

The GaussForHomalg Package Manual

Gauss Functionality for homalg

Version 2019.09.02

September 2013

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Abstract

This document explains the primary uses of the GaussForHomalg package. Included in this manual is a documented list of the most important methods and functions you will need.

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Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Mohamed Barakat and the Lehrstuhl B für Mathematik at RWTH Aachen University in general for their support. It should be noted that GaussForHomalg is dependant on the GAP MatricesForHomalg package by M. Barakat et al. [[Bar09](#)], as well as the Gauss package by myself [[Gör08](#)]. This should be clear as GaussForHomalg presents a link between these two packages. This manual was created with the help of the GAPDoc package by M. Neunhöffer and F. Lübeck [[LN08](#)].

Contents

1	Introduction	4
1.1	Overview over this manual	4
1.2	Installation of the GaussForHomalg Package	4
2	Usage	5
3	GaussForHomalg methods and functions	7
3.1	The field of rationals	7
3.2	The Tools	7
3.3	The Basic Functions and homalg table creation	10
3.4	Matrix entry manipulation	10
4	Example	12
4.1	HomHom	12
A	An Overview of the GaussForHomalg package source code	16
	References	17
	Index	18

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview over this manual

Chapter 1 is concerned with the technical details of installing and running this package. Chapter 2 explains how `GaussForHomalg` works and what you need to know to extend `homalg` with your own rings. Also included in this manual is a documented list of the most important methods and functions for this linking process. Anyone interested in source code should just check out the files in the `gap/pkg/GaussForHomalg/gap/` folder (→ Appendix A).

1.2 Installation of the `GaussForHomalg` Package

To install this package just extract the package's archive file to the GAP `pkg/` directory. By default the `GaussForHomalg` package is not automatically loaded by GAP when it is installed. You must load the package with `LoadPackage("GaussForHomalg");` before its functions become available. Please, send me an e-mail if you have any questions, remarks, suggestions, etc. concerning `GaussForHomalg`. Also, I would like to hear about applications of this package.

Simon Goertzen

Chapter 2

Usage

If you are just interested in using the `Gauss` package with `homalg`, you do not need to know much about `GaussForHomalg`, as it will work in the background, telling `homalg` which functions to call.

However, you might be interested in writing your own `XyzForHomalg`, enabling `homalg` to assist you with your computations. For this purpose, I will provide an overview of the `GaussForHomalg` code. Please note that `Gauss` is a `GAP` package, therefore this is not a reference guide for the package `RingsForHomalg`, which utilizes the IO-stream functionality of `IO_ForHomalg` to send commands to external computer algebra systems. If you wish to tie an external system to `homalg`, `RingsForHomalg` is the better reference package.

The file for all low-level operations is `GaussTools.gi`. Like all "Tools" files it just includes one global variable `CommonHomalgTableForGaussTools`, which is a record of functions with `homalg` matrices as arguments. The return values of the `GaussForHomalg` tools are documented in 3 and have to be the same for each tools table.

In this particular case, the file also includes the following code:

```
if IsBound( HOMALG.OtherInternalMatrixTypes ) then
  Add( HOMALG.OtherInternalMatrixTypes, IsSparseMatrix );
else
  HOMALG.OtherInternalMatrixTypes := [ IsSparseMatrix ];
fi;
```

This is a specialty to explain to `homalg` that `Gauss` introduces a new matrix type in `GAP`. Usually, there should not be a need for this.

The next "general" file is `GaussBasic.gi`. This includes the basic functions based on [BR08], again stored in the global record `CommonHomalgTableForGaussBasic`. Preceding this record are some small methods to make sure `GaussForHomalg` works with sparse as well as with dense matrices - just like above, these should not be necessary in general.

In `GaussForHomalg.gi` the methods for matrix entry manipulation are installed.

Finally, we come to the most important files, making sense of the basic functions and tools defined above. Depending on the functionality (especially concerning function names) of the system you will need different files for different rings. In this case, functionality for $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is stored in `GaussFQI.gi` (Finite Quotients of the Integers), while the Rationals have their own file, `GaussRationals.gi`. Note that both files include only one method, `CreateHomalgTable`, using method selection to create the correct table. Depending on the properties of the ring, the basic functions are loaded and some more "specific" functions can be defined, in this case for example the function `RowReducedEchelonForm`

(3.3.1), both in a one- and a two-argument version. The tools should be universal enough to be loaded for every possible ring. If it is necessary to overwrite a tool, this is the place to do it. An example for this could be `Involution` (3.2.5), which is generally just a matrix transposition, but could be overwritten to be a true involution when creating the `homalg` table for noncommutative rings.

Chapter 3

GaussForHomalg methods and functions

3.1 The field of rationals

3.1.1 HomalgFieldOfRationals (constructor for the field of rationals)

▷ `HomalgFieldOfRationals()` (function)

Returns: a homalg ring

The field of rationals \mathbb{Q} is returned. The operation `SetRingProperties` is automatically invoked to set the ring properties.

3.2 The Tools

Please note that there are more tool functions you can define, `GaussForHomalg` just provides homalg with a sufficient subset. This varies with the type and complexity of the rings you want to define. On the other hand, `ImportMatrix` (3.2.4) is a function specifically designed for `GaussForHomalg`.

3.2.1 ZeroMatrix

▷ `ZeroMatrix(C)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns a sparse matrix with the same dimensions and base ring as the homalg matrix C .

3.2.2 IdentityMatrix

▷ `IdentityMatrix(C)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns a sparse $n \times n$ identity matrix with the same ring as the homalg matrix C , n being the number of rows of C .

3.2.3 CopyMatrix

▷ `CopyMatrix(C)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns a sparse matrix which is a shallow copy of the sparse matrix stored in the `Eval` attribute of the `homalg` matrix C .

3.2.4 ImportMatrix

▷ `ImportMatrix(M , R)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns the sparse version of the `GAP` matrix M over the ring R . It prevents `homalg` from calling sparse matrix algorithms on dense `GAP` matrices. Note that this is not a "standard" tool but necessary because of the new data type.

3.2.5 Involution

▷ `Involution(M)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns a sparse matrix which is the transpose of the sparse matrix stored in the `Eval` attribute of the `homalg` matrix M .

3.2.6 CertainRows

▷ `CertainRows(M , $plist$)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns the rows in $plist$ of the sparse matrix stored in the `Eval` attribute of the `homalg` matrix M as a new matrix.

3.2.7 CertainColumns

▷ `CertainColumns(M , $plist$)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns the columns in $plist$ of the sparse matrix stored in the `Eval` attribute of the `homalg` matrix M as a new matrix.

3.2.8 UnionOfRows

▷ `UnionOfRows(A , B)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns the sparse matrix created by concatenating the rows of the sparse matrices stored in the `Eval` attributes of the `homalg` matrices A and B .

3.2.9 UnionOfColumns

▷ `UnionOfColumns(A , B)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns the sparse matrix created by concatenating the columns of the sparse matrices stored in the `Eval` attributes of the `homalg` matrices A and B .

3.2.10 DiagMat

▷ `DiagMat(e)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This method takes a list `e` of `homalg` matrices and returns the sparse block matrix of the matrices stored in the `Eval` attributes of the matrices in `e`.

3.2.11 KroneckerMat

▷ `KroneckerMat(A, B)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns the sparse Kronecker matrix of the matrices stored in the `Eval` attributes of the `homalg` matrices `A` and `B`.

3.2.12 Compose

▷ `Compose(A, B)` (function)

Returns: a sparse matrix

This returns the matrix product of the sparse matrices stored in the `Eval` attributes of the `homalg` matrices `A` and `B`.

3.2.13 NrRows

▷ `NrRows(C)` (function)

Returns: an integer

This returns the number of rows of the sparse matrix stored in the `Eval` attribute of the `homalg` matrix `C`.

3.2.14 NrColumns

▷ `NrColumns(C)` (function)

Returns: an integer

This returns the number of columns of the sparse matrix stored in the `Eval` attribute of the `homalg` matrix `C`.

3.2.15 IsZeroMatrix

▷ `IsZeroMatrix(C)` (function)

Returns: TRUE or FALSE

This returns TRUE if the sparse matrix stored in the `Eval` attribute of the `homalg` matrix `C` is a zero matrix, and FALSE otherwise.

3.2.16 IsDiagonalMatrix

▷ `IsDiagonalMatrix(C)` (function)

Returns: TRUE or FALSE

This returns TRUE if the sparse matrix stored in the `Eval` attribute of the `homalg` matrix `C` is a diagonal matrix, and FALSE otherwise.

3.2.17 ZeroRows

▷ ZeroRows(C) (function)

Returns: a list

This returns the list of zero rows of the sparse matrix stored in the Eval attribute of the homalg matrix C .

3.2.18 ZeroColumns

▷ ZeroColumns(C) (function)

Returns: a list

This returns the list of zero columns of the sparse matrix stored in the Eval attribute of the homalg matrix C .

3.3 The Basic Functions and homalg table creation

3.3.1 RowReducedEchelonForm

▷ RowReducedEchelonForm(M [, U]) (function)

Returns: a homalg matrix N

If one argument is given, this returns the triangular basis (reduced row echelon form) of the homalg matrix M , again as a homalg matrix. In case of two arguments, still only the triangular basis of M is returned, but the transformation matrix is stored in the void homalg matrix U as a side effect. The matrices satisfy $N = U * M$.

3.3.2 CreateHomalgTable

▷ CreateHomalgTable(R) (function)

Returns: a homalg table

This returns the homalg table of what will become the homalg ring R (at this point R is just a homalg object with some properties for the method selection of CreateHomalgTable). This method includes the needed functions stored in the global variables CommonHomalgTableForGaussTools and CommonHomalgTableForGaussBasic, and can add some more to the record that will become the homalg table.

3.4 Matrix entry manipulation

This is just support for the sparse matrix data type.

3.4.1 MatElm

▷ MatElm(M , r , c , R) (method)

Returns: $M[r,c]$

If the Eval attribute of the homalg matrix M over the homalg ring R is sparse, this calls the corresponding Gauss command GetEntry.

3.4.2 SetMatElm

▷ SetMatElm(M, r, c, e, R) (method)

Returns: nothing

If the Eval attribute of the homalg matrix M over the homalg ring R is sparse, this calls the corresponding Gauss command GetEntry, to achieve $M[r, c] := e$.

3.4.3 AddToMatElm

▷ AddToMatElm(M, r, c, e, R) (method)

Returns: nothing

If the Eval attribute of the homalg matrix M over the homalg ring R is sparse, this calls the corresponding Gauss command AddToEntry, to achieve $M[r, c] := M[r, c] + e$.

Chapter 4

Example

4.1 HomHom

The following example is taken from Section 2 of [BR06].

The computation takes place over the ring $R = \mathbb{Z}/2^8\mathbb{Z}$, which is directly supported by the package `Gauss`.

Here we compute the (infinite) long exact homology sequence of the covariant functor $\text{Hom}(\text{Hom}(-, \mathbb{Z}/2^7\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z}/2^4\mathbb{Z})$ (and its left derived functors) applied to the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M_- = \mathbb{Z}/2^2\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} M = \mathbb{Z}/2^5\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} {}_M = \mathbb{Z}/2^3\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Example

```
gap> LoadPackage( "Modules" );
true
gap> R := HomalgRingOfIntegers( 2^8 );
Z/256Z
gap> Display( R );
<An internal ring>
gap> M := LeftPresentation( [ 2^5 ], R );
<A cyclic left module presented by 1 relation for a cyclic generator>
gap> Display( M );
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(32,256) >
gap> M;
<A cyclic left module presented by 1 relation for a cyclic generator>
gap> _M := LeftPresentation( [ 2^3 ], R );
<A cyclic left module presented by 1 relation for a cyclic generator>
gap> Display( _M );
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
gap> _M;
<A cyclic left module presented by 1 relation for a cyclic generator>
gap> alpha2 := HomalgMap( [ 1 ], M, _M );
<A "homomorphism" of left modules>
gap> IsMorphism( alpha2 );
true
gap> alpha2;
<A homomorphism of left modules>
gap> Display( alpha2 );
```

1

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix

```
gap> M_ := Kernel( alpha2 );
<A cyclic left module presented by yet unknown relations for a cyclic generator>
```

```
gap> alpha1 := KernelEmb( alpha2 );
```

```
<A monomorphism of left modules>
```

```
gap> seq := HomalgComplex( alpha2 );
```

```
<An acyclic complex containing a single morphism of left modules at degrees
[ 0 .. 1 ]>
```

```
gap> Add( seq, alpha1 );
```

```
gap> seq;
```

```
<A sequence containing 2 morphisms of left modules at degrees [ 0 .. 2 ]>
```

```
gap> IsShortExactSequence( seq );
```

```
true
```

```
gap> seq;
```

```
<A short exact sequence containing 2 morphisms of left modules at degrees
[ 0 .. 2 ]>
```

```
gap> Display( seq );
```

```
-----
at homology degree: 2
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(4,256) >
```

```
-----
24
```

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix

```
-----v-----
at homology degree: 1
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(32,256) >
```

```
-----
1
```

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix

```
-----v-----
at homology degree: 0
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
```

```
gap> K := LeftPresentation( [ 2^7 ], R );
```

```
<A cyclic left module presented by 1 relation for a cyclic generator>
```

```
gap> L := RightPresentation( [ 2^4 ], R );
```

```
<A cyclic right module on a cyclic generator satisfying 1 relation>
```

```
gap> triangle := LHomHom( 4, seq, K, L, "t" );
```

```
<An exact triangle containing 3 morphisms of left complexes at degrees
[ 1, 2, 3, 1 ]>
```

```
gap> lehs := LongSequence( triangle );
```

```
<A sequence containing 14 morphisms of left modules at degrees [ 0 .. 14 ]>
```

```
gap> ByASmallerPresentation( lehs );
```

```
<A non-zero sequence containing 14 morphisms of left modules at degrees
[ 0 .. 14 ]>
```

```
gap> IsExactSequence( lehs );
```

```
false
```

```
gap> lehs;
```

```
<A non-zero left acyclic complex containing
```

```

14 morphisms of left modules at degrees [ 0 .. 14 ]>
gap> Assert( 0, IsLeftAcyclic( lehs ) );
gap> Display( lehs );
-----
at homology degree: 14
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(4,256) >
-----
4

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 13
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
-----
6

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 12
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
-----
2

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 11
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(4,256) >
-----
4

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 10
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
-----
6

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 9
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
-----
2

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 8
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(4,256) >
-----
4

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----

```

```

at homology degree: 7
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
-----
6

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 6
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
-----
2

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 5
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(4,256) >
-----
4

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 4
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
-----
6

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 3
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
-----
2

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 2
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(4,256) >
-----
8

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 1
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(16,256) >
-----
1

the map is currently represented by the above 1 x 1 matrix
-----v-----
at homology degree: 0
Z/256Z/< ZmodnZObj(8,256) >
-----

```

Appendix A

An Overview of the GaussForHomalg package source code

Filename	Content
GaussForHomalg.gi	Methods for matrix entry manipulation
GaussTools.gi	Tools for matrix operations
GaussBasic.gi	The "Basic" Operations (\rightarrow [BR08] and [Bar09])
GaussFQI.gi	homalg Table for finite quotients of \mathbb{Z} : $\mathbb{Z}/\langle p^n \rangle$
GaussRationals.gi	homalg Table for the rationals \mathbb{Q}

Table: *The GaussForHomalg package files.*

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Index

GaussForHomalg, 4

AddToMatElm, 11

CertainColumns, 8

CertainRows, 8

Compose, 9

CopyMatrix, 7

CreateHomalgTable, 10

DiagMat, 9

HomalgFieldOfRationals

 constructor for the field of rationals, 7

IdentityMatrix, 7

ImportMatrix, 8

Involution, 8

IsDiagonalMatrix, 9

IsZeroMatrix, 9

KroneckerMat, 9

MatElm, 10

NrColumns, 9

NrRows, 9

RowReducedEchelonForm, 10

SetMatElm, 11

UnionOfColumns, 8

UnionOfRows, 8

ZeroColumns, 10

ZeroMatrix, 7

ZeroRows, 10