

# *Mathematica* - QUICK START

SPRING SEMESTER 2017

[http://www.phys.uconn.edu/~rozman/Courses/P2400\\_17S/](http://www.phys.uconn.edu/~rozman/Courses/P2400_17S/)



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1. *Mathematica* uses capitals for the first letter of its built-in functions, commands, options, etc. (and first letter of additional words that are part of built-in items). There are no spaces in the commands.

`Plot[...], Sin[...], Sqrt[...], N[...], Integrate[...]`

2. To submit a command for processing in *Mathematica*, press Shift Enter
3. Natural log base e is E, imaginary unit i is I,  $\pi$  is Pi, and  $\infty$  is Infinity.
4. Power:  $x^y$  — `x^y`

5. (a) *Mathematica* uses `[]` to enclose the argument of a function: `Sin[x]`

(b) *Mathematica* uses `{}` to enclose the contents of a list:

`{x, 0, Infinity}`      `{Sin[t], Cos[t]}`

(c) `()` are only used for grouping expressions: `Sin[x/(x+3)]`

(d) `[], {}, ()` must be used in pairs.

6. (a) `N[expression]` finds the decimal value of the expression.

(b) `NSolve[equation, {variables}]` finds the roots of the equation:

`NSolve[x + 2 == 5]`

Note: equations must have 2 equal signs.

- (c) `NIntegrate[function[var],{var, from, to}]` evaluates the numerical value of the integral.

```
NIntegrate[Sin[x], {x, 0, Pi}]
```

7. Plot Command: `Plot[functions, {x, xmin, xmax}]`

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

8. You can define your own function with `:=`. The definition must include the underscore after the variable:

```
addTwo[x_] := x + 2
```

```
Plot[addTwo[x], {x, -1, 1}]
```

9. Integration: `Integrate[function[var], {var, from, to}]`

```
fun[x_] := Integrate[Exp[-y^3], {y, -x, x}]
```

```
Plot[fun[x], {x, 0, 3/2}]
```

10. Series expansion: `Series[function[var], {var, var0, nterms}]`

```
res = Series[Sin[x]/(x + 2), {x, 0, 4}]
```

Truncate higher order terms:

```
Normal[res]
```

11. Numerical solution of differential equations: `sol =`

```
NDSolve[{y''[x]+y[x]+.1*y[x]^3 == 0, y[0]==1, y'[0]==0}, y[x], {x, 0, 20}]
```

```
Plot[Evaluate[y[x] /. sol], {x, 0, 20}]
```

12. Factorization: `Factor[-2/3 - x^3/3 + x]`