Notation of KeTMath 1

- **Fraction** $\frac{a}{b}$ $\Longrightarrow$ `fr(a,b), (a)/(b)` **Rem)Tiny Fraction** `tfr(a,b)`
- **Product** ab $\Longrightarrow$ `ab` **Rem)`a*b` is also available.**
- **Power** a^b $\Longrightarrow$ `a^(b)` **Rem)if b is one letter, `a^b` is also OK.**
- **Root** $\sqrt{a}$, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ $\Longrightarrow$ `sq(a), sq(3,a)`
- **Trignometric** $\sin x, \sin^2 x$ $\Longrightarrow$ `sin(x), sin(2,x)`
- **Degree** 60° $\Longrightarrow$ `60(deg)`
- **π** π $\Longrightarrow$ `pi`
- **Logarithmic** $\log x, \log_a x, \ln x$ $\Longrightarrow$ `log(x), log(a,x), ln(x)`
- **New Line** //
- **Space** (sp) **Rem)`\;` is used.**
- **Roman** **100m** $\Longrightarrow$ `100@m@`

Notation of KeTMath 2

- **Integral** $\int x^2\,dx,\ \int_a^b x^2\,dx \implies$ `int(x^2,x), int(a,b,x^2,x)`
- **Bracket** $\Big[f(x)\Big]_a^b \implies$ `br(f(x),a,b)`
- **Limit** $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) \implies$ `lim(x,a,f(x))`
- **Sum** $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 \implies$ `sum(k=1,n,k^2)`
- **Diff** $\dfrac{dy}{dx},\ \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x} \implies$ `diff(y,x), par(z,x)`
- **Matrix** $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix},\ \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \implies$ `mat(a,b;c,d), det(a,b;c,d)`
- **Case** $\begin{cases} a & (x < 0) \\ c & (x \geq 0) \end{cases} \implies$ `case(a,(x<0);c,(x(geq)0))`

Notation of KeTMath 3

- **Dot** $\cdot,\ \times \Longrightarrow$ `(dot), (cross)`
- $\pm$ $\pm, \mp \Longrightarrow$ `(pm), (mp)`
- **Inequality** $<, >, \leq, \geq \Longrightarrow$ `<, >, (leq), (geq)`
- **Underscore** $a_n \Longrightarrow$ `a_n`
- **Greek** $\alpha, \beta \Longrightarrow$ `{\alpha},{\beta}`
- **Other Symbols of TEX**

  $\sim, \subset, \in \Longrightarrow$ `\sim(sp)\subset(sp)\in`
- **For Maxima, use variables with one character.**

  absin(x) $\Longrightarrow$ (To Maxima) `a*b*sin(x)`