

CSC 311, 401, 501

**Short Instructions
On Mathematica**

by

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Computer Science
CSUDH

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Using Help

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**Open Mathematica and chose
option**

Notebook.

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Create New...

- Notebook »**
- Slide Show »**
- Other...**

Open Recent...

- Big_Oh_derivatives.nb
- BigTheta_...mation.nb
- BigOh_exercise.nb
- WorstCase...gesort.nb
- SummationaClean.nb
- Open...**

Wolfram Mathematica[®] 8

User Portal Login

Welcome to Mathematica 8

Get started now!

Watch our introductory videos to get a quick overview of *Mathematica* and some of the exciting new features in Version 8. Learn how to take your first steps in *Mathematica*. »

« 1 / 13 »

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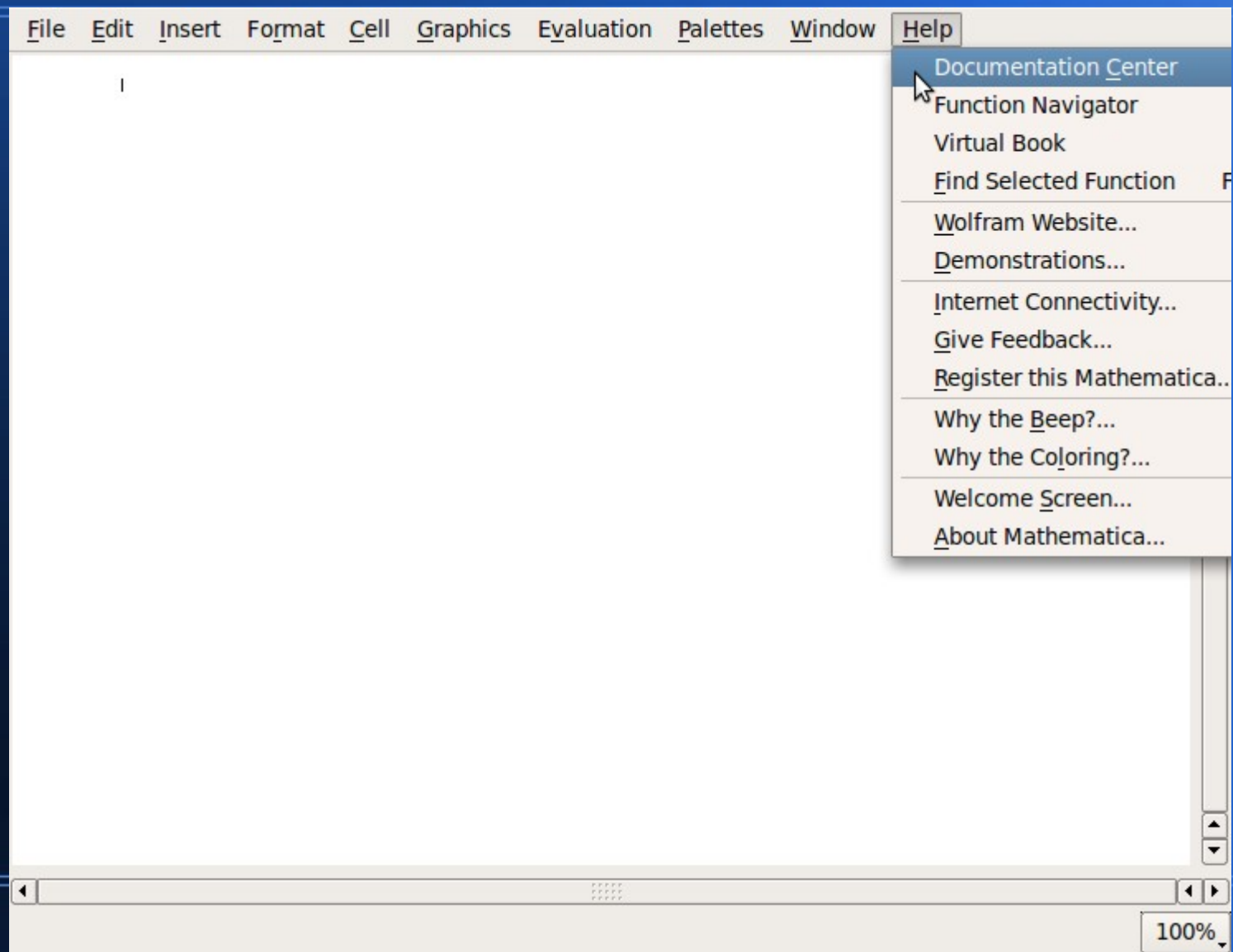
Show at startup ☒

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**Open Mathematica notebook and
select Help from the menu bar.**

Then click on Documentation.

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Select

Notebooks and Documents

from the menu.

Mathematica - Wolfram Mathematica

File Edit Insert Format Cell Graphics Evaluation Palettes Window Help

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DOCUMENTATION CENTER

Getting Started Videos »

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CORE LANGUAGE

```
ruleopt[rule_]:=
  q = {rule}
ruleopt[rule_]:=
  ruleopt[rule]
  int, etc]
```

MATHEMATICS AND ALGORITHMS

$$\sqrt{-3} = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$
$$= \sqrt{3}(-1 + i)$$

VISUALIZATION AND GRAPHICS



DATA MANIPULATION



COMPUTABLE DATA



DYNAMIC INTERACTIVITY



NOTEBOOKS AND DOCUMENTS



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Select

Special Characters

from the menu.

Mathematica - Wolfram Mathematica

FileEditInsertFormatCellGraphicsEvaluationPalettesWindowHelp

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CORE LANGUAGE

ruleplot[ex];
Monitor[ex
int, str];

MATHEMATICS AND ALGORITHMS

$$\sqrt{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{i}}$$
$$= \sqrt[3]{1}(-i) \cdot 3i$$

VISUALIZATION AND GRAPHICS



DATA MANIPULATION



COMPUTABLE DATA



DYNAMIC INTERACTIVITY



NOTEBOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

Format press status
Make a presentation of content
Action bar
Content area
Presentation bar
Presentation area

■ Notebook Basics

■ Special Characters

■ Math Typesetting

■ Presentations

■ Document Generation

■ New in 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.0

■ Formatting & Styling

■ Layout & Tables

■ Customization

■ Importing & Exporting

■ Notebook Programming

SYSTEMS INTERFACES & DEPLOYMENT



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Scroll down ...

Special Characters - Wolfram Mathematica

File Edit Insert Format Cell Graphics Evaluation Palettes Window Help

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guide/ SpecialCharacters

» ↺

Mathematica > Notebooks and Documents > Special Characters >

MATHEMATICA GUIDE

Functions » More About » Tutorials » URL »

Special Characters

Mathematica not only has systemwide support for arbitrary Unicode characters, but also includes nearly a thousand carefully designed characters for mathematical notation and technical presentation—all fully integrated into Mathematica's input, output, and graphics.

Esc *nnn* Esc or \[Name] — named character (e.g. α , Esc *a* Esc, \[Alpha])

Insert ► Special Character — palette of all named special characters

Mathematica Syntax »

$\infty \cdot ^\circ \cdot \pi \cdot \times \cdot i \cdot e \cdot \int \cdot d \cdot \partial \cdot \in \cdot = \cdot \rightarrow \cdot \Rightarrow \cdot [\cdot] \cdot \dots$

\[Degree] · \[ImaginaryI] · \[Times] · \[Element] · \[Rule] · ...

Greek Letters »

$\alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \theta \cdot \delta \cdot \phi \cdot \omega \cdot \Delta \cdot \Psi \cdot \Omega \cdot \mathcal{D} \cdot \dots$

\[Alpha] · \[CurlyTheta] · \[CapitalDelta] · \[Sampi] · ...

Notational Alphabets »

$a \cdot \mathcal{A} \cdot \mathfrak{a} \cdot \mathfrak{A} \cdot \dot{a} \cdot \dot{A} \cdot \mathbf{N} \cdot \dots$

\[ScriptA] · \[ScriptCapitalA] · \[GothicA] · \[FormalA] · \[Aleph] · ...

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... and select

Mathematical Notation

from the list

Special Characters - Wolfram Mathematica

File Edit Insert Format Cell Graphics Evaluation Palettes Window Help

SEARCH guide/ SpecialCharacters

Mathematica > Notebooks and Documents > Special Characters >

$\infty \cdot ^\circ \cdot \pi \cdot \times \cdot i \cdot e \cdot \int \cdot d \cdot \partial \cdot \in \cdot = \cdot \rightarrow \cdot \Rightarrow \cdot [\cdot] \cdot \dots$
`\[Degree] \[ImaginaryI] \[Times] \[Element] \[Rule] \dots`

Greek Letters »

$\alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \theta \cdot \vartheta \cdot \phi \cdot \omega \cdot \Delta \cdot \Psi \cdot \Omega \cdot \mathcal{D} \cdot \dots$
`\[Alpha] \[CurlyTheta] \[CapitalDelta] \[Sampi] \dots`

Notational Alphabets »

$a \cdot \mathcal{A} \cdot \mathfrak{a} \cdot \mathfrak{A} \cdot \mathring{a} \cdot \mathring{A} \cdot \aleph \cdot \dots$
`\[ScriptA] \[ScriptCapitalA] \[GothicA] \[FormalA] \[Aleph] \dots`

Mathematical Notation »

$\int \cdot \sum \cdot \partial \cdot \nabla \cdot \forall \cdot \cap \cdot \equiv \cdot \gtrsim \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot \in \cdot \phi \cdot \wedge \cdot \oplus \cdot \dots$
`\[Integral] \[Sum] \[Del] \[ForAll] \[CirclePlus] \dots`

Arrows & Arrow-Like Forms »

$\rightarrow \cdot \longrightarrow \cdot \Rightarrow \cdot \implies \cdot \leftrightarrow \cdot \Uparrow \cdot \rightarrowtail \cdot \rightharpoonup \cdot \rightrightarrows \cdot \dashrightarrow \cdot \dots$
`\[RightArrow] \[LongRightArrow] \[DoubleRightArrow] \[LeftRightArrow] \dots`

Textual Forms »

$- \cdot \text{---} \cdot \dots \cdot \bullet \cdot \P \cdot \dagger \cdot \checkmark \cdot \text{“} \cdot \text{”} \cdot \text{‰} \cdot \text{©} \cdot \dots$
`\[Dash] \[LongDash] \[Bullet] \[Copyright] \dots`

Currency, Units, and Special Notations »

$\text{€} \cdot \text{£} \cdot \mu \cdot \text{Å} \cdot \hbar \cdot \sigma \cdot \mathfrak{A} \cdot \mathfrak{B} \cdot \mathfrak{C} \cdot \dots$
`\[Euro] \[PoundSign] \[Micro] \[Angstrom] \[PlanckConstant] \[Sigma] \[AfrakA] \[AfrakB] \[AfrakC] \dots`

paclet:guide/MathematicalNotationCharacters

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Find

Calculus & Analysis

and select desired symbol

MATHEMATICA GUIDE

Functions

[More About »](#)URL

Mathematical Notation Characters

Mathematica has the world's largest collection of consistent multifold mathematical notation characters—all fully integrated into both typesetting and symbolic expression construction.

Basic Mathematics

$\times$ \[Times] $\div$ \[Divide] $\sqrt{}$ \[Sqrt] $::$ \[Proportion]

$$\infty \setminus [\text{Infinity}] \quad \pi \setminus [\text{Pi}] \quad e \setminus [\text{ExponentialE}] \quad i \setminus [\text{ImaginaryI}] \quad ^\circ \setminus [\text{Degree}]$$
$$= \backslash[\text{LongEqual}] \cdot \neq \backslash[\text{NotEqual}] \cdot \leq \backslash[\text{LessEqual}] \cdot \geq \backslash[\text{GreaterEqual}]$$
$$\pm \backslash [\text{PlusMinus}] \cdot \mp \backslash [\text{MinusPlus}] \cdot \simeq \backslash [\text{TildeEqual}]$$

Calculus & Analysis

$$\int \text{[Integral]} \cdot d \text{[DifferentialD]}$$
$$\Sigma \setminus [\text{Sum}] \cdot \prod \setminus [\text{Product}]$$
$$\partial \setminus [\text{PartialD}] \quad \nabla \setminus [\text{Del}] \quad \square \setminus [\text{Square}]$$
$$\oint \setminus [\text{ContourIntegral}] = \oint + \oint + \oint + D$$

```
/ \[Prime] = // = \ = \" = \" = ...
```

Vectors, Matrices & Vector Spaces

$$\rightarrow \backslash[\text{RightVector}] \cdot \times \backslash[\text{Cross}] \cdot \wedge \backslash[\text{Wedge}] \cdot \oplus \backslash[\text{CirclePlus}] \cdot \otimes$$

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**This will give you detailed
description how to type it**

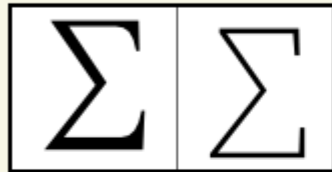
MATHEMATICA CHARACTER NAME

Tutorials »

See Also »

[More About »](#)

URL 39



$\backslash [\text{Sum}]$

- Unicode: 2211.
- Alias: `Esc` `sum` `Esc`.
- Compound operator with built-in evaluation rules.
- $\sum_i^{i_{\max}} f$ is by default interpreted as `Sum[f, {i, imax}]`.
- $\sum_{i=i_{\min}}^{i_{\max}} f$ is by default interpreted as `Sum[f, {i, imin, imax}]`.
- Not the same as the Greek letter `\[CapitalSigma]`.

▼ SEE ALSO

`\[Product] * \[Integral] * \[DifferenceDelta] * \[CapitalSigma]`

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Now, you can navigate back.

Wolfram Mathematica window titled "\[Sum] - Wolfram Mathematica". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Insert, Format, Cell, Graphics, Evaluation, Palettes, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains navigation icons and a search bar with the text "ref/ character/ Sum". A tooltip "Go back one page" is visible over the back arrow icon.

Below the toolbar, the breadcrumb path is "and Documents > Special Characters > Σ ".

The main content area displays the title "MATHEMATICA CHARACTER NAME" followed by four buttons: Tutorials, See Also, More About, and URL. Below these buttons is a large yellow box containing two versions of the summation symbol Σ .

Below the yellow box, the text "\[Sum]" is displayed. A list of properties follows:

- Unicode: 2211.
- Alias: `Esc sum Esc`.
- Compound operator with built-in evaluation rules.
- $\sum_i^{i_{\max}} f$ is by default interpreted as `Sum[f, {i, imax}]`.
- $\sum_{i=i_{\min}}^{i_{\max}} f$ is by default interpreted as `Sum[f, {i, imin, imax}]`.
- Not the same as the Greek letter `\[CapitalSigma]`.

Below the list, a section titled "SEE ALSO" contains the text: `\[Product]` • `\[Integral]` • `\[DifferenceDelta]` • `\[CapitalSigma]`.

The bottom of the window shows a scrollbar and a zoom level of 100%.

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And back.

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And select

Listing of All Special Characters

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Here is the list.

Scroll it and find the symbols you need.

Listing of Named Characters - Wolfram Mathematica

File Edit Insert Format Cell Graphics Evaluation Palettes Window Help

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guide/ ListingOfNamedCharacters

Mathematica >

MATHEMATICA GUIDE

URL >

Listing of Named Characters

Mathematica provides systemwide support for a large number of special characters. Each character has a name and a number of shortcut aliases. They are fully supported by the standard *Mathematica* fonts. For further information about named characters, including character interpretations and naming conventions, please see ["Named Characters"](#).

Characters

á — \[AAcute]
ā — \[ABar]
ă — \[ACup]
ă̇ — \[ADoubleDot]
æ — \[AE]
à — \[AGrave]
â — \[AHat]
ℵ — \[Aleph]
⋮ — \[AliasDelimiter]
⋮ — \[AliasIndicator]
— — \[AlignmentMarker]
α — \[Alpha]

100%

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**For Help on typing formulas go back to
Documentation Center and type**

formulas

in the search box.



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```
rulept[radial]
g = {radial}

rulept[radial]
headlist[m]
ini, etc];
```

$$\sqrt[3]{-3 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1+3i}}$$

Fit of price index
 Sample of 1000 observations (2 months)
 - Residuals small
 - Good fit
 - Good fit

 Q18: Increasing pH will
 (1 point)

 Q19: Increasing pH will
 (1 point)

 Q20: Increasing pH will
 (1 point)

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Hit Enter

FileEditInsertFormatCellGraphicsEvaluationPalettesWindowHelp

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F[...]

📄

SEARCH

formulas

»

🔄

Search Results

1 - 10 of 392 for formulas

🔍 Try your search on all Wolfram sites

Enter

Formulas

(Mathematica Tutorial)

Special forms for some common symbols. This is equivalent to Sin[60Degree]. Here is the long form of the input.

Mixing Text and Formulas

(Mathematica Tutorial)

The simplest way to mix text and formulas in a *Mathematica* notebook is to put each kind of material in a separate cell. Sometimes, however, you may want to embed a formula ...

■

Formula Manipulation

(Mathematica Guide)

Mathematica handles formulas of all types, from polynomials with millions of terms to complex combinations of higher mathematical functions. It provides powerful general ...

■

RootSum

(Built-in Mathematica Symbol)

RootSum[f, form] represents the sum of form[x] for all x that satisfy the polynomial equation f[x] == 0.

■

Larger

(Built-in Mathematica Symbol)

Larger is a style or option setting that specifies that objects should be larger.

■

Smaller

(Built-in Mathematica Symbol)

Smaller is a style or option setting that specifies that objects should be smaller.

■

Rasterize

(Built-in Mathematica Symbol)

Rasterize[g] returns a rasterized graphic of g. Rasterize[g, elem] gives the element elem associated with the rasterized form of g.

■

ScriptBaselineShifts

(Built-in Mathematica Symbol)

ScriptBaselineShifts is an option for Style which specifies the minimum distance in x-heights to shift subscripts and superscripts.

■

TrigReduce

(Built-in Mathematica Symbol)

TrigReduce[expr] rewrites products and powers of trigonometric functions in expr in terms of trigonometric functions with combined arguments.

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.....

▶

100%

paclet:tutorial/EnteringFormulas

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Click on

Entering Formulas



SEARCH

formulas



Virtual Book > Notebooks and Documents > Input and Output In Notebooks > Entering Formulas >

MATHEMATICA TUTORIAL

[Related Tutorials »](#)[URL »](#)

Entering Formulas

<i>character</i>	<i>short form</i>	<i>long form</i>	<i>symbol</i>
π	ESC p ESC	\[Pi]	Pi
∞	ESC inf ESC	\[Infinity]	Infinity
$^\circ$	ESC deg ESC	\[Degree]	Degree

Special forms for some common symbols.

This is equivalent to `sin[60 Degree]`.

```
In[1]:= Sin[60 °]
```

$$\text{Out[1]} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Here is the long form of the input.

```
In[2]:= Sin[60 °]
```

$$\text{Out[2]} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

You can enter the same input like this.

```
In[3]:= Sin[60 :deg:]
```

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Scroll down and explore

**Find instructions how to type
long summation.**



SEARCH

formulas



Virtual Book > Notebooks and Documents > Input and Output In Notebooks > Entering Formulas >

You should realize that even though a summation sign can look almost identical to a capital sigma it is treated in a very different way by *Mathematica*. The point is that a sigma is just a letter; but a summation sign is an operator which tells *Mathematica* to perform a `Sum` operation.

Capital sigma is just a letter.

In[13]:= `a + Σ ^ 2`

Out[13]= `a + Σ ^ 2`

A summation sign, on the other hand, is an operator.

In[14]:= `Esc sum Esc Ctrl++ n=0 Ctrl+% m Ctrl+Space 1/f [n]`

Out[14]=
$$\sum_{n=0}^m \frac{1}{f[n]}$$

Much as *Mathematica* distinguishes between a summation sign and a capital sigma, it also distinguishes between an ordinary `d`, the "partial d" `∂` that is used for taking derivatives, and the special "differential d" `ⓓ` that is used in the standard notation for integrals. It is crucial that you use the differential `ⓓ`—entered as `Esc dⓓ Esc`—when you type in an integral. If you try to use an ordinary `d`, *Mathematica* will just interpret this as a symbol called `d`—it will not understand that you are entering the second part of an integration operator.

This computes the derivative of x^n .

In[15]:= `∂ x^n`

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That's it for now.