

physics2 manual for the legacy physics users

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Abstract

This short document describes `physics2` package for those who are used to the `physics` package. This document is only a simple reference manual for:

- Frequent users of the legacy `physics` package;
- Those who have to maintain a document written with `physics`;
- Users who failed to use `unicode-math` with `physics`.

It seems no reason for any other user to read *this* document instead of the [package documentation](#) of `physics2`, because this document cannot describe the package in detail.

In this document, the modules of `physics2` will be introduced in the same order as the `physics` documentation.

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*<https://www.github.com/AlphaZTX/physics2>

1 Before you start

1.1 Legacy problems with `physics` package

The `physics` package provides `\qty` command for automatic-sizing braces. The `\qty` command would cause conflict with the `siunitx` package, which provides a unified method to typeset numbers and units correctly.

Besides, after you loaded `physics`, when you type `\homework` you will get Maxwell equations and Schrödinger equation. The `\homework` command is “declared” in `physics.sty` but it was not described in the documentation. That is, if you have defined `\homework` before loading `physics` package, `physics` would overwrite the definition “silently”.

The vector-notation part of `physics` uses `amsmath`’s (more exactly, `ams-
bsy.sty`’s) `\boldsymbol` command to generate bold vectors. Commands for cross/dot product are defined with `\boldsymbol`. `\boldsymbol` uses `\mathversion`, a $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ kernel command that works well with traditional TFM-based fonts but fails when using `unicode-math`.

In the definition of `\imat`, `\xmat`, `\dmat` and `\admat` commands from `physics`, there is a `\newtoks` command which allocates a token list register and two `\newcount` commands allocating two count registers. Every time you write a command like `\imat` in your document, then one token list register and two count registers will be wasted. What’s even worse is that, if you wrote really too many matrix commands from `physics` (for example, 32767 `\imats` in \LaTeX), there’d be no room for a new `\count`.

`physics` integrated all the functions in one file (`physics.sty`), that is, you cannot load one of the total seven parts of functions; you have to load the seven parts altogether, even included the extra `\homework` command we mentioned in the first paragraph.

Moreover, the code of `physics.sty` “abuses” the `g`-type arguments of `xparse` package. Therefore the syntax of `physics` package looks kind of weird. See [here](#) for more.

1.2 Loading `physics2`

The `physics2` package includes different modules, among which every module focuses on one single function.

Write the following line in the preamble to load `physics2`:

```
\usepackage{physics2}
```

`\usephysicsmodule{module list}`

For example, “`\usephysicsmodule{ab,doubleprod}`” loads the `ab` module and the `doubleprod` module.

$$\backslash\mathrm{usephysicsmodule}[\langle option\ list\rangle]\{\langle module\rangle\}$$


2 List of commands

As mentioned in §1.1, the `\qty` command from `physics` would cause conflicts with `siunitx`. The command for automatic braces in `physics2` is `\ab`, a shorthand for `automatic braces`.

[2.1.1]

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$
--

(,)			
[,]			
\{, \}	or	\lbrace, \rbrace	
<, >	or	\langle, \rangle	
,	or	\vert, \vert	
\ , \	or	\Vert, \Vert	

For example, $\$ \backslash \text{ab}\{\text{foo}\} \$$ and $\$ \backslash \text{ab}(\text{foo}) \$$ are illegal, but $\$ \backslash \text{ab}\backslash\{\text{foo}\backslash\} \$$ and $\$ \backslash \text{ab}(\text{foo}) \$$ are okay; $\$ \backslash \text{ab}([\text{foo}]) \$$ is okay but $\$ \backslash \text{ab}([\text{foo}]) \$$ is illegal.



Attention, if you want to delimit a subformula with “{” and “}”, you can only write $\backslash \{$, $\backslash \}$ or $\backslash \text{lbrace}$, $\backslash \text{rbrace}$ around it. $\{$ and $\}$ are not supported in `ab` module.

Between $\backslash \text{ab}$ and the first delimiter can be a “biggg” command, that is, from $\backslash \text{big}$ to $\backslash \text{Bigg}$. Actually, you can also write $\backslash \text{biggg}$ and $\backslash \text{Biggg}$ because `physics2` defines these after you load it. For example,

[2.1.2]
$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash [\backslash \text{ab}\backslash \text{Big} \backslash [\backslash \text{frac}12 \backslash [\backslash \text{quad} \\ & \quad \backslash \text{ab}\backslash \text{Bigg} < \backslash \text{frac}12 > \backslash \text{quad} \\ & \quad \backslash \text{ab}\backslash \text{Biggg} | \backslash \text{frac}12 | \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\| \frac{1}{2} \right\| \quad \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

Between $\backslash \text{ab}$ and the first delimiter can also be a star (*), which means “use the default size of delimiters”. But in this situation, you needn’t use the $\backslash \text{ab}$ command at all.

The `physics` package provides commands like $\backslash \text{pqty}$, $\backslash \text{bqty}$. In the `ab` module of `physics2`, these commands have changed to $\backslash \text{pab}$, $\backslash \text{bab}$, etc. The following example shows all the $\backslash X\text{ab}$ commands in `ab` module:

[2.1.3]
$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash \text{def}\backslash 0\{\backslash \text{frac}12\} \\ & \backslash [\backslash \text{pab}\{\backslash 0\} \backslash \text{quad} \backslash \text{bab}\{\backslash 0\} \\ & \quad \backslash \text{quad} \backslash \text{Bab}\{\backslash 0\} \backslash] \\ & \backslash [\backslash \text{aab}\{\backslash 0\} \backslash \text{quad} \backslash \text{vab}\{\backslash 0\} \\ & \quad \backslash \text{quad} \backslash \text{Vab}\{\backslash 0\} \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} \\ & \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \quad \left\| \frac{1}{2} \right\| \end{aligned}$$

Also, after $\backslash X\text{ab}$ can be a “biggg” command or a star. For example,

[2.1.4]
$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash \text{def}\backslash 0\{\backslash \text{frac}12\} \\ & \backslash [\backslash \text{pab}\backslash \text{Bigg}\{\backslash 0\} \backslash \text{quad} \backslash \text{bab}\ast\{\backslash 0\} \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]$$

`physics` also provides the following commands:

$\backslash \text{abs}$ $\backslash \text{norm}$ $\backslash \text{eval}$ $\backslash \text{order}$ $\backslash \text{comm}$ $\backslash \text{acomm}$ $\backslash \text{pb}$



These commands are not originally supported by `physics2`, but the first four commands can be used through the `ab.legacy` module of `physics2`:

$\backslash \text{usephysicsmodule}\{\text{ab.legacy}\}$

For example,

[2.1.5]
$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash \text{def}\backslash 0\{\backslash \text{frac}12\} \\ & \backslash [\backslash \text{abs}\{\backslash 0\} \backslash \text{quad} \backslash \text{abs}\backslash \text{Big}\{\backslash 0\} \\ & \quad \backslash \text{quad} \backslash \text{abs}\ast\{\backslash 0\} \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

Users of the legacy `physics` package should notice that the syntax of `\eval` has been changed to `\eval[⟨left delimiter⟩]{⟨subformula⟩}`. The `ab.legacy` module abandoned the `\eval(foo|`-like syntax. The `⟨left delimiter⟩` argument is optional. For example,

$$[2.1.6] \quad \begin{array}{l} \backslash\mathrm{def}\{0\}\{\mathrm{frac}12x\} \\ \backslash[\ \backslash\mathrm{eval}\{0\}_a^b \quad \quad \quad \backslash\mathrm{quad} \\ \quad \backslash\mathrm{eval}[(\{0\}_a^b \quad \quad \quad \backslash\mathrm{quad} \\ \quad \quad \backslash\mathrm{eval}[[\backslash\mathrm{big}\{0\}\ a^b \quad \quad \backslash] \end{array} \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}x\Big|_a^b \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}x\Big|_a^b \quad \left[\frac{1}{2}x\right]_a^b}$$

The `\comm`, `\acomm` and `\pb` (Poisson bracket) are not supported. But you can write like `\ab[foo,baz]` or `\bab{foo,baz}` instead.

By the way, you can set the “order” symbol in [ab.legacy](#) through the `order` option like this:

$$\backslash\mathrm{usephysicsmodule}[\mathrm{order}=0]\{\mathrm{ab.legacy}\}$$

Then $\text{\texttt{\code{order}(N)}}$ yields $O(N)$.

2.2 Vector notation

Unfortunately, there is not a plan for `physics2` to support this part of `physics` completely, but the rest of this section will show some methods to maintain the document written with `physics`.

The `\vb(*)`, `\va(*)` and `\vu(*)` are not supported in any module of `physics2`. But these commands can be defined by copying the following lines below and pasting them in the preamble:

```
\makeatletter
\newcommand\vb{\@ifstar\boldsymbol\mathbf}
\newcommand\va[1]{\@ifstar{\vec{#1}}{\vec{\mathrm{#1}}}}
\newcommand\vu[1]{%
  \@ifstar{\hat{\boldsymbol{#1}}}{\hat{\mathbf{#1}}}}
\makeatother
```

The `\boldsymbol` command requires the `amsmath` or `bm` package. If you prefer to use `bm`, you can also use the `\bm` command. What's more, if you tried the commands above, you might find that, the result of `\va` above is different from that of `\physics`. This is because, if you choose to present a vector in bold, it's almost no need to put a `\vec` ($\vec{}$) sign above it.

However, the method above may not work well with `unicode-math` because there are so many OpenType math fonts without a bold version. When

The `\vdot` and `\cross` commands are not supported in any module of `physics2`. Actually, there is no need to use a bold “ \cdot ” or “ \times ” for the products of two vectors. Using `\cdot` and `\times` is enough.

```
% \usephysicsmodule{nabla.legacy}
\[ \grad F           \quad
   \grad(\frac{G_2})    \]
\[ \div\Bigg[X        \quad
   \curl*\{\frac{Y_2}\} \]
\[ 2 \divsymbol 1      \]
```

$$\begin{array}{c} \nabla F \quad \nabla\left(\frac{G}{2}\right) \\ \nabla \cdot\left[\begin{array}{c} X \\ Y \end{array}\right] \quad \nabla \times\left\{\frac{Y}{2}\right\} \\ 2 \div 1 \end{array}$$

The `nabla.legacy` requires the `fixdif` package at least version 2.0 (file date: 2023/01/31 or after 2023/01/31).

2.3 Operators

It's suggested to write like this if you used the `ab` module:

Rather than take the superscript as an optional argument of the command of log-like functions.

The `physics` package provides a bundle of commands for log-like functions that have not been defined in the $\text{\LaTeX} 2_\epsilon$ kernel. Those log-like functions can be used with the `op.legacy` module; this module do not support the syntax of `physics` either. For example:

[2.3.1]	<pre>% \usephysicsmodule{op.legacy} \[\asin^2 x \quad \rank \{ A \} \]</pre>	$\text{asin}^2 x \quad \text{rank}\{A\}$
---------	---	--

The `\Re` and `\Im` commands are redefined as operators “Re” and “Im”, while \Re and \Im are reserved as `\Resymbol` and `\Imsymbol`. \Re and \Im are ordinary symbols but Re and Im are operators.

2.4 Quick quad text

The `qtext.legacy` module provides the `\q{foo}` commands for `\quad`-wrapped texts. These commands have the same syntax as `physics`. For example,

[2.4.1]	<pre>% \usephysicsmodule{qtext.legacy} \[A \qq {foo bar} B \] \[A \qq*{foo bar} B \] \[C \qcc D \qcc* E \] \[F \qif G \qthen H \]</pre>	$A \quad \text{foo bar} \quad B$ $A\text{foo bar} \quad B$ $C \quad c.c \quad Dc.c \quad E$ $F \quad \text{if} \quad G \quad \text{then} \quad H$
---------	---	--

All the commands described in §2.4 of [physics documentation](#) are supported when using `qtext.legacy` module, but I don’t recommend to use this module unless you are maintaining a document written with `physics`’s `\q{foo}` commands.

2.5 Derivatives

There is no plan for `physics2` to support this part of `physics`. If you want to typeset the differential operators on a better sense, you can try the `fixdif` package; if you want an easy way to type derivatives, you can try the `derivative` package. These two packages can be used together. For example,

[2.5.1]	<pre>% \usepackage{fixdif,derivative} \[\pdv{f}{x,y,z} \d x \] Math (\d x\$) v.s.\ Text (\d x)</pre>	$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} dx$ <p>Math (dx) v.s. Text (x)</p>
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Here are the documentations of [fixdif](#) and [derivative](#).

`fixdif`’s commands behave better in superscripts and subscripts.

2.6 Dirac bra-ket notation

There are two solutions to Dirac bra-ket in `physics2` — `ab.braket` and `braket`. These two modules are *not* compatible and neither of them supports `physics`’s syntax completely. Click [here](#) to see the `ab.braket` module and [here](#) to see the `braket` module.

The `ab.braket` module This module provides four commands — `\bra`, `\ket`, `\braket` and `\ketbra`. After these commands can be a star (*) or a “biggg” command. These commands share similar syntaxes like `\ab`’s syntax. But, *the bra-ket commands from `ab.braket` module are completely different from `\ab`*. Their internal structures are different.

The argument of `\bra` should be delimited with `<` and `|`, that is,

$$\backslash\mathrm{bra} < \langle \mathit{subformula} \rangle |$$

For example,

[2.6.1] `\[\bra < \frac \phi 2 | \]`
`\[\bra* < \frac \phi 2 | \]`
`\[\bra\Big < \phi | \]`

$$\begin{array}{c} \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \right| \\ \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \right| \\ \left\langle \phi \right| \end{array}$$

The argument of `\ket` should be delimited with `|` and `>`, that is,

$$\backslash\mathrm{ket} | \langle \mathit{subformula} \rangle >$$

For example,

[2.6.2] `\[\ket | \frac \psi 2 > \]`
`\[\ket* | \frac \psi 2 > \]`
`\[\ket\Big | \psi > \]`

$$\begin{array}{c} \left| \frac{\psi}{2} \right\rangle \\ \left| \frac{\psi}{2} \right\rangle \\ \left| \psi \right\rangle \end{array}$$



If you want to write “`>`” and “`<`” for relations in the argument of `\bra` and `\ket`, you can write `\mathrel{>}` and `\mathrel{<}` (although there is almost no such need).

The argument of `\braket` should be delimited with `<` and `>`, that is,

`\braket < $\langle subformula \rangle$ >`

In the $\langle subformula \rangle$ argument, every “|” will be regarded as an extensible vertical bar. For example,

[2.6.3] `\[\braket< \phi > \]`
`\[\braket< \phi | \psi > \]`
`\[\braket< \phi | A | \psi > \]`

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle \phi \rangle \\ &\langle \phi | \psi \rangle \\ &\langle \phi | A | \psi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

[2.6.4] `\def\0{\frac\phi2}`
`\[\braket < \0 | \psi > \]`
`\[\braket* < \0 | \psi > \]`
`\[\braket\Bigg< \0 | \psi > \]`

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \middle| \psi \right\rangle \\ &\left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \middle| \psi \right\rangle \\ &\left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \middle| \psi \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

The argument of `\ketbra` should be delimited with | and |. In the argument, > and < will be regarded as extensible > and <. that is,

`\ketbra | $\langle subformula_1 \rangle$ > $\langle optional \rangle$ < $\langle subformula_2 \rangle$ |`

For example,

[2.6.5] `\def\0{\frac\phi2}`
`\[\ketbra | \0 >< \psi | \]`
`\[\ketbra* | \0 >< \psi | \]`
`\[\ketbra\Bigg| \0 >< \psi | \]`

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \psi \right| \\ &\left| \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle \langle \psi | \\ &\left| \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \psi \right| \end{aligned}$$

[2.6.6] `\def\0{\frac\phi2}`
`\[\ketbra | \0 >_x^y < \psi | \]`

$$\left| \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle_x^y \left\langle \psi \right|$$



If you want to write “>” and “<” for relations in the argument of `\braket` and `\ketbra`, you can write `\>` and `\<` (although there is almost no such need). It is quite different from `\mathrel{>}` or `\mathrel{<}` because in these commands’ argument, > and < will be redefined.

The `braket` module This module contains four commands — `\bra`, `\ket`, `\braket` and `\ketbra`. After these commands can be a star (*) or a square-bracket-delimited size option, the size option can take the following values:

`big`, `Big`, `bigg`, `Bigg`, `biggg` or `Biggg`.

Star stands for “do not size the bra-ket automatically”.

The argument(s) of these four commands are braced with { and }. `\bra` and `\ket` take one mandatory argument. For example,

[2.6.7]	<pre> \def\0{\frac{\phi}{2}} \[\bra {\0} \quad \bra* {\0} \quad \bra[Big] {\0} \backslash \[\ket {\0} \quad \ket* {\0} \quad \ket[Big] {\0} \backslash </pre>	$ \begin{array}{ccc} \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \right & \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \right & \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \right \\ \left \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle & \left \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle & \left \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle \end{array} $
---------	---	---

The `\braket` command, in default, can take two arguments.

[2.6.8]	<pre> \def\0{\frac{\phi}{2}} \[\braket {\0} {\psi} \quad \braket*{\0} {\psi} \quad \braket[big] {\0} {\psi} \backslash </pre>	$ \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \middle \psi \right\rangle \quad \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \middle \psi \right\rangle \quad \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \middle \psi \right\rangle $
---------	--	---

If you want `\braket` to take one or three arguments, you can write the number of arguments in the square bracket. If you need to specify the size of bra-ket simultaneously, you need to separate the number and the size with a comma:

[2.6.9]	<pre> \def\0{\frac{\phi}{2}} \[\braket [1] {\0} \quad \braket*[1] {\0} \backslash \[\braket [3] {\0}{A}{\psi} \quad \backslash \[\braket[3,big] {\0}{A}{\psi} \quad \braket[Big,3] {\0}{A}{\psi} \backslash </pre>	$ \begin{array}{cc} \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle & \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle \\ \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \middle A \middle \psi \right\rangle & \\ \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \middle A \middle \psi \right\rangle & \left\langle \frac{\phi}{2} \middle A \middle \psi \right\rangle \end{array} $
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The `\ketbra` command takes two mandatory arguments. It can also take an optional argument between the two mandatory arguments. The optional argument will be placed between \rangle and \langle :

[2.6.10] `\def\0{\frac{\phi}{2}}`
`\[\ketbra {\0} {\psi} \quad \quad \quad \]`
`\[\ketbra* {\0} {\psi} \quad \quad \quad \]`
`\[\ketbra [Bigg] {\0} {\psi} \quad \quad \quad \]`
`\[\ketbra {\0} [_x^y] {\psi} \quad \quad \quad \]`

$$\left| \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \psi \right| \quad \left| \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle \langle \psi |$$

$$\left| \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \psi \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{\phi}{2} \right\rangle_x^y \left\langle \psi \right|$$

2.7 Matrix macros

Unfortunately, `physics2` do not support the `\mqty` command from `physics`. If you are used to this command, you can write like this:

```
\newcommand\mqty[1]{\begin{matrix}#1\end{matrix}}
\newcommand\pmqty[1]{\begin{pmatrix}#1\end{pmatrix}}
$\ab(\mqty{foo})$ or $\pmqty{foo}$
```

These are equal to `physics`'s `\mqty(foo)` (require `amsmath`).

`physics2`'s `diagmat` module provides `\diagmat` command for diagonal matrices. For example,

[2.7.1] `\[`
`\diagmat { 1, 2, 3 }`
`\]`

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

[2.7.2] `\[`
`\pdiagmat [empty = {}]`
`{ a, b, c, d }`
`\]`

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & & & \\ & b & & \\ & & c & \\ & & & d \end{pmatrix}$$

`\pdiagmat`, `\bdiagmat`, `\Bdiagmat`, `\vdiagmat` and `\Vdiagmat` are also available.

`physics2`'s `xmat` module provides `\xmat` command for matrices with formatted entries. For example,

[2.7.3] `\[`
`\xmat{a}{2}{3}`
`\]`

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

[2.7.4] `% \usephysicsmodule`
`% [showleft=3,showtop=3]{xmat}`
`\[`
`\pxmat{X}{m}{n}`
`\]`

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & \cdots & X_{1n} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & \cdots & X_{2n} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & \cdots & X_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{m1} & X_{m2} & X_{m3} & \cdots & X_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

[2.7.5] `\[`
`\xmat [showleft=2,showtop=2,`
`format=\texttt{#1[#2] [#3]}]`
`{x}{m}{n}`
`\]`

$$\begin{matrix} x[1][1] & x[1][2] & \cdots & x[1][n] \\ x[2][1] & x[2][2] & \cdots & x[2][n] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x[m][1] & x[m][2] & \cdots & x[m][n] \end{matrix}$$

`\pxmat`, `\bxmat`, `\Bxmat`, `\vxmat` and `\Vxmat` are also available.