

# Mathematica Dos and Don'ts: Syntax

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- DO remember the fundamental syntactical rules for built-in functions:
- The names of all *Mathematica* built-in commands begin with a capital letter (example: `Plot`, `Integrate`).
  - If the name of a built-in command consists of more than one word, then all words begin with a capital letter and there are no spaces between words (example: `ListPlot`).
  - All arguments to commands must be placed within *square brackets* (example: `Integrate[Sin[x], x]`).

DON'T use parentheses to enclose the argument(s) of a function: `f[x]`, *not* `f(x)`.

DON'T use square brackets (`[]`) or curly braces (`{}`) to group terms in an algebraic expression; use parentheses (`()`) instead. Here are the rules:

chore	syntax
to group terms in an algebraic expression	parentheses <code>()</code>
to enclose the arguments to a function	square brackets <code>[]</code>
to enclose the elements of a list	curly braces <code>{}</code>
to refer to a particular element of a list	double square brackets <code>[[ ]]</code>

DO use an asterisk (`*`) (not a space) to denote multiplication.

DO remember the syntax for *Mathematica iterators*: `{i, imin, imax, istep}`.

DON'T use an equal sign (`=`) to set an option of a *Mathematica* command; use a right arrow `->` (a minus sign followed by a greater-than sign) instead (example: `PlotRange->All`).

DO enclose all *strings* (e.g., axis labels, plot labels) in double quotes.

DON'T assign expressions or values to symbol names that begin with a capital letter.

DON'T use as symbol names any of the independent variables you're likely to use in function definitions, such as  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$ ,  $t$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\varphi$ , etc. Don't use the symbol name **E** for the energy.

DON'T forget to append an underscore `_` *immediately* after each argument in the argument list in square brackets on the left-hand-side of a function definition.

DON'T use an underscore anywhere on the *right-hand-side* of a function definition.

DO use **postfix notation** (piping) to clarify the structure of *Mathematica* expressions that involve multiple commands; for example, `Expand[(x+3)^2]//Simplify`, not `Simplify[Expand[(x+3)^2]]`.