OpenOffice WRITER: Formule

Tabella di riferimento per la scrittura di formule usando l'editor matematico di OpenOffice

Operatori Unari/Binari

Comando	*Risultato*
+1	$+1$
-1	-1
+-1	± 1
neg 1	∓ 1
neg a	$\neg a$
a + b	$a+b$
a cdot b	$a \cdot b$
a times b	$a \times b$
a * b	$a * b$
a and b	$a \wedge b$
a - b	$a-b$
a over b	$\frac{a}{b}$
a div b	$a \div b$
a / b	a/b
a or b	$a \vee b$
a circ b	$a \circ b$

Operatori Relazionali

Comando	*Risultato*
a = b	$a = b$
a <> b	$a \neq 2$
a approx 2	$a \approx 2$
a divides b	$a \mid b$
a ndivides b	$a \nmid b$
a < 2	$a < 2$
a > 2	$a > 2$
a simeq b	$a \simeq b$
a parallel b	$a \parallel b$
a ortho b	$a \perp b$
a leslant b	$a \leqslant b$
a geslant b	$a \geqslant b$
a sim b	$a \sim b$
a equiv b	$a \equiv b$
a <= b	$a \leq b$
a >= b	$a \geq b$
a prop b	$a \propto b$
a toward b	$a \rightarrow b$
a dlarrow b	$a \Leftarrow b$
a dlrarrow b	$a \Leftrightarrow b$
a drarrow b	$a \Rightarrow b$

Insiemi

Comando	*Risultato*
a in b	$a \in b$
a notin b	$a \notin b$
a owns b	$a \ni b$
emptyset	$\emptyset$
a intersection b	$a \cap b$
a union b	$a \cup b$
a setminus b	$a \setminus b$
a slash b	a / b
aleph	$\aleph$
a subset b	$a \subset b$
a subseteq b	$a \subseteq b$
a supset b	$a \supset b$
a supseteq b	$a \supseteq b$
a nsubset b	$a \not\subset b$
a nsubseteq b	$a \not\subseteq b$
a nsupset b	$a \not\supset b$
a nsupseteq b	$a \not\supseteq b$
setN	$\mathbb{N}$
setZ	$\mathbb{Z}$
setQ	$\mathbb{Q}$
setR	$\mathbb{R}$
setC	$\mathbb{C}$

Funzioni

Comando	*Risultato*
func e^{a}	e^{a}
ln(a)	$\ln(a)$
exp(a)	$\exp(a)$
log(a)	$\log(a)$
a^{b}	a^{b}
sin(a)	$\sin(a)$
cos(a)	$\cos(a)$
tan(a)	$\tan(a)$
cot(a)	$\cot(a)$
sqrt{a}	$\sqrt{a}$
arcsin(a)	$\arcsin(a)$
arccos(a)	$\arccos(a)$
arctan(a)	$\arctan(a)$
arccot(a)	$\operatorname{arccot}(a)$
nroot{a}{b}	$\sqrt[a]{b}$
sinh(a)	$\sinh(a)$
cosh(a)	$\cosh(a)$
tanh(a)	$\tanh(a)$
coth(a)	$\coth(a)$
abs{a}	$\lvert a \rvert$
arsinh(a)	$\operatorname{arsinh}(a)$
arccosh(a)	$\operatorname{arcosh}(a)$
arctanh(a)	$\operatorname{artanh}(a)$
arccoth(a)	$\operatorname{arcoth}(a)$
fact(a)	$a!$

Operatori

Comando	*Risultato*
Lim(a)	$lim\ a$
sum(a)	$\sum a$
prod(a)	$\prod a$
coprod(a)	$\coprod a$
int from {r_0} to {r_t} a	$\int_{r_0}^{r_t} a$
int{a}	$\int a$
iint{a}	$\iint a$
iiint{a}	$\iiint a$
sum from{3}b	$\sum_{3} b$
lint a	$\oint a$
llint a	$\oiint a$
lllint a	$\oiiint a$
prod to{3} r	$\prod^{3} r$

Attributi

Comando	*Risultato*
acute a	á
grave a	à
check a	ǎ
breve a	ă
circle a	å
vec a	a⃗
tilde a	ã
hat a	â
bar a	ā
dot a	ȧ
widevec abc	$\overrightarrow{abc}$
widetilde abc	$\widetilde{abc}$
widehat abc	$\widehat{abc}$
ddot	ä
overline abc	$\overline{abc}$
Underline abc	$\underline{abc}$
overstrike acb	~~acb~~
dddot a	a⃛
phantom a	
bold a	**a**
ital a	*a*
size 16 qv	qv
font sans qv	qv
font serif qv	qv
font fixed qv	qv
color cyan qv	qv
color yellow qv	qv
color green qv	qv
color blue qv	qv
color white qv	qv
color red qv	qv
color green X qv	X qv
color green {X qv}	X qv

Altri

Comando	*Risultato*
infinity	∞
partial	∂
nabla	∇
exists	$\exists$
forall	$\forall$
hbar	$\hbar a$
lambdabar	λ
re	$\Re$
im	$\Im$
wp	$\wp$
leftarrow	$\leftarrow$
rightarrow	$\rightarrow$
uparrow	$\uparrow$
downarrow	$\downarrow$
dotslow	$\ldots$
dotsaxis	$\cdots$
dotsvert	$\vdots$
dotsup	$\iddots$
dotsdown	$\ddots$

Esempi

Risultato	Comando
$1+2=3$	1 + 2 = 3
$\frac{(1+2)}{(3+4)}$	(1 + 2) over (3 + 4)
$\frac{1+2}{3+4}$	{1 + 2} over {3 + 4}

$\frac{\{1+2\}}{\{3+4\}}$	lbrace 1 + 2 rbrace over lbrace 3 + 4 rbrace
$\frac{\frac{1}{5}+4}{5+\frac{4+1}{3+3+1}}$	{{1 over 5} +4} over {5+{4+1}over{3+3+1}}
2^3	2^3
$5^{(1+3+3^2)}$	5^(1+3+3^2)
2_3	2_3
$(\frac{1}{2})_{\alpha}+4_3$	(1 over 2)_%alpha +4_3
${}_{(123)}2$	2 lsub (123)
$2_{(123)}$	2 rsub (123)
${}^{(123)}2$	2 lsup (123)
$2^{(123)}$	2 rsup (123)
${}^{209}Bi+{}^{58}fe \rightarrow {}^{266}_{109}Mt+{}^{1}n$	Bi lsup{209}+fe lsup{58} toward Mt lsup{266}lsub{109} +n lsup {1}
$2-4*3_{(123)}$	{2-4*3} csub (123)

$+ \overset{(plus)}{18} - \underset{minus}{(1+2+3+4)}$	+18 csup (plus) - (1+2+3+4) csub {minus}
$\underbrace{+18}_{plus} - \underbrace{(1+2+3+4)}_{minus}$	+ 18 underbrace plus - (1 + 2 + 3 + 4) underbrace minus
$\overbrace{+18}^{plus} - \overbrace{(1+2+3+4)}^{minus}$	+ 18 overbrace plus - (1 + 2 + 3 + 4) overbrace minus
$(1+2-2 \cdot (\frac{2}{(2-1)}))$	(1+2 - 2 cdot (2 over (2 - 1)))
$\left(1+2-2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{2-1}\right)\right)$	left (1+2-2 cdot left (2 over {2-1} right) right)
$\left\{a^2+b^2=c^2\right\}$	left lbrace a^2+b^2=c^2 right rbrace
Caratteri speciali In molte equazioni oltre ai normali caratteri dell'alfabeto si usano simboli. Durante l'inserimento di una formula è possibile usare l'icona “sigma” per attivare il menù dei caratteri speciali. In alternativa è possibile inserire i caratteri speciali mettendo il simbolo %immediatamente seguito dal nome del simbolo desiderato, per esempio %SIGMA produce Σ e %mu produce μ	
$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{a^2}{3} = ?$	int from {0} to {infinity}{a^2 over 3} = "?"
$sgn(\sigma) \cdot \sum_{\Sigma \in \Phi} \frac{1}{1-\aleph_{\sigma}^2}$	sgn (%sigma) cdot sum from {%SIGMA in %PHI}{1 over {1 - aleph_%sigma^2}}
$\prod_{i=1}^{i=100} \frac{(x_i+1) \cdot x_i^3}{x_i^2-1} = ?$	prod from {i=1} to {i=100}{{ (x_i+1) cdot x_i^3} over { x_i^2 -1 } } = "?"
$5^{(1+3+3^2)}$	5^(1+3+3^2)
Vettori e Matrici Per creare vettori e matrici si usano i comandi 'stack' e 'matrix' rispettivamente. Questi comandi usano il simbolo # (chiamato *hash*) per indicare gli elementi, mentre ## indica un ritorno a capo. Un elemento vuoto è generato dalle parentesi graffe.	

$\left(\begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ a+b=c \end{matrix} \right)$	left (stack {A # B # a+b=c } right)
$\binom{1}{2}+\binom{2}{3}+\binom{3}{1}$	left(stack {alignr 1 # 2 } right) + left(stack { 2 # 3 } right) + left(stack { 3 # 1 } right)
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}=x$	left(matrix { 1 # 2 ## 2 # 3 } right) = x
$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & \end{vmatrix}=y$	abs matrix { a # b ## c # {} } = y
$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}=z$	abs matrix { {1 over 2} # b ## c # d } = z
$a+b=C$	size -2 { a+b} = size +10 {C}
$abcdefghil\ M\ noprstuv$	color black {abcdefghil} color blue M color black {noprstuv}
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}=x$	left(matrix { { color red 1} # { color blue 2} ## {color green 3} # 4 } right) = color black {x}
bold newline	bold {"bold"} newline "newline"
$\begin{matrix} a=12 \\ b+c+d=b^2-2 \end{matrix}$	stack{ alignr a ={} # alignr b+c+d ={}} stack{ alignl 12 # alignl b^2-2 }
$5^{(1+3+3^2)}$	5^(1+3+3^2)
Alcuni esempi più complessi	
$\sqrt[4]{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}+x^2}}$	nroot{4}{nroot {3} {1 over 3+x^2} }

$\|\|R_\alpha\|\| = \left\|\begin{matrix} \sin\alpha & -\cos\alpha \\ \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \end{matrix}\right\|$	ldline R_ %alpha rdline =left ldline matrix {sin %alpha # -cos %alpha ## cos %alpha # sin %alpha} right rdline
$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} x(t) + a(x) = \lambda \cdot F(x,t)$	{partial over {partial t} x(t)}+a(x)=%lambda cdot F(x,t)
$\begin{matrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{matrix}$	matrix{ a_11 # a_12 # dotsaxis #a_{"1m"} ## a_21 # a_22 # dotsaxis # a_{"2m"} ## dotsvert #dotsvert #dotsdown #dotsvert ## a_{"n1"} # a_{"n2"} # dotsaxis #a_{"nm"} }
$\sqrt{1-x} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{x^2}{4} - \dots$	sqrt{1-x} = 1 - x over 2 - 1 over 2 x^2 over 4 - dotslow
$t = \int_{r_0}^{r_t} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{my}[E_{cm} - V(r)] - \frac{l^2}{my^2 r^2}}}$	t= size +6 int from {r_0} to {r_t} size -8 {dr over sqrt {2 over %my [E_cm - V(r)] - l^2 over {%my^2 r^2} } }
$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!}$	left (stack{n # k} right) = fact n over {fact k cdot fact (n-k)}
$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{1}{x} & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$	f(x) = left lbrace matrix {1# x in setZ ## 1 over x # x in setQ ##0 # x in setR } right none
$[a\,;a_0,a_1,a_2,\dots] = a + \cfrac{1}{a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{\dots}}}}$	[a;a_0,a_1,a_2,dotslow] = a+{1 over {a_0+1 over {a_1+{1 over {a_2+1 over dotslow}}}}}