

Advanced Techniques for Equation Editor and MathType Users

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This handout is also available on the Web at
<http://www.dessci.com/handouts>

Welcome to *Advanced Techniques for Equation Editor and MathType Users*.

This session is designed to help you get the most out of Equation Editor and MathType by showing you how to use them more effectively with word processors, presentation software, and web page editing software. We will assume you are familiar with using these tools to create basic documents, and our time today will be spent learning some advanced techniques for using these products.

MathType works very well with most word processors, presentation software (such as PowerPoint and Corel Presentations), web page-authoring software (such as FrontPage or Dreamweaver), but during the session today, we will limit the discussion to using MathType with Microsoft products.

Hopefully, many of your needs will be addressed in this session but if you need help in the future, the following sources are available:

- ✓ **Equation Editor Tips & Tricks** -- The MathType web site, <http://www.dessci.com>, includes *Equation Editor Tips & Tricks* to help get the most out of Equation Editor, but there are several tips appropriate for MathType users as well. Your email address will be your password to access the page immediately.
- ✓ **Help File** – Both products have extensive help files.
- ✓ **User Manual** – MathType comes with a comprehensive User Manual, and many questions can be answered by referring to this manual. Chapter 4 of the MathType User manual includes 18 step-by-step tutorials to get you started.
- ✓ **Technical Support** – We provide lifetime technical support for MathType. For technical support:
 - Phone: 562-432-2920
 - Email: support@dessci.com
 - Web: <http://www.dessci.com> (click one of the Support links). A collection of “support notices” at the site covers most topics for both Equation Editor and MathType.




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1. Creating an icon in Microsoft Word that inserts an equation

MathType already creates toolbar icons to click and launch MathType, but Equation Editor does not. Most users insert Equation Editor equations by choosing the **Object** command on the **Insert** menu. You then see a list of objects you can insert into your document, and double-clicking on “Microsoft Equation 3.0” launches Equation Editor. There is an easier way! You can add an icon to Word’s toolbar which inserts a new equation into your document with a single click!

Just follow these steps to add an Equation Editor icon to Word's toolbar:

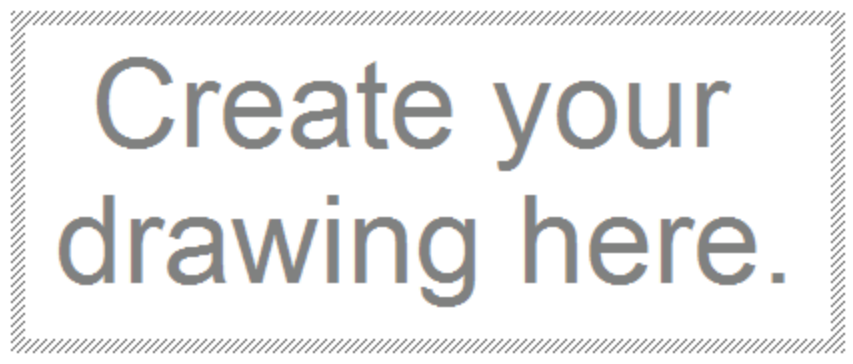
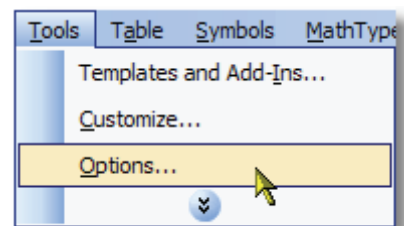
1. To add the icon, choose the Customize command on the Tools menu to display the Customize dialog.
2. Click on the Commands tab to display the list of commands.
3. You will see a list of Categories on the left and a list of Commands on the right. On the left, click on “Insert.” On the right, scroll down and near the bottom of the list will be this button: . Click on this button and drag it to the toolbar, placing it wherever you want it.
4. Click “Close” on the “Customize” dialog. That’s all there is to it!

By the way, this procedure also works in PowerPoint.

2. Changing Word defaults for menus & drawings (Windows)

A couple of aggravating features of Word 2002 + (Office XP +) are related to the Word menus and creating drawings with the drawing toolbar.

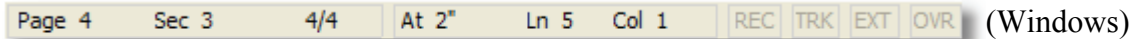
1. The default is for Word’s menus to show only basic commands after you first install Office. As you work, the menus adjust to show only the items you’ve used most recently. If you wait a couple of seconds, the full menu appears. If you don’t want to wait, you can click the double chevron at the bottom of the menu.
2. To change this behavior to always show the full menus, click on **Tools > Customize**. On the **Options** tab, check the box next to “Always show full menus”.
3. The default for using the “AutoShapes” on the Drawing toolbar is for Word to create a “Drawing Canvas”, into which you’ll insert your drawings. If you don’t want the Drawing Canvas, you can change the default.
4. Click on **Tools > Options**, and click on the **General** tab. Near the bottom of the tab, **uncheck** the box labeled “Automatically create drawing canvas when inserting AutoShapes”.



3. Status bars & Equation Editor menus

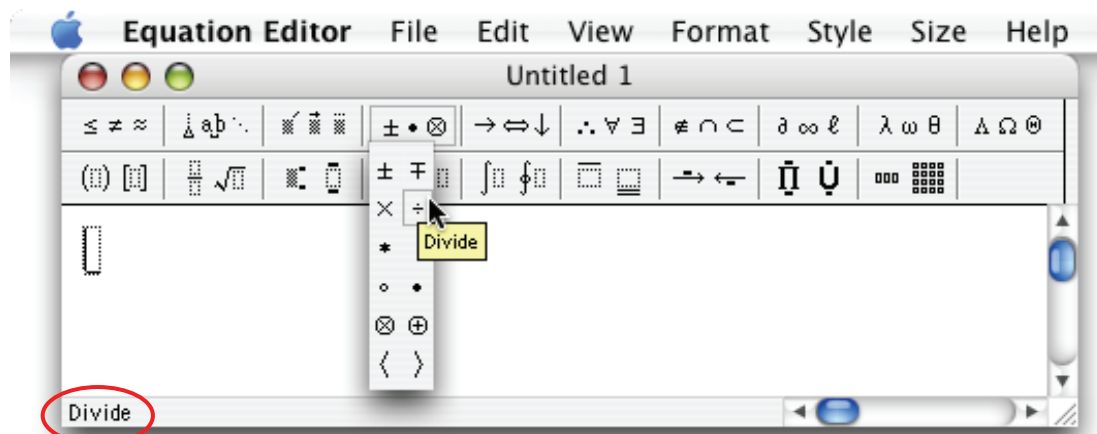
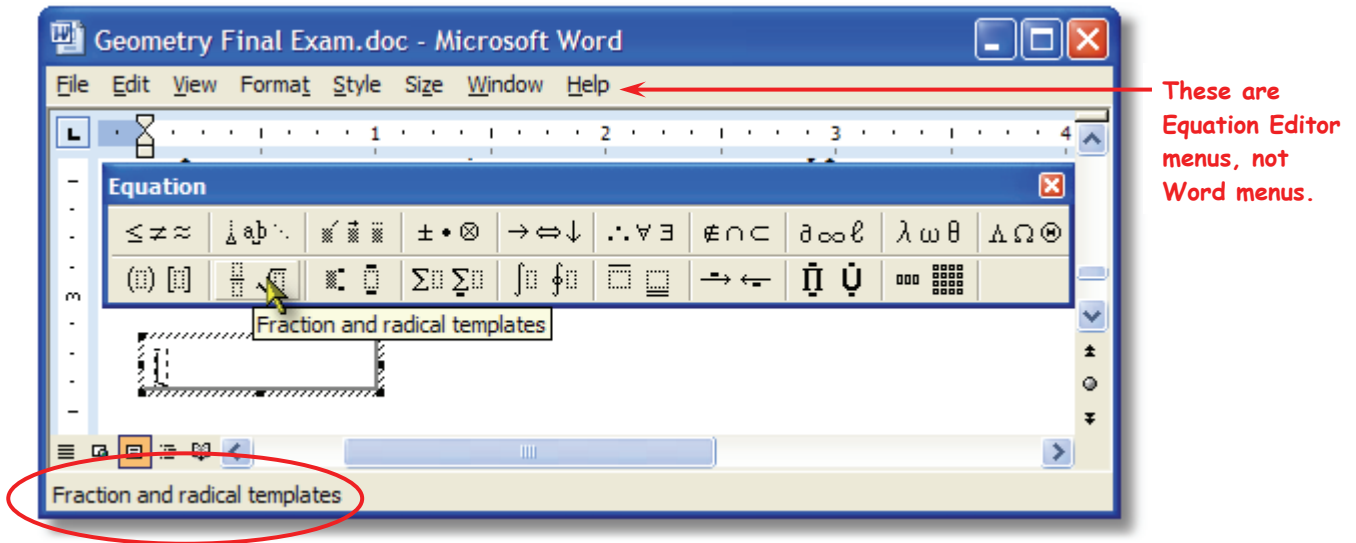
Status bar

When you're using an application, normally the bottom of the window is called the "Status bar", as you can see below. This is true in both Windows apps and Macintosh apps.



The status bar is especially useful when using Equation Editor and MathType. We'll discuss Equation Editor here, and deal with MathType in a later section.

When you have Equation Editor open and you point the mouse pointer at a palette, a symbol, or a template, the status bar gives you a description of the item. Examples:



Menus (Windows only)

The Windows version of Equation Editor opens up in what we call “in-place editing”. This is indicated by diagonal lines within the document showing where the equation will be placed. All editing is done within the area defined by these diagonal lines. (See screen shot above.) Equation Editor’s menus are not located above the toolbar. Rather, they are located on the Word menu bar, where Word’s menus would normally be located.

If you would rather have Equation Editor open in a separate window (as shown in the Mac screen shot above), rather than opening up to in-place editing, refer to our “Equation Editor Tips & Techniques” document on our web site (mentioned in page 2 of this handout). Tip #3 discusses this.

4. Nudging and the MathType Customizable Toolbars

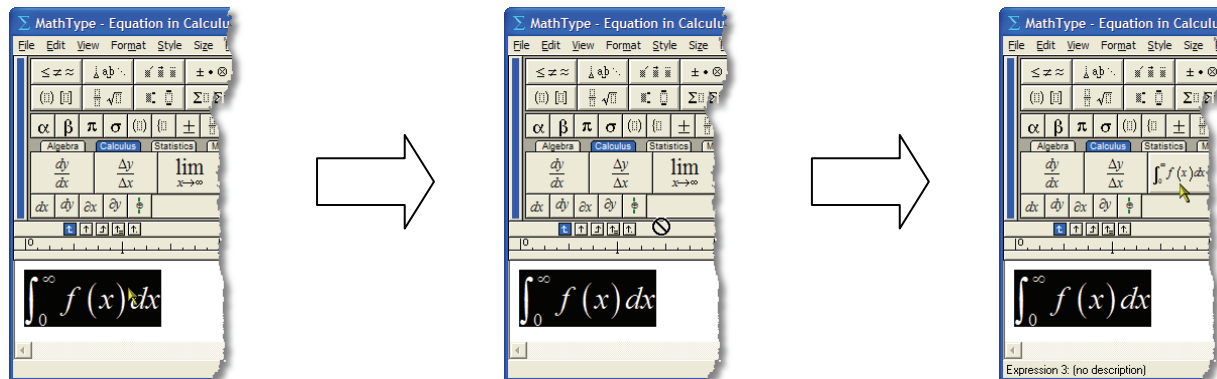
Nudging is a technique that can be accomplished in **both Equation Editor and MathType**, and is very useful in achieving perfect positioning for your equations.

1. For example, let’s say you’d like more space between an integral symbol and the limits of integration. We’ll add more space by nudging the limits to the right.
2. Select the upper limit. The most common method to select items is to drag the mouse across the item. For small items though, such as limits, subscripts, etc., it’s easier to use the Shift and arrow keys. With the cursor to either the left or right of the item you want to select, hold down the Shift key as you press the either the left or right arrow key, as appropriate. Release the Shift key after you’ve completed the selection.
3. Hold down the Ctrl key. Use the arrows on the keyboard to move the selected item(s) in the desired direction.

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad \text{before nudging} \qquad \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad \text{after nudging}$$

Note that not all printers will print the limits as tightly-spaced as the ones in the “before” example. You may have to experiment with nudging a bit in order to find the peoper amount.

If you’re using MathType, you can save the newly-nudged expression or equation to the toolbar. That way you don’t have to nudge it every time you use it:



5. Keyboard Shortcuts

MathType was designed with a “point and click” interface. Find the symbol or template you need, click on it, and it becomes part of your equation. The program also has many keyboard shortcuts, so you can access the commonly-used symbols and templates without having to take your fingers off the keyboard.

The keyboard shortcuts built in to MathType are listed in the Help file. You’ll find though, that most of the shortcuts are so intuitive that you can learn them quickly, and be able to use the software even more efficiently to create professional-looking documents.

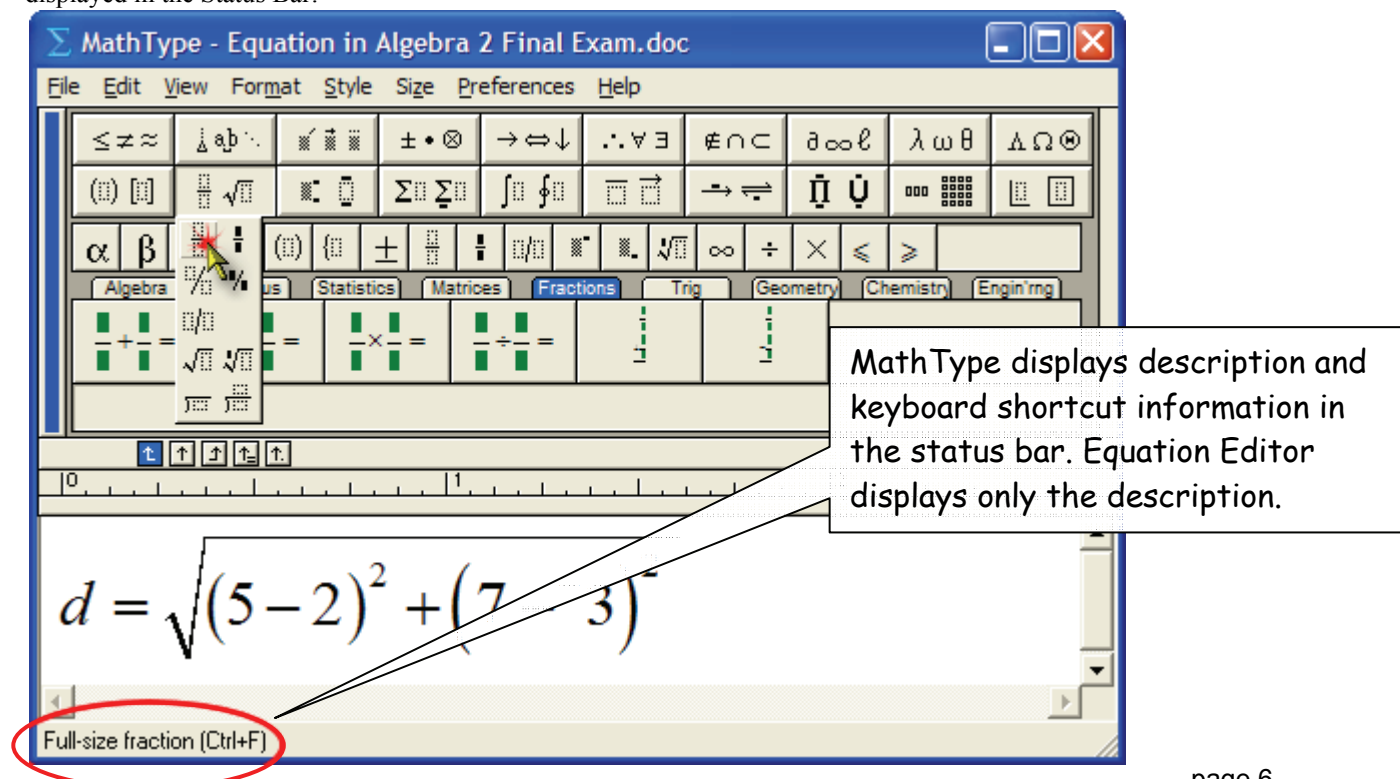
Many of the shortcuts used in MathType are “standard” shortcuts – such as CTRL+S for save, CTRL+C for copy, CTRL+V for paste, etc. (On the Mac, substitute the COMMAND key for the CTRL key.) Listed here are some of the most commonly-used keyboard shortcuts:

Text mode	CTRL+E
Math mode	CTRL+=
Greek letters	CTRL+G, followed by corresponding letter of the alphabet (a for α , etc.)
“Expanding” parentheses	CTRL+9
Full-sized fraction template.....	CTRL+F
Radical (square root).....	CTRL+R
Superscript (exponent).....	CTRL+H (“h” for “high”)
Subscript	CTRL+L (“l” for “low”)
Thin space	CTRL+SPACE

For more keyboard shortcuts, you can refer to

- “Customize Keyboard” in the MathType Preferences menu
- The MathType Help file under “MathType Reference/Keyboard Shortcuts.”
- The Equation Editor Help file: “Reference Information/Keyboard Guide.”

Also note that in MathType, when you point to an item with the mouse, the description and keyboard shortcut are displayed in the Status Bar:



6. Creating a blank grid for student graphing

One of the most common questions we get is “Does MathType make graphs?” I always give a “qualified” answer to that question – No, MathType won’t graph a function, but you *can* make a blank grid for students to do the graphing. **Note:** *There is a more detailed procedure for graphs and number lines on our web site. You can access this tutorial at*

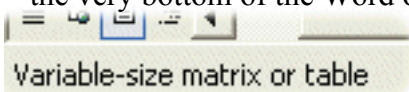
www.dessci.com/en/support/tutorials/mt_charts/tutorial.htm

(This will be done using Equation Editor. If you are using MathType, the steps are similar.)

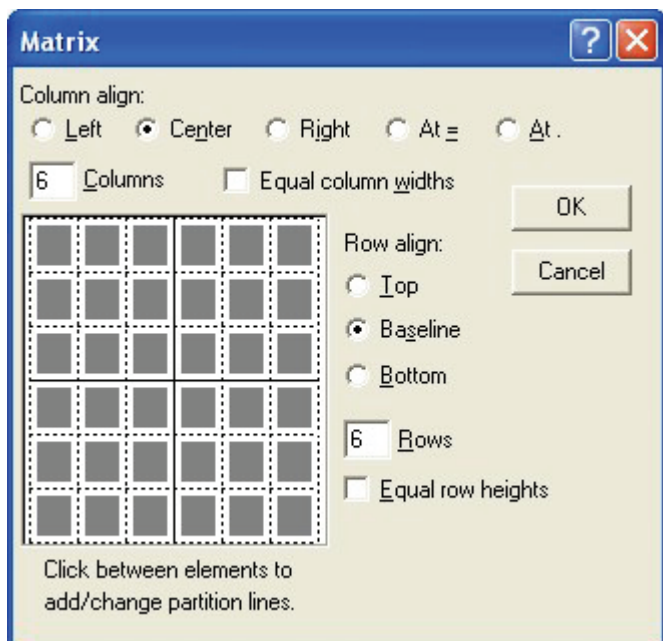
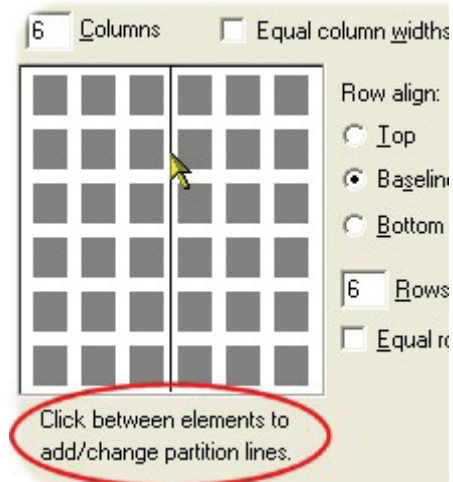
- In a Microsoft Word (the procedure may be adapted for other software), open Equation Editor From the **Insert** menu, and select **Object**. From the list, choose “Microsoft Equation”, and click OK.
- On the **Matrix templates** palette, select **Variable-size matrix or table**.



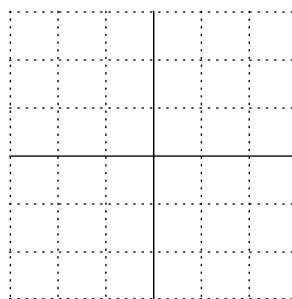
You can look at the “Status Bar” – the very bottom of the Word or MathType window – to see what it is you’re pointing to:



- In the Matrix dialog, specify the size you want. You probably want a larger one than 6×6, but we’ll use this size as an example. The maximum size is 30×30, so if your axes will be in the center, that’s ±15 on both axes. Notice the comment at the bottom of the dialog: “Click between elements to add/change partition lines.”
- There are 4 types of lines: no line (the default), solid line, dashed line, and dotted line. You select the type of line by continuing to click in the same location (twice for dashed, etc.). If you put solid axes in the center of the grid, the screenshot to the left is what the dialog would look like when you’re through. Below is what the grid looks like in your finished test, quiz, or whatever (these are dotted lines except the axes).



axes in the center of the grid, and dotted lines everywhere else, the screenshot to the left is what the dialog would look like when you’re through. Below is what the grid looks like in your finished test, quiz, or whatever (these are dotted lines except the axes).



In MathType, the column and row specifications are in a different place, and there is a “Clear all lines” button, which is handy. You can also save the grid on the MathType toolbar, which you can’t do in Equation Editor.


7. Aligning items within an equation

There are all sorts of things to align within an equation – the work shown below a dividend in a long division problem, equations in a system of equations, items in a pictogram, responses in a multiple-choice question, etc. We will look at two of these: systems and multiple-choice. **Note:** *Even if you don't teach the level of math requiring systems of equations, and even if you never create multiple-choice tests, the techniques learned here will still be useful to you.*

Systems of equations and inequalities

- a. There is no right or wrong way to “align” the equations in a system; it’s basically a matter of choice, and a matter of what your students can read the best. (For simplicity, we won’t specifically mention systems of inequalities, but these exact steps will work for those as well.) Here are 4 different scenarios:

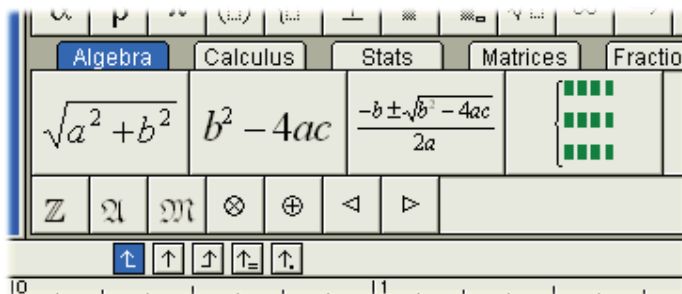
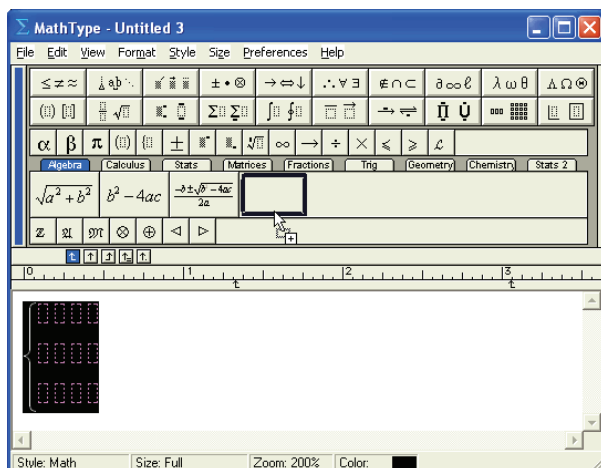
$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5x - 3y = 6 \\ 2x + 7y = 2 \end{array} \right. & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 4y + z = 17 \\ 2x + 3y + 2z = 15 \\ x + y = 4 \end{array} \right. & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3 \\ 2x + y = 3 \\ 3x + 2y + z = 3 \end{array} \right. & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3 \\ 2x + y = 3 \\ 3x + 2y + z = 3 \end{array} \right. \\
 \hline
 1 & 2 & 3 & 4
 \end{array}$$

- b. Systems 2 and 3 above present the greatest challenge, so let’s deal with system 2.
- c. In this system, we want to align the variables, the operation symbols (+, −, or =), and the sums so that they are vertically aligned with similar elements in the previous equation, and right-justified within each column (for example, z & $2z$ and 15 & 4 in system 2 above).
- d. There are many ways to align a system, but let’s just cut to the chase and say that using a matrix is the best way to do it. So, that established, what size? The obvious number of rows is a number equal to the number of equations. There are several choices for the number of columns, but the best balance between utility and ease of use is a number of columns equal to the number of equations *plus one*. So our matrix for system 2 above will be a 3×4 .
- e. The first step is to insert the **Left brace** from the **Fences** palette on the Equation Editor or MathType toolbar. The icon you’re looking for on the **Fences** palette is this one: . (It’s in column 1, 4th from the bottom.)
- f. Next insert a 3×4 matrix by selecting “Variable-size matrix” from the **Matrix templates** palette, making sure to select **Column align: Right** in the Matrix dialog.
- g. Now you’re ready to insert the equations into the matrix, but how you do it is critical! Enter **3x +** in the first cell, press Tab to go to the next cell, enter **4y +**, press Tab, enter **z =**, press Tab, and enter **17** in the last cell. Pressing Tab once more gets you down to the next row to begin entering the second equation. Enter the next 2 equations similarly. This is how it should look when you’re done (doesn’t look very pretty, does it?):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 4y + z = 17 \\ 2x + 3y + 2z = 15 \\ x + y = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

So, how do you get the right amount of space where the “+” should be? In Equation Editor, your only choice is to add spaces. Problem is, 3 isn’t enough and 4 is too many. In MathType, there’s a more elegant (and more exact) way: insert a +, then color it **white** !

- h. One more step, then we're done. There's a simple adjustment that lets us move the columns of the matrix closer together. On the **Format** menu, select **Define Spacing**. The third item from the top is what you want to adjust: **Matrix column spacing**. The normal setting is 100%. Since we want to decrease the spacing, we want a number smaller than 100%. (If the dialog is in the way and you can't see your equations, place the mouse pointer on the title bar of the **Spacing** dialog and drag it away from your matrix so that you can see your entire system.) Try a spacing value of 50%, but *don't click OK yet*. Watch your system of equations as you click **Apply**. If you like the results, click **OK**; if you need to decrease the spacing further, try a smaller number. (It's easy to see how valuable the **Apply** button is. It's a real time saver when compared to repetitively clicking **OK** each time, because once you click **OK** the dialog disappears. Also, it's important that the percent symbol is selected in the drop-down box. You sure don't want a spacing of 50 points or 50 inches!)
- i. After you settle on a value (my personal opinion is that 25% works best), either click in your document to close the Equation Editor window and go back to Word, or if you're using MathType, simply close the MathType window (click the **X** in the upper right-hand corner).
- j. *In MathType*, you have two attractive options you don't have in Equation Editor:
- You can save the matrix spacing to a preference file. This is a good idea, because you won't want to use this tight matrix column spacing in a "regular" matrix, and this will give you an easy way to change back to your "systems of equations" settings. A MathType preference file holds information on fonts, sizes, and spacing. To save the preference file, go to the **Preferences** menu, scroll down to **Equation Preferences**, then choose **Save to File**. You can name the file anything you want, but here are some suggestions: **Systems** (if you always use the same font and size for your tests & quizzes); **Systems-TNR**, **Systems-A**, etc. (for tests written in Times New Roman, Arial, etc. font); **Systems-A-10**, **Systems-A-12**, etc. (for tests written in Arial 10pt, Arial 12pt, etc.). You get the picture.
 - You can save a blank template for a 2-equation system, one for a 3-equation system, etc. to your MathType toolbar. The easiest way to do this is to delete everything out of the cells of the matrix in the system you just created, then highlight everything and drag it up to the toolbar:



Multiple-choice responses

a. There are many ways to type multiple choice responses for a test or quiz. You may create each choice as a separate equation (remember, we use the word “equation” to denote anything created with Equation Editor or MathType, regardless of whether or not it contains an equal symbol), or you could include all the responses in a single equation and arrange them in various ways. Two common ways to arrange the responses are to place them all on the same line of text or to put two responses on one line and two on another line. We’ll deal with the first option here.

b. For this example, we’ll create the responses for this question:

1. Find the quotient: $1\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{2}$

a. $2\frac{3}{5}$

b. $2\frac{1}{2}$

c. $1\frac{1}{9}$

d. 2

c. One option would be to type the question and all the responses as a single equation, but we’ll type the question text in Word and the division expression and responses in Equation Editor or MathType. We’ll type all 4 responses as one object.

d. Assuming you’ve already typed the question, let’s work on the responses. Open Equation Editor as you normally would, either from the **Insert** menu or by clicking the icon on your Word toolbar. (This will be specifically Equation Editor. These steps will work, of course, in MathType as well, but there will be separate steps for MathType later.)

e. We’re using Arial font and 11pt size, so adjust your **Style** and **Size** accordingly. If you don’t know how to do that, see the Equation Editor Help file, and look under “Applying Styles and Fonts in an equation | Change an Equation Editor style” and “Changing Mathematical Element Sizes in Equations | Change the definition of a mathematical element size in an equation”. Notice especially the **Tip** at the bottom of the discussion on size. The **Tip** doesn’t suggest what sizes to use, but I recommend **75%** for **Subscript/Superscript**, and **50%**, **150%**, and **100%** for the next 3.

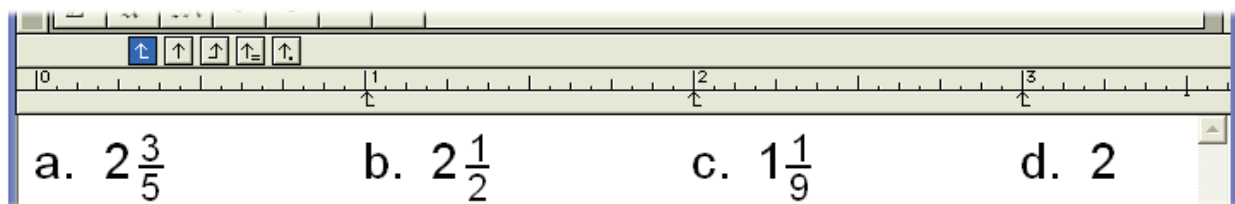
f. We want to space the responses uniformly, and the best way to do that is to use a matrix. This will be a 1-row, 4-column matrix, so go ahead and insert one of those in your document.

g. Change to **Text** style, then type the letter **a** followed by two spaces. (Notice the space bar works just fine in **Text** style.) Change to **Math** style, then type $2\frac{3}{5}$. When you type the fraction, be sure to use the **Reduced-size vertical fraction**, which is the one in the upper-right of the **Fraction and radical templates** palette.



h. An easy way to keep from switching from **Text** to **Math** four times is to copy what you just typed (i.e., select the contents of the first cell with your mouse, then press Ctrl+C to copy). Now press Tab to go to the next cell, and paste the contents into that cell (Ctrl+V is the shortcut). Do the same with the remaining 2 cells, then edit the contents so that it looks similar to the above example. We’ll adjust the spacing in the next step.

- i. Since this is a matrix, and you already know how to adjust the column spacing in a matrix, go ahead and adjust it to see what looks best. (I think somewhere in the range of 300-400% looks best, but that's just my opinion. Use whatever setting you like.)
- j. **In MathType**, you have another tool that makes it even easier to create multiple-choice responses, and easier to keep the spacing uniform from one question to the other. If you're using MathType, click on the **View** menu and make sure there's a checkmark by **Ruler**.
- k. Notice above the ruler there are 5 arrows. These arrows represent 5 types of tabs that are available in MathType. From left to right, these are:
 - 1) *Left-justified tab*. This is the one selected in the screenshot below, and is the default. When you use a left-justified tab, the left edge of the text will be aligned at the tab.
 - 2) *Center-justified tab*. The center of the text is aligned at the tab stop.
 - 3) *Right-justified tab*. The right edge of the text is aligned at the tab stop.
 - 4) *Relational tab*. Use this tab only with more than one line of characters within your equation. This will align equations or inequalities at any relational operator, such as \neq , \geq , \equiv , ∞ , and of course $=$. (Basically, it will align on the equal, greater than, or less than signs from the keyboard, plus anything on the **Relational symbols** palette.)
 - 5) *Decimal tab*. Use this one also for more than one line of characters. This is for aligning a column of numbers, regardless of whether or not a decimal point is present.



- l. To set a tab stop, simply click on the ruler below the number or tick-mark where you want the tab to be. **Caution:** Each template slot has its own set of tabs, so if you are inside a numerator slot (for example), and set a tab at the 1" mark, that tab will not be set outside the fraction! In the example above, make sure your "insertion point" (i.e., cursor) is outside the fraction before you set the tab. You won't run into this problem if you set your tabs prior to typing the MathType equation, but you won't always know where you want the tabs set before you start typing. Just be aware of this feature of tabs.
- m. For our example, since we're using tabs to align the multiple-choice responses, **we don't need our 1x4 matrix**. You *can* use the matrix if you want, of course, but you wouldn't use both a matrix *and* tabs.
- n. One final point on tabs. You already know what the Tab key's for when you're typing in MathType; it's to move from one template slot to another, or to move out of the template. To move to the next tab stop, you need to press the **Ctrl+Tab** keystroke combination.

8. Using Word's AutoCorrect Feature

Some things you create with Equation Editor or MathType are repetitive – the grid discussed earlier, for example. If you're creating a worksheet on graphing linear functions, you'll quite likely have 10 or 20 of these, so it's very useful to be able to insert a grid with just a few keystrokes – and without even opening up MathType!

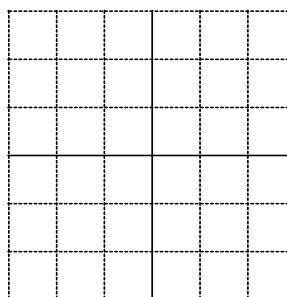
Note: There is a more detailed tutorial on our web site for using Word's AutoCorrect and AutoText features. You can access this tutorial at

www.dessci.com/en/support/tutorials/autocorrect/tutorial.htm

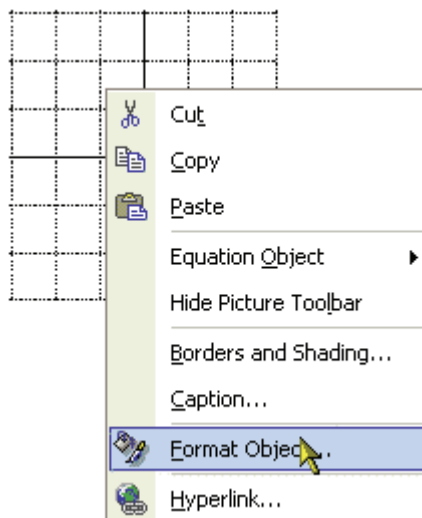
(This will be done using Equation Editor. If you are using MathType, the steps are similar. Since much of what we've done in this session has been done with Equation Editor, you may wonder what's so different about MathType? There's a page later in the handout that discusses this.)

Setting up AutoCorrect to Insert Equation Objects

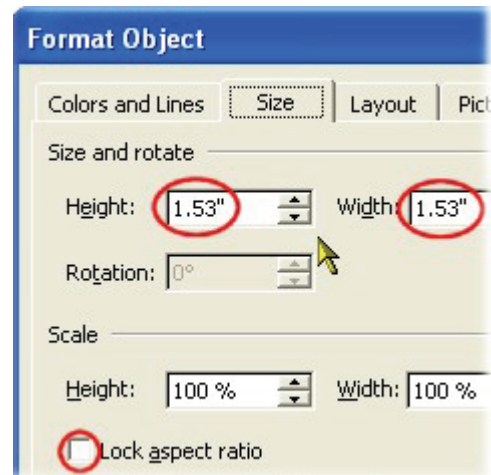
- a. For the purpose of this mini-tutorial, we'll use the grid created earlier. Insert the 6-by-6 grid into your document:



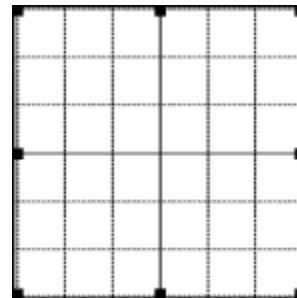
- b. If it doesn't appear to be perfectly square, you can make it square by clicking on it with your **right** mouse button, then selecting **Format Object** from the menu. If **Format Object** doesn't appear on the right-click menu, select **Object** from Word's **Format** menu.



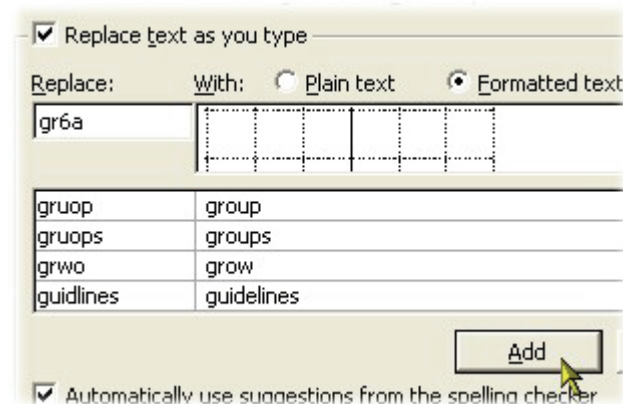
- c. Adjust the height and width to the same number – whatever you want them to be. **Make sure the Lock aspect ratio box is unchecked!**



- d. Regardless of whether you re-sized your grid or not, make sure it's still selected (as the one is to the right). If it's not selected, click once on it with your left mouse button.



- e. With the grid selected, choose **AutoCorrect Options** from Word's **Tools** menu. (If you're using a version of Word earlier than Word 2002 – the one that comes with Office XP – it will just say **AutoCorrect**.)
- f. Note the grid is already in the box underneath the word **With:**. If it's *not* there, then you didn't have it selected in step d above. Go back and repeat steps d & e. (You must do it this way; you can't copy the grid and paste it into the box.)



- g. In the **Replace** box, type in whatever code you want to enter in Word to be replaced with the grid. More on this later, but I chose a shortcut I could remember: “gr” for “grid”, “6” meaning “6-by-6”, and “a”, meaning it has axes.
- h. Click **Add**, then click **OK**.
- i. Now that you're back in your document, delete the grid and try your AutoCorrect entry. Type **gr6a** (or whatever code you entered, followed by the spacebar. Your code should be replaced with a grid!

Now, a couple of notes about what we just did:

1. I had you hit the spacebar after the code, but there's nothing magical about the spacebar. The important thing is that you tell Word that you're through typing that word, and in this case, our word was **gr6a**. Think about what normally "terminates" a word – a space character, any punctuation character, a Tab, or a new line. In fact, any of these things will replace your code with your grid (or whatever you entered into the AutoCorrect box).
2. The code I chose – **gr6a** – may seem a little cryptic to you, and you may not think you can remember that one. That's fine; choose whatever code you'll remember, but be careful! You don't want to choose a word that will likely come up in any document. The words "grid" or "graph", for example, appear often, so you don't want to choose these. I can guarantee the code I chose will never come up in any document ever – unless I want a 6-by-6 grid.
3. What other uses for AutoCorrect can you think of? I can think of several:

sq2 for $\sqrt{2}$

2p/3 for $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

1/8 for $\frac{1}{8}$, etc.

limx0 for $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$

u238 for ${}^{238}_{92}\text{U}$

xbar for \bar{x}

qu or qform for $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

imat3 or simply i3 for $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

gr-th for θ , etc.

...and so on.

4. You can use AutoCorrect for even more complex objects than the ones we've used, but that's really a subject to deal with elsewhere – like in the tutorial I mentioned that's available on our web site!

If you have MathType, see if you can duplicate the equations below. If you don't have MathType, this would be a good opportunity to download the evaluation version from the Design Science web site.

Other uses of MathType that go "beyond the basics"...

1. Systems of equations.

$$\begin{cases} 5x - 3y = 6 \\ 2x + 7y = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x + 4y + z = 17 \\ 2x + 3y + 2z = 15 \\ x + y = 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ 2x + y = 3 \\ 3x + 2y + z = 3 \end{cases}$$

2. Dimensional analysis.

$$V = \frac{30 \cancel{\text{mi}}}{\cancel{\text{h}}} \cdot \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \cancel{\text{mi}}} \cdot \frac{1 \cancel{\text{h}}}{60 \cancel{\text{min}}} \cdot \frac{1 \cancel{\text{min}}}{60 \text{ sec}}$$

$$= 44 \text{ ft/sec}$$

3. Step-by-step examples with comments.

$$T_f = T_r + (T_0 - T_r)e^{-rt}$$

$$160 = 68 + (212 - 68)e^{-0.21t}$$

$$92 = 144e^{-0.21t}$$

$$\frac{92}{144} = e^{-0.21t}$$

$$\ln 92 - \ln 144 = -0.21t$$

$$\frac{\ln 92 - \ln 144}{-0.21} = t$$

$$t = 2.13345106$$

$T_f = 160; T_r = 68^\circ; T_0 = 212^\circ; \text{ and } r = 0.21$

Isolate the exponential expression.

Take the natural logarithm of both sides.

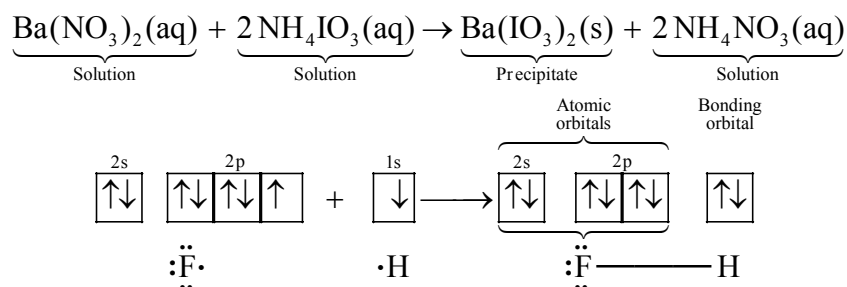
Calculation - ready form

This is a good use of User 1 and User 2 styles and sizes (MathType only). This lets you use your normal font & size for the problem & solution, and a separate font & size for the notes.

4. Equations for Web pages.

5. Animated graphics for PowerPoint presentations or Web pages.

6. Chemistry notation.




What else can I do with MathType that I can't do with Equation Editor?

1. MathType includes over 200 symbols and templates that are not included in Equation Editor. Some of these are shown here. (Many of these are currently available only in the Windows version.) Examples: $\ll \gg \sim \approx \llbracket \rrbracket \odot \nearrow \rightleftharpoons \rightleftarrows \mathbb{R} \dagger \triangleleft \triangleleft \parallel$

In addition, MathType 5 includes the ability to include a tilde, hat, arc, or harpoon (vector barb) over more than one character. It also includes cross-out templates for showing cancellation. Examples: \overline{AB} ~~inches~~

2. *Color.* MathType 5 lets you color all or part of an equation, or use multiple colors in a single equation. This is great for making captivating PowerPoint presentations or for printing color transparencies on an ink jet printer. Example:

Find the LCD: $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{2x} = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{2x} = \frac{2}{2x} + \frac{5}{2x} = \frac{7}{2x}$



3. *Web publishing.* MathType lets you save your equations as GIFs to use in your web documents. MathType 5 can also generate MathML – an XML application that is the W3C standard for publishing mathematics on the web.
4. *Equation numbering.* Not everyone needs to number equations or include references to equations in the text of a document. If you are a textbook author or write manuscripts for journal publication, you will appreciate the fact that MathType can number and reference your equations automatically when used with Microsoft Word.

5. *Precise formatting ruler.* You get a sophisticated word processor-like ruler for precise formatting. Align columns at operators, decimal points; or set tab stops to make formatting easier and to give your documents a more professional look. This example cannot be duplicated exactly in Equation Editor for two reasons: cross-out templates, and ruler formatting (fractions aligned at right edge with a right-justified tab).

$$3\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \cancel{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{-\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{-\frac{3}{4}}{2\frac{3}{4}}}}$$

6. *New spacing adjustments possible:*

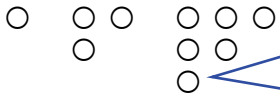
- Radical “check mark” width adjustment: $\sqrt{2} \quad \sqrt{2} \quad \sqrt{2}$
- Subscript and superscript horizontal gap: $x^2 \quad x^2 \quad x^2$
- Slash and diagonal fraction gap: $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$
- Horizontal gap between fence templates (parentheses, brackets, braces, etc.) and their contents: $(x^2 - 4) \quad (x^2 - 4) \quad (x^2 - 4)$
- Stroke thickness for box lines, strike-throughs, radical signs, etc:

$$\frac{1}{\cancel{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{\sqrt{2}}} \quad \frac{1}{\cancel{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{\sqrt{2}}} \quad \frac{1}{\cancel{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{\sqrt{2}}}$$

2 2 2

Sixth Grade Examples

1. Three drawings are shown. What would the next three look like?



Special symbols may be inserted into a matrix by finding the symbols with the Insert Symbol dialog (on the Edit menu).

2. Find the value of this expression:
 $(12 - 9) \times (6 + 1)$

3. Compare. Use $<$, $>$, or $=$ to complete the statement:

a. $5 - 3 \times 1$ $(5 - 3) \times 1$

b. $4 \frac{15}{20}$ $4 \frac{21}{28}$

4. Write a variable expression for this model. Squares represent ones; shaded rectangles represent variables:

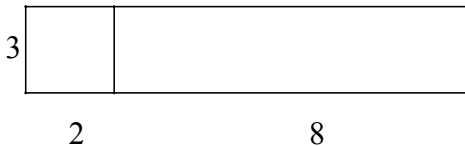


5. Add or subtract. Use models as needed.

a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7.1 \\ -0.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1.2 \\ +0.91 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6. Find the areas of the two parts of the rectangle. Then find the total area of the rectangle.

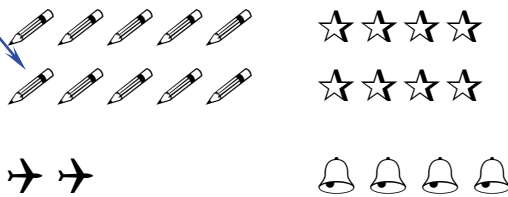


Cross-out templates are available in MathType but not Equation Editor.

7. Find the quotient: $24 \overline{)120.60}$

8. Find the sum: $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{5} =$ _____

9. Write each ratio as a fraction in simplest form:



- a. pencils : bells
 b. stars : airplanes
 c. bells : stars

10. Stefan and Wanda played a game and completed the table below:

Stefan wins	
Wanda wins	
Times played	

- a. Find Probability (Stefan wins) and Probability (Wanda wins).

- b. Do you think the game is fair? Explain.