

Example of text annotation in *Mathematica*

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To annotate a *Mathematica* session with text, click on the line where you want to type. That opens up a new "cell." To be able to type text in it, hit Alt-7.

Other alt keys set up other text styles such as titles and section headers, as shown below.

Alt-1 makes a big header

Alt-2 looks like this

Alt-3 looks like this

Alt-4 puts a line above the header

- Alt-5 makes a bullet entry

- Alt-6 makes a smaller bullet entry

Alt-7 makes ordinary text.

To enter math within a text cell, do ctrl-(to begin math entry and ctrl-) to go back to text. (That's the control key and shift-8 simultaneously to begin, control and shift-9 simultaneously to end). To make the annotation look really good, see the *Mathematica* Documentation Center for instructions about how to write formulas like this one

$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2} e^{-x} \int x dx$. There are keyboard commands for entering special characters such as $\sqrt{\square}$ and π , or alternatively you can bring up the Math Input Palette which will let you select math symbols from a toolbar.

You can interleave text (like this) and calculations (like the next cell). If you don't use any Alt-# when writing into a cell, the contents are regarded as a mathematical expression

```
f[x_] = Sin[x] Exp[-x]
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```
e-x sin(x)
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Text can go between calculations as well

Integrate[f[x], x]

$$-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\cos(x) + \sin(x))$$