

AISC Meets Natural Typography

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but some abuse is more harmful than others.


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 **Inverse functions** Is \arcsin the (a?, which??) single-valued inverse and Arcsin the multi-valued (Anglo-Saxon), or the converse (French)?

i **or** *j* In practice, this causes little confusion for experts, some for students.

metric tensor Is the metric tensor for flat Min-

kowski space $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ or its nega-

tive $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$? Is the temporal

variable the last, rather than the first, co-

ordinate, giving $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, or its

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$\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right)$ is, alas, how professional typesetters encode it.

“this has the usual mathematical meaning”

(1)

Mathematics $a_1 \cup a_2 \cup a_3$

L^AT_EX `a_1 \cup a_2 \cup a_3`

OpenMath `<OMS name="union" cd="set1"/>`

MathML `<apply> <union/> <i>a1</i>...</apply>`

“this has the usual mathematical meaning”

(2)

Mathematics $\cup\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$

L^AT_EX `\bigcup \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}`

OpenMath `<OMS name="big_union" cd="set3"/>`

or `<OMS name="apply_to_list" cd="fns2"/>`

MathML `<apply> <union/> <bvar>i</bvar> <domain
...> <set> <i> a1 </i>...</set>`

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(3)

Mathematics $\bigcup_{i=1}^3 a_i$

L^AT_EX `\bigcup_{i=1}^3 a_i`

OpenMath `big_union ON make_list`

MathML `<apply> <union/> <bvar>i</bvar> <lowlimit`

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since $p, q, \in \{s, c, n, d\}$. But when $q = s$

$$Pq(u) = \int_0^u \left(pq^2(t) - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt - \frac{1}{u}.$$

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(except that here there is no distinctness assumption, but pp is to be taken as the constant function 1).

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Addition $4\frac{1}{2}$ could otherwise be rendered as
 $4 + \frac{1}{2}$. This is (now) encoded as `&InvisiblePlus;`.

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Concatenation m_{12} could be rendered as $m_{1,2}$. This is encoded as `⁣`. Even without this, MathML is less ambiguous than ordinary notation: m_{12} might equally be the twelfth item of a vector, but MathML would distinguish the following.

```
<msub>  
  <mi> m </mi>  
  <mrow>  
    <mn> 1 </mn>  
    <mn> 2 </mn>  
  </mrow>  
</msub>
```

```
<msub>  
  <mi> m </mi>  
  <mrow>  
    <mn> 12 </mn>  
  </mrow>  
</msub>
```

(of course, the `<mrow>` is redundant in this case).

An awful example.

Then the functor $T \mapsto \{\text{generically smooth } T\text{-morphisms } T \times_S \mathcal{C}' \rightarrow T \times_S \mathcal{C}\}$ from $((S\text{-schemes}))$ to $((\text{sets}))$ is

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The meanings of \pm

$$\operatorname{Arcsinh} z_1 \pm \operatorname{Arcsinh} z_2 = \operatorname{Arcsinh} \left(z_1 \sqrt{1 - z_2^2} \pm z_2 \sqrt{1 - z_1^2} \right)$$

means

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Arcsinh} z_1 + \operatorname{Arcsinh} z_2 &\subset \operatorname{Arcsinh} \left(z_1 \sqrt{1 - z_2^2} + z_2 \sqrt{1 - z_1^2} \right) \\ &\cup \operatorname{Arcsinh} \left(z_1 \sqrt{1 - z_2^2} - z_2 \sqrt{1 - z_1^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

and the fact that the same equation holds for $\operatorname{Arcsinh} z_1 - \operatorname{Arcsinh} z_2$.

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Slightly more semantic \LaTeX

Example: fractions and QR symbols
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$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$

`(a|b)`

The DML trichotomy

1. retro-digital, i.e. scanned.
2. retro-born-digital, i.e. reconstruction from a .pdf or .ps.
3. born-digital, i.e. not just the pixels, but the whole workflow.

The DML trichotomy Revised

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2. retro-born-digital, i.e. reconstruction from a .pdf or .ps.
3. born-digital, i.e. not just the pixels, but the whole workflow.
4. born-intelligent-digital, with semantics recoverable from the markup.