The \texttt{mathcommand} package for $\LaTeX$

[version v1.03–2019/12/06]

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Abstract

The \texttt{mathcommand} package provides functionalities for defining macros
1. that have different behaviors depending on whether in math or text mode,
2. that absorb Primes, Indices and Exponents (PIE) as extra parameters usable in the code,
3. offers some iteration facilities for defining macros with similar code,
4. and deactivating macros.

The primary objective of this package is to be used together with the \texttt{knowledge} package for a proper handling of mathematical notations.

1 History of the package

2019-05-12 First version of the package. V1.01 on CTAN,
2019-05-14 New macros \texttt{IfEmptyTF, GetExponent}, and \texttt{GetIndex}.
2019-07-03 Corrects bug of functions declaring PIE’s issuing an error when already existing. Version 1.02 on CTAN.
2019-12-06 Added disabling commands, and package options. Version 1.03 on CTAN.

2 Defining text and math commands

The principle is that the package will maintain, for a macro \texttt{\macro}, two concurrent version of the code: a \textit{math variant} (technically it is stored in a macro \texttt{\Math macro}) and a \textit{text variant} (technically stored in a macro \texttt{\Text macro}\footnote{These cannot be used accidentally by the user since these control sequences contain a space.}).

The macro \texttt{\macro} itself will execute one or the other depending on whether it is executed in math or text mode. Note that all the macros are non-expandable for avoiding problems with mathematics that would be sent, for instance, to the table of contents. The list of commands is described at the end of the section.

For instance after executing:

\begin{itemize}
\item The expression $\mathcal{E}$ will act as a math command.
\item The expression $\text{expression}$ will act as a text command.
\end{itemize}
\newcommand{\macro}[1]{\text{math}^{\text{code}}_{(#1)}}
\newtextcommand{\macro}[1]{\text{text code (#1)}}

when executing \macro in math mode, the math code will be executed, and in
text mode similarly:

$\macro{a}$ yields ‘text code (a)’ while \$\macro{a}\$ yields ‘math^{code}’. 

If the macro \macro already exists, it is stored under the name \LaTeXmacro, and then everything’s happen as if it had already been defined both in math and

text mode.

This is interesting for redefining known macros. For instance \c is a convenient

way to producing cedillas in \LaTeX, as in \c a which yields ‘ã’. However, one

may want \c to represent a variable c in math mode. This is done using, e.g.:

\renewmathcommand{\c}{c}

Then, the macro \c still works in text mode, and using \c in math mode does
display simply ‘c’.

The name of the macros offered by the mathcommand package are mere adapta-
tions of the standard macros of \LaTeX and of the package xparse\textsuperscript{2}. Their syntax
is the same (in particular in terms of parameter definitions):

\newcommand is similar to \newcommand and creates a math variant,
\newtextcommand is similar to \newcommand and creates a text variant,
\renewcommand is similar to \renewcommand and creates a math variant,
\renewtextcommand is similar to \renewcommand and creates a text variant,
\declaremathcommand is similar to \newcommand but defines the macro even if it exists before;
it creates a math variant,
\declaretextcommand is similar to \newcommand but defines the macro even if it exists before;
it creates a math variant,
\NewDocumentMathCommand is like \NewDocumentCommand of the xparse package, but creates a

math variant,
\NewDocumentTextCommand is like \NewDocumentCommand of the xparse package, but creates a
text variant,
\RenewDocumentMathCommand is like \RenewDocumentCommand of the xparse package, but cre-

ates a math variant,
\RenewDocumentTextCommand is like \RenewDocumentCommand of the xparse package, but cre-

ates a text variant,
\DeclareDocumentMathCommand is like \DeclareDocumentCommand of the xparse package, but cre-

ates a math variant,
\DeclareDocumentTextCommand is like \DeclareDocumentCommand of the xparse package, but cre-

ates a text variant,
\ProvideDocumentMathCommand is like \ProvideDocumentCommand of the xparse package, but cre-

ates a math variant,
\ProvideDocumentTextCommand is like \ProvideDocumentCommand of the xparse package, but creates a text variant.

\textsuperscript{2}The package xparse offers a very convenient way to define macros with complicated param-

eter signatures.
The package offers also the following commands:

\texttt{\textbackslash declarecommand} which is similar to \texttt{\textbackslash newcommand} but defines the macro even if it exists before,
\texttt{\textbackslash storecommand[optional-prefix]\textbackslash macro} which copies the content of the macro \texttt{\textbackslash macro} to \texttt{\optional-prefix\textbackslash macro}. By default, the optional prefix is LaTeX. (Hence, it does what is automatically made by commands such as \texttt{\textbackslash declarecommand}).

3 Defining Prime/Indices/Exponents absorbing commands (PIE commands)

Another feature offered by the \texttt{mathcommand} package is to permit the definitions of macros that would absorb the primes, subscript and superscript that follow them. The three pieces of information are abbreviated as PIE (for “Primes-Indices-Exponents”). This terminology serves as a help for remembering the order prime-index-exponent. A PIE command is similar to a normal macro/command, but for the fact that the PIEs that follow are absorbed and can be used in the macro as three extra parameters. The list of macros usable for for defining PIE commands can be found at the end of this section.

This is best explained through an example. After writing:

\texttt{\textbackslash newcommandPIE\textbackslash macro[1]{([#1]\#3)\#2\#4}}

one obtains that

\[ \texttt{macro\{A\}_2'} \]

Indeed, in the body of the definition of \texttt{macro}, \texttt{#1} represents the normal parameter of the command, while the three following parameters (\texttt{#2, #3, #4} in this case) contain respectively the primes (either empty or a sequence of ‘ symbols), the index (either empty if there is no subscript or of the form \_\{index\} if there is an index), and the exponent (either empty if there is no superscript or of the form ^\{exponent\} if there is one). In the case of the above definition, the index (parameter \texttt{#3}) is written inside the parenthesis, while primes and exponents are put outside.

The are furthermore some helper functions:

\texttt{\textbackslash IfEmptyTF} takes a string and two codes, and expands to the first one if the string is empty, and the second otherwise,
\texttt{\textbackslash GetIndex} takes a string that is an index as in PIE commands, and expands to its content: it maps the empty string to the empty string, and strings of the form \_\{sthg\} to sthg,
\texttt{\textbackslash GetExponent} takes a string that is an exponent as in PIE commands, and expands to its content: it maps the empty string to the empty string, and strings of the form ^\{sthg\} to sthg.

For instance:

\texttt{\textbackslash newmathcommandPIE\textbackslash F\{\#2\#1\textbackslash IfEmptyTF\{\#3\}\{-\{\textbackslash GetExponent\{\#3\}\}\}}}
displays $\mathbb{F}_2^3$ as $\mathscr{F}^{(3)}$: the index is placed before, and the exponent is surrounded by parentheses.

**List of macros of defining PIE commands.** Once more, apart from the specificity of PIE commands, the syntax is as the original corresponding commands these are based on.

- \newcommandPIE is similar to \newcommand (but defines a non-expandable macro)
- \renewcommandPIE is similar to \renewcommand (but defines a non-expandable macro)
- \declarecommandPIE is similar to \newcommand and works even if the macro already exists (and defines a non-expandable macro)
- \NewDocumentCommandPIE is similar to \NewDocumentCommand of the xparse package,
- \RenewDocumentCommandPIE is similar to \RenewDocumentCommand of the xparse package,
- \DeclareDocumentCommandPIE is similar to \DeclareDocumentCommand of the xparse package,
- \ProvideDocumentCommandPIE is similar to \ProvideDocumentCommand of the xparse package.

Finally, a bunch of macros are used to define math variants that are PIE commands:

- \newmathcommandPIE is like \newcommandPIE and creates a math variant,
- \renewmathcommandPIE is like \renewcommandPIE and creates a math variant,
- \declaremathcommandPIE is like \declarecommandPIE and creates a math variant,
- \NewDocumentMathCommandPIE is like \NewDocumentCommandPIE, but creates a math variant,
- \RenewDocumentMathCommandPIE is like \RenewDocumentCommandPIE, but creates a math variant,
- \DeclareDocumentMathCommandPIE is like \DeclareDocumentCommandPIE, but creates a math variant,
- \ProvideDocumentMathCommandPIE is like \ProvideDocumentCommandPIE, but creates a math variant,

## 4 Looping for defining commands

The mathcommand package offer also some capabilities for automatically defining multiple similar macros. This is done using only one command:

\texttt{\LoopCommands\{list on which to iterate\}[name 1][name 2]|\ldots|name 7\}{code}

The list on which to iterate is a list of letters or braced sequences of letters. the name 1, name 2 up to name 7 optional parameters are expandable pieces of code that are to be evaluated and then converted into control sequences; they may use the extra parameter #1. Finally, code is the code to be executed that can use the parameters #1, #2, up to #8.

The result of executing this macro is that each of the letters or sequences of letters in the list on which to iterate will be taken one after the other. For each of them, the code is executed, taking as value of the parameter #1 the element in the list, and as parameters #2 to #8 control sequences constructed from the evaluation of name 1 up to name 7 (using as parameters #1 the element of the sequence).
For instance, imagine one easily wants to denote vectors simply as ‘\vx’ instead of ‘\vec x’ or ‘\vec\{x\}’, it is sufficient to write:

\hspace{1cm} \LoopCommands{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}[v#1] \{\newcommand\va{\vec a} \}

It will result in the successive execution of \newcommand\va{\vec a} and so on up to \newcommand\vz{\vec z}.

Note also that the list on which to iterate is automatically expanded, and if a non-expandable control sequence is met, then it is replaced by its the text defining the control sequence. Hence using \{\alpha\beta\} is equivalent to {{alpha}{beta}}.

Some extra remarks may be helpful:

- As usual in \TeX/\LaTeX, the code may have to use its own internal parameters, for instance for defining macros: such parameters should use double #’s, i.e., ##1, ##2 up to ##9.

For instance:

\hspace{1cm} \LoopCommands{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}[o#1] \{\declarecommandPIE#2{\overline{#1##2}##1##3} \}

will result in \ou to be declared as the PIE command defined with as main body \overline{u#2}#1#3 (note the translation of parameters, which is the standard way to proceed for \TeX). In our case \ou_1^2 yields ‘\overline{u}^2’ (the subscript gets to be inside the bar, and the superscript and primes outside), and so on...

- When defining multiple commands, some may already exist. To avoid conflicts, one should use the ‘declare’ version of the defining commands. These will work independently of the context. Is it also good to define only the math variants using the appropriate commands of the package.

- The following strings are predefined for the user to loop on:

\hspace{1cm} \lettersUppercase stands for ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
\hspace{1cm} \lettersLowercase stands for abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
\hspace{1cm} \lettersAll stands for abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
\hspace{1cm} \lettersGreekLowercase stands for αβγδεζηθικλµνξπρστυφϕχψω
\hspace{1cm} \lettersGreekUppercase stands for ΓΔΘΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ
\hspace{1cm} \lettersGreekAll stands for αβγδεζηθικλµνξπρστυφϕχψωΓΔΘΞΠΣΥΦΨΩ

Hence, for instance:

\hspace{1cm} \LoopCommands\lettersUppercase[bb#1] \{\newmathcommand{\mathbb#1} \}
\hspace{1cm} \LoopCommands\lettersGreekLowercase[#1][\LaTeX#1] \{\renewmathcommand#2{\textcolor{blue}{#3}} \}
configures the macros $\mathbb{A}$, ... $\mathbb{Z}$ to display the letters in blackboard bold alphabet (e.g. with the \texttt{amsfonts} package), and the lowercase greek letters $\alpha$,... to be displayed in blue (with the \texttt{xcolor} package loaded). Note in the last case the use of the third parameter used for accessing the macros $\LaTeXalpha$,... that are automatically generated by the $\renewmathcommand$ macro.

5 Disabling command

The package \texttt{mathcommand} has some facilities for deactivating commands, and suggesting replacements. This can be useful when working with coauthors and help them using the same macros. Disabling a command is achieved using

\begin{verbatim}
\disablecommand{sequence of control sequences}
\end{verbatim}

The result of this command is that the control sequences appearing in the sequence are deactivated. Deactivating a macro $\backslash\texttt{macro}$ means that:

- The original macro is stored as $\backslash\texttt{LaTeXmacro}$, and thus can still be used.
- Using $\backslash\texttt{macro}$ now displays an error message explaining that it has been disabled, that $\backslash\texttt{LaTeXmacro}$ can be used instead, and also provides a list suggestions of replacement that are defined by the command $\renewmathcommand$.

However, be careful: disabling a command which is used in the system or in the the style will yield an error. Hence, it is possible to disable all math symbols but macros like $\dagger$ would yield problem if used in footnotes or for the affiliation of the authors. The syntax of $\renewmathcommand$ is as follows:

\begin{verbatim}
\suggestcommand{\texttt{macro}}{suggestion to be displayed when \texttt{macro} is used}
\end{verbatim}

For instance:

\begin{verbatim}
\disablecommand{\leq,\geq}
\suggestcommand{\leq}{Use the better looking $\leqslant$.}
\suggestcommand{\geq}{Use the better looking $\geqslant$.}
\end{verbatim}

Now, executing $\leq$ yields:

```
./filename.tex:linenumber: Package mathcommand Error:
(mathcommand)       The command $\geq$ is disabled. Instead:
(mathcommand)       Use $\LaTeXgeq$ for the original macro.
(mathcommand)       Use the better looking $\geqslant$.
```

6 Options

Options can either be triggered either when the package is loaded, or using:

\begin{verbatim}
\mathcommandconfigure{option list}
\end{verbatim}
The available options are:

- `disabled=error` makes disabled commands produce errors,
- `disabled=warning` makes disabled commands produce warnings,
- `disabled=silent` makes disabled commands work as before being disabled (useful when including code that cannot be modified).
7 Implementation

7.1 README.md

This directory contains the package
name: mathcommand
license: LaTeX Project Public License version 1.2 or above
version: v1.03
date: 2019/12/06
author: Thomas Colcombet
mail: thomas.colcombet@irif.fr
web: -

Purpose:
The mathcommand package provides functionalities for defining macros:
- that have different behaviors depending on whether in math or text mode,
- absorb Primes, Indices, Exponents (PIE) following LaTeX notations and
  have them as extra parameters usable in the code.
The primary objective of this code is to be used together with the knowledge
package for a proper handling of mathematical notations.

Install:
It is sufficient to have the file mathcommand.sty accessible by LaTeX.
It can be produced by 'make mathcommand.sty' if necessary.
The documentation is in the file mathcommand.pdf.

Content of the file mathcommand-ctan.zip:
- README.md: this file generated while compiling mathcommand.ins,
- mathcommand.sty: the package file (generated using knowledge.ins)
- mathcommand.pdf: the user documentation (generated by compiling
  mathcommand.dtx)
- makefile: the makefile. Use 'make all' to generate mathcommand.sty
  and knowledge.pdf. It can also: clean the directory, make zip
  version of the sources, or ready for CTAN.
- mathcommand.ins: is the file generating mathcommand.sty and
  README.md from mathcommand.dtx (using docstrip).
- mathcommand.dtx: code and documentation.

7.2 Code preparation

\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1994/06/01]
\RequirePackage{exp13,13keys2e}
\RequirePackage{etoolbox}
\RequirePackage{xparse}
\ExplSyntaxOn
\bool_if_exist:NTF\mathcommand_package_loaded_bool
\endinput
{\bool_new:N\mathcommand_package_loaded_bool
 \bool_set_true:N\mathcommand_package_loaded_bool}

\section{Absorbing primes, indices and exponents (PIE)}

\subsection{Parsing pies}

We start by defining the code used to absorb PIEs from the input stream. The main function defined in this context is

\\__mathcommand_absorb_PIE:nw\\ which takes some code as first parameter, then absorbs primes, indices and exponents, and finally reinserts the code in the input stream, followed with three braces containing respectively the primes, the index, and the exponent.

It works by storing the code to be executed in \__mathcommand_absorb_finished_tl, preparing \__mathcommand_primes_tl, \__mathcommand_index_tl, and \__mathcommand_exponent_tl to contain the PIEs. Then the core of the parsing is performed by \__mathcommand_absorb:w.

\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb_PIE:nw#1{
  \tl_set:Nn\__mathcommand_absorb_finished_tl{#1}
  \tl_set:Nn\__mathcommand_primes_tl{}
  \tl_set:Nn\__mathcommand_index_tl{}
  \tl_set:Nn\__mathcommand_exponent_tl{}
  \__mathcommand_absorb:w
}

When the parsing is finished, \__mathcommand_absorb_finished: is executed, which inserts the original code stored in \__mathcommand_absorb_finished_tl followed by the PIEs in the input stream.

\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb_finished:{
  \exp_args:NV\__mathcommand_absorb_finished_::\__mathcommand_exponent_tl
}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb_finished_::{
  \exp_args:NV\__mathcommand_absorb_finished___:\__mathcommand_index_tl
}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb_finished___:{
  \exp_args:NV\__mathcommand_absorb_finished___::\__mathcommand_primes_tl
}
\cs_new:Npn\peek_subscript_remove:TFw\{\peek_charcode_remove:NTF _\}
\cs_new:Npn\peek_superscript_remove:TFw\{\peek_charcode_remove:NTF ^\}
\cs_new:Npn\peek_prime_remove:TFw\{\peek_charcode_remove:NTF \'}
\cs_new:Npn\peek_charcode_remove:NTF \'}

\cs_new:Nn\__mathcommand_absorb_add_prime:{
\tl_put_right:Nn\__mathcommand_primes_tl{'}
}
\ExplSyntaxOff
\expandafter\def\csname g_tmpa_tl\endcsname{_}
\ExplSyntaxOn
\cs_new:Nx\__mathcommand_absorb_add_index_after:Nn{
\exp_not:N\tl_set:Nn\exp_not:N\__mathcommand_index_tl
\tl_set:Nn\__mathcommand_index_tl{\g_tmpa_tl{#2}}
#1
}
\cs_new:Nn\__mathcommand_absorb_add_exponent_after:Nn{
\tl_set:Nn\__mathcommand_exponent_tl{^{#2}}
#1
}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb:w{
\peek_prime_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_prime:
\__mathcommand_absorb_p:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb_:w}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb_:w{
\peek_subscript_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_index_after:Nn
\__mathcommand_absorb_i:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb__:w}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb__:w{
\peek_superscript_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_exponent_after:Nn
\__mathcommand_absorb_e:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb_finished:}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb_p:w{
\peek_prime_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_prime:
\__mathcommand_absorb_p:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb_p_:w}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb_p_:w{
\peek_subscript_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_index_after:Nn
\__mathcommand_absorb_pi:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb_finished:}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb_pi:w{
\peek_prime_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_prime:
\__mathcommand_absorb_pi:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb_finished:}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_absorb_e:w{
\peek_subscript_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_exponent_after:Nn
\__mathcommand_absorb_w:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb_w:w{\peek_prime_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_prime:
\__mathcommand_absorb_p:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb_w:w{\peek_subscript_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_index_after:Nn
\__mathcommand_absorb_pi:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb_w:w{\peek_superscript_remove:TFw
{\__mathcommand_absorb_add_exponent_after:Nn
\__mathcommand_absorb_e:w}
\__mathcommand_absorb_finished:}
7.3.2 Definition of high level commands

\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand{newcommandPIE}{m o o m}{\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \newcommandPIE
\{ { \cs_if_exist:NTF #1 {\\_kernel_msg_error:nxx \{ mathcommand \} \{ command-already-defined \}
\{ \use:nnn \token_to_str:N #1 \{ \} \}
\{ \token_to_str:N \newcommandPIE \}
}\}
{ \_mathcommand_declarecommandPIE:Nnnn #1{#2}{#3}{#4} }
\}}
\NewDocumentCommand{renewcommandPIE}{m o o m}{\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \renewcommandPIE
\{ { \cs_if_exist:NTF #1 {\\_kernel_msg_error:nxx \{ mathcommand \} \{ command-not-yet-defined \}
\{ \use:nnn \token_to_str:N #1 \{ \} \}
\{ \token_to_str:N \renewcommandPIE \}
}\}
{ }
\}}
\NewDocumentCommand{declarecommandPIE}{m o o m}{\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \declarecommandPIE
\{ { \_mathcommand_declarecommandPIE:Nnnn #1{#2}{#3}{#4} }
\}}
\cs_new:Nn\_mathcommand_declarecommandPIE:Nnnn{\use:x{\exp_not:N\_mathcommand_declarecommandPIE:Nnnn\{#1\}{#2}\{#3\}{#4}\}}
\end{verbatim}
\{\cs_if_exist:NTF \#1
\exp_not:N\renewrobustcmd
\exp_not:N\newrobustcmd
\exp_not:N\#1
\IfNoValueTF{\#2}{}{\{\#2\}}
\IfNoValueTF{\#3}{}{\{\{\exp_not:n{\#3}\}\}\}}
\exp_not:n{\#4}\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \NewDocumentCommandPIE \#1\#2\#3\{\}
\cs_if_exist:NTF \#1
{ \__xparse_check_definable:nNT \#1 \NewDocumentCommandPIE
{ \cs_if_exist:NTF \#1
{ \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { mathcommand } { command-already-defined }
{ \use:nnn \token_to_str:N \#1 { } }
{ \token_to_str:N \NewDocumentCommandPIE }
{ \__mathcommand_DeclareDocumentCommandPIE:Nnn \#1 \#2 \#3 }

{ \__mathcommand_DeclareDocumentCommandPIE:Nnn \#1 \#2 \#3 }

{ \__xparse_check_definable:nNT \#1 \Re
Control token, number parameters, defining command, code
\cs_new:Nn\__mathcommand_declarePIE_generic:Nnnn{
\int_compare:nNnTF{#2}>{6}
{\PackageError{mathcommand}{At most 6 parameters in \texttt{\textbackslash token_to_str:N\#1}!}{PIE commands \textit{(mathcommand package)} do not accept more than six parameters.}}
\int_case:nn{#2}
{{0} {\cs_set:cpn{\cs_to_str:N#1~PIE~code}##1##2##3}}
{{1} {\cs_set:cpn{\cs_to_str:N#1~PIE~code}##1##2##3##4}}
{{2} {\cs_set:cpn{\cs_to_str:N#1~PIE~code}##1##2##3##4##5}}
{{3} {\cs_set:cpn{\cs_to_str:N#1~PIE~code}##1##2##3##4##5##6##7}}
{{4} {\cs_set:cpn{\cs_to_str:N#1~PIE~code}##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8}}
{{5} {\cs_set:cpn{\cs_to_str:N#1~PIE~code}##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9}}
\use:x{
\exp_not:n{#3}
\exp_not:N\__mathcommand_absorb_PIE:nw
\exp_not:c{\cs_to_str:N#1~PIE~code}
\int_case:nn{#2}
{{0}{} }
{{1}\exp_not:n{[#1]}}
{{2}\exp_not:n{[#1][#2]}}
{{3}\exp_not:n{[#1][#2][#3]}}
{{4}\exp_not:n{[#1][#2][#3][#4]}}
{{5}\exp_not:n{[#1][#2][#3][#4][#5]}}
{{6}\exp_not:n{[#1][#2][#3][#4][#5][#6]}}}\}}
\}

\subsection{Auxiliary functions}
\def\lettersUppercase{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}
\def\lettersLowercase{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}
\xdef\lettersAll{\lettersLowercase\lettersUppercase}
\def\lettersGreekLowercase{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\tau\upsilon\phi\varphi\chi\psi\omega}
\def\lettersGreekUppercase{\Gamma\Delta\Theta\Lambda\Xi\Pi\Sigma\Upsilon\Phi\Psi\Omega}
\xdef\lettersGreekAll{\lettersGreekLowercase\lettersGreekUppercase}
\cs_set_eq:NN\IfEmptyTF\tl_if_empty:nTF
7.4 Separating math and text macros

\cs_new:Npn\EmptyContent#1{\tl_if_empty:nTF{#1}{}}{{\_mathcommand_EmptyContent:w #1*\end_marker:} }
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_EmptyContent:w #1#2\end_marker:{#1*}
\cs_new:Npn\GetExponent#1{\tl_if_empty:nTF{#1}{}{{\_mathcommand_GetIndexOrExponent:w #1\_end_marker__}}}\cs_new:Npn\GetIndex#1{\tl_if_empty:nTF{#1}{}{{\_mathcommand_GetIndexOrExponent:w #1\_end_marker__}}}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_GetIndexOrExponent:w #1#2#3\_end_marker__{#2} 
\tl_const:Nn\__mathcommand_prefix_math_tl{Math~}
\tl_const:Nn\__mathcommand_prefix_text_tl{Text~}
\tl_const:Nn\__mathcommand_prefix_store_tl{LaTeX}
\cs_new:Nn\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N{\__mathcommand_prefix_math_tl\cs_to_str:N#1}
\cs_new:Nn\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N{\__mathcommand_prefix_text_tl\cs_to_str:N#1}
\cs_new:Nn\__mathcommand_to_storetl:N{\__mathcommand_prefix_store_tl\cs_to_str:N#1}
\cs_new:Nn\__mathcommand_coretl:N{\expandafter\__command_coretl:w\string#1\end_mark} 
\cs_new:Npn\__command_coretl:w#1~#2\end_mark{#2}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_if_exist:NTF{\cs_if_exist:NTF}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_if_exist_math:NTF#1{\cs_if_exist:cTF{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_if_exist_text:NTF#1{\cs_if_exist:cTF{\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N#1}}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_if_exist_text_or_math:NTF#1{\__mathcommand_if_exist_math:NTF#1}
\use_i:nn{\__mathcommand_if_exist_text_or_math:NTF#1}
\cs_new:Npn\__mathcommand_if_exist_text:NTF#1{\cs_if_exist:cTF{\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N#1}}
\exp_args:Nnx\PackageError{}{Command~'\token_to_str:N#1'~already~exists~in~math~mode}{#2}
\{#2\}
\{#2\}
The macro \texttt{\__mathcommand_create_fork:N} takes a control sequence, and creates the forking code that executes either the math branch or the text branch. If this forking code is already present, the command does nothing. However, if some macro was already associated with this control sequence, then it is copied to the math variant, the text variant as well as the stored.
7.5 Definition of the high level commands

\NewDocumentCommand\declarecommand{m}{\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \declarecommand
{\cs_if_exist:NTF#1{\renewcommand#1}{\newcommand#1}}}

\newrobustcmd\storecommand[2][\__mathcommand_prefix_store_tl]{\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#2} \storecommand
{\cs_if_exist:NTF#2{\cs_set_eq:cN{#1\cs_to_str:N#2}#2}{\PackageError{mathcommand}{The command \token_to_str:N\storecommand does not exist (in \token_to_str:N\storecommand)}{}}}

\NewDocumentCommand\NewDocumentMathCommand{m}{\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \NewDocumentMathCommand
{\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1 \__mathcommand_error_if_exist_math:NF#1{\exp_args:Nc\DeclareDocumentCommand{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}}}}

\NewDocumentCommand\NewDocumentTextCommand{m}{\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \NewDocumentTextCommand
{}}
\__mathcommand_create_fork:N\#1
\__mathcommand_error_if_exist_text:NF\#1
{\exp_args:Nc\DeclareDocumentCommand{\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N\#1}}
\NewDocumentCommand\newmathcommand{m}{
  \__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \newmathcommand
  {
    \__mathcommand_create_fork:N\#1
    \__mathcommand_error_if_exist_math:NF\#1
    {\exp_args:Nc\newcommand{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N\#1}}
  }
}\NewDocumentCommand\newtextcommand{m}{
  \__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \newtextcommand
  {
    \__mathcommand_create_fork:N\#1
    \__mathcommand_error_if_exist_text:NF\#1
    {\exp_args:Nc\newcommand{\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N\#1}}
  }
}\NewDocumentCommand\RenewDocumentMathCommand{m}{
  \__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \RenewDocumentMathCommand
  {
    \__mathcommand_create_fork:N\#1
    \__mathcommand_error_if_not_exist_math:NF\#1
    {\exp_args:Nc\DeclareDocumentCommand{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N\#1}}
  }
}\NewDocumentCommand\RenewDocumentTextCommand{m}{
  \__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \RenewDocumentTextCommand
  {
    \__mathcommand_create_fork:N\#1
    \__mathcommand_error_if_not_exist_text:NF\#1
    {\exp_args:Nc\DeclareDocumentCommand{\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N\#1}}
  }
}\NewDocumentCommand\renewmathcommand{m}{
  \__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \renewmathcommand
  {
    \__mathcommand_create_fork:N\#1
    \__mathcommand_error_if_not_exist_math:NF\#1
    {\exp_args:Nc\renewcommand{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N\#1}}
  }
}\NewDocumentCommand\renewtextcommand{m}{
  \__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \renewtextcommand
  {
    \__mathcommand_create_fork:N\#1
    \__mathcommand_error_if_not_exist_text:NF\#1
}
7.6 Definition of the high level combined commands

\NewDocumentCommand\NewDocumentMathCommandPIE{m}{
\exp_args:Nc\renewcommand{\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N#1}}
\NewDocumentCommand\declaremathcommand{m}{
\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \renewmathcommand
{\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1}
\exp_args:Nc\declarecommand{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}}
\NewDocumentCommand\declaretextcommand{m}{
\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \renewtextcommand
{\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1}
\exp_args:Nc\declarecommand{\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N#1}}
\NewDocumentCommand\DeclareDocumentMathCommand{m}{
\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \DeclareDocumentMathCommand
{\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1}
\exp_args:Nc\DeclareDocumentCommand{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}}
\NewDocumentCommand\DeclareDocumentTextCommand{m}{
\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \DeclareDocumentTextCommand
{\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1}
\exp_args:Nc\DeclareDocumentCommand{\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N#1}}
\NewDocumentCommand\ProvideDocumentMathCommand{mmm}{
\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \ProvideDocumentMathCommand
{\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1}
\exp_args:Nc\ProvideDocumentCommand{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}{#2}{#3}}
\NewDocumentCommand\ProvideDocumentTextCommand{m}{
\__xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \ProvideDocumentTextCommand
{\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1}
\exp_args:Nc\ProvideDocumentCommand{\__mathcommand_to_texttl:N#1}}
\_\_xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \NewDocumentMathCommandPIE
\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1
\__mathcommand_error_if_exist_math:N#1
{\exp_args:Nc\DeclareDocumentCommandPIE{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}}
\}
\NewDocumentCommand\newmathcommandPIE{m}{\_\_xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \newmathcommandPIE
\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1
\__mathcommand_error_if_exist_math:N#1
{\exp_args:Nc\newcommandPIE{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}}
\}
\NewDocumentCommand\RenewDocumentMathCommandPIE{m}{\_\_xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \RenewDocumentMathCommandPIE
\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1
\__mathcommand_error_if_not_exist_math:N#1
{\exp_args:Nc\DeclareDocumentCommandPIE{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}}
\}
\NewDocumentCommand\renewmathcommandPIE{m}{\_\_xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \renewmathcommandPIE
\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1
\__mathcommand_error_if_not_exist_math:N#1
{\exp_args:Nc\renewcommandPIE{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}}
\}
\NewDocumentCommand\DeclareDocumentMathCommandPIE{m}{\_\_xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \DeclareDocumentMathCommand
\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1
\exp_args:Nc\DeclareDocumentCommand{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}
\}
\NewDocumentCommand\declaremathcommandPIE{m}{\_\_xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \declaremathcommandPIE
\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1
\exp_args:Nc\declarecommandPIE{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}
\}
\NewDocumentCommand\ProvideDocumentMathCommandPIE{m}{mmm}{\_\_xparse_check_definable:nNT {#1} \ProvideDocumentMathCommandPIE
\__mathcommand_create_fork:N#1
\}
19
\providecommand\ProvideDocumentCommandPIE{\__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}{#2}{#3}

7.7 Looping for command definitions

\NewDocumentCommand\LoopCommands{ m ooooooo m }{
\IfNoValueTF{#2}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_two:n{\exp_not:c{##1}}}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_two:n{\exp_not:c{#2}}}
\IfNoValueTF{#3}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_three:n{\exp_not:c{##1}}}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_three:n{\exp_not:c{#3}}}
\IfNoValueTF{#4}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_four:n{\exp_not:c{##1}}}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_four:n{\exp_not:c{#4}}}
\IfNoValueTF{#5}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_five:n{\exp_not:c{##1}}}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_five:n{\exp_not:c{#5}}}
\IfNoValueTF{#6}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_six:n{\exp_not:c{##1}}}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_six:n{\exp_not:c{#6}}}
\IfNoValueTF{#7}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_seven:n{\exp_not:c{##1}}}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_seven:n{\exp_not:c{#7}}}
\IfNoValueTF{#8}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_eight:n{\exp_not:c{##1}}}
{\cs_set:Nn\__tmp_eight:n{\exp_not:c{#8}}}
\exp_args:Nx\tl_map_inline:nn{#1}
{\tl_if_blank:nTF{##1}
{}}
{\g_tmpa_cs:n{\__mathcommand_getbasename:n{##1}}}
}

exp_args:Nc ProvideDocumentCommandPIE{__mathcommand_to_mathtl:N#1}{#2}{#3}
7.8 Deactivating macros

\bool_new:N \__mathcommand_disabled_error_bool
\bool_set_true:N \__mathcommand_disabled_error_bool
\bool_new:N \__mathcommand_disabled_suggest_original_bool
\bool_set_true:N \__mathcommand_disabled_suggest_original_bool
\bool_new:N \__mathcommand_force_enabled_bool
\bool_set_false:N \__mathcommand_force_enabled_bool
\cs_new:Nn \__mathcommand_to_disabled_help_tl:N {mathcommand_disabled_help_\cs_to_str:N #1_tl}
\cs_new:Nn \__mathcommand_error:nn { \msg_new:nnn {mathcommand} {#1} {#2} \msg_error:nn {mathcommand} {#1} }
\cs_new:Nn \__mathcommand_dc_error:n { \msg_new:nnn {mathcommand} {disabled~command} {#1} \msg_error:nn {mathcommand} {disabled~command} }
\cs_new:Nn \__mathcommand_dc_warning:n { \msg_set:nnn {mathcommand} {disabled~command} {#1} \msg_warning:nn {mathcommand} {disabled~command} }
\cs_new:Nn \mathcommand_disabled_error:N { \bool_if:NTF \__mathcommand_disabled_error_bool {\exp_args:Nx \__mathcommand_dc_error:n} {\exp_args:Nx \__mathcommand_dc_warning:n} {\exp_not:n{\The~command~\string#1~is~disabled.~Instead:\ } \bool_if:NT \__mathcommand_disabled_suggest_original_bool {Use~\exp_not:c{\__mathcommand_to_storetl:N#1} for~the~original~macro.} \exp_not:v{\__mathcommand_to_disabled_help_tl:N#1}} }
\msg_new:nnn {mathcommand} {unknown~command} {\The~control~sequence~#1 is~not~defined \Origin~macro:~#2}
\NewDocumentCommand \disablecommand {m} { \tl_map_function:nN {#1} \mathcommand_disablecommand:N }
\cs_new:Nn \mathcommand_disablecommand:N { \cs_if_exist:NTF #1 {\__xparse_check_definable:nTF#1 \tl_if_single:nTF #1 {\token_if_cs:NTF #1 {\cs_to_str:N #1} {#1}} } {\exp_not:n{\The~command~\string#1~is~disabled.~Instead:\ } \bool_if:NT \__mathcommand_disabled_suggest_original_bool {Use~\exp_not:c{\__mathcommand_to_storetl:N#1} for~the~original~macro.} \exp_not:v{\__mathcommand_to_disabled_help_tl:N#1}} }

7.9 Options

\keys_define:nn { mathcommand }{  
disabled .multichoice:,  
disabled / silent .code:n = {\bool_set_true:N\__mathcommand_force_enabled_bool },  
disabled / error .code:n = {\bool_set_false:N\__mathcommand_force_enabled_bool \bool_set_true:N\__mathcommand_disabled_error_bool},  
disabled / warning .code:n = {\bool_set_false:N\__mathcommand_force_enabled_bool \bool_set_false:N\__mathcommand_disabled_error_bool},  
}\ProcessKeysOptions { mathcommand } % Parses the option list  
\NewDocumentCommand\mathcommandconfigure{ m }{ {\keys_set:nn{ mathcommand}{ #1} }  
}  
\ExplSyntaxOff