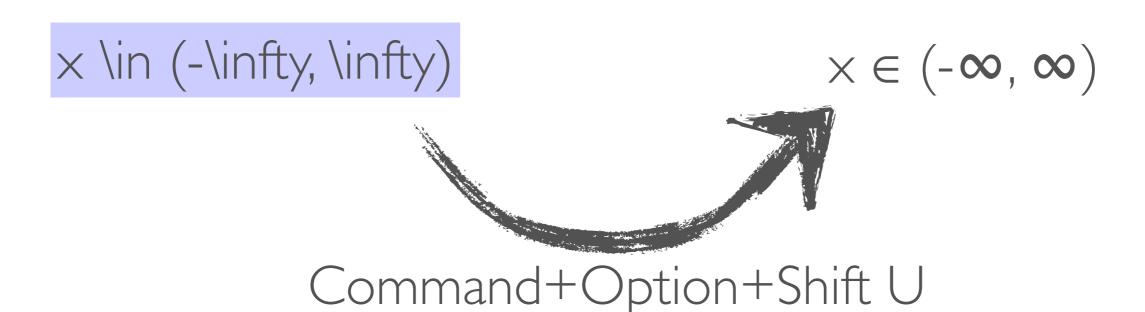
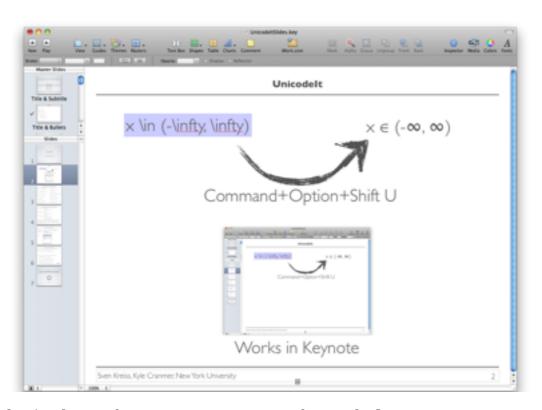
Unicodelt

LaTeX → Unicode

Sven Kreiss and Kyle Cranmer New York University

Unicodelt





Works great in Keynote

Unicodelt - Examples (Out Of 708 Symbols)

- \alpha α , \beta β , \infty ∞
- e^+ e^+ , μ^-
- \int \int , \sum Σ , \partial ∂
- \to \rightarrow , p\bar{p} \overline{p}
- \slash{\partial} ∂
- \underline{x} x, \hat{x} x̂
- $\dot{x} \dot{x}$, $\dot{x} \ddot{x}$
- A^6 , M_0 M_0
- $\gamma \gamma$, $\Gamma \Gamma$

- \CO becomes \tilde{O}
- \sfrac{3}{5} \frac{3}{5}
- \therefore ::, \because ::
- \perp ⊥, \parallel ■
- \subset c, \supset >
- $\mbox{Im } \mathfrak{I}, \mbox{Re } \mathfrak{R}, \mbox{hbar } \hbar$
- \exists ∃, \nexists ∄

Unicodelt Application - Mixing LaTeX and Unicode

• To solve integrals of the form:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$$

• Use $-\partial/\partial \alpha$ to replace x^2 :

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$$

• The integral is now Gaussian:

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\alpha^{3/2}}$$

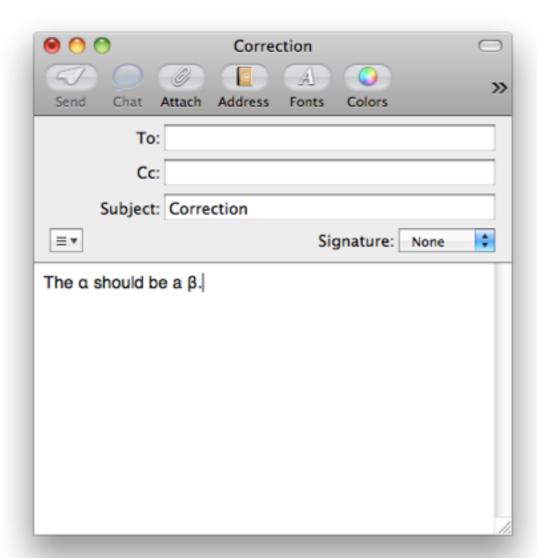
• It also works for higher powers x^{2n} . The only difference is that $-\partial/\partial\alpha$ is replaced with $(-1)^n\partial^n/\partial\alpha^n$. This integral can also be solved using integration by parts or using the definition of the Γ -function.

Unicodelt - Use in Applications

• Adium chat: 4:28:55 PM Sven Kreiss: $\int dx$, \sum_{0}^{n} , $\frac{1}{8}$

Facebook: Sven Kreiss → μ⁻
21 hours ago △ · Comment · Like

• Mail:



Unicodelt - Sub- and Superscripts

- Expansion: \epsilon_{0123} ϵ_{0123} , \alpha^{5678} α^{5678}
- Supported: 0123456789=+-()ni 0123456789=+-()

- Problem with some fonts: superscript ≠ superscript
 - Arial: ${}^{0}_{123}456789=+-()_{n}i_{0123456789=+-()}$
 - Arial Unicode MS: 0123456789=+-()ni₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉₌₊₋₍₎
 - Tahoma: ⁰123⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹⁼⁺⁻⁽⁾ni₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉₌₊₋₍₎
 - Al Bayan: 0123456789=+-()ni 0123456789=+-()



Download at

http://www.svenkreiss.com/Unicodelt



\smile or \:)