

# **LiePRing**

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# **A GAP4 Package**

**Version 1.9.2**

**by**

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Preamble</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Lie p-rings</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>LiePRings in GAP</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Ordinary Lie p-rings . . . . .	5
3.2	Generic Lie p-rings . . . . .	6
3.3	Specialising Lie $p$ -rings . . . . .	7
3.4	Subrings of Lie p-rings . . . . .	9
3.5	Elementary functions . . . . .	10
3.6	Series of subrings . . . . .	10
3.7	The Lazard correspondence . . . . .	11
<b>4</b>	<b>The Database</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1	Accessing Lie p-rings . . . . .	12
4.2	Numbers of Lie p-rings . . . . .	14
4.3	Searching the database . . . . .	14
4.4	More details . . . . .	15
4.5	Special functions for dimension 7 . . . . .	16
	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>Index</b>	<b>19</b>

# 1

# Preamble

**Abstract:** This package gives access to the database of Lie  $p$ -rings of order at most  $p^7$  as determined by Mike Newman, Eamonn O'Brien and Michael Vaughan-Lee, see [NOVL03] and [OVL05], and it provides some functionality to work with these Lie  $p$ -rings.

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**Acknowledgements:** The Lazard correspondence induces a one-to-one correspondence between the Lie  $p$ -rings of order  $p^n$  and class less than  $p$  and the  $p$ -groups of order  $p^n$  and class less than  $p$ . This package provides a function to evaluate this correspondence; this function has been implemented and given to us by Willem de Graaf.

# 2

## Lie p-rings

In this preliminary chapter we recall some of theoretic background of Lie rings and Lie  $p$ -rings. We refer to Chapter 5 in [Khu] for some further details. Throughout we assume that  $p$  stands for a rational prime.

A Lie ring  $L$  is an additive abelian group with a multiplication that is alternating, bilinear and satisfies the Jacobi identity. We denote the product of two elements  $g$  and  $h$  of  $L$  with  $gh$ .

A subset  $I \subseteq L$  is an *ideal* in the Lie ring  $L$  if it is a subgroup of the additive group of  $L$  and it satisfies  $al \in I$  for all  $a \in I$  and  $l \in L$ . As the multiplication in  $L$  is alternating, it follows that  $la \in I$  for all  $l \in L$  and  $a \in I$ . Note that if  $I$  and  $J$  are ideals in  $L$ , then  $I + J = \{a + b \mid a \in I, b \in J\}$  and  $IJ = \langle ab \mid a \in I, b \in J \rangle_+$  are ideals in  $L$ .

A subset  $U \subseteq L$  is a *subring* of the Lie ring  $L$  if  $U$  is a Lie ring with respect to the addition and the multiplication of  $L$ . Every ideal in  $L$  is also a subring of  $L$ . As usual, for an ideal  $I$  in  $L$  the quotient  $L/I$  has the structure of a Lie ring, but this does not hold for subrings.

The *lower central series* of the Lie ring  $L$  is the series of ideals  $L = \gamma_1(L) \geq \gamma_2(L) \geq \dots$  defined by  $\gamma_i(L) = \gamma_{i-1}(L)L$ . We say that  $L$  is *nilpotent* if there exists a natural number  $c$  with  $\gamma_{c+1}(L) = \{0\}$ . The smallest natural number with this property is the *class* of  $L$ .

The notion of nilpotence now allows to state the central definition of this package. A **Lie p-ring** is a Lie ring that is nilpotent and has  $p^n$  elements for some natural number  $n$ .

Every finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field with  $p$  elements is an example for a Lie ring with  $p^n$  elements. Note that there exist non-nilpotent Lie algebras of this type: the Lie algebra consisting of all  $n \times n$  matrices with trace 0 and  $n \geq 3$  is an example. Thus not every Lie ring with  $p^n$  elements is nilpotent. (In contrast to the group case, where every group with  $p^n$  elements is nilpotent!)

For a Lie  $p$ -ring  $L$  we define the series  $L = \lambda_1(L) \geq \lambda_2(L) \geq \dots$  via  $\lambda_{i+1}(L) = \lambda_i(L)L + p\lambda_i(L)$ . This series is the *lower exponent- $p$  central series* of  $L$ . Its length is the  *$p$ -class* of  $L$ . If  $|L/\lambda_2(L)| = p^d$ , then  $d$  is the *minimal generator number* of  $L$ . Similar to the  $p$ -group case, one can observe that this is indeed the cardinality of a generating set of smallest possible size.

Each Lie  $p$ -ring  $L$  has a central series  $L = L_1 \geq \dots \geq L_n \geq \{0\}$  with quotients of order  $p$ . Choose  $l_i \in L_i \setminus L_{i+1}$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Then  $(l_1, \dots, l_n)$  is a generating set of  $L$  satisfying that  $pl_i \in L_{i+1}$  and  $l_i l_j \in L_{i+1}$  for  $1 \leq j < i \leq n$ . We call such a generating sequence a *basis* for  $L$  and we say that  $L$  has *dimension*  $n$ .

# 3

## LiePRings in GAP

This package introduces a new datastructure that allows to define and compute with Lie  $p$ -rings in GAP. We first describe this datastructure in the case of ordinary Lie  $p$ -rings; that is, Lie  $p$ -rings for a fixed prime  $p$  with given structure constants. Then we show how this datastructure can also be used to define so-called 'generic' Lie  $p$ -rings; that is, Lie  $p$ -rings with indeterminate prime  $p$ .

### 3.1 Ordinary Lie $p$ -rings

Let  $p$  be a prime and let  $L$  be a Lie  $p$ -ring of order  $p^n$ . Let  $(l_1, \dots, l_n)$  be a basis for  $L$ . Then there exist coefficients  $c_{i,j,k} \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  so that the following relations hold in  $L$  for  $1 \leq i, j \leq n$  with  $i \neq j$ :

$$l_i \cdot l_j = \sum_{k=i+1}^n c_{i,j,k} l_k,$$

$$pl_i = \sum_{k=i+1}^n c_{i,i,k} l_k.$$

These structure constants define the Lie  $p$ -ring  $L$ . As the multiplication in a Lie  $p$ -ring is anticommutative, it follows that  $c_{i,j,k} = -c_{j,i,k}$  holds for each  $k$  and each  $i \neq j$ . Thus the structure constants  $c_{i,j,k}$  for  $i \geq j$  are sufficient to define the Lie  $p$ -ring  $L$ .

This package contains the new datastructure *LiePRing* that allows to define Lie  $p$ -rings via their structure constants  $c_{i,j,k}$ . To use this datastructure, we first collect all relevant information into a record as follows:

*dim*

the dimension  $n$  of  $L$ ;

*prime*

the prime  $p$  of  $L$ ;

*tab*

a list with structure constants  $[c_{1,1}, c_{2,1}, c_{2,2}, c_{3,1}, c_{3,2}, c_{3,3}, \dots]$ .

Each entry  $c_{i,j}$  in the list *tab* is a list  $[k_1, c_{i,j,k_1}, k_2, c_{i,j,k_2}, \dots]$  so that  $k_1 < k_2 < \dots$  and the entries  $c_{i,j,k_1}, c_{i,j,k_2}, \dots$  are the non-zero structure constants in the product  $l_i \cdot l_j$ . Thus if  $l_i \cdot l_j = 0$ , then  $c_{i,j}$  is the empty list. If an entry in the list *tab* is not bound, then it is assumed to be the empty list.

- 1 ▶ `LiePRingBySCTable( SC )`
- ▶ `LiePRingBySCTableNC( SC )`

These functions create a *LiePRing* from the structure constants table record *SC*. The first version checks that the multiplication defined by *tab* is alternating and satisfies the Jacobi-identity, the second version assumes that this is the case and omits these checks. These checks can also be carried out independently via the following function.

- 2 ▶ `CheckIsLiePRing( L )`

This function takes as input an object  $L$  created via *LiePRingBySCTableNC* and checks that the Jacobi identity holds in this ring.

The following example creates the Lie 2-ring of order 8 with trivial multiplication.

```
gap> sc := rec( dim := 3, prime := 2, tab := [] );;
gap> L := LiePRingBySCTable(sc);
<LiePRing of dimension 3 over prime 2>
gap> l := BasisOfLiePRing(L);
[ 11, 12, 13 ]
gap> l[1]*l[2];
0
gap> 2*l[1];
0
gap> l[1] + l[2];
11 + 12
```

The next example creates a LiePRing of order  $5^4$  with non-trivial multiplication.

```
gap> sc := rec( dim := 4, prime := 5, tab := [ [], [3, 1], [], [4, 1] ] );;
gap> L := LiePRingBySCTableNC(sc);;
gap> ViewPCPresentation(L);
[12,11] = 13
[13,11] = 14
```

## 3.2 Generic Lie $p$ -rings

In a generic Lie  $p$ -ring,  $p$  is allowed to be an indeterminate and the structure constants are allowed to be polynomials in a finite set of commuting indeterminates. It is generally assumed that the indeterminate with name  $p$  represents the prime, the indeterminate with name  $w$  represents the smallest primitive root modulo the prime and there are further predefined indeterminates with the names  $x, y, z, t, j, k, m, n, r, s, u$  and  $v$ . These indeterminates are used in the database of Lie  $p$ -rings and they can be obtained via

1 ► `IndeterminateByName( string )`

The structure constants records for generic Lie  $p$ -rings are similar to those for ordinary Lie  $p$ -rings, but have the additional entry *param* which is a list containing all indeterminates used in the considered Lie  $p$ -ring. We exhibit an example.

```
gap> p := IndeterminateByName("p");;
gap> x := IndeterminateByName("x");;
gap> S := rec( dim := 5,
>           param := [ x ],
>           prime := p,
>           tab := [ [ 4, 1 ], [ 3, 1 ], [ 5, x ], [ 4, 1 ], [ 5, 1 ] ] );;
gap> L := LiePRingBySCTable(S);
<LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p with parameters [ x ]>
gap> ViewPCPresentation(L);
p*11 = 14
p*12 = x*15
[12,11] = 13
[13,11] = 14
[13,12] = 15
gap> l := BasisOfLiePRing(L);
[ 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 ]
gap> p*l[1];
14
```

```
gap> l[1]+l[2];
l1 + l2
gap> l[1]*l[2];
-1*l3
```

### 3.3 Specialising Lie $p$ -rings

A generic Lie  $p$ -ring defines a family of ordinary Lie  $p$ -rings by evaluating the parameters contained in its presentation. It is generally assumed that the indeterminate  $p$  is evaluated to a rational prime  $P$  and the indeterminate  $w$  is evaluated to the smallest primitive root modulo  $P$  (this can be determined via *PrimitiveRootMod(P)*). All other indeterminates can take arbitrary integer values (usually these values are in  $\{0, \dots, P - 1\}$ , but other choices are possible as well). The following functions allow to evaluate the indeterminates.

1 ► *SpecialiseLiePRing(L, P, para, vals)*

takes as input a generic Lie  $p$ -ring  $L$ , a rational prime  $P$ , a list of indeterminates  $para$  and a corresponding list of values  $vals$ . The function returns a new Lie  $p$ -ring in which the prime  $p$  is evaluated to  $P$ , the parameter  $w$  is evaluated to *PrimitiveRootMod(P)* and the parameters in  $para$  are evaluated to  $vals$ .

2 ► *SpecialisePrimeOfLiePRing(L, P)*

this is a shortcut for *SpecialiseLiePRing(L, P, [], [])*. We exhibit a some example applications.

```
gap> p := IndeterminateByName("p");;
gap> w := IndeterminateByName("w");;
gap> x := IndeterminateByName("x");;
gap> y := IndeterminateByName("y");;
gap> S := rec( dim := 7,
>           param := [ w, x, y ],
>           prime := p,
>           tab := [ [ ], [ 6, 1 ], [ 6, 1 ], [ 7, 1 ], [ ],
>                   [ 6, x, 7, y ], [ ], [ 7, 1 ], [ 6, w ] ] );;
gap> L := LiePRingBySCTable(S);
<LiePRing of dimension 7 over prime p with parameters [ w, x, y ]>
gap> ViewPCPresentation(L);
p*12 = 16
p*13 = x*16 + y*17
[12,11] = 16
[13,11] = 17
[14,12] = 17
[14,13] = w*16
gap>
gap> SpecialiseLiePRing(L, 7, [x, y], [0,0]);
<LiePRing of dimension 7 over prime 7>
gap> ViewPCPresentation(last);
7*12 = 16
[12,11] = 16
[13,11] = 17
[14,12] = 17
[14,13] = 3*16
gap>
gap> SpecialiseLiePRing(L, 11, [x, y], [0,10]);
<LiePRing of dimension 7 over prime 11>
gap> ViewPCPresentation(last);
```

```

11*12 = 16
11*13 = 10*17
[12,11] = 16
[13,11] = 17
[14,12] = 17
[14,13] = 2*16
gap>
gap> Cartesian([0,1],[0,1]);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 1, 0 ], [ 1, 1 ] ]
gap> List(last, v -> SpecialiseLieP Ring(L, 2, [x,y], v));
[ <LieP Ring of dimension 7 over prime 2>,
  <LieP Ring of dimension 7 over prime 2>,
  <LieP Ring of dimension 7 over prime 2>,
  <LieP Ring of dimension 7 over prime 2> ]

```

It is not necessary to specialise all parameters at once. In particular, it is possible to leave the prime  $p$  as indeterminate and specialise only some of the parameters. (Except for  $w$  which is linked to  $p$ .)

```

gap> SpecialiseLieP Ring(L, p, [x], [0]);
<LieP Ring of dimension 7 over prime p with parameters [ y, w ]>
gap> ViewPCPresentation(last);
p*12 = 16
p*13 = y*17
[12,11] = 16
[13,11] = 17
[14,12] = 17
[14,13] = w*16
gap> SpecialiseLieP Ring(L, p, [y], [3]);
<LieP Ring of dimension 7 over prime p with parameters [ x, w ]>
gap> ViewPCPresentation(last);
p*12 = 16
p*13 = x*16 + 3*17
[12,11] = 16
[13,11] = 17
[14,12] = 17
[14,13] = w*16

```

It is also possible to specialise the prime only, but leave all or some of the parameters indeterminate. Note that specialising  $p$  also specialises  $w$ . Again, we continue to use the generic Lie  $p$ -ring  $L$  as above.

```

gap> SpecialisePrimeOfLieP Ring(L, 29);
<LieP Ring of dimension 7 over prime 29 with parameters [ y, x ]>
gap> ViewPCPresentation(last);
29*12 = 16
29*13 = x*16 + y*17
[12,11] = 16
[13,11] = 17
[14,12] = 17
[14,13] = 2*16

```

### 3 ► LiePValues(K)

if  $K$  is obtained by specialising, then this attribute is set and contains the parameters that have been specialised and their values.

```

gap> L := LiePRingsByLibrary(6)[14];
<LiePRing of dimension 6 over prime p with parameters [ x ]>
gap> K := SpecialisePrimeOfLiePRing(L, 5);
<LiePRing of dimension 6 over prime 5 with parameters [ x ]>
gap> LiePValues(K);
[ [ p, w ], [ 5, 2 ] ]

```

### 3.4 Subrings of Lie $p$ -rings

Let  $L$  be a Lie  $p$ -ring with basis  $(l_1, \dots, l_n)$  and let  $U$  be a subring of  $L$ . Then  $U$  is a Lie  $p$ -ring and thus also has a basis  $(u_1, \dots, u_m)$ . For  $1 \leq i \leq m$  we define the coefficients  $a_{i,j} \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  via

$$u_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} l_j$$

and we denote with  $A$  the matrix with entries  $a_{i,j}$ . We say that the basis  $(u_1, \dots, u_m)$  is *induced* if  $A$  is in upper triangular form. Further, the basis  $(u_1, \dots, u_m)$  is *canonical* if  $A$  is in upper echelon form; that is, it is upper triangular, each row in  $A$  has leading entry 1 and there are 0's above the leading entry. Note that a canonical basis is unique for the subring.

#### 1► LiePSubring(L, gens)

Let  $L$  be a (generic or ordinary) Lie  $p$ -ring and let  $gens$  be a set of elements in  $L$ . This function determines a canonical basis for the subring generated by  $gens$  in  $L$  and returns the LiePSubring of  $L$  generated by  $gens$ . Note that this function may have strange effects for generic Lie  $p$ -rings as the following example shows.

```

gap> L := LiePRingsByLibrary(6)[100];
<LiePRing of dimension 6 over prime p>
gap> l := BasisOfLiePRing(L);
[ l1, l2, l3, l4, l5, l6 ]
gap> U := LiePSubring(L, [5*l[1]]);
WARNING: Dividing by 1/5 in 6.464
<LiePRing of dimension 3 over prime p>
gap> BasisOfLiePRing(U);
[ l1, l4, l6 ]
gap>
gap> K := SpecialisePrimeOfLiePRing(L, 5);
<LiePRing of dimension 6 over prime 5>
gap> b := BasisOfLiePRing(K);
[ b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6 ]
gap> LiePSubring(K, [5*b[1]]);
<LiePRing of dimension 2 over prime 5>
gap> BasisOfLiePRing(last);
[ b4, b6 ]
gap>
gap> K := SpecialisePrimeOfLiePRing(L, 7);
<LiePRing of dimension 6 over prime 7>
gap> b := BasisOfLiePRing(K);
[ b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6 ]
gap> U := LiePSubring(L, [5*b[1]]);
<LiePRing of dimension 1 over prime p>
gap> BasisOfLiePRing(U);
[ l1 + 2*l4 ]

```

## 2 ▶ LiePIdeal(L, gens)

return the ideal of  $L$  generated by  $gens$ . This function computes a an induced basis for the ideal.

```
gap> LiePIdeal(L, [1[1]]);
<LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p>
gap> BasisOfLiePRing(last);
[ 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 ]
```

## 3 ▶ LiePQuotient(L, U)

return a Lie  $p$ -ring isomorphic to  $L/U$  where  $U$  must be an ideal of  $L$ . This function requires that  $L$  is an ordinary Lie  $p$ -ring.

```
gap> LiePIdeal(K, [b[1]]);
<LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 7>
gap> LiePIdeal(K, [b[2]]);
<LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime 7>
gap> LiePQuotient(K,last);
<LiePRing of dimension 2 over prime 7>
```

### 3.5 Elementary functions

The functions described in this section work for ordinary and generic Lie  $p$ -rings and their subrings.

## 1 ▶ PrimeOfLiePRing(L)

returns the underlying prime. This can either be an integer or an indeterminate.

## 2 ▶ BasisOfLiePRing(L)

returns a basis for  $L$ .

## 3 ▶ DimensionOfLiePRing(L)

returns the dimension of  $L$ .

## 4 ▶ ParametersOfLiePRing(L)

returns the list of indeterminates involved in  $L$ . If  $L$  is a subring of a Lie  $p$ -ring defined by structure constants, then the parameters of the parent are returned.

## 5 ▶ ViewPCPresentation(L)

prints the presentation for  $L$  with respect to its basis.

### 3.6 Series of subrings

Let  $L$  be a generic or ordinary Lie  $p$ -ring or a subring of such such a Lie  $p$ -ring.

## 1 ▶ LiePLowerCentralSeries(L)

returns the lower central series of  $L$ .

## 2 ▶ LiePLowerPCentralSeries(L)

returns the lower exponent- $p$  central series of  $L$ .

## 3 ▶ LiePDerivedSeries(L)

returns the derived series of  $L$ .

## 4 ▶ LiePMinimalGeneratingSet(L)

returns a minimal generating set of  $L$ ; that is, a generating set of smallest possible size.

### 3.7 The Lazard correspondence

The following function has been implemented by Willem de Graaf. It uses the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula as described in [CdGVL12] and it is based on the Liering package [CdG10].

1 ► PGroupByLiePRing(L)

Let  $L$  be an ordinary Lie  $p$ -ring with  $cl(L) < p$ . Then this function returns the  $p$ -group  $G$  obtained from  $L$  via the Lazard correspondence.

# 4

# The Database

This package gives access to the database of Lie  $p$ -rings of order at most  $p^7$  as determined by Mike Newman, Eamonn O'Brien and Michael Vaughan-Lee, see [NOVL03] and [OVL05]. A description of the database can also be found in [VL13].

For each  $n \in \{1, \dots, 7\}$  this package contains a (finite) list of generic presentations of Lie  $p$ -rings. For each prime  $p \geq 5$ , each of the generic Lie  $p$ -rings gives rise to a family of Lie  $p$ -rings over the considered prime  $p$  by specialising the indeterminates to a certain list of values. The resulting lists of Lie  $p$ -rings provides a complete and irredundant set of isomorphism type representatives of the Lie  $p$ -rings of order  $p^n$ . The generic Lie  $p$ -rings of  $p$ -class at most 2 can also be considered for the prime  $p = 3$  and yield a list of isomorphism type representatives for the Lie  $p$ -rings of order  $3^n$  and  $p$ -class at most 2.

The Lazard correspondence has been used to check the correctness of the database of Lie  $p$ -rings: for various small primes it has been checked that the Lie  $p$ -rings of this database define non-isomorphic finite  $p$ -groups.

In the following we describe functions to access the database. Throughout this chapter, we assume that  $dim \in \{1, \dots, 7\}$  and  $P$  is a prime with  $P \neq 2$ .

## 4.1 Accessing Lie $p$ -rings

- 1 ▶ `LiePRingsByLibrary( dim )`
- ▶ `LiePRingsByLibrary( dim, gen, cl )`

returns the generic Lie  $p$ -rings of dimension  $dim$  in the database. The second form returns the Lie  $p$ -rings of minimal generator number  $gen$  and  $p$ -class  $cl$  only.

- 2 ▶ `LiePRingsByLibrary( dim, P )`
- ▶ `LiePRingsByLibrary( dim, P, gen, cl )`

returns isomorphism type representatives of ordinary Lie  $p$ -rings of dimension  $dim$  for the prime  $P$ . The second form returns the Lie  $p$ -rings of minimal generator number  $gen$  and  $p$ -class  $cl$  only. The function assumes  $P \geq 3$  and for  $P = 3$  there are only the Lie  $p$ -rings of  $p$ -class at most 2 available.

The first example yields the generic Lie  $p$ -rings of dimension 4.

```
gap> LiePRingsByLibrary(4);
[ <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p with parameters [ w ]>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 4 over prime p>]
```



## 4.2 Numbers of Lie $p$ -rings

### 1 ▶ `NumberOfLiePRings( dim )`

returns the number of generic Lie  $p$ -rings in the database of the considered dimension for  $\dim\{1, \dots, 7\}$ .

```
gap> List([1..7], x -> NumberOfLiePRings(x));
[ 1, 2, 5, 15, 75, 542, 4773 ]
```

### 2 ▶ `NumberOfLiePRings( dim, P )`

returns the number of isomorphism types of ordinary Lie  $p$ -rings of order  $P^{dim}$  in the database. If  $P \geq 5$ , then this is the number of all isomorphism types of Lie  $p$ -rings of order  $P^{dim}$  and if  $P = 3$  then this is the number of all isomorphism types of Lie  $p$ -rings of  $p$ -class at most 2. If  $P \geq 7$ , then this number coincides with `NumberSmallGroups( $P^{dim}$ )`.

### 3 ▶ `NumberOfLiePRingsInFamily( L )`

returns the number of Lie  $p$ -rings associated to  $L$  as a polynomial in  $p$  and possibly some residue classes.

```
gap> L := LiePRingsByLibrary(7) [780];
<LiePRing of dimension 7 over prime p with parameters
[ w, x, y, z, t, s, u, v ]>
gap> NumberOfLiePRingsInFamily(L);
-1/3*p^5*(p-1,3)+p^5-1/3*p^4*(p-1,3)+p^4-1/3*p^3*(p-1,3)+p^3-1/3*p^2*(p-1,3)
+p^2-p*(p-1,3)+3*p-3/2*(p-1,3)+9/2
```

## 4.3 Searching the database

We now consider a generic Lie  $p$ -ring  $L$  from the database and consider the family of ordinary Lie  $p$ -rings that arise from it.

### 1 ▶ `LiePRingsInFamily( L, P )`

takes as input a generic Lie  $p$ -ring  $L$  from the database and a prime  $P$  and returns all Lie  $p$ -rings determined by  $L$  and  $P$  up to isomorphism. This function returns fail if the generic Lie  $p$ -ring does not exist for the special prime  $P$ ; this may be due to the conditions on the prime or (if  $P = 3$ ) to the  $p$ -class of the Lie  $p$ -ring.

```
gap> L := LiePRingsByLibrary(7) [118];
<LiePRing of dimension 7 over prime p with parameters [ x, y ]>
gap> LibraryConditions(L);
[ "all x,y, y~-y", "p=1 mod 4" ]
gap> LiePRingsInFamily(L,3);
fail
gap> Length(LiePRingsInFamily(L,5));
15
gap> LiePRingsInFamily(L, 7);
fail
gap> Length(LiePRingsInFamily(L,13));
91
gap> 13^2;
169
```

The following example shows how to determine all Lie  $p$ -rings of dimension 5 and  $p$ -class 4 over the prime 29 up to isomorphism.

```

gap> L := LiePRingsByLibrary(5);;
gap> L := Filtered(L, x -> PClassOfLiePRing(x)=4);
[ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p with parameters [ w ]>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p with parameters [ w ]>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p with parameters [ w ]>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p with parameters [ w ]>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p with parameters [ w ]>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p with parameters [ w ]>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p with parameters [ w ]>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime p> ]
gap> K := List(L, x-> LiePRingsInFamily(x, 29));
[ [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ],
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ],
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ], fail, fail,
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ],
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ],
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ],
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ],
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ],
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ], fail, fail,
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ],
  [ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ] ]
gap> K := Filtered(Flat(K), x -> x<>fail);
[ <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29>,
  <LiePRing of dimension 5 over prime 29> ]

```

## 4.4 More details

Let  $L$  be a Lie  $p$ -ring from the database. Then the following additional attributes are available.

1 ► `LibraryName(L)`

returns a string with the name of  $L$  in the database. See p567.pdf for further background.

2 ► `ShortPresentation(L)`

returns a string exhibiting a short presentation of  $L$ .

3 ▶ `LibraryConditions(L)`

returns the conditions on  $L$ . This is a list of two strings. The first string exhibits the conditions on the parameters of  $L$ , the second shows the conditions on primes.

4 ▶ `MinimalGeneratorNumberOfLiePRing(L)`

returns the minimal generator number of  $L$ .

5 ▶ `PClassOfLiePRing(L)`

returns the  $p$ -class of  $L$ .

```
gap> L := LiePRingsByLibrary(7)[118];
<LiePRing of dimension 7 over prime p with parameters [ x, y ]>
gap> LibraryName(L);
"7.118"
gap> LibraryConditions(L);
[ "all x,y, y~-y", "p=1 mod 4" ]
```

All of the information listed in this section is inherited when  $L$  is specialised.

```
gap> L := LiePRingsByLibrary(7)[118];
<LiePRing of dimension 7 over prime p with parameters [ x, y ]>
gap> K := SpecialiseLiePRing(L, 5, ParametersOfLiePRing(L), [0,0]);
<LiePRing of dimension 7 over prime 5>
gap> LibraryName(K);
"7.118"
gap> LibraryConditions(K);
[ "all x,y, y~-y", "p=1 mod 4" ]
```

The following example shows how to find a Lie  $p$ -ring with a given name in the database.

```
gap> L := LiePRingsByLibrary(7);;
gap> Filtered(L, x -> LibraryName(x) = "7.1010")[1];
<LiePRing of dimension 7 over prime p>
```

## 4.5 Special functions for dimension 7

The database of Lie  $p$ -rings of dimension 7 is very large and it may be time-consuming (or even impossible due to storage problems) to generate all Lie  $p$ -rings of dimension 7 for a given prime  $P$ .

Thus there are some special functions available that can be used to access a particular set of Lie  $p$ -rings of dimension 7 only. In particular, it is possible to consider the descendants of a single Lie  $p$ -ring of smaller dimension by itself. The Lie  $p$ -rings of this type are all stored in one file of the library. Thus, equivalently, it is possible to access the Lie  $p$ -rings in one single file only.

The table `LIE_TABLE` contains a list of all possible files together with the number of Lie  $p$ -rings generated by their corresponding Lie  $p$ -rings.

1 ▶ `LiePRingsDim7ByFile( nr )`

returns the generic Lie  $p$ -rings in file number  $nr$ .

2 ▶ `LiePRingsDim7ByFile( nr, P )`

returns the isomorphism types of Lie  $p$ -rings in file number  $nr$  for the prime  $P$ .



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- [VL13] Michael R. Vaughan-Lee. The nilpotent Lie rings of order  $p^k$  for  $k \leq 7$ , 2013. See within this package under `/lib/notes/p567.pdf`.

# Index

This index covers only this manual. A page number in *italics* refers to a whole section which is devoted to the indexed subject. Keywords are sorted with case and spaces ignored, e.g., “PermutationCharacter” comes before “permutation group”.

## A

Accessing Lie p-rings, *12*

## B

BasisOfLieP Ring, 10

## C

CheckIsLieP Ring, 5

## D

DimensionOfLieP Ring, 10

## E

Elementary functions, *10*

## G

Generic Lie p-rings, 6

## I

IndeterminateByName, 6

## L

LibraryConditions, 16

LibraryName, 15

LiePDerivedSeries, 10

LiePIdeal, 10

LiePLowerCentralSeries, 10

LiePLowerPCentralSeries, 10

LiePMinimalGeneratingSet, 10

LiePQuotient, 10

LieP RingBySCTable, 5

LieP RingBySCTableNC, 5

LieP RingsByLibrary, 12

LieP RingsDim7ByFile, 16

LieP RingsInFamily, 14

LiePSubring, 9

LiePValues, 8

## M

MinimalGeneratorNumberOfLieP Ring, 16

More details, *15*

## N

NumberOfLieP Rings, 14

NumberOfLieP RingsInFamily, 14

Numbers of Lie p-rings, *14*

## O

Ordinary Lie p-rings, 5

## P

ParametersOfLieP Ring, 10

PClassOfLieP Ring, 16

PGroupByLieP Ring, 11

PrimeOfLieP Ring, 10

## S

Searching the database, *14*

Series of subrings, *10*

ShortPresentation, 15

Special functions for dimension 7, *16*

SpecialiseLieP Ring, 7

SpecialisePrimeOfLieP Ring, 7

Specialising Lie p-rings, 7

Subrings of Lie p-rings, 9

## T

The Lazard correspondence, *11*

## V

ViewPCPresentation, 10