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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chore</th>
<th>syntax</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to group terms in an algebraic expression</td>
<td>parentheses ()</td>
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<tr>
<td>to enclose the arguments to a function</td>
<td>square brackets []</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to enclose the elements of a list</td>
<td>curly braces {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to refer to a particular element of a list</td>
<td>double square brackets [[]]</td>
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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, θ, ρ, φ, 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]].