

## Mathematica Commands – Prof. Richard B. Goldstein

### ALGEBRA

<code>+ - * / ^</code>	symbols used for arithmetic operations
<code>Pi, E</code>	mathematical constants
<code>Exp[z], Sin[z], Log[z], Log[2,z], Sqrt[z]</code>	exponential, sine, natural logarithm, base two logarithm, square root
<code>Solve[f(x)==0]</code>	to find roots real or complex

### GRAPHICS

<code>Plot[f(x), {x, xmin, xmax}]</code>	plot a simple function $f(x)$ from $xmin$ to $xmax$
<code>Plot[{f1, f2, ...}, {x, xmin, xmax}]</code>	plot several functions
<code>ParametricPlot[{x(t), y(t)}, {t, tmin, tmax}]</code>	parametric plot in 2 dimensions
<code>ParametricPlot3D[{x(t), y(t), z(t)}, {t, tmin, tmax}]</code>	3-dimensional space curve

### CALCULUS

<code>Limit[f(x), x-&gt;a]</code>	limit both directions
<code>Limit[expr, x-&gt;a, Direction -&gt; 1]</code>	computes the limit as $x$ approaches $a$ from smaller values
<code>Limit[expr, x-&gt;a, Direction -&gt; -1]</code>	computes the limit as $x$ approaches $a$ from larger values
<code>D[f(x), x]</code> or <code>Derivative[f(x), x]</code>	derivative of $f(x)$
<code>Derivative[k][f(x), x]</code>	$k^{\text{th}}$ derivative of $f(x)$
<code>Solve[D[f(x,y)]==0, y'[x]]</code>	implicit differentiation to find $y'$
<code>Integrate[f(x), x]</code>	indefinite integral of $f(x)$
<code>Integrate[f(x), {x, xmin, xmax}]</code>	definite integral from $xmin$ to $xmax$
<code>NIntegrate f(x), {x, xmin, xmax}</code>	numerical integral from $xmin$ to $xmax$
<code>Sum[f, {i, imin, imax}]</code>	starts with $i = imin$ . to $i = imax$ in steps $di$
<code>Series[expr, {x, a, n}]</code>	finds the Taylor Series expansion of the expression around $x = a$

Note: Always use a `Shift` with the `Enter` key after each line.  
These operations can be nested.