

ConTEXt

title : Math Sets
subtitle : ConTEXt port of braket.sty
author : Aditya Mahajan
date : April 11, 2007


```
\definemathset 2           \setupmathset 2
```

1 Introduction

I write a lot of probability expressions, which look like

$$E \left\{ \sum_y f(X, y) \mid Z \right\}$$

which is typed as

```
\startformula
\mfunction{E} \left( \sum_y f(X, y) \middle| Z \right)
\stopformula
```

The markup is a bit crowded, because the delimiters should scale properly, and so should the *conditional* sign $|$. Moreover the spacing around the conditional sign should be correct. This ensures that the resultant \TeX code is almost unreadable. In \LaTeX I used to use Donald Arseneau's `braket.sty` to typeset such expressions. \CONTEXT does not have anything similar. So, this is a port of `braket.sty` functionality to \CONTEXT . I have not ported everything, only the features that I use.

2 Usage

To use this module add

```
\usemodule[mathsets]
```

on the top of your file. Now, a new set can be defined as follows:

```
\definemathset[EXP] [text=\mfunction{E}]
\definemathset[PR] [text={\mfunction{Pr}}, left=(, right=)]
```

After which you can use

```
\startformula
\EXP{f(X) \mid Y = y} = \sum_x f(x) \Pr{x \mid Y = y}
\stopformula
and
\startformula
\EXP{ \sum_y f(X, y) \mid Z = z } = \sum_{x,y} \Pr{x, y \mid Z=z}
\stopformula
```

$$E \{ f(X) \mid Y = y \} = \sum_x f(x) \Pr{(x \mid Y = y)}$$

and

$$E \left\{ \sum_y f(X, y) \mid Z = z \right\} = \sum_{x,y} \Pr{(x, y \mid Z = z)}$$

Only one set, `\mathset`, is predefined. It is relatively simple to define sets equivalent to those defined in `braket.sty`.

```
\definemathset[BRAKET] [left=\langle, right=\rangle]
```

```
\startformula
  \BRAKET{ \phi | \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \psi }_{\mathset{x \in \bf R^2 | 0 < |x| < 5}}
\stopformula

$$\left\langle \phi \left| \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right| \psi \right\rangle_{\{x \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid 0 < |x| < 5\}}$$

```

Notice that the `|` protected by `{|}` did not get expanded in the second expression.

The expressions can also be nested, so

```
\startformula
  \EXP{ \sum_Y \EXP{ \frac{1}{f(X)} \mid Y } }
\stopformula

$$E \left\{ \sum_Y E \left\{ \frac{1}{f(X)} \mid Y \right\} \right\}$$

```

3 Implementation

Most of the ideas are simply a CONTeXtified version of the code in `braket.sty`

```
1 \writestatus {loading} {ConTeXt Math Sets Module}
2 \startmodule[mathsets]
3 \unprotect
```

Since two letter codes are reserved for system modules, and CONTeXt seems to be running out of those, I choose a more verbose variable to store options.

```
4 \definesystemvariable {mathset} % Math Set
\setupmath.. To specify the default values of left, middle, and right delimiters
5 \def\setupmathset
  {\dosingleargument\getparameters[\?mathset]}
6 \def\definemathset
  {\dodoubleargument\dodefinemathset}
\definemath.. To define new math delimiters
7 \let\currentmathset\empty
\let\currentmathsetgroup\empty
8 \def\mathsetmiddle
  {\ifnum\currentmathsetgroup=1\currentgroup
   \expandafter\firstoftwoarguments
  \else
   \expandafter\secondoftwoarguments
  \fi
  {\egroup\; \middle\mathsetparameter\c!middle\; \bgroup}
  {\mathsetparameter\c!middle}}
```

```

9  \def\mathsetparameter#1%
  {\executeifdefined{\?mathset\currentmathset#1}{\executeifdefined{\?mathset#1}\emptyset}}
10 \def\dodefinemathset[#1][#2]%
  {\getparameters[\?mathset#1][#2]
   \setvalue{#1}{\dododefinemathset[#1]}}

```

Since `|` is already active, we do not have to make it active again.

```

11 \def\dododefinemathset[#1]#2#%
  {\begingroup
   \def\currentmathset{#1}
   \edef\currentmathsetgrouplevel{\the\numexpr\currentgrouplevel+2\relax}
   \mathcode`|32768
   \let|\mathsetmiddle
   \def\mathsetarguments{#2}
   \dodododefinemathset}

```

The extra group in the definition of `dodododefinemathset` is so that such expressions turn out correct

$$E \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) \middle| \left(\frac{a}{\sum c} \right) \right\}$$

```

12 \def\dodododefinemathset#1%
  {\doifelsenothing{\mathsetparameter{c!text}}
   {\mathopen{}\left\mathsetparameter{c!left
   {#1}
   \right\mathsetparameter{c!right}\mathclose{}}
   {\mathop{\mathsetparameter{c!text}\kern\zeropoint\mathsetarguments}
   \left\mathsetparameter{c!left
   {#1}
   \right\mathsetparameter{c!right}}
   \endgroup}

```

The `\left` and `\right` generate a math atom of type inner, while for math sets, we want a math math open atom. To see the difference, consider

```

\startformula
2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \qquad \hbox{vs} \qquad 2\biggl(\frac{3}{4}\biggr)
\stopformula
and
\startformula
\Pr\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \qquad \hbox{vs} \qquad \Pr\biggl(\frac{3}{4}\biggr)
\stopformula

```

$$2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) \qquad \text{vs} \qquad 2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)$$

and

$$\Pr \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) \qquad \text{vs} \qquad \Pr \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)$$

I will assume that if `text` is something, then the default behaviour is desirable, if `text` is empty, then I add `\mathopen` and `\mathclose`. Using `\mathopen` to correct the spacing is due to Frank Mittelbach, see <http://www.latex-project.org/cgi-bin/ltxbugs2html?pr=latex/3853> With `mathset`, you get

$$2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \quad \text{vs} \quad \Pr\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

which was typed as

```
\definemathset[SET][left=(,right=)]
\startformula
 2\SET{\frac{3}{4}} \qquad \hbox{ vs } \qquad
 \Pr{\frac{3}{4}}
\stopformula
```

Also, if its argument is a single character, `\mathop` centers it to with respect to the math-axis. I have added a `\kern\zeropoint` to prevent that.

```
13  \setupmathset
    [ \c!left=\{\},
      \c!right=\{\},
      \c!middle=\vert,
      \c!text=,
    ]

14  \definemathset[mathset]

15  \stopmodule

16  \protect
```

```
\definemathset 2
```

```
\setupmathset 2
```

