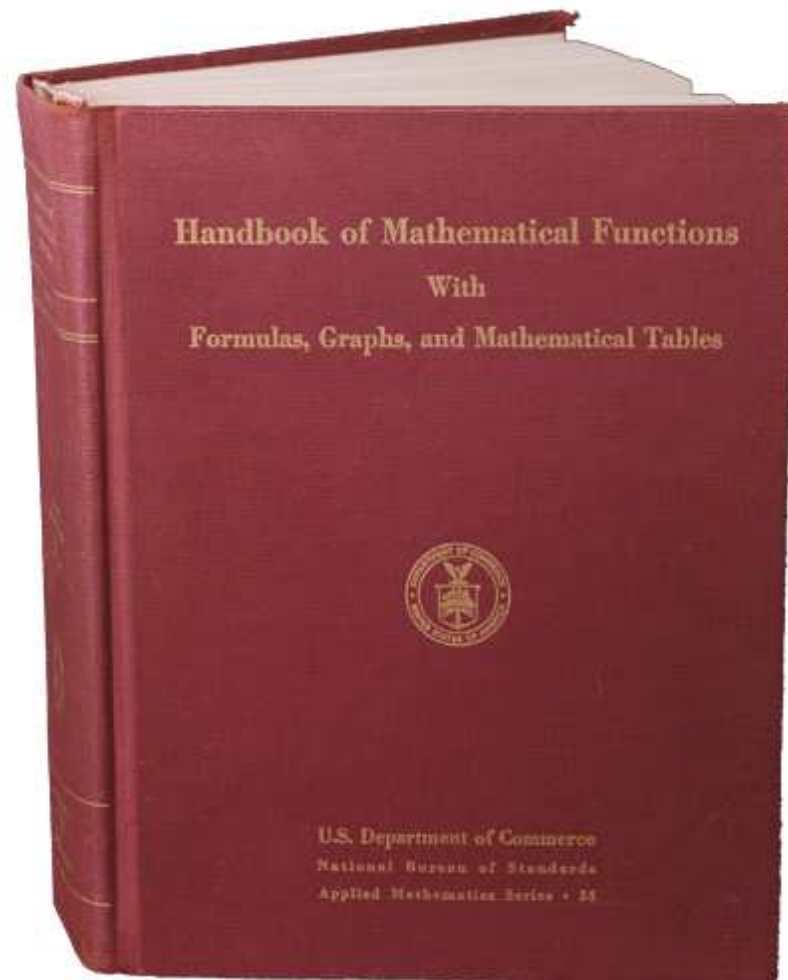


# Digital Library of Mathematical Functions: L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, MathML and ... OpenMath?

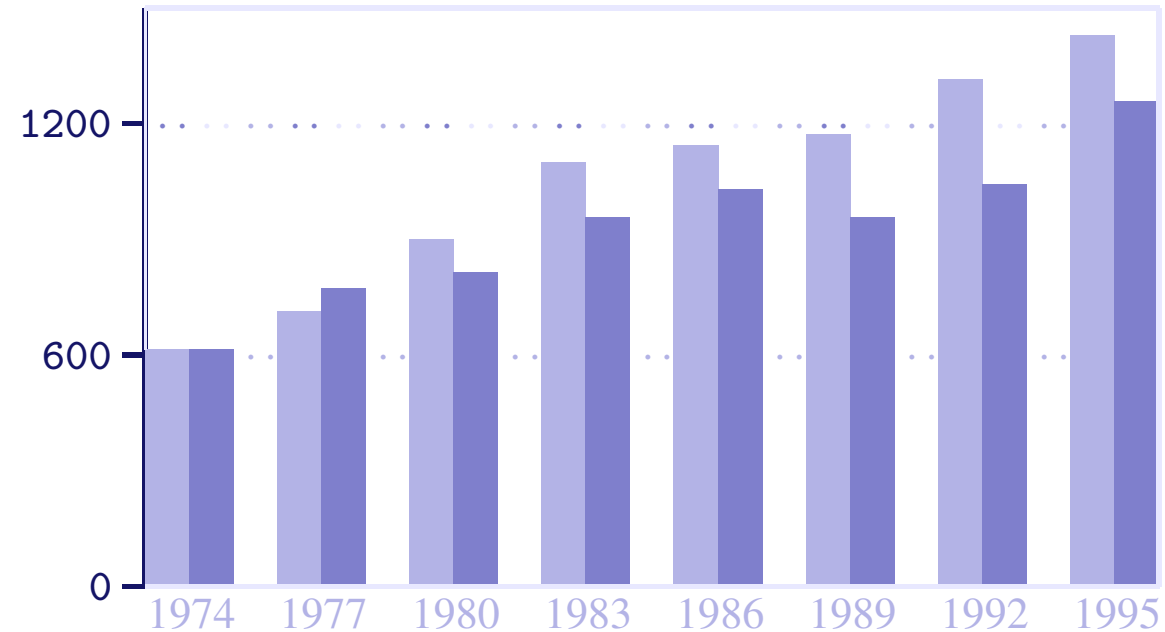
Bruce R. Miller  
NIST

Needing no introduction...



## Old, but still relevant

Citations of AMS55 relative to All Scientific.



AMS55 is apparently used more than ever.

# Time for a Rewrite

- New functions;
- New properties of old functions;
- New applications.
- ... and many opportunities.
  - The Internet;
  - Computer Algebra, Theorem Proving systems;
  - The Semantic Web.

# DLMF Project

- Started looking at feasibility in 1997.
- NSF funding for authorship in 1999.
- 4 editors,  $\approx$  12 associate editors,  $\approx$  40 authors.
- Goals:
  - New mathematical content updating AMS55,
  - in form of Digital Library,
  - and in print form,
  - by 2005.

## Choices: $\text{\LaTeX}$ , XML, MathML, OpenMath

- $\text{\LaTeX}$  is obviously good choice for document source.
- ... and obviously bad.
- Target: XML, MathML, and (eventually) OpenMath.

I don't need to tell *you* why...

# Overview of talk

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>L tool.
- Metadata: markup, annotations and connections,
- Data model of the Library
- Math: Parsing, synthesizing meaning.

# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>L: Goals

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X ⇒ XML Transformer
  - General purpose.
  - L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-like DTD (or other?)
  - Math to MathML, OpenMath
- Closely mimic T<sub>E</sub>X behaviour (& Quirks).
- Lossless.
- Extensible, Adaptable.
- Encourage higher-level markup, declarations.
- ... and finish DLMF project!



# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>L: DLMF Approach

To make more feasible adopt

- Modestly Content-oriented L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.
- Discourage Presentation Markup but don't forbid.
- Encourage Content Markup, but keep typeable.
- Use document-specific information (internal/external) to resolve ambiguities.

# Metadata: Making Connections

- Traditional L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: `\ref`, `\cite`, `\index`.
- Leverage our mathematics markup.
- Additional markup:
  - Annotations `\note`.
  - Special metadata: Original handbook reference.
  - Additional declarations.

# Metadata: Using Connections

- Postprocessing XML documents.
- Disassemble XML into 'database'.
- Note all connections.

Not really that hard.

# DLMF Data Model

- Simple model (maybe too simple)
  - ID  $\Rightarrow$  Object(XML)  
(Chapter, Section, Table, Equation, ...)
  - linkages embedded within each object  
(insertion, reference, ...)
- Can (re)construct as necessary
  - Sectional units,
  - Search ‘hit-lists’
- Developing an ‘Indexing’ API by which search, refnum lookup, ...  
 $\Rightarrow$  ID’s

# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>L Math Processing

T<sub>E</sub>X source  $\xrightarrow{\text{L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>L}}$  XML

- Let L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>L deal with T<sub>E</sub>X quirks.
- Acts as structure-preserving Lexer.
  - Possibly augmented (math) Tokens:
    - Name,
    - Unicode, Font, ...
    - PartOfSpeech (ID, Function, Operator, ...)
    - Type (eventually).
  - preserve any given structure (eg. `\frac`, ...)

# Math: The Easy Stuff

$$a = b+c$$

$\text{\LaTeX}$ ML produces the tokens

$\langle\text{XMTok}\rangle a \langle/\text{XMTok}\rangle$

$\langle\text{XMTok}\rangle = \langle/\text{XMTok}\rangle$

$\langle\text{XMTok}\rangle b \langle/\text{XMTok}\rangle$

$\langle\text{XMTok}\rangle + \langle/\text{XMTok}\rangle$

$\langle\text{XMTok}\rangle c \langle/\text{XMTok}\rangle$

# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>L Math Processing *continued*

XML  $\xrightarrow{\text{L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>Lpost}}$  XML'

- Grammar-based parser.
- Undeclared tokens get PartOfSpeech from
  - Document-specific dictionary (possibly sectionally scoped)
  - Default dictionary
- Resulting Expression tree
  - inspired by OpenMath.
  - $\approx$  Content MathML; (although we haven't done this yet).
  - Easily converted to Presentation MathML.

# Math: The Easy Stuff *continued*

$$a = b+c$$

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>Lpost parses this into

```
<XMApp><XMTok>=</XMTok>  
  <XMTok>a</XMTok>  
<XMApp><XMTok>+</XMTok>  
  <XMTok>b</XMTok>  
  <XMTok>c</XMTok>  
</XMApp>  
</XMApp>
```



# Math: The Easy Stuff *continued*

$$a = b+c$$

Conversion to MathML yields

```
<math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">  
  <mrow>  
    <mi>a</mi>  
    <mo>=</mo>  
    <mrow>  
      <mi>b</mi>  
      <mo>+</mo>  
      <mi>c</mi>  
    </mrow>  
  </mrow>  
</math>
```

# $\text{\LaTeX}$ XML Math Processing *future*

XML,  $\xrightarrow{\text{\LaTeX}XML\text{post}}$  XML”

- Extension of Dictionary to support some Type system.
- Type Analysis to further resolve ‘meaning’
- $\implies$  OpenMath.
- Any advice?

# Math: Higher Level Markup

Reduce ambiguities by introducing higher-level markup:

$$\backslash\text{deriv}[n]\{f\}\{x\} \Rightarrow \frac{d^n f(x+y)}{dx^n}$$

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code:

*omitted*

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>L declaration:

```
DefConstructor('\deriv[]{}{}',  
  "<XMApp !#2(POS='BIGOP')>"  
  . "<XMTok name='deriv'/>"  
    . "?#2(<XMArg>#2</XMArg>!#2(<XMTok name='Empty'"  
  . "<XMArg>#3</XMArg>"  
    . "?#1(<XMArg>#1</XMArg></XMApp>");
```

## Math: Higher Level Markup *continued*

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>M</sub>L constructs the tree:

```
<XMApp><XMTok name='deriv' />  
  <XMArg><XMTok>f</XMTok>  
    <XMTok>( </XMTok>  
      <XMTok>x</XMTok>  
      <XMTok>+</XMTok>  
      <XMTok>y</XMTok>  
      <XMTok>)</XMTok>  
    </XMArg>  
  <XMArg><XMTok>x</XMTok></XMArg>  
  <XMArg><XMTok>n</XMTok></XMArg>  
</XMApp>
```

Parser can treat args individually,

... avoiding much guesswork.

# Math: Special Functions

With appropriate T<sub>E</sub>X macrology:

$$\backslash\text{HyperpFq}\{p\}\{q\} \Rightarrow {}_pF_q$$

Introduce notion of *evaluating a function at*:

$$\backslash\text{HyperpFq}\{p\}\{q\}@{\{a\}\{b\}\{z\}} \Rightarrow {}_pF_q(a; b; z)$$

or (alternative notation)

$$\backslash\text{HyperpFq}\{p\}\{q\}@@{\{a\}\{b\}\{z\}} \Rightarrow {}_pF_q\left(\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix}; z\right)$$

Palatable notation? Easier to type than

$$\backslash\text{sideset}\{_{\{p\}}\}_{\{q\}}\{\backslash\text{mathop}\{F\}\}\backslash\text{left}(\{a \ \text{atop} \ b\}; z\backslash\text{right})$$

## Math: Special Functions *continued*

With the end result:

```
<XMApp>  
  <XMTok name='HyperpFq'>F</XMTok>  
  <XMTok>p</XMTok>  
  <XMTok>q</XMTok>  
  <XMTok>a</XMTok>  
  <XMTok>b</XMTok>  
  <XMTok>z</XMTok>  
</XMApp>
```

and we know *which* 'F' is intended.

# Math: Issues

- Role of text and spacing in math.
- Overloading of *symbols* (scoping?)
  - $f$  is a function here, but a variable there.
- Palatable content math markup for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.
- For *really* meaningful math (eg. OpenMath)
  - need type analysis
  - need more info from authors
- Open ended...

## Trends? (Or Wishes)

- Continued development and support for MathML
- Ditto for OpenMath
- Convergence of Markup styles and DocTypes for
  - Various  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X} \Rightarrow \text{XML}$  converters
  - Richer  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$  content markup in general ( $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}3?$ )
  - Project Authors able use different tools  
 $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ , CAS, Thm.Provers, Word Processors.