GetEnvironment

`GetEnvironment["var"]`  
gives the setting corresponding to the variable “*var*” in the operating system environment.

```
>> GetEnvironment["HOME"]
HOME- > /home/rocky
```

## \$Machine

**\$Machine**  
returns a string describing the type of computer system on which the Mathics is being run.

```
>> $Machine
linux
```

## \$MachineName

**\$MachineName**  
is a string that gives the assigned name of the computer on which Mathics is being run, if such a name is defined.

```
>> $MachineName
muffin
```

## Names

**Names["*pattern*"]**  
returns the list of names matching *pattern*.

```
>> Names["List"]
{List}
```

The wildcard \* matches any character:

```
>> Names["List*"]
{List, ListLinePlot,
 ListPlot, ListQ, Listable}
```

The wildcard @ matches only lowercase characters:

```
>> Names["List@"]
{Listable}
```

```
>> x = 5;
```

```
>> Names["Global`*"]
{x}
```

The number of built-in symbols:

```
>> Length[Names["System`*"]]
1027
```

## \$Packages

**\$Packages**  
returns a list of the contexts corresponding to all packages which have been loaded into Mathics.

```
>> $Packages
{CombinatoricaOld, ImportExport,
 Internal, System, XML}
```

## \$ParentProcessID

**\$ParentProcessID**  
gives the ID assigned to the process which invokes the Mathics by the operating system under which it is run.

```
>> $ParentProcessID
3354156
```

## \$ProcessID

**\$ProcessID**  
gives the ID assigned to the Mathics process by the operating system under which it is run.

```
>> $ProcessID
3354157
```

## \$ProcessorType

**\$ProcessorType**  
gives a string giving the architecture of the processor on which the Mathics is being run.

```
>> $ProcessorType
x86_64
```



## **\$ScriptCommandLine**

**\$ScriptCommandLine**  
is a list of string arguments when running the kernel in script mode.

```
>> $ScriptCommandLine
{}
```

## **\$SystemID**

**\$SystemID**  
is a short string that identifies the type of computer system on which the Mathics is being run.

```
>> $SystemID
linux
```

## **\$SystemWordLength**

**\$SystemWordLength**  
gives the effective number of bits in raw machine words on the computer system where Mathics is running.

```
>> $SystemWordLength
64
```

## **\$UserName**

**\$UserName**  
returns a string describing the type of computer system on which Mathics is being run.

```
>> $UserName
rocky
```

## **\$Version**

**\$Version**  
returns a string with the current Mathics version and the versions of relevant libraries.

```
>> $Version
Mathics 1.1.0 on CPython
3.6.12 (default, Oct 24 2020,
10:34:18) using SymPy 1.6.2,
mpmath 1.1.0, cython 0.29.21
```

# XXXIX. Tensors

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## ArrayDepth

`ArrayDepth[a]`  
returns the depth of the non-ragged array *a*, defined as `Length[Dimensions[a]]`.

```
>> ArrayDepth[{{a,b},{c,d}}]
2
>> ArrayDepth[x]
0
```

## ArrayQ

`ArrayQ[expr]`  
tests whether *expr* is a full array.  
`ArrayQ[expr, pattern]`  
also tests whether the array depth of *expr* matches *pattern*.  
`ArrayQ[expr, pattern, test]`  
furthermore tests whether *test* yields `True` for all elements of *expr*. `ArrayQ[expr]` is equivalent to `ArrayQ[expr, _, True&]`.

```
>> ArrayQ[a]
False
>> ArrayQ[{a}]
True
>> ArrayQ[{{a}},{{b,c}}]
False
```

```
>> ArrayQ[{{a, b}, {c, d}}, 2,
SymbolQ]
True
```

## DiagonalMatrix

`DiagonalMatrix[list]`  
gives a matrix with the values in *list* on its diagonal and zeroes elsewhere.

```
>> DiagonalMatrix[{1, 2, 3}]
{{1,0,0},{0,2,0},{0,0,3}}
```

```
>> MatrixForm[%]

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

## Dimensions

`Dimensions[expr]`  
returns a list of the dimensions of the expression *expr*.

A vector of length 3:

```
>> Dimensions[{a, b, c}]
{3}
```

A 3x2 matrix:

```
>> Dimensions[{{a, b}, {c, d}, {e, f}}]
{3,2}
```

Ragged arrays are not taken into account:

```
>> Dimensions[{{a, b}, {b, c}, {c,
    d, e}}]
{3}
```

The expression can have any head:

```
>> Dimensions[f[f[a, b, c]]]
{1,3}
```

## Dot (.)

```
Dot[x, y]
x . y
computes the vector dot product or matrix product  $x \cdot y$ .
```

Scalar product of vectors:

```
>> {a, b, c} . {x, y, z}
 $ax + by + cz$ 
```

Product of matrices and vectors:

```
>> {{a, b}, {c, d}} . {x, y}
 $\{ax + by, cx + dy\}$ 
```

Matrix product:

```
>> {{a, b}, {c, d}} . {{r, s}, {t,
    u}}
 $\{\{ar + bt, as + bu\}, \{cr + dt, cs + du\}\}$ 
```

```
>> a . b
a.b
```

## IdentityMatrix

```
IdentityMatrix[n]
gives the identity matrix with  $n$  rows and columns.
```

```
>> IdentityMatrix[3]
{{1,0,0}, {0,1,0}, {0,0,1}}
```

## Inner

```
Inner[f, x, y, g]
computes a generalised inner product of  $x$  and  $y$ , using a multiplication function  $f$  and an addition function  $g$ .
```

```
>> Inner[f, {a, b}, {x, y}, g]
 $g[f[a, x], f[b, y]]$ 
```

Inner can be used to compute a dot product:

```
>> Inner[Times, {a, b}, {c, d},
    Plus] == {a, b} . {c, d}
True
```

The inner product of two boolean matrices:

```
>> Inner[And, {{False, False}, {
    False, True}}, {{True, False}, {
    True, True}}, Or]
{{False, False}, {True, True}}
```

Inner works with tensors of any depth:

```
>> Inner[f, {{{a, b}}, {{c, d}}},
    {{1}, {2}}, g]
{{{g[f[a, 1], f[b, 2]]}},
    {{g[f[c, 1], f[d, 2]]}}}
```

## MatrixQ

```
MatrixQ[m]
returns True if  $m$  is a list of equal-length lists.
MatrixQ[m, f]
only returns True if  $f[x]$  returns True for each element  $x$  of the matrix  $m$ .
```

```
>> MatrixQ[{{1, 3}, {4.0, 3/2}},
    NumberQ]
True
```

## Outer

```
Outer[f, x, y]
computes a generalised outer product of  $x$  and  $y$ , using the function  $f$  in place of multiplication.
```

```
>> Outer[f, {a, b}, {1, 2, 3}]
{{f[a, 1], f[a, 2], f[a, 3]},
 {f[b, 1], f[b, 2], f[b, 3]}}
```

Outer product of two matrices:

```
>> Outer[Times, {{a, b}, {c, d}},
{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}]
{{{a, 2a}, {3a, 4a}}, {{b,
 2b}, {3b, 4b}}}, {{c, 2c}, {3c,
 4c}}, {{d, 2d}, {3d, 4d}}}]
```

Outer of multiple lists:

```
>> Outer[f, {a, b}, {x, y, z}, {1,
 2}]
{{{f[a, x, 1], f[a, x, 2]}, {f[
  a, y, 1], f[a, y, 2]}, {f[a, z, 1],
  f[a, z, 2]}}, {{f[b, x, 1], f[
  b, x, 2]}, {f[b, y, 1], f[b, y,
  2]}, {f[b, z, 1], f[b, z, 2]}}}]
```

Arrays can be ragged:

```
>> Outer[Times, {{1, 2}}, {{a, b},
{c, d, e}}]
{{{a, b}, {c, d, e}},
 {{2a, 2b}, {2c, 2d, 2e}}}]
```

Word combinations:

```
>> Outer[StringJoin, {"", "re", "un"}, {"cover", "draw", "wind"}, {"", "ing", "s"}] // InputForm
{{{ "cover", "covering", "covers"},
 { "draw", "drawing", "draws"},
 { "wind", "winding", "winds"}},
 {{ "recover", "recovering",
 "recovers"}, {"redraw",
 "redrawing", "redraws"},
 {"rewind", "rewinding",
 "rewinds"}}, {"uncover",
 "uncovering", "uncovers"},
 {"undraw", "undrawing",
 "undraws"}, {"unwind",
 "unwinding", "unwinds"}}]
```

Compositions of trigonometric functions:

```
>> trigs = Outer[Composition, {Sin,
  Cos, Tan}, {ArcSin, ArcCos,
  ArcTan}]
{{Composition[Sin, ArcSin],
  Composition[Sin, ArcCos],
  Composition[Sin, ArcTan]},
 {Composition[Cos, ArcSin],
  Composition[Cos, ArcCos],
  Composition[Cos, ArcTan]},
 {Composition[Tan, ArcSin],
  Composition[Tan, ArcCos],
  Composition[Tan, ArcTan]}}
```

Evaluate at 0:

```
>> Map[# [0] &, trigs, {2}]
{{0, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 1}, {0,
  ComplexInfinity, 0}}
```

## Transpose

**Transpose** $[m]$

transposes rows and columns in the matrix  $m$ .

```
>> Transpose[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5,
  6}}]
{{1, 4}, {2, 5}, {3, 6}}
```

```
>> MatrixForm[%]
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

## VectorQ

**VectorQ** $[v]$

returns True if  $v$  is a list of elements which are not themselves lists.

**VectorQ** $[v, f]$

returns True if  $v$  is a vector and  $f[x]$  returns True for each element  $x$  of  $v$ .

```
>> VectorQ[{a, b, c}]
True
```

# XL. XML

## Contents

---

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---

## XML'PlaintextImport

```
>> StringReplace[StringTake[Import
["ExampleData/InventionNo1.xml",
"Plaintext"],31],
FromCharacterCode[10]->"/"]
MuseScore 1.2/2012-09-12/5.7/40
```

## XML'TagsImport

```
>> Take[Import["ExampleData/
InventionNo1.xml", "Tags"], 10]
{accidental, alter, arpeggiate,
articulations, attributes, backup,
bar-style, barline, beam, beat-type}
```

## XMLElement

## XML'Parser'XMLGet

## XML'Parser'XMLGetString

```
>> Head[XML'Parser'XMLGetString["<a
></a>"]]
XMLObject[Document]
```

## XMLObject

## XML'XMLObjectImport

```
>> Part[Import["ExampleData/
InventionNo1.xml", "XMLObject"],
2, 3, 1]
XMLElement[identification,
{ }, {XMLElement[encoding,
{ }, {XMLElement[software,
{ }, {MuseScore 1.2}]}],
XMLElement[encoding-date,
{ }, {2012-09-12}]}]}]}
>> Part[Import["ExampleData/
Namespaces.xml"], 2]
XMLElement[book,
{{http://www.w3.org/2000/xmlns/,
xmlns}->urn:loc.gov:books},
{XMLElement[title, { }, {Cheaper
by the Dozen}]}, XMLElement[
{urn:ISBN:0-395-36341-6, number},
{ }, {1568491379}], XMLElement[
notes, { }, {XMLElement[p,
{{http://www.w3.org/2000/xmlns/,
xmlns}->http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml},
{This is a, XMLElement[i,
{ }, {funny, book!}]}]}]}]}]}]
```

# XLI. Optimization

## Contents

---

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--------------------	-----	--------------------	-----

---

## Maximize

`Maximize[f, x]`  
compute the maximum of  $f$  respect  $x$  that  
change between  $a$  and  $b$

```
>> Maximize[-2 x^2 - 3 x + 5, x]

$$\left\{ \left\{ \frac{49}{8}, \left\{ x - > -\frac{3}{4} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

#» Maximize[1 - (x y - 3)^2, {x, y}] = {{1, {x -> 3, y -> 1}}}
#» Maximize[{x - 2 y, x^2 + y^2 <= 1}, {x, y}] =
{{Sqrt[5], {x -> Sqrt[5] / 5, y -> -2 Sqrt[5] / 5}}}
```

## Minimize

`Minimize[f, x]`  
compute the minimum of  $f$  respect  $x$  that  
change between  $a$  and  $b$

```
>> Minimize[2 x^2 - 3 x + 5, x]

$$\left\{ \left\{ \frac{31}{8}, \left\{ x - > \frac{3}{4} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

#» Minimize[(x y - 3)^2 + 1, {x, y}] = {{1, {x -> 3, y -> 1}}}
#» Minimize[{x - 2 y, x^2 + y^2 <= 1}, {x, y}] =
{{-Sqrt[5], {x -> -Sqrt[5] / 5, y -> 2 Sqrt[5] / 5}}}
```

# XLII. File Operations

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## AbsoluteFileName

AbsoluteFileName["name"]  
returns the absolute version of the given filename.

```
>> AbsoluteFileName["ExampleData/  
sunflowers.jpg"]  
/src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/matl
```

## BinaryRead

BinaryRead[stream]  
reads one byte from the stream as an integer from 0 to 255.

BinaryRead[stream, type]  
reads one object of specified type from the stream.

BinaryRead[stream, {type1, type2, ...}]  
reads a sequence of objects of specified types.

```
>> strm = OpenWrite[BinaryFormat ->
    True]
    OutputStream [
        /tmp/tmpugh1 617s, 180]
>> BinaryWrite[strm, {97, 98, 99}]
    OutputStream [
        /tmp/tmpugh1 617s, 180]
>> Close[strm]
    /tmp/tmpugh1 617s
>> strm = OpenRead[%, BinaryFormat
    -> True]
    InputStream [
        /tmp/tmpugh1 617s, 181]
>> BinaryRead[strm, {"Character8",
    "Character8", "Character8"}]
    {a,b,c}
>> Close[strm];
```

## BinaryWrite

BinaryWrite[channel, b]  
writes a single byte given as an integer  
from 0 to 255.

BinaryWrite[channel, {b1, b2, ...}]  
writes a sequence of byte.

BinaryWrite[channel, 'string']  
writes the raw characters in a string.

BinaryWrite[channel, x, type]  
writes x as the specified type.

BinaryWrite[channel, {x1, x2, ...},  
type]  
writes a sequence of objects as the speci-  
fied type.

BinaryWrite[channel, {x1, x2, ...}, {  
type1, type2, ...}]  
writes a sequence of objects using a se-  
quence of specified types.

```
>> strm = OpenWrite[BinaryFormat ->
    True]
    OutputStream [
        /tmp/tmpbq7y5 958, 316]
```

```
>> BinaryWrite[strm, {39, 4, 122}]
    OutputStream [
        /tmp/tmpbq7y5 958, 316]
>> Close[strm]
    /tmp/tmpbq7y5 958
>> strm = OpenRead[%, BinaryFormat
    -> True]
    InputStream [
        /tmp/tmpbq7y5 958, 317]
>> BinaryRead[strm]
    39
>> BinaryRead[strm, "Byte"]
    4
>> BinaryRead[strm, "Character8"]
    z
>> Close[strm];
```

Write a String

```
>> strm = OpenWrite[BinaryFormat ->
    True]
    OutputStream [
        /tmp/tmp0zg6b4au, 318]
>> BinaryWrite[strm, "abc123"]
    OutputStream [
        /tmp/tmp0zg6b4au, 318]
>> Close[%]
    /tmp/tmp0zg6b4au
```

Read as Bytes

```
>> strm = OpenRead[%, BinaryFormat
    -> True]
    InputStream [
        /tmp/tmp0zg6b4au, 319]
>> BinaryRead[strm, {"Character8",
    "Character8", "Character8", "
    Character8", "Character8", "
    Character8", "Character8"}]
    {a,b,c,1,2,3,EndOfFile}
>> Close[strm]
    /tmp/tmp0zg6b4au
```

Read as Characters



```

>> strm = OpenRead[%, BinaryFormat
-> True]
InputStream [
/tmp/tmp0zg6b4au,320]

>> BinaryRead[strm, {"Byte", "Byte",
"Byte", "Byte", "Byte", "Byte",
"Byte"}]
{97,98,99,49,50,51,EndOfFile}

>> Close[strm]
/tmp/tmp0zg6b4au

Write Type
>> strm = OpenWrite[BinaryFormat ->
True]
OutputStream [
/tmp/tmpys2dw6vt,321]

>> BinaryWrite[strm, 97, "Byte"]
OutputStream [
/tmp/tmpys2dw6vt,321]

>> BinaryWrite[strm, {97, 98, 99},
{"Byte", "Byte", "Byte"}]
OutputStream [
/tmp/tmpys2dw6vt,321]

>> Close[%]
/tmp/tmpys2dw6vt

>> strm = OpenWrite["/dev/full",
BinaryFormat -> True]
OutputStream [/dev/full,322]

>> BinaryWrite[strm, {39, 4, 122}]
Nospaceleftondevice.
OutputStream [/dev/full,322]

>> Close[strm]
Nospaceleftondevice.
/dev/full

```

## Byte

Byte  
is a data type for Read.

## Character

Character  
is a data type for Read.

## Close

Close[*stream*]  
closes an input or output stream.

```

>> Close[StringToStream["123abc"]]
String

>> Close[OpenWrite[]]
/tmp/tmp_3doym_9

```

## Compress

Compress[*expr*]  
gives a compressed string representation  
of *expr*.

```

>> Compress[N[Pi, 10]]
eJwz1jM0MTS1NDIzNQEADRsCNw==

```

## CopyDirectory

CopyDirectory["*dir1*", "*dir2*"]  
copies directory *dir1* to *dir2*.

## CopyFile

CopyFile["*file1*", "*file2*"]  
copies *file1* to *file2*.

```

>> CopyFile["ExampleData/sunflowers
.jpg", "MathicsSunflowers.jpg"]
MathicsSunflowers.jpg

>> DeleteFile["MathicsSunflowers.
.jpg"]

```

## CreateDirectory

```
CreateDirectory["dir"]
  creates a directory called dir.
CreateDirectory[]
  creates a temporary directory.
```

```
>> dir = CreateDirectory[]
      /tmp/m3s5qpc5c
```

## DeleteDirectory

```
DeleteDirectory["dir"]
  deletes a directory called dir.
```

```
>> dir = CreateDirectory[]
      /tmp/m3ur8rjxv
>> DeleteDirectory[dir]
>> DirectoryQ[dir]
      False
```

## DeleteFile

```
Delete["file"]
  deletes file.
Delete[{"file1", "file2", ...}]
  deletes a list of files.
```

```
>> CopyFile["ExampleData/sunflowers
.jpg", "MathicsSunflowers.jpg"];
>> DeleteFile["MathicsSunflowers.
.jpg"]
>> CopyFile["ExampleData/sunflowers
.jpg", "MathicsSunflowers1.jpg
"];
>> CopyFile["ExampleData/sunflowers
.jpg", "MathicsSunflowers2.jpg
"];
>> DeleteFile[{"MathicsSunflowers1.
.jpg", "MathicsSunflowers2.jpg"}]
```

## Directory

```
Directory[]
  returns the current working directory.
```

```
>> Directory[]
      /src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics
```

## DirectoryName

```
DirectoryName["name"]
  extracts the directory name from a file-
  name.
```

```
>> DirectoryName["a/b/c"]
      a/b
>> DirectoryName["a/b/c", 2]
      a
```

## DirectoryQ

```
DirectoryQ["name"]
  returns True if the directory called name
  exists and False otherwise.
```

```
>> DirectoryQ["ExampleData/"]
      True
>> DirectoryQ["ExampleData/
MythicalSubdir/"]
      False
```

## DirectoryStack

```
DirectoryStack[]
  returns the directory stack.
```

```
>> DirectoryStack[]
      {/src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics}
```

## EndOfFile

**EndOfFile**  
is returned by Read when the end of an input stream is reached.

## ExpandFileName

**ExpandFileName**["*name*"]  
expands *name* to an absolute filename for your system.

```
>> ExpandFileName["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg"]
/src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg
```

## Expression

**Expression**  
is a data type for Read.

## File

### FileNameBase

**FileNameBase**["*file*"]  
gives the base name for the specified file name.

```
>> FileNameBase["file.txt"]
file
>> FileNameBase["file.tar.gz"]
file.tar
```

### FileByteCount

**FileByteCount**["*file*"]  
returns the number of bytes in *file*.

```
>> FileByteCount["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg"]
142286
```

## FileDate

**FileDate**["*file*", *types*]  
returns the time and date at which the file was last modified.

```
>> FileDate["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg"]
{2020,9,6,7,16,33.2822}
```

```
>> FileDate["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg", "Access"]
{2020,11,14,17,35,25.4071}
```

```
>> FileDate["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg", "Creation"]
Missing[NotApplicable]
```

```
>> FileDate["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg", "Change"]
{2020,9,6,7,16,33.2822}
```

```
>> FileDate["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg", "Modification"]
{2020,9,6,7,16,33.2822}
```

```
>> FileDate["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg", "Rules"]
{Access->{2020,11,14,17,35,25.4071},Creation->Missing[NotApplicable],Change->{2020,9,6,7,16,33.2822},Modification->{2020,9,6,7,16,33.2822}}
```

## FileExistsQ

**FileExistsQ**["*file*"]  
returns True if *file* exists and False otherwise.

```
>> FileExistsQ["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg"]
True
```

```
>> FileExistsQ["ExampleData/sunflowers.png"]
False
```

## FileExtension

`FileExtension["file"]`  
gives the extension for the specified file name.

```
>> FileExtension["file.txt"]
txt

>> FileExtension["file.tar.gz"]
gz
```

## FileHash

`FileHash[file]`  
returns an integer hash for the given *file*.  
`FileHash[file, type]`  
returns an integer hash of the specified *type* for the given *file*.  
The types supported are “MD5”, “Adler32”, “CRC32”, “SHA”, “SHA224”, “SHA256”, “SHA384”, and “SHA512”.

```
>> FileHash["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg"]
109 937 059 621 979 839 ~
~952 736 809 235 486 742 106

>> FileHash["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg", "MD5"]
109 937 059 621 979 839 ~
~952 736 809 235 486 742 106

>> FileHash["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg", "Adler32"]
1 607 049 478

>> FileHash["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg", "SHA256"]
111 619 807 552 579 450 300 684 600 ~
~241 129 773 909 359 865 098 672 ~
~286 468 229 443 390 003 894 913 065
```

## FileInformation

`FileInformation["file"]`  
returns information about *file*.

This function is totally undocumented in MMA!

```
>> FileInformation["ExampleData/sunflowers.jpg"]
{File
 - > /src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/ExampleD
 FileType - > File, ByteCount - >
 142 286, Date - > 3.80837 × 109}
```

## FileNameDepth

`FileNameDepth["name"]`  
gives the number of path parts in the given filename.

```
>> FileNameDepth["a/b/c"]
3

>> FileNameDepth["a/b/c/"]
3
```

## FileNameJoin

`FileNameJoin[{dir_1‘‘, dir_2, ...}]`  
joins the *dir\_i* together into one path.

```
>> FileNameJoin[{"dir1", "dir2", "dir3"}]
dir1/dir2/dir3

>> FileNameJoin[{"dir1", "dir2", "dir3"}, OperatingSystem -> "Unix"]
dir1/dir2/dir3
```

## FileNameSplit

`FileNameSplit["filenams"]`  
splits a *filename* into a list of parts.

```
>> FileNameSplit["example/path/file.txt"]
{example, path, file.txt}
```

## FilePrint

```
FilePrint[file]  
prints the raw contents of file.
```

## FileType

```
FileType["file"]  
gives the type of a file, a string. This is  
typically File, Directory or None.
```

```
>> FileType["ExampleData/sunflowers  
.jpg"]  
File  
  
>> FileType["ExampleData"]  
Directory  
  
>> FileType["ExampleData/  
nonexistent"]  
None
```

## Find

```
Find[stream, text]  
find the first line in stream that contains  
text.
```

```
>> str = OpenRead["ExampleData/  
EinsteinSzilLetter.txt"];  
  
>> Find[str, "uranium"]  
in manuscript, leads me  
to expect that the element  
uranium may be turned into  
  
>> Find[str, "uranium"]  
become possible to set up  
a nuclear chain reaction in  
a large mass of uranium,  
  
>> Close[str]  
ExampleData/EinsteinSzilLetter.txt  
  
>> str = OpenRead["ExampleData/  
EinsteinSzilLetter.txt"];
```

```
>> Find[str, {"energy", "power"} ]  
a new and important source  
of energy in the immediate  
future. Certain aspects  
  
>> Find[str, {"energy", "power"} ]  
by which vast amounts of  
power and large quantities  
of new radium-like  
  
>> Close[str]  
ExampleData/EinsteinSzilLetter.txt
```

## FindFile

```
FindFile[name]  
searches $Path for the given filename.
```

```
>> FindFile["ExampleData/sunflowers  
.jpg"]  
/src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/mathics/data/  
  
>> FindFile["VectorAnalysis"]  
/src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/mathics/pack  
  
>> FindFile["VectorAnalysis"  
VectorAnalysis"]  
/src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/mathics/pack
```

## FindList

```
FindList[file, text]  
returns a list of all lines in file that contain  
text.  
FindList[file, {text1, text2, ...}]  
returns a list of all lines in file that contain  
any of the specified string.  
FindList[{file1, file2, ...}, ...]  
returns a list of all lines in any of the filei  
that contain the specified strings.
```

```
>> str = FindList["ExampleData/  
EinsteinSzilLetter.txt", "  
uranium"];
```

```
>> FindList["ExampleData/
EinsteinSzilLetter.txt", "
uranium", 1]

{in manuscript, leads me
 to expect that the element
 uranium may be turned into}
```

## Get (<<)

<<name

reads a file and evaluates each expression, returning only the last one.

```
>> filename = $TemporaryDirectory
<> "/example_file";

>> Put[x + y, filename]

>> Get[filename]
"x"cannotbefollowedby"
text{+}y"(line1of"/tmp/example_file").

>> filename = $TemporaryDirectory
<> "/example_file";

>> Put[x + y, 2x^2 + 4z!, Cos[x] +
I Sin[x], filename]

>> Get["/tmp/example_file"]
"x"cannotbefollowedby"
text{+}y"(line1of"/tmp/example_file").

>> DeleteFile[filename]
```

## \$HomeDirectory

**\$HomeDirectory**  
returns the users HOME directory.

```
>> $HomeDirectory
/home/rocky
```

## \$InitialDirectory

**\$InitialDirectory**  
returns the directory from which *Mathics* was started.

```
>> $InitialDirectory
/src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics
```

## \$Input

**\$Input**  
is the name of the stream from which input is currently being read.

```
>> $Input
```

## \$InputFileName

**\$InputFileName**  
is the name of the file from which input is currently being read.

While in interactive mode, **\$InputFileName** is "".

```
>> $InputFileName
```

## InputStream

**InputStream**[name, n]  
represents an input stream.

```
>> str = StringToStream["Mathics is
cool!"]

InputStream[String, 382]

>> Close[str]
String
```

## \$InstallationDirectory

`$InstallationDirectory`  
returns the directory in which *Mathics* was installed.

```
>> $InstallationDirectory  
/src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/mathics
```

```
>> OpenRead["https://raw.  
githubusercontent.com/mathics/  
Mathics/master/README.rst"]  
  
InputStream [  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mathics/Mathics/mas  
403]  
  
Close[%];
```

## Needs

`Needs["context"]`  
loads the specified context if not already in `$Packages`.

```
>> Needs["VectorAnalysis"]
```

## OpenWrite

`OpenWrite['file']`  
opens a file and returns an `OutputStream`.

```
>> OpenWrite[]  
OutputStream [  
/tmp/tmp9s28foaj, 407]
```

## Number

`Number`  
is a data type for `Read`.

## \$OperatingSystem

`$OperatingSystem`  
gives the type of operating system running *Mathics*.

```
>> $OperatingSystem  
Unix
```

## OpenAppend

`OpenAppend['file']`  
opens a file and returns an `OutputStream` to which writes are appended.

```
>> OpenAppend[]  
OutputStream [  
/tmp/tmp8c7m4ris, 396]
```

## OutputStream

`OutputStream[name, n]`  
represents an output stream.

## OpenRead

`OpenRead['file']`  
opens a file and returns an `InputStream`.

```
>> OpenRead["ExampleData/  
EinsteinSzilLetter.txt"]  
  
InputStream [  
ExampleData/EinsteinSzilLetter.txt,  
402]
```

```
>> OpenWrite[]  
OutputStream [  
/tmp/tmpffhrxliy, 410]  
  
>> Close[%]  
/tmp/tmpffhrxliy
```

## ParentDirectory

```
ParentDirectory[]
    returns the parent of the current working
    directory.
ParentDirectory["dir"]
    returns the parent dir.
```

```
>> ParentDirectory[]
    /src/external-vcs/github/mathics
```

## \$Path

```
$Path
    returns the list of directories to search
    when looking for a file.
```

```
>> $Path
    {., /home/rocky,
    /src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/mathics/data,
    /src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/mathics/packages}
```

## \$PathnameSeparator

```
$PathnameSeparator
    returns a string for the separator in paths.
```

```
>> $PathnameSeparator
    /
```

## Put (>>)

```
expr >> filename
    write expr to a file.
Put[expr1, expr2, ..., filename]
    write a sequence of expressions to a file.
```

```
>> Put[40!, fortyfactorial]
    fortyfactorialisnotstring,
    InputStream[], orOutputStream[]
815 915 283 247 897 734 345 ~
~611 269 596 115 894 272 ~
~000 000 000>fortyfactorial
```

```
>> filename = $TemporaryDirectory
    <> "/fortyfactorial";

>> Put[40!, filename]

>> FilePrint[filename]
815 915 283 247 897 734 345 611 ~
~269 596 115 894 272 000 000 000

>> Get[filename]
815 915 283 247 897 734 345 611 ~
~269 596 115 894 272 000 000 000

>> filename = $TemporaryDirectory
    <> "/fiftyfactorial";

>> Put[10!, 20!, 30!, filename]

>> FilePrint[filename]
3 628 800
2 432 902 008 176 640 000
265 252 859 812 191 ~
~058 636 308 480 000 000

>> DeleteFile[filename]
=

>> filename = $TemporaryDirectory
    <> "/example_file";

>> Put[x + y, 2x^2 + 4z!, Cos[x] +
    I Sin[x], filename]

>> FilePrint[filename]
x
text{+}y
2 * x{ }{
wedge}2
text{+}4 * z!

text{Cos}
left[x
right]
text{+}I *
text{Sin}
left[x
right]

>> DeleteFile[filename]

>> x >> /var/
    Cannotopen/var/.
x>>/var/
```



```
>> x >> /proc/uptime
Cannotopen/proc/uptime.
x>/proc/uptime

>> x >> /dev/full
Nospaceleftondevice.
```

## PutAppend (>>>)

```
expr >>> filename
  append expr to a file.
PutAppend[expr1, expr2, ..., $‘
filename’$]’
  write a sequence of expressions to a file.
```

```
>> Put[50!, "factorials"]

>> FilePrint["factorials"]
30 414 093 201 713 378 043 612 ~
~608 166 064 768 844 377 641 ~
~568 960 512 000 000 000 000 000

>> PutAppend[10!, 20!, 30!, "
factorials"]

>> FilePrint["factorials"]
30 414 093 201 713 378 043 612 ~
~608 166 064 768 844 377 641 ~
~568 960 512 000 000 000 000 000
3 628 800
2 432 902 008 176 640 000
265 252 859 812 191 ~
~058 636 308 480 000 000

>> 60! >>> "factorials"

>> FilePrint["factorials"]
30 414 093 201 713 378 043 612 ~
~608 166 064 768 844 377 641 ~
~568 960 512 000 000 000 000 000
3 628 800
2 432 902 008 176 640 000
265 252 859 812 191 ~
~058 636 308 480 000 000
8 320 987 112 741 390 144 ~
~276 341 183 223 364 380 754 ~
~172 606 361 245 952 449 277 ~
~696 409 600 000 000 000 000 000

>> "string" >>> factorials
```

```
>> FilePrint["factorials"]
30 414 093 201 713 378 043 612 ~
~608 166 064 768 844 377 641 ~
~568 960 512 000 000 000 000 000
3 628 800
2 432 902 008 176 640 000
265 252 859 812 191 ~
~058 636 308 480 000 000
8 320 987 112 741 390 144 ~
~276 341 183 223 364 380 754 ~
~172 606 361 245 952 449 277 ~
~696 409 600 000 000 000 000 000
"string"
```

## Read

```
Read[stream]
  reads the input stream and returns one
  expression.
Read[stream, type]
  reads the input stream and returns an ob-
  ject of the given type.
```

```
>> str = StringToStream["abc123"];

>> Read[str, String]
abc123

>> str = StringToStream["abc 123"];

>> Read[str, Word]
abc

>> Read[str, Word]
123

>> str = StringToStream["123, 4"];

>> Read[str, Number]
123

>> Read[str, Number]
4

>> str = StringToStream["123 abc"];

>> Read[str, {Number, Word}]
{123, abc}
```

## ReadList

`ReadList["file"]`  
Reads all the expressions until the end of file.

`ReadList["file", type]`  
Reads objects of a specified type until the end of file.

`ReadList["file", {type1, type2, ...}]`  
Reads a sequence of specified types until the end of file.

```
>> ReadList[StringToStream["a 1 b
2"], {Word, Number}]
{{a, 1}, {b, 2}}

>> str = StringToStream["abc123"];

>> ReadList[str]
{abc123}

>> InputForm[%]
{"abc123"}
```

## Record

`Record`  
is a data type for `Read`.

## RenameDirectory

`RenameDirectory["dir1", "dir2"]`  
renames directory *dir1* to *dir2*.

## RenameFile

`RenameFile["file1", "file2"]`  
renames *file1* to *file2*.

```
>> CopyFile["ExampleData/sunflowers
.jpg", "MathicsSunflowers.jpg"]
MathicsSunflowers.jpg

>> RenameFile["MathicsSunflowers.
jpg", "MathicsSunnyFlowers.jpg"]
MathicsSunnyFlowers.jpg
```

```
>> DeleteFile["MathicsSunnyFlowers.
.jpg"]
```

## ResetDirectory

`ResetDirectory[]`  
pops a directory from the directory stack and returns it.

```
>> ResetDirectory[]
Directorystackisempty.
/src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics
```

## \$RootDirectory

`$RootDirectory`  
returns the system root directory.

```
>> $RootDirectory
/
```

## SetDirectory

`SetDirectory[dir]`  
sets the current working directory to *dir*.

```
>> SetDirectory[]
/home/rocky
```

## SetFileDate

`SetFileDate["file"]`  
set the file access and modification dates of *file* to the current date.

`SetFileDate["file", date]`  
set the file access and modification dates of *file* to the specified date list.

`SetFileDate["file", date, "type"]`  
set the file date of *file* to the specified date list. The "type" can be one of "Access", "Creation", "Modification", or All.

Create a temporary file (for example purposes)

```
>> tmpfilename =
    $TemporaryDirectory <> "/tmp0";

>> Close[OpenWrite[tmpfilename]];

>> SetFileDate[tmpfilename, {2000,
    1, 1, 0, 0, 0.}, "Access"];

>> FileDate[tmpfilename, "Access"]
    {2000,1,1,0,0,0.}
```

## SetStreamPosition

`SetStreamPosition[stream, n]`  
sets the current position in a stream.

```
>> str = StringToStream["Mathics is
    cool!"]
    InputStream[String,493]

>> SetStreamPosition[str, 8]
    8

>> Read[str, Word]
    is

>> SetStreamPosition[str, Infinity]
    16
```

## Skip

`Skip[stream, type]`  
skips ahead in an input stream by one object of the specified *type*.  
`Skip[stream, type, n]`  
skips ahead in an input stream by *n* objects of the specified *type*.

```
>> str = StringToStream["a b c d"];

>> Read[str, Word]
    a

>> Skip[str, Word]

>> Read[str, Word]
    c

>> str = StringToStream["a b c d"];
```

```
>> Read[str, Word]
    a

>> Skip[str, Word, 2]

>> Read[str, Word]
    d
```

## StreamPosition

`StreamPosition[stream]`  
returns the current position in a stream as an integer.

```
>> str = StringToStream["Mathics is
    cool!"]
    InputStream[String,502]

>> Read[str, Word]
    Mathics

>> StreamPosition[str]
    7
```

## Streams

`Streams[]`  
returns a list of all open streams.

```
>> Streams [
  {InputStream [<stdin>, 0],
   OutputStream [<stdout>,
    1], OutputStream [<stderr>,
    2], OutputStream [
    MathicsNonExampleFile,
    394], OutputStream [
    /tmp/tmpfxw5u1yu, 395],
    OutputStream [/tmp/tmp8c7m4ris,
    396], InputStream [
    /src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/mathics/data/ExampleData/EinsteinSzilLetter.txt,
    400], InputStream [
    /src/external-vcs/github/mathics/Mathics/mathics/data/ExampleData/EinsteinSzilLetter.txt,
    402], OutputStream [
    /tmp/tmpc0rqyvdc, 406],
    OutputStream [/tmp/tmp9s28foaj,
    407], InputStream [
    String, 463], InputStream [
    String, 473], InputStream [
    String, 474], InputStream [
    String, 475], InputStream [
    String, 476], InputStream [
    String, 477], InputStream [
    String, 478], InputStream [
    String, 479], InputStream [
    String, 480], InputStream [
    String, 481], InputStream [
    String, 483], InputStream [
    String, 484], InputStream [
    String, 485], InputStream [
    String, 486], InputStream [
    String, 487], InputStream [
    String, 491], InputStream [
    String, 492], InputStream [
    String, 493], InputStream [
    String, 496], InputStream [
    String, 497], InputStream [
    String, 498], InputStream [
    String, 499], InputStream [
    String, 500], InputStream [
    String, 501], InputStream [
    String, 502], OutputStream [
    /tmp/tmp08q75d3v, 503] }
```

## StringToStream

`StringToStream[string]`  
converts a *string* to an open input stream.

```
>> strm = StringToStream["abc 123"]
InputStream [String, 506]
```

## \$TemporaryDirectory

`$TemporaryDirectory`  
returns the directory used for temporary files.

```
>> $TemporaryDirectory
/tmp
```

## ToFileName

`ToFileName[{dir_1, dir_2, ...}]`  
joins the *dir\_i* together into one path.

`ToFileName` has been superseded by `FileNameJoin`.

```
>> ToFileName[{"dir1", "dir2"}, "
file"]
dir1/dir2/file

>> ToFileName["dir1", "file"]
dir1/file

>> ToFileName[{"dir1", "dir2", "
dir3"}]
dir1/dir2/dir3
```

## Uncompress

`Uncompress[string]`  
recovers an expression from a string generated by `Compress`.

```
>> Compress["Mathics is cool"]
eJxT8k0sychMLibILFZIs/PUQIANFwF1w==
```

```
>> Uncompress[%]
Mathics is cool

>> a = x ^ 2 + y Sin[x] + 10 Log
[15];

>> b = Compress[a];

>> Uncompress[b]
 $x^2 + y \sin[x] + 10 \log[15]$ 
```

## Word

`Word`  
is a data type for Read.

## Write

`Write[channel, expr1, expr2, ...]`  
writes the expressions to the output channel followed by a newline.

```
>> str = OpenWrite[]
OutputStream[
/tmp/tmp55mj1xf,511]

>> Write[str, 10 x + 15 y ^ 2]

>> Write[str, 3 Sin[z]]

>> Close[str]
/tmp/tmp55mj1xf

>> str = OpenRead[%];

>> ReadList[str]
{10 x + 15 y ^ 2, 3 Sin[z]}
```

## WriteString

`WriteString[stream, $str1, str2, ...]`  
writes the strings to the output stream.

```
>> str = OpenWrite[];

>> WriteString[str, "This is a test
1"]
```

```
>> WriteString[str, "This is also a
test 2"]

>> Close[str]
/tmp/tmpkvyxw8sc

>> FilePrint[%]
Thisisatest1Thisisalsoatest2

>> str = OpenWrite[];

>> WriteString[str, "This is a test
1", "This is also a test 2"]

>> Close[str]
/tmp/tmpxuvwwhgg

>> FilePrint[%]
Thisisatest1Thisisalsoatest2
```

# XLIII. Importing and Exporting

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## System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Decode

System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Decode[  
*string*]  
Decode *string* in Base64 coding to an ex-  
pression.

```
>> System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Decode  
["R!="]  
String"R!  
= "isnotavalidb64encodedstring."  
$Failed
```

```
System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Decode  
[%]  
Integrate[f[x], {x, 0, 2}]  
  
>> System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Encode  
["Sf dx"]  
4oirIGYg752MIHg=  
  
>> System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Decode  
[%]  
f dx
```

## Export

## System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Encode

System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Encode[*expr*]  
Encodes *expr* in Base64 coding

```
>> System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Encode  
["Hello world"]  
SGVsbG8gd29ybGQ=  
  
>> System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Decode  
[%]  
Hello world  
  
>> System'Convert'B64Dump'B64Encode  
[Integrate[f[x], {x, 0, 2}]]  
SW50ZWdyYXRlW2ZbeF0sIHt4LCAwLCAyfV0=
```

Export["file.ext", *expr*]  
exports *expr* to a file, using the extension  
*ext* to determine the format.  
Export["file", *expr*, "format"]  
exports *expr* to a file in the specified for-  
mat.  
Export["file", *exprs*, *elems*]  
exports *exprs* to a file as elements speci-  
fied by *elems*.

## \$ExportFormats

\$ExportFormats  
returns a list of file formats supported by  
Export.

```
>> $ExportFormats
{BMP, Base64, CSV, GIF, JPEG,
 JPEG2000, PBM, PCX, PGM,
 PNG, PPM, SVG, TIFF, Text}
```

## ExportString

```
ExportString[expr, form]
  exports expr to a string, in the format
  form.
Export["file", exprs, elems]
  exports exprs to a string as elements spec-
  ified by elems.
```

```
>> ExportString
[{{1,2,3,4},{3},{2},{4}}, "CSV"]
1,2,3,4
3,
2,
4,

>> ExportString[{1,2,3,4}, "CSV"]
1,
2,
3,
4,

>> ExportString[Integrate[f[x],{x
,0,2}], "SVG"]
<svg><mstyle
  mathvariant="sans-serif">
  <mrow><msubsup>
  <mo></mo> <mn>0</mn>
  <mn>2</mn></msubsup>
  <mrow><mi>f</mi>
  <mo>[</mo> <mi>x</mi>
  <mo>]</mo></mrow> <mo>
  form="prefix" lspace="0"
  rspace="0.2em"></mo>
  <mrow><mtext></mtext>
  <mi>x</mi></mrow>
  </mrow></mstyle></svg>
```

## FileFormat

```
FileFormat["name"]
  attempts to determine what format
  Import should use to import specified
  file.
```

```
>> FileFormat["ExampleData/
sunflowers.jpg"]
JPEG

>> FileFormat["ExampleData/
EinsteinSzilLetter.txt"]
Text

>> FileFormat["ExampleData/lena.tif"]
TIFF

>> FileFormat["ExampleData/benzene.
xyz"]
XYZ
```

## Import

```
Import["file"]
  imports data from a file.
Import["file", elements]
  imports the specified elements from a file.
Import["http://url", ...] and Import["
ftp://url", ...]
  imports from a URL.
```

```
>> Import["ExampleData/ExampleData.
txt", "Elements"]
{Data, Lines, Plaintext, String, Words}

>> Import["ExampleData/ExampleData.
txt", "Lines"]
{Example File Format, Created
 by Angus, 0.629452 0.586355,
 0.711009 0.687453, 0.246540
 0.433973, 0.926871 0.887255,
 0.825141 0.940900, 0.847035
 0.127464, 0.054348 0.296494,
 0.838545 0.247025, 0.838697
 0.436220, 0.309496 0.833591}
```

```
>> Import["ExampleData/colors.json"]

{colorsArray
  - > {{colorName- > black,
    rgbValue- > (0, 0, 0),
    hexValue- > #000 000} ,
    {colorName- > red,
    rgbValue- > (255, 0, 0),
    hexValue- > #FF0 000} ,
    {colorName- > green,
    rgbValue- > (0, 255, 0),
    hexValue- > #00FF00} ,
    {colorName- > blue,
    rgbValue- > (0, 0, 255),
    hexValue- > #0 000FF} ,
    {colorName- > yellow,
    rgbValue- > (255, 255, 0),
    hexValue- > #FFFF00} ,
    {colorName- > cyan,
    rgbValue- > (0, 255, 255),
    hexValue- > #00FFFF} ,
    {colorName- > magenta,
    rgbValue- > (255, 0, 255),
    hexValue- > #FF00FF} ,
    {colorName- > white,
    rgbValue- > (255, 255, 255),
    hexValue- > #FFFFFF}}}
```

## \$ImportFormats

`$ImportFormats`  
returns a list of file formats supported by Import.

```
>> $ImportFormats
{BMP, Base64, CSV, GIF,
 ICO, JPEG, JPEG2 000, JSON,
 PBM, PCX, PGM, PNG, PPM,
 Package, TGA, TIFF, Text, XML}
```

## ImportString

`ImportString["data" , "format"]`  
imports data in the specified format from a string.

`ImportString["file" , elements]`  
imports the specified elements from a string.

`ImportString["data"]`  
attempts to determine the format of the string from its content.

```
>> str = "Hello!\n This is a
testing text\n";

>> ImportString[str, "Elements"]
{Data, Lines, Plaintext, String, Words}

>> ImportString[str, "Lines"]
{Hello!, This is a testing text}
```

## ImportExport‘RegisterExport

`RegisterExport["format" , func]`  
register *func* as the default function used when exporting from a file of type "format".

Simple text exporter

```
>> ExampleExporter1[filename_,
 data_, opts___] := Module[{strm
 = OpenWrite[filename], char =
 data}, WriteString[strm, char];
 Close[strm]]

>> ImportExport‘RegisterExport["
ExampleFormat1",
ExampleExporter1]

>> Export["sample.txt", "Encode
this string!", "ExampleFormat1
"];

>> FilePrint["sample.txt"]
Encodethisstring!
```

Very basic encrypted text exporter



```
>> ExampleExporter2[filename_,
  data_, opts___] := Module[{strm
= OpenWrite[filename], char}, (*
  TODO: Check data *)char =
  FromCharacterCode[Mod[
  ToCharacterCode[data] - 84, 26]
+ 97]; WriteString[strm, char];
  Close[strm]]

>> ImportExport`RegisterExport["
ExampleFormat2",
ExampleExporter2]

>> Export["sample.txt", "
encodethisstring", "
ExampleFormat2"];

>> FilePrint["sample.txt"]
  rapbqrguvffgevat
```

## ImportExport`RegisterImport

```
RegisterImport["format", defaultFunction]
  register defaultFunction as the default
  function used when importing from a file
  of type "format".
RegisterImport["format", {"elem1" :>
conditionalFunction1, "elem2" :> conditional-
Function2, ..., defaultFunction}]
  registers multiple elements (elem1, ...)
  and their corresponding converter func-
  tions (conditionalFunction1, ...) in addition
  to the defaultFunction.
RegisterImport["format", {"
conditionalFunctions, defaultFunction,
"elem3" :> postFunction3, "elem4" :>
postFunction4, ...}]
  also registers additional elements (elem3,
  ...) whose converters (postFunction3, ...)
  act on output from the low-level func-
  tions.
```

First, define the default function used to import the data.

```
>> ExampleFormat1Import[
  filename_String] := Module[{
  stream, head, data}, stream =
  OpenRead[filename]; head =
  ReadList[stream, String, 2];
  data = Partition[ReadList[stream
, Number], 2]; Close[stream]; {"
Header" -> head, "Data" -> data
}]
```

RegisterImport is then used to register the above function to a new data format.

```
>> ImportExport`RegisterImport["
ExampleFormat1",
ExampleFormat1Import]
```

```
>> FilePrint["ExampleData/
ExampleData.txt"]
```

*ExampleFileFormat*

*CreatedbyAngus*

0.6294520.586355

0.7110090.687453

0.2465400.433973

0.9268710.887255

0.8251410.940900

0.8470350.127464

0.0543480.296494

0.8385450.247025

0.8386970.436220

0.3094960.833591

```
>> Import["ExampleData/ExampleData.
txt", {"ExampleFormat1", "
Elements"}]
```

{Data, Header}

```
>> Import["ExampleData/ExampleData.
txt", {"ExampleFormat1", "Header
"}]
```

{Example File Format,  
Created by Angus}

Conditional Importer:

```
>> ExampleFormat2DefaultImport[
  filename_String] := Module[{
  stream, head}, stream = OpenRead
[filename]; head = ReadList[
stream, String, 2]; Close[stream
]; {"Header" -> head}]
```

```

>> ExampleFormat2DataImport[
  filename_String] := Module[{
    stream, data}, stream = OpenRead
    [filename]; Skip[stream, String,
    2]; data = Partition[ReadList[
    stream, Number], 2]; Close[
    stream]; {"Data" -> data}]

>> ImportExport`RegisterImport["
  ExampleFormat2", {"Data" :>
  ExampleFormat2DataImport,
  ExampleFormat2DefaultImport}]

>> Import["ExampleData/ExampleData.
  txt", {"ExampleFormat2", "
  Elements"}]

  {Data, Header}

>> Import["ExampleData/ExampleData.
  txt", {"ExampleFormat2", "Header
  "}

  {Example File Format,
   Created by Angus}

>> Import["ExampleData/ExampleData.
  txt", {"ExampleFormat2", "Data
  "} // Grid

0.629452 0.586355
0.711009 0.687453
0.24654 0.433973
0.926871 0.887255
0.825141 0.9409
0.847035 0.127464
0.054348 0.296494
0.838545 0.247025
0.838697 0.43622
0.309496 0.833591

```

## URLFetch

```

URLFetch[URL]
  Returns the content of URL as a string.

```

## **Part III.**

# **License**

# A. GNU General Public License

Version 3, 29 June 2007

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