## Introduction to Mathematica: Getting Started

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This notebook is to help introduce you to *Mathematica*. *Mathematica* is a very power program that allows one to do computations both numerically and analytically. The problem with *Mathematica* is that it has a steep learning curve.

Let's do something simple to start.

2 + 2

4

To run the command "2+2" type shift-Return or hit the Enter key on the keypad. You should see a bracket that says in and out.

Now, lets define a list of numbers. Everything in *Mathematica* is a list and command. I define a list using {}.

**a** = {**1**, **5**, **7**, **4**, **5**, **6**, **3**, **-1**, **4**, **0**, **5**} {1, 5, 7, 4, 5, 6, 3, -1, 4, 0, 5}

I can get individual elements from the list using [[ ]]

**a[[3]]** 7

The number 7 is the 3rd element in the list. Lets do a command called "Length". To see what it does, I type ? Length

? Length Length[expr] gives the number of elements in expr. More...

Length[a]

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This command tells me how many elements are in my list. Let's plot the elements of the list. *Mathematica* plotting looks poor so we will need to add some graphic commands later.



We can also define function in Mathematica as well. Define f(t)=Sin[x];



I can find the derivative of this function and plot it with the function.

```
df[t_] = f '[t];
Plot[{f[t], df[t]}, {t, 0, 6}, Frame → True, PlotRange -> {{0, 6}, All},
FrameLabel -> {"Time (s)", " "}, PlotStyle → {{RGBColor[1, 0, 0], Thickness[0.01]},
{RGBColor[0, 0, 1], Dashing[{0.01, 0.05, 0.05, 0.05}], Thickness[0.01]}};
```



Instead of making a function, I can make a list of ordered pairs instead using the Table command.

