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EXAMPLES OF GROUPS

The `groups` object may be used to access examples of various groups. Using tab-completion on this object is an easy way to discover and quickly create the groups that are available (as listed here).

Let `<tab>` indicate pressing the tab key. So begin by typing `groups.<tab>` to see primary divisions, followed by (for example) `groups.matrix.<tab>` to access various groups implemented as sets of matrices.

- **Permutation Groups** (`groups.permutation.<tab>`)  
  - `groups.permutation.Symmetric`  
  - `groups.permutation.Alternating`  
  - `groups.permutation.KleinFour`  
  - `groups.permutation.Quaternion`  
  - `groups.permutation.Cyclic`  
  - `groups.permutation.ComplexReflection`  
  - `groups.permutation.Dihedral`  
  - `groups.permutation.DiCyclic`  
  - `groups.permutation.Mathieu`  
  - `groups.permutation.Suzuki`  
  - `groups.permutation.PGL`  
  - `groups.permutation.PSL`  
  - `groups.permutation.PSp`  
  - `groups.permutation.PSU`  
  - `groups.permutation.PGU`  
  - `groups.permutation.Transitive`  
  - `groups.permutation.RubiksCube`  
- **Matrix Groups** (`groups.matrix.<tab>`)  
  - `groups.matrix.QuaternionGF3`  
  - `groups.matrix.GL`  
  - `groups.matrix.SL`  
  - `groups.matrix.Sp`  
  - `groups.matrix.GU`
• Finitely Presented Groups (groups.presentation.<tab>)
  - groups.presentation.Alternating
  - groups.presentation.Cyclic
  - groups.presentation.Dihedral
  - groups.presentation.DiCyclic
  - groups.presentation.FGAbelian
  - groups.presentation.KleinFour
  - groups.presentation.Quaternion
  - groups.presentation.Symmetric

• Affine Groups (groups.affine.<tab>)
  - groups.affine.Affine
  - groups.affine.Euclidean

• Lie Groups (groups.lie.<tab>)
  - groups.lie.Nilpotent

• Miscellaneous Groups (groups.misc.<tab>)
  - Coxeter, reflection and related groups
    * groups.misc.Braid
    * groups.misc.CoxeterGroup
    * groups.misc.ReflectionGroup
    * groups.misc.RightAngledArtin
    * groups.misc.WeylGroup
  - other miscellaneous groups
    * groups.misc.AdditiveAbelian
    * groups.misc.AdditiveCyclic
    * groups.misc.Free
    * groups.misc.SemimonomialTransformation
CHAPTER TWO

BASE CLASS FOR GROUPS

class sage.groups.group.AbelianGroup
    Bases: sage.groups.group.Group

    Generic abelian group.

    is_abelian()
        Return True.

        EXAMPLES:

        sage: from sage.groups.group import AbelianGroup
        sage: G = AbelianGroup()
        sage: G.is_abelian()
        True


class sage.groups.group.AlgebraicGroup
    Bases: sage.groups.group.Group


class sage.groups.group.FiniteGroup
    Bases: sage.groups.group.Group

    Generic finite group.

    is_finite()
        Return True.

        EXAMPLES:

        sage: from sage.groups.group import FiniteGroup
        sage: G = FiniteGroup()
        sage: G.is_finite()
        True


class sage.groups.group.Group
    Bases: sage.structure.parent.Parent

    Base class for all groups

    is_abelian()
        Test whether this group is abelian.

        EXAMPLES:

        sage: from sage.groups.group import Group
        sage: G = Group()
        sage: G.is_abelian()
        Traceback (most recent call last):

is_commutative()
Test whether this group is commutative.
This is an alias for is_abelian, largely to make groups work well with the Factorization class.
(Note for developers: Derived classes should override is_abelian, not is_commutative.)
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: SL(2, 7).is_commutative()
False
```

is_finite()
Returns True if this group is finite.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.group import Group
sage: G = Group()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...  
NotImplementedError
```

is_multiplicative()
Returns True if the group operation is given by * (rather than +).
Override for additive groups.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.group import Group
sage: G = Group()
True
```

order()
Return the number of elements of this group.
This is either a positive integer or infinity.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.group import Group
sage: G = Group()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...  
NotImplementedError
```

quotient (H, **kwds)
Return the quotient of this group by the normal subgroup H.
EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: from sage.groups.group import Group
group: G = Group()
group: G.quotient(G)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... 
NotImplementedError
```

`sage.groups.group.is_Group(x)`

Return whether `x` is a group object.

**INPUT:**

- `x` – anything.

**OUTPUT:**

Boolean.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: from sage.groups.group import is_Group
sage: is_Group(F)
True
sage: is_Group("a string")
False
```
SET OF HOMOMORPHISMS BETWEEN TWO GROUPS

sage.groups.group_homset.GroupHomset(G, H)

class sage.groups.group_homset.GroupHomset_generic(G, H)
    Bases: sage.categories.homset.HomsetWithBase

    This class will not work since morphism.GroupHomomorphism_coercion is undefined and morphism.GroupHomomorphism_im_gens is undefined.

    natural_map()

sage.groups.group_homset.is_GroupHomset(H)
CHAPTER
FOUR

GROUP HOMOMORPHISMS FOR GROUPS WITH A GAP BACKEND

Examles:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: A = AbelianGroupGap([2, 4])
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: f = F.hom([g for g in A.gens()])
sage: K = f.kernel()
sage: K
Group(<free, no generators known>)
```

Authors:

- Simon Brandhorst (2018-02-08): initial version
- Sebastian Oehms (2018-11-15): have this functionality work for permutation groups (trac ticket #26750) and implement section() and natural_map()

Class `sage.groups.libgap_morphism.GroupHomset_libgap(G, H, category=None, check=True)`

Homsets of groups with a libgap backend.

Do not call this directly instead use `Hom()`.

Input:

- `G` – a libgap group
- `H` – a libgap group
- `category` – a category

Output:

The homset of two libgap groups.

Examples:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: A = AbelianGroupGap([2, 4])
sage: H = A.Hom(A)
sage: H
Set of Morphisms from Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 4) to Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 4) in Category of finite enumerated commutative groups
```

`Element` alias of `GroupMorphism_libgap`
natural_map()

This method from HomsetWithBase is overloaded here for cases in which both groups have corresponding lists of generators.

OUTPUT:

an instance of the element class of self if there exists a group homomorphism mapping the generators of the domain of self to the according generators of the codomain. Else the method falls back to the default.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = GL(3,2)
sage: P = PGL(3,2)
sage: nat = Hom(G, P).natural_map()
sage: type(nat)
<class 'sage.groups.libgap_morphism.GroupHomset_libgap_with_category.element_class'>
sage: g1, g2 = G.gens()
sage: nat(g1*g2)
(1,2,4,5,7,3,6)
```

class sage.groups.libgap_morphism.GroupMorphism_libgap(homset, gap_hom, check=True)

Bases: sage.categories.morphism.Morphism

This wraps GAP group homomorphisms.

Checking if the input defines a group homomorphism can be expensive if the group is large.

INPUT:

- homset – the parent
- gap_hom – a sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement consisting of a group homomorphism
- check – (default: True) check if the gap_hom is a group homomorphism; this can be expensive

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
taxe: A = AbelianGroupGap([2, 4])
sage: A.hom([g^2 for g in A.gens()])
Group endomorphism of Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 4)
```

Homomorphisms can be defined between different kinds of GAP groups:

```
sage: G = MatrixGroup([Matrix(ZZ, 2, [0,1,1,0])])
sage: f = A.hom([G.0, G(1)])
sage: f
Group morphism:
From: Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 4)
To: Matrix group over Integer Ring with 1 generators ( [0 1]
 [1 0] )
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G / (G([1]), G([2])^3)
sage: f = G.hom(H.gens())
sage: f
Group morphism:
From: Free Group on generators {a, b}
To: Finitely presented group < a, b | a, b^3 >
```
Homomorphisms can be defined between GAP groups and permutation groups:

```python
sage: S = Sp(4,3)
sage: P = PSp(4,3)
sage: pr = S.hom(P.gens())
sage: E = copy(S.one().matrix())
sage: E[3,0] = 2; e = S(E)
sage: pr(e)
```

```
gap()

Return the underlying LibGAP group homomorphism.

EXAMPLES:
```
```
```
```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
data:
sage: A = AbelianGroupGap([2,4])
sage: f = A.hom([g^2 for g in A.gens()])
sage: f.gap()
[ f1, f2 ] -> [ <identity> of ..., f3 ]
```

```
image(J, *args, **kwds)
The image of an element or a subgroup.

INPUT:

• J – a subgroup or an element of the domain of self

OUTPUT:
The image of J under self.

Note: pushforward is the method that is used when a map is called on anything that is not an element of its domain. For historical reasons, we keep the alias image() for this method.

EXAMPLES:
```
```
```
```python
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G / (G([1]), G([2])^3)
sage: f = G.hom(H.gens())
sage: S = G.subgroup([a.gap()])
sage: f.pushforward(S)
Group([ a ])
sage: x = f.image(a)
sage: x
a
sage: x.parent()
Finitely presented group < a, b | a, b^3 >
sage: G = GU(3,2)
sage: P = PGU(3,2)
sage: pr = Hom(G, P).natural_map()
sage: GS = G.subgroup([G.gen(0)])
sage: pr.pushforward(GS)
Subgroup generated by [(3,4,5)(10,18,14)(11,19,15)(12,20,16)(13,21,17)] of
(The projective general unitary group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 2)
kernel()  
Return the kernel of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: A1 = AbelianGroupGap([6, 6])
sage: A2 = AbelianGroupGap([3, 3])
sage: f = A1.hom(A2.gens())
sage: f.kernel()  
Subgroup of Abelian group with gap, generator orders (6, 6)  
generated by (f1*f2, f3*f4)
sage: f.kernel().order()  
4
sage: S = Sp(6, 3)
sage: P = PSp(6, 3)
sage: pr = Hom(S, P).natural_map()
sage: pr.kernel()  
Subgroup with 1 generators (  
[2 0 0 0 0 0]  
[0 2 0 0 0 0]  
[0 0 2 0 0 0]  
[0 0 0 2 0 0]  
[0 0 0 0 2 0]  
[0 0 0 0 0 2]  
) of Symplectic Group of degree 6 over Finite Field of size 3
```

lift(h)  
Return an element of the domain that maps to \( h \).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: A = AbelianGroupGap([2,4])
sage: f = A.hom([g^2 for g in A.gens()])
sage: a = A.gens()[1]
sage: f.lift(a^2)  
f2
```

If the element is not in the image, we raise an error:

```python
sage: f.lift(a)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
ValueError: f2 is not an element of the image of Group endomorphism  
of Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 4)
```

preimage(S)  
Return the preimage of the subgroup \( S \).

INPUT:

- \( S \) – a subgroup of this group

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: A = AbelianGroupGap([2,4])
sage: B = AbelianGroupGap([4])
```

(continued from previous page)

```python
sage: f = A.hom([B.one(), B.gen(0)^2])
sage: S = B.subgroup([B.one()])
sage: f.preimage(S) == f.kernel()
True
sage: S = Sp(4,3)
sage: P = PSp(4,3)
sage: pr = Hom(S, P).natural_map()
sage: PS = P.subgroup([P.gen(0)])
sage: pr.preimage(PS)
Subgroup with 2 generators (
[2 0 0 0] [1 0 0 0]  
[0 2 0 0] [0 2 0 0]  
[0 0 2 0] [0 0 2 0]  
[0 0 0 2], [0 0 0 1]  
) of Symplectic Group of degree 4 over Finite Field of size 3
```

**pushforward** \((J, *args, **kwds)\)

The image of an element or a subgroup.

**INPUT:**

- \(J\) – a subgroup or an element of the domain of \(self\)

**OUTPUT:**

The image of \(J\) under \(self\).

**Note:** \(pushforward\) is the method that is used when a map is called on anything that is not an element of its domain. For historical reasons, we keep the alias \(image()\) for this method.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G / (G([1]), G([2])^3)
sage: f = G.hom(H.gens())
sage: S = G.subgroup([a.gap()])
sage: f.pushforward(S)
Group([ a ])
sage: x = f.image(a)
sage: x
a
sage: x.parent()
Finitely presented group < a, b | a, b^3 >
```

```python
sage: G = GU(3,2)
sage: P = PGU(3,2)
sage: pr = Hom(G, P).natural_map()
sage: GS = G.subgroup([G.gen(0)])
sage: pr.pushforward(GS)
Subgroup generated by [(3,4,5)(10,18,14)(11,19,15)(12,20,16)(13,21,17)] of
( The projective general unitary group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 2 )
```

**section()**

This method returns a section map of self by use of \(lift()\). See [section()] of [sage.categories.map.Map], as well.

**OUTPUT:**

```

13
```
an instance of `sage.categories.morphism.SetMorphism` mapping an element of the codomain of `self` to one of its preimages

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = GU(3,2)
sage: P = PGU(3,2)
sage: pr = Hom(G, P).natural_map()
sage: sect = pr.section()
sage: sect(P.an_element())
[a + 1  a  a]
[ 1   1  0]
[ a   0  0]
```
LIBGAP-BASED GROUPS

This module provides helper class for wrapping GAP groups via libgap. See free_group for an example how they are used.

The parent class keeps track of the GAP element object, to use it in your Python parent you have to derive both from the suitable group parent and ParentLibGAP.

```
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_wrapper import ElementLibGAP, ParentLibGAP
sage: from sage.groups.group import Group
sage: class FooElement(ElementLibGAP):
    ....:     pass
sage: class FooGroup(Group, ParentLibGAP):
    ....:     Element = FooElement
    ....:     def __init__(self):
    ....:         lg = libgap(libgap.CyclicGroup(3))  # dummy
    ....:         ParentLibGAP.__init__(self, lg)
    ....:     Group.__init__(self)
```

Note how we call the constructor of both superclasses to initialize Group and ParentLibGAP separately. The parent class implements its output via LibGAP:

```
sage: FooGroup()
<pc group of size 3 with 1 generators>
sage: type(FooGroup().gap())
<type 'sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement'>
```

The element class is a subclass of MultiplicativeGroupElement. To use it, you just inherit from ElementLibGAP.

```
sage: element = FooGroup().an_element()
sage: element
f1
```

The element class implements group operations and printing via LibGAP:

```
sage: element._repr_()
'f1'
sage: element * element
f1^2
```

AUTHORS:

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```
class sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ElementLibGAP
    Bases: sage.structure.element.MultiplicativeGroupElement
```
A class for LibGAP-based Sage group elements

INPUT:

- `parent` – the Sage parent
- `libgap_element` – the libgap element that is being wrapped

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_wrapper import ElementLibGAP, ParentLibGAP
sage: from sage.groups.group import Group
sage: class FooElement(ElementLibGAP):
....:     pass
sage: class FooGroup(Group, ParentLibGAP):
....:     Element = FooElement
....:     def __init__(self):
....:         lg = libgap(libgap.CyclicGroup(3))  # dummy
....:         ParentLibGAP.__init__(self, lg)
....:         Group.__init__(self)
```

```python
gap()
Return a LibGAP representation of the element.

OUTPUT:

A `sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement`

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup('a, b')
```

```python
sage: x = G([1, 2, -1, -2])
sage: x
a*b*a^-1*b^-1
sage: xg = x.gap()
sage: xg
a*b*a^-1*b^-1
sage: type(xg)
<type 'sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement'>
```

```python
inverse()
Return the inverse of self.

is_conjugate(other)
Return whether the elements `self` and `other` are conjugate.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
```

```python
sage: G = GroupLibGAP(libgap.GL(2, 3))
sage: a,b = G.gens()
sage: a.is_conjugate(b)
False
sage: a.is_conjugate((a*b^2) * a * ~(a*b^2))
True
```

```python
is_one()
Test whether the group element is the trivial element.

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OUTPUT:

Boolean.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup('a, b')
sage: x = G([1, 2, -1, -2])
sage: x.is_one()  
False
sage: (x * ~x).is_one()  
True
```

`multiplicative_order()`  
Return the multiplicative order.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: G = GroupLibGAP(libgap.GL(2, 3))
sage: a, b = G.gens()
sage: print(a.order())  
2
sage: print(a.multiplicative_order())  
2
sage: z = Mod(0, 3)
sage: o = Mod(1, 3)
sage: G(libgap([[o, o], [z, o]])).order()  
3
```

`normalizer()`  
Return the normalizer of the cyclic group generated by this element.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: G = GroupLibGAP(libgap.GL(3, 3))
sage: a, b = G.gens()
sage: H = a.normalizer()
sage: H  
<group of 3x3 matrices over GF(3)>
sage: H.cardinality()  
96
sage: all(g*a == a*g for g in H)  
True
```

`nth_roots(n)`  
Return the set of n-th roots of this group element.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: G = GroupLibGAP(libgap.GL(3, 3))
sage: a, b = G.gens()
sage: g = a*b**2*a*~b
sage: r = g.nth_roots(4)
sage: r  
[[ [ Z(3), Z(3), Z(3)^0 ], [ Z(3)^0, Z(3)^0, 0*Z(3) ], [ 0*Z(3), Z(3), 0*Z(3) ]], ...
```

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\[
\begin{bmatrix}
Z(3)^0, Z(3)^0, Z(3) \\
Z(3), Z(3), 0*Z(3) \\
0*Z(3), Z(3)^0, 0*Z(3)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

sage: r[0]**4 == r[1]**4 == g
True

\textbf{order()}

Return the multiplicative order.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: G = GroupLibGAP(libgap.GL(2, 3))
sage: a, b = G.gens()
sage: print(a.order())
2
sage: print(a.multiplicative_order())
2
sage: z = Mod(0, 3)
sage: o = Mod(1, 3)
sage: G(libgap([\[o,o\],[z,o]])).order()
3
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{class} \texttt{sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ParentLibGAP} \texttt{(libgap_parent, ambient=None)}

\texttt{Bases: sage.structure.sage_object.SageObject}

A class for parents to keep track of the GAP parent.

This is not a complete group in Sage, this class is only a base class that you can use to implement your own groups with LibGAP. See \texttt{libgap_group} for a minimal example of a group that is actually usable.

Your implementation definitely needs to supply

- \texttt{__reduce__()} : serialize the LibGAP group. Since GAP does not support Python pickles natively, you need to figure out yourself how you can recreate the group from a pickle.

\textbf{INPUT:}

- \texttt{libgap_parent} – the libgap element that is the parent in GAP.
- \texttt{ambient} – A derived class of \texttt{ParentLibGAP} or \texttt{None} (default). The ambient class if \texttt{libgap_parent} has been defined as a subgroup.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_wrapper import ElementLibGAP, ParentLibGAP
sage: from sage.groups.group import Group
sage: class FooElement(ElementLibGAP):
...    pass
sage: class FooGroup(Group, ParentLibGAP):
...    Element = FooElement
...    def __init__(self):
...        lg = libgap(libgap.CyclicGroup(3))  # dummy
...        ParentLibGAP.__init__(self, lg)
...        Group.__init__(self)

sage: FooGroup()
<pc group of size 3 with 1 generators>
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{ambient()}

Return the ambient group of a subgroup.

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OUTPUT:
A group containing self. If self has not been defined as a subgroup, we just return self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(3)
sage: G.ambient() is G
True
```

`gap()`
Return the gap representation of self.

OUTPUT:
A GapElement

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(3); G
Free Group on generators {x0, x1, x2}
sage: G.gap()
<free group on the generators [ x0, x1, x2 ]>
sage: G.gap().parent()
C library interface to GAP
sage: type(G.gap())
<type 'sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement'>
```

This can be useful, for example, to call GAP functions that are not wrapped in Sage:

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(3)
sage: H = G.gap()
sage: H.DirectProduct(H)
<fp group on the generators [ f1, f2, f3, f4, f5, f6 ]>
sage: H.DirectProduct(H).RelatorsOfFpGroup()
[ f1^-1*f4^-1*f1*f4, f1^-1*f5^-1*f1*f5, f1^-1*f6^-1*f1*f6, f2^-1*f4^-1*f2*f4, f2^-1*f5^-1*f2*f5, f2^-1*f6^-1*f2*f6, f3^-1*f4^-1*f3*f4, f3^-1*f5^-1*f3*f5, f3^-1*f6^-1*f3*f6 ]
```

We can also convert directly to libgap:

```python
sage: libgap(GL(2, ZZ))
GL(2,Integers)
```

`gen (i)`
Return the i-th generator of self.

**Warning:** Indexing starts at 0 as usual in Sage/Python. Not as in GAP, where indexing starts at 1.

INPUT:
- `i` – integer between 0 (inclusive) and `ngens()` (exclusive). The index of the generator.

OUTPUT:
The i-th generator of the group.

EXAMPLES:
generators()  
Return the generators of the group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(2)
sage: G.gens()
(x0, x1)
sage: H = FreeGroup('a, b, c')
sage: H.gens()
(a, b, c)
```

gens()  
Return the generators of the group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(2)
sage: G.gens()
(x0, x1)
sage: H = FreeGroup('a, b, c')
sage: H.gens()
(a, b, c)
```

generators() is an alias for gens()  

is_subgroup()  
Return whether the group was defined as a subgroup of a bigger group.

You can access the containing group with ambient().

OUTPUT:

Boolean.

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(3)
sage: G.is_subgroup()
False
```

### `ngens()`

Return the number of generators of self.

**OUTPUT:**

Integer.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(2)
sage: G.ngens()
2
```

### `one()`

Return the identity element of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(3)
sage: G.one()
1
sage: G.one() == G([])
True
sage: G.one().Tietze()
()```

### `subgroup(generators)`

Return the subgroup generated.

**INPUT:**

- `generators` – a list/tuple/iterable of group elements.

**OUTPUT:**

The subgroup generated by `generators`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: G = F.subgroup([a^2*b]); G
Group([ a^2*b ])
sage: G.gens()
(a^2*b,)
```

We check that coercions between the subgroup and its ambient group work:

```python
sage: F.0 * G.0
a^3*b
```

Checking that trac ticket #19270 is fixed:

```python
sage: gens = [w.matrix() for w in WeylGroup(['B', 3])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: import itertools
sage: diagonals = itertools.product((1,-1), repeat=3)
```

(continues on next page)
sage: subgroup_gens = [diagonal_matrix(L) for L in diagonals]
sage: G.subgroup(subgroup_gens)
Subgroup with 8 generators of Matrix group over Rational Field with 48 generators
CHAPTER SIX

GENERIC LIBGAP-BASED GROUP

This is useful if you need to use a GAP group implementation in Sage that does not have a dedicated Sage interface. If you want to implement your own group class, you should not derive from this but directly from `ParentLibGAP`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: G_gap = libgap.Group([ (a*b^2).gap() ])
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: G = GroupLibGAP(G_gap); G
Group([ a*b^2 ])
sage: type(G)
<class 'sage.groups.libgap_group.GroupLibGAP_with_category'>
sage: G.gens()
(a*b^2,)
```

```
class sage.groups.libgap_group.GroupLibGAP(*args,**kwds)
    Bases:  sage.groups.libgap_mixin.GroupMixInLibGAP,  sage.groups.group.Group,  
sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ParentLibGAP

    Group interface for LibGAP-based groups.

    INPUT:

    Same as `ParentLibGAP`.

    Element
        alias of  sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ElementLibGAP
```
MIX-IN CLASS FOR GAP-BASED GROUPS

This class adds access to GAP functionality to groups such that parent and element have a \texttt{gap()} method that returns a GAP object for the parent/element.

If your group implementation uses libgap, then you should add \texttt{GroupMixinLibGAP} as the first class that you are deriving from. This ensures that it properly overrides any default methods that just raise \texttt{NotImplementedError}.

```
class sage.groups.libgap_mixin.GroupMixinLibGAP
    Bases: object

    \texttt{cardinality()}
        \begin{verbatim}
        Implements \texttt{EnumeratedSets.ParentMethods.cardinality()}.  
        \end{verbatim}

    \textbf{EXAMPLES:}
    \begin{verbatim}
    sage: G = Sp(4,GF(3))
    sage: G.cardinality()
    51840

    sage: G = SL(4,GF(3))
    sage: G.cardinality()
    12130560

    sage: F = GF(5); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
    sage: gens = [MS([[1,2],[-1,1]]),MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
    sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
    sage: G.cardinality()
    480

    sage: G = MatrixGroup([matrix(ZZ,2,[1,1,0,1])])
    sage: G.cardinality()
    +Infinity

    sage: G = Sp(4,GF(3))
    sage: G.cardinality()
    51840

    sage: G = SL(4,GF(3))
    sage: G.cardinality()
    12130560

    sage: F = GF(5); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
    sage: gens = [MS([[1,2],[-1,1]]),MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
    sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
    sage: G.cardinality()
    \end{verbatim}
```

(continues on next page)
center()  
Return the center of this linear group as a subgroup.

OUTPUT:

The center as a subgroup.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = SU(3,GF(2))
sage: G.center()
Subgroup with 1 generators (  
[a 0 0]  
[0 a 0]  
[0 0 a]  
) of Special Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 2^2
```

```
sage: GL(2,GF(3)).center()  
Subgroup with 1 generators (  
[2 0]  
[0 2]  
) of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3
```

```
sage: GL(3,GF(3)).center()  
Subgroup with 1 generators (  
[2 0 0]  
[0 2 0]  
[0 0 2]  
) of General Linear Group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 3
```

```
sage: GU(3,GF(2)).center()  
Subgroup with 1 generators (  
[a + 1 0 0]  
[ 0 a + 1 0]  
[ 0 0 a + 1]  
) of General Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 2^2
```

```
sage: A = Matrix(FiniteField(5), [[2,0,0], [0,3,0], [0,0,1]])
sage: B = Matrix(FiniteField(5), [[1,0,0], [0,1,0], [0,1,1]])
sage: MatrixGroup([A,B]).center()  
Subgroup with 1 generators (  
[1 0 0]  
[0 1 0]  
[0 0 1]  
) of Matrix group over Finite Field of size 5 with 2 generators (  
[2 0 0] [1 0 0]  
[0 3 0] [0 1 0]  
[0 0 1], [0 1 1]  
)
```

character(values)

Return a group character from values, where values is a list of the values of the character evaluated on the conjugacy classes.

INPUT:
• values – a list of values of the character

OUTPUT: a group character

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = MatrixGroup(AlternatingGroup(4))
sage: G.character([1]*len(G.conjugacy_classes_representatives()))
Character of Matrix group over Integer Ring with 12 generators
```

```
sage: G = GL(2,ZZ)
sage: G.character([1,1,1,1])
Traceback (most recent call last):
...  
NotImplementedError: only implemented for finite groups
```

**character_table()**

Return the matrix of values of the irreducible characters of this group $G$ at its conjugacy classes.

The columns represent the conjugacy classes of $G$ and the rows represent the different irreducible characters in the ordering given by GAP.

OUTPUT: a matrix defined over a cyclotomic field

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(2)).character_table()
[ 1 -1]
[ 1 1]
sage: MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(3)).character_table()
[ 1 1 -1]
[ 2 -1 0]
[ 1 1 1]
sage: MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(5)).character_table()
[ 1 -1 -1 1 -1 1 1]
[ 4 0 1 -2 1 0]
[ 5 1 -1 0 -1 -1 1]
[ 6 0 0 1 0 0 -2]
[ 5 -1 1 0 1 -1 1]
[ 4 0 -1 -1 2 1 0]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1]
```

**class_function(values)**

Return the class function with given values.

INPUT:

• values – list/tuple/iterable of numbers. The values of the class function on the conjugacy classes, in that order.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = GL(2,GF(3))
sage: chi = G.class_function(range(8))
sage: list(chi)
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
```

**conjugacy_class(g)**

Return the conjugacy class of $g$.

OUTPUT:
The conjugacy class of $g$ in the group $\text{self}$. If $\text{self}$ is the group denoted by $G$, this method computes the set \( \{x^{-1}gx \mid x \in G\} \).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SL(2, QQ)
sage: g = G([[1,1],[0,1]])
sage: G.conjugacy_class(g)
Conjugacy class of [1 1]
[0 1] in Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Rational Field
```

**conjugacy_classes()**

Return a list with all the conjugacy classes of $\text{self}$.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SL(2, GF(2))
sage: G.conjugacy_classes()
(Conjugacy class of [1 0]
[0 1] in Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 2,
Conjugacy class of [0 1]
[1 0] in Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 2,
Conjugacy class of [0 1]
[1 1] in Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 2)
```

```python
sage: GL(2,ZZ).conjugacy_classes()
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
NotImplementedError: only implemented for finite groups
```

**conjugacy_classes_representatives()**

Return a set of representatives for each of the conjugacy classes of the group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SU(3,GF(2))
sage: len(G.conjugacy_classes_representatives())
16
sage: G = GL(2,GF(3))
sage: G.conjugacy_classes_representatives()
( [1 0] [0 2] [2 0] [0 2] [0 1] [0 1] [2 0] [0 1], [1 1], [0 2], [1 2], [1 0], [1 2], [1 1], [0 1] )
sage: len(GU(2,GF(5)).conjugacy_classes_representatives())
36
```

```python
sage: GL(2,ZZ).conjugacy_classes_representatives()
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
NotImplementedError: only implemented for finite groups
```

**intersection(\text{other})**

Return the intersection of two groups (if it makes sense) as a subgroup of the first group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
```
sage: A = Matrix([[0, 1/2, 0], (2, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1)])
sage: B = Matrix([[0, 1/2, 0], (-2, -1, 2), (0, 0, 1)])
sage: G = MatrixGroup([A, B])
sage: len(G)  # isomorphic to S_3
6
sage: G.intersection(GL(3,ZZ))
Subgroup with 1 generators ( [ 1 0 0] [-2 -1 2] [ 0 0 1] ) of Matrix group over Rational Field with 2 generators ( [ 0 1/2 0] [ 2 0 0] [ 0 0 1], [ -2 -1 2] [ 0 0 1] )
sage: GL(3,ZZ).intersection(G)
Subgroup with 1 generators ( [ 1 0 0] [-2 -1 2] [ 0 0 1] ) of General Linear Group of degree 3 over Integer Ring
sage: G.intersection(SL(3,ZZ))
Subgroup with 0 generators () of Matrix group over Rational Field with 2 generators ( [ 0 1/2 0] [ 2 0 0] [ 0 0 1], [ -2 -1 2] [ 0 0 1] )

irreducible_characters()
Return the irreducible characters of the group.

OUTPUT:
A tuple containing all irreducible characters.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = GL(2,2)
sage: G.irreducible_characters()
(Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 2, Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 2, Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 2)

sage: GL(2,ZZ).irreducible_characters()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... Not ImplementedError: only implemented for finite groups

is_abelian()
Return whether the group is Abelian.

OUTPUT:
Boolean. True if this group is an Abelian group and False otherwise.

EXAMPLES:
sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.CyclicGroup(12)).is_abelian()
True
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.SymmetricGroup(12)).is_abelian()
False
sage: SL(1, 17).is_abelian()
True
sage: SL(2, 17).is_abelian()
False

\textbf{is\_finite}()
Test whether the matrix group is finite.

\textbf{OUTPUT:}

Boolean.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

sage: G = GL(2,GF(3))
sage: G.is_finite()
True
sage: SL(2,ZZ).is_finite()
False

\textbf{is\_isomorphic}(H)
Test whether self and H are isomorphic groups.

\textbf{INPUT:}

• H – a group.

\textbf{OUTPUT:}

Boolean.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

sage: m1 = matrix(GF(3), [[1,0],[0,1]])
sage: m2 = matrix(GF(3), [[1,2],[0,1]])
sage: F = MatrixGroup(m1)
sage: G = MatrixGroup(m1, m2)
sage: H = MatrixGroup(m2)
sage: F.is_isomorphic(G)
True
sage: G.is_isomorphic(H)
True
sage: F.is_isomorphic(H)
True
sage: F==G, G==H, F==H
(False, False, False)

\textbf{is\_nilpotent}()
Return whether this group is nilpotent.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.AlternatingGroup(3)).is_nilpotent()
True
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.SymmetricGroup(3)).is_nilpotent()
False

is_p_group()
Return whether this group is a p-group.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.CyclicGroup(9)).is_p_group()
True
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.CyclicGroup(10)).is_p_group()
False

is_perfect()
Return whether this group is perfect.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.SymmetricGroup(5)).is_perfect()
False
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.AlternatingGroup(5)).is_perfect()
True
sage: SL(3,3).is_perfect()
True

is_polycyclic()
Return whether this group is polycyclic.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.AlternatingGroup(4)).is_polycyclic()
True
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.AlternatingGroup(5)).is_solvable()
False

is_simple()
Return whether this group is simple.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.SL(2,3)).is_simple()
False
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.SL(3,3)).is_simple()
True
sage: SL(3,3).is_simple()
True

is_solvable()
Return whether this group is solvable.

EXAMPLES:
from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.SymmetricGroup(4)).is_solvable()
True
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.SymmetricGroup(5)).is_solvable()
False

is_supersolvable()
Return whether this group is supersolvable.

EXAMPLES:

from sage.groups.libgap_group import GroupLibGAP
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.SymmetricGroup(3)).is_supersolvable()
True
sage: GroupLibGAP(libgap.SymmetricGroup(4)).is_supersolvable()
False

list()
List all elements of this group.

OUTPUT:
A tuple containing all group elements in a random but fixed order.

EXAMPLES:

F = GF(3)
gens = [matrix(F,2, [1,0,-1,1]), matrix(F, 2, [1,1,0,1])]
G = MatrixGroup(gens)
g.cardinality()
24
v = G.list()
len(v)
24
v[:5]
([1 0] [2 0] [0 1] [0 2] [1 2]
[0 1], [0 2], [2 0], [1 0], [2 2])
all(g in G for g in G.list())
True

An example over a ring (see trac ticket #5241):

M1 = matrix(ZZ,2,[[1,0],[0,1]])
M2 = matrix(ZZ,2,[[0,1],[1,0]])
M3 = matrix(ZZ,2,[[0,1],[1,0]])
MG = MatrixGroup([M1, M2, M3])
MG.list()
([1 0] [ 1 0] [-1 0] [-1 0]
[0 1], [ 0 -1], [ 0 1], [ 0 -1])
MG.list()[1]
[ 1 0]
[ 0 -1]
MG.list()[1].parent()
Matrix group over Integer Ring with 3 generators ([-1 0] [ 1 0] [-1 0][ 0 1], [ 0 -1], [ 0 -1])

An example over a field (see trac ticket #10515):

```
sage: gens = [matrix(QQ,2,[1,0,0,1])]
sage: MatrixGroup(gens).list()
([1 0]
 [0 1])
```

Another example over a ring (see trac ticket #9437):

```
sage: len(SL(2, Zmod(4)).list())
48
```

An error is raised if the group is not finite:

```
sage: GL(2,ZZ).list()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... NotImplementedError: group must be finite
```

**order**


**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = Sp(4,GF(3))
sage: G.cardinality()
51840
```

```
sage: G = SL(4,GF(3))
sage: G.cardinality()
12130560
```

```
sage: F = GF(5); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
sage: gens = [MS([[1,2],[-1,1]]), MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: G.cardinality()
480
```

```
sage: G = MatrixGroup([matrix(ZZ,2,[1,1,0,1])])
sage: G.cardinality()
+Infinity
```

```
sage: G = Sp(4,GF(3))
sage: G.cardinality()
51840
```

```
sage: G = SL(4,GF(3))
sage: G.cardinality()
12130560
```
sage: F = GF(5); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
sage: gens = [MS([[1,2],[-1,1]]), MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: G.cardinality()
480

sage: G = MatrixGroup([[matrix(ZZ,2,[1,1,0,1])]])
sage: G.cardinality()
+Infinity

**random_element()**

Return a random element of this group.

**OUTPUT:**

A group element.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = Sp(4,GF(3))
sage: G.random_element()  # random
[2 1 1 1]
[1 0 2 1]
[0 1 1 0]
[1 0 0 1]
sage: G.random_element() in G
True

sage: F = GF(5); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
sage: gens = [MS([[1,2],[-1,1]]), MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: G.random_element()  # random
[1 3]
[0 3]
sage: G.random_element() in G
True
```

**trivial_character()**

Return the trivial character of this group.

**OUTPUT:** a group character

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(3)).trivial_character()
Character of Matrix group over Integer Ring with 6 generators

sage: GL(2,ZZ).trivial_character()
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
NotImplementedError: only implemented for finite groups
```
See `pari:polgalois` for the PARI documentation of these objects.

```python
class sage.groups.pari_group.PariGroup(x, degree)
Bases: object

EXAMPLES:

    sage: PariGroup([6, -1, 2, "S3"], 3)
    PARI group [6, -1, 2, S3] of degree 3
    sage: R.<x> = PolynomialRing(QQ)
    sage: f = x^4 - 17*x^3 - 2*x + 1
    sage: G = f.galois_group(pari_group=True); G
    PARI group [24, -1, 5, "S4"] of degree 4
```

`cardinality()`
Return the order of `self`.

```python
EXAMPLES:

    sage: R.<x> = PolynomialRing(QQ)
    sage: f1 = x^4 - 17*x^3 - 2*x + 1
    sage: G1 = f1.galois_group(pari_group=True)
    sage: G1.order()
    24
```

`degree()`
Return the degree of `self`.

```python
EXAMPLES:

    sage: R.<x> = PolynomialRing(QQ)
    sage: f1 = x^4 - 17*x^3 - 2*x + 1
    sage: G1 = f1.galois_group(pari_group=True)
    sage: G1.degree()
    4
```

`order()`
Return the order of `self`.

```python
EXAMPLES:

    sage: R.<x> = PolynomialRing(QQ)
    sage: f1 = x^4 - 17*x^3 - 2*x + 1
    sage: G1 = f1.galois_group(pari_group=True)
    sage: G1.order()
    24
```
permutation_group()
MISCELLANEOUS GENERIC FUNCTIONS

A collection of functions implementing generic algorithms in arbitrary groups, including additive and multiplicative groups.

In all cases the group operation is specified by a parameter `operation`, which is a string either one of the set of `multiplication_names` or `addition_names` specified below, or `other`. In the latter case, the caller must provide an identity, inverse() and op() functions.

```
multiplication_names = ( 'multiplication', 'times', 'product', '*' )
addition_names = ( 'addition', 'plus', 'sum', '+' )
```

Also included are a generic function for computing multiples (or powers), and an iterator for general multiples and powers.

EXAMPLES:

Some examples in the multiplicative group of a finite field:

- **Discrete logs:**

  ```
sage: K = GF(3^6,'b')
sage: b = K.gen()
sage: a = b^210
sage: discrete_log(a, b, K.order()-1)
```

```
210
```

- **Linear relation finder:**

  ```
sage: F.<a>=GF(3^6,'a')
sage: a=multiplicative_order().factor()
2^3 * 7 * 13
sage: b=a^7
sage: c=a^13
sage: linear_relation(b,c,'*')
(13, 7)
sage: b^13==c^7
```

```
True
```

- **Orders of elements:**

  ```
sage: from sage.groups.generic import order_from_multiple, order_from_bounds
sage: k.<a> = GF(5^5)
sage: b = a^4
sage: order_from_multiple(b,5^5-1,operation='*')
```

```
781
```
Some examples in the group of points of an elliptic curve over a finite field:

- Discrete logs:

```python
sage: F = GF(37^2,'a')
sage: E = EllipticCurve(F,[1,1])
sage: P = E(25*a + 16 , 15*a + 7 )
sage: P.order()  
672
sage: Q = 39*P; Q
(36*a + 32 : 5*a + 12 : 1)
sage: discrete_log(Q,P,P.order(),operation='+')
39
```

- Linear relation finder:

```python
sage: F.<a> = GF(3^6,'a')
sage: E=EllipticCurve([a^5 + 2*a^3 + 2*a^2 + 2*a, a^4 + a^3 + 2*a + 1])
sage: P=E(a^5 + a^4 + a^3 + a^2 , 0)
```

- Orders of elements:

```python
sage: k.<a> = GF(5^5)
sage: E = EllipticCurve(k,[2,4])
sage: P = E(3*a^4 + 3*a , 2*a + 1 )
sage: M = E.cardinality(); M
3227
sage: order_from_multiple(P, M, operation='+')
3227
sage: order_from_multiple(Q, M, operation='+')
7
```

`sage.groups.generic.bsgs` *(a, b, bounds, operation='*', identity=None, inverse=None, op=None)*

Totally generic discrete baby-step giant-step function.

Solves \(na = b\) (or \(a^n = b\)) with \(lb \leq n \leq ub\) where `bounds == (lb, ub)`, raising an error if no such \(n\) exists.

\(a\) and \(b\) must be elements of some group with given identity, inverse of \(x\) given by `inverse(x)`, and group operation on \(x, y\) by `op(x, y)`.

If operation is ‘*’ or ‘+’ then the other arguments are provided automatically; otherwise they must be provided by the caller.

**INPUT:**
• a - group element
• b - group element
• bounds - a 2-tuple of integers (lower, upper) with 0 <= lower <= upper
• operation - string: ‘*’, ‘+’, ‘other’
• identity - the identity element of the group
• inverse() - function of 1 argument x returning inverse of x
• op() - function of 2 arguments x, y returning x*y in group

OUTPUT:
An integer $n$ such that $a^n = b$ (or $na = b$). If no such $n$ exists, this function raises a ValueError exception.

NOTE: This is a generalization of discrete logarithm. One situation where this version is useful is to find the order of an element in a group where we only have bounds on the group order (see the elliptic curve example below).

ALGORITHM: Baby step giant step. Time and space are soft $O(\sqrt{n})$ where $n$ is the difference between upper and lower bounds.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.generic import bsgs
sage: b = Mod(2,37); a = b^20
sage: bsgs(b, a, (0,36))
20

sage: p=next_prime(10^20)
sage: a=Mod(2,p); b=a^(10^25)
sage: bsgs(a, b, (10^25-10^6,10^25+10^6)) == 10^25
True

sage: K = GF(3^6,'b')
sage: a = K.gen()
sage: b = a^210
sage: bsgs(a, b, (0,K.order()-1))
210

sage: K.<z>=CyclotomicField(230)
sage: w=z^500
sage: bsgs(z,w,(0,229))
40
```

An additive example in an elliptic curve group:

```
sage: F.<a> = GF(37^5)
sage: E = EllipticCurve(F, [1,1])
sage: P = E.lift_x(a); P
(a : 28*a^4 + 15*a^3 + 14*a^2 + 7 : 1)
sage: bsgs(P,P.parent()(0),Hasse_bounds(F.order()),operation='+')
69327408
```

This will return a multiple of the order of P:

```
sage: bsgs(P,P.parent()(0),Hasse_bounds(F.order()),operation='+')
69327408
```

AUTHOR:
• John Cremona (2008-03-15)
sage.groups.generic.discrete_log\( (a, \ base, \ ord=None, \ bounds=None, \ operation='*', \ identity=None, \ inverse=None, \ op=None) \)

Totally generic discrete log function.

**INPUT:**

- \( a \) - group element
- \( base \) - group element (the base)
- \( ord \) - integer (multiple of order of base, or None)
- \( bounds \) - a priori bounds on the log
- \( operation \) - string: ‘*’, ‘+’, ‘other’
- \( identity \) - the group’s identity
- \( inverse() \) - function of 1 argument \( x \) returning inverse of \( x \)
- \( op() \) - function of 2 arguments \( x, y \) returning \( x*y \) in group

\( a \) and \( base \) must be elements of some group with identity given by identity, inverse of \( x \) by \( inverse(x) \), and group operation on \( x, y \) by \( op(x, y) \).

If operation is ‘*’ or ‘+’ then the other arguments are provided automatically; otherwise they must be provided by the caller.

**OUTPUT:** Returns an integer \( n \) such that \( b^n = a \) (or \( nb = a \)), assuming that \( ord \) is a multiple of the order of the base \( b \). If \( ord \) is not specified, an attempt is made to compute it.

If no such \( n \) exists, this function raises a ValueError exception.

**Warning:** If \( x \) has a log method, it is likely to be vastly faster than using this function. E.g., if \( x \) is an integer modulo \( n \), use its log method instead!

**ALGORITHM:** Pohlig-Hellman and Baby step giant step.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: b = Mod(2,37); a = b^20
sage: discrete_log(a, b)
20
sage: b = Mod(2,997); a = b^20
sage: discrete_log(a, b)
20
sage: K = GF(3^6,'b')
sage: b = K.gen()
sage: a = b^210
sage: discrete_log(a, b, K.order()-1)
210
sage: b = Mod(1,37); x = Mod(2,37)
sage: discrete_log(x, b)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
ValueError: No discrete log of 2 found to base 1
sage: b = Mod(1,997); x = Mod(2,997)
sage: discrete_log(x, b)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
```

(continues on next page)
ValueError: No discrete log of 2 found to base 1

See trac ticket #2356:

```python
sage: F.<w> = GF(121)
sage: v = w^120
sage: v.log(w)
```

0

```python
sage: K.<z>=CyclotomicField(230)
sage: w=z^50
sage: discrete_log(w,z)
```

50

An example where the order is infinite: note that we must give an upper bound here:

```python
sage: K.<a> = QuadraticField(23)
sage: eps = 5*a-24    # a fundamental unit
sage: eps.multiplicative_order()
+Infinity
sage: eta = eps^100
sage: discrete_log(eta,eps,bounds=(0,1000))
```

100

In this case we cannot detect negative powers:

```python
sage: eta = eps^(-3)
sage: discrete_log(eta,eps,bounds=(0,100))
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: No discrete log of -11515*a - 55224 found to base 5*a - 24
```

But we can invert the base (and negate the result) instead:

```python
sage: ~ discrete_log(eta^-1,eps,bounds=(0,1000))
```

-3

An additive example: elliptic curve DLOG:

```python
sage: F=GF(37^2,'a')
sage: E=EllipticCurve(F,[1,1])
sage: F.<a>=GF(37^2,'a')
sage: E=EllipticCurve(F,[1,1])
sage: P=E(25*a + 16 , 15*a + 7 )
sage: P.order()
672
sage: Q=39*P; Q
(36*a + 32 : 5*a + 12 : 1)
sage: discrete_log(Q,P,P.order(),operation='+')
```

39

An example of big smooth group:

```python
sage: F.<a>=GF(2^63)
sage: g=F.gen()
```

(continues on next page)
AUTHORS:

- William Stein and David Joyner (2005-01-05)
- John Cremona (2008-02-29) rewrite using `dict()` and make generic

\begin{verbatim}
sage.groups.generic.discrete_log_generic(a, base, ord=None, bounds=None, operation='*',
                                       identity=None, inverse=None, op=None)
\end{verbatim}

Alias for `discrete_log`.

\begin{verbatim}
sage.groups.generic.discrete_log_lambda(a, base, bounds, operation='*',
                                      hash_function=<built-in function hash>
\end{verbatim}

Pollard Lambda algorithm for computing discrete logarithms. It uses only a logarithmic amount of memory. It’s useful if you have bounds on the logarithm. If you are computing logarithms in a whole finite group, you should use Pollard Rho algorithm.

**INPUT:**

- `a` – a group element
- `base` – a group element
- `bounds` – a couple `(lb,ub)` representing the range where we look for a logarithm
- `operation` – string: ‘+’, ‘*’ or ‘other’
- `hash_function` – having an efficient hash function is critical for this algorithm

**OUTPUT:** Returns an integer `n` such that `a = base^n` (or `a = n * base`)

**ALGORITHM:** Pollard Lambda, if bounds are `(lb,ub)` it has time complexity \(O(\sqrt{ub-lb})\) and space complexity \(O(\log(ub-lb))\)

**EXAMPLES:**

\begin{verbatim}
sage: F.<a> = GF(2^63)
sage: discrete_log_lambda(a^1234567, a, (1200000,1250000))
1234567
sage: F.<a> = GF(37^5)
sage: E = EllipticCurve(F, [1,1])
sage: P = E.lift_x(a); P
(a : 28*a^4 + 15*a^3 + 14*a^2 + 7 : 1)
\end{verbatim}

This will return a multiple of the order of `P`:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: discrete_log_lambda(P.parent()()0, P, Hasse_bounds(F.order()), operation='+
˓→')
69327408
sage: K.<a> = GF(89**5)
sage: hs = lambda x: hash(x) + 15
sage: discrete_log_lambda(a**(89**3 - 3), a, (89**2, 89**4), operation = '*',
˓→hash_function = hs) # long time (10s on sage.math, 2011)
704966
\end{verbatim}

**AUTHOR:**
Pollard Rho algorithm for computing discrete logarithm in cyclic group of prime order. If the group order is very small it falls back to the baby step giant step algorithm.

INPUT:

- `a` – a group element
- `base` – a group element
- `ord` – the order of `base` or `None`, in this case we try to compute it
- `operation` – a string (default: `'*'`) denoting whether we are in an additive group or a multiplicative one
- `hash_function` – having an efficient hash function is critical for this algorithm (see examples)

OUTPUT: an integer \( n \) such that \( a = base^n \) (or \( a = n * base \))

ALGORITHM: Pollard rho for discrete logarithm, adapted from the article of Edlyn Teske, ‘A space efficient algorithm for group structure computation’.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: F.<a> = GF(2^13)
sage: g = F.gen()
sage: discrete_log_rho(g^1234, g)
1234
sage: F.<a> = GF(37^5)
sage: E = EllipticCurve(F, [1,1])
sage: G = (3*31*2^4)*E.lift_x(a)
sage: discrete_log_rho(12345*G, G, ord=46591, operation='+')
12345
```

It also works with matrices:

```python
sage: A = matrix(GF(50021),[[10577,23999,28893],[14601,41019,30188],[3081,736,27092]])
sage: discrete_log_rho(A^1234567, A)
1234567
```

Beware, the order must be prime:

```python
sage: I = IntegerModRing(171980)
sage: discrete_log_rho(I(2), I(3))
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... ValueError: for Pollard rho algorithm the order of the group must be prime
```

If it fails to find a suitable logarithm, it raises a `ValueError`:

```python
sage: I = IntegerModRing(171980)
sage: discrete_log_rho(I(31002), I(15501))
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... ValueError: Pollard rho algorithm failed to find a logarithm
```

The main limitation on the hash function is that we don’t want to have \( hash(x*y) = hash(x) + hash(y) \):
If this happens, we can provide a better hash function:

```python
sage: discrete_log_rho(I(123456),I(1),operation='+', hash_function=lambda x: hash(x*x))
123456
```

**AUTHOR:**
- Yann Laigle-Chapuy (2009-09-05)

```python
sage.groups.generic.linear_relation(P, Q, operation='+', identity=None, inverse=None,
                           op=None)
```

Function which solves the equation \(aP = mQ\) or \(P^a = Q^m\).

Additive version: returns \((a, m)\) with minimal \(m > 0\) such that \(aP = mQ\). Special case: if \(\langle P \rangle\) and \(\langle Q \rangle\) intersect only in \(\{0\}\) then \((a, m) = (0, n)\) where \(n\) is \(Q\).additive_order().

Multiplicative version: returns \((a, m)\) with minimal \(m > 0\) such that \(P^a = Q^m\). Special case: if \(\langle P \rangle\) and \(\langle Q \rangle\) intersect only in \(\{1\}\) then \((a, m) = (0, n)\) where \(n\) is \(Q\).multiplicative_order().

**ALGORITHM:**
Uses the generic \texttt{bsgs()} function, and so works in general finite abelian groups.

**EXAMPLES:**
An additive example (in an elliptic curve group):

```python
sage: F.<a>=GF(3^6,'a')
sage: E=EllipticCurve([a^5 + 2*a^3 + 2*a^2 + 2*a, a^4 + a^3 + 2*a + 1])
sage: P=E(a^5 + a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + a + 2 , 0)
sage: Q=E(2*a^3 + 2*a^2 + 2*a , a^3 + 2*a^2 + 1)
sage: linear_relation(P,Q,'+')
(1, 2)
sage: P == 2*Q
True
```

A multiplicative example (in a finite field’s multiplicative group):

```python
sage: F.<a>=GF(3^6,'a')
sage: a=multiplicative_order().factor()
2^3 * 7 * 13
sage: b=a^7
sage: c=a^13
sage: linear_relation(b,c,'*')
(13, 7)
sage: b^13==c^7
True
```

```python
sage.groups.generic.merge_points(P1, P2, operation='+', identity=None, inverse=None,
                           op=None, check=True)
```

Returns a group element whose order is the lcm of the given elements.
INPUT:

• \( P_1 \) – a pair \((g_1, n_1)\) where \(g_1\) is a group element of order \(n_1\)
• \( P_2 \) – a pair \((g_2, n_2)\) where \(g_2\) is a group element of order \(n_2\)
• \( \text{operation} \) – string: ‘+’ (default) or ‘*’ or other. If other, the following must be supplied:
  – \text{identity}: the identity element for the group;
  – \text{inverse}(): a function of one argument giving the inverse of a group element;
  – \text{op}() : a function of 2 arguments defining the group binary operation.

OUTPUT:

A pair \((g_3, n_3)\) where \(g_3\) has order \(n_3 = \text{lcm}(n_1, n_2)\).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.generic import merge_points
sage: F.<a>=GF(3^6,'a')
sage: b = a^7
sage: c = a^13
sage: ob = (3^6-1)//7
sage: oc = (3^6-1)//13
sage: merge_points((b,ob),(c,oc),operation='*')
(a^4 + 2*a^3 + 2*a^2, 728)
sage: d,od = merge_points((b,ob),(c,oc),operation='*')
sage: od == d.multiplicative_order()
True
sage: od == lcm(ob,oc)
True
sage: E=EllipticCurve([a^5 + 2*a^3 + 2*a^2 + 2*a, a^4 + a^3 + 2*a + 1])
sage: P=E(2*a^5 + 2*a^4 + a^3 + 2 , a^4 + a^3 + a^2 + 2*a + 2)
sage: P.order()  # 7
sage: Q=E(2*a^5 + 2*a^4 + 1 , a^5 + 2*a^3 + 2*a + 2 )
sage: Q.order()  # 4
sage: R,m = merge_points((P,7),(Q,4), operation='+')
sage: R.order() == m
True
sage: m == lcm(7,4)
True
```

\( \text{sage.groups.generic.multiple}(a, n, operation='*', identity=None, inverse=None, op=None) \)

Returns either \( na \) or \( a^n \), where \( n \) is any integer and \( a \) is a Python object on which a group operation such as addition or multiplication is defined. Uses the standard binary algorithm.

INPUT: See the documentation for \( \text{discrete_logarithm}() \).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: multiple(2,5)
32
sage: multiple(RealField()('2.5'),4)
39.062500000000
sage: multiple(2,-3)
1/8
sage: multiple(2,100,'*') == 100*2
```

(continues on next page)
True
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{multiple}(2, 100) == 2**100
True
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{multiple}(2, -100,) == 2**-100
True
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{R.<x>=ZZ[]}
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{multiple}(x, 100)
x^100
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{multiple}(x, 100, ' + ')
100*x
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{multiple}(x, -10)
1/x^10

Idempotence is detected, making the following fast:

\texttt{sage}: \texttt{multiple}(1, 10^{1000})
1
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{E=EllipticCurve('389a1')}
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{P=E(-1,1)}
\texttt{sage: for Q in multiples(P, 5): print((Q, Q.height()/P.height()))}
((0 : 1 : 0), 0.000000000000000)
((-1 : 1 : 1), 1.000000000000000)
((10/9 : -35/27 : 1), 4.000000000000000)
((26/361 : -5720/6859 : 1), 9.000000000000000)
((47503/16641 : 9862190/2146689 : 1), 16.000000000000000)
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{R.<x>=ZZ[]}
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{list(multiples(x, 5))}
[0, x, 2*x, 3*x, 4*x]
\texttt{sage}: \texttt{list(multiples(x, 5, operation='* '))}

\texttt{class sage.groups.generic.multiples(P, n, P0=None, indexed=False, operation=' + ', op=None)}

Bases: \texttt{object}

Return an iterator which runs through P0+i*P for i in range(n).

P and P0 must be Sage objects in some group; if the operation is multiplication then the returned values are instead P0*P**i.

EXAMPLES:
[1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4]
sage: list(multiples(x,5,indexed=True))
[(0, 0), (1, x), (2, 2*x), (3, 3*x), (4, 4*x)]

sage: list(multiples(x,5,indexed=True,operation='*'))
[(0, 1), (1, x), (2, x^2), (3, x^3), (4, x^4)]
sage: for i,y in multiples(x,5,indexed=True):
    print("%s times %s = %s"%(i,x,y))
0 times x = 0
1 times x = x
2 times x = 2*x
3 times x = 3*x
4 times x = 4*x

sage: for i,n in multiples(3,5,indexed=True,operation='*'):
    print("3 to the power %s = %s" %(i,n))
3 to the power 0 = 1
3 to the power 1 = 3
3 to the power 2 = 9
3 to the power 3 = 27
3 to the power 4 = 81

next ()

Returns the next item in this multiples iterator.

sage.groups.generic.order_from_bounds (P, bounds, d=None, operation='+', identity=None, inverse=None, op=None)

Generic function to find order of a group element, given only upper and lower bounds for a multiple of the order (e.g. bounds on the order of the group of which it is an element)

INPUT:

• P - a Sage object which is a group element
• bounds - a 2-tuple (lb,ub) such that m*P=0 (or P**m=1) for some m with lb<=m<=ub.
• d - (optional) a positive integer; only m which are multiples of this will be considered.
• operation - string: ‘+’ (default ) or ‘*’ or other. If other, the following must be supplied:
  – identity: the identity element for the group;
  – inverse(): a function of one argument giving the inverse of a group element;
  – op(): a function of 2 arguments defining the group binary operation.

Note: Typically lb and ub will be bounds on the group order, and from previous calculation we know that the group order is divisible by d.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.generic import order_from_bounds
sage: k.<a> = GF(5^5)
sage: b = a^4
sage: order_from_bounds(b,(5^4,5^5),operation='*')
781
sage: E = EllipticCurve(k,[2,4])
sage: P = E(3*a^4 + 3*a , 2*a + 1 )
sage: bounds = Hasse_bounds(5^5)
sage: Q = E(0,2)
sage: order_from_bounds(Q, bounds, operation='+')
7
sage: order_from_bounds(P, bounds, 7, operation='+')
3227
sage: K.<z>=CyclotomicField(230)
sage: w=z^50
sage: order_from_bounds(w,(200,250),operation='*')
23

sage.groups.generic.order_from_multiple(P, m, plist=None, factorization=None, check=True, operation='+')

Generic function to find order of a group element given a multiple of its order.

INPUT:

- P - a Sage object which is a group element;
- m - a Sage integer which is a multiple of the order of P, i.e. we require that m*P=0 (or P**m=1);
- check - a Boolean (default:True), indicating whether we check if m really is a multiple of the order;
- factorization - the factorization of m, or None in which case this function will need to factor m;
- plist - a list of the prime factors of m, or None - kept for compatibility only, prefer the use of factorization;
- operation - string: '+' (default) or '*'..

Note: It is more efficient for the caller to factor m and cache the factors for subsequent calls.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.generic import order_from_multiple
sage: k.<a> = GF(5^5)
sage: b = a^4
sage: order_from_multiple(b,5^5-1,operation='*')
781
sage: E = EllipticCurve(k,[2,4])
sage: P = E(3*a^4 + 3*a , 2*a + 1 )
sage: M = E.cardinality(); M
3227
sage: F = M.factor()
sage: order_from_multiple(P, M, factorization=F, operation='*')
3227
sage: Q = E(0,2)
sage: order_from_multiple(Q, M, factorization=F, operation='*')
7
sage: K.<z>=CyclotomicField(230)
sage: w=z^50
sage: order_from_multiple(w,230,operation='*')
23
sage: F=GF(2^1279,'a')
sage: n=F.cardinality()-1 # Mersenne prime
sage: order_from_multiple(F.random_element(),n,factorization=[(n,1)],operation='*')
#...
sage: K.<a> = GF(3^60)
sage: order_from_multiple(a, 3^60-1, operation='*', check=False)
42391158275216203514294433200

sage.groups.generic.structure_description(G, latex=False)

Return a string that tries to describe the structure of \( G \).

This method wraps GAP’s StructureDescription method.

For full details, including the form of the returned string and the algorithm to build it, see GAP’s documentation.

INPUT:

- latex – a boolean (default: False). If True return a LaTeX formatted string.

OUTPUT:

- string

**Warning:** From GAP’s documentation: The string returned by StructureDescription is not an isomorphism invariant: non-isomorphic groups can have the same string value, and two isomorphic groups in different representations can produce different strings.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(6)
sage: G.structure_description()
'C6'
sage: G.structure_description(latex=True)
'C_{6}'
sage: G2 = G.direct_product(G, maps=False)
sage: LatexExpr(G2.structure_description(latex=True))
C_{6} \times C_{6}
```

This method is mainly intended for small groups or groups with few normal subgroups. Even then there are some surprises:

```python
sage: D3 = DihedralGroup(3)
sage: D3.structure_description()
'S3'
```

We use the Sage notation for the degree of dihedral groups:

```python
sage: D4 = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: D4.structure_description()
'D4'
```

Works for finitely presented groups (trac ticket #17573):

```python
sage: F.<x, y> = FreeGroup()
sage: G=F / [x^2*y^-1, x^3*y^2, x*y*x^-1*y^-1]
sage: G.structure_description()
'C7'
```

And matrix groups (trac ticket #17573):
sage: groups.matrix.GL(4,2).structure_description()
'ABA'}
Free groups and finitely presented groups are implemented as a wrapper over the corresponding GAP objects.

A free group can be created by giving the number of generators, or their names. It is also possible to create indexed generators:

```sage
g = FreeGroup(3)
g = FreeGroup('a,b,c')
g = FreeGroup(3,'t')
```

The elements can be created by operating with the generators, or by passing a list with the indices of the letters to the group:

```sage
g = FreeGroup()
a = g.1*b = g.2
c = g.3
```

You can use call syntax to replace the generators with a set of arbitrary ring elements:

```sage
g = a * b / c * b^2
g(1,2,3)
```

AUTHORS:
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- Volker Braun
sage.groups.free_group.FreeGroup(n=None, names='x', index_set=None, abelian=False, **kwds)

Construct a Free Group.

INPUT:

• n – integer or None (default). The number of generators. If not specified the names are counted.
• names – string or list/tuple/iterable of strings (default: 'x'). The generator names or name prefix.
• index_set – (optional) an index set for the generators; if specified then the optional keyword abelian can be used
• abelian – (default: False) whether to construct a free abelian group or a free group

Note: If you want to create a free group, it is currently preferential to use Groups().free(...) as that does not load GAP.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup(); G
Free Group on generators {a, b}
sage: H = FreeGroup('a, b')
sage: G is H
True
sage: FreeGroup(0)
Free Group on generators {}
```

The entry can be either a string with the names of the generators, or the number of generators and the prefix of the names to be given. The default prefix is 'x'

```
sage: FreeGroup(3)
Free Group on generators {x0, x1, x2}
sage: FreeGroup(3, 'g')
Free Group on generators {g0, g1, g2}
sage: FreeGroup()
Free Group on generators {x}
```

We give two examples using the index_set option:

```
sage: FreeGroup(index_set=ZZ)
Free group indexed by Integer Ring
sage: FreeGroup(index_set=ZZ, abelian=True)
Free abelian group indexed by Integer Ring
```

class sage.groups.free_group.FreeGroupElement(parent, x)

Bases: sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ElementLibGAP

A wrapper of GAP’s Free Group elements.

INPUT:

• x – something that determines the group element. Either a GapElement or the Tietze list (see Tietze()) of the group element.
• parent – the parent FreeGroup.

EXAMPLES:
sage: G = FreeGroup('a, b')
sage: x = G([1, 2, -1, -2])
sage: x
a*b*a^-1*b^-1
sage: y = G([2, 2, 1, -2, -2, -2])
sage: y
b^3*a*b^-3
sage: x*y
a*b*a^-1*b^2*a*b^-3
sage: y*x
b^3*a*b^-3*a*b^-1
sage: x^(-1)
b*a*b^-1*a^-1
sage: x == x*y*y^(-1)
True

Tietze()

Return the Tietze list of the element.

The Tietze list of a word is a list of integers that represent the letters in the word. A positive integer \( i \) represents the letter corresponding to the \( i \)-th generator of the group. Negative integers represent the inverses of generators.

OUTPUT:

A tuple of integers.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup()  
sage: a.Tietze()  
(1,)  
sage: x = a^2 * b^(-3) * a^(-2)  
sage: x.Tietze()  
(1, 1, -2, -2, -2, -1, -1)

fox_derivative(gen, im_gens=None, ring=None)

Return the Fox derivative of \( \text{self} \) with respect to a given generator \( \text{gen} \) of the free group.

Let \( F \) be a free group with free generators \( x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \). Let \( j \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} \). Let \( a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n \) be \( n \) invertible elements of a ring \( A \). Let \( a : F \rightarrow A^\times \) be the (unique) homomorphism from \( F \) to the multiplicative group of invertible elements of \( A \) which sends each \( x_i \) to \( a_i \). Then, we can define a map \( \partial_j : F \rightarrow A \) by the requirements that

\[
\partial_j(x_i) = \delta_{i,j} \quad \text{for all indices } i \text{ and } j
\]

and

\[
\partial_j(uv) = \partial_j(u) + a(u)\partial_j(v) \quad \text{for all } u, v \in F.
\]

This map \( \partial_j \) is called the \( j \)-th Fox derivative on \( F \) induced by \( (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n) \).

The most well-known case is when \( A \) is the group ring \( \mathbb{Z}[F] \) of \( F \) over \( \mathbb{Z} \), and when \( a_i = x_i \in A \). In this case, \( \partial_j \) is simply called the \( j \)-th Fox derivative on \( F \).

INPUT:

- \( \text{gen} \) – the generator with respect to which the derivative will be computed. If this is \( x_j \), then the method will return \( \partial_j \).
• **im_gens** (optional) – the images of the generators (given as a list or iterable). This is the list 
  \((a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)\). If not provided, it defaults to \((x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)\) in the group ring \(\mathbb{Z}[F]\).

• **ring** (optional) – the ring in which the elements of the list \((a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)\) lie. If not provided, this 
  ring is inferred from these elements.

**OUTPUT:**

The fox derivative of `self` with respect to `gen` (induced by `im_gens`). By default, it is an element of 
the group algebra with integer coefficients. If `im_gens` are provided, the result lives in the algebra where 
`im_gens` live.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(5)
sage: G.inject_variables()
Defining x0, x1, x2, x3, x4
sage: (-x0*x1*x0*x2*x0).fox_derivative(x0)
x0^-1 + x0^-1*x1 + x0^-1*x1*x0*x2 + x0^-1
sage: (-x0*x1*x0*x2*x0).fox_derivative(x1)
x0^-1
sage: (-x0*x1*x0*x2*x0).fox_derivative(x2)
x0^-1*x1
sage: (-x0*x1*x0*x2*x0).fox_derivative(x3)
0
```

If `im_gens` is given, the images of the generators are mapped to them:

```python
sage: F=FreeGroup(3)
sage: a=F([2,1,3,-1,2])
sage: a.fox_derivative(F([1]))
x1 - x1*x0*x2*x0^-1
sage: R.<t>=LaurentPolynomialRing(ZZ)
sage: a.fox_derivative(F([1]),[t,t,t])
t - t^2
sage: S.<t1,t2,t3>=LaurentPolynomialRing(ZZ)
sage: a.fox_derivative(F([1]),[t1,t2,t3])
-t2*t3 + t2
sage: R.<x,y,z>=QQ[]
sage: a.inverse().fox_derivative(F([1]),[x,y,z])
(z - 1)/(y*z)
```

The optional parameter `ring` determines the ring `A`:

```python
sage: u = a.fox_derivative(F([1]), [1,2,3], ring=QQ)
sage: u
-4
sage: parent(u)
Rational Field
sage: u = a.fox_derivative(F([1]), [1,2,3], ring=R)
sage: u
-4
sage: parent(u)
Multivariate Polynomial Ring in x, y, z over Rational Field
```

**syllables()**

Return the syllables of the word.
Consider a free group element \( g = x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} \). The uniquely-determined subwords \( x_i^{e_i} \) consisting only of powers of a single generator are called the syllables of \( g \).

OUTPUT:
The tuple of syllables. Each syllable is given as a pair \((x_i, e_i)\) consisting of a generator and a non-zero integer.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: w = a^2 * b^-1 * a^3
sage: w.syllables()
((a, 2), (b, -1), (a, 3))
```

```
class sage.groups.free_group.FreeGroup_class(genera
tor_names, generator_names, lib-
gap_free_group=None)
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresenta-
tion, sage.groups.group.Group, sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ParentLibGAP
A class that wraps GAP’s FreeGroup
See FreeGroup() for details.

Element
alias of FreeGroupElement

abelian_invariants()
Return the Abelian invariants of \( self \).

The Abelian invariants are given by a list of integers \( i_1 \ldots i_j \), such that the abelianization of the group is isomorphic to

\[
\mathbb{Z}/(i_1) \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}/(i_j)
\]

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: F.abelian_invariants()
(0, 0)
```

quotient (relations, **kwds)
Return the quotient of \( self \) by the normal subgroup generated by the given elements.

This quotient is a finitely presented groups with the same generators as \( self \), and relations given by the elements of relations.

INPUT:

- relations – A list/tuple/iterable with the elements of the free group.
- further named arguments, that are passed to the constructor of a finitely presented group.

OUTPUT:

A finitely presented group, with generators corresponding to the generators of the free group, and relations corresponding to the elements in relations.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: F.quotient([a*b^2*a, b^3])
Finitely presented group < a, b | a*b^2*a, b^3 >
```
Division is shorthand for `quotient()`

```sage
sage: F / [a*b^2*a, b^3]
Finitely presented group < a, b | a*b^2*a, b^3 >
```

Relations are converted to the free group, even if they are not elements of it (if possible)

```sage
sage: F1.<a,b,c,d>=FreeGroup()
sage: F2.<a,b>=FreeGroup()
sage: r=a*b/a
sage: r.parent()
Free Group on generators {a, b}
sage: F1/[r]
Finitely presented group < a, b, c, d | a*b*a^-1 >
```

### rank()

Return the number of generators of self.

Alias for `ngens()`.

**OUTPUT:**

Integer.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: G = FreeGroup('a, b'); G
Free Group on generators {a, b}
sage: G.rank()
2
sage: H = FreeGroup(3, 'x')
sage: H
Free Group on generators {x0, x1, x2}
sage: H.rank()
3
```

### `sage.groups.free_group.is_FreeGroup(x)`

Test whether `x` is a `FreeGroup_class`.

**INPUT:**

- `x` — anything.

**OUTPUT:**

Boolean.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: from sage.groups.free_group import is_FreeGroup
sage: is_FreeGroup('a string')
False
sage: is_FreeGroup(FreeGroup(0))
True
sage: is_FreeGroup(FreeGroup(index_set=ZZ))
True
```

### `sage.groups.free_group.wrap_FreeGroup(libgap_free_group)`

Wrap a LibGAP free group.

This function changes the comparison method of `libgap_free_group` to comparison by Python `id`. If you want to put the LibGAP free group into a container (set, dict) then you should understand the implications...
of \_set\_compare\_by\_id(). To be safe, it is recommended that you just work with the resulting Sage \texttt{FreeGroup\_class}.

**INPUT:**

- \texttt{libgap\_free\_group} – a LibGAP free group.

**OUTPUT:**

A Sage \texttt{FreeGroup\_class}.

**EXAMPLES:**

First construct a LibGAP free group:

```python
sage: F = libgap.FreeGroup(['a', 'b'])
sage: type(F)
<type 'sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement'>
```

Now wrap it:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.free_group import wrap_FreeGroup
sage: wrap_FreeGroup(F)
Free Group on generators \{a, b\}
```
Finitely presented groups are constructed as quotients of free group:

```sage
sage: F.<a,b,c> = FreeGroup()
sage: G = F / [a^2, b^2, c^2, a*b*c*a*b*c]
sage: G
Finitely presented group < a, b, c | a^2, b^2, c^2, (a*b*c)^2 >
```

One can create their elements by multiplying the generators or by specifying a Tietze list (see `Tietze()`) as in the case of free groups:

```sage
sage: G.gen(0) * G.gen(1)
a*b
sage: G([1,2,-1])
a*b*a^-1
sage: a.parent()
Free Group on generators {a, b, c}
sage: G.inject_variables()
Defining a, b, c
sage: a.parent()
Finitely presented group < a, b, c | a^2, b^2, c^2, (a*b*c)^2 >
```

Notice that, even if they are represented in the same way, the elements of a finitely presented group and the elements of the corresponding free group are not the same thing. However, they can be converted from one parent to the other:

```sage
sage: F.<a,b,c> = FreeGroup()
sage: G = F / [a^2,b^2,c^2,a*b*c*a*b*c]
sage: F([1])
a
sage: G([1])
a
sage: F([1]) == G([1])
False
```

Finitely presented groups are implemented via GAP. You can use the `gap()` method to access the underlying LibGAP object:

```sage
sage: G = FreeGroup(2)
sage: G.inject_variables()
```
Defining $x_0$, $x_1$

```python
sage: H = G / (x0^2, (x0*x1)^2, x1^2)
sage: H.gap()
<fp group on the generators [ x0, x1 ]>
```

This can be useful, for example, to use GAP functions that are not yet wrapped in Sage:

```python
sage: H.gap().LowerCentralSeries()
[ Group(<fp, no generators known>), Group(<fp, no generators known>) ]
```

The same holds for the group elements:

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(2)
sage: H = G / (G([1, 1]), G([2, 2, 2]), G([1, 2, -1, -2])); H
Finitely presented group < x0, x1 | x0^2, x1^3, x0*x1*x0^-1*x1^-1 >
sage: a = H([1])
sage: a
x0
sage: a.gap()
x0
sage: a.gap().Order()
2
sage: type(_)
# note that the above output is not a Sage integer
<type 'sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement_Integer'>
```

You can use call syntax to replace the generators with a set of arbitrary ring elements. For example, take the free abelian group obtained by modding out the commutator subgroup of the free group:

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(2)
sage: G_ab = G / [G([1, 2, -1, -2])]; G_ab
Finitely presented group < x0, x1 | x0*x1*x0^-1*x1^-1 >
sage: a, b = G_ab.gens()
sage: g = a * b
sage: M1 = matrix([[1, 0], [0, 2]])
sage: M2 = matrix([[0, 1], [1, 0]])
sage: g(M1, M1)
15
sage: g(M1, M1)
[1 0]
[0 4]
sage: M1*M2 == M2*M1  # matrices do not commute
False
sage: g(M1, M2)
Traceback (most recent call last):
... 
ValueError: the values do not satisfy all relations of the group
```

**Warning:** Some methods are not guaranteed to finish since the word problem for finitely presented groups is, in general, undecidable. In those cases the process may run until the available memory is exhausted.

**REFERENCES:**

- Wikipedia article Presentation_of_a_group
- Wikipedia article Word_problem_for_groups
AUTHOR:

- Miguel Angel Marco Buzunariz

class sage.groups.finitely_presented.FinitelyPresentedGroup (free_group, relations, category=None)

Bases: sage.groups.libgap_mixin.GroupMixinLibGAP, sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.groups.group.Group, sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ParentLibGAP

A class that wraps GAP’s Finitely Presented Groups.

**Warning:** You should use `quotient()` to construct finitely presented groups as quotients of free groups.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G / [a, b^3]
sage: H
Finitely presented group < a, b | a, b^3 >
sage: H.gens()
(a, b)
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup('a, b')
sage: J = F / (F([1]), F([2, 2, 2]))
sage: J is H
True
sage: G = FreeGroup(2)
sage: H = G / (G([1, 1]), G([2, 2, 2]))
sage: H.gens()
(x0, x1)
sage: H.gen(0)
x0
sage: H.ngens()
2
sage: H.gap()
<fp group on the generators [ x0, x1 ]>
sage: type(_)
<type 'sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement'>
```

**Element**

alias of `FinitelyPresentedGroupElement`

**abelian_invariants()**

Return the abelian invariants of `self`.

The abelian invariants are given by a list of integers \((i_1, \ldots, i_j)\), such that the abelianization of the group is isomorphic to \(\mathbb{Z}/(i_1) \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}/(i_j)\).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup(4, 'q')
sage: G.inject_variables()
Defining g0, g1, g2, g3
sage: H = G.quotient([g1^2, g2+g1+g2^(-1)*g1^(-1), g1+g3^(-2), g0^4])
```

(continues on next page)
ALGORITHM:

Uses GAP.

\texttt{alexander\_matrix}(\texttt{im\_gens=None})

Return the Alexander matrix of the group.

This matrix is given by the fox derivatives of the relations with respect to the generators.

- \texttt{im\_gens} – (optional) the images of the generators

OUTPUT:

A matrix with coefficients in the group algebra. If \texttt{im\_gens} is given, the coefficients will live in the same algebra as the given values. The result depends on the (fixed) choice of presentation.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G.<a,b,c> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G.quotient([a*b/a/b, a*c/a/c, c*b/c/b])
sage: H.alexander_matrix()
\begin{bmatrix}
  1 - a*b*a^-1 & a - a*b*a^-1*b^-1 & 0 \\
  1 - a*c*a^-1 & 0 & a - a*c*a^-1*c^-1 \\
  0 & c - c*b*c^-1*b^-1 & 1 - c*b*c^-1
\end{bmatrix}
```

If we introduce the images of the generators, we obtain the result in the corresponding algebra.

```python
sage: G.<a,b,c,d,e> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G.quotient([a*b/a/b, a*c/a/c, a*d/a/d, b*c*d/(c*d*b), b*c*d/(d*b*c)])
sage: H.alexander_matrix()
\begin{bmatrix}
  1 - a*b*a^-1 & a - a*b*a^-1*b^-1 & \ldots & 0 \\
  1 - a*c*a^-1 & 0 & a - a*c*a^-1*c^-1 & \ldots & 0 \\
  0 & 1 - b*c*d*b^-1 & b - b*c*d*b^-1*d^-1 & \ldots & 0 \\
  0 & 1 - b*c*d*c^-1*b^-1 & b - b*c*d*c^-1*b^-1*d^-1 & \ldots & 0
\end{bmatrix}
```

\texttt{as\_permutation\_group}(\texttt{limit=4096000})

Return an isomorphic permutation group.

The generators of the resulting group correspond to the images by the isomorphism of the generators of the given group.

INPUT:
• limit – integer (default: 4096000). The maximal number of cosets before the computation is aborted.

OUTPUT:

A Sage `PermutationGroup()`. If the number of cosets exceeds the given `limit`, a `ValueError` is returned.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G / (a^2, b^3, a*b~a~b)
sage: H.as_permutation_group()
Permutation Group with generators [(1,2)(3,5)(4,6), (1,3,4)(2,5,6)]
```

```sage
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G / [a^3*b]
sage: H.as_permutation_group(limit=1000)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... ValueError: Coset enumeration exceeded limit, is the group finite?
```

ALGORITHM:

Uses GAP’s coset enumeration on the trivial subgroup.

**Warning:** This is in general not a decidable problem (in fact, it is not even possible to check if the group is finite or not). If the group is infinite, or too big, you should be prepared for a long computation that consumes all the memory without finishing if you do not set a sensible `limit`.

`cardinality(limit=4096000)`

Compute the cardinality of `self`.

INPUT:

• limit – integer (default: 4096000). The maximal number of cosets before the computation is aborted.

OUTPUT:

Integer or `Infinity`. The number of elements in the group.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup('a, b')
sage: H = G / (a^2, b^3, a*b~a~b)
sage: H.cardinality()
6
sage: F.<a,b,c> = FreeGroup()
sage: J = F / (F([1]), F([2], [2]))
sage: J.cardinality()
+Infinity
```

ALGORITHM:

Uses GAP.
**Warning:** This is in general not a decidable problem, so it is not guaranteed to give an answer. If the group is infinite, or too big, you should be prepared for a long computation that consumes all the memory without finishing if you do not set a sensible limit.

**direct_product** *(H, reduced=False, new_names=True)*

Return the direct product of `self` with finitely presented group `H`.

Calls GAP function `DirectProduct`, which returns the direct product of a list of groups of any representation.

From [Joh1990] (pg 45, proposition 4): If `G, H` are groups presented by `⟨X | R⟩` and `⟨Y | S⟩` respectively, then their direct product has the presentation `⟨X, Y | R, S, [X, Y]⟩` where `[X, Y]` denotes the set of commutators `{x⁻¹y⁻¹xy | x ∈ X, y ∈ Y}`.

**INPUT:**

- `H` – a finitely presented group
- `reduced` – (default: `False`) boolean; if `True`, then attempt to reduce the presentation of the product group
- `new_names` – (default: `True`) boolean; If `True`, then lexicographical variable names are assigned to the generators of the group to be returned. If `False`, the group to be returned keeps the generator names of the two groups forming the direct product. Note that one cannot ask to reduce the output and ask to keep the old variable names, as they may change meaning in the output group if its presentation is reduced.

**OUTPUT:**

The direct product of `self` with `H` as a finitely presented group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = FreeGroup()
sage: C12 = ( G / [G([1,1,1,1])] ).direct_product( G / [G([1,1,1])]); C12
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^4, b^3, a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
sage: C12.order(), C12.as_permutation_group().is_cyclic()
(12, True)
sage: klein = ( G / [G([1,1])] ).direct_product( G / [G([1,1])]); klein
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^2, b^2, a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
sage: klein.order(), klein.as_permutation_group().is_cyclic()
(4, False)
```

We can keep the variable names from `self` and `H` to examine how new relations are formed:

```python
sage: F = FreeGroup("a"); G = FreeGroup("g")
sage: X = G / [G.0^12]; A = F / [F.0^6]
sage: X.direct_product(A, new_names=False)
Finitely presented group < g, a | g^12, a^6, g^-1*a^-1*g*a >
sage: A.direct_product(X, new_names=False)
Finitely presented group < a, g | a^6, g^12, a^-1*g^-1*a*g >
```

Or we can attempt to reduce the output group presentation:

```python
sage: F = FreeGroup("a"); G = FreeGroup("g")
sage: X = G / [G.0]; A = F / [F.0]
sage: X.direct_product(A, new_names=True)
Finitely presented group < a, b | a, b, a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
```

(continues on next page)
sage: X.direct_product(A, reduced=True, new_names=True)
Finitely presented group < | >

But we cannot do both:

sage: K = FreeGroup(['a','b'])
sage: D = K / [K.0^5, K.1^8]
sage: D.direct_product(D, reduced=True, new_names=False)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...  
ValueError: cannot reduce output and keep old variable names

AUTHORS:

• Davis Shurbert (2013-07-20): initial version

\textbf{epimorphisms}(\(H\))

Return the epimorphisms from \texttt{self} to \(H\), up to automorphism of \(H\).

INPUT:

• \(H\) – Another group

EXAMPLES:

sage: F = FreeGroup(3)
sage: G = F / [F([1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]), F([1, 1, 1])]
sage: H = AlternatingGroup(3)
sage: G.epimorphisms(H)

\[\text{[Generic morphism: From: Finitely presented group } \langle x0, x1, x2 | (x0*x1*x2)^2, x0^3 \rangle \text{ To: Alternating group of order 3!/2 as a permutation group Defn: x0 |--> () x1 |--> (1,3,2) x2 |--> (1,2,3), Generic morphism: From: Finitely presented group } \langle x0, x1, x2 | (x0*x1*x2)^2, x0^3 \rangle \text{ To: Alternating group of order 3!/2 as a permutation group Defn: x0 |--> (1,3,2) x1 |--> () x2 |--> (1,2,3), Generic morphism: From: Finitely presented group } \langle x0, x1, x2 | (x0*x1*x2)^2, x0^3 \rangle \text{ To: Alternating group of order 3!/2 as a permutation group Defn: x0 |--> (1,3,2) x1 |--> (1,2,3) x2 |--> (), Generic morphism: From: Finitely presented group } \langle x0, x1, x2 | (x0*x1*x2)^2, x0^3 \rangle \text{ To: Alternating group of order 3!/2 as a permutation group Defn: x0 |--> (1,2,3) x1 |--> (1,2,3) x2 |--> (1,2,3)\] \]

ALGORITHM:

Uses libgap's GQuotients function.

\textbf{free_group}()

Return the free group (without relations).

OUTPUT:
A `FreeGroup()`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G.<a,b,c> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G / (a^2, b^3, a*b*a*b^-1)
sage: H.free_group()
Free Group on generators {a, b, c}
sage: H.free_group() is G
True
```

**order** *(limit=4096000)*

Compute the cardinality of self.

INPUT:

- limit – integer (default: 4096000). The maximal number of cosets before the computation is aborted.

OUTPUT:

Integer or `Infinity`. The number of elements in the group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G.<a,b> = FreeGroup('a, b')
sage: H = G / (a^2, b^3, a*b*a*b^-1)
sage: H.cardinality()
6
sage: F.<a,b,c> = FreeGroup()
sage: J = F / (F([1]), F([2, 2]))
sage: J.cardinality()
+Infinity
```

**ALGORITHM:**

Uses GAP.

**Warning:** This is in general not a decidable problem, so it is not guaranteed to give an answer. If the group is infinite, or too big, you should be prepared for a long computation that consumes all the memory without finishing if you do not set a sensible limit.

**relations()**

Return the relations of the group.

OUTPUT:

The relations as a tuple of elements of `free_group()`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F = FreeGroup(5, 'x')
sage: F.inject_variables()
Defining x0, x1, x2, x3, x4
sage: G = F.quotient([x0*x2, x3*x1*x3, x2*x1*x2])
sage: G.relations()
(x0*x2, x3*x1*x3, x2*x1*x2)
sage: all(rel in F for rel in G.relations())
True
```
**rewriting_system()**

Return the rewriting system corresponding to the finitely presented group. This rewriting system can be used to reduce words with respect to the relations.

If the rewriting system is transformed into a confluent one, the reduction process will give as a result the (unique) reduced form of an element.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: G = F / [a^2,b^3,(a*b/a)^3,b*a+b*a]
sage: k = G.rewriting_system()
sage: k
Rewriting system of Finitely presented group < a, b | a^2, b^3, a*b^3*a^-1, b*(b*a)^2 >
with rules:
  a^2 ---> 1
  b^3 ---> 1
  (b*a)^2 ---> 1
  a*b^3*a^-1 ---> 1
sage: G([1,1,2,2,2])
a^2*b^3
sage: k.reduce(G([1,1,2,2,2]))
1
sage: k.reduce(G([2,2,1]))
b^2*a
sage: k.make_confluent()
sage: k.reduce(G([2,2,1]))
a*b
```

**semidirect_product (H, hom, check=True, reduced=False)**

The semidirect product of `self` with `H` via `hom`.

If there exists a homomorphism \( \phi \) from a group \( G \) to the automorphism group of a group \( H \), then we can define the semidirect product of \( G \) with \( H \) via \( \phi \) as the Cartesian product of \( G \) and \( H \) with the operation

\[
(g_1, h_1)(g_2, h_2) = (g_1 g_2, \phi(h_1) h_2).
\]

**INPUT:**

- \( H \) – Finitely presented group which is implicitly acted on by `self` and can be naturally embedded as a normal subgroup of the semidirect product.

- `hom` – Homomorphism from `self` to the automorphism group of \( H \). Given as a pair, with generators of `self` in the first slot and the images of the corresponding generators in the second. These images must be automorphisms of \( H \), given again as a pair of generators and images.

- `check` – Boolean (default `True`). If `False` the defining homomorphism and automorphism images are not tested for validity. This test can be costly with large groups, so it can be bypassed if the user is confident that his morphisms are valid.

- `reduced` – Boolean (default `False`). If `True` then the method attempts to reduce the presentation of the output group.

**OUTPUT:**

The semidirect product of `self` with `H` via `hom` as a finitely presented group. See `PermutationGroup_generic.semidirect_product` for a more in depth explanation of a semidirect product.

**AUTHORS:**

67
EXAMPLES:

Group of order 12 as two isomorphic semidirect products:

```python
sage: D4 = groups.presentation.Dihedral(4)
sage: C3 = groups.presentation.Cyclic(3)
sage: alpha1 = ([C3.gen(0)], [C3.gen(0)])
sage: alpha2 = ([C3.gen(0)], [C3([1,1])])
sage: S1 = D4.semidirect_product(C3, ([D4.gen(1), D4.gen(0)], [alpha1, alpha2]))
sage: C2 = groups.presentation.Cyclic(2)
sage: Q = groups.presentation.DiCyclic(3)
sage: a = Q([1]); b = Q([-2])
sage: alpha = (Q.gens(), [a, b])
sage: S2 = C2.semidirect_product(Q, ([C2.0], [alpha]))
sage: S1.is_isomorphic(S2)
#I Forcing finiteness test
True
```

Dihedral groups can be constructed as semidirect products of cyclic groups:

```python
sage: C2 = groups.presentation.Cyclic(2)
sage: C8 = groups.presentation.Cyclic(8)
sage: hom = (C2.gens(), [ ([C8([1])], [C8([-1])]) ])
sage: D = C2.semidirect_product(C8, hom)
sage: D.as_permutation_group().is_isomorphic(DihedralGroup(8))
True
```

You can attempt to reduce the presentation of the output group:

```python
sage: D = C2.semidirect_product(C8, hom, reduced=True); D
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^2, (a*b)^2, b^8 >
sage: D.as_permutation_group().is_cyclic()
True
```

You can turn off the checks for the validity of the input morphisms. This check is expensive but behavior is unpredictable if inputs are invalid and are not caught by these tests:

```python
sage: C5 = groups.presentation.Cyclic(5)
sage: C12 = groups.presentation.Cyclic(12)
sage: hom = ([C5.gens()], [C12.gens(), C12.gens()])
sage: sp = C5.semidirect_product(C12, hom, check=False); sp
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^5, b^12, a^-1*b*a*b^-1 >
sage: sp.as_permutation_group().is_cyclic(), sp.order()
(True, 60)
```

`simplification_isomorphism()`

Return an isomorphism from `self` to a finitely presented group with a (hopefully) simpler presentation.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G.<a,b,c> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G / [a*b*c, a*b^2, c*b/c^2]
sage: I = H.simplification_isomorphism()
sage: I
Generic morphism:
  From: Finitely presented group < a, b, c | a*b*c, a*b^2, c*b*c^-2 >
  To:   Finitely presented group < b | >
  Defn: a |--> b^-2
         b |--> b
         c |--> b
sage: I(a)
b^-2
sage: I(b)
b
sage: I(c)
b
```

ALGORITHM:

Uses GAP.

`simplified()`
Return an isomorphic group with a (hopefully) simpler presentation.

OUTPUT:
A new finitely presented group. Use `simplification_isomorphism()` if you want to know the isomorphism.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G.<x,y> = FreeGroup()
sage: H = G / [x ^5, y ^4, y*x*y^3*x ^3]
sage: H
Finitely presented group < x, y | x^5, y^4, y*x*y^3*x^3 >
sage: H.simplified()
Finitely presented group < x, y | y^4, y*x*y^-1*x^-2, x^5 >
```

A more complicate example:

```
sage: G.<e0, e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6, e7, e8, e9> = FreeGroup()
sage: rels = [e6, e5, e3, e9, e4*e7^-1*e6, e9*e7^-1*e0,
         ....: e0*e1^-1*e2, e5*e1^-1*e8, e4*e3^-1*e8, e2]
sage: H = G.quotient(rels); H
Finitely presented group < e0, e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6, e7, e8, e9 |
  e6, e5, e3, e9, e4*e7^-1*e6, e9*e7^-1*e0, e0*e1^-1*e2, e5*e1^-1*e8, e4*e3^-1*e8, e2 >
sage: H.simplified()
Finitely presented group < e0 | e0^2 >
```

`structure_description(G, latex=False)`
Return a string that tries to describe the structure of `G`.

This method wraps GAP’s `StructureDescription` method.

For full details, including the form of the returned string and the algorithm to build it, see GAP’s documentation.

INPUT:
• latex – a boolean (default: False). If True return a LaTeX formatted string.

OUTPUT:

• string

**Warning:** From GAP's documentation: The string returned by `StructureDescription` is **not** an isomorphism invariant: non-isomorphic groups can have the same string value, and two isomorphic groups in different representations can produce different strings.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(6)
sage: G.structure_description()
'C6'
sage: G.structure_description(latex=True)
'C_{6}'
sage: G2 = G.direct_product(G, maps=False)
sage: LatexExpr(G2.structure_description(latex=True))
C_{6} \times C_{6}
```

This method is mainly intended for small groups or groups with few normal subgroups. Even then there are some surprises:

```python
sage: D3 = DihedralGroup(3)
sage: D3.structure_description()
'S3'
```

We use the Sage notation for the degree of dihedral groups:

```python
sage: D4 = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: D4.structure_description()
'D4'
```

Works for finitely presented groups (**trac ticket #17573**):

```python
sage: F.<x, y> = FreeGroup()
sage: G=F / [x^2*y^-1, x^3*y^-2, x*y+x^-1*y^-1]
sage: G=structure_description()
'C7'
```

And matrix groups (**trac ticket #17573**):

```python
sage: groups.matrix.GL(4,2).structure_description()
'A8'
```

**class** `sage.groups.finitely_presented.FinitelyPresentedGroupElement` *(parent, x, check=True)*

A wrapper of GAP's Finitely Presented Group elements.

The elements are created by passing the Tietze list that determines them.

**EXAMPLES:**
sage: G = FreeGroup('a, b')
sage: H = G / [G([1]), G([2, 2, 2])]
sage: H([1, 2, 1, -1])
a*b
sage: H([1, 2, 1, -2])
a*b*a*b^-1
sage: x = H([1, 2, -1, -2])
sage: a*b*a^-1*b^-1
sage: y = H([2, 2, 1, -2, -2, -2])
sage: b^3*a*b^-3
sage: x*y
a*b*a^-1*b^2*a*b^-3
sage: x^(-1)
b*a*b^-1*a^-1

Tietze()

Return the Tietze list of the element.

The Tietze list of a word is a list of integers that represent the letters in the word. A positive integer \( i \) represents the letter corresponding to the \( i \)-th generator of the group. Negative integers represent the inverses of generators.

OUTPUT:

A tuple of integers.

EXAMPLES:

class sage.groups.finitely_presented.GroupMorphismWithGensImages

Bases: sage.categories.morphism.SetMorphism

Class used for morphisms from finitely presented groups to other groups. It just adds the images of the generators at the end of the representation.

EXAMPLES:
class sage.groups.finitely_presented.RewritingSystem(G)

Bases: object

A class that wraps GAP’s rewriting systems.

A rewriting system is a set of rules that allow to transform one word in the group to an equivalent one.

If the rewriting system is confluent, then the transformed word is a unique reduced form of the element of the group.

**Warning:** Note that the process of making a rewriting system confluent might not end.

**INPUT:**

- G – a group

**REFERENCES:**

- Wikipedia article Knuth-Bendix_completion_algorithm

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: G = F / [a*b/a/b]
sage: k = G.rewriting_system()
sage: k
Rewriting system of Finitely presented group < a, b | a*b*a^-1*b^-1 >
with rules:
    a*b*a^-1*b^-1 ---> 1
sage: k.reduce(a*b*a*b)
(a*b)^2
sage: k.make_confluent()
sage: k
Rewriting system of Finitely presented group < a, b | a*b*a^-1*b^-1 >
with rules:
    b^-1*a^-1 ---> a^-1*b^-1
    b^-1*a ---> a*b^-1
    b*a^-1 ---> a^-1*b
    b*a ---> a*b
sage: k.reduce(a*b*a*b)
a^2*b^2
```

**Todo:**

- Include support for different orderings (currently only shortlex is used).
- Include the GAP package kbmag for more functionalities, including automatic structures and faster compiled functions.

**AUTHORS:**

- Miguel Angel Marco Buzunariz (2013-12-16)
finitely_presented_group()

The finitely presented group where the rewriting system is defined.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F = FreeGroup(3)
sage: G = F / [ [1,2,3], [-1,-2,-3], [1,1], [2,2] ]
sage: k = G.rewriting_system()
sage: k.make_confluent()
sage: k
Rewriting system of Finitely presented group < x0, x1, x2 | x0*x1*x2, x0^-1*x1^-1*x2^-1, x0^2, x1^2 >
with rules:
  x0^-1 ---> x0
  x1^-1 ---> x1
  x2^-1 ---> x2
  x0^2 ---> 1
  x0*x1 ---> x2
  x0*x2 ---> x1
  x1*x0 ---> x2
  x1^2 ---> 1
  x1*x2 ---> x0
  x2*x0 ---> x1
  x2*x1 ---> x0
  x2^2 ---> 1
```

free_group()

The free group after which the rewriting system is defined

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F = FreeGroup(3)
sage: G = F / [ [1,2,3], [-1,-2,-3] ]
sage: k = G.rewriting_system()
sage: k.free_group()
Free Group on generators {x0, x1, x2}
```

gap()

The gap representation of the rewriting system.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F.<a,b>=FreeGroup()
sage: G=F/[a*a,b*b]
sage: k=G.rewriting_system()
sage: k.gap()
Knuth Bendix Rewriting System for Monoid( [ a, A, b, B ] ) with rules
[ [ a^2, <identity ...> ], [ a*A, <identity ...> ],
[ A*a, <identity ...> ], [ b^2, <identity ...> ],
[ b*B, <identity ...> ], [ B*b, <identity ...> ] ]
```

is_confluent()

Return True if the system is confluent and False otherwise.

EXAMPLES:
sage: F = FreeGroup(3)
sage: G = F / [F([1,2,1,2,1,3,-1]),F([2,2,2,1,1,2]),F([1,2,3])]
sage: k = G.rewriting_system()
sage: k.is_confluent()
False
sage: k
Rewriting system of Finitely presented group < x0, x1, x2 | (x0*x1)^2*x0*x2*x0^-1, x1^3*x0^2*x1, x0*x1*x2 >
with rules:
x0*x1*x2 ---> 1
x1^3*x0^2*x1 ---> 1
(x0*x1)^2*x0*x2*x0^-1 ---> 1
sage: k.make_confluent()
sage: k.is_confluent()
True
sage: k
Rewriting system of Finitely presented group < x0, x1, x2 | (x0*x1)^2*x0*x2*x0^-1, x1^3*x0^2*x1, x0*x1*x2 >
with rules:
x0^-1 ---> x0
x1^-1 ---> x1
x0^2 ---> 1
x0*x1 ---> x2^-1
x0*x2^-1 ---> x1
x1*x0 ---> x2
x1^2 ---> 1
x1*x2^-1 ---> x0*x2
x1*x2 ---> x0
x2^-1*x0 ---> x0*x2
x2^-1*x1 ---> x0
x2^-2 ---> x2
x2*x0 ---> x1
x2*x1 ---> x0*x2
x2^2 ---> x2^-1

make_confluent()
Applies Knuth-Bendix algorithm to try to transform the rewriting system into a confluent one.

Note that this method does not return any object, just changes the rewriting system internally.

Warning: This algorithm is not granted to finish. Although it may be useful in some occasions to run it, interrupt it manually after some time and use then the transformed rewriting system. Even if it is not confluent, it could be used to reduce some words.

ALGORITHM:
Uses GAP’s MakeConfluent.

EXAMPLES:
sage: F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
sage: G = F / [a^2,b^3,(a*b/a)^3,b*a*b*a]
sage: k = G.rewriting_system()
sage: k
Rewriting system of Finitely presented group < a, b | a^2, b^3, a*b^3*a^-1, (b*a)^2 >
with rules:
  \(a^2 \rightarrow 1\)
  \(b^3 \rightarrow 1\)
  \((b*a)^2 \rightarrow 1\)
  \(a*b^3*a^{-1} \rightarrow 1\)

```sage```
k.make_confluent()
```
```sage```
k
Rewriting system of Finitely presented group < a, b | a^2, b^3, a*b^3*a^-1, (b*a)^2 >
with rules:
  \(a^{-1} \rightarrow a\)
  \(a^2 \rightarrow 1\)
  \(b^{-1}*a \rightarrow a*b\)
  \(b^2 \rightarrow b^{-1}\)
  \(b*a \rightarrow a*b^{-1}\)
```reduce```
(element)
Applies the rules in the rewriting system to the element, to obtain a reduced form.
If the rewriting system is confluent, this reduced form is unique for all words representing the same element.
EXAMPLES:
```sage```
F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
G = F/\([a^2, b^3, (a*b/a)^3, b*a*b*a]\)
k = G.rewriting_system()
k.reduce(b^4)
```
```sage```
```
```sage```
```
```rules```
Return the rules that form the rewriting system.
OUTPUT:
A dictionary containing the rules of the rewriting system. Each key is a word in the free group, and its corresponding value is the word to which it is reduced.
EXAMPLES:
```sage```
F.<a,b> = FreeGroup()
G = F/\([a^2, b^3, (a*b/a)^3, b*a*b*a]\)
k = G.rewriting_system()
k.rules()
```
```sage```
```
```sage```
```
```sage```
```make_confluent```
(continues on next page)
Wrap a GAP finitely presented group.

This function changes the comparison method of libgap_free_group to comparison by Python id. If you want to put the LibGAP free group into a container (set, dict) then you should understand the implications of _set_compare_by_id(). To be safe, it is recommended that you just work with the resulting Sage FinitelyPresentedGroup.

**INPUT:**
- libgap_fpgroup – a LibGAP finitely presented group

**OUTPUT:**
A Sage FinitelyPresentedGroup.

**EXAMPLES:**

First construct a LibGAP finitely presented group:

```python
sage: F = libgap.FreeGroup(['a', 'b'])
sage: a_cubed = F.GeneratorsOfGroup()[0] ^ 3
sage: P = F / libgap([ a_cubed ]); P
<fp group of size infinity on the generators [ a, b ]>
sage: type(P)
<type 'sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement'>
```

Now wrap it:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.finitely_presented import wrap_FpGroup
sage: wrap_FpGroup(P)
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^3 >
```
Construct groups of small order and “named” groups as quotients of free groups. These groups are available through tab completion by typing \texttt{groups.presentation.<tab>} or by importing the required methods. Tab completion is made available through Sage’s \texttt{group catalog}. Some examples are engineered from entries in [TW1980].

Groups available as finite presentations:

- Alternating group, \(A_n\) of order \(n!/2\) – \texttt{groups.presentation.Alternating}
- Cyclic group, \(C_n\) of order \(n\) – \texttt{groups.presentation.Cyclic}
- Dicyclic group, nonabelian groups of order \(4n\) with a unique element of order 2 – \texttt{groups.presentation.DiCyclic}
- Dihedral group, \(D_n\) of order \(2n\) – \texttt{groups.presentation.Dihedral}
- Finitely generated abelian group, \(\mathbb{Z}_{n_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{n_2} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{n_k}\) – \texttt{groups.presentation.FGAbelian}
- Finitely generated Heisenberg group – \texttt{groups.presentation.Heisenberg}
- Klein four group, \(C_2 \times C_2\) – \texttt{groups.presentation.KleinFour}
- Quaternion group of order 8 – \texttt{groups.presentation.Quaternion}
- Symmetric group, \(S_n\) of order \(n!\) – \texttt{groups.presentation.Symmetric}

AUTHORS:

- Davis Shurbert (2013-06-21): initial version

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: groups.presentation.Cyclic(4)
Finitely presented group < a | a^4 >
```

You can also import the desired functions:

```
sage: from sage.groups.finitely_presented_named import CyclicPresentation
sage: CyclicPresentation(4)
Finitely presented group < a | a^4 >
```

\texttt{sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.AlternatingPresentation}(n)

Build the Alternating group of order \(n!/2\) as a finitely presented group.

INPUT:

- \(n\) – The size of the underlying set of arbitrary symbols being acted on by the Alternating group of order \(n!/2\).
Alternating group as a finite presentation, implementation uses GAP to find an isomorphism from a permutation representation to a finitely presented group representation. Due to this fact, the exact output presentation may not be the same for every method call on a constant \( n \).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: A6 = groups.presentation.Alternating(6)
sage: A6.as_permutation_group().is_isomorphic(AlternatingGroup(6)), A6.order()
(True, 360)
```

sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.BinaryDihedralPresentation\( (n) \)
Build a binary dihedral group of order \( 4n \) as a finitely presented group.

The binary dihedral group \( BD_n \) has the following presentation (note that there is a typo in [Sun2010]):

\[
BD_n = \langle x, y, z | x^2 = y^2 = z^n = xyz \rangle.
\]

**INPUT:**

- \( n \) – the value \( n \)

**OUTPUT:**

The binary dihedral group of order \( 4n \) as finite presentation.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: groups.presentation.BinaryDihedral(9)
Finitely presented group < x, y, z | x^-2*y^2, x^-2*z^9, x^-1*y*z >
```

sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.CyclicPresentation\( (n) \)
Build cyclic group of order \( n \) as a finitely presented group.

**INPUT:**

- \( n \) – The order of the cyclic presentation to be returned.

**OUTPUT:**

The cyclic group of order \( n \) as finite presentation.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: groups.presentation.Cyclic(10)
Finitely presented group < a | a^10 >
sage: n = 8; C = groups.presentation.Cyclic(n)
sage: C.as_permutation_group().is_isomorphic(CyclicPermutationGroup(n))
True
```

sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.DiCyclicPresentation\( (n) \)
Build the dicyclic group of order \( 4n \), for \( n \geq 2 \), as a finitely presented group.

**INPUT:**

- \( n \) – positive integer, 2 or greater, determining the order of the group \( (4n) \).

**OUTPUT:**

The dicyclic group of order \( 4n \) is defined by the presentation

\[
\langle a, x | a^{2n} = 1, x^2 = a^n, x^{-1}ax = a^{-1} \rangle
\]
Note: This group is also available as a permutation group via \texttt{groups.permutation.DiCyclic}.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: D = groups.presentation.DiCyclic(9); D
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^18, b^2*a^-9, b^-1*a*b*a >
sage: D.as_permutation_group().is_isomorphic(groups.permutation.DiCyclic(9))
True
```

`sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.DihedralPresentation(n)`
Build the Dihedral group of order $2n$ as a finitely presented group.

**INPUT:**

- $n$ – The size of the set that $D_n$ is acting on.

**OUTPUT:**

Dihedral group of order $2n$.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: D = groups.presentation.Dihedral(7); D
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^7, b^2, (a*b)^2 >
sage: D.as_permutation_group().is_isomorphic(DihedralGroup(7))
True
```

`sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.FinitelyGeneratedAbelianPresentation(int_list)`
Return canonical presentation of finitely generated abelian group.

**INPUT:**

- `int_list` – List of integers defining the group to be returned, the defining list is reduced to the invariants of the input list before generating the corresponding group.

**OUTPUT:**

Finitely generated abelian group, $\mathbb{Z}_{n_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{n_2} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{n_k}$ as a finite presentation, where $n_i$ forms the invariants of the input list.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([2,2])
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^2, b^2, a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([2,3])
Finitely presented group < a | a^6 >
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([2,4])
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^2, b^4, a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
```

You can create free abelian groups:

```python
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([0])
Finitely presented group < a | >
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([0,0])
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([0,0,0])
Finitely presented group < a, b, c | a^-1*b^-1*a*b, a^-1*c^-1*a*c, b^-1*c^-1*b*c >
```

And various infinite abelian groups:
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([0,2])
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^2, a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([0,2,2])
Finitely presented group < a, b, c | a^2, b^2, a^-1*b^-1*a*b, a^-1*c^-1*a*c, b^-1*c^-1*b*c >

Outputs are reduced to minimal generators and relations:
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([3,5,2,7,3])
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^3, b^210, a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([3,210])
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^3, b^210, a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
The trivial group is an acceptable output:
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([[]])
Finitely presented group < | >
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([1])
Finitely presented group < | >
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1])
Finitely presented group < | >

Input list must consist of positive integers:
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([2,6,3,9,-4])
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... ValueError: input list must contain nonnegative entries
sage: groups.presentation.FGAbelian([2,'a',4])
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... TypeError: unable to convert 'a' to an integer

sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.FinitelyGeneratedHeisenbergPresentation(n=1, p=0)

Return a finite presentation of the Heisenberg group.
The Heisenberg group is the group of \((n+2) \times (n+2)\) matrices over a ring \(R\) with diagonal elements equal to 1, first row and last column possibly nonzero, and all the other entries equal to zero.

INPUT:
- \(n\) – the degree of the Heisenberg group
- \(p\) – (optional) a prime number, where we construct the Heisenberg group over the finite field \(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}\)

OUTPUT:
Finitely generated Heisenberg group over the finite field of order \(p\) or over the integers.

See also:
HeisenbergGroup

EXAMPLES:
sage: H = groups.presentation.Heisenberg(); H
Finitely presented group < x1, y1, z | x1*y1*x1^-1*y1^-1*z^-1, z*x1*z^-1*x1^-1, z*y1*z^-1*y1^-1 >
sage: H.order()
sage: r1, r2, r3 = H.relations()
sage: A = matrix([[1, 1, 0], [0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1]])
sage: B = matrix([[1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 1], [0, 0, 1]])
sage: C = matrix([[1, 0, 1], [0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1]])
sage: r1(A, B, C)
[1 0 0]
[0 1 0]
[0 0 1]
sage: r2(A, B, C)
[1 0 0]
[0 1 0]
[0 0 1]
sage: r3(A, B, C)
[1 0 0]
[0 1 0]
[0 0 1]
sage: p = 3
sage: Hp = groups.presentation.Heisenberg(p=3)
sage: Hp.order() == p**3
True
sage: Hnp = groups.presentation.Heisenberg(n=2, p=3)
sage: len(Hnp.relations())
13

REFERENCES:

- Wikipedia article Heisenberg_group

sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.KleinFourPresentation()
Build the Klein group of order 4 as a finitely presented group.

OUTPUT:
Klein four group \((C_2 \times C_2)\) as a finitely presented group.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: K = groups.presentation.KleinFour(); K
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^2, b^2, a^-1*b^-1*a*b >
```

sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.QuaternionPresentation()
Build the Quaternion group of order 8 as a finitely presented group.

OUTPUT:
Quaternion group as a finite presentation.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: Q = groups.presentation.Quaternion(); Q
Finitely presented group < a, b | a^4, b^2*a^-2, a*b*a*b^-1 >
sage: Q.as_permutation_group().is_isomorphic(QuaternionGroup())
True
```

sage.groups.finitely_presented_named.SymmetricPresentation(n)
Build the Symmetric group of order \(n!\) as a finitely presented group.

INPUT:

- \(n\) – The size of the underlying set of arbitrary symbols being acted on by the Symmetric group of order \(n!\).
OUTPUT:

Symmetric group as a finite presentation, implementation uses GAP to find an isomorphism from a permutation representation to a finitely presented group representation. Due to this fact, the exact output presentation may not be the same for every method call on a constant n.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S4 = groups.presentation.Symmetric(4)
sage: S4.as_permutation_group().is_isomorphic(SymmetricGroup(4))
True
```
Braid groups are implemented as a particular case of finitely presented groups, but with a lot of specific methods for braids.

A braid group can be created by giving the number of strands, and the name of the generators:

```sage
sage: BraidGroup(3)
Braid group on 3 strands
sage: BraidGroup(3,'a')
Braid group on 3 strands
sage: BraidGroup(3,'a').gens()
(a0, a1)
sage: BraidGroup(3,'a,b').gens()
(a, b)
```

The elements can be created by operating with the generators, or by passing a list with the indices of the letters to the group:

```sage
sage: B.<s0,s1,s2> = BraidGroup(4)
sage: s0*s1*s0
s0*s1*s0
sage: B([1,2,1])
```

The mapping class action of the braid group over the free group is also implemented, see `MappingClassGroupAction` for an explanation. This action is left multiplication of a free group element by a braid:

```sage
sage: B.<b0,b1,b2> = BraidGroup()
sage: F.<f0,f1,f2,f3> = FreeGroup()
sage: B.strands() == F.rank()  # necessary for the action to be defined
True
sage: f1 * b1
f1*f2*f1^-1
sage: f0 * b1
f0
sage: f1 * b1
f1*f2*f1^-1
sage: f1^-1 * b1
f1^-1 f1^-1

AUTHORS:

- Miguel Angel Marco Buzunariz
- Volker Braun
• Søren Fuglede Jørgensen
• Robert Lipshitz
• Thierry Monteil: add a __hash__ method consistent with the word problem to ensure correct Cayley graph computations.
• Sebastian Oehms (July and Nov 2018): add other versions for burau_matrix (unitary + simple, see trac ticket #25760 and trac ticket #26657)

class sage.groups.braid.Braid(parent, x, check=True)
Bases: sage.groups.artin.FiniteTypeArtinGroupElement

An element of a braid group.

It is a particular case of element of a finitely presented group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: B.<s0,s1,s2> = BraidGroup(3)
sage: B
Braid group on 4 strands
sage: s0*s1/s2/s1
s0*s1*s2^-1*s1^-1
sage: B((1, 2, -3, -2))
s0*s1*s2^-1*s1^-1
```

LKB_matrix(variables='x,y')

Return the Lawrence-Krammer-Bigelow representation matrix.

The matrix is expressed in the basis \{e_{i,j} | 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}, where the indices are ordered lexicographically. It is a matrix whose entries are in the ring of Laurent polynomials on the given variables. By default, the variables are 'x' and 'y'.

INPUT:

• variables – string (default: 'x, y'). A string containing the names of the variables, separated by a comma.

OUTPUT:

The matrix corresponding to the Lawrence-Krammer-Bigelow representation of the braid.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([1, 2, 1])
sage: b.LKB_matrix()
[ 0 -x^4*y + x^3*y -x^4*y]
[ 0 -x^3*y 0]
[ -x^2*y x^3*y - x^2*y 0]
sage: c = B([2, 1, 2])
sage: c.LKB_matrix()
[ 0 -x^4*y + x^3*y -x^4*y]
[ 0 -x^3*y 0]
[ -x^2*y x^3*y - x^2*y 0]
```

REFERENCES:

• [Big2003]
The TL_matrix function returns the matrix representation of the Temperley–Lieb–Jones representation of the braid in a certain basis. The basis is given by non-intersecting pairings of \((n + d)\) points, where \(n\) is the number of strands, \(d\) is given by \(\text{drain}_\text{size}\), and the pairings satisfy certain rules. See \(\text{TL}_\text{basis}_\text{with}_\text{drain}()\) for details.

We use the convention that the eigenvalues of the standard generators are 1 and \(-A^4\), where \(A\) is a variable of a Laurent polynomial ring.

When \(d = n - 2\) and the variables are picked appropriately, the resulting representation is equivalent to the reduced Burau representation.

**INPUT:**
- \(\text{drain}_\text{size}\) – integer between 0 and the number of strands (both inclusive)
- \(\text{variab}\) – variable (default: None); the variable in the entries of the matrices; if None, then use a default variable in \(\mathbb{Z}[A, A^{-1}]\)
- \(\text{sparse}\) – boolean (default: True); whether or not the result should be given as a sparse matrix

**OUTPUT:**
The matrix of the TL representation of the braid.

The parameter \(\text{sparse}\) can be set to \text{False} if it is expected that the resulting matrix will not be sparse. We currently make no attempt at guessing this.

**EXAMPLES:**
Let us calculate a few examples for \(B_4\) with \(d = 0\):

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: b = B([1, 2, -3])
sage: b.TL_matrix(0)
[1 - A^4 -A^-2]
[ -A^6 0]
sage: R.<x> = LaurentPolynomialRing(GF(2))
sage: b.TL_matrix(0, variab=x)
[1 + x^4 x^-2]
[x^6 0]
sage: b = B([])
sage: b.TL_matrix(0)
[1 0]
[0 1]
```

Test of one of the relations in \(B_8\):

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(8)
sage: d = 0
sage: B([4,5,4]).TL_matrix(d) == B([5,4,5]).TL_matrix(d)
True
```

An element of the kernel of the Burau representation, following [Big1999]:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(6)
sage: psi1 = B([4, -5, -2, 1])
sage: psi2 = B([-4, 5, 5, 2, -1, -1])
sage: w1 = psi1^(-1) * B([3]) * psi1
```

(continues on next page)
sage: w2 = psi2^(-1) * B([3]) * psi2
sage: (w1 * w2 * w1^(-1) * w2^(-1)).TL_matrix(4)
[1 0 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0 0]
[0 0 1 0 0]
[0 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 0 0 1]

REFERENCES:

• [Big1999]
• [Jon2005]

alexander_polynomial \( (\text{var}='t', \text{normalized}=\text{True}) \)
Return the Alexander polynomial of the closure of the braid.

INPUT:

• var – string (default: 't'); the name of the variable in the entries of the matrix
• normalized – boolean (default: True); whether to return the normalized Alexander polynomial

OUTPUT:

The Alexander polynomial of the braid closure of the braid.

This is computed using the reduced Burau representation. The unnormalized Alexander polynomial is a
Laurent polynomial, which is only well-defined up to multiplication by plus or minus times a power of \( t \).

We normalize the polynomial by dividing by the largest power of \( t \) and then if the resulting constant
coefficient is negative, we multiply by \(-1\).

EXAMPLES:

We first construct the trefoil:

sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([1,2,1,2])
sage: b.alexander_polynomial(normalized=False)
1 - t + t^2
sage: b.alexander_polynomial()
t^-2 - t^-1 + 1

Next we construct the figure 8 knot:

sage: b = B([-1,2,-1,2])
sage: b.alexander_polynomial(normalized=False)
-t^-2 + 3t^-1 - 1
sage: b.alexander_polynomial()
t^-2 - 3t^-1 + 1

Our last example is the Kinoshita-Terasaka knot:

sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: b = B([1,1,3,3,2,-3,-1,-1,2,-1,-3,-2])
sage: b.alexander_polynomial(normalized=False)
-t^-1
sage: b.alexander_polynomial()
t
REFERENCES:
- Wikipedia article Alexander_polynomial

**burau_matrix**(var='t', reduced=False)
Return the Burau matrix of the braid.

**INPUT:**
- **var** – string (default: 't'); the name of the variable in the entries of the matrix
- **reduced** – boolean (default: False); whether to return the reduced or unreduced Burau representation, can be one of the following:
  - True or 'increasing' - returns the reduced form using the basis given by \(e_i - e_j\) for \(2 \leq i \leq n\)
  - 'unitary' - the unitary form according to Squier [Squ1984]
  - 'simple' - returns the reduced form using the basis given by simple roots \(e_i - e_{i+1}\), which yields the matrices given on the Wikipedia page

**OUTPUT:**
The Burau matrix of the braid. It is a matrix whose entries are Laurent polynomials in the variable var. If reduced is True, return the matrix for the reduced Burau representation instead in the format specified. If reduced is 'unitary', a triple \(M, \text{Madj}, \text{H}\) is returned, where \(M\) is the Burau matrix in the unitary form, \(\text{Madj}\) the adjoined to \(M\) and \(\text{H}\) the hermitian form.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: B.inject_variables()
Defining s0, s1, s2
sage: b = s0*s1/s2/s1
sage: b.burau_matrix()
[ 1 - t 0 t - t^2 t^2]
[ 1 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 1 0]
[ 0 t^-2 -t^-2 + t^-1 -t^-1 + 1]
sage: s2.burau_matrix('x')
[ 1 0 0 0]
[ 0 1 0 0]
[ 0 0 1 - x x]
[ 0 0 1 0]
sage: s0.burau_matrix(reduced=True)
[-t 0 0]
[-t 1 0]
[-t 0 1]
sage: b.burau_matrix(reduced='simple')
[ 1 - t -t^-1 + 1 -1]
[ 1 -t^-1 + 1 -1]
[ 1 -t^-1 0]
[ 0 0 1 0]
sage: M, Madj, H = b.burau_matrix(reduced='unitary')
sage: M
[-t^-2 + 1 t t^2]
[ t^-1 - t 1 - t^2 -t^3]
```

Using the different reduced forms:
\[ \begin{bmatrix} -t^{-2} & -t^{-1} & 0 \\ 1 & -t^{-2} & -t^{2} \\ t^{-1} & -t^{-2} & 1 \\ t^{-2} & -t^{-3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \]

sage: Madj
\[ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -t^2 & -t^{-1} + t & -t^2 \\ t^{-1} & -t^{-2} + 1 & -t \\ t^{-2} & -t^{-3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \]

sage: H
\[ \begin{bmatrix} t^{-1} + t & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & t^{-1} + t & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & t^{-1} + t \end{bmatrix} \]

sage: M * H * Madj == H
True

REFERENCES:

- Wikipedia article Burau_representation
- [Squ1984]

\textbf{centralizer()}

Return a list of generators of the centralizer of the braid.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: b = B([2, 1, 3, 2])
sage: b.centralizer()
[s1*s0*s2*s1, s0*s2]
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{components_in_closure()}

Return the number of components of the trace closure of the braid.

\textbf{OUTPUT:}

Positive integer.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: B = BraidGroup(5)
sage: b = B([1, -3])
# Three disjoint unknots
sage: b.components_in_closure()
3
sage: b = B([1, 2, 3, 4])
# The unknot
sage: b.components_in_closure()
1
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: K11n42 = B([1, -2, 3, -2, 3, -2, -2, -1, 2, -3, -3, 2, 2])
sage: K11n42.components_in_closure()
1
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{conjugating_braid(other)}

Return a conjugating braid, if it exists.

\textbf{INPUT:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{other} – the other braid to look for conjugating braid
\end{itemize}

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: a = B([2, 2, -1, -1])
\end{verbatim}
```python
sage: b = B([2, 1, 2, 1])
sage: c = b * a / b
sage: d = a.conjugating_braid(c)
sage: d * c / d == a
True
sage: d
s1*s0
sage: d * a / d == c
False
```

### gcd

Return the greatest common divisor of the two braids.

**INPUT:**

- `other` – the other braid with respect to which the gcd is computed

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([1, 2, -1, -2, -2, 1])
sage: c = B([1, 2, 1])
sage: b.gcd(c)
s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^2*s0
sage: c.gcd(b)
s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^2*s0
```

### is_conjugated

Check if the two braids are conjugated.

**INPUT:**

- `other` – the other braid to check for conjugacy

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: a = B([2, 2, -1, -1])
sage: b = B([2, 1, 2, 1])
sage: c = b * a / b
sage: c.is_conjugated(a)
True
sage: c.is_conjugated(b)
False
```

### is_periodic

Check whether the braid is periodic.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: a = B([2, 2, -1, -1, 2, 2])
sage: b = B([2, 1, 2, 1])
sage: a.is_periodic()
False
sage: b.is_periodic()
True
```

### is_pseudoanosov

Check if the braid is pseudo-Anosov.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: a = B([2, 2, -1, -1, 2, 2])
sage: b = B([2, 1, 2, 1])
sage: a.is_pseudoanosov()  # True
sage: b.is_pseudoanosov()  # False
```

is_reducible()
Check weather the braid is reducible.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([1, 2, -1])
sage: b.is_reducible()  # True
sage: a = B([2, 2, -1, -1, 2, 2])
sage: a.is_reducible()  # False
```

jones_polynomial(variab=None, skein_normalization=False)
Return the Jones polynomial of the trace closure of the braid.

The normalization is so that the unknot has Jones polynomial 1. If `skein_normalization` is True, the variable of the result is replaced by a itself to the power of 4, so that the result agrees with the conventions of [Lic1997] (which in particular differs slightly from the conventions used otherwise in this class), had one used the conventional Kauffman bracket variable notation directly.

If `variab` is None return a polynomial in the variable $A$ or $t$, depending on the value `skein_normalization`. In particular, if `skein_normalization` is False, return the result in terms of the variable $t$, also used in [Lic1997].

INPUT:

- variab – variable (default: None); the variable in the resulting polynomial; if unspecified, use either a default variable in \(\mathbb{Z}[A, A^{-1}]\) or the variable $t$ in the symbolic ring
- skein_normalization – boolean (default: False); determines the variable of the resulting polynomial

OUTPUT:

If `skein_normalization` if False, this returns an element in the symbolic ring as the Jones polynomial of the closure might have fractional powers when the closure of the braid is not a knot. Otherwise the result is a Laurent polynomial in `variab`.

EXAMPLES:

The unknot:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(9)
sage: b = B([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8])
sage: b.jones_polynomial()  # 1
```

Two unlinked unknots:
The Hopf link:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(2)
sage: b = B([-1, -1])
sage: b.jones_polynomial()
-1/sqrt(t) - 1/t^(5/2)
```

Different representations of the trefoil and one of its mirror:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(2)
sage: b = B([-1, -1, -1])
sage: b.jones_polynomial(skein_normalization=True)
-A^-16 + A^-12 + A^-4
sage: b.jones_polynomial()
1/t + 1/t^3 - 1/t^4
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([-1, -2, -1, -2])
sage: b.jones_polynomial(skein_normalization=True)
-A^-16 + A^-12 + A^-4
sage: R.<x> = LaurentPolynomialRing(GF(2))
sage: b.jones_polynomial(skein_normalization=True, variab=x)
x^-16 + x^-12 + x^-4
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([1, 2, 1, 2])
sage: b.jones_polynomial(skein_normalization=True)
A^4 + A^12 - A^16
```

K11n42 (the mirror of the “Kinoshita-Terasaka” knot) and K11n34 (the mirror of the “Conway” knot):

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: b11n42 = B([1, -2, 3, -2, 3, -2, -2, -1, 2, -3, -3, 2, 2])
sage: b11n34 = B([1, 1, 2, -3, 2, -3, 1, -2, -2, -3, -3])
sage: bool(b11n42.jones_polynomial() == b11n34.jones_polynomial())
True
```

**lcm**

Return the least common multiple of the two braids.

**INPUT:**

- *other* – the other braid with respect with the lcm is computed

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([1, 2, -1, -2, -2])
sage: c = B([1, 2, 1])
sage: b.lcm(c)
(s0*s1)^2*s0
```

**markov_trace** *(variab=None, normalized=True)*

Return the Markov trace of the braid.
The normalization is so that in the underlying braid group representation, the eigenvalues of the standard generators of the braid group are 1 and $-A^4$.

INPUT:

- `variab` – variable (default: None); the variable in the resulting polynomial; if None, then use the variable $A$ in $\mathbb{Z}[A, A^{-1}]$

- `normalized` - boolean (default: True); if specified to be False, return instead a rescaled Laurent polynomial version of the Markov trace

OUTPUT:

If `normalized` is False, return instead the Markov trace of the braid, normalized by a factor of $(A^2 + A^{-2})^n$. The result is then a Laurent polynomial in `variab`. Otherwise it is a quotient of Laurent polynomials in `variab`.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: b = B([1, 2, -3])
sage: mt = b.markov_trace(); mt
A^4/(A^12 + 3*A^8 + 3*A^4 + 1)
sage: mt.factor()
A^4 * (A^4 + 1)^{-3}
```

We now give the non-normalized Markov trace:

```python
sage: mt = b.markov_trace(normalized=False); mt
A^{-4} + 1
sage: mt.parent()
Univariate Laurent Polynomial Ring in A over Integer Ring
```

**permutation()**

Return the permutation induced by the braid in its strands.

OUTPUT:

A permutation.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: B.<s0,s1,s2> = BraidGroup()
sage: b = s0*s1/s2/s1
sage: b.permutation()
[4, 1, 3, 2]
sage: b.permutation().cycle_string()
'(1,4,2)'
```

**plot**

`plot` (color='rainbow', orientation='bottom-top', gap=0.05, aspect_ratio=1, axes=False, **kwds)

Plot the braid

The following options are available:

- `color` – (default: 'rainbow') the color of the strands. Possible values are:
  - 'rainbow', uses rainbow() according to the number of strands.
  - a valid color name for bezier_path() and line(). Used for all strands.
  - a list or a tuple of colors for each individual strand.
• orientation – (default: 'bottom-top') determines how the braid is printed. The possible values are:
  – 'bottom-top', the braid is printed from bottom to top
  – 'top-bottom', the braid is printed from top to bottom
  – 'left-right', the braid is printed from left to right
• gap – floating point number (default: 0.05). determines the size of the gap left when a strand goes under another.
• aspect_ratio – floating point number (default: 1). The aspect ratio.
• **kwds – other keyword options that are passed to bezier_path() and line().

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(4, 's')
sage: b = B([1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1])
sage: b.plot()
Graphics object consisting of 30 graphics primitives
sage: b.plot(color=["red", "blue", "red", "blue"])
Graphics object consisting of 30 graphics primitives
sage: B.<s,t> = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = t^-1*s^2
sage: b.plot(orientation="left-right", color="red")
Graphics object consisting of 12 graphics primitives
```

**plot3d**(color='rainbow')

Plots the braid in 3d.

The following option is available:

• color – (default: 'rainbow') the color of the strands. Possible values are:
  – 'rainbow', uses rainbow() according to the number of strands.
  – a valid color name for bezier3d(). Used for all strands.
  – a list or a tuple of colors for each individual strand.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(4, 's')
sage: b = B([1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1])
sage: b.plot3d()
Graphics3d Object
sage: b.plot3d(color="red")
Graphics3d Object
sage: b.plot3d(color=["red", "blue", "red", "blue"])
Graphics3d Object
```

**right_normal_form()**

Return the right normal form of the braid.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: b = B([1, 2, 1, -2, 3, 1])
sage: b.right_normal_form()
(s1*s0, s0*s2, 1)
```


**rigidity()**

Return the rigidity of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([2, 1, 2, 1])
sage: a = B([2, 2, -1, -1, 2, 2])
sage: a.rigidity()
6
sage: b.rigidity()
0
```

**sliding_circuits()**

Return the sliding circuits of the braid.

**OUTPUT:**

A list of sliding circuits. Each sliding circuit is itself a list of braids.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: a = B([2, 2, -1, -1, 2, 2])
sage: a.sliding_circuits()
[[s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1]s1^2*s0^2*s1^3,
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^2*s1^2*s0^3],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^3*s1^2*s0^2],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1*s1^4*s0^2*s1^2],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1*s1^2*s0^2*s1^4],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0*s1^2*s0^4],
 [(s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1^5*s0^2*s1],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^4*s1^2*s0],
 [(s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1^2*s0^2*s1^5],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^5],
 [(s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1*s0^6*s1],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^5*s0^2*s1],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1]*s0^2*s1^5*s0^2*s1]
sage: b = B([2, 1, 2, 1])
sage: b.sliding_circuits()
[[s0*s1*s0^2, (s0*s1)^2]]
```

**strands()**

Return the number of strands in the braid.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: b = B([1, 2, -1, -2, -2, 1])
sage: b.strands()
4
```

**super_summit_set()**

Return a list with the super summit set of the braid

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([1, 2, -1, -2, -2, 1])
sage: b.super_summit_set()
[s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1*s0^-2*s1^2*s0^2*s1^2,
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^2*s1^2*s0^3],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^3*s1^2*s0^2],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1*s1^4*s0^2*s1^2],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1*s1^2*s0^2*s1^4],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0*s1^2*s0^4],
 [(s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1^5*s0^2*s1],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^4*s1^2*s0],
 [(s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1^2*s0^2*s1^5],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^5],
 [(s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1*s0^6*s1],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^5*s0^2*s1],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1]*s0^2*s1^5*s0^2*s1]
(continues on next page)```
thurston_type()

Return the thurston_type of self.

OUTPUT:

One of 'reducible', 'periodic' or 'pseudo-anosov'.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([1, 2, -1])
sage: b.thurston_type()
'reducible'
sage: a = B([2, 2, -1, -1, 2, 2])
sage: a.thurston_type()
'pseudo-anosov'
sage: c = B([2, 1, 2, 1])
sage: c.thurston_type()
'periodic'
```

tropical_coordinates()

Return the tropical coordinates of self in the braid group $B_n$.

OUTPUT:

• a list of $2n$ tropical integers

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: b = B([1])
sage: tc = b.tropical_coordinates(); tc
[1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1]
sage: tc[0].parent()
Tropical semiring over Integer Ring
sage: b = B([-2, -2, -1, -1, 2, 2, 1, 1])
sage: b.tropical_coordinates()
[1, -19, -12, 9, 0, 13]
```

REFERENCES:

• [DW2007]
• [Deh2011]

ultra_summit_set()

Return a list with the orbits of the ultra summit set of self

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: a = B([2, 2, -1, -1, 2, 2])
sage: b = B([2, 1, 2, 1])
sage: b.ultra_summit_set()
[[s0*s1*s0^2, (s0*s1)^2]]
```
sage: a.ultra_summit_set()
[[s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1^3*s0^2*s1^3,
  (s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1^2*s0^2*s1^4,
  (s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1*s0^2*s1^5,
  s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^5*s0,
  (s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1^5*s0^2*s1,
  (s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1^4*s0^2*s1^2],
 [s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^2*s1^2*s0^3,
  s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0*s1^2*s0^4,
  s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^5,
  (s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-1)^2*s1*s0^6*s1,
  s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^4*s1^2*s0,
  s0^-1*s1^-1*s0^-2*s1^-1*s0^3*s1^2*s0^2]]

sage.groups.braid.BraidGroup(n=None, names='s')

Construct a Braid Group

INPUT:

• n – integer or None (default). The number of strands. If not specified the names are counted and the
  group is assumed to have one more strand than generators.

• names – string or list/tuple/iterable of strings (default: 'x'). The generator names or name prefix.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: B.<a,b> = BraidGroup(); B
Braid group on 3 strands
sage: H = BraidGroup('a, b')
sage: B is H
True
sage: BraidGroup(3)
Braid group on 3 strands
```

The entry can be either a string with the names of the generators, or the number of generators and the prefix of
the names to be given. The default prefix is 's'

```
sage: B = BraidGroup(3); B.generators()
(s0, s1)
sage: BraidGroup(3, 'g').generators()
(g0, g1)
```

Since the word problem for the braid groups is solvable, their Cayley graph can be locally obtained as follows
(see trac ticket #16059):

```
sage: def ball(group, radius):
    ...:     ret = set()
    ...:     ret.add(group.one())
    ...:     for length in range(1, radius):
    ...:         for w in Words(alphabet=group.gens(), length=length):
    ...:             ret.add(prod(w))
    ...:     return ret
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: GB = B.cayley_graph(elements=ball(B, 4), generators=B.gens()); GB
Digraph on 31 vertices
```

Since the braid group has nontrivial relations, this graph contains less vertices than the one associated to the free
group (which is a tree):
sage: F = FreeGroup(3)
sage: GF = F.cayley_graph(elements=ball(F, 4), generators=F.gens()); GF
Digraph on 40 vertices

class sage.groups.braid.BraidGroup_class(names)
    Bases: sage.groups.artin.FiniteTypeArtinGroup

The braid group on \( n \) strands.

EXAMPLES:

sage: B1 = BraidGroup(5)
sage: B1
Braid group on 5 strands
sage: B2 = BraidGroup(3)
sage: B1==B2
False
sage: B2 is BraidGroup(3)
True

Element
    alias of Braid

TL_basis_with_drain(drain_size)
    Return a basis of a summand of the Temperley–Lieb–Jones representation of self.

    The basis elements are given by non-intersecting pairings of \( n + d \) points in a square with \( n \) points marked ‘on the top’ and \( d \) points ‘on the bottom’ so that every bottom point is paired with a top point. Here, \( n \) is the number of strands of the braid group, and \( d \) is specified by drain_size.

    A basis element is specified as a list of integers obtained by considering the pairings as obtained as the ‘highest term’ of trivalent trees marked by Jones–Wenzl projectors (see e.g. [Wan2010]). In practice, this is a list of non-negative integers whose first element is drain_size, whose last element is 0, and satisfying that consecutive integers have difference 1. Moreover, the length of each basis element is \( n + 1 \).

    Given these rules, the list of lists is constructed recursively in the natural way.

    INPUT:
    • drain_size – integer between 0 and the number of strands (both inclusive)

    OUTPUT:
    A list of basis elements, each of which is a list of integers.

    EXAMPLES:

    We calculate the basis for the appropriate vector space for \( B_5 \) when \( d = 3 \):

    sage: B = BraidGroup(5)
sage: B.TL_basis_with_drain(3)
[[3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0],
 [3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 0],
 [3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0],
 [3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0]]

    The number of basis elements hopefully corresponds to the general formula for the dimension of the representation spaces:
```sage
B = BraidGroup(10)
d = 2
B.dimension_of_TL_space(d) == len(B.TL_basis_with_drain(d))
True
```

**TL_representation**(drain_size, variab=None)

Return representation matrices of the Temperley–Lieb–Jones representation of standard braid group
generators and inverses of self.

The basis is given by non-intersecting pairings of \((n + d)\) points, where \(n\) is the number of strands, and \(d\)
is given by drain_size, and the pairings satisfy certain rules. See TL_basis_with_drain() for
details. This basis has the useful property that all resulting entries can be regarded as Laurent polynomials.

We use the convention that the eigenvalues of the standard generators are 1 and \(-A^4\), where \(A\) is the
generator of the Laurent polynomial ring.

When \(d = n - 2\) and the variables are picked appropriately, the resulting representation is equivalent to
the reduced Burau representation. When \(d = n\), the resulting representation is trivial and 1-dimensional.

**INPUT:**

- drain_size – integer between 0 and the number of strands (both inclusive)
- variab – variable (default: None); the variable in the entries of the matrices; if None, then use a
default variable in \(\mathbb{Z}[A, A^{-1}]\)

**OUTPUT:**

A list of matrices corresponding to the representations of each of the standard generators and their inverses.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
B = BraidGroup(4)
B.TL_representation(0)
```

```
[(
  [1 0] [ 1 0]
  [A^2 -A^4], [ A^-2 -A^-4]
),
  
  [-A^4 A^2] [-A^-4 A^-2]
  [ 0 1], [ 0 1]
),
  
  [1 0] [ 1 0]
  [A^2 -A^4], [ A^-2 -A^-4]
)]
```

```sage
R.<A> = LaurentPolynomialRing(GF(2))
B.TL_representation(0, variab=A)
```

```
[(
  [1 0] [ 1 0]
  [A^2 A^4], [A^-2 A^-4]
),
  
  [A^4 A^2] [A^-4 A^-2]
  [ 0 1], [ 0 1]
),
  
  [1 0] [ 1 0]
  [A^2 A^4], [ A^-2 A^-4]
)]
```

(continues on next page)
sage: B = BraidGroup(8)
sage: B.TL_representation(8)

\[(\[1\], \[1\]),
  (\[1\], \[1\]),
  (\[1\], \[1\]),
  (\[1\], \[1\]),
  (\[1\], \[1\]),
  (\[1\], \[1\]),
  (\[1\], \[1\])\]

an_element()
Return an element of the braid group.
This is used both for illustration and testing purposes.

EXAMPLES:

sage: B = BraidGroup(2)
sage: B.an_element()

as_permutation_group()
Return an isomorphic permutation group.

OUTPUT:
Raises a ValueError error since braid groups are infinite.

cardinality()
Return the number of group elements.

OUTPUT:
Infinity.

dimension_of_TL_space(drain_size)
Return the dimension of a particular Temperley–Lieb representation summand of self.

Following the notation of \texttt{TL\_basis\_with\_drain()}, the summand is the one corresponding to the number of drains being fixed to be \texttt{drain\_size}.

INPUT:

- \texttt{drain\_size} – integer between 0 and the number of strands (both inclusive)

EXAMPLES:
Calculation of the dimension of the representation of $B_8$ corresponding to having 2 drains:

sage: B = BraidGroup(8)
sage: B.dimension_of_TL_space(2)

The direct sum of endomorphism spaces of these vector spaces make up the entire Temperley–Lieb algebra:

sage: import sage.combinat.diagram_algebras as da
sage: B = BraidGroup(6)
sage: dimensions = [B.dimension_of_TL_space(d)**2 for d in [0, 2, 4, 6]]
sage: total_dim = sum(dimensions)
sage: total_dim == len(list(da.temperley_lieb_diagrams(6)))  # long time
True
mapping_class_action\( (F) \)
Return the action of self in the free group F as mapping class group.

This action corresponds to the action of the braid over the punctured disk, whose fundamental group is the free group on as many generators as strands.

In Sage, this action is the result of multiplying a free group element with a braid. So you generally do not have to construct this action yourself.

OUTPUT:
A \texttt{MappingClassGroupAction}.

EXAMPILES
\begin{verbatim}
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: B.inject_variables()
Defining s0, s1
sage: F.<a,b,c> = FreeGroup(3)
sage: A = B.mapping_class_action(F)
sage: A(a,s0)
a*b*a^-1
sage: a * s0     # simpler notation
a*b*a^-1
\end{verbatim}

order()
Return the number of group elements.

OUTPUT:
Infinity.

some_elements()
Return a list of some elements of the braid group.
This is used both for illustration and testing purposes.

EXAMPLES:
\begin{verbatim}
sage: B = BraidGroup(3)
sage: B.some_elements()
[\texttt{s0}, \texttt{s0*s1}, \texttt{(s0*s1)^3}]
\end{verbatim}

strands()
Return the number of strands.

OUTPUT:
Integer.

EXAMPLES:
\begin{verbatim}
sage: B = BraidGroup(4)
sage: B.strands()
4
\end{verbatim}
This action is defined as follows:

\[ x_j \cdot \sigma_i = \begin{cases} 
  x_j \cdot x_{j+1} \cdot x_{j-1} & \text{if } i = j \\
  x_{j-1} & \text{if } i = j - 1 \\
  x_j & \text{otherwise} 
\end{cases} \]

where \( \sigma_i \) are the generators of the braid group on \( n \) strands, and \( x_j \) the generators of the free group of rank \( n \).

You should left multiplication of the free group element by the braid to compute the action. Alternatively, use the \texttt{mapping_class_action()} method of the braid group to construct this action.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: B.<s0,s1,s2> = BraidGroup(4)
sage: F.<x0,x1,x2,x3> = FreeGroup(4)
sage: x0 * s1
x0
sage: x1 * s1
x1*x2*x1^-1
sage: x1^-1 * s1
x1*x2^-1*x1^-1
sage: A = B.mapping_class_action(F)
sage: A
Right action by Braid group on 4 strands on Free Group on generators {x0, x1, x2, \ldots}
sage: A(x0, s1)
x0
sage: A(x1, s1)
x1*x2*x1^-1
sage: A(x1^-1, s1)
x1*x2^-1*x1^-1
```
CHAPTER

FOURTEEN

CUBIC BRAID GROUPS

This module is devoted to factor groups of the Artin braid groups, such that the images \( s_i \) of the braid generators have order three:

\[
s_i^3 = 1
\]

In general these groups have firstly been investigated by Coxeter, H.S.M. in: “Factor groups of the braid groups, Proceedings of the Fourth Canadian Mathematical Congress (Vancouver 1957), pp. 95-122”.

Coxeter showed, that these groups are finite as long as the number of strands is less than 6 and infinite else-wise. More explicitly the factor group on three strand braids is isomorphic to \( SL(2, 3) \), on four strand braids to \( GU(3, 2) \) and on five strand braids to \( Sp(4, 3) \times C_3 \). Today, these finite groups are known as irreducible complex reflection groups enumerated in the Shephard-Todd classification as \( G_4, G_{25} \) and \( G_{32} \).

Coxeter realized these groups as subgroups of unitary groups with respect to a certain hermitian form over the complex numbers (in fact over \( \mathbb{Q} \) adjoined with a primitive 12-th root of unity).

In “Einige endliche Faktorgruppen der Zopfgruppen” (Math. Z., 163 (1978), 291-302) J. Assion considered two series \( S(m) \) and \( U(m) \) of finite factors of these groups. The additional relations on the braid group generators \( \{s_1, \ldots, s_{m-1}\} \) are

- **S:** \( s_3 s_1 t_2 s_1 t_2^{-1} t_3 t_2 s_1 t_2^{-1} t_3^{-1} = 1 \) for \( m \geq 5 \) in case \( S(m) \)
- **U:** \( t_1 t_3 = 1 \) for \( m \geq 5 \) in case \( U(m) \)

where \( t_i = (s_i s_{i+1})^3 \). He showed that each series of finite cubic braid group factors must be an epimorphic image of one of his two series, as long as the groups with less than 5 strands are the full cubic braid groups, whereas the group on 5 strands is not. He realized the groups \( S(m) \) as symplectic groups over \( GF(3) \) (resp. subgroups therein) and \( U(m) \) as general unitary groups over \( GF(4) \) (resp. subgroups therein).

This class implements all the groups considered by Coxeter and Assion as finitely presented groups together with the classical realizations given by the authors. It also contains the conversion maps between the two ways of realization. In addition the user can construct other realizations and maps to matrix groups with help of the Burau representation. In case gap3 and CHEVIE are installed the reflection groups (via the gap3 interface) are available, too. The methods for all this functionality are \texttt{as_classical_group()}, \texttt{as_matrix_group()}, \texttt{as_permutation_group()} and \texttt{as_reflection_group()}.

REFERENCES:

- [Cox1957]
- [Ass1978]

AUTHORS:

- Sebastian Oehms 2019-02-16, initial version.
sage.groups.cubic_braid.AssionGroupS(n=None, names='s')
Construct cubic braid groups as instance of CubicBraidGroup which have been investigated by J.Assion using the notation S(m). This function is a short hand cut for setting the construction arguments cbg_type=CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionS and default names='s'.

For more information type CubicBraidGroup?

INPUT:

• n – integer or None (default). The number of strands. This argument is passed to the corresponding argument of the classcall of CubicBraidGroup.

• names – string or list/tuple/iterable of strings (default:‘s’). This argument is passed to the corresponding argument of the classcall of CubicBraidGroup.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: S3 = AssionGroupS(3); S3
Assion group on 3 strands of type S
sage: S3x = CubicBraidGroup(3, names='s', cbg_type=CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionS);
   -
   → S3x
Assion group on 3 strands of type S
sage: S3 == S3x
True
```

sage.groups.cubic_braid.AssionGroupU(n=None, names='u')
Construct cubic braid groups as instance of CubicBraidGroup which have been investigated by J.Assion using the notation U(m). This function is a short hand cut for setting the construction arguments cbg_type=CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionU and default names='u'.

For more information type CubicBraidGroup?

INPUT:

• n – integer or None (default). The number of strands. This argument is passed to the corresponding argument of the classcall of CubicBraidGroup.

• names – string or list/tuple/iterable of strings (default:‘u’). This argument is passed to the corresponding argument of the classcall of CubicBraidGroup.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: U3 = AssionGroupU(3); U3
Assion group on 3 strands of type U
sage: U3x = CubicBraidGroup(3, names='u', cbg_type=CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionU);
   -
   → U3x
Assion group on 3 strands of type U
sage: U3 == U3x
True
```

class sage.groups.cubic_braid.CubicBraidElement(parent, x, check=True)
Bases: sage.groups.finitely_presented.FinitelyPresentedGroupElement

This class models elements of cubic factor groups of the braid group. It is the element class of the CubicBraidGroup.

For more information see the documentation of the parent CubicBraidGroup.

EXAMPLES:
sage: C4.<c1, c2, c3> = CubicBraidGroup(4); C4
Cubic Braid group on 4 strands
sage: ele1 = c1*c2*c3^-1*c2^-1
sage: ele2 = C4((1, 2, -3, -2))
sage: ele1 == ele2
True

braid()

Return the canonical braid preimage of self as Object of the class Braid.

OUTPUT:

The preimage of self as instance of Braid.

EXAMPLES:

sage: C3.<c1, c2> = CubicBraidGroup(3)
sage: c1.parent()
Cubic Braid group on 3 strands
sage: c1.braid().parent()
Braid group on 3 strands

burau_matrix(root_bur=None, domain=None, characteristic=None, var='t', reduced=False)

Return the Burau matrix of the cubic braid coset.

This method uses the same method belonging to Braid, but reduces the indeterminate to a primitive sixth (resp. twelfth in case reduced='unitary') root of unity.

INPUT (all arguments are optional keywords):

- root_bur – six (resp. twelfth) root of unity in some field (default root of unity over \(\mathbb{Q}\)).
- domain – base_ring for the Burau matrix (default is Cyclotomic Field of order 3 and degree 2, resp. the domain of root_bur if given).
- characteristic - integer giving the characteristic of the domain (default is 0 or the characteristic of domain if given).
- var – string used for the indeterminate name in case root_bur must be constructed in a splitting field.
- reduced – boolean (default: False) or string; for more information see the documentation of burau_matrix() of Braid.

OUTPUT:

The Burau matrix of the cubic braid coset with entries in the domain given by the options. In case the option reduced = 'unitary' is given a triple consisting of the Burau matrix, its adjoined and the hermitian form is returned.

EXAMPLES:

sage: C3.<c1, c2> = CubicBraidGroup(3)
sage: ele = c1*c2*c1
sage: BuMa = ele.burau_matrix(); BuMa
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
-zeta3 & 1 & zeta3 \\
-zeta3 & zeta3 + 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\]
sage: BuMa.base_ring()
Cyclotomic Field of order 3 and degree 2
sage: BuMa == ele.burau_matrix(characteristic = 0)
True
sage: BuMa = ele.burau_matrix(domain=QQ); BuMa
[-t + 1 1 t - 1]
[-t + 1 t 0]
[ 1 0 0]
sage: BuMa.base_ring()
Number Field in t with defining polynomial \(t^2 - t + 1\)
sage: BuMa = ele.burau_matrix(domain = QQ[I, sqrt(3)]); BuMa
[ 1/2*sqrt3*I + 1/2 1 -1/2*sqrt3*I - 1/2]
[ 1/2*sqrt3*I + 1/2 -1/2*sqrt3*I + 1/2 0]
[ 1 0 0]
sage: BuMa.base_ring()
Number Field in I with defining polynomial \(x^2 + 1\) over its base field
sage: BuMa = ele.burau_matrix(characteristic=7); BuMa
[3 1 4]
[3 5 0]
[1 0 0]
sage: BuMa.base_ring()
Finite Field of size 7
sage: BuMa = ele.burau_matrix(characteristic=2); BuMa
[t + 1 1 t + 1]
[t + 1 t 0]
[ 1 0 0]
sage: BuMa.base_ring()
Finite Field in t of size 2^2
sage: F4.<r64> = GF(4)
sage: BuMa = ele.burau_matrix(root_bur=r64); BuMa
[r64 + 1 1 r64 + 1]
[r64 + 1 r64 0]
[ 1 0 0]
sage: BuMa.base_ring()
Finite Field in r64 of size 2^2
sage: BuMa = ele.burau_matrix(domain=GF(5)); BuMa
[2*t + 2 1 3*t + 3]
[2*t + 2 3*t + 4 0]
[ 1 0 0]
sage: BuMa.base_ring()
Finite Field in t of size 5^2
sage: BuMa, BuMaAd, H = ele.burau_matrix(reduced='unitary'); BuMa
[ 0 zeta12^3]
[zeta12^3 0]
sage: BuMa * H * BuMaAd == H
True
sage: BuMa.base_ring()
Cyclotomic Field of order 12 and degree 4
sage: BuMa, BuMaAd, H = ele.burau_matrix(domain = QQ[I, sqrt(3)], reduced='unitary'); BuMa
[0 I]
[I 0]
sage: BuMa.base_ring()
Number Field in I with defining polynomial \(x^2 + 1\) over its base field

class sage.groups.cubic_braid.CubicBraidGroup(names, cbg_type=None)

Bases: sage.groups.finitely_presented.FinitelyPresentedGroup

This class implements factor groups of the Artin braid group mapping their generators to elements of order 3 (see the module header for more information on these groups).

These groups are implemented as a particular case of finitely presented groups similar to the
A cubic braid group can be created by giving the number of strands, and the name of the generators in a similar way as it works for the BraidGroup_class.

INPUT (to the constructor):

- names – see the corresponding documentation of BraidGroup_class.
- cbg_type – (optional keyword, default = CubicBraidGroup.type.Coxeter, see explanation below) of enum type CubicBraidGroup.type.

Setting the keyword cbg_type to one on the values CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionS or CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionU the additional relations due to Assion are added:

\[
\begin{align*}
S & : s_3 s_1 t_2 s_1 t_2^{-1} t_3 t_2 s_1 t_2^{-1} t_3^{-1} = 1 & \text{for } m \geq 5 \text{ in case } S(m) \\
U & : t_1 t_3 = 1 & \text{for } m \geq 5 \text{ in case } U(m)
\end{align*}
\]

where \( t_i = (s_i s_{i+1})^3 \). If \( \text{cbg\_type} == \text{CubicBraidGroup\_type\_Coxeter} \) (default) only the cubic relation on the generators is active (Coxeter’s case of investigation). Note that for \( n = 2, 3, 4 \) the groups do not differ between the three possible values of \( \text{cbg\_type} \) (as finitely presented groups). But anyway, the instances for CubicBraidGroup.type.Coxeter, CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionS and CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionU are different, since they have different classical realizations implemented.

The creation of instances of this class can also be done more easily by help of CubicBraidGroup(), AssionGroupS() and AssionGroupU() (similar to BraidGroup() with respect to BraidGroup_class).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: U3 = CubicBraidGroup(3, cbg_type=CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionU); U3
Assion group on 3 strands of type U
sage: U3.gens()
\((c0, c1)\)
```

alternative possibilities defining U3:

```
sage: U3 = AssionGroupU(3); U3
Assion group on 3 strands of type U
sage: U3.gens()
\((u0, u1)\)
sage: U3.<u1,u2> = AssionGroupU(3); U3
Assion group on 3 strands of type U
sage: U3.gens()
\((u1, u2)\)
```

alternates naming the generators:

```
sage: U3 = AssionGroupU(3, 'a, b'); U3
Assion group on 3 strands of type U
sage: U3.gens()
\((a, b)\)
sage: C3 = CubicBraidGroup(3, 't'); C3
Cubic Braid group on 3 strands
sage: C3.gens()
\((t0, t1)\)
sage: U3.is_isomorphic(C3)
# I Forcing finiteness test
True
```
sage: U3.as_classical_group()
Subgroup generated by [(1,7,6)(3,19,14)(4,15,10)(5,11,18)(12,16,20), (1,12,13)(2,15,19)(4,9,14)(5,18,8)(6,21,16)] of (The projective general unitary group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 2)
sage: C3.as_classical_group()
Subgroup with 2 generators ([ E(3)^2 0] [ 1 -E(12)^7]
[-E(12)^7 1], [ 0 E(3)^2]) of General Unitary Group of degree 2 over Universal Cyclotomic Field with respect to positive definite hermitian form
[-E(12)^7 + E(12)^11 -1]
[-1 -E(12)^7 + E(12)^11]

REFERENCES:

• [Cox1957]
• [Ass1978]

Element
alias of CubicBraidElement

as_classical_group(embedded=False)

Creates an isomorphic image of self as a classical group according to the construction given by Coxeter resp. Assion.

INPUT (optional keyword):

• embedded – boolean (default = False). This boolean does effect the cases of Assion groups when they are realized as projective groups, only. More precisely: if self is of cbg_type CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionS (for example) and the number of strands n is even, than its classical group is a subgroup of PSp(n,3) (being centralized by the element self.centralizing_element(projective=True)). By default this group will be given. Setting embedded = True the classical realization is given as subgroup of its classical enlargement with one more strand (in this case as subgroup of Sp(n,3)).

OUTPUT:

Depending on the type of self and the number of strands an instance of Sp(n-1,3), GU(n-1, 2), subgroup of PSp(n,3), PGU(n,2) or a subgroup of GU(n-1, UCF) (cbg_type == CubicBraidGroup.type.Coxeter) with respect to a certain hermitian form attached to the Burau representation (used by Coxeter and Squier). Here UCF stands for the universal cyclotomic field.

EXAMPLES:

sage: U3 = AssionGroupU(3)
sage: U3Cl = U3.as_classical_group(); U3Cl
Subgroup generated by [(1,7,6)(3,19,14)(4,15,10)(5,11,18)(12,16,20), (1,12,13)(2,15,19)(4,9,14)(5,18,8)(6,21,16)] of (The projective general unitary group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 2)
sage: U3Clemb = U3.as_classical_group(embedded=True); U3Clemb
Subgroup with 2 generators ([0 0 a] [a + 1 a]
[0 1 0] [a a + 1 a]
[a 0 a] [ a a a + 1]) of General Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 2^2
sage: u = U3([-2,1,-2,1]); u
(u1^-1*u0)^2
sage: uCl = U3Cl(u); uCl
sage:uCle = U3Clemb(u); uCle
[a + 1 a + 1 1]
[a + 1 0 a]
[ 1 a a]
sage:U3(uCl) == u
True
sage:U3(uCle) == u
True
sage:U4 = AssionGroupU(4)
sage:U4Cl = U4.as_classical_group(); U4Cl
General Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 2^2
sage:U3Clemb.ambient() == U4Cl
True
sage:C4 = CubicBraidGroup(4)
sage:C4Cl = C4.as_classical_group(); C4Cl
Subgroup with 3 generators ( 
[ E(3)^2 0 0] [ 1 -E(12)^7 0]
[-E(12)^7 1 0] [ 0 E(3)^2 0]
[ 0 0 1], [ 0 -E(12)^7 1],
[ 1 0 0]
[ 0 1 -E(12)^7]
[ 0 0 E(3)^2] ) of General Unitary Group of degree 3 over Universal Cyclotomic Field with respect to positive definite hermitian form
[-E(12)^7 + E(12)^11 -1 0]
[-1 -E(12)^7 + E(12)^11 -1]
[ 0 -1 -E(12)^7 + E(12)^11]

as_matrix_group (root_bur=None, domain=None, characteristic=None, var='t', reduced=False)

Creates an epimorphic image of self as a matrix group by use of the burau representation.

INPUT (all arguments are optional by keyword):

• root_bur – six (resp. twelfth) root of unity in some field (default root of unity over $\mathbb{Q}$).
• domain – base_ring for the Burau matrix (default is Cyclotomic Field of order 3 and degree 2, resp. the domain of root_bur if given).
• characteristic - integer giving the characteristic of the domain (default is 0 or the characteristic of domain if given) If none of the keywords root_bur, domain and characteristic is given the default characteristic is 3 (resp. 2) if self is of cbg_type CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionS (resp. CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionU).
• var – string used for the indeterminate name in case root_bur must be constructed in a splitting field.
• reduced – boolean (default: False); for more information see the documentation of burau_matrix() of Braid.

OUTPUT:

An instance of the class FinitelyGeneratedMatrixGroup_gap according to the input arguments together with a group homomorphism registered as a conversion from self to it.

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: C5 = CubicBraidGroup(5)
sage: C5Mch5 = C5.as_matrix_group(characteristic=5); C5Mch5
Matrix group over Finite Field in t of size 5^2 with 4 generators (
[2*t + 2 3*t + 4 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 0 0 1]
[1 0 0 0 0],
[0 2*t + 2 3*t + 4 0 0]
[0 1 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 0 0 1],
[1 0 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0 0]
[0 0 2*t + 2 3*t + 4 0]
[0 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 0 0 1],
[1 0 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0 0]
[0 0 1 0 0]
[0 0 0 1 0],
[1 0 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0 0]
[0 0 2*t + 2 3*t + 4]
[0 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 0 0 1],
)
sage: c = C5([3,4,-2,-3,1]); c
c2*c3*c1^-1*c2^-1*c0
sage: m = C5Mch5(c); m
[2*t + 2 3*t + 4 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 1 0]
[2*t + 1 0 2*t + 2 3*t 3*t + 3]
[2*t + 2 0 0 3*t + 4 0]
[0 0 2*t + 2 3*t + 4 0]
sage: m_back = C5(m)
sage: m_back == c
True
sage: U5 = AssionGroupU(5); U5
Assion group on 5 strands of type U
sage: U5Mch3 = U5.as_matrix_group(characteristic=3)
ValueError: Burau representation does not factor through the relations
```

**as_permutation_group** *(use_classical=True)*

This method returns a permutation group isomorphic to self together with group isomorphism from self as a conversion.

**INPUT** (all arguments are optional by keyword):

- **use_classical** – (boolean, default True) by default the permutation group is calculated via the attached classical matrix group, since this results in a smaller degree. If set to False the permutation group will be calculated using self (as finitely presented group).

**OUTPUT**:

An instance of class *PermutationGroup_generic* together with a group homomorphism from self registered as a conversion.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: C3 = CubicBraidGroup(3)
sage: PC3 = C3.as_permutation_group()
sage: C3.is_isomorphic(PC3)
True
sage: PC3.degree()
8
sage: c = C3([2,1-2])
sage: C3(PC3(c)) == c
True
```

`as_reflection_group()`

Creates an isomorphic image of self as irreducible complex reflection group. This is possible only for the finite cubic braid groups of cbg_type CubicBraidGroup.type.Coxeter.

This method uses the sage implementation of reflection group via the gap3 CHEVIE package. To use this method you must have gap3 together with CHEVIE installed!

OUTPUT:

An instance of the class IrreducibleComplexReflectionGroup together with a group isomorphism from self registered as a conversion.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: C3.<c1,c2> = CubicBraidGroup(3)  # optional - gap3
sage: R3 = C3.as_reflection_group(); R3  # optional - gap3
Irreducible complex reflection group of rank 2 and type ST4
sage: R3.cartan_matrix()  # optional - gap3
[-2*E(3) - E(3)^2 E(3)^2]
[-E(3)^2 -2*E(3) - E(3)^2]
sage: R3.simple_roots()  # optional - gap3
Finite family {1: (0, -2*E(3) - E(3)^2), 2: (2*E(3)^2, E(3)^2)}
sage: R3.simple_coroots()  # optional - gap3
Finite family {1: (0, 1), 2: (1/3*E(3) - 1/3*E(3)^2, 1/3*E(3) - 1/
˓→3*E(3)^2)}
```

Conversion maps:

```python
sage: r = R3.an_element()  # optional - gap3
sage: cr = C3(r); cr  # optional - gap3
c1*c2
sage: mr = r.matrix(); mr  # optional - gap3
[ 1/3*E(3) - 1/3*E(3)^2 2/3*E(3) + 1/3*E(3)^2]
[-2/3*E(3) + 2/3*E(3)^2 2/3*E(3) + 1/3*E(3)^2]
sage: C3Cl = C3.as_classical_group()  # optional - gap3
sage: C3Cl(cr)  # optional - gap3
[ E(3)^2 -E(4)]
[-E(12)^7 0]
```

The reflection groups can also be viewed as subgroups of unitary groups over the universal cyclotomic field. Note that the unitary group corresponding to the reflection group is isomorphic but different from the classical group due to different hermitian forms for the unitary groups they live in:

```python
sage: C4 = CubicBraidGroup(4)  # optional - gap3
sage: R4 = C4.as_reflection_group()  # optional - gap3
```
braid_group()

Return an instance of \texttt{BraidGroup} with identical generators, such that there exists an epimorphism to \texttt{self}.

OUTPUT:

Instance of \texttt{BraidGroup} having conversion maps to and from \texttt{self} (which is just a section in the latter case).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: U5 = AssionGroupU(5); U5
Assion group on 5 strands of type U
sage: B5 = U5.braid_group(); B5
Braid group on 5 strands
sage: b = B5([4,3,2,-4,1])
sage: u = U5([4,3,2,-4,1])
sage: u == b
False
sage: b.burau_matrix()
[ 1 - t t 0 0 0]
[ 1 - t 0 t 0 0]
[ 1 - t 0 0 0 t]
[ 1 - t 0 0 1 -1 + t]
[ 1 0 0 0 0]
sage: u.burau_matrix()
[t + 1 t 0 0 0]
[t + 1 0 t 0 0]
[t + 1 0 0 0 t]
[t + 1 0 0 1 t + 1]
[ 1 0 0 0 0]
sage: bU = U5(b)
sage: uB = B5(u)
sage: bU == u
True
sage: uB == b
True
```

cardinality()

To avoid long wait-time on calculations the order will be obtained using the classical realization.

OUTPUT:

Cardinality of the group as Integer or infinity.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S15 = AssionGroupS(15)
sage: S15.order()
10977561863482259035023554842176139436811616256000
sage: C6 = CubicBraidGroup(6)
```
centralizing_element\ (\texttt{embedded=False})

Return the centralizing element defined by the work of Assion (Hilfssatz 1.1.3 and 1.2.3).

INPUT (optional):

• \texttt{embedded} – boolean (default = False). This boolean just effects the cases of Assion groups when they are realized as projective groups. More precisely: if \texttt{self} is of \texttt{cbg_type CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionS} (for example) and the number of strands \(n\) is even, then its classical group is a subgroup of \(\text{PSp}(n,3)\) being centralized by the element return for option \texttt{embedded=False}. Otherwise the image of this element inside the embedded classical group will be returned (see option \texttt{embedded} of \texttt{classical_group()})!

OUTPUT:

Depending on the optional keyword a permutation as an element of \(\text{PSp}(n,3)\) (type S) or \(\text{PGU}(n,2)\) (type U) for \(n = 0 \mod 2\) (type S) reps. \(n = 0 \mod 3\) (type U) is returned. Else-wise, the centralizing element is a matrix belonging to \(\text{Sp}(n,3)\) reps. \(\text{GU}(n,2)\).

EXAMPLES:

sage: U3 = AssionGroupU(3); U3
Assion group on 3 strands of type U
sage: U3Cl = U3.as_classical_group(); U3Cl
Subgroup generated by [(1,7,6)(3,19,14)(4,15,10)(5,11,18)(12,16,20), (1,12,13)(2,15,19)(4,9,14)(5,18,8)(6,21,16)] of (The projective general unitary group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 2)

sage: c = U3.centralizing_element(); c
(1,16)(2,9)(3,10)(4,19)(6,12)(7,20)(13,21)(14,15)

sage: c in U3Cl
True
sage: P = U3Cl.ambient_group()
sage: P.centralizer(c) == U3Cl
True

embedded Version:

sage: cm = U3.centralizing_element(embedded=True); cm
[ a + 1  a + 1  1 ]
[ a + 1  0   a ]
[  1   a  a ]

sage: U4 = AssionGroupU(4)
sage: U4Cl = U4.as_classical_group()
sage: cm in U4Cl
True

sage: [cm * U4Cl(g) == U4Cl(g) * cm for g in U4.gens()]
[True, True, False]

classical_invariant_form()

Return the invariant form of the classical realization of \texttt{self}.

OUTPUT:

A square matrix of dimension according to the space the classical realization is operating on. In the case of the full cubic braid groups and of the Assion groups of \texttt{cbg_type CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionU} the matrix is hermitian. In the case of the Assion groups of \texttt{cbg_type...
CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionS it is alternating. Note that the invariant form of the full cubic braid group on more than 5 strands is degenerated (causing the group to be infinite).

In the case of Assion groups having projective classical groups the invariant form corresponds to the ambient group of its classical embedding.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S3 = AssionGroupS(3)
sage: S3.classical_invariant_form()
[0 1]
[2 0]
sage: S4 = AssionGroupS(4)
sage: S4.classical_invariant_form()
[0 0 1]
[0 1 0]
[0 2 0]
[2 0 0]
sage: S5 = AssionGroupS(5)
sage: S4.classical_invariant_form() == S5.classical_invariant_form()
True
sage: U4 = AssionGroupU(4)
sage: U4.classical_invariant_form()
[0 0 1]
[0 1 0]
[1 0 0]
sage: C5 = CubicBraidGroup(5)
sage: C5.classical_invariant_form()
[-E(12)^7 + E(12)^11 -1 0
  → 0]
[ -1 -E(12)^7 + E(12)^11 -1
  →0]
[ 0 -1 -E(12)^7 + E(12)^11
  →1]
[ 0 0 -1 -E(12)^7 + E(12)^11
  →11]
sage: _.is_singular()
False
sage: C6 = CubicBraidGroup(6)
sage: C6.classical_invariant_form().is_singular()
True
```

cubic_braid_subgroup(nstrands=None)

Creates a cubic braid group as subgroup of self on the first nstrands strands.

INPUT:

• nstrands – integer > 0 and self.strands() giving the number of strands for the subgroup.
  The default is one strand less than self has.

OUTPUT:

An instance of this class realizing the subgroup.

Note: Since self is inherited from UniqueRepresentation the obtained instance is identical to other instances created with the same arguments (see example below). The ambient group corresponds to the last call of this method.

EXAMPLES:
sage: U5 = AssionGroupU(5)
sage: U3s = U5.cubic_braid_subgroup(3)
sage: u1, u2 = U3s.gens()
sage: u1 in U5
False
sage: U5(u1) in U5.gens()
True
sage: U3s is AssionGroupU(3)
True
sage: U3s.ambient() == U5
True

is_finite()
Method from GroupMixinLibGAP overwritten because of performance reason.

EXAMPLES:

sage: CubicBraidGroup(6).is_finite()
False
sage: AssionGroupS(6).is_finite()
True

order()
To avoid long wait-time on calculations the order will be obtained using the classical realization.

OUTPUT:
Cardinality of the group as Integer or infinity.

EXAMPLES:

sage: S15 = AssionGroupS(15)
sage: S15.order()
10977756186348225903502355484217613943681161625600
sage: C6 = CubicBraidGroup(6)
sage: C6.order()
+Infinity

strands()
Return the number of strands of the braid group whose image is self.

OUTPUT: Integer.

EXAMPLES:

sage: C4 = CubicBraidGroup(4)
sage: C4.strands()
4

class_type
Bases: enum.Enum

Enum class to select the type of the group:

• Coxeter – ‘C’ the full cubic braid group.
• AssionS – ‘S’ finite factor group of type S considered by Assion.
• AssionU – ‘U’ finite factor group of type U considered by Assion.

EXAMPLES:
sage: S2 = CubicBraidGroup(2, cbg_type=CubicBraidGroup.type.AssionS); S2
Assion group on 2 strands of type S
sage: U3 = CubicBraidGroup(2, cbg_type='U')
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: the cbg_type must be an instance of <enum 'CubicBraidGroup.type'>
Free groups and free abelian groups implemented using an indexed set of generators.

AUTHORS:

• Travis Scrimshaw (2013-10-16): Initial version

```python
class IndexedFreeAbelianGroup(indices, prefix, category=None, **kwds):
    Bases: IndexedGroup, AbelianGroup
    An indexed free abelian group.
```

```
sage: G = Groups().Commutative().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G
Free abelian group indexed by Integer Ring
sage: G = Groups().Commutative().free(index_set='abcde')
sage: G
Free abelian group indexed by {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'}
```

```python
class Element(F, x):
    Bases: IndexedFreeAbelianMonoidElement, IndexedFreeGroup.Element
    The generator indexed by x of self.
```

```
sage: G = Groups().Commutative().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G.gen(0)
F[0]
sage: G.gen(2)
F[2]
```

```python
def one(self):
    Return the identity element of self.
```

```
sage: G = Groups().Commutative().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G.one()
1
```
class sage.groups.indexed_free_group.IndexedFreeGroup(indices, prefix, category=None, **kwds)

Bases: sage.groups.indexed_free_group.IndexedGroup, sage.groups.group.Group

An indexed free group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G
Free group indexed by Integer Ring
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set='abcde')
sage: G
Free group indexed by {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'}
```

class Element(F, x)

Bases: sage.monoids.indexed_free_monoid.IndexedFreeMonoidElement

length()

Return the length of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: a,b,c,d,e = [G.gen(i) for i in range(5)]
sage: elt = a*c^-3*b^-2*a
sage: elt.length()
7
sage: len(elt)
7
```

to_word_list()

Return self as a word represented as a list whose entries are the pairs (i, s) where i is the index and s is the sign.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: a,b,c,d,e = [G.gen(i) for i in range(5)]
sage: elt = a*c^-3*b^-2*a
sage: elt.to_word_list()
[(0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (4, 1), (0, -1)]
```

gen(x)

The generator indexed by x of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G.gen(0)
F[0]
```

(continues on next page)
one()

Return the identity element of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = Groups().free(ZZ)
sage: G.one()
1
```

class `sage.groups.indexed_free_group.IndexedGroup` *(indices, prefix, category=None, names=None, **kwds)*

Bases: `sage.monoids.indexed_free_monoid.IndexedMonoid`

Base class for free (abelian) groups whose generators are indexed by a set.

gens()

Return the group generators of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G.group_generators()
Lazy family (Generator map from Integer Ring to Free group indexed by Integer Ring(i))_{i in Integer Ring}
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set='abcde')
sage: sorted(G.group_generators())
[F['a'], F['b'], F['c'], F['d'], F['e']]
```

group_generators()

Return the group generators of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G.group_generators()
Lazy family (Generator map from Integer Ring to Free group indexed by Integer Ring(i))_{i in Integer Ring}
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set='abcde')
sage: sorted(G.group_generators())
[F['a'], F['b'], F['c'], F['d'], F['e']]
```

order()

Return the number of elements of self, which is $\infty$ unless this is the trivial group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G.order()
+Infinity
sage: G = Groups().Commutative().free(index_set='abc')
sage: G.order()
+Infinity
sage: G = Groups().Commutative().free(index_set=[])  # empty set
sage: G.order()
1
```
rank()  
Return the rank of self.
This is the number of generators of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G.rank()
+Infinity
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set='abc')
sage: G.rank()
3
sage: G = Groups().free(index_set=[])  
sage: G.rank()
0
sage: G = Groups().Commutative().free(index_set=ZZ)
sage: G.rank()
+Infinity
sage: G = Groups().Commutative().free(index_set='abc')
sage: G.rank()
3
sage: G = Groups().Commutative().free(index_set=[])  
sage: G.rank()
0
```
A right-angled Artin group (often abbreviated as RAAG) is a group which has a presentation whose only relations are commutators between generators. These are also known as graph groups, since they are (uniquely) encoded by (simple) graphs, or partially commutative groups.

AUTHORS:
- Travis Scrimshaw (2013-09-01): Initial version
- Travis Scrimshaw (2018-02-05): Made compatible with ArtinGroup

```python
class sage.groups.raag.CohomologyRAAG(R, A):
    Bases: sage.combinat.free_module.CombinatorialFreeModule

    The cohomology ring of a right-angled Artin group.
```

The cohomology ring of a right-angled Artin group $A$, defined by the graph $G$, with coefficients in a field $F$ is isomorphic to the exterior algebra of $F^N$, where $N$ is the number of vertices in $G$, modulo the quadratic relations $e_i \wedge e_j = 0$ if and only if $(i, j)$ is an edge in $G$. This algebra is sometimes also known as the Cartier-Foata algebra.

REFERENCES:
- [CQ2019]

```python
class Element:
    Bases: sage.algebras.clifford_algebra.CliffordAlgebraElement

    An element in the cohomology ring of a right-angled Artin group.
```

```python
algebra_generators()  
Return the algebra generators of self.
```

```python
EXAMPLES:

```
gen(i)

Return the i-th standard generator of the algebra self.
This corresponds to the i-th vertex in the graph (under a fixed ordering of the vertices).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: C4 = graphs.CycleGraph(4)
sage: A = groups.misc.RightAngledArtin(C4)
sage: H = A.cohomology()
sage: H.gen(0)
e0
sage: H.gen(1)
e1
```

gens()

Return the generators of self (as an algebra).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: C4 = graphs.CycleGraph(4)
sage: A = groups.misc.RightAngledArtin(C4)
sage: H = A.cohomology()
sage: H.gens()
(e0, e1, e2, e3)
```

ngens()

Return the number of algebra generators of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: C4 = graphs.CycleGraph(4)
sage: A = groups.misc.RightAngledArtin(C4)
sage: H = A.cohomology()
sage: H.ngens()
4
```

one_basis()

Return the basis element indexing 1 of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: C4 = graphs.CycleGraph(4)
sage: A = groups.misc.RightAngledArtin(C4)
sage: H = A.cohomology()
sage: H.one_basis()
()```

class sage.groups.raag.RightAngledArtinGroup(G, names)

Bases: sage.groups.artin.ArtinGroup

The right-angled Artin group defined by a graph G.

Let $\Gamma = \{V(\Gamma), E(\Gamma)\}$ be a simple graph. A right-angled Artin group (commonly abbreviated as RAAG) is the group

$$A_\Gamma = \langle g_v : v \in V(\Gamma) \mid [g_u, g_v] \text{ if } \{u, v\} \notin E(\Gamma) \rangle.$$
These are sometimes known as graph groups or partially commutative groups. This RAAG’s contains both free groups, given by the complete graphs, and free abelian groups, given by disjoint vertices.

**Warning:** This is the opposite convention of some papers.

Right-angled Artin groups contain many remarkable properties and have a very rich structure despite their simple presentation. Here are some known facts:

- The word problem is solvable.
- They are known to be rigid; that is for any finite simple graphs $\Delta$ and $\Gamma$, we have $A_\Delta \cong A_\Gamma$ if and only if $\Delta \cong \Gamma$ [Dro1987].
- They embed as a finite index subgroup of a right-angled Coxeter group (which is the same definition as above except with the additional relations $g_v^2 = 1$ for all $v \in V(\Gamma)$).
- In [BB1997], it was shown they contain subgroups that satisfy the property $FP_2$ but are not finitely presented by considering the kernel of $\phi : A_\Gamma \to \mathbb{Z}$ by $g_v \mapsto 1$ (i.e. words of exponent sum 0).
- $A_\Gamma$ has a finite $K(\pi, 1)$ space.
- $A_\Gamma$ acts freely and cocompactly on a finite dimensional $CAT(0)$ space, and so it is biautomatic.
- Given an Artin group $B$ with generators $s_i$, then any subgroup generated by a collection of $v_i = s_i^{k_i}$ where $k_i \geq 2$ is a RAAG where $[v_i, v_j] = 1$ if and only if $[s_i, s_j] = 1$ [CP2001].

The normal forms for RAAG’s in Sage are those described in [VW1994] and gathers commuting groups together.

**INPUT:**

- $G$ – a graph
- names – a string or a list of generator names

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: Gamma = Graph(4)  
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)  
sage: a,b,c,d = G.gens()  
sage: a*c*d^4*a^-3*b  
v0^-2*v1*v2*v3^4

sage: Gamma = graphs.CompleteGraph(4)  
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)  
sage: a,b,c,d = G.gens()  
sage: a*c*d^4*a^-3*b  
v0*v2*v3^4*v0^-3*v1

sage: Gamma = graphs.CycleGraph(5)  
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)  
sage: a,b,c,d,e = G.gens()  
sage: d*b*a*d  
v1*v3^2*v0  
sage: e^-1*c*b*e*b^-1*c^-4  
v2^-3
```

We create the previous example but with different variable names:
sage: G.<a,b,c,d,e> = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)
sage: G
Right-angled Artin group of Cycle graph
sage: d*b*a*d
b*d^2*a
sage: e^-1*c*b*e*b^-1*c^-4
c^-3

REFERENCES:

• [Cha2006]
• [BB1997]
• [Dro1987]
• [CP2001]
• [VW1994]
• Wikipedia article Artin_group#Right-angled_Artin_groups

class Element (parent, lst)

    Bases: sage.groups.artin.ArtinGroupElement

    An element of a right-angled Artin group (RAAG).

    Elements of RAAGs are modeled as lists of pairs \([i, p]\) where \(i\) is the index of a vertex in the defining
    graph (with some fixed order of the vertices) and \(p\) is the power.

cohomology (F=None)

    Return the cohomology ring of self over the field \(F\).

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: C4 = graphs.CycleGraph(4)
sage: A = groups.misc.RightAngledArtin(C4)
sage: A.cohomology()
Cohomology ring of Right-angled Artin group of Cycle graph
with coefficients in Rational Field

gen (i)

    Return the \(i\)-th generator of self.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: Gamma = graphs.CycleGraph(5)
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)
sage: G.gen(2)
v2
gens ()

    Return the generators of self.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: Gamma = graphs.CycleGraph(5)
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)
sage: G.gens()
(v0, v1, v2, v3, v4)
sage: Gamma = Graph([('x', 'y'), ('y', 'zeta')])
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)
sage: G.gens()
(vx, vy, vzeta)

graph()
Return the defining graph of self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: Gamma = graphs.CycleGraph(5)
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)
sage: G.graph()
Cycle graph: Graph on 5 vertices

gens()
Return the number of generators of self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: Gamma = graphs.CycleGraph(5)
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)
sage: G.ngens()
5

one()
Return the identity element 1.

EXAMPLES:

sage: Gamma = graphs.CycleGraph(5)
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)
sage: G.one()
1

one_element()
Return the identity element 1.

EXAMPLES:

sage: Gamma = graphs.CycleGraph(5)
sage: G = RightAngledArtinGroup(Gamma)
sage: G.one()
1
CHAPTER

SEVENTEEN

FUNCTOR THAT CONVERTS A COMMUTATIVE ADDITIVE GROUP INTO A MULTIPLICATIVE GROUP.

AUTHORS:

• Mark Shimozono (2013): initial version

```python
class sage.groups.group_exp.GroupExp
   Bases: sage.categories.functor.Functor

A functor that converts a commutative additive group into an isomorphic multiplicative group.

More precisely, given a commutative additive group \( G \), define the exponential of \( G \) to be the isomorphic group with elements denoted \( e^g \) for every \( g \in G \) and but with product in multiplicative notation

\[
e^g e^h = e^{g+h} \quad \text{for all} \quad g, h \in G.
\]

The class `GroupExp` implements the sage functor which sends a commutative additive group \( G \) to its exponential.

The creation of an instance of the functor `GroupExp` requires no input:

```python
sage: E = GroupExp(); E
Functor from Category of commutative additive groups to Category of groups
```

The `GroupExp` functor (denoted \( E \) in the examples) can be applied to two kinds of input. The first is a commutative additive group. The output is its exponential. This is accomplished by `_apply_functor()`:

```python
sage: EZ = E(ZZ); EZ
Multiplicative form of Integer Ring
```

Elements of the exponentiated group can be created and manipulated as follows:

```python
sage: x = EZ(-3); x
-3
sage: x.parent()
Multiplicative form of Integer Ring
sage: EZ(-1)*EZ(6) == EZ(5)
True
sage: EZ(3)^(-1)
-3
sage: EZ.one()
0
```

The second kind of input the `GroupExp` functor accepts, is a homomorphism of commutative additive groups. The output is the multiplicative form of the homomorphism. This is achieved by `_apply_functor_to_morphism()`:
```python
sage: L = RootSystem(['A',2]).ambient_space()
sage: EL = E(L)
sage: W = L.weyl_group(prefix="s")
sage: s2 = W.simple_reflection(2)
sage: def my_action(mu):
....:     return s2.action(mu)
sage: from sage.categories.morphism import SetMorphism
sage: from sage.categories.homset import Hom
sage: f = SetMorphism(Hom(L,L,CommutativeAdditiveGroups()), my_action)
sage: F = E(f); F
Generic endomorphism of Multiplicative form of Ambient space of the Root system of type ['A', 2]
sage: v = L.an_element(); v
(2, 2, 3)
sage: y = F(EL(v)); y
(2, 3, 2)
sage: y.parent()
Multiplicative form of Ambient space of the Root system of type ['A', 2]
```

```python
class sage.groups.group_exp.GroupExpElement (parent, x)

An element in the exponential of a commutative additive group.

INPUT:

- self – the exponentiated group element being created
- parent – the exponential group (parent of self)
- x – the commutative additive group element being wrapped to form self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = QQ^2
sage: EG = GroupExp()(G)
sage: z = GroupExpElement(EG, vector(QQ, (1,-3))); z
(1, -3)
sage: z.parent()
Multiplicative form of Vector space of dimension 2 over Rational Field
sage: EG(vector(QQ,(1,-3)))==z
True
```

```python
inverse()
Invert the element self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: EZ = GroupExp()(ZZ)
sage: EZ(-3).inverse()
3
```

```python
class sage.groups.group_exp.GroupExp_Class (G)
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.structure.parent.Paren
t

The multiplicative form of a commutative additive group.

INPUT:

128 Chapter 17. Functor that converts a commutative additive group into a multiplicative group.
• $G$: a commutative additive group

OUTPUT:
• The multiplicative form of $G$.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: GroupExp()(QQ)
Multiplicative form of Rational Field
```

**Element**

alias of `GroupExpElement`

**an_element()**

Return an element of the multiplicative group.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: L = RootSystem(['A',2]).weight_lattice()
sage: EL = GroupExp()(L)
sage: x = EL.an_element(); x
sage: x.parent()
Multiplicative form of Weight lattice of the Root system of type ['A', 2]
```

**group_generators()**

Return generators of self.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: GroupExp()(ZZ).group_generators()
(1,)
```

**one()**

Return the identity element of the multiplicative group.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = GroupExp()(ZZ^2)
sage: G.one()
(0, 0)
sage: x = G.an_element(); x
(1, 0)
sage: x == x * G.one()
True
```

**product**(x, y)

Return the product of $x$ and $y$ in the multiplicative group.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = GroupExp()(ZZ)
sage: G.product(G(2),G(7))
9
sage: x = G(2)
sage: x.__mul__(G(7))
9
```
Chapter 17. Functor that converts a commutative additive group into a multiplicative group.
SEMIDIRECT PRODUCT OF GROUPS

AUTHORS:

- Mark Shimozono (2013) initial version

```python
class sage.groups.group_semidirect_product.GroupSemidirectProduct(G, H,
twist=None,
act_to_right=True,
prefix0=None,
prefix1=None,
print_tuple=False,
category=Category of groups)
```

**Bases:** `sage.sets.cartesian_product.CartesianProduct`

Return the semidirect product of the groups $G$ and $H$ using the homomorphism $\text{twist}$.  

**INPUT:**

- $G$ and $H$ – multiplicative groups
- $\text{twist}$ – (default: None) a function defining a homomorphism (see below)
- $\text{act_to_right}$ – True or False (default: True)
- $\text{prefix0}$ – (default: None) optional string
- $\text{prefix1}$ – (default: None) optional string
- $\text{print_tuple}$ – True or False (default: False)
- $\text{category}$ – A category (default: Groups())

A semidirect product of groups $G$ and $H$ is a group structure on the Cartesian product $G \times H$ whose product agrees with that of $G$ on $G \times 1_H$ and with that of $H$ on $1_G \times H$, such that either $1_G \times H$ or $G \times 1_H$ is a normal subgroup. In the former case the group is denoted $G \rtimes H$ and in the latter, $G \ltimes H$.

If $\text{act_to_right}$ is True, this indicates the group $G \ltimes H$ in which $G$ acts on $H$ by automorphisms. In this case there is a group homomorphism $\phi \in \text{Hom}(G, \text{Aut}(H))$ such that

$$ghg^{-1} = \phi(g)(h).$$

The homomorphism $\phi$ is specified by the input $\text{twist}$, which syntactically is the function $G \times H \to H$ defined by

$$\text{twist}(g, h) = \phi(g)(h).$$
The product on $G \rtimes H$ is defined by

$$(g_1, h_1)(g_2, h_2) = g_1h_1g_2h_2 = g_1g_2h_1^{-1}g_2h_2 = (g_1g_2, twist(g_2^{-1}, h_1)h_2)$$

If `act_to_right` is False, the group $G \rtimes H$ is specified by a homomorphism $\psi \in \text{Hom}(H, \text{Aut}(G))$ such that

$$hgh^{-1} = \psi(h)(g)$$

Then `twist` is the function $H \times G \to G$ defined by

$$\text{twist}(h, g) = \psi(h)(g).$$

so that the product in $G \rtimes H$ is defined by

$$(g_1, h_1)(g_2, h_2) = g_1h_1g_2h_2 = g_1h_1g_2h_1^{-1}h_1 h_2 = (g_1\text{twist}(h_1, g_2), h_1 h_2)$$

If `prefix0` (resp. `prefixl`) is not None then it is used as a wrapper for printing elements of $G$ (resp. $H$). If `print_tuple` is True then elements are printed in the style $(g, h)$ and otherwise in the style $g \ast h$.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = GL(2,QQ)
sage: V = QQ^2
sage: EV = GroupExp()(V) # make a multiplicative version of V
sage: def twist(g,v):
....:     return EV(g*v.value)

sage: H = GroupSemidirectProduct(G, EV, twist=twist, prefix1 = 't'); H
Semidirect product of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Rational Field acting
→ on Multiplicative form of Vector space of dimension 2 over Rational Field
sage: x = H.an_element(); x
(1, 0)
sage: x^2
(2, 0)
sage: cartan_type = CartanType(['A',2])
sage: W = WeylGroup(cartan_type, prefix="s")
sage: def twist(w,v):
....:     return w*v*(~w)

sage: WW = GroupSemidirectProduct(W,W, twist=twist, print_tuple=True)
sage: s = Family(cartan_type.index_set(),
    lambda i: W.simple_reflection(i))
sage: y = WW((s[1],s[2])); y
(s1, s2)
sage: y^2
(1, s2*s1)
sage: y.inverse()
(s1, s1*s2*s1)
```

Todo:

- Functorial constructor for semidirect products for various categories
- Twofold Direct product as a special case of semidirect product
Element

alias of GroupSemidirectProductElement

act_to_right()

True if the left factor acts on the right factor and False if the right factor acts on the left factor.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: def twist(x,y):
    ....:     return y
sage: GroupSemidirectProduct(WeylGroup(['A',2],prefix="s"), WeylGroup(['A',3],--prefix="t"),twist).act_to_right()
True
```

construction()

Return None.
This overrides the construction functor inherited from CartesianProduct.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: def twist(x,y):
    ....:     return y
sage: H = GroupSemidirectProduct(WeylGroup(['A',2],prefix="s"), WeylGroup(['A-',3],prefix="t"), twist)
sage: H.construction()
```

group_generators()

Return generators of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: twist = lambda x,y: y
sage: import __main__
sage: __main__.twist = twist
sage: EZ = GroupExp()(ZZ)
sage: GroupSemidirectProduct(EZ,EZ,twist,print_tuple=True).group_generators()
((1, 0), (0, 1))
```

one()

The identity element of the semidirect product group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = GL(2,QQ)
sage: V = QQ^2
sage: EV = GroupExp()(V) # make a multiplicative version of V
sage: def twist(g,v):
    ....:     return EV(g*v.value)
sage: one = GroupSemidirectProduct(G, EV, twist=twist, prefix1 = 't').one();
```

opposite_semidirect_product()

Create the same semidirect product but with the positions of the groups exchanged.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = GL(2,QQ)
sage: L = QQ^2
sage: EL = GroupExp()(L)
sage: H = GroupSemidirectProduct(G, EL, twist=lambda g, v: EL(g*v.value), prefix1 = 't'); H
Semidirect product of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Rational Field acting on Multiplicative form of Vector space of dimension 2 over Rational Field
sage: h = H((Matrix([[0,1],[1,0]]), EL.an_element())); h
[0 1]
[1 0] * t[(1, 0)]
sage: Hop = H.opposite_semidirect_product(); Hop
Semidirect product of Multiplicative form of Vector space of dimension 2 over Rational Field acted upon by General Linear Group of degree 2 over Rational Field
sage: hop = h.to_opposite(); hop
(t[(0, 1)] * [0 1]
[1 0])
sage: hop in Hop
True
```

The product of elements $x$ and $y$ in the semidirect product group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = GL(2,QQ)
sage: V = QQ^2
sage: EV = GroupExp()(V)  # make a multiplicative version of V
sage: def twist(g, v):
....:     return EV(g*v.value)

sage: S = GroupSemidirectProduct(G, EV, twist=twist, prefix1 = 't')
sage: g = G([[2,1],[3,1]]); g
[2 1]
[3 1]
sage: v = EV.an_element(); v
(1, 0)
sage: x = S((g,v)); x
[2 1]
[3 1] * t[(1, 0)]
sage: x*x  # indirect doctest
[7 3]
[9 4] * t[(0, 3)]
```

class sage.groups.group_semidirect_product.GroupSemidirectProductElement

Bases: sage.sets.cartesian_product.CartesianProduct.Element

Element class for GroupSemidirectProduct.

inverse()

The inverse of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: L = RootSystem(['A',2]).root_lattice()
sage: from sage.groups.group_exp import GroupExp
sage: EL = GroupExp()(L)
```
```python
sage: W = L.weyl_group(prefix="s")
sage: def twist(w,v):
    ....:     return EL(w.action(v.value))
sage: G = GroupSemidirectProduct(W, EL, twist, prefix1='t')
sage: g = G.an_element(); g
s1*s2 * t[2*alpha[1] + 2*alpha[2]]
sage: g.inverse()
s2*s1 * t[2*alpha[1]]
```

**to_opposite()**

Send an element to its image in the opposite semidirect product.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: L = RootSystem(['A',2]).root_lattice(); L
Root lattice of the Root system of type ['A', 2]
sage: from sage.groups.group_exp import GroupExp
sage: EL = GroupExp()(L)
sage: W = L.weyl_group(prefix="s"); W
Weyl Group of type ['A', 2] (as a matrix group acting on the root lattice)
sage: def twist('A', 2)
    ....:     return EL(w.action(v.value))
sage: G = GroupSemidirectProduct(W, EL, twist, prefix1='t'); G
Semidirect product of Weyl Group of type ['A', 2] (as a matrix group acting on the root lattice) acting on Multiplicative form of Root lattice of the Root system of type ['A', 2]
sage: mu = L.an_element(); mu
sage: w = W.an_element(); w
s1*s2
sage: g = G((w,EL(mu))); g
s1*s2 * t[2*alpha[1] + 2*alpha[2]]
sage: g.to_opposite()
t[-2*alpha[1]] * s1*s2
sage: g.to_opposite().parent()
Semidirect product of Multiplicative form of Root lattice of the Root system of type ['A', 2] acted upon by Weyl Group of type ['A', 2] (as a matrix group acting on the root lattice)
```
CHAPTER
NINETEEN

MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS

This is a collection of groups that may not fit into some of the other infinite families described elsewhere.
SEMIMONOMIAL TRANSFORMATION GROUP

The semimonomial transformation group of degree $n$ over a ring $R$ is the semidirect product of the monomial transformation group of degree $n$ (also known as the complete monomial group over the group of units $R^\times$ of $R$) and the group of ring automorphisms.

The multiplication of two elements $(\phi, \pi, \alpha)(\psi, \sigma, \beta)$ with

- $\phi, \psi \in R^\times^n$
- $\pi, \sigma \in S_n$ (with the multiplication $\pi \sigma$ done from left to right (like in GAP) – that is, $(\pi \sigma)(i) = \sigma(\pi(i))$ for all $i$.)
- $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Aut}(R)$

is defined by

$$(\phi, \pi, \alpha)(\psi, \sigma, \beta) = (\phi \cdot \psi^{\pi, \alpha}, \pi, \alpha \circ \beta)$$

where $\psi^{\pi, \alpha} = (\alpha(\psi(1)), \ldots, \alpha(\psi(n-1)))$ and the multiplication of vectors is defined elementwisely. (The indexing of vectors is 0-based here, so $\psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1, \ldots, \psi_{n-1})$.)

Todo: Up to now, this group is only implemented for finite fields because of the limited support of automorphisms for arbitrary rings.

AUTHORS:

- Thomas Feulner (2012-11-15): initial version

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S = SemimonomialTransformationGroup(GF(4, 'a'), 4)
sage: G = S.gens()
sage: G[0]*G[1]
((a, 1, 1, 1); (1,2,3,4), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 2^2
  Defn: a |--> a)
```

class sage.groups.semimonomial_transformations.semimonomial_transformation_group.SemimonomialActionMat

Bases: sage.categories.action.Action

The left action of SemimonomialTransformationGroup on matrices over the same ring whose number of columns is equal to the degree. See SemimonomialActionVec for the definition of the action on the row vectors of such a matrix.
class sage.groups.semimonomial_transformations.semimonomial_transformation_group.SemimonomialActionVec(G, V, check=True)

Bases: sage.categories.action.Action

The natural left action of the semimonomial group on vectors.

The action is defined by:

\[(\psi, \pi, \alpha) \cdot (v_0, \ldots, v_{n-1}) := (\alpha(v_{\pi(1)}-1) \cdot \psi_0^{-1}, \ldots, \alpha(v_{\pi(n)}-1) \cdot \psi_{n-1}^{-1}).\] (The indexing of vectors is 0-based here, so \(\psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1, \ldots, \psi_{n-1})\).)

class sage.groups.semimonomial_transformations.semimonomial_transformation_group.SemimonomialTransformationGroup(R, len)

Bases: sage.groups.group.FiniteGroup, sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation

A semimonomial transformation group over a ring.

The semimonomial transformation group of degree \(n\) over a ring \(R\) is the semidirect product of the monomial transformation group of degree \(n\) (also known as the complete monomial group over the group of units \(R^\times\) of \(R\)) and the group of ring automorphisms.

The multiplication of two elements \((\phi, \pi, \alpha)(\psi, \sigma, \beta)\) with

- \(\phi, \psi \in R^\times^n\)
- \(\pi, \sigma \in S_n\) (with the multiplication \(\pi \sigma\) done from left to right (like in GAP) – that is, \((\pi \sigma)(i) = \sigma(\pi(i))\) for all \(i\).)
- \(\alpha, \beta \in Aut(R)\)

is defined by

\[(\phi, \pi, \alpha)(\psi, \sigma, \beta) = (\phi \cdot \psi^{\pi \cdot \alpha}, \pi \sigma, \alpha \circ \beta)\]

where \(\psi^{\pi \cdot \alpha} = (\alpha(\psi_{\pi(1)}-1), \ldots, \alpha(\psi_{\pi(n)}-1))\) and the multiplication of vectors is defined elementwisely. (The indexing of vectors is 0-based here, so \(\psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1, \ldots, \psi_{n-1})\).)

Todo: Up to now, this group is only implemented for finite fields because of the limited support of automorphisms for arbitrary rings.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F.<a> = GF(9)
sage: S = SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 4)
sage: g = S(v = [2, a, 1, 2])
sage: h = S(perm = Permutation('(1,2,3,4)'), autom=F.hom([a**3]))
sage: g*h
((2, a, 1, 2); (1,2,3,4), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 3^2 → Defn: a |--> 2*a + 1)
sage: h*g
((2*a + 1, 1, 2, 2); (1,2,3,4), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 3^2 → Defn: a |--> 2*a + 1)
sage: S(g)
((2, a, 1, 2); (), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 3^2 Defn: a |--> a)
sage: S(1)
((1, 1, 1, 1); (), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 3^2 Defn: a |--> a)
```
Element

    alias of sage.groups.semimonomial_transformations.semimonomial_transformation.
    SemimonomialTransformation

base_ring()

    Returns the underlying ring of self.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: F.<a> = GF(4)
    sage: SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 3).base_ring() is F
    True

degree()

    Returns the degree of self.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: F.<a> = GF(4)
    sage: SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 3).degree()
    3

gens()

    Return a tuple of generators of self.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: F.<a> = GF(4)
    sage: SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 3).gens()
    [((a, 1, 1); (), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 2^2
      Defn: a |--> a), ((1, 1, 1); (1,2,3), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a
      of size 2^2
      Defn: a |--> a), ((1, 1, 1); (1,2), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a
      of size 2^2
      Defn: a |--> a), ((1, 1, 1); (), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a
      of size 2^2
      Defn: a |--> a + 1)]

order()

    Returns the number of elements of self.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: F.<a> = GF(4)
    sage: SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 5).order() == (4-1)**5 * factorial(5) * 2
    True
The semimonomial transformation group of degree \( n \) over a ring \( R \) is the semidirect product of the monomial transformation group of degree \( n \) (also known as the complete monomial group over the group of units \( R^\times \) of \( R \)) and the group of ring automorphisms.

The multiplication of two elements \((\phi, \pi, \alpha)(\psi, \sigma, \beta)\) with

- \( \phi, \psi \in R^\times \)
- \( \pi, \sigma \in S_n \) (with the multiplication \( \pi \sigma \) done from left to right (like in GAP) – that is, \( (\pi \sigma)(i) = \sigma(\pi(i)) \) for all \( i \).)
- \( \alpha, \beta \in \text{Aut}(R) \)

is defined by

\[
(\phi, \pi, \alpha)(\psi, \sigma, \beta) = (\phi \cdot \psi^{\pi,\alpha}, \pi \sigma, \alpha \circ \beta)
\]

with \( \psi^{\pi,\alpha} = (\alpha(\psi_{\pi(1)}), \ldots, \alpha(\psi_{\pi(n)})) \) and an elementwisely defined multiplication of vectors. (The indexing of vectors is 0-based here, so \( \psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1, \ldots, \psi_{n-1}) \).

The parent is \texttt{SemimonomialTransformationGroup}.

AUTHORS:

- Thomas Feulner (2012-11-15): initial version
- Thomas Feulner (2013-12-27): trac ticket \#15576 dissolve dependency on \texttt{Permutations.options.mul}

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S = SemimonomialTransformationGroup(GF(4, 'a'), 4)
sage: G = S.gens()
sage: G[0]*G[1]
((a, 1, 1, 1); (1,2,3,4), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 2^2
Defn: a |--> a)
```

```python
class sage.groups.semimonomial_transformations.semimonomial_transformation.SemimonomialTransformation
Bases: sage.structure.element.MultiplicativeGroupElement

An element in the semimonomial group over a ring \( R \). See \texttt{SemimonomialTransformationGroup} for the details on the multiplication of two elements.

The \texttt{init} method should never be called directly. Use the call via the parent \texttt{SemimonomialTransformationGroup} instead.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: F.<a> = GF(9)
sage: S = SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 4)
sage: g = S(v = [2, a, 1, 2])
sage: h = S(perm = Permutation('(1,2,3,4)'), autom=F.hom([a**3]))
sage: g*h
((2, a, 1, 2); (1,2,3,4), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 3^2
→Defn: a |--> 2*a + 1)
sage: h*g
((2*a + 1, 1, 2, 2); (1,2,3,4), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 3
→2 Defn: a |--> 2*a + 1)
sage: S(g)
((2, a, 1, 2); (), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 3^2 Defn: a |--> 
→ a)
sage: S(1) # the one element in the group
((1, 1, 1, 1); (), Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 3^2 Defn: a |--> 
→ a)

get_autom()

Returns the component corresponding to $\text{Aut}(R)$ of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F.<a> = GF(9)
sage: SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 4).an_element().get_autom()
Ring endomorphism of Finite Field in a of size 3^2 Defn: a |--> 2*a + 1
```

get_perm()

Returns the component corresponding to $S_n$ of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F.<a> = GF(9)
sage: SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 4).an_element().get_perm()
[4, 1, 2, 3]
```

get_v()

Returns the component corresponding to $R^\text{imes}n$ of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F.<a> = GF(9)
sage: SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 4).an_element().get_v()
(a, 1, 1, 1)
```

get_v_inverse()

Returns the (elementwise) inverse of the component corresponding to $R^\text{imes}n$ of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F.<a> = GF(9)
sage: SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 4).an_element().get_v_inverse()
(a + 2, 1, 1, 1)
```

invert_v()

Elementwisely invert all entries of self which correspond to the component $R^\text{imes}n$.

The other components of self keep unchanged.

EXAMPLES:
sage: F.<a> = GF(9)
sage: x = copy(SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 4).an_element())
sage: x.invert_v()
sage: x.get_v() == SemimonomialTransformationGroup(F, 4).an_element().get_v_inverse()
True
This module implements a wrapper of GAP’s ClassFunction function.

NOTE: The ordering of the columns of the character table of a group corresponds to the ordering of the list. However, in general there is no way to canonically list (or index) the conjugacy classes of a group. Therefore the ordering of the columns of the character table of a group is somewhat random.

AUTHORS:

• Franco Saliola (November 2008): initial version
• Volker Braun (October 2010): Bugfixes, exterior and symmetric power.

\[ \text{INPUT:} \]

• \texttt{group} – a group.
• \texttt{values} – list/tuple/iterable of numbers. The values of the class function on the conjugacy classes, in that order.

\[ \text{EXAMPLES:} \]

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: G.conjugacy_classes()
[(Conjugacy class of [1, 2, 3, 4] in Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group,
Conjugacy class of [1, 4, 3, 2] in Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group)]
sage: values = [1, -1, 1, -1]
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, values); chi
Character of Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group
```

\[ \text{CLASS FUNCTIONS OF GROUPS.} \]

A wrapper of GAP’s ClassFunction function.

\[ \text{Note: It is not checked whether the given values describes a character, since GAP does not do this.} \]

\[ \text{EXAMPLES:} \]

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: values = [1, -1, 1, -1]
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, values); chi
```
Character of Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group
\[
\text{sage: loads(dumps(chi)) == chi}
\]
True

```

\textbf{adams\_operation}\((k)\)

\quad Return the \textit{k}\text{-th} Adams operation on \texttt{self}.

\quad Let \(G\) be a finite group. The \(k\)-th Adams operation \(\Psi^k\) is given by

\[
\Psi^k(\chi)(g) = \chi(g^k).
\]

\text{The Adams operations turn the representation ring of}\ \(G\)\ text{into a \(\lambda\)-ring.}

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
\text{sage: G = groups.permutation.Alternating(5)}
\text{sage: chars = G.irreducible_characters()}
\text{sage: [chi.adams_operation(2).values() for chi in chars]}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
[[1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
 [3, 3, 0, -zeta5^3 - zeta5^2, zeta5^3 + zeta5^2 + 1],
 [3, 3, 0, zeta5^3 + zeta5^2 + 1, -zeta5^3 - zeta5^2],
 [4, 4, 1, -1, -1],
 [5, 5, -1, 0, 0]]
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\text{sage: chars[4].adams_operation(2).decompose()}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
((1, Character of Alternating group of order 5!/2 as a permutation group),
 (-1, Character of Alternating group of order 5!/2 as a permutation group),
 (-1, Character of Alternating group of order 5!/2 as a permutation group),
 (2, Character of Alternating group of order 5!/2 as a permutation group))
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{REFERENCES:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Wikipedia article Adams\_operation
\end{itemize}

\textbf{central\_character}()

\quad Returns the central character of \texttt{self}.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
\text{sage: t = SymmetricGroup(4).trivial_character()}
\text{sage: t.central_character().values()}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
[1, 6, 3, 8, 6]
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{decompose}()

\quad Returns a list of the characters that appear in the decomposition of \texttt{chi}.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
\text{sage: S5 = SymmetricGroup(5)}
\text{sage: chi = ClassFunction(S5, [22, -8, 2, 1, 2, -3])}
\text{sage: chi.decompose()}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
((3, Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group),
 (2, Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group))
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{degree}()

\quad Returns the degree of the character \texttt{self}.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}
```
sage: S5 = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: irr = S5.irreducible_characters()
sage: [x.degree() for x in irr]
[1, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 1]
```

determinant_character()

Returns the determinant character of self.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: t = ClassFunction(SymmetricGroup(4), [1, -1, 1, 1, -1])
sage: t.determinant_character().values()
[1, -1, 1, 1, -1]
```

domain()

Returns the domain of the self.

OUTPUT:
The underlying group of the class function.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: ClassFunction(SymmetricGroup(4), [1,-1,1,1,-1]).domain()
Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
```

exterior_power(n)

Returns the anti-symmetrized product of self with itself n times.

INPUT:
- n – a positive integer.

OUTPUT:
The n-th anti-symmetrized power of self as a ClassFunction.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: chi = ClassFunction(SymmetricGroup(4), [3, 1, -1, 0, -1])
sage: p = chi.exterior_power(3)  # the highest anti-symmetric power for a 3-
˓→d character
sage: p
Character of Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
sage: p.values()
[1, -1, 1, 1, -1]
sage: p == chi.determinant_character()
True
```

induct(G)

Return the induced character.

INPUT:
- G – A supergroup of the underlying group of self.

OUTPUT:
A ClassFunction of G defined by induction. Induction is the adjoint functor to restriction, see restrict().

EXAMPLES:
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: H = G.subgroup([[1,2,3], (1,2), (4,5)])
sage: xi = H.trivial_character(); xi
Character of Subgroup generated by [(4,5), (1,2), (1,2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group)
sage: xi.induct(G)
Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group
sage: xi.induct(G).values()
[10, 4, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0]

irreducible_constituents()
Returns a list of the characters that appear in the decomposition of $\chi$.

EXAMPLES:

sage: S5 = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(S5, [22, -8, 2, 1, 1, 2, -3])
sage: irr = chi.irreducible_constituents(); irr
(Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group, Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group)
sage: list(map(list, irr))
[[4, -2, 0, 1, 0, -1], [5, -1, 1, -1, -1, 1, 0]]
sage: G = GL(2,3)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [-1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1])
sage: chi.irreducible_constituents()
(Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3,)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
sage: chi.irreducible_constituents()
(Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3,)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2])
sage: chi.irreducible_constituents()
(Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3,)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [-1, -1, -1, -1, 3, -1, -1, 1])
sage: ic = chi.irreducible_constituents(); ic
(Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3, Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3)
sage: list(map(list, ic))
[[2, -1, 2, -1, 2, 0, 0, 0], [3, 0, 3, 0, -1, 1, 1, -1]]

is_irreducible()
Returns True if self cannot be written as the sum of two nonzero characters of self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: S4 = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: irr = S4.irreducible_characters()
sage: [x.is_irreducible() for x in irr]
[True, True, True, True, True]

norm()
Returns the norm of self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: A5 = AlternatingGroup(5)
sage: [x.norm() for x in A5.irreducible_characters()]
[1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
**restrict** (*H*)
Return the restricted character.

**INPUT:**
- *H* – a subgroup of the underlying group of self.

**OUTPUT:**
A *ClassFunction* of *H* defined by restriction.

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [3, -3, -1, 0, 0, -1, 3]); chi
Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group
sage: H = G.subgroup([(1,2,3), (1,2), (4,5)])
sage: chi.restrict(H)
Character of Subgroup generated by [(4,5), (1,2), (1,2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group)
sage: chi.restrict(H).values()
[3, -3, -3, -1, 0, 0]
```

**scalar_product** (*other*)
Returns the scalar product of self with other.

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: S4 = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: irr = S4.irreducible_characters()
sage: [[x.scalar_product(y) for x in irr] for y in irr]
[[1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
 [0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 1, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
 [0, 0, 0, 0, 1]]
```

**symmetric_power** (*n*)
Returns the symmetrized product of self with itself *n* times.

**INPUT:**
- *n* – a positive integer.

**OUTPUT:**
The *n*-th symmetrized power of self as a *ClassFunction*.

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: chi = ClassFunction(SymmetricGroup(4), [3, 1, -1, 0, -1])
sage: p = chi.symmetric_power(3)
sage: p
Character of Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
sage: p.values()
[10, 2, -2, 1, 0]
```

**tensor_product** (*other*)

**EXAMPLES:**
```python
sage: S3 = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: chi1, chi2, chi3 = S3.irreducible_characters()
sage: chi1.tensor_product(chi3).values()
[1, -1, 1]
```

values()

Return the list of values of self on the conjugacy classes.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = GL(2,3)
sage: [x.values() for x in G.irreducible_characters()] #random
[[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
 [1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1],
 [2, -1, 2, -1, 2, 0, 0, 0],
 [2, 1, -2, -1, 0, -zeta8^3 - zeta8, zeta8^3 + zeta8, 0],
 [2, 1, -2, -1, 0, zeta8^3 + zeta8, -zeta8^3 - zeta8, 0],
 [3, 0, 3, 0, -1, -1, -1, 1],
 [3, 0, 3, 0, -1, 1, 1, -1],
 [4, -1, -4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]]
```

class sage.groups.class_function.ClassFunction_libgap(G, values)

Bases: sage.structure.sage_object.SageObject

A wrapper of GAP's ClassFunction function.

Note: It is not checked whether the given values describes a character, since GAP does not do this.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = SO(3,3)
sage: values = [1, -1, -1, 1, 2]
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, values); chi
Character of Special Orthogonal Group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 3
sage: loads(dumps(chi)) == chi
True
```

adams_operation(k)

Return the k-th Adams operation on self.

Let $G$ be a finite group. The $k$-th Adams operation $\Psi_k$ is given by

$$\Psi_k(\chi)(g) = \chi(g^k).$$

The Adams operations turn the representation ring of $G$ into a $\lambda$-ring.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = GL(2,3)
sage: chars = G.irreducible_characters()
sage: [chi.adams_operation(2).values() for chi in chars]
[[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
 [1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1],
 [2, -1, 2, -1, 2, 0, 0, 0],
 [2, 1, -2, -1, 0, -zeta8^3 - zeta8, zeta8^3 + zeta8, 0],
 [2, 1, -2, -1, 0, zeta8^3 + zeta8, -zeta8^3 - zeta8, 0],
 [3, 0, 3, 0, -1, -1, -1, 1],
 [3, 0, 3, 0, -1, 1, 1, -1],
 [4, -1, -4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]]
```
\[ [3, 0, 3, 0, 3, -1, -1, 3], \\
[4, 1, 4, 1, -4, 0, 0, 4] \]

\texttt{ sage: chars[5].adams_operation(3).decompose() }
\((1, \text{ Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size } \rightarrow 3), \\
(1, \text{ Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size } \rightarrow 3), \\
(-1, \text{ Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size } \rightarrow 3), \\
(1, \text{ Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size } \rightarrow 3) \)

REFERENCES:

• Wikipedia article Adams_operation

\textbf{central_character()}

Return the central character of \texttt{self}.

EXAMPLES:

\texttt{ sage: t = SymmetricGroup(4).trivial_character() } \\
\texttt{ sage: t.central_character().values() } \\
\([1, 6, 3, 8, 6] \)

\textbf{decompose()}

Return a list of the characters that appear in the decomposition of \texttt{self}.

EXAMPLES:

\texttt{ sage: S5 = SymmetricGroup(5) } \\
\texttt{ sage: chi = ClassFunction(S5, [22, -8, 2, 1, 1, 2, -3]) } \\
\texttt{ sage: chi.decompose() } \\
\((3, \text{ Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group}), \\
(2, \text{ Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group}) \)

\textbf{degree()}

Return the degree of the character \texttt{self}.

EXAMPLES:

\texttt{ sage: S5 = SymmetricGroup(5) } \\
\texttt{ sage: irr = S5.irreducible_characters() } \\
\texttt{ sage: [x.degree() for x in irr] } \\
\([1, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 1] \)

\textbf{determinant_character()}

Return the determinant character of \texttt{self}.

EXAMPLES:

\texttt{ sage: t = ClassFunction(SymmetricGroup(4), [1, -1, 1, 1, -1]) } \\
\texttt{ sage: t.determinant_character().values() } \\
\([1, -1, 1, 1, -1] \)

\textbf{domain()}

Return the domain of \texttt{self}.

OUTPUT:
The underlying group of the class function.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: ClassFunction(SymmetricGroup(4), [1,-1,1,1,-1]).domain()
Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
```

**exterior_power** *(n)*

Return the anti-symmetrized product of `self` with itself `n` times.

**INPUT:**

- `n` – a positive integer

**OUTPUT:**

The `n`-th anti-symmetrized power of `self` as a `ClassFunction`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: chi = ClassFunction(SymmetricGroup(4), [3, 1, -1, 0, -1])
sage: p = chi.exterior_power(3)  # the highest anti-symmetric power for a 3→d character
sage: p
Character of Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
sage: p.values()
[1, -1, 1, 1, -1]
sage: p == chi.determinant_character()
True
```

**gap** *(G)*

Return the underlying LibGAP element.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: values = [1, -1, 1, -1]
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, values); chi
Character of Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group
sage: type(chi)
<class 'sage.groups.class_function.ClassFunction_gap'>
sage: gap(chi)
ClassFunction( CharacterTable( Group( [ (1,2,3,4) ] ) ), [ 1, -1, 1, -1 ] )
sage: type(_)
<class 'sage.interfaces.gap.GapElement'>
```

**induct** *(G)*

Return the induced character.

**INPUT:**

- `G` – A supergroup of the underlying group of `self`.

**OUTPUT:**

A `ClassFunction` of `G` defined by induction. Induction is the adjoint functor to restriction, see `restrict()`.

**EXAMPLES:**
```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: H = G.subgroup([(1,2,3), (1,2), (4,5)])
sage: xi = H.trivial_character(); xi
Character of Subgroup generated by [(4,5), (1,2), (1,2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group)
sage: xi.induct(G)
Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group
sage: xi.induct(G).values()
[10, 4, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0]
```

**irreducible_constituents()**

Return a list of the characters that appear in the decomposition of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: S5 = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(S5, [22, -8, 2, 1, 1, 2, -3])
sage: irr = chi.irreducible_constituents(); irr
(Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group,
 Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group)
sage: list(map(list, irr))
[[4, -2, 0, 1, 1, 0, -1], [5, -1, 1, -1, -1, 1, 0]]
```

```python
g = GL(2,3)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [-1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1])
sage: chi.irreducible_constituents()  
(Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3,)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
sage: chi.irreducible_constituents()  
(Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3,)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2])
```

```python
sage: G = GL(2,3)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [-1, -1, -1, -1, 3, -1, -1, 1])
sage: ic = chi.irreducible_constituents(); ic
(Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3,
 Character of General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3)
sage: list(map(list, ic))
[[2, -1, -1, 2, 0, 0, 0], [3, 0, 3, 0, -1, 1, -1]]
```

**is_irreducible()**

Return True if self cannot be written as the sum of two nonzero characters of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: S4 = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: irr = S4.irreducible_characters()
sage: [x.is_irreducible() for x in irr]  
[True, True, True, True, True]
```

**norm()**

Return the norm of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: A5 = AlternatingGroup(5)
sage: [x.norm() for x in A5.irreducible_characters()]
[1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
```
**restrict** \((H)\)

Return the restricted character.

**INPUT:**

- \(H\) – a subgroup of the underlying group of \(self\).

**OUTPUT:**

A *ClassFunction* of \(H\) defined by restriction.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: chi = ClassFunction(G, [3, -3, -1, 0, 0, -1, 3]); chi
Character of Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group
sage: H = G.subgroup([(1,2,3), (1,2), (4,5)])
sage: chi.restrict(H)
Character of Subgroup generated by [(4,5), (1,2), (1,2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group)
sage: chi.restrict(H).values()
[3, -3, -3, -1, 0, 0]
```

**scalar_product** \((other)\)

Return the scalar product of \(self\) with \(other\).

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: S4 = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: irr = S4.irreducible_characters()
sage: [[x.scalar_product(y) for x in irr] for y in irr]
[[1, 0, 0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 1]]
```

**symmetric_power** \((n)\)

Return the symmetrized product of \(self\) with itself \(n\) times.

**INPUT:**

- \(n\) – a positive integer

**OUTPUT:**

The \(n\)-th symmetrized power of \(self\) as a *ClassFunction*.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: chi = ClassFunction(SymmetricGroup(4), [3, 1, -1, 0, -1])
sage: p = chi.symmetric_power(3)
sage: p
Character of Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
sage: p.values()
[10, 2, -2, 1, 0]
```

**tensor_product** \((other)\)

Return the tensor product of \(self\) and \(other\).

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
```
values()

Return the list of values of self on the conjugacy classes.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = GL(2,3)
sage: [x.values() for x in G.irreducible_characters()]  # random
[[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
 [1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1],
 [2, -1, 2, -1, 2, 0, 0, 0],
 [2, 1, -2, -1, 0, -zeta8^3 - zeta8, zeta8^3 + zeta8, 0],
 [2, 1, -2, 2, 0, zeta8^3 + zeta8, -zeta8^3 - zeta8, 0],
 [3, 0, 3, 0, -1, -1, -1, 1],
 [3, 0, 3, 0, -1, 1, 1, -1],
 [4, -1, -4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]]
```
This module implements a wrapper of GAP's `ConjugacyClass` function.

There are two main classes, `ConjugacyClass` and `ConjugacyClassGAP`. All generic methods should go into `ConjugacyClass`, whereas `ConjugacyClassGAP` should only contain wrappers for GAP functions. `ConjugacyClass` contains some fallback methods in case some group cannot be defined as a GAP object.

**Todo:**

- Implement a non-naive fallback method for computing all the elements of the conjugacy class when the group is not defined in GAP, as the one in Butler's paper.
- Define a sage method for gap matrices so that groups of matrices can use the quicker GAP algorithm rather than the naive one.

**EXAMPLES:**

Conjugacy classes for groups of permutations:

```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: g = G((1,2,3,4))
sage: G.conjugacy_class(g)
Conjugacy class of cycle type [4] in Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation
```

Conjugacy classes for groups of matrices:

```python
sage: F = GF(5)
sage: gens = [matrix(F,2,[1,2, -1, 1]), matrix(F,2, [1,1, 0,1])]
sage: H = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: h = H(matrix(F,2,[1,2, -1, 1]))
sage: H.conjugacy_class(h)
Conjugacy class of [1 2]
[4 1] in Matrix group over Finite Field of size 5 with 2 generators {
[1 2] [1 1]
[4 1], [0 1]
}
```

```
class sage.groups.conjugacy_classes.ConjugacyClass(group, element)
    Bases: sage.structure.parent.Parent

    Generic conjugacy classes for elements in a group.
    This is the default fall-back implementation to be used whenever GAP cannot handle the group.

    EXAMPLES:
```
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: g = G((1,2,3,4))
sage: ConjugacyClass(G,g)
Conjugacy class of (1,2,3,4) in Symmetric group of order 4! as a
permutation group

\textbf{an\_element()}  
Return a representative of \texttt{self}.  

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: g = G((1,2,3))
sage: C = ConjugacyClass(G,g)
sage: C.representative()
(1,2,3)

\textbf{is\_rational()}  
Check if \texttt{self} is rational (closed for powers).  

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: g = G((1,2,3,4))
sage: c = ConjugacyClass(G,g)
sage: c.is_rational()
False

\textbf{is\_real()}  
Check if \texttt{self} is real (closed for inverses).  

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: g = G((1,2,3,4))
sage: c = ConjugacyClass(G,g)
sage: c.is_real()
True

\textbf{list()}  
Return a list with all the elements of \texttt{self}.  

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

Groups of permutations:

sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: g = G((1,2,3))
sage: c = ConjugacyClass(G,g)
sage: L = c.list()
sage: Set(L) == Set([G((1,3,2)), G((1,2,3))])
True

\textbf{representative()}  
Return a representative of \texttt{self}.  

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}
```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: g = G((1,2,3))
sage: C = ConjugacyClass(G,g)
sage: C.representative()
(1,2,3)
```

**set()**

Return the set of elements of the conjugacy class.

**EXAMPLES:**

Groups of permutations:

```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: g = G((1,2))
sage: C = ConjugacyClass(G,g)
sage: S = [ (2,3), (1,2), (1,3) ]
sage: C.set() == Set(G(x) for x in S)
True
```

Groups of matrices over finite fields:

```python
sage: F = GF(5)
sage: gens = [ matrix(F,2,[1,2,-1,1]), matrix(F,2,[1,1,0,1]) ]
sage: H = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: h = H(matrix(F,2,[1,2,-1,1]))
sage: C = ConjugacyClass(H,h)
sage: S = [ [ [3, 2], [2, 4] ], [ [0, 1], [2, 2] ], [ [3, 4], [1, 4] ],
      [ [0, 3], [4, 2] ], [ [1, 2], [4, 1] ], [ [2, 1], [2, 0] ],
      [ [4, 1], [4, 3] ], [ [4, 4], [1, 3] ], [ [2, 4], [3, 0] ],
      [ [1, 4], [2, 1] ], [ [3, 3], [3, 4] ], [ [2, 3], [4, 0] ],
      [ [0, 2], [1, 2] ], [ [1, 3], [1, 1] ], [ [4, 3], [3, 3] ],
      [ [4, 2], [2, 3] ], [ [0, 4], [3, 2] ], [ [1, 1], [3, 1] ],
      [ [2, 2], [1, 0] ], [ [3, 1], [4, 4] ] ]
sage: C.set() == Set(H(x) for x in S)
True
```

It is not implemented for infinite groups:

```python
sage: a = matrix(ZZ,2,[1,1,0,1])
sage: b = matrix(ZZ,2,[1,0,1,1])
sage: G = MatrixGroup([a,b]) # takes Is
sage: g = G(a)
sage: C = ConjugacyClass(G, g)
sage: C.set()  
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
NotImplementedError: Listing the elements of conjugacy classes is not implemented for infinite groups! Use the iter function instead.
```

**class** `sage.groups.conjugacy_classes.ConjugacyClassGAP(group, element)`

Bases: `sage.groups.conjugacy_classes.ConjugacyClass`

Class for a conjugacy class for groups defined over GAP.

Intended for wrapping GAP methods on conjugacy classes.

**INPUT:**

- `group` – the group in which the conjugacy class is taken
• element – the element generating the conjugacy class

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: g = G((1,2,3,4))
sage: ConjugacyClassGAP(G,g)
Conjugacy class of (1,2,3,4) in Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
```

**cardinality()**

Return the size of this conjugacy class.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: W = WeylGroup(['C',6])
sage: cc = W.conjugacy_class(W.an_element())
sage: cc.cardinality()
3840
sage: type(cc.cardinality())
<type 'sage.rings.integer.Integer'>
```

**set()**

Return a Sage Set with all the elements of the conjugacy class.

By default attempts to use GAP construction of the conjugacy class. If GAP method is not implemented for the given group, and the group is finite, falls back to a naive algorithm.

**Warning:** The naive algorithm can be really slow and memory intensive.

EXAMPLES:

Groups of permutations:

```sage
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: g = G((1,2,3,4))
sage: C = ConjugacyClassGAP(G,g)
sage: S = [(1,3,2,4), (1,4,3,2), (1,3,4,2), (1,2,3,4), (1,4,2,3), (1,2,4,3)]
sage: C.set() == Set(G(x) for x in S)
True
```
24.1 Multiplicative Abelian Groups

This module lets you compute with finitely generated Abelian groups of the form

$$G = \mathbb{Z}^r \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{k_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{k_t}$$

It is customary to denote the infinite cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}$ as having order $0$, so the data defining the Abelian group can be written as an integer vector

$$\vec{k} = (0, \ldots, 0, k_1, \ldots, k_t)$$

where there are $r$ zeroes and $t$ non-zero values. To construct this Abelian group in Sage, you can either specify all entries of $\vec{k}$ or only the non-zero entries together with the total number of generators:

```sage
sage: AbelianGroup([0,0,0,2,3])
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{C}_2 \times \mathbb{C}_3
sage: AbelianGroup(5, [2,3])
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{C}_2 \times \mathbb{C}_3
```

It is also legal to specify $1$ as the order. The corresponding generator will be the neutral element, but it will still take up an index in the labelling of the generators:

```sage
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,1,3], names='g')
sage: G.gens()
(g0, 1, g2)
```

Note that this presentation is not unique, for example $\mathbb{Z}_6 \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$. The orders of the generators $\vec{k} = (0, \ldots, 0, k_1, \ldots, k_t)$ has previously been called invariants in Sage, even though they are not necessarily the (unique) invariant factors of the group. You should now use `gens_orders()` instead:

```sage
sage: J = AbelianGroup([2,0,3,2,4]); J
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to \mathbb{C}_2 \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{C}_3 \times \mathbb{C}_2 \times \mathbb{C}_4
sage: J.gens_orders()  # use this instead
(2, 0, 3, 2, 4)
sage: J.invariants()  # deprecated
(2, 0, 3, 2, 4)
sage: J.elementary_divisors()  # these are the "invariant factors"
(2, 2, 12, 0)
sage: for i in range(J.ngens()):
....:    print((i, J.gen(i), J.gen(i).order()))  # or use this form
(0, f0, 2)
(1, f1, +Infinity)
```

(continues on next page)
Background on invariant factors and the Smith normal form (according to section 4.1 of [C1]): An abelian group is a 

\[ A \]

for which there exists an exact sequence \( \mathbb{Z}^k \to \mathbb{Z}^\ell \to A \to 1 \), for some positive integers \( k, \ell \) with \( k \leq \ell \). For example, a finite abelian group has a decomposition

\[ A = \langle a_1 \rangle \times \cdots \times \langle a_\ell \rangle, \]

where \( \text{ord}(a_i) = p_i^{c_i} \), for some primes \( p_i \) and some positive integers \( c_i, i = 1, \ldots, \ell \). GAP calls the list (ordered by size) of the \( p_i^{c_i} \) the abelian invariants. In Sage they will be called invariants. In this situation, \( k = \ell \) and \( \phi : \mathbb{Z}^\ell \to A \) is the map \( \phi(x_1, \ldots, x_\ell) = a_1^{f_{11}} \cdots a_\ell^{f_{\ell,\ell}} \), for \( (x_1, \ldots, x_\ell) \in \mathbb{Z}^\ell \). The matrix of relations \( M : \mathbb{Z}^k \to \mathbb{Z}^\ell \) is the matrix whose rows generate the kernel of \( \phi \) as a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-module. In other words, \( M = (M_{ij}) \) is a \( \ell \times \ell \) diagonal matrix with \( M_{ii} = p_i^{c_i} \).

Consider now the subgroup \( B \subset A \) generated by \( b_1 = a_1^{f_{11}} \cdots a_\ell^{f_{\ell,1}}, \ldots, b_m = a_1^{f_{1,m}} \cdots a_\ell^{f_{\ell,m}} \). The kernel of the map \( \phi_B : \mathbb{Z}^m \to B \) defined by \( \phi_B(y_1, \ldots, y_m) = b_1^{y_1} \cdots b_m^{y_m} \), for \( (y_1, \ldots, y_m) \in \mathbb{Z}^m \), is the kernel of the matrix

\[
F = \left( \begin{array}{cccc}
  f_{11} & f_{12} & \cdots & f_{1m} \\
  f_{21} & f_{22} & \cdots & f_{2m} \\
  \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\
  f_{\ell,1} & f_{\ell,2} & \cdots & f_{\ell,m}
\end{array} \right),
\]

regarded as a map \( \mathbb{Z}^m \to (\mathbb{Z}/p_i^{c_i}\mathbb{Z}) \times \cdots \times (\mathbb{Z}/p_\ell^{c_\ell}\mathbb{Z}) \). In particular, \( B \cong \mathbb{Z}^m/\ker(F) \). If \( B = A \) then the Smith normal form (SNF) of a generator matrix of \( \ker(F) \) and the SNF of \( M \) are the same. The diagonal entries \( s_i \) of the SNF \( S = \text{diag}[s_1, s_2, s_3, \ldots, s_r, 0, 0, \ldots, 0] \), are called determinantal divisors of \( F \). where \( r \) is the rank. The invariant factors of \( A \) are:

\[ s_1, s_2/s_1, s_3/s_2, \ldots, s_r/s_{r-1}. \]

Sage supports multiplicative abelian groups on any prescribed finite number \( n \geq 0 \) of generators. Use the \texttt{AbelianGroup()} function to create an abelian group, and the \texttt{gen()} and \texttt{gens()} methods to obtain the corresponding generators. You can print the generators as arbitrary strings using the optional \texttt{names} argument to the \texttt{AbelianGroup()} function.

**EXAMPLE 1:**

We create an abelian group in zero or more variables; the syntax \texttt{T(1)} creates the identity element even in the rank zero case:

```
sage: T = AbelianGroup(0, [])
sage: T
Trivial Abelian group
sage: T.gens()
()  
sage: T(1)
1
```

**EXAMPLE 2:**

An Abelian group uses a multiplicative representation of elements, but the underlying representation is lists of integer exponents:

```
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5, [3,4,5,5,7], names = list("abcde"))
sage: F
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C3 x C4 x C5 x C5 x C7
```

(continues on next page)
Create the multiplicative abelian group in \( n \) generators with given orders of generators (which need not be prime powers).

**INPUT:**

- \( n \) – integer (optional). If not specified, will be derived from `gens_orders`.
- `gens_orders` – a list of non-negative integers in the form \([a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{n-1}]\), typically written in increasing order. This list is padded with zeros if it has length less than \( n \). The orders of the commuting generators, with 0 denoting an infinite cyclic factor.
- `names` – (optional) names of generators

Alternatively, you can also give input in the form `AbelianGroup(gens_orders, names="f")`, where the names keyword argument must be explicitly named.

**OUTPUT:**

Abelian group with generators and invariant type. The default name for generator \( A.i \) is \( f_i \), as in GAP.

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5, [5,5,7,8,9], names='abcde')
sage: F(1)
1
sage: (a, b, c, d, e) = F.gens()
sage: mul([a, b, a, c, b, d, c, d], F(1))
a^2*b^2*c^2*d^2
sage: d * b**2 * c**3
b^2*c^3*d
sage: F = AbelianGroup(3,[2]*3); F
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C2 x C2
sage: H = AbelianGroup([2,3], names="xy"); H
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3
sage: AbelianGroup(5)
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to Z x Z x Z x Z x Z
sage: AbelianGroup(5).order()
+Infinity
```

Notice that 0’s are prepended if necessary:

```
sage: G = AbelianGroup(5, [2,3,4]); G
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to Z x Z x C2 x C3 x C4
sage: G.gens_orders()
(0, 0, 2, 3, 4)
```

The invariant list must not be longer than the number of generators:

```
sage: AbelianGroup(2, [2,3,4])
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
ValueError: gens_orders =(2, 3, 4)) must have length n (=2)
```

```
class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group.AbelianGroup_class(generator_orders, names)
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.groups.group.AbelianGroup

The parent for Abelian groups with chosen generator orders.

Warning: You should use AbelianGroup() to construct Abelian groups and not instantiate this class directly.

INPUT:

- names – names of the group generators (optional).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: Z2xZ3 = AbelianGroup([2,3])
sage: Z6 = AbelianGroup([6])
sage: Z2xZ3 is Z2xZ3, Z6 is Z6
(True, True)
sage: Z2xZ3 is Z6
False
sage: Z2xZ3 == Z6
```
```
False
sage: Z2xZ3.is_isomorphic(Z6)
True

sage: F = AbelianGroup([5,[5,5,7,8,9]],names = list("abcde")); F
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C5 x C5 x C7 x C8 x C9
sage: F = AbelianGroup([5,[2, 4, 12, 24, 120]],names = list("abcde")); F
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C4 x C12 x C24 x C120
sage: F.elementary_divisors()
(2, 4, 12, 24, 120)

Element

alias of sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_element.AbelianGroupElement
cardinality()

Return the order of this group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,[2,3])
sage: G.order()
6
sage: G = AbelianGroup([3,[2,3,0])
sage: G.order()
+Infinity
```
dual_group(names='X', base_ring=None)

Return the dual group.

INPUT:

• names – string or list of strings. The generator names for the dual group.

• base_ring – the base ring. If None (default), then a suitable cyclotomic field is picked automatically.

OUTPUT:

The dual abelian group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2])
sage: G.dual_group()
Dual of Abelian Group isomorphic to Z/2Z over Cyclotomic Field of order 2 and degree 1
sage: G.dual_group().gens()
(X,)
sage: G.dual_group(names='Z').gens()
(Z,)
sage: G.dual_group(base_ring=QQ)
Dual of Abelian Group isomorphic to Z/2Z over Rational Field
```

elementary_divisors()

This returns the elementary divisors of the group, using Pari.
Note: Here is another algorithm for computing the elementary divisors \(d_1, d_2, d_3, \ldots\), of a finite abelian group (where \(d_1 \mid d_2 \mid d_3 \mid \ldots\) are composed of prime powers dividing the invariants of the group in a way described below). Just factor the invariants \(a_i\) that define the abelian group. Then the biggest \(d_i\) is the product of the maximum prime powers dividing some \(a_j\). In other words, the largest \(d_i\) is the product of \(p^v\), where \(v = \max(\text{ord}_p(a_j)\) for all \(j\)). Now divide out all those \(p^v\)'s into the list of invariants \(a_i\), and get a new list of “smaller invariants”. Repeat the above procedure on these “smaller invariants” to compute \(d_{i-1}\), and so on. (Thanks to Robert Miller for communicating this algorithm.)

OUTPUT:
A tuple of integers.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup(2, [2,3])
sage: G.elementary_divisors()
(6,)
sage: G = AbelianGroup(1, [6])
sage: G.elementary_divisors()
(6,)
sage: G = AbelianGroup(2, [2,6])
sage: G.elementary_divisors()
(2, 6)
```

`exponent()`

Return the exponent of this abelian group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,3,7]); G
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3 x C7
sage: G.exponent()
42
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,4,6]); G
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C4 x C6
sage: G.exponent()
12
```

`gen(i=0)`

The \(i\)-th generator of the abelian group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5, [], names='a')
sage: F.gens_orders()
...
sage: F.0
```
a0
\begin{verbatim}
sage: F.2
a2
sage: F.gens_orders()
(0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,1,3])
sage: G.gens()
(f0, 1, f2)
\end{verbatim}

\section*{gens ()}
Return the generators of the group.

\textbf{OUTPUT:}
A tuple of group elements. The generators according to the chosen \texttt{gens_orders()}.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}
\begin{verbatim}
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5,[3,2],names='abcde')
sage: F.gens()
(a, b, c, d, e)
sage: [ g.order() for g in F.gens() ]
[+Infinity, +Infinity, +Infinity, 3, 2]
\end{verbatim}

\section*{gens_orders ()}
Return the orders of the cyclic factors that this group has been defined with.

Use \texttt{elementary_divisors()} if you are looking for an invariant of the group.

\textbf{OUTPUT:}
A tuple of integers.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}
\begin{verbatim}
sage: Z2xZ3 = AbelianGroup([2,3])
sage: Z2xZ3.gens_orders()
(2, 3)
sage: Z2xZ3.elementary_divisors()
(6,)
sage: Z6 = AbelianGroup([6])
sage: Z6.gens_orders()
(6,)
sage: Z6.elementary_divisors()
(6,)
sage: Z2xZ3.is_isomorphic(Z6)
True
sage: Z2xZ3 is Z6
False
\end{verbatim}

\section*{identity ()}
Return the identity element of this group.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,2])
sage: e = G.identity()
sage: e
1
sage: g = G.gen(0)
sage: g*e
f0
sage: e*g
f0

invariants()

Return the orders of the cyclic factors that this group has been defined with.

For historical reasons this has been called invariants in Sage, even though they are not necessarily the invariant factors of the group. Use gens_orders() instead:

sage: J = AbelianGroup([2,0,3,2,4]); J
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x Z x C3 x C2 x C4
sage: J.invariants()  # deprecated
(2, 0, 3, 2, 4)
sage: J.gens_orders()  # use this instead
(2, 0, 3, 2, 4)
sage: for i in range(J.ngens()):
....:     print((i, J.gen(i), J.gen(i).order()))  # or this
(0, f0, 2)
(1, f1, +Infinity)
(2, f2, 3)
(3, f3, 2)
(4, f4, 4)

Use elementary_divisors() if you are looking for an invariant of the group.

OUTPUT:

A tuple of integers. Zero means infinite cyclic factor.

EXAMPLES:

sage: J = AbelianGroup([2,3])
sage: J.invariants()
(2, 3)
sage: J.elementary_divisors()
(6,)

is_commutative()

Return True since this group is commutative.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,3,9, 0])
sage: G.is_commutative()
True
sage: G.is_abelian()
True

is_cyclic()

Return True if the group is a cyclic group.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: J = AbelianGroup([2,3])
sage: J.gens_orders()
(2, 3)
sage: J.elementary_divisors()
(6,)
sage: J.is_cyclic()
True
sage: G = AbelianGroup([6])
sage: G.gens_orders()
(6,)
sage: G.is_cyclic()
True
sage: H = AbelianGroup([2,2])
sage: H.gens_orders()
(2, 2)
sage: H.is_cyclic()
False
sage: H = AbelianGroup([2,4])
sage: H.elementary_divisors()
(2, 4)
sage: H.is_cyclic()
False
sage: H.permutation_group().is_cyclic()
False
sage: T = AbelianGroup([])
sage: T.is_cyclic()
True
sage: T = AbelianGroup([0,0]); T
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to Z
sage: T.is_cyclic()
True
sage: B = AbelianGroup([3,4,5])
sage: B.is_cyclic()
True
```

is_isomorphic(left, right)
Check whether left and right are isomorphic

INPUT:

• right – anything.

OUTPUT:

Boolean. Whether left and right are isomorphic as abelian groups.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: G1 = AbelianGroup([2,3,4,5])
sage: G2 = AbelianGroup([2,3,4,5,1])
sage: G1.is_isomorphic(G2)
True
```

is_subgroup(left, right)
Test whether left is a subgroup of right.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,3,4,5])
sage: G.is_subgroup(G)
True

sage: H = G.subgroup([G.1])
sage: H.is_subgroup(G)
True

sage: G.<a, b> = AbelianGroup(2)
sage: H.<c> = AbelianGroup(1)
sage: H < G
False

is_trivial()
Return whether the group is trivial
A group is trivial if it has precisely one element.

EXAMPLES:

sage: AbelianGroup([2, 3]).is_trivial()
False
sage: AbelianGroup([1, 1]).is_trivial()
True

list()
Return tuple of all elements of this group.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,3], names = "ab")
sage: G.list()
(1, b, b^2, a, a*b, a*b^2)

sage: G = AbelianGroup([]);
G
Trivial Abelian group
sage: G.list()
(1,)

gens()
The number of free generators of the abelian group.

EXAMPLES:

sage: F = AbelianGroup(10000)
sage: F.ngens()
10000

number_of_subgroups(order=None)
Return the number of subgroups of this group, possibly only of a specific order.

INPUT:

- order (default: None) find the number of subgroups of this order; if None, this defaults to counting all subgroups

ALGORITHM:

An infinite group has infinitely many subgroups. All finite subgroups of any group are contained in the torsion subgroup, which for finitely generated abelian group is itself finite. Hence, we can assume the
group is finite. A finite abelian group is isomorphic to a direct product of its Sylow subgroups, and so we can reduce the problem further to counting subgroups of finite abelian \( p \)-groups.

Assume a Sylow subgroup is a \( p \)-group of type \( \lambda \), and using \texttt{q_subgroups_of_abelian_group()} sum the number of subgroups of type \( \mu \) in an abelian \( p \)-group of type \( \lambda \) for all \( \mu \) contained in \( \lambda \).

**EXAMPLES:**

```cython
type: AbelianGroup([2,3]).number_of_subgroups() 1
sage: AbelianGroup([2,0,0,3,0]).number_of_subgroups() +Infinity
sage: AbelianGroup([2,4,8]).number_of_subgroups() 81
sage: AbelianGroup([2,4,8]).number_of_subgroups(order=4) 19
sage: AbelianGroup([10,15,25,12]).number_of_subgroups() 5760
sage: AbelianGroup([10,15,25,12]).number_of_subgroups(order=45000) 1
sage: AbelianGroup([10,15,25,12]).number_of_subgroups(order=14) 0
```

**order()**

Return the order of this group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```cython
type: G = AbelianGroup(2,[2,3])
sage: G.order() 6
sage: G = AbelianGroup(3,[2,3,0])
sage: G.order() +Infinity
```

**permutation_group()**

Return the permutation group isomorphic to this abelian group.

If the invariants are \( q_1, \ldots, q_n \) then the generators of the permutation will be of order \( q_1, \ldots, q_n \), respectively.

**EXAMPLES:**

```cython
type: G = AbelianGroup(2,[2,3]); G
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3
sage: G.permutation_group()
Permutation Group with generators [(3,4,5), (1,2)]
```

**random_element()**

Return a random element of this group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```cython
type: G = AbelianGroup([2,3,9])
sage: G.random_element() f1^2
```

**subgroup\( (g\_\text{ensH}, names='f')\)**

Create a subgroup of this group. The “big” group must be defined using “named” generators.

**INPUT:**
• **gensH** – list of elements which are products of the generators of the ambient abelian group \( G = \text{self} \)

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G.<a,b,c> = AbelianGroup(3, [2,3,4]); G
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3 x C4
sage: H = G.subgroup([a*b,a]); H
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 x C3 generated by \{a*b, a\}
sage: H < G
True
sage: F = G.subgroup([a,b^2])
sage: F
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 x C3 generated by \{a, b^2\}
sage: F.gens()
(a, b^2)
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5,[30,64,729],names = list("abcde"))
sage: a,b,c,d,e = F.gens()
sage: F.subgroup([a,b])
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to Z x Z generated by \{a, b\}
sage: F.subgroup([c,e])
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 x C3 x C5 x C729 generated by \{c, e\}
```

**subgroup_reduced**(elts, verbose=False)

Given a list of lists of integers (corresponding to elements of self), find a set of independent generators for the subgroup generated by these elements, and return the subgroup with these as generators, forgetting the original generators.

This is used by the **subgroups** routine.

An error will be raised if the elements given are not linearly independent over QQ.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup([4,4])
sage: G.subgroup( [ G([1,0]), G([1,2]) ])
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 x C4 generated by \{f0, f0*f1^2\}
sage: AbelianGroup([4,4]).subgroup_reduced( [ [1,0], [1,2] ])
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 x C4 generated by \{f1^2, f0\}
```

**subgroups**(check=False)

Compute all the subgroups of this abelian group (which must be finite).

**INPUT:**

• check: if True, performs the same computation in GAP and checks that the number of subgroups generated is the same. (I don’t know how to convert GAP’s output back into Sage, so we don’t actually compare the subgroups).

**ALGORITHM:**

If the group is cyclic, the problem is easy. Otherwise, write it as a direct product \( A \times B \), where \( B \) is cyclic. Compute the subgroups of \( A \) (by recursion).

Now, for every subgroup \( C \) of \( A \times B \), let \( G \) be its **projection onto** \( A \) and \( H \) its **intersection with** \( B \). Then there is a well-defined homomorphism \( f: G \rightarrow B/H \) that sends a in \( G \) to the class mod \( H \) of \( b \), where \((a,b)\) is any element of \( C \) lifting \( a \); and every subgroup \( C \) arises from a unique triple \((G, H, f)\).
Todo: This is many orders of magnitude slower than Magma. Consider using the much faster method  
\texttt{number\_of\_subgroups()} in case you only need the number of subgroups, possibly of a specific 
order.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: AbelianGroup([2,3]).subgroups()
[Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 x C3 generated by \{f0*f1^2\},
  Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 generated by \{f0\},
  Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C3 generated by \{f1\},
  Trivial Abelian subgroup]
sage: len(AbelianGroup([2,4,8]).subgroups())
81
```

torsion_subgroup()

Return the torsion subgroup of this group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2, 3])
sage: G.torsion_subgroup()
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 x C3 generated 
  by \{f0, f1\}
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2, 0, 0, 3, 0])
sage: G.torsion_subgroup()
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 x C3 generated 
  by \{f0, f3\}
sage: G = AbelianGroup([[]])
sage: G.torsion_subgroup()
Trivial Abelian subgroup
sage: G = AbelianGroup([0, 0])
sage: G.torsion_subgroup()
Trivial Abelian subgroup
```

class  
sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group.AbelianGroup_subgroup(ambient, gens, names=\texttt{f}"

Bases:  
sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group.AbelianGroup_class

Subgroup subclass of AbelianGroup_class, so instance methods are inherited.

Todo: There should be a way to coerce an element of a subgroup into the ambient group.

ambient_group()

Return the ambient group related to self.

OUTPUT:

A multiplicative Abelian group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G.<a,b,c> = AbelianGroup([2,3,4])
sage: H = G.subgroup([a, b^2])
sage: H.ambient_group() is G
True
```
equals \((left, right)\)
Check whether \(left\) and \(right\) are the same (sub)group.

INPUT:
- \(right\) – anything.

OUTPUT:
Boolean. If \(right\) is a subgroup, test whether \(left\) and \(right\) are the same subset of the ambient group. If \(right\) is not a subgroup, test whether they are isomorphic groups, see \texttt{is_isomorphic()}.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = AbelianGroup(3, [2,3,4], names="abc"); G
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3 x C4
sage: a,b,c = G.gens()

sage: F = G.subgroup([a,b^2]); F
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 x C3 generated by \{a, b^2\}

sage: F<G
True

sage: A = AbelianGroup(1, [6])

sage: A.subgroup(list(A.gens())) == A
True

sage: G.<a,b> = AbelianGroup(2)

sage: A = G.subgroup([a])

sage: B = G.subgroup([b])

sage: A.equals(B)
False

sage: A == B  # same as A.equals(B)
False

sage: A.is_isomorphic(B)
True
```

\texttt{gen}(n)
Return the \(n\)th generator of this subgroup.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G.<a,b> = AbelianGroup(2)

sage: A = G.subgroup([a])

sage: A.gen(0)
a
```

\texttt{gens}()
Return the generators for this subgroup.

OUTPUT:
A tuple of group elements generating the subgroup.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G.<a,b> = AbelianGroup(2)

sage: A = G.subgroup([a])

sage: G.gens()
(a, b)

sage: A.gens()
(a,)
```
sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group.is_AbelianGroup(x)
Return True if x is an Abelian group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group import is_AbelianGroup
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5,[5,5,7,8,9],names = list("abcde")); F
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C5 x C5 x C7 x C8 x C9
sage: is_AbelianGroup(F)
True
sage: is_AbelianGroup(AbelianGroup(7, [3]*7))
True
```

sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group.word_problem(words, g, verbose=False)
G and H are abelian, g in G, H is a subgroup of G generated by a list (words) of elements of G. If g is in H, return the expression for g as a word in the elements of (words).

The ‘word problem’ for a finite abelian group G boils down to the following matrix-vector analog of the Chinese remainder theorem.

Problem: Fix integers $1 < n_1 \leq n_2 \leq \ldots \leq n_k$ (indeed, these $n_i$ will all be prime powers), fix a generating set $g_i = (a_{i1}, \ldots, a_{ik})$ (with $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}/n_j \mathbb{Z}$), for $1 \leq i \leq \ell$, for the group $G$, and let $d = (d_1, \ldots, d_k)$ be an element of the direct product $\mathbb{Z}/n_1 \mathbb{Z} \times \ldots \times \mathbb{Z}/n_k \mathbb{Z}$. Find, if they exist, integers $c_1, \ldots, c_\ell$ such that $c_1 g_1 + \ldots + c_\ell g_\ell = d$.

In other words, solve the equation $cA = d$ for $c \in \mathbb{Z}^\ell$, where $A$ is the matrix whose rows are the $g_i$'s. Of course, it suffices to restrict the $c_i$'s to the range $0 \leq c_i \leq N - 1$, where $N$ denotes the least common multiple of the integers $n_1, \ldots, n_k$.

This function does not solve this directly, as perhaps it should. Rather (for both speed and as a model for a similar function valid for more general groups), it pushes it over to GAP, which has optimized (non-deterministic) algorithms for the word problem. Essentially, this function is a wrapper for the GAP function ‘Factorization’.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G.<a,b,c> = AbelianGroup(3,[2,3,4]); G
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3 x C4
sage: w = word_problem([a*b,a*c], b*c); w
#random
[[a*b, 1], [a*c, 1]]
prod([x^i for x,i in w]) == b*c
True
sage: w = word_problem([a*c,c],a); w
#random
[[a*c, 1], [c, -1]]
prod([x^i for x,i in w]) == a
True
sage: word_problem([a*c,c],a,verbose=True)
#random
a = (a*c)^1*(c)^-1
[[a*c, 1], [c, -1]]
```

```
sage: A.<a,b,c,d,e> = AbelianGroup(5,[4, 5, 5, 7, 8])
sage: b1 = a^3*b*c*d^2*e^5
sage: b2 = a^2*b*c^2*d^3*e^3
sage: b3 = a^7*b^3*c^5*d^4*e^4
sage: b4 = a^3*b^2*c^2*d^3*e^5
sage: b5 = a^2*b^4*c^2*d^4*e^5
sage: w = word_problem([b1,b2, b3, b4, b5],e); w
#random
[[a^3*b*c*d^2*e^5, 1], [a^2*b*c^2*d^3*e^3, 1], [a^3*b^3*c*d^4*e^4, 3], [a^2*b^4*c^2*d^4*e^5, 1]]
prod([x^i for x,i in w]) == e
True
```

(continues on next page)
sage: word_problem([a,b,c,d,e], e)
[[e, 1]]
sage: word_problem([a,b,c,d,e], b)
[[b, 1]]

Warning:

1. Might have unpleasant effect when the word problem cannot be solved.
2. Uses permutation groups, so may be slow when group is large. The instance method word_problem of the class AbelianGroupElement is implemented differently (wrapping GAP’s ‘EpimorphismFromFreeGroup’ and ‘PreImagesRepresentative’) and may be faster.

24.2 Finitely generated abelian groups with GAP.

This module provides a python wrapper for abelian groups in GAP.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: AbelianGroupGap([3,5])
Abelian group with gap, generator orders (3, 5)

For infinite abelian groups we use the GAP package Polycyclic:

sage: AbelianGroupGap([3,0])  # optional - gap_packages
Abelian group with gap, generator orders (3, 0)

AUTHORS:

• Simon Brandhorst (2018-01-17): initial version

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.AbelianGroupElement_gap (parent, x, check=True)

Bases: sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ElementLibGAP

An element of an abelian group via libgap.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([3,6])
sage: G.gens()
(f1, f2)

exponents ()
Return the tuple of exponents of this element.

OUTPUT:

• a tuple of integers

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([4, 7, 9])
```
```
sage: gens = G.gens()
```
```
```
```
sage: g.exponents()
(2, 4, 8)
```
```
sage: S = G.subgroup(G.gens()[1])
```
```
sage: s = S.gens()[0]
```
```
sage: s
f1
```
```
sage: s.exponents()
(1,)
```
```
It can handle quite large groups too:
```
```
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2^10, 5^10])
```
```
sage: f1, f2 = G.gens()
```
```
sage: g = f1^123*f2^789
```
```
sage: g.exponents()
(123, 789)
```
```
**Warning:** Crashes for very large groups.
```
```
**Todo:** Make exponents work for very large groups. This could be done by using Pcs in gap.
```
```
```python
order()
```
```
Return the order of this element.
```
```
**OUTPUT:**
```
```
• an integer or infinity
```
```
**EXAMPLES:**
```
```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([4])
```
```
sage: g = G.gens()[0]
```
```
sage: g.order()
4
```
```
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([0])  # optional - gap_packages
```
```
sage: g = G.gens()[0]  # optional - gap_packages
```
```
sage: g.order()  # optional - gap_packages
+Infinity
```
```
class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.AbelianGroupElement_polycyclic(
    parent, x, check=True)
```
```
**Bases:** sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.AbelianGroupElement_gap
```
```
An element of an abelian group using the GAP package Polycyclic.
```
```
```python
exponents()
```
```
Return the tuple of exponents of self.
```
```
**OUTPUT:**
```
```
• a tuple of integers

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([4,7,0])               # optional - gap_packages
sage: gens = G.gens()                           # optional - gap_packages
sage: g.exponents()                             # optional - gap_packages
(2, 4, 8)
```

Efficiently handles very large groups:
```
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2^30,5^30,0])       # optional - gap_packages
sage: f1, f2, f3 = G.gens()                     # optional - gap_packages
sage: (f1^12345*f2^123456789).exponents()      # optional - gap_packages
(12345, 123456789, 0)
```

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.AbelianGroupGap(generator_orders)
Bases: sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.AbelianGroup_gap

Abelian groups implemented using GAP.

INPUT:
• generator_orders – a list of nonnegative integers where 0 gives a factor isomorphic to \(\mathbb{Z}\)

OUTPUT:
• an abelian group

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: AbelianGroupGap([3,6])                     Abelian group with gap, generator orders (3, 6)
sage: AbelianGroupGap([3,6,5])                   Abelian group with gap, generator orders (3, 6, 5)
```

Warning: Needs the GAP package Polycyclic in case the group is infinite.

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.AbelianGroupSubgroup_gap(ambient, gens)
Bases: sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.AbelianGroup_gap

Subgroups of abelian groups with GAP.

INPUT:
• ambient – the ambient group
• gens – generators of the subgroup

Note: Do not construct this class directly. Instead use subgroup().

EXAMPLES:
class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.AbelianGroup_gap(G, category=None, ambient=None)

Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.groups.libgap_mixin.GroupMixinLibGAP, sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ParentLibGAP, sage.groups.group.AbelianGroup

Finitely generated abelian groups implemented in GAP.

Needs the gap package Polycyclic in case the group is infinite.

INPUT:

- G – a GAP group
- category – a category
- ambient – (optional) an AbelianGroupGap

EXAMPLES:

Element

alias of AbelianGroupElement_gap

all_subgroups()

Return the list of all subgroups of this group.

EXAMPLES:

aut()

Return the group of automorphisms of self.

EXAMPLES:
automorphism_group()  
Return the group of automorphisms of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2, 3])
sage: G.aut()
Full group of automorphisms of Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 3)
```

elementary_divisors()  
Return the elementary divisors of this group.

See sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.elementary_divisors().

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
sage: G.elementary_divisors()
(2, 60)
```

exponent()  
Return the exponent of this abelian group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,7])
sage: G
Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 3, 7)
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,4,6])
sage: G
Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 4, 6)
sage: G.exponent()
12
```

gens_orders()  
Return the orders of the generators.

Use elementary_divisors() if you are looking for an invariant of the group.

OUTPUT:

• a tuple of integers

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: Z2xZ3 = AbelianGroupGap([2,3])
sage: Z2xZ3.gens_orders()
(2, 3)
sage: Z2xZ3.elementary_divisors()
(6,)
sage: Z6 = AbelianGroupGap([6])
sage: Z6.gens_orders()
(6,)
sage: Z6.elementary_divisors()
(6,)
sage: Z6.is_isomorphic(Z2xZ3)
True
```

(continues on next page)
True
```
sage: 2x23 is Z6
False
```

**identity()**

Return the identity element of this group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([4,10])
sage: G.identity()
1
```

**is_subgroup_of(G)**

Return if `self` is a subgroup of `G` considered in the same ambient group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
sage: gen = G.gens()[:2]
sage: S1 = G.subgroup(gen)
sage: S1.is_subgroup_of(G)
True
sage: S2 = G.subgroup(G.gens()[1:])
sage: S2.is_subgroup_of(S1)
False
```

**is_trivial()**

Return `True` if this group is the trivial group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([])
sage: G
Abelian group with gap, generator orders ()
sage: G.is_trivial()
True
sage: AbelianGroupGap([1]).is_trivial()
True
sage: AbelianGroupGap([1,1,1]).is_trivial()
True
sage: AbelianGroupGap([2]).is_trivial()
False
sage: AbelianGroupGap([2,1]).is_trivial()
False
```

**subgroup(gens)**

Return the subgroup of this group generated by `gens`.

**INPUT:**

- `gens` – a list of elements coercible into this group

**OUTPUT:**

- a subgroup
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
sage: gen = G.gens()[:2]
sage: S = G.subgroup(gen)
sage: S
Subgroup of Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 3, 4, 5)
generated by (f1, f2)
sage: g = G.an_element()
sage: s = S.an_element()
sage: g * s
f2^2*f3*f5
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([3,4,0,2])  # optional - gap_packages
sage: gen = G.gens()[:2]  # optional - gap_packages
sage: S = G.subgroup(gen)  # optional - gap_packages
sage: g = G.an_element()  # optional - gap_packages
sage: s = S.an_element()  # optional - gap_packages
sage: g * s  # optional - gap_packages
f1^2*g2^2*g3*g4
```

24.3 Automorphisms of abelian groups

This implements groups of automorphisms of abelian groups.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,6])
sage: autG = G.aut()

Automorphisms act on the elements of the domain:

```
sage: g = G.an_element()
sage: f = autG.an_element()
sage: f
Pcgs([ f1, f2, f3 ]) -> [ f1, f1*f2*f3^2, f3^2 ]
sage: (g, f(g))
(f1*f2, f2*f3^2)
```

Or anything coercible into its domain:

```
sage: A = AbelianGroup([2,6])
sage: a = A.an_element()
sage: (a, f(a))
(f0*f1, f2*f3^2)
sage: A = AdditiveAbelianGroup([2,6])
sage: a = A.an_element()
sage: (a, f(a))
((1, 0), f1)
sage: f((1,1))
f2*f3^2
```

We can compute conjugacy classes:
the group order:

```
sage: autG.order()
sage: 12
```

or create subgroups and do the same for them:

```
sage: S = autG.subgroup(autG.gens()[:1])
sage: S
Subgroup of automorphisms of Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 6) generated by 1 automorphisms
```

Only automorphism groups of finite abelian groups are supported:

```
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([0,2])  # optional gap_packages
sage: autG = G.aut()  # optional gap_packages
```
```
Traceback (most recent call last):
...  
ValueError: only finite abelian groups are supported
```

AUTHORS:

- Simon Brandhorst (2018-02-17): initial version

```
class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_aut.AbelianGroupAutomorphism(parent, x, check=True)
Bases: sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ElementLibGAP
```

Automorphisms of abelian groups with gap.

INPUT:

- $x$ – a libgap element
- $\text{parent}$ – the parent $\text{AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup}_{\text{gap}}$
- $\text{check}$ – bool (default: True) checks if $x$ is an element of the group

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
sage: f = G.aut().an_element()
```

```
matrix()
```

Return the matrix defining $\text{self}$.

The $i$-th row is the exponent vector of the image of the $i$-th generator.

OUTPUT:

- a square matrix over the integers

EXAMPLES:

24.3. Automorphisms of abelian groups
```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4])
```
```
sage: f = G.aut().an_element()
sage: f
Pcgs([ f1, f2, f3, f4 ]) -> [ f1*f4, f2^2, f1*f3, f4 ]
sage: f.matrix()
[1 0 2]
[0 2 0]
[1 0 1]
```
```
Compare with the exponents of the images:
```
```
sage: f(G.gens()[0]).exponents()
(1, 0, 2)
sage: f(G.gens()[1]).exponents()
(0, 2, 0)
sage: f(G.gens()[2]).exponents()
(1, 0, 1)
```

```python
class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_aut.AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup(AbelianGroupGap)
```
```
Bases: sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_aut.AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup_gap

The full automorphism group of a finite abelian group.

INPUT:

• AbelianGroupGap – an instance of AbelianGroup_gap

EXAMPLES:
```
```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
```
```
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_aut import AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup
```
```
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
sage: aut = G.aut()
```
```
Equivalently:
```
```
sage: aut1 = AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup(G)
sage: aut is aut1
True
```
```
INPUT:

- domain – *AbelianGroup_gap*
- `libgap_parent` – the libgap element that is the parent in GAP
- `category` – a category
- `ambient` – an instance of a derived class of *ParentLibGAP* or `None` (default); the ambient group if `libgap_parent` has been defined as a subgroup

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_aut import AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup_gap
sage: domain = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
```

```python
sage: aut = domain.gap().AutomorphismGroupAbelianGroup()
```

```python
sage: AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup_gap(domain, aut, Groups().Finite())
<group with 6 generators>
```

```
Element
alias of AbelianGroupAutomorphism
```

covering_matrix_ring()

Return the covering matrix ring of this group.

This is the ring of $n \times n$ matrices over $\mathbb{Z}$ where $n$ is the number of (independent) generators.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
```

```python
sage: aut = G.aut()
```

```python
sage: aut.covering_matrix_ring()
```

```
Full MatrixSpace of 4 by 4 dense matrices over Integer Ring
```

domain()

Return the domain of this group of automorphisms.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
```

```python
sage: aut = G.aut()
```

```python
sage: aut.domain()
```

```
Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 3, 4, 5)
```

is_subgroup_of(G)

Return if `self` is a subgroup of `G` considered in the same ambient group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
```

```python
sage: aut = G.aut()
```

```python
sage: gen = aut.gens()
```

```python
sage: S1 = aut.subgroup(gen[:2])
```

```python
sage: S1.is_subgroup_of(aut)
```

```
True
```
sage: S2 = aut.subgroup(aut.gens()[1:])
sage: S2.is_subgroup_of(S1)
False

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_aut.AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup_subgroup(ambient, generators)

Bases: sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_aut.AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup_gap

Groups of automorphisms of abelian groups.
They are subgroups of the full automorphism group.

Note: Do not construct this class directly; instead use sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap.AbelianGroup_gap.subgroup().

INPUT:

• ambient – the ambient group
• generators – a tuple of gap elements of the ambient group

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_gap import AbelianGroupGap
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_aut import AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup_subgroup
sage: G = AbelianGroupGap([2,3,4,5])
sage: aut = G.aut()
sage: gen = aut.gens()
sage: AbelianGroupAutomorphismGroup_subgroup(aut, gen)
Subgroup of automorphisms of Abelian group with gap, generator orders (2, 3, 4, 5)
generated by 6 automorphisms

Element
alias of AbelianGroupAutomorphism

24.4 Multiplicative Abelian Groups With Values

Often, one ends up with a set that forms an Abelian group. It would be nice if one could return an Abelian group class to encapsulate the data. However, AbelianGroup() is an abstract Abelian group defined by generators and relations. This module implements AbelianGroupWithValues that allows the group elements to be decorated with values.

An example where this module is used is the unit group of a number field, see sage.rings.number_field.unit_group. The units form a finitely generated Abelian group. We can think of the elements either as abstract Abelian group elements or as particular numbers in the number field. The AbelianGroupWithValues() keeps track of these associated values.

Warning: Really, this requires a group homomorphism from the abstract Abelian group to the set of values. This is only checked if you pass the check=True option to AbelianGroupWithValues().
EXAMPLES:

Here is \( \mathbb{Z}_6 \) with value \(-1\) assigned to the generator:

```python
sage: Z6 = AbelianGroupWithValues([-1], [6], names='g')
sage: g = Z6.gen(0)
sage: g.value()
-1
sage: g^2
sage: (g*g).value()
1
sage: for i in range(7):
    print((i, g^i, (g^i).value()))
(0, 1, 1)
(1, g, -1)
(2, g^2, 1)
(3, g^3, -1)
(4, g^4, 1)
(5, g^5, -1)
(6, 1, 1)
```

The elements come with a coercion embedding into the \( \text{values group}() \), so you can use the group elements instead of the values:

```python
sage: CF3.<zeta> = CyclotomicField(3)
sage: Z3.<g> = AbelianGroupWithValues([zeta], [3])
sage: Z3.values_group()
Cyclotomic Field of order 3 and degree 2
sage: g.value()
zeta
sage: CF3(g)
zeta
sage: g + zeta
2*zeta
sage: zeta + g
2*zeta
```

sage.groups.abelian_gps.values.AbelianGroupWithValues(values, n, gens_orders=None, names='f', check=False, values_group=None)

Construct an Abelian group with values associated to the generators.

INPUT:

- \( \text{values} \) – a list/tuple/iterable of values that you want to associate to the generators.
- \( n \) – integer (optional). If not specified, will be derived from \( \text{gens_orders} \).
- \( \text{gens_orders} \) – a list of non-negative integers in the form \([\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{n-1}]\), typically written in increasing order. This list is padded with zeros if it has length less than \( n \). The orders of the commuting generators, with 0 denoting an infinite cyclic factor.
- \( \text{names} \) – (optional) names of generators
- \( \text{values_group} \) – a parent or None (default). The common parent of the values. This might be a group, but can also just contain the values. For example, if the values are units in a ring then the \( \text{values_group} \) would be the whole ring. If None it will be derived from the values.

EXAMPLES:
sage: G = AbelianGroupWithValues([-1], [6])
sage: g = G.gen(0)
sage: for i in range(7):
    ....:     print((i, g^i, (g^i).value()))
(0, 1, 1)
(1, f, -1)
(2, f^2, 1)
(3, f^3, -1)
(4, f^4, 1)
(5, f^5, -1)
(6, 1, 1)
sage: G.values_group()
Integer Ring

The group elements come with a coercion embedding into the values_group(), so you can use them like their value()

sage: G.values_embedding()
Generic morphism:
   From: Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C6
   To: Integer Ring
sage: g.value()
-1
sage: 0 + g
-1
sage: 1 + 2*g
-1

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.values.AbelianGroupWithValuesElement (parent, exponents, value=None)

Bases: sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_element.AbelianGroupElement

An element of an Abelian group with values assigned to generators.

INPUT:

- exponents – tuple of integers. The exponent vector defining the group element.
- parent – the parent.
- value – the value assigned to the group element or None (default). In the latter case, the value is computed as needed.

EXAMPLES:

sage: F = AbelianGroupWithValues([1,-1], [2,4])
sage: a,b = F.gens()
sage: TestSuite(a*b).run()

inverse()

Return the inverse element.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G.<a,b> = AbelianGroupWithValues([2,-1], [0,4])
sage: a.inverse()
a^-1
sage: a.inverse().value()
(continues on next page)
1/2
sage: a.__invert__().value()
1/2
sage: (-a).value()
1/2
sage: (a*b).value()
-2
sage: (a*b).inverse().value()
-1/2

value()

Return the value of the group element.

OUTPUT:

The value according to the values for generators, see gens_values().

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = AbelianGroupWithValues([5], 1)
sage: G.0.value()
5
```

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.values.AbelianGroupWithValuesEmbedding(domain, codomain)

Bases: sage.categories.morphism.Morphism

The morphism embedding the Abelian group with values in its values group.

INPUT:

- domain – a AbelianGroupWithValues_class
- codomain – the values group (need not be in the category of groups, e.g. symbolic ring).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: Z4.<g> = AbelianGroupWithValues([I], [4])
sage: embedding = Z4.values_embedding(); embedding
Generic morphism:
    From: Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C4
    To: Symbolic Ring
sage: embedding(1)
1
sage: embedding(g)
I
sage: embedding(g^2)
-1
```

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.values.AbelianGroupWithValues_class(generator_orders, names, values, values_group)

Bases: sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group.AbelianGroup_class

The class of an Abelian group with values associated to the generator.

INPUT:

- names – string or list of strings. The names for the generators.
- values – Tuple the same length as the number of generators. The values assigned to the generators.
- values_group – the common parent of the values.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: G.<a,b> = AbelianGroupWithValues([2,-1], [0,4])
sage: TestSuite(G).run()
```

**Element**

alias of `AbelianGroupWithValuesElement`

**gen**(i=0)

The \( i \)-th generator of the abelian group.

**INPUT:**

- \( i \) – integer (default: 0). The index of the generator.

**OUTPUT:**

A group element.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: F = AbelianGroupWithValues([1,2,3,4,5], 5,[],names='a')
sage: F.0
a0
sage: F.0.value()
1
sage: F.2
a2
sage: F.2.value()
3
sage: G = AbelianGroupWithValues([-1,0,1], [2,1,3])
sage: G.gens()
(f0, 1, f2)
```

**gens_values()**

Return the values associated to the generators.

**OUTPUT:**

A tuple.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: G = AbelianGroupWithValues([-1,0,1], [2,1,3])
sage: G.gens()
(f0, 1, f2)
sage: G.gens_values()
(-1, 0, 1)
```

**values_embedding()**

Return the embedding of self in `values_group()`.

**OUTPUT:**

A morphism.

**EXAMPLES:**
values_group()

The common parent of the values.

The values need to form a multiplicative group, but can be embedded in a larger structure. For example, if
the values are units in a ring then the values_group() would be the whole ring.

OUTPUT:

The common parent of the values, containing the group generated by all values.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = AbelianGroupWithValues([-1,0,1], [2,1,3])
sage: G.values_group()
Integer Ring
sage: Z4 = AbelianGroupWithValues([I], [4])
sage: Z4.values_group()
Symbolic Ring
```

24.5 Dual groups of Finite Multiplicative Abelian Groups

The basic idea is very simple. Let G be an abelian group and G* its dual (i.e., the group of homomorphisms from G
to C^x). Let g_j, j = 1, ..., n, denote generators of G - say g_j is of order m_j > 1. There are generators X_j, j = 1, ..., n,
of G* for which X_j(g_j) = exp(2\pi i/m_j) and X_j(g_i) = 1 if i \neq j. These are used to construct G*.

Sage supports multiplicative abelian groups on any prescribed finite number n > 0 of generators. Use
AbelianGroup() function to create an abelian group, the dual_group() method to create its dual, and then
the gen() and gens() methods to obtain the corresponding generators. You can print the generators as arbitrary
strings using the optional names argument to the dual_group() method.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5, [2,5,7,8,9], names='abcde')
sage: (a, b, c, d, e) = F.gens()
sage: Fd = F.dual_group(names='ABCDE')
sage: Fd.base_ring()
Cyclotomic Field of order 2520 and degree 576
sage: A,B,C,D,E = Fd.gens()
sage: A(a)
-1
sage: A(b), A(c), A(d), A(e)
(1, 1, 1, 1)
sage: Fd = F.dual_group(names='ABCDE', base_ring=CC)
sage: A(a)  # abs tol 1e-8
-1.00000000000000 + 0.00000000000000*I
sage: A(b); A(c); A(d); A(e)
```

(continues on next page)
AUTHORS:

- David Joyner (2006-08) (based on abelian_groups)
- David Joyner (2006-10) modifications suggested by William Stein

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.dual_abelian_group.DualAbelianGroup_class(G, names, base_ring)

    Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.groups.group.AbelianGroup

    Dual of abelian group.

EXAMPLES:

    sage: F = AbelianGroup(5,[3,5,7,8,9], names="abcde")
    sage: F.dual_group()
    Dual of Abelian Group isomorphic to Z/3Z x Z/5Z x Z/7Z x Z/8Z x Z/9Z over Cyclotomic Field of order 2520 and degree 576

    sage: F = AbelianGroup(4,[15,7,8,9], names="abcd")
    sage: F.dual_group(base_ring=CC)
    Dual of Abelian Group isomorphic to Z/15Z x Z/7Z x Z/8Z x Z/9Z over Complex Field with 53 bits of precision

Element

    alias of sage.groups.abelian_gps.dual_abelian_group_element.DualAbelianGroupElement

    base_ring()

    Return the scalars over which the group is dualized.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: F = AbelianGroup(3,[5,64,729], names=list("abc"))
    sage: Fd = F.dual_group(base_ring=CC)
    sage: Fd.base_ring()
    Complex Field with 53 bits of precision

    gen(i=0)

    The i-th generator of the abelian group.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: F = AbelianGroup(3,[1,2,3],names='a')
    sage: Fd = F.dual_group(names="A")
    sage: Fd.0
    1
    sage: Fd.1
    A1
    sage: Fd.gens_orders()
    (1, 2, 3)
**gens()**

Return the generators for the group.

**OUTPUT:**

A tuple of group elements generating the group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup([7,11]).dual_group()
sage: F.gens()
(X0, X1)
```

**gens_orders()**

The orders of the generators of the dual group.

**OUTPUT:**

A tuple of integers.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup([5]*1000)
sage: Fd = F.dual_group()
sage: invs = Fd.gens_orders(); len(invs)
1000
```

**group()**

Return the group that self is the dual of.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup([3,5,64,729], names=list("abc"))
sage: Fd = F.dual_group(base_ring=CC)
sage: Fd.group() is F
True
```

**invariants()**

The invariants of the dual group.

You should use `gens_orders()` instead.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup([5]*1000)
sage: Fd = F.dual_group()
sage: invs = Fd.gens_orders(); len(invs)
1000
```

**is_commutative()**

Return True since this group is commutative.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,3,9])
sage: Gd = G.dual_group()
sage: Gd.is_commutative()
True
sage: Gd.is_abelian()
True
```
list()
Return tuple of all elements of this group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,3], names="ab")
sage: Gd = G.dual_group(names="AB")
sage: Gd.list()
```

gens()
The number of generators of the dual group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup([7]*100)
sage: Fd = F.dual_group()
sage: Fd.ngens()
100
```

order()
Return the order of this group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,3,9])
sage: Gd = G.dual_group()
sage: Gd.order()
54
```

random_element()
Return a random element of this dual group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup([2,3,9])
sage: Gd = G.dual_group(base_ring=CC)
sage: Gd.random_element()
X1^2
```

```python
sage: N = 43^2-1
sage: G = AbelianGroup([N],names="a")
sage: Gd = G.dual_group(names="A", base_ring=CC)
sage: a, = G.gens()
sage: A, = Gd.gens()
sage: x = a^(N/4); y = a^(N/3); z = a^(N/14)
sage: X = A*Gd.random_element(); X
A^615
sage: len([a for a in [x,y,z] if abs(X(a)-1)>10^(-8)])
2
```

sage.groups.abelian_gps.dual_abelian_group.is_DualAbelianGroup(x)
Return True if x is the dual group of an abelian group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.dual_abelian_group import is_DualAbelianGroup
sage: F = AbelianGroup([5,[3,5,7,8,9], names=list("abcde"))
sage: Fd = F.dual_group()
```
sage: is_DualAbelianGroup(Fd)
True
sage: F = AbelianGroup(3,[1,2,3], names='a')
sage: Fd = F.dual_group()
sage: Fd.gens()
(1, X1, X2)
sage: F.gens()
(1, a1, a2)

24.6 Base class for abelian group elements

This is the base class for both `abelian_group_element` and `dual_abelian_group_element`. As always, elements are immutable once constructed.

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.element_base.AbelianGroupElementBase(
    parent, exponents)

Bases: sage.structure.element.MultiplicativeGroupElement

Base class for abelian group elements

The group element is defined by a tuple whose i-th entry is an integer in the range from 0 (inclusively) to G.gen(i).order() (exclusively) if the i-th generator is of finite order, and an arbitrary integer if the i-th generator is of infinite order.

INPUT:

- `exponents` – 1 or a list/tuple/iterable of integers. The exponent vector (with respect to the parent generators) defining the group element.
- `parent` – Abelian group. The parent of the group element.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: F.<a,b,c,f> = AbelianGroup([7,8,9,0])
sage: (a^3+b^2*c).exponents()
(3, 2, 1, 0)
sage: F([3, 2, 1, 0])
a^3*b^2*c
sage: (c^42).exponents()
```

exponents()

The exponents of the generators defining the group element.

OUTPUT:

A tuple of integers for an abelian group element. The integer can be arbitrary if the corresponding generator has infinite order. If the generator is of finite order, the integer is in the range from 0 (inclusive) to the order (exclusive).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: F.<a,b,c,f> = AbelianGroup([7,8,9,0])
sage: (a^3*b^2*c).exponents()
(3, 2, 1, 0)
sage: F([3, 2, 1, 0])
a^3*b^2*c
sage: (c^42).exponents()
```
inverse()  
Returns the inverse element.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G.<a,b> = AbelianGroup([0,5])
sage: a.inverse()
a^-1
sage: a.__invert__()
a^-1
sage: ~a
a^-1
sage: (a*b).exponents()
(1, 1)
sage: (a*b).inverse().exponents()
(-1, 4)
```

is_trivial()  
Test whether \texttt{self} is the trivial group element 1.

OUTPUT:

Boolean.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G.<a,b> = AbelianGroup([0,5])
sage: (a^5).is_trivial()  
False
sage: (b^5).is_trivial()  
True
```

list()  
Return a copy of the exponent vector.

Use \texttt{exponents()} instead.

OUTPUT:

The underlying coordinates used to represent this element. If this is a word in an abelian group on \( n \) generators, then this is a list of nonnegative integers of length \( n \).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5,[2, 3, 5, 7, 8], names="abcde")
sage: a,b,c,d,e = F.gens()
sage: Ad = F.dual_group(names="ABCDE")
sage: A,B,C,D,E = Ad.gens()
sage: (A*B+C^2*D^20*E^65).exponents()
(1, 1, 2, 6, 1)
sage: X = A*B+C^2*D^2*E^-6
sage: X.exponents()
(1, 1, 2, 2, 2)
```
**multiplicative_order()**

Return the order of this element.

**OUTPUT:**

An integer or `infinity`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: F = AbelianGroup(3, [7, 8, 9])
sage: Fd = F.dual_group()
sage: A, B, C = Fd.gens()
sage: (B*C).order()
72

sage: F = AbelianGroup(3, [7, 8, 9]); F
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C7 x C8 x C9
sage: F.gens()[2].order()
9
sage: a, b, c = F.gens()
sage: (b*c).order()
72
sage: G = AbelianGroup(3, [7, 8, 9])
sage: type((G.0 * G.1).order())==Integer
True
```

**order()**

Return the order of this element.

**OUTPUT:**

An integer or `infinity`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: F = AbelianGroup(3, [7, 8, 9])
sage: Fd = F.dual_group()
sage: A, B, C = Fd.gens()
sage: (B*C).order()
72

sage: F = AbelianGroup(3, [7, 8, 9]); F
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C7 x C8 x C9
sage: F.gens()[2].order()
9
sage: a, b, c = F.gens()
sage: (b*c).order()
72
sage: G = AbelianGroup(3, [7, 8, 9])
sage: type((G.0 * G.1).order())==Integer
True
```
# 24.7 Abelian group elements

**AUTHORS:**

- David Joyner (2006-02); based on free_abelian_monoid_element.py, written by David Kohel.
- David Joyner (2006-05); bug fix in order
- David Joyner (2006-08); bug fix+new method in pow for negatives+fixed corresponding examples.
- Volker Braun (2012-11) port to new Parent base. Use tuples for immutables.

**EXAMPLES:**

Recall an example from abelian groups:

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5,[4,5,5,7,8],names = list("abcde"))
sage: (a,b,c,d,e) = F.gens()
sage: x = a*b^2*e*d^20*e^12
sage: x
a*b^2*d^6*e^5
sage: x = a^10*b^12*c^13*d^20*e^12
sage: x
a^2*b^2*c^3*d^6*e^4
sage: x = a^13*b^19*c^23*d^27*e^72
sage: y = a^4*c^3*d^6
sage: x*y
a*b^4*c^3*d^6
sage: x.list()
[2, 2, 3, 6, 4]
```

```python
class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_element.AbelianGroupElement (parent, exponents)

Bases: sage.groups.abelian_gps.element_base.AbelianGroupElementBase

Elements of an AbelianGroup

**INPUT:**

- `x` – list/tuple/iterable of integers (the element vector)
- `parent` – the parent AbelianGroup

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5, [3,4,5,8,7], 'abcde')
sage: a, b, c, d, e = F.gens()
sage: a^2 * b^3 * a^2 * b^-4
a*b^3
sage: b^-11
b
sage: a^-11
a
sage: a*b in F
True
```

Chapter 24. Abelian Groups
as_permutation()

Return the element of the permutation group \( G \) (isomorphic to the abelian group \( A \)) associated to \( a \) in \( A \).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup(3,[2,3,4],names="abc"); G
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3 x C4
sage: a,b,c=G.gens()
sage: Gp = G.permutation_group(); Gp
Permutation Group with generators [(6,7,8,9), (3,4,5), (1,2)]
sage: a.as_permutation()
(1,2)
sage: ap = a.as_permutation(); ap
(1,2)
sage: ap in Gp
True
```

word_problem(words)

TODO - this needs a rewrite - see stuff in the matrix_grp directory.

\( G \) and \( H \) are abelian groups, \( g \) in \( G \), \( H \) is a subgroup of \( G \) generated by a list (words) of elements of \( G \). If \( self \) is in \( H \), return the expression for \( self \) as a word in the elements of (words).

This function does not solve the word problem in Sage. Rather it pushes it over to GAP, which has optimized (non-deterministic) algorithms for the word problem.

**Warning:** Don’t use \( E \) (or other GAP-reserved letters) as a generator name.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = AbelianGroup(2,[2,3], names="xy")
sage: x,y = G.gens()
sage: x.word_problem([x,y])
[[x, 1]]
sage: y.word_problem([x,y])
[[y, 1]]
sage: v = (y*x).word_problem([x,y]); v
#random
[[x, 1], [y, 1]]
sage: prod([x^i for x,i in v]) == y*x
True
```

sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_element.is_AbelianGroupElement(x)

Return true if \( x \) is an abelian group element, i.e., an element of type AbelianGroupElement.

**EXAMPLES:** Though the integer 3 is in the integers, and the integers have an abelian group structure, 3 is not an AbelianGroupElement:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_element import is_
-AbelianGroupElement
sage: is_AbelianGroupElement(3)
False
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5, [3,4,5,8,7], 'abcde')
sage: is_AbelianGroupElement(F.0)
True
```
24.8 Elements (characters) of the dual group of a finite Abelian group

To obtain the dual group of a finite Abelian group, use the `dual_group()` method:

```python
sage: F = AbelianGroup([2,3,5,7,8], names="abcde")
sage: F
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3 x C5 x C7 x C8

sage: Fd = F.dual_group(names="ABCDE")
sage: Fd
Dual of Abelian Group isomorphic to Z/2Z x Z/3Z x Z/5Z x Z/7Z x Z/8Z
over Cyclotomic Field of order 840 and degree 192
```

The elements of the dual group can be evaluated on elements of the original group:

```python
sage: a,b,c,d,e = F.gens()
sage: A,B,C,D,E = Fd.gens()
sage: A*B^2*D^7
A*B^2
sage: A(a)
-1
sage: B(b)
zeta840^140 - 1
sage: CC(_)
# abs tol 1e-8
-0.499999999999995 + 0.866025403784447*I
sage: A(a*b)
-1
(1, 1, 2, 6, 1)
sage: B^(-1)
B^2
```

AUTHORS:

- David Joyner (2006-07); based on abelian_group_element.py.
- David Joyner (2006-10); modifications suggested by William Stein.

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.dual_abelian_group_element.DualAbelianGroupElement (parent, exponents)

Bases: sage.groups.abelian_gps.element_base.AbelianGroupElementBase

Base class for abelian group elements

word_problem (words, display=True)

This is a rather hackish method and is included for completeness.

The word problem for an instance of `DualAbelianGroup` as it can for an `AbelianGroup`. The reason why is that word problem for an instance of `AbelianGroup` simply calls GAP (which has abelian groups implemented) and invokes “EpimorphismFromFreeGroup” and “PreImagesRepresentative”. GAP does not have duals of abelian groups implemented. So, by using the same name for the generators, the method below converts the problem for the dual group to the corresponding problem on the group itself and uses GAP to solve that.

EXAMPLES:
sage: G = AbelianGroup(5,[3, 5, 5, 7, 8],names="abcde")
sage: Gd = G.dual_group(names="abcde")
sage: a,b,c,d,e = Gd.gens()
sage: u = a^3*b*c*d^2*e^5
sage: v = a^2*b*c^2*d^3*e^3
sage: w = a^7*b^3*c^5*d^4*e^4
sage: x = a^3*b^2*c^2*d^3*e^5
sage: y = a^2*b^4*c^2*d^4*e^5
sage: e.word_problem([u,v,w,x,y],display=False)
[[b^2*c^2*d^3*e^5, 245]]
The command e.word_problem([u,v,w,x,y],display=True) returns the same list but also prints
\( e = (b^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot d^3 \cdot e^5)^2 \cdot 45. \)

sage.groups.abelian_gps.dual_abelian_group_element.add_strings(x, z=0)
This was in sage.misc.misc but commented out. Needed to add lists of strings in the word_problem method below.

Return the sum of the elements of x. If x is empty, return z.

INPUT:
- x – iterable
- z – the 0 that will be returned if x is empty.

OUTPUT:
The sum of the elements of x.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.dual_abelian_group_element import add_strings
sage: add_strings([], z='empty')
'eempty'
sage: add_strings(['a', 'b', 'c'])
'abc'

sage.groups.abelian_gps.dual_abelian_group_element.is_DualAbelianGroupElement(x)
Test whether x is a dual Abelian group element.

INPUT:
- x – anything.

OUTPUT:
Boolean.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.dual_abelian_group_element import is_DualAbelianGroupElement
sage: F = AbelianGroup(5,[5,5,7,8,9],names = list("abcde")).dual_group()
sage: is_DualAbelianGroupElement(F)
False
sage: is_DualAbelianGroupElement(F.an_element())
True
24.9 Homomorphisms of abelian groups

Todo:

- there must be a homspace first
- there should be hom and Hom methods in abelian group

AUTHORS:

- David Joyner (2006-03-03): initial version

```python
class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_morphism.AbelianGroupMap(parent)
    Bases: sage.categories.morphism.Morphism

    A set-theoretic map between AbelianGroups.

class sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_morphism.AbelianGroupMorphism(G, H, genss, imgss)
    Bases: sage.categories.morphism.Morphism

    Some python code for wrapping GAP’s GroupHomomorphismByImages function for abelian groups. Returns “fail” if gens does not generate self or if the map does not extend to a group homomorphism, self - other.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: G = AbelianGroup(3,[2,3,4],names="abc"); G
    Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3 x C4
    sage: a,b,c = G.gens()
    sage: H = AbelianGroup(2,[2,3],names="xy"); H
    Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C3
    sage: x,y = H.gens()
    sage: from sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_morphism import AbelianGroupMorphism
    sage: phi = AbelianGroupMorphism(G,H,[x,y],[a,b])
```
sage: phi.image(subG)
Multiplicative Abelian subgroup isomorphic to C2 generated by \{a\}

\textbf{kernel()}

Only works for finite groups.

\textbf{Todo:} not done yet; returns a gap object but should return a Sage group.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: H = AbelianGroup(3,[2,3,4],names="abc"); H
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 \times C3 \times C4
sage: a,b,c = H.gens()
sage: G = AbelianGroup(2,[2,3],names="xy"); G
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 \times C3
sage: x,y = G.gens()
sage: phi = AbelianGroupMorphism(G,H,[x,y],[a,b])
sage: phi.kernel()
'Group(\[\])'
sage: H = AbelianGroup(3,[2,2,2],names="abc")
sage: a,b,c = H.gens()
sage: G = AbelianGroup(2,[2,2],names="x")
sage: x,y = G.gens()
sage: phi = AbelianGroupMorphism(G,H,[x,y],[a,a])
sage: phi.kernel()
'Group(\[f1*f2\])'
\end{verbatim}

def \textit{sage.groups.abelian_gps.abelian_group_morphism.is_AbelianGroupMorphism}(f)

\section{24.10 Additive Abelian Groups}

Additive abelian groups are just modules over \( \mathbb{Z} \). Hence the classes in this module derive from those in the module \texttt{sage.modules.fg_pid}. The only major differences are in the way elements are printed.

\begin{verbatim}
sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_group.AdditiveAbelianGroup(invs, remember_generators=True)
\end{verbatim}

Construct a finitely-generated additive abelian group.

\textbf{INPUT:}

- \texttt{invs} (list of integers): the invariants. These should all be greater than or equal to zero.
- \texttt{remember_generators} (boolean): whether or not to fix a set of generators (corresponding to the given invariants, which need not be in Smith form).

\textbf{OUTPUT:}

The abelian group \( \bigoplus_i \mathbb{Z}/n_i\mathbb{Z} \), where \( n_i \) are the invariants.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}
An example of the `remember_generators` switch:

```
sage: G = AdditiveAbelianGroup([0, 2, 3]); G
Additive abelian group isomorphic to Z + Z/2 + Z/3
sage: G.gens()
((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1))
sage: H = AdditiveAbelianGroup([0, 2, 3], remember_generators = False); H
Additive abelian group isomorphic to Z/6 + Z
sage: H.gens()
((0, 1, 2), (1, 0, 0))
```

There are several ways to create elements of an additive abelian group. Realize that there are two sets of generators: the “obvious” ones composed of zeros and ones, one for each invariant given to construct the group, the other being a set of minimal generators. Which set is the default varies with the use of the `remember_generators` switch.

First with “obvious” generators. Note that a raw list will use the minimal generators and a vector (a module element) will use the generators that pair up naturally with the invariants. We create the same element repeatedly.

```
sage: H=AdditiveAbelianGroup([3,2,0], remember_generators=True)
sage: H.gens()
((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1))
sage: [H.0, H.1, H.2]
[(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)]
sage: p=H.0+H.1+6*H.2; p
(1, 1, 6)
sage: H.smith_form_gens()
((2, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1))
sage: q=H.linear_combination_of_smith_form_gens([5,6]); q
(1, 1, 6)
sage: p==q
True
sage: r=H(vector([1,1,6])); r
(1, 1, 6)
sage: p==r
True
sage: s=H(p)
sage: p==s
True
```

Again, but now where the generators are the minimal set. Coercing a list or a vector works as before, but the default generators are different.

```
sage: G=AdditiveAbelianGroup([3,2,0], remember_generators=False)
sage: G.gens()
((2, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1))
sage: [G.0, G.1]
[(2, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)]
sage: p=5*G.0+6*G.1; p
(1, 1, 6)
```
sage: H.smith_form_gens()
((2, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1))
sage: q=G.linear_combination_of_smith_form_gens([5, 6]); q
(1, 1, 6)
sage: p==q
True
sage: r=G(vector([1, 1, 6])); r
(1, 1, 6)
sage: p==r
True
sage: s=H(p)
sage: p==s
True

class sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_group.AdditiveAbelianGroupElement (parent, x, check=True)

Bases: sage.modules.fg_pid.fgp_element.FGP_Element

An element of an AdditiveAbelianGroup_class.

class sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_group.AdditiveAbelianGroup_class (cover, relations)

Bases: sage.modules.fg_pid.fgp_module.FGP_Module_class, sage.groups.old.AbelianGroup

An additive abelian group, implemented using the Z-module machinery.

INPUT:

- cover – the covering group as Z-module.
- relations – the relations as submodule of cover.

Element

alias of AdditiveAbelianGroupElement

exponent ()

Return the exponent of this group (the smallest positive integer \(N\) such that \(Nx = 0\) for all \(x\) in the group). If there is no such integer, return 0.

EXAMPLES:

sage: AdditiveAbelianGroup([2, 4]).exponent()
4
sage: AdditiveAbelianGroup([0, 2, 4]).exponent()
0
sage: AdditiveAbelianGroup([[]]).exponent()
1

is_cyclic ()

Returns True if the group is cyclic.

EXAMPLES:

With no common factors between the orders of the generators, the group will be cyclic.
Repeating primes in the orders will create a non-cyclic group.

A trivial group is trivially cyclic.

is_multiplicative()
Return False since this is an additive group.

order()
Return the order of this group (an integer or infinity)

short_name()
Return a name for the isomorphism class of this group.

class sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_group.AdditiveAbelianGroup_fixed_gens(cover, rels, gens)

Bases: sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_group.AdditiveAbelianGroup_class

A variant which fixes a set of generators, which need not be in Smith form (or indeed independent).

gens()
Return the specified generators for self (as a tuple). Compare self.smithform_gens().

EXAMPLES:
identity()

Return the identity (zero) element of this group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AdditiveAbelianGroup([2, 3])
sage: G.identity()
(0, 0)
```

permutation_group()

Return the permutation group attached to this group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AdditiveAbelianGroup([2, 3])
sage: G.permutation_group()
Permutation Group with generators [(3,4,5), (1,2)]
```

sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_group.cover_and_relations_from_invariants(invs)

A utility function to construct modules required to initialize the super class.

Given a list of integers, this routine constructs the obvious pair of free modules such that the quotient of the two free modules over \(\mathbb{Z}\) is naturally isomorphic to the corresponding product of cyclic modules (and hence isomorphic to a direct sum of cyclic groups).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_group import cover_and_relations_from_invariants as cr
sage: cr([0, 2, 3])
(Ambient free module of rank 3 over the principal ideal domain Integer Ring, Free module of degree 3 and rank 2 over Integer Ring
Echelon basis matrix:
[[0 2 0]
 [0 0 3]])
```

## 24.11 Wrapper class for abelian groups

This class is intended as a template for anything in Sage that needs the functionality of abelian groups. One can create an AdditiveAbelianGroupWrapper object from any given set of elements in some given parent, as long as an \_add\_ method has been defined.

EXAMPLES:

We create a toy example based on the Mordell-Weil group of an elliptic curve over \(\mathbb{Q}\):

```python
sage: E = EllipticCurve('30a2')
sage: pts = [E(4,-7,1), E(7/4, -11/8, 1), E(3, -2, 1)]
sage: M = AdditiveAbelianGroupWrapper(pts[0].parent(), pts, [3, 2, 2])
sage: M
```

(continues on next page)
Additive abelian group isomorphic to \(\mathbb{Z}/3 + \mathbb{Z}/2 + \mathbb{Z}/2\) embedded in Abelian group of points on Elliptic Curve defined by \(y^2 + x*y + y = x^3 - 19*x + 26\) over Rational Field

\[\text{sage: } M\text{.gens()}
\]
\[\{(4 : -7 : 1), (7/4 : -11/8 : 1), (3 : -2 : 1)\}\]
\[\text{sage: } 3\text{*M\.0}
\]
\[\{(0 : 1 : 0)\}\]
\[\text{sage: } 3000000000000001 \text{* M\.0}
\]
\[\{(4 : -7 : 1)\}\]
\[\text{sage: } M == \text{loads(dumps(M))} \# \text{known bug, see https://trac.sagemath.org/sage_trac/ticket/11599#comment:7}
\]
\[\text{True}\]

We check that ridiculous operations are being avoided:

\[\text{sage: from sage.misc.verbose import set_verbose}
\]
\[\text{sage: set_verbose(2, 'additive_abelian_wrapper.py')}
\]
\[\text{sage: 300001 \text{* M\.0}}
\]
\[\text{verbose 1 (...: additive_abelian_wrapper.py, _discrete_exp) Calling discrete exp on }\]
\[\{(1, 0, 0)\}\]
\[\{(4 : -7 : 1)\}\]
\[\text{sage: set_verbose(0, 'additive_abelian_wrapper.py')}
\]

Todo:

- Implement proper black-box discrete logarithm (using baby-step giant-step). The discrete_exp function can also potentially be speeded up substantially via caching.
- Think about subgroups and quotients, which probably won’t work in the current implementation – some fiddly adjustments will be needed in order to be able to pass extra arguments to the subquotient’s init method.

```
class sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_wrapper.AdditiveAbelianGroupWrapper

Bases:
    sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_group.AdditiveAbelianGroup_fixed_gens

The parent of AdditiveAbelianGroupWrapperElement

Element

    alias of AdditiveAbelianGroupWrapperElement
generator_orders()  
The orders of the generators with which this group was initialised. (Note that these are not necessarily a minimal set of generators.) Generators of infinite order are returned as 0. Compare self.invariants(), which returns the orders of a minimal set of generators.

EXAMPLES:
```

(continues on next page)
universe()
The ambient group in which this abelian group lives.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AdditiveAbelianGroupWrapper(QQbar, [sqrt(QQbar(2)), sqrt(QQbar(3))], ~ [0, 0])
sage: G.universe()
Algebraic Field
```

class sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_wrapper.AdditiveAbelianGroupWrapperElement

Bases: sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_group.AdditiveAbelianGroupElement

An element of an AdditiveAbelianGroupWrapper.

element()
Return the underlying object that this element wraps.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: T = EllipticCurve('65a').torsion_subgroup().gen(0)
sage: T; type(T)
(0 : 0 : 1)
<class 'sage.schemes.elliptic_curves.ell_torsion.EllipticCurveTorsionSubgroup_
˓with_category.element_class'>
sage: T.element(); type(T.element())
(0 : 0 : 1)
<class 'sage.schemes.elliptic_curves.ell_point.EllipticCurvePoint_number_field'
˓>
```

class sage.groups.additive_abelian.additive_abelian_wrapper.UnwrappingMorphism(domain)

Bases: sage.categories.morphism.Morphism

The embedding into the ambient group. Used by the coercion framework.

## 24.12 Groups of elements representing (complex) arguments.

This includes

- **RootsOfUnityGroup** (containing all roots of unity)
- **UnitCircleGroup** (representing elements on the unit circle by $e^{2\pi \cdot \text{exponent}}$)
- **ArgumentByElementGroup** (whose elements are defined via formal arguments by $e^{\text{arg(element)}_n}$)

Use the factory **ArgumentGroup** for creating such a group conveniently.
Note: One main purpose of such groups is in an asymptotic ring's growth group when an element like $z^n$ (for some constant $z$) is split into $|z|^n \cdot e^{i \arg(z)n}$. (Note that the first factor determines the growth of that product, the second does not influence the growth.)

AUTHORS:

- Daniel Krenn (2018)

### 24.12.1 Classes and Methods

class sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.AbstractArgument (parent, element, normalize=True)

Bases: sage.structure.element.MultiplicativeGroupElement

An element of AbstractArgumentGroup. This abstract class encapsulates an element of the parent’s base, i.e. it can be seen as a wrapper class.

INPUT:

- parent – a SageMath parent
- element – an element of parent’s base
- normalize – a boolean (default: True)

class sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.AbstractArgumentGroup (base, category)

Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.structure.parent.Parent

A group whose elements represent (complex) arguments.

INPUT:

- base – a SageMath parent
- category – a category

Element

alias of AbstractArgument
class sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.ArgumentByElement (parent, element, normalize=True)

Bases: sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.AbstractArgument

An element of ArgumentByElementGroup.

INPUT:

- parent – a SageMath parent
- element – a nonzero element of the parent’s base
- normalize – a boolean (default: True)

class sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.ArgumentByElementGroup (base, category)

Bases: sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.AbstractArgumentGroup

A group of (complex) arguments. The arguments are represented by a the formal argument of an element, i.e., by arg(element).

INPUT:
• base – a SageMath parent representing a subset of the complex plane
• category – a category

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import ArgumentByElementGroup
sage: C = ArgumentByElementGroup(CC); C
Unit Circle Group with Argument of Elements in Complex Field with 53 bits of precision
sage: C(1 + 2*I)
e^(I*arg(1.00000000000000 + 2.00000000000000*I))
```

`Element`
alias of `ArgumentByElement`

`sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groupsArgumentGroup = <sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.ArgumentGroupFactory object>`

A factory for argument groups.

This is an instance of `ArgumentGroupFactory` whose documentation provides more details.

```python
class sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.ArgumentGroupFactory
Bases: sage.structure.factory.UniqueFactory

A factory for creating argument groups.

INPUT:

• data – an object
  The factory will analyze data and interpret it as specification or domain.
• specification – a string
  The following is possible:
  - 'Signs' give the `SignGroup`
  - 'UU' give the `RootsOfUnityGroup`
  - 'UU_P', where 'P' is a string representing a SageMath parent which is interpreted as exponents
  - 'Arg_P', where 'P' is a string representing a SageMath parent which is interpreted as domain
• domain – a SageMath parent representing a subset of the complex plane. An instance of `ArgumentByElementGroup` will be created with the given domain.
• exponents – a SageMath parent representing a subset of the reals. An instance of :class:`UnitCircleGroup` will be created with the given exponents

Exactly one of data, specification, exponents has to be provided.

Further keyword parameters will be carried on to the initialization of the group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import ArgumentGroup

sage: ArgumentGroup('UU')
Group of Roots of Unity
sage: ArgumentGroup(ZZ)
Sign Group
sage: ArgumentGroup(QQ)
Sign Group
```

(continues on next page)
sage: ArgumentGroup('UU_QQ')
Group of Roots of Unity
sage: ArgumentGroup(AA)
Sign Group
sage: ArgumentGroup(RR)
Sign Group
sage: ArgumentGroup('Arg_RR')
Sign Group
sage: ArgumentGroup(RIF)
Sign Group
sage: ArgumentGroup(RBF)
Sign Group
sage: ArgumentGroup(CC)
Unit Circle Group with Exponents in
Real Field with 53 bits of precision modulo ZZ
sage: ArgumentGroup('Arg_CC')
Unit Circle Group with Exponents in
Real Field with 53 bits of precision modulo ZZ
sage: ArgumentGroup(CIF)
Unit Circle Group with Exponents in
Real Interval Field with 53 bits of precision modulo ZZ
sage: ArgumentGroup(CBF)
Unit Circle Group with Exponents in
Real ball field with 53 bits of precision modulo ZZ
sage: ArgumentGroup(CyclotomicField(3))
Unit Circle Group with Argument of Elements in
Cyclotomic Field of order 3 and degree 2

create_key_and_extra_args (data=None, specification=None, domain=None, exponents=None, **kwds)

Normalize the input.

See ArgumentGroupFactory for a description and examples.

create_object (version, key, **kwds)

Create an object from the given arguments.

class sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.RootOfUnity (parent, element, normalize=True)

Bases: sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.UnitCirclePoint

A root of unity (i.e. an element of RootsOfUnityGroup) which is $e^{2\pi \cdot \text{exponent}}$ for a rational exponent.

exponent_denominator ()

Return the denominator of the rational quotient in $[0, 1)$ representing the exponent of this root of unity.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import RootsOfUnityGroup
sage: U = RootsOfUnityGroup()

sage: a = U(exponent=2/3); a
zeta3^2

sage: a.exponent_denominator()
3

exponent_numerator ()
Return the numerator of the rational quotient in \([0, 1)\) representing the exponent of this root of unity.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import RootsOfUnityGroup
sage: U = RootsOfUnityGroup()
sage: a = U(exponent=2/3); a
zeta3^2
sage: a.exponent_numerator()
2
```

class `sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.RootsOfUnityGroup` (*category*)

Bases: `sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.UnitCircleGroup`

The group of all roots of unity.

**INPUT:**

- `category` – a category

This is a specialized `UnitCircleGroup` with base \(\mathbb{Q}\).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import RootsOfUnityGroup
sage: U = RootsOfUnityGroup(); U
Group of Roots of Unity
sage: U(exponent=1/4)
I
```

class `sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.Sign` (*parent*, *element*, *normalize=True*)

Bases: `sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.AbstractArgument`

An element of `SignGroup`.

**INPUT:**

- `parent` – a SageMath parent
- `element` – a nonzero element of the parent’s base
- `normalize` – a boolean (default: True)

**is_minus_one()**

Return whether this sign is \(-1\).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import SignGroup
sage: S = SignGroup()
```

```python
sage: S(1).is_minus_one()  # False
sage: S(-1).is_minus_one()  # True
```

**is_one()**

Return whether this sign is 1.

**EXAMPLES:**
class sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.SignGroup

Bases: sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.AbstractArgumentGroup

A group of the signs $-1$ and $1$.

INPUT:

• category – a category

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import SignGroup
sage: S = SignGroup(); S
Sign Group
sage: S(-1)
-1

Element
alias of Sign

class sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.UnitCircleGroup

Bases: sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.AbstractArgumentGroup

A group of points on the unit circle. These points are represented by $e^{2\pi \cdot \text{exponent}}$.

INPUT:

• base – a SageMath parent representing a subset of the reals
• category – a category

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import UnitCircleGroup
sage: R = UnitCircleGroup(RR); R
Unit Circle Group with Exponents in Real Field with 53 bits of precision modulo ZZ
sage: R(exponent=2.42)
e^{(2*pi*0.42000000000000000000000000000000)}

sage: Q = UnitCircleGroup(QQ); Q
Unit Circle Group with Exponents in Rational Field modulo ZZ
sage: Q(exponent=6/5)
e^{(2*pi*1/5)}

Element
alias of UnitCirclePoint

class sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.UnitCirclePoint

Bases: sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups.AbstractArgument

An element of UnitCircleGroup which is $e^{2\pi \cdot \text{exponent}}$.

INPUT:
• parent – a SageMath parent
• exponent – a number (of a subset of the reals)
• normalize – a boolean (default: True)

**exponent**
The exponent of this point on the unit circle.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import UnitCircleGroup
sage: C = UnitCircleGroup(RR)
```

```python
sage: C(exponent=4/3).exponent
0.333333333333333
```

**is_minus_one()**
Return whether this point on the unit circle is \(-1\).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import UnitCircleGroup
sage: C = UnitCircleGroup(QQ)
```

```python
sage: C(exponent=0).is_minus_one()
False
```

```python
sage: C(exponent=1/2).is_minus_one()
True
```

```python
sage: C(exponent=2/3).is_minus_one()
False
```

**is_one()**
Return whether this point on the unit circle is 1.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.argument_groups import UnitCircleGroup
sage: C = UnitCircleGroup(QQ)
```

```python
sage: C(exponent=0).is_one()
True
```

```python
sage: C(exponent=1/2).is_one()
False
```

```python
sage: C(exponent=2/3).is_one()
False
```

```python
sage: C(exponent=42).is_one()
True
```

## 24.13 Groups of imaginary elements

**Note:** One main purpose of such groups is in an asymptotic ring’s growth group when an element like \(n^z\) (for some constant \(z\)) is split into \(n^{\Re z} + i\Im z\). (Note that the first summand in the exponent determines the growth, the second does not influence the growth.)

**AUTHORS:**

- Daniel Krenn (2018)
24.13.1 Classes and Methods

class sage.groups.misc_gps.imaginary_groups.ImaginaryElement (parent, imag)
Bases: sage.structure.element.AdditiveGroupElement

An element of ImaginaryGroup.

INPUT:

• parent – a SageMath parent
• imag – an element of parent’s base

imag()  
Return the imaginary part of this imaginary element.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.imaginary_groups import ImaginaryGroup
sage: J = ImaginaryGroup(ZZ)

sage: J(I).imag()  
1
sage: imag_part(J(I))  # indirect doctest
1

real()  
Return the real part (= 0) of this imaginary element.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.imaginary_groups import ImaginaryGroup
sage: J = ImaginaryGroup(ZZ)

sage: J(I).real()  
0
sage: real_part(J(I))  # indirect doctest
0

class sage.groups.misc_gps.imaginary_groups.ImaginaryGroup (base, category)
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.structure.parent.Parent

A group whose elements are purely imaginary.

INPUT:

• base – a SageMath parent
• category – a category

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.misc_gps.imaginary_groups import ImaginaryGroup
sage: J = ImaginaryGroup(ZZ)

sage: J(0)  
0
sage: J(imag=100)  
100*I
sage: J(3*I)  
3*I
sage: J(1+2*I)  
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: 2*I + 1 is not in Imaginary Group over Integer Ring because it is not purely imaginary

Element
    alias of ImaginaryElement
25.1 Catalog of permutation groups

Type `groups.permutation.<tab>` to access examples of groups implemented as permutation groups.

25.2 Constructor for permutations

This module contains the generic constructor to build element of the symmetric groups (or more general permutation groups) called `PermutationGroupElement`. These objects have a more group theoretic flavor than the more combinatorial `Permutation`.

```python
sage.groups.perm_gps.constructor.PermutationGroupElement(g, parent=None, check=True)
```

Builds a permutation from `g`.

**INPUT:**
- `g` – either
  - a list of images
  - a tuple describing a single cycle
  - a list of tuples describing the cycle decomposition
  - a string describing the cycle decomposition
- `parent` – (optional) an ambient permutation group for the result; it is mandatory if you want a permutation on a domain different from `{1, ..., n}`
- `check` – (default: `True`) whether additional check are performed; setting it to `False` is likely to result in faster code

**EXAMPLES:**

Initialization as a list of images:

```python
sage: p = PermutationGroupElement([1,4,2,3])
sage: p
(2,4,3)
sage: p.parent()  # Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
```

Initialization as a list of cycles:
sage: p = PermutationGroupElement([(3,5),(4,6,9)])
sage: p
(3,5)(4,6,9)
sage: p.parent()
Symmetric group of order 9! as a permutation group

Initialization as a string representing a cycle decomposition:

sage: p = PermutationGroupElement('(2,4)(3,5)')
sage: p
(2,4)(3,5)
sage: p.parent()
Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group

By default the constructor assumes that the domain is \{1,\ldots,n\} but it can be set to anything via its second parent argument:

sage: S = SymmetricGroup(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
sage: PermutationGroupElement(['e', 'c', 'b', 'a', 'd'], S)
('a','e','d')('b','c')
sage: PermutationGroupElement(('a', 'b', 'c'), S)
('a','b','c')
sage: PermutationGroupElement([('a', 'c'), ('b', 'e')], S)
('a','c')('b','e')
sage: PermutationGroupElement("('a','b','e')('c','d')", S)
('a','b','e')('c','d')

But in this situation, you might want to use the more direct:

sage: S(['e', 'c', 'b', 'a', 'd'])
('a','e','d')('b','c')
sage: S(('a', 'b', 'c'))
('a','b','c')
sage: S([('a', 'c'), ('b', 'e')])
('a','c')('b','e')
sage: S("('a','b','e')('c','d')")
('a','b','e')('c','d')

sage.groups.perm_gps.constructor.standardize_generator(g, convert_dict=None, as_cycles=False)

Standardize the input for permutation group elements to a list or a list of tuples.

This was factored out of the PermutationGroupElement.__init__ since PermutationGroup_generic.__init__ needs to do the same computation in order to compute the domain of a group when it’s not explicitly specified.

INPUT:

• \(g\) – a list, tuple, string, GapElement, PermutationGroupElement, Permutation

• convert_dict – (optional) a dictionary used to convert the points to a number compatible with GAP

• as_cycles – (default: False) whether the output should be as cycles or in one-line notation

OUTPUT:

The permutation in as a list in one-line notation or a list of cycles as tuples.

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.constructor import standardize_generator
sage: standardize_generator('(1,2)')
[2, 1]

sage: p = PermutationGroupElement([(1,2)])
sage: standardize_generator(p)
[2, 1]

sage: standardize_generator(p._gap_())
[2, 1]

sage: standardize_generator((1,2))
[2, 1]

sage: standardize_generator([1,2])
[2, 1]

sage: standardize_generator(p, as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: standardize_generator(p._gap_(), as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: standardize_generator((1,2), as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: standardize_generator([1,2], as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: standardize_generator(Permutation([2,1,3]))
[2, 1, 3]

sage: standardize_generator(Permutation([2,1,3]), as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2), (3,)]

sage: standardize_generator(Permutation([2,1,3]), convert_dict=d)
[2, 1]

sage: standardize_generator(Permutation([2,1,3]), convert_dict=d, as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: standardize_generator(Permutation([2,1,3]), convert_dict=d, as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: standardize_generator(Permutation([2,1,3]), convert_dict=d, as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: d = {'a': 1, 'b': 2}
sage: p = SymmetricGroup([ 'a','b' ]).gen(0); p
('a','b')

sage: standardize_generator(p, convert_dict=d)
[2, 1]

sage: standardize_generator(p._gap_(), convert_dict=d)
[2, 1]

sage: standardize_generator([ 'a','b' ], convert_dict=d)
[2, 1]

sage: standardize_generator([( 'a','b' )], convert_dict=d)
[2, 1]

sage: standardize_generator(p, convert_dict=d, as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: standardize_generator(p._gap_(), convert_dict=d, as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: standardize_generator([ 'a','b' ], convert_dict=d, as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: standardize_generator([( 'a','b' )], convert_dict=d, as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]

sage: string_to_tuples(g, convert_dict=d, as_cycles=True)
[(1, 2)]
```

**sage.groups.perm_gps.constructor.string_to_tuples(g)**

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.constructor import string_to_tuples
sage: string_to_tuples('(1,2,3)')
[(1, 2, 3)]

sage: string_to_tuples('(1,2,3)(4,5)')
[(1, 2, 3), (4, 5)]
```

(continues on next page)

## 25.2. Constructor for permutations
25.3 Permutation groups

A permutation group is a finite group $G$ whose elements are permutations of a given finite set $X$ (i.e., bijections $X \rightarrow X$) and whose group operation is the composition of permutations. The number of elements of $X$ is called the degree of $G$.

In Sage, a permutation is represented as either a string that defines a permutation using disjoint cycle notation, or a list of tuples, which represent disjoint cycles. That is:

\[(a,\ldots,b)(c,\ldots,d)\ldots(e,\ldots,f) \leftrightarrow [(a,\ldots,b), (c,\ldots,d),\ldots, (e,\ldots,f)]\]

\[]() = identity \leftrightarrow []\]

You can make the “named” permutation groups (see `permgp_named.py`) and use the following constructions:

- permutation group generated by elements,
- `direct_product_permgroups`, which takes a list of permutation groups and returns their direct product.


25.3.1 Index of methods

Here are the method of a `PermutationGroup()`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>as_finitely_presented_group()</code></td>
<td>Returns a finitely presented group isomorphic to self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>blocks_all()</code></td>
<td>Returns the list of block systems of imprimitivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cardinality()</code></td>
<td>Return the number of elements of this group. See also: G.degree()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>center()</code></td>
<td>Return the subgroup of elements that commute with every element of this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>centralizer()</code></td>
<td>Returns the centralizer of $g$ in self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>character()</code></td>
<td>Returns a group character from values, where values is a list of the values of the character evaluated on the conjugacy classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>character_table()</code></td>
<td>Returns the matrix of values of the irreducible characters of a permutation group $G$ at the conjugacy classes of $G$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cohomology()</code></td>
<td>Computes the group cohomology $H^n(G, F)$, where $F = \mathbb{Z}$ if $p = 0$ and $F = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ if $p &gt; 0$ is a prime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cohomology_part()</code></td>
<td>Compute the p-part of the group cohomology $H^n(G, F)$, where $F = \mathbb{Z}$ if $p = 0$ and $F = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ if $p &gt; 0$ is a prime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>commutator()</code></td>
<td>Returns the commutator subgroup of a group, or of a pair of groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>composition_series()</code></td>
<td>Return the composition series of this group as a list of permutation groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>conjugacy_class()</code></td>
<td>Return the conjugacy class of $g$ inside the group self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>conjugacy_classes()</code></td>
<td>Return a list with all the conjugacy classes of self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>conjugacy_classes_representatives()</code></td>
<td>Returns a complete list of representatives of conjugacy classes in a permutation group $G$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>conjugacy_classes_subgroups()</code></td>
<td>Returns a complete list of representatives of conjugacy classes of subgroups in a permutation group $G$.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>conjugate()</code></td>
<td>Returns the group formed by conjugating <code>self</code> with <code>g</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>construction()</code></td>
<td>Returns the construction of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cosets()</code></td>
<td>Returns a list of the cosets of <code>S</code> in <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>degree()</code></td>
<td>Returns the degree of the permutation group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>derived_series()</code></td>
<td>Wraps GAP's <code>DirectProduct</code>, <code>Embedding</code>, and <code>Projection</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>domain()</code></td>
<td>Returns the underlying set that this permutation group acts on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>exponent()</code></td>
<td>Computes the exponent of the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fitting_subgroup()</code></td>
<td>Returns the Fitting subgroup of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fixed_points()</code></td>
<td>Return the list of points fixed by <code>self</code>, i.e., the subset of <code>.domain()</code> not moved by any element of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>frattini_subgroup()</code></td>
<td>Returns the Frattini subgroup of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>gen()</code></td>
<td>Returns the i-th generator of <code>self</code>; that is, the i-th element of the list <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>gens()</code></td>
<td>Return tuple of generators of this group. These need not be minimal, as they are the generators used in defining this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>gens_small()</code></td>
<td>For this group, returns a generating set which has few elements. As neither irredundancy nor minimal length is proven, it is fast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>group_id()</code></td>
<td>Return the ID code of this group, which is a list of two integers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>group_primitive_id()</code></td>
<td>Return the index of this group in the GAP database of primitive groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>has_element()</code></td>
<td>Returns boolean value of <code>item in self - however ignores parentage</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>holomorph()</code></td>
<td>The holomorph of a group as a permutation group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>homology()</code></td>
<td>Computes the group homology $H_n(G, F)$, where $F = \mathbb{Z}$ if $p = 0$ and $F = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ if $p &gt; 0$ is a prime. Wraps HAP's <code>GroupHomology</code> function, written by Graham Ellis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>homology_part()</code></td>
<td>Computes the $p$-part of the group homology $H_n(G, F)$, where $F = \mathbb{Z}$ if $p = 0$ and $F = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ if $p &gt; 0$ is a prime. Wraps HAP's <code>Homology</code> function, written by Graham Ellis, applied to the $p$-Sylow subgroup of $G$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>id()</code></td>
<td>(Same as <code>self.group_id()</code>) Return the ID code of this group, which is a list of two integers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>intersection()</code></td>
<td>Returns the permutation group that is the intersection of <code>self</code> and <code>other</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>irreducible_characters()</code></td>
<td>Returns a list of the irreducible characters of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_cyclic()</code></td>
<td>Return <code>True</code> if this group is cyclic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_elementary_abelian()</code></td>
<td>Return <code>True</code> if this group is elementary abelian. An elementary abelian group is a finite abelian group, where every nontrivial element has order $p$, where $p$ is a prime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_isomorphic()</code></td>
<td>Return <code>True</code> if the groups are isomorphic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_monomial()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if the group is monomial. A finite group is monomial if every irreducible complex character is induced from a linear character of a subgroup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_nilpotent()</code></td>
<td>Return <code>True</code> if this group is nilpotent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_normal()</code></td>
<td>Return <code>True</code> if this group is a normal subgroup of <code>other</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_perfect()</code></td>
<td>Return <code>True</code> if this group is perfect. A group is perfect if it equals its derived subgroup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_pgroup()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if this group is a $p$-group. A finite group is a $p$-group if its order is of the form $p^n$ for a prime integer $p$ and a nonnegative integer $n$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_polycyclic()</code></td>
<td>Return <code>True</code> if this group is polycyclic. A group is polycyclic if it has a subgroup series with cyclic factors. (For finite groups, this is the same as if the group is solvable - see <code>is_solvable</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_primitive()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if <code>self</code> acts primitively on <code>domain</code>. A group $G$ acts primitively on a set $S$ if continues on next page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_regular()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if <code>self</code> acts regularly on <code>domain</code>. A group $SGS$ acts regularly on a set $SSS$ if $is_regular()`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_semi_regular()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if <code>self</code> acts semi-regularly on <code>domain</code>. A group $SGS$ acts semi-regularly on a set $SS$ if the point stabilizers of $SS$ in $SGS$ are trivial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_simple()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if the group is simple. A group is simple if it has no proper normal subgroups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_solvable()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if the group is solvable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_subgroup()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if <code>self</code> is a subgroup of <code>other</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_supersolvable()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if the group is supersolvable. A finite group is supersolvable if it has a normal series with cyclic factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>is_transitive()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if <code>self</code> acts transitively on <code>domain</code>. A group $G$ acts transitively on set $S$ if for all $x, y \in S$ there is some $g \in G$ such that $x^g = y$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>isomorphism_to()</code></td>
<td>Return an isomorphism from <code>self</code> to <code>right</code> if the groups are isomorphic, otherwise <code>None</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>isomorphism_type_info_simple_group()</code></td>
<td>If the group is simple, then this returns the name of the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>iteration()</code></td>
<td>Return an iterator over the elements of this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>largest_moved_point()</code></td>
<td>Return the largest point moved by a permutation in this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list()</code></td>
<td>Return list of all elements of this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>lower_central_series()</code></td>
<td>Return the lower central series of this group as a list of permutation groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>minimal_generating_set()</code></td>
<td>Return a minimal generating set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>molien_series()</code></td>
<td>Return the Molien series of a permutation group. The function <code>molien_series()</code> returns the Molien series of a permutation group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ngens()</code></td>
<td>Return the number of generators of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>non_fixed_points()</code></td>
<td>Return the list of points not fixed by <code>self</code>, i.e., the subset of <code>self</code>. <code>domain()</code> moved by some element of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>normal_subgroups()</code></td>
<td>Return the normal subgroups of this group as a (sorted in increasing order) list of permutation groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>normalizer()</code></td>
<td>Returns the normalizer of <code>g</code> in <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>normalizes()</code></td>
<td>Returns <code>True</code> if the group <code>other</code> is normalized by <code>self</code>. Wraps GAP’s <code>IsNormal</code> function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>poincare_series()</code></td>
<td>Return the Poincaré series of $G \bmod p$ ($p \geq 2$ must be a prime), for $n$ large.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>random_element()</code></td>
<td>Return a random element of this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>representative_action()</code></td>
<td>Return an element of <code>self</code> that maps $x$ to $y$ if it exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>semidirect_product()</code></td>
<td>The semidirect product of <code>self</code> with <code>N</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sign_representation()</code></td>
<td>Return the sign representation of <code>self</code> over <code>base_ring</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>socle()</code></td>
<td>Returns the socle of <code>self</code>. The socle of a group $SGS$ is the subgroup generated by all minimal normal subgroups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>solvable_radical()</code></td>
<td>Returns the solvable radical of <code>self</code>. The solvable radical (or just radical) of a group $SGS$ is the largest solvable normal subgroup of $SGS$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>stabilizer()</code></td>
<td>Return the subgroup of <code>self</code> which stabilize the given position. <code>self</code> and its stabilizers must have same degree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>strong_generating_system()</code></td>
<td>Return a Strong Generating System of <code>self</code> according the given base for the right action of <code>self</code> on itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>structure_description()</code></td>
<td>Return a string that tries to describe the structure of $G$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>subgroup()</code></td>
<td>Wraps the <code>PermutationGroup_subgroup</code> constructor. The argument <code>gens</code> is a list of elements of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>subgroups()</code></td>
<td>Returns a list of all the subgroups of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sylow_subgroup()</code></td>
<td>Returns a Sylow $p$-subgroup of the finite group $G$, where $p$ is a prime. This is a $p$-subgroup of $G$ whose index in $G$ is coprime to $p$.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>transversals()</code></td>
<td>If $G$ is a permutation group acting on the set $X = {1, 2, \ldots, n}$ and $H$ is the stabilizer subgroup of <code>&lt;integer&gt;</code>, a right (respectively left) transversal is a set containing exactly one element from each right (respectively left) coset of $H$. This method returns a right transversal of <code>self</code> by the stabilizer of <code>self</code> on <code>&lt;integer&gt;</code> position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>trivial_character()</code></td>
<td>Returns the trivial character of <code>self</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>upper_central_series()</code></td>
<td>Return the upper central series of this group as a list of permutation groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUTHORS:

- David Joyner (2005-10-14): first version
- David Joyner (2005-11-17)
- William Stein (2005-11-26): rewrite to better wrap Gap
- David Joyner (2005-12-21)
- William Stein and David Joyner (2006-01-04): added conjugacy_class_representatives
- David Joyner (2006-03): reorganization into subdirectory perm_gps; added `__contains__`, `has_element`; fixed `_cmp_`; added subgroup class+methods, PGL, PSL, PSp, PSU classes,
- David Joyner (2006-06): added PGU, functionality to SymmetricGroup, AlternatingGroup, direct_product_permgroups
- David Joyner (2006-08): added degree, ramification_module_decomposition_modular_curve and ramification_module_decomposition_hurwitz_curve methods to PSL(2,q), MathieuGroup, is_isomorphic
- Bobby Moretti (2006-10): Added KleinFourGroup, fixed bug in DihedralGroup
- David Joyner (2006-10): added `is_subgroup` (fixing a bug found by Kiran Kedlaya), `is_solvable`, `normalizer`, `is_normal_subgroup`, Suzuki
- David Kohel (2007-02): fixed `__contains__` to not enumerate group elements, following the convention for `__call__`
- David Harvey, Mike Hansen, Nick Alexander, William Stein (2007-02,03,04,05): Various patches
- Nathan Dunfield (2007-05): added orbits
- David Joyner (2007-06): added subgroup method (suggested by David Kohel), composition_series, lower_central_series, upper_central_series, cayley_table, quotient_group, sylow_subgroup, is_cyclic, homology, homology_part, cohomology, cohomology_part, poincare_series, molien_series, is_simple, is_monomial, is_supersolvable, is_nilpotent, is_perfect, is_polycyclic, is_elementary_abelian, is_pgroup, gens_small, isomorphism_type_info_simple_group. moved all the “named” groups to a new file.
- Nick Alexander (2007-07): move `is_isomorphic` to `isomorphism_to`, add from_gap_list
- William Stein (2007-07): put `is_isomorphic` back (and make it better)
- David Joyner (2007-08): fixed bugs in composition_series, upper/lower_central_series, derived_series,
- David Joyner (2008-06): modified `is_normal` (reported by W. J. Palenstijn), and added normalizes
- David Joyner (2008-08): Added example to docstring of cohomology.
- Simon King (2009-04): `__cmp__` methods for `PermutationGroup_generic` and `PermutationGroup_subgroup`
- Nicolas Borie (2009): Added orbit, transversals, stabiliser and strong_generating_system methods
- Christopher Swenson (2012): Added a special case to compute the order efficiently. (This patch Copyright 2012 Google Inc. All Rights Reserved.)

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- Sebastian Oehms (2018): added _coerce_map_from_ in order to use isomorphism coming up with as_permutation_group method (Trac #25706)
- Christian Stump (2018): Added alternative implementation of strong_generating_system directly using GAP.
- Sebastian Oehms (2018): Added PermutationGroup_generic._Hom_() to use sage.groups.libgap_morphism.GroupHomset_libgap and PermutationGroup_generic.gap() and PermutationGroup_generic._subgroup_constructor() (for compatibility to libgap framework, see trac ticket #26750)

REFERENCES:

Note: Though Suzuki groups are okay, Ree groups should not be wrapped as permutation groups - the construction is too slow - unless (for small values or the parameter) they are made using explicit generators.

sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.PermutationGroup(gens=None, gap_group=None, domain=None, canonicalize=True, category=None)

Return the permutation group associated to x (typically a list of generators).

INPUT:
- gens - list of generators (default: None)
- gap_group - a gap permutation group (default: None)
- canonicalize - bool (default: True); if True, sort generators and remove duplicates

OUTPUT:
- A permutation group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3),(4,5)], [(3,4)])
sage: G
Permutation Group with generators [(3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5)]
```

We can also make permutation groups from PARI groups:

```
sage: H = pari('x^4 - 2*x^3 - 2*x + 1').polgalois()
sage: G = PariGroup(H, 4); G
PARI group [8, -1, 3, "D(4)"] of degree 4
sage: H = PermutationGroup(G); H
Transitive group number 3 of degree 4
sage: H.gens()
[(1,2,3,4), (1,3)]
```

We can also create permutation groups whose generators are Gap permutation objects:

```
sage: p = gap('(1,2)(3,7)(4,6)(5,8)'); p
(1,2) (3,7) (4,6) (5,8)
```
Permutation groups can work on any domain. In the following examples, the permutations are specified in list notation, according to the order of the elements of the domain:

```python
sage: list(PermutationGroup([['b','c','a']], domain=['a','b','c']))
[(), ('a','b','c'), ('a','c','b')]
sage: list(PermutationGroup([['b','c','a']], domain=['b','c','a']))
[()]
sage: list(PermutationGroup([['b','c','a']], domain=['a','c','b']))
[(), ('a','b')]
```

There is an underlying gap object that implements each permutation group:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1,2,3,4]])
sage: G._gap_()
Group( [ (1,2,3,4) ] )
sage: gap(G)
Group( [ (1,2,3,4) ] )
```

```python
sage: gap(G) is G._gap_
True
```

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1,2,3),(4,5)],[[3,4]])
sage: current_randstate().set_seed_gap()
sage: G._gap_().DerivedSeries()
[ Group( [ (3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5) ] ), Group( [ (1,5)(3,4), (1,5)(2,4), (1,3,5) ] ) ]
```

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.PermutationGroup_generic:
    Bases: sage.groups.group.FiniteGroup

A generic permutation group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1,2,3),(4,5)],[[3,4]])
sage: G
Permutation Group with generators [(3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5)]
sage: G.center()
Subgroup generated by [] of (Permutation Group with generators [(3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5)])
sage: G.group_id()
[120, 34]
sage: n = G.order(); n
120
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1,2,3),(4,5)],[[3,4]])
sage: TestSuite(G).run()
```

```python
Element
    alias of sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element.PermutationGroupElement

as_finitely_presented_group
    Return a finitely presented group isomorphic to self.
```
This method acts as wrapper for the GAP function IsomorphismFpGroupByGenerators, which yields an isomorphism from a given group to a finitely presented group.

INPUT:

- reduced – Default False, if True FinitelyPresentedGroup.simplified is called, attempting to simplify the presentation of the finitely presented group to be returned.

OUTPUT:

Finite presentation of self, obtained by taking the image of the isomorphism returned by the GAP function, IsomorphismFpGroupByGenerators.

ALGORITHM:

Uses GAP.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: CyclicPermutationGroup(50).as_finitely_presented_group()
Finitely presented group < a | a^50 >
sage: DihedralGroup(4).as_finitely_presented_group()
Finitely presented group < a, b | b^2, a^4, (b*a)^2 >
sage: GeneralDihedralGroup([2,2]).as_finitely_presented_group()
Finitely presented group < a, b, c | a^2, b^2, c^2, (c*b)^2, (c*a)^2, (b*a)^2, (b*a)^2 >
```

GAP algorithm is not guaranteed to produce minimal or canonical presentation:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3,4,5)', '(1,5)(2,4)'])
sage: G.is_isomorphic(DihedralGroup(5))
True
sage: K = G.as_finitely_presented_group(); K
Finitely presented group < a, b | b^2, (b*a)^2, b*a^-3*b*a^2 >
sage: K.as_permutation_group().is_isomorphic(DihedralGroup(5))
True
```

We can attempt to reduce the output presentation:

```
sage: PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3,4,5)','(1,3,5,2,4)']).as_finitely_presented_group()
Finitely presented group < a, b | b^-2*a^-1, b*a^-2 >
sage: PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3,4,5)','(1,3,5,2,4)']).as_finitely_presented_group(reduced=True)
Finitely presented group < a | a^5 >
```

AUTHORS:

- Davis Shurbert (2013-06-21): initial version

```
base (seed=None)
```

Returns a (minimum) base of this permutation group. A base 𝐵 of a permutation group is a subset of the domain of the group such that the only group element stabilizing all of 𝐵 is the identity.

The argument seed is optional and must be a subset of the domain of base. When used, an attempt to create a base containing all or part of seed will be made.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3),(6,7,8)])
sage: G.base()
```

[1, 6]
sage: G.base([2])
[2, 6]

sage: H = PermutationGroup([('a','b','c'), ('a','y')])
sage: H.base()
['a', 'b', 'c']

sage: S = SymmetricGroup(13)
sage: S.base()
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

sage: S = MathieuGroup(12)
sage: S.base()
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
sage: S.base([1,3,5,7,9,11])  # create a base for M12 with only odd integers
[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]

blocks_all (representatives=True)

Returns the list of block systems of imprimitivity.

For more information on primitivity, see the Wikipedia article on primitive group actions.

INPUT:

• representative (boolean) – whether to return all possible block systems of imprimitivity or only
one of their representatives (the block can be obtained from its representative set $S$ by computing the
orbit of $S$ under self).

This parameter is set to True by default (as it is GAP’s default behaviour).

OUTPUT:

This method returns a description of all block systems. Hence, the output is a “list of lists of lists” or a
“list of lists” depending on the value of representatives. A bit more clearly, output is:

• A list of length (#number of different block systems) of
  – block systems, each of them being defined as
    * If representatives = True: a list of representatives of each set of the block system
    * If representatives = False: a partition of the elements defining an imprimitivity
      block.

See also:

• isprimitive()

EXAMPLES:

Picking an interesting group:

sage: g = graphs.DodecahedralGraph()
sage: g.is_vertex_transitive()
True
sage: ag = g.automorphism_group()
sage: ag.is_primitive()
False

Computing its blocks representatives:
sage: ag.blocks_all()
[[0, 15]]

Now the full block:

sage: sorted(ag.blocks_all(representatives = False)[0])
[[0, 15], [1, 16], [2, 12], [3, 13], [4, 9], [5, 10], [6, 11], [7, 18], [8, 17], [14, 19]]

cardinality()

Return the number of elements of this group. See also: G.degree()

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3),(4,5)], [(1,2)]])
sage: G.order()
12
sage: G = PermutationGroup([()])
sage: G.order()
1

cardinality is just an alias:

sage: PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3)]]).cardinality()
3

center()

Return the subgroup of elements that commute with every element of this group.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)]])
sage: G.center()
Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,2,3,4)])
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)], [(1,2)]]))
sage: G.center()
Subgroup generated by [] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,2), (1,2,3,4)])

centralizer(g)

Returns the centralizer of g in self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2),(3,4)], [(1,2,3,4)]]

sage: g = G([(1,3)])
sage: G.centralizer(g)
Subgroup generated by [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,2), (1,2,3,4)])
sage: g = G([(1,2,3,4)])
sage: G.centralizer(g)
Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,2), (1,2,3,4)])

sage: H = G.subgroup([G([(1,2,3,4)])])

(continues on next page)
sage: G.centralizer(H)
Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1, ˓→2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)])

character

Returns a group character from \texttt{values}, where \texttt{values} is a list of the values of the character evaluated on the conjugacy classes.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = AlternatingGroup(4)
sage: n = len(G.conjugacy_classes_representatives())
sage: G.character([1]*n)
Character of Alternating group of order 4!/2 as a permutation group

character_table()

Returns the matrix of values of the irreducible characters of a permutation group \(G\) at the conjugacy classes of \(G\).

The columns represent the conjugacy classes of \(G\) and the rows represent the different irreducible characters in the ordering given by GAP.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2),(3,4)], [(1,2,3)])
sage: G.order()
12
sage: G.character_table()
[ 1 1 1 1]
[ 1 -zeta3 - 1 zeta3 1]
[ 1 zeta3 -zeta3 - 1 1]
[ 3 0 0 0 -1]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2),(3,4)], [(1,2,3)])
sage: CT = gap(G).CharacterTable()
Type \texttt{print(gap.eval("Display(%s)\"%CT.name()))} to display this nicely.

sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2),(3,4)], [(1,2,3,4)])
sage: G.order()
8
sage: G.character_table()
[ 1 1 1 1]
[ 1 -1 -1 1]
[ 1 -1 1 -1]
[ 1 -1 -1 -1]
[ 2 0 0 0 -2]
sage: CT = gap(G).CharacterTable()
Again, type \texttt{print(gap.eval("Display(%s)\"%CT.name()))} to display this nicely.

sage: SymmetricGroup(2).character_table()
[ 1 -1]
[ 1 1]
sage: SymmetricGroup(3).character_table()
[ 1 -1 1]
[ 2 0 -1]
[ 1 1 1]

(continues on next page)
Suppose that you have a class function \( f(g) \) on \( G \) and you know the values \( v_1, \ldots, v_n \) on the conjugacy class elements in \( \text{conjugacy_classes_representatives}(G) = \{g_1, \ldots, g_n\} \). Since the irreducible characters \( \rho_1, \ldots, \rho_n \) of \( G \) form an \( E \)-basis of the space of all class functions (\( E \) a "sufficiently large" cyclotomic field), such a class function is a linear combination of these basis elements, \( f = c_1 \rho_1 + \cdots + c_n \rho_n \). To find the coefficients \( c_i \), you simply solve the linear system \( \text{character_table_values}(G) \begin{bmatrix} v_1, & \ldots, & v_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1, & \ldots, & c_n \end{bmatrix} \), where \( \begin{bmatrix} v_1, & \ldots, & v_n \end{bmatrix} = \text{character_table_values}(G) \begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1, & \ldots, & c_n \end{bmatrix} \).

**AUTHORS:**
- David Joyner and William Stein (2006-01-04)
- David Joyner and Graham Ellis

**REFERENCES:**

**cohomology_part** (*n*, *p*=0)

Compute the p-part of the group cohomology $H^n(G, F)$, where $F = \mathbb{Z}$ if $p = 0$ and $F = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ if $p > 0$ is a prime.

Wraps HAP’s Homology function, written by Graham Ellis, applied to the $p$-Sylow subgroup of $G$.

REQUIRES: GAP package HAP (in gap_packages-*.spkg).

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: G.cohomology_part(7,2)  # optional - gap_packages
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C2 x C2
```

AUTHORS:

• David Joyner and Graham Ellis

**commutator** (*other=None*)

Returns the commutator subgroup of a group, or of a pair of groups.

INPUT:

• *other - default: None - a permutation group.*

OUTPUT:

Let $G$ denote self. If *other* is None then this method returns the subgroup of $G$ generated by the set of commutators,

$$\{[g_1, g_2]|g_1, g_2 \in G\} = \{g_1^{-1}g_2^{-1}g_1g_2|g_1, g_2 \in G\}$$

Let $H$ denote other, in the case that it is not None. Then this method returns the group generated by the set of commutators,

$$\{[g, h]|g \in G \; h \in H\} = \{g^{-1}h^{-1}gh|g \in G \; h \in H\}$$

The two groups need only be permutation groups, there is no notion of requiring them to explicitly be subgroups of some other group.

**Note:** For the identical statement, the generators of the returned group can vary from one execution to the next.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = DiCyclicGroup(4)
sage: G.commutator()  # optional - gap_packages
Permutation Group with generators [(1,3,5,7)(2,4,6,8)(9,11,13,15)(10,12,14,16)]
```

```sage
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: H = CyclicPermutationGroup(5)
sage: C = G.commutator(H)
sage: C.is_isomorphic(AlternatingGroup(5))
True
```
An abelian group will have a trivial commutator.

```
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(10)
sage: G.commutator()
Permutation Group with generators [()]
```

The quotient of a group by its commutator is always abelian.

```
sage: G = DihedralGroup(20)
sage: C = G.commutator()
sage: Q = G.quotient(C)
sage: Q.is_abelian()
True
```

When forming commutators from two groups, the order of the groups does not matter.

```
sage: D = DihedralGroup(3)
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(2)
sage: C1 = D.commutator(S); C1
Permutation Group with generators [(1,2,3)]
sage: C2 = S.commutator(D); C2
Permutation Group with generators [(1,3,2)]
sage: C1 == C2
True
```

This method calls two different functions in GAP, so this tests that their results are consistent. The commutator groups may have different generators, but the groups are equal.

```
sage: G = DiCyclicGroup(3)
sage: C = G.commutator(); C
Permutation Group with generators [(5,7,6)]
sage: CC = G.commutator(G); CC
Permutation Group with generators [(5,6,7)]
sage: C == CC
True
```

The second group is checked.

```
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(2)
sage: G.commutator('junk')
Traceback (most recent call last):
...TypeError: junk is not a permutation group
```

`composition_series()`

Return the composition series of this group as a list of permutation groups.

EXAMPLES:

These computations use pseudo-random numbers, so we set the seed for reproducible testing.

```
sage: set_random_seed(0)
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[ (1,2,3), (4,5)], [(3,4)]])
sage: G.composition_series()
[[Subgroup generated by [(3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5)] of (Permutation Group with
  generators [(3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5)]),
  Subgroup generated by [(1,3,5), (1,5)(3,4), (1,5)(2,4)] of (Permutation
  Group with generators [(3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5)]),
  Subgroup generated by [] of (Permutation Group with generators [(3,4), (1,
  2,3)(4,5)])]
```

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3), (4,5)], [(1,2)])
sage: CS = G.composition_series()
sage: CS[3]
Subgroup generated by [()] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,2), (1,2, 3), (4,5)])
```

**conjugacy_class**

Return the conjugacy class of \(g\) inside the group \(self\).

**INPUT:**
- \(g\) – an element of the permutation group \(self\)

**OUTPUT:**
The conjugacy class of \(g\) in the group \(self\). If \(self\) is the group denoted by \(G\), this method computes the set \(\{x^{-1}gx \mid x \in G\}\)

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: G = DihedralGroup(3)
sage: g = G.gen(0)
sage: G.conjugacy_class(g)
Conjugacy class of (1,2,3) in Dihedral group of order 6 as a permutation group
```

**conjugacy_classes**

Return a list with all the conjugacy classes of \(self\).

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: G = DihedralGroup(3)
sage: G.conjugacy_classes()
[Conjugacy class of () in Dihedral group of order 6 as a permutation group,
Conjugacy class of (2,3) in Dihedral group of order 6 as a permutation group,
Conjugacy class of (1,2,3) in Dihedral group of order 6 as a permutation group]
```

**conjugacy_classes_representatives**

Returns a complete list of representatives of conjugacy classes in a permutation group \(G\).

The ordering is that given by GAP.

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2), (3,4)], [(1,2,3,4)])
sage: cl = G.conjugacy_classes_representatives(); cl
[(), (2,4), (1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4), (1,3)(2,4)]
sage: cl[3] in G
True
```

AUTHORS:
conjugacy_classes_subgroups()

Returns a complete list of representatives of conjugacy classes of subgroups in a permutation group \( G \).

The ordering is that given by GAP.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2),(3,4), (1,2,3,4)])
sage: cl = G.conjugacy_classes_subgroups()
sage: cl
[Subgroup generated by [()] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,2)(3,4),
  → (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,2)(3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,
  →2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,3)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,
  →2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(2,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,2)(3,
  →4), (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,2)(3,4), (1,4)(2,3)] of (Permutation Group with
  → generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4), (1,2)(3,4)] of (Permutation Group with
  → generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(2,4), (1,2)(3,4)] of (Permutation Group with
  → generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4), (1,3)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group with
  → generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(2,4), (1,3)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group with
  → generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4), (1,3)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group with
  → generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(2,4), (1,2)(3,4), (1,4)(2,3)] of (Permutation Group
  → with generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)])]
```

```
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: G.conjugacy_classes_subgroups()
[Subgroup generated by [()] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation
  → group),
 Subgroup generated by [(2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a
  → permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a
  → permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(2,3), (1,2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a
  → permutation group)]
```

AUTHORS:

• David Joyner (2006-10)

conjugate(g)

Returns the group formed by conjugating \( \text{self} \) with \( g \).

INPUT:

• \( g \) - a permutation group element, or an object that converts to a permutation group element, such as a list of integers or a string of cycles.

OUTPUT:

If \( \text{self} \) is the group denoted by \( H \), then this method computes the group

\[
g^{-1}Hg = \{g^{-1}hg | h \in H\}
\]

which is the group \( H \) conjugated by \( g \).

There are no restrictions on \( \text{self} \) and \( g \) belonging to a common permutation group, and correspondingly, there is no relationship (such as a common parent) between \( \text{self} \) and the output group.
EXAMPLES:

```plaintext
sage: G = DihedralGroup(6)
sage: a = PermutationGroupElement("(1,2,3,4)"
sage: G.conjugate(a)
Permutation Group with generators [(1,4)(2,6)(3,5), (1,5,6,2,3,4)]
```

The element performing the conjugation can be specified in several ways.

```plaintext
sage: G = DihedralGroup(6)
sage: strng = "(1,2,3,4)"
sage: G.conjugate(strng)
Permutation Group with generators [(1,4)(2,6)(3,5), (1,5,6,2,3,4)]
sage: G = DihedralGroup(6)
sage: lst = [2,3,4,1]
sage: G.conjugate(lst)
Permutation Group with generators [(1,4)(2,6)(3,5), (1,5,6,2,3,4)]
sage: G = DihedralGroup(6)
sage: cycles = [(1,2,3,4)]
sage: G.conjugate(cycles)
Permutation Group with generators [(1,4)(2,6)(3,5), (1,5,6,2,3,4)]
```

Conjugation is a group automorphism, so conjugate groups will be isomorphic.

```plaintext
sage: G = DiCyclicGroup(6)
sage: G.degree()
11
sage: cycle = [i+1 for i in range(1,11)] + [1]
sage: C = G.conjugate(cycle)
sage: G.is_isomorphic(C)
True
```

The conjugating element may be from a symmetric group with larger degree than the group being conjugated.

```plaintext
sage: G = AlternatingGroup(5)
sage: G.degree()
5
sage: g = "(1,3)(5,6,7)"
sage: H = G.conjugate(g)
Permutation Group with generators [(1,4,6,3,2), (1,4,6)]
sage: H.degree()
6
```

The conjugating element is checked.

```plaintext
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: G.conjugate("junk")
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...TypeError: junk does not convert to a permutation group element
```

construction()

Return the construction of self.

EXAMPLES:
This allows us to perform computations like the following:

```
sage: P1 = PermutationGroup([(1,2)])
sage: P1.construction()
(PermutationGroupFunctor[(1,2)], Permutation Group with generators [(])
sage: PermutationGroup([]).construction() is None
True
```

Note that this will merge permutation groups with different domains:

```
sage: g1 = PermutationGroupElement([(1,2),(3,4,5)])
sage: g2 = PermutationGroup([('a','b')], domain=['a', 'b']).gens()[0]
sage: g2
('a','b')
sage: p = g1*g2; p
(1,2)(3,4,5)('a','b')
sage: P = parent(p)
sage: P
Permutation Group with generators [('a','b'), (1,2), (1,2,3,4,5)]
```

**cosets** *(S, side='right')*

Returns a list of the cosets of S in self.

**INPUT:**

- S - a subgroup of self. An error is raised if S is not a subgroup.
- side - default: ‘right’ - determines if right cosets or left cosets are returned. side refers to where the representative is placed in the products forming the cosets and thus allowable values are only ‘right’ and ‘left’.

**OUTPUT:**

A list of lists. Each inner list is a coset of the subgroup in the group. The first element of each coset is the smallest element (based on the ordering of the elements of self) of all the group elements that have not yet appeared in a previous coset. The elements of each coset are in the same order as the subgroup elements used to build the coset’s elements.

As a consequence, the subgroup itself is the first coset, and its first element is the identity element. For each coset, the first element listed is the element used as a representative to build the coset. These representatives form an increasing sequence across the list of cosets, and within a coset the representative is the smallest element of its coset (both orderings are based on the ordering of elements of self).

In the case of a normal subgroup, left and right cosets should appear in the same order as part of the outer list. However, the list of the elements of a particular coset may be in a different order for the right coset versus the order in the left coset. So, if you check to see if a subgroup is normal, it is necessary to sort each individual coset first (but not the list of cosets, due to the ordering of the representatives). See below for examples of this.
Note: This is a naive implementation intended for instructional purposes, and hence is slow for larger groups. Sage and GAP provide more sophisticated functions for working quickly with cosets of larger groups.

EXAMPLES:

The default is to build right cosets. This example works with the symmetry group of an 8-gon and a normal subgroup. Notice that a straight check on the equality of the output is not sufficient to check normality, while sorting the individual cosets is sufficient to then simply test equality of the list of lists. Study the second coset in each list to understand the need for sorting the elements of the cosets.

```python
sage: G = DihedralGroup(8)
sage: quarter_turn = G('(1,3,5,7)(2,4,6,8)'); quarter_turn
(1,3,5,7)(2,4,6,8)
sage: S = G.subgroup([quarter_turn])
sage: rc = G.cosets(S); rc
[[(), (1,3,5,7)(2,4,6,8), (1,5)(2,6)(3,7)(4,8), (1,7,5,3)(2,8,6,4)],
 [(2,8)(3,7)(4,6), (1,7)(2,6)(3,5), (1,5)(2,4)(6,8), (1,3)(4,8)(5,7)],
 [(1,2)(3,8)(4,7)(5,6), (1,8)(2,7)(3,6)(4,5), (1,6)(2,5)(3,4)(7,8), (1,4)(2,3)]
]
sage: lc = G.cosets(S, side='left'); lc
[[(), (1,3,5,7)(2,4,6,8), (1,5)(2,6)(3,7)(4,8), (1,7,5,3)(2,8,6,4)],
 [(2,8)(3,7)(4,6), (1,7)(2,6)(3,5), (1,5)(2,4)(6,8), (1,3)(4,8)(5,7)],
 [(1,2)(3,8)(4,7)(5,6), (1,8)(2,7)(3,6)(4,5), (1,6)(2,5)(3,4)(7,8), (1,4)(2,3)]
]
sage: S.is_normal(G)
True
sage: rc == lc
False
```

An example with the symmetry group of a regular tetrahedron and a subgroup that is not normal. Thus, the right and left cosets are different (and so are the representatives). With each individual coset sorted, a naive test of normality is possible.

```python
sage: A = AlternatingGroup(4)
sage: face_turn = A('(1,2,3)'); face_turn
(1,2,3)
sage: stabilizer = A.subgroup([face_turn])
sage: rc = A.cosets(stabilizer, side='right'); rc
[[(), (1,2,3), (1,3,2)],
 [(2,3,4), (1,3)(2,4), (1,4,2)],
 [(2,4,3), (1,4,3), (1,2)(3,4)],
 [(1,2,4), (1,4)(2,3), (1,3,4)]
]
sage: lc = A.cosets(stabilizer, side='left'); lc
[[(), (1,2,3), (1,3,2)],
 [(2,3,4), (1,2)(3,4), (1,3,4)],
 [(2,4,3), (1,2,4), (1,3)(2,4)],
 [(1,4,2), (1,4,3), (1,4)(2,3)]
]
```

(continues on next page)
AUTHOR:

- Rob Beezer (2011-01-31)

degree() 
Returns the degree of this permutation group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(['a','b','c'])
sage: S.degree()
3
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,3),(4,5)])
sage: G.degree()
5
```

Note that you can explicitly specify the domain to get a permutation group of smaller degree:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,3),(4,5)], domain=[1,3,4,5])
sage: G.degree()
4
```

derived_series() 
Return the derived series of this group as a list of permutation groups.

EXAMPLES:

These computations use pseudo-random numbers, so we set the seed for reproducible testing.

```
sage: set_random_seed(0)
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3),(4,5)],[(3,4)])
sage: G.derived_series()
[Subgroup generated by [(3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5)]),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,3,5), (1,5)(3,4), (1,5)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(3,4), (1,2,3)(4,5)])]
```

direct_product(other, maps=True) 
Wraps GAP's DirectProduct, Embedding, and Projection.

Sage calls GAP's DirectProduct, which chooses an efficient representation for the direct product. The direct product of permutation groups will be a permutation group again. For a direct product D, the GAP operation Embedding(D,i) returns the homomorphism embedding the i-th factor into D. The GAP operation Projection(D,i) gives the projection of D onto the i-th factor. This method returns a 5-tuple: a permutation group and 4 morphisms.

INPUT:

- self, other - permutation groups

OUTPUT:

- D - a direct product of the inputs, returned as a permutation group as well
• \textit{iota1} - an embedding of \textit{self} into \textit{D}
• \textit{iota2} - an embedding of \textit{other} into \textit{D}
• \textit{pr1} - the projection of \textit{D} onto \textit{self} (giving a splitting 1 - \textit{other} - \textit{D} - \textit{self} - 1)
• \textit{pr2} - the projection of \textit{D} onto \textit{other} (giving a splitting 1 - \textit{self} - \textit{D} - \textit{other} - 1)

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: D = G.direct_product(G,False)
sage: D
Permutation Group with generators [(5,6,7,8), (1,2,3,4)]
sage: D,iota1,iota2,pr1,pr2 = G.direct_product(G)
sage: D; iota1; iota2; pr1; pr2
Permutation Group with generators [(5,6,7,8), (1,2,3,4)]
Permutation group morphism:
  From: Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group
  To:   Permutation Group with generators [(5,6,7,8), (1,2,3,4)]
  Defn: Embedding( Group( [ (1,2,3,4), (5,6,7,8) ] ), 1 )
Permutation group morphism:
  From: Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group
  To:   Permutation Group with generators [(5,6,7,8), (1,2,3,4)]
  Defn: Embedding( Group( [ (1,2,3,4), (5,6,7,8) ] ), 2 )
Permutation group morphism:
  From: Permutation Group with generators [(5,6,7,8), (1,2,3,4)]
  To:   Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group
  Defn: Projection( Group( [ (1,2,3,4), (5,6,7,8) ] ), 1 )
Permutation group morphism:
  From: Permutation Group with generators [(5,6,7,8), (1,2,3,4)]
  To:   Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group
  Defn: Projection( Group( [ (1,2,3,4), (5,6,7,8) ] ), 2 )
sage: g=D([(1,3),(2,4)]); g
(1,3) (2,4)
sage: d=D([(1,4,3,2),(5,7),(6,8)]); d
(1,4,3,2) (5,7) (6,8)
sage: iota1(g); iota2(g); pr1(d); pr2(d)
(1,3) (2,4)
(5,7) (6,8)
(1,4,3,2)
(1,3) (2,4)
```

\textit{domain}()

Returns the underlying set that this permutation group acts on.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: P = PermutationGroup([(1,2),(3,5)])
sage: P.domain()
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(['a', 'b', 'c'])
sage: S.domain()
{'a', 'b', 'c'}
```

\textit{exponent}()

Computes the exponent of the group.

The exponent \(e\) of a group \(G\) is the LCM of the orders of its elements, that is, \(e\) is the smallest integer such that \(g^e = 1\) for all \(g \in G\).
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = AlternatingGroup(4)
sage: G.exponent()
6
```

**fitting_subgroup()**

Returns the Fitting subgroup of self.

The Fitting subgroup of a group $G$ is the largest nilpotent normal subgroup of $G$.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G=PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[(2,4)]])
sage: G.fitting_subgroup()
Subgroup generated by [(2,4), (1,2,3,4), (1,3)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(2,4), (1,2,3,4)])
sage: G=PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[(1,2)]])
sage: G.fitting_subgroup()
Subgroup generated by [(1,2)(3,4), (1,3)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(1,2), (1,2,3,4)])
```

**fixed_points()**

Return the list of points fixed by self, i.e., the subset of .domain() not moved by any element of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3)]]
sage: G.fixed_points()
[]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3),(5,6)]]
sage: G.fixed_points()
[4]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,4,7)],[(4,3),(6,7)]]
sage: G.fixed_points()
[2, 5]
```

**frattini_subgroup()**

Returns the Frattini subgroup of self.

The Frattini subgroup of a group $G$ is the intersection of all maximal subgroups of $G$.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G=PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[(2,4)]]
sage: G.frattini_subgroup()
Subgroup generated by [(1,3)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(2,4), (1,2,3,4)])
sage: G=SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: G.frattini_subgroup()
Subgroup generated by [()] of (Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group)
```

**gap()**

This method from sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ParentLibGAP is added in order to achieve compatibility and have sage.groups.libgap_morphism.GroupHomset_libgap work for permutation groups, as well.

OUTPUT:
an instance of :mod:sage.libs.gap.element.GapElement representing this group

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: P8 = PSp(8,3)
sage: P8.gap()
<permutation group of size 65784756654489600 with 2 generators>
sage: gap(P8) == P8.gap()
False
sage: S3 = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: S3.gap()
Sym( [ 1 .. 3 ] )
sage: gap(S3) == S3.gap()
False
```

**gen** *(i=None)*

Returns the i-th generator of self; that is, the i-th element of the list self.gens().

The argument i may be omitted if there is only one generator (but this will raise an error otherwise).

EXAMPLES:

We explicitly construct the alternating group on four elements:

```python
sage: A4 = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3)], [(2,3,4)]]); A4
Permutation Group with generators [(2,3,4), (1,2,3)]
sage: A4.gens()
[(2,3,4), (1,2,3)]
sage: A4.gen(0)
(2,3,4)
sage: A4.gen(1)
(1,2,3)
sage: A4.gens()[0]; A4.gens()[1]
(2,3,4)
(1,2,3)
sage: P1 = PermutationGroup([[(1,2)]]); P1.gen()
(1,2)
```

**gens**

Return tuple of generators of this group. These need not be minimal, as they are the generators used in defining this group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3)], [(1,2)]])
sage: G.gens()
[(1,2,3), (1,2)]
```

Note that the generators need not be minimal, though duplicates are removed:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2)], [(1,3)], [(2,3)], [(1,2)]])
sage: G.gens()
[(2,3), (1,2), (1,3)]
```

We can use index notation to access the generators returned by self.gens:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4), (5,6)], [(1,2)]])
sage: g = G.gens()
```

(continues on next page)
For this group, returns a generating set which has few elements. As neither irredundancy nor minimal length is proven, it is fast.

EXAMPLES:

```python
## R = right
sage: U = "( 1, 3, 8, 6)( 2, 5, 7, 4)( 9,33,25,17)(10,34,26,18)(11,35,27,19)"
## U = top
sage: L = "( 9,11,16,14)(10,13,15,12)( 1,17,41,40)( 4,20,44,37)( 6,22,46,35)"
## L = left
sage: F = "(17,19,24,22)(18,21,23,20)( 6,25,43,16)( 7,28,42,13)( 8,30,41,11)"
## F = front
sage: B = "(33,35,40,38)(34,37,39,36)( 3, 9,46,32)( 2,12,47,29)( 1,14,48,27)"
## B = back or rear
sage: D = "(41,43,48,46)(42,45,47,44)(14,22,30,38)(15,23,31,39)(16,24,32,40)"
## D = down or bottom
sage: G = PermutationGroup([R,L,U,F,B,D])
```

The output may be unpredictable, due to the use of randomized algorithms in GAP. Note that both the following answers are equally valid.

```python
sage: len(G.gens_small())
2
```

Return the ID code of this group, which is a list of two integers.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3),(4,5)],[[1,2]]])
sage: G.group_id()
[12, 4]
```

Return the index of this group in the GAP database of primitive groups.

OUTPUT:

A positive integer, following GAP’s conventions. A `ValueError` is raised if the group is not primitive.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3),(4,5)],[[1,5]],[[2,4]]])
sage: G.group_primitive_id()
2
```
From the information of the degree and the identification number, you can recover the isomorphism class of your group in the GAP database:

```python
sage: H = PrimitiveGroup(5,2)
sage: G == H
False
sage: G.is_isomorphic(H)
True
```

**has_element** *(item)*

Returns boolean value of *item* in *self* - however ignores parentage.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: gens = G.gens()
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: g = G([(1,2,3,4)]); g
(1,2,3,4)
sage: G.has_element(g)
True
sage: h = H([(1,2),(3,4)]); h
(1,2)(3,4)
sage: G.has_element(h)
False
```

**has_regular_subgroup** *(return_group=False)*

Return whether the group contains a regular subgroup.

**INPUT:**

- **return_group** (boolean) – If return_group = True, a regular subgroup is returned if there is one, and None if there isn’t. When return_group = False (default), only a boolean indicating whether such a group exists is returned instead.

**EXAMPLES:**

The symmetric group on 4 elements has a regular subgroup:

```python
sage: S4 = groups.permutation.Symmetric(4)
sage: S4.has_regular_subgroup()  # random
True
sage: S4.has_regular_subgroup(return_group = True)
Subgroup of (Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group) generated by
- [([1,3]2,4), (1,4)(2,3)]
```

But the automorphism group of Petersen’s graph does not:

```python
sage: G = graphs.PetersenGraph().automorphism_group()
sage: G.has_regular_subgroup()
False
```

**holomorph** *

The holomorph of a group as a permutation group.
The holomorph of a group $G$ is the semidirect product $G \rtimes_{id} \text{Aut}(G)$, where \text{id} is the identity function on \text{Aut}(G), the automorphism group of $G$.

See Wikipedia article Holomorph (mathematics)

OUTPUT:

Returns the holomorph of a given group as permutation group via a wrapping of GAP’s semidirect product function.

EXAMPLES:

Thomas and Wood’s ‘Group Tables’ (Shiva Publishing, 1980) tells us that the holomorph of $C_5$ is the unique group of order 20 with a trivial center.

```sage
sage: C5 = CyclicPermutationGroup(5)
sage: A = C5.holomorph()
sage: A.order()
20
sage: A.is_abelian()
False
sage: A.center()
Subgroup generated by [()] of (Permutation Group with generators [(5,6,7,8,9), (1,2,4,3)(6,7,9,8)])
sage: A
Permutation Group with generators [(5,6,7,8,9), (1,2,4,3)(6,7,9,8)]
```

Noting that the automorphism group of $D_4$ is itself $D_4$, it can easily be shown that the holomorph is indeed an internal semidirect product of these two groups.

```sage
sage: D4 = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: H = D4.holomorph()
sage: H.gens()
[(3,8)(4,7), (2,3,5,8), (2,5)(3,8), (1,4,6,7) (2,3,5,8), (1,8) (2,7) (3,6) (4,5)]
sage: G = H.subgroup([H.gens()[0],H.gens()[1],H.gens()[2]])
sage: N = H.subgroup([H.gens()[3],H.gens()[4]])
sage: N.is_normal(H)
True
sage: G.is_isomorphic(D4)
True
sage: N.is_isomorphic(D4)
True
sage: G.intersection(N)
Permutation Group with generators [()]
sage: L = [H(x)*H(y) for x in G for y in N]; L.sort()
sage: L1 = H.list(); L1.sort()
sage: L == L1
True
```

Author:

• Kevin Halasz (2012-08-14)

**homology** ($n$, $p=0$)

Computes the group homology $H_n(G, F)$, where $F = \mathbb{Z}$ if $p = 0$ and $F = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ if $p > 0$ is a prime. Wraps HAP’s \text{GroupHomology} function, written by Graham Ellis.

REQUIRES: GAP package HAP (in gap_packages-*\*.spkg).

AUTHORS:

• David Joyner and Graham Ellis
The example below computes $H_7(S_5, \mathbb{Z})$, $H_7(S_5, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$, $H_7(S_5, \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})$, and $H_7(S_5, \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z})$, respectively. To compute the 2-part of $H_7(S_5, \mathbb{Z})$, use the `homology_part` function.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: G.homology(7) # optional - gap_packages
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to $C_2 \times C_2 \times C_4 \times C_3 \times C_5$
sage: G.homology(7,2) # optional - gap_packages
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to $C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$
sage: G.homology(7,3) # optional - gap_packages
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to $C_3$
sage: G.homology(7,5) # optional - gap_packages
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to $C_5$
```

**REFERENCES:**


**homology_part** ($n$, $p=0$)

Computes the $p$-part of the group homology $H_n(G, F)$, where $F = \mathbb{Z}$ if $p = 0$ and $F = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ if $p > 0$ is a prime. Wraps HAP’s `Homology` function, written by Graham Ellis, applied to the $p$-Sylow subgroup of $G$.

**REQUIRES:** GAP package HAP (in gap_packages-*.spkg).

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: G.homology_part(7,2) # optional - gap_packages
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to $C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times C_4$
```

**AUTHORS:**

- David Joyner and Graham Ellis

**id()**

(Same as `self.group_id()`.) Return the ID code of this group, which is a list of two integers.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3),(4,5)], [(1,2)])
sage: G.group_id()
[12, 4]
```

**identity()**

Return the identity element of this group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3),(4,5)])
sage: e = G.identity()
sage: e()  # optional - gap_packages
()  # optional - gap_packages
sage: g = G.gen(0)
sage: g*e  # optional - gap_packages
```

(continues on next page)
intersection\((other)\)

Returns the permutation group that is the intersection of self and other.

INPUT:

- other - a permutation group.

OUTPUT:

A permutation group that is the set-theoretic intersection of self with other. The groups are viewed as subgroups of a symmetric group big enough to contain both group’s symbol sets. So there is no strict notion of the two groups being subgroups of a common parent.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: K = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: H.intersection(K)
Permutation Group with generators [(1,2,3,4)]
sage: L = DihedralGroup(5)
sage: H.intersection(L)
Permutation Group with generators [(1,4)(2,3)]
sage: M = PermutationGroup(["()"])
sage: H.intersection(M)
Permutation Group with generators [()]
```

Some basic properties.

```
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: L = DihedralGroup(5)
sage: H.intersection(L) == L.intersection(H)
True
sage: H.intersection(H) == H
True
```

The group other is verified as such.

```
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: H.intersection('junk')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...TypeError: junk is not a permutation group
```

irreducible_characters()

Returns a list of the irreducible characters of self.

EXAMPLES:
is_abelian()  
Return True if this group is abelian.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: G.is_abelian()
False
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_abelian()
True
```

is_commutative()  
Return True if this group is commutative.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: G.is_commutative()
False
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_commutative()
True
```

is_cyclic()  
Return True if this group is cyclic.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: G.is_cyclic()
False
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_cyclic()
True
```

is_elementary_abelian()  
Return True if this group is elementary abelian. An elementary abelian group is a finite abelian group, where every nontrivial element has order \( p \), where \( p \) is a prime.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: G.is_elementary_abelian()
False
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)','(4,5,6)'])
sage: G.is_elementary_abelian()
True
```

is_isomorphic(right)
Return True if the groups are isomorphic.

INPUT:

- `self` - this group
• right - a permutation group

OUTPUT:

• boolean; True if self and right are isomorphic groups; False otherwise.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: v = ['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)']
sage: G = PermutationGroup(v)
sage: H = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_isomorphic(H)  # False
sage: G.is_isomorphic(G)  # True
sage: G.is_isomorphic(PermutationGroup(list(reversed(v))))  # True
```

**is_monomial()**

Returns True if the group is monomial. A finite group is monomial if every irreducible complex character is induced from a linear character of a subgroup.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_monomial()  # True
```

**is_nilpotent()**

Return True if this group is nilpotent.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: G.is_nilpotent()  # False
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_nilpotent()  # True
```

**is_normal()**

(other)

Return True if this group is a normal subgroup of other.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: AlternatingGroup(4).is_normal(SymmetricGroup(4))  # True
sage: H = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: H.is_normal(G)  # False
```

**is_perfect()**

Return True if this group is perfect. A group is perfect if it equals its derived subgroup.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: G.is_perfect()  # False
```
```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_perfect()
False
```

**is_pgroup()**

Returns `True` if this group is a $p$-group. A finite group is a $p$-group if its order is of the form $p^n$ for a prime integer $p$ and a nonnegative integer $n$.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: G.is_pgroup()
True
```

**is_polycyclic()**

Return `True` if this group is polycyclic. A group is polycyclic if it has a subnormal series with cyclic factors. (For finite groups, this is the same as if the group is solvable - see `is_solvable`.)

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: G.is_polycyclic()
False
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_polycyclic()
True
```

**is_primitive** (*domain=None*)

Returns `True` if `self` acts primitively on `domain`. A group $G$ acts primitively on a set $S$ if

1. $G$ acts transitively on $S$ and
2. the action induces no non-trivial block system on $S$.

**INPUT:**

- `domain` (optional)

**See also:**

- `blocks_all()`

**EXAMPLES:**

By default, test for primitivity of `self` on its domain:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[(1,2)]]
sage: G.is_primitive()
True
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[(2,4)]]
sage: G.is_primitive()
False
```

You can specify a domain on which to test primitivity:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[(2,4)]]
sage: G.is_primitive([1..4])
False
```
sage: G.is_primitive([1,2,3])
True
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(3,4,5,6)],[(3,4)]]), #S_4 on [3..6]
    G.is_primitive(G.non_fixed_points())
True

is_regular(domain=None)
Returns True if self acts regularly on domain. A group $G$ acts regularly on a set $S$ if
1. $G$ acts transitively on $S$ and
2. $G$ acts semi-regularly on $S$.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)]])
    G.is_regular()
True
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[5,6]])
    G.is_regular()
False

You can pass in a domain on which to test regularity:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[5,6]])
    G.is_regular([1..4])
True
sage: G.is_regular(G.non_fixed_points())
False

is_semi_regular(domain=None)
Returns True if self acts semi-regularly on domain. A group $G$ acts semi-regularly on a set $S$ if the
point stabilizers of $S$ in $G$ are trivial.

domain is optional and may take several forms. See examples.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[5,6]])
    G.is_semi_regular()
True
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[5,6]])
    G.is_semi_regular()
False

You can pass in a domain to test semi-regularity:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[5,6]])
    G.is_semi_regular([1..4])
True
sage: G.is_semi_regular(G.non_fixed_points())
False

is_simple()
Returns True if the group is simple. A group is simple if it has no proper normal subgroups.

EXAMPLES:
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_simple()
False

**is_solvable()**
Returns True if the group is solvable.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_solvable()
True

**is_subgroup**(other)
Returns True if self is a subgroup of other.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = AlternatingGroup(5)
sage: H = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: G.is_subgroup(H)
True

**is_supersolvable**()
Returns True if the group is supersolvable. A finite group is supersolvable if it has a normal series with cyclic factors.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.is_supersolvable()
True

**is_transitive**(domain=None)
Returns True if self acts transitively on domain. A group $G$ acts transitively on set $S$ if for all $x, y \in S$ there is some $g \in G$ such that $x^g = y$.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: G.is_transitive()
True
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2)(3,4)(5,6)'])
sage: G.is_transitive()
False
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3,4,5),[1,2]]) #S_5 on [1..5]
sage: G.is_transitive([1,4,5])
True
sage: G.is_transitive([2,6])
False
sage: G.is_transitive(G.non_fixed_points())
True
sage: H = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3),[4,5,6]])
sage: H.is_transitive(H.non_fixed_points())
False

Note that this differs from the definition in GAP, where IsTransitive returns whether the group is transitive on the set of points moved by the group.
### isomorphism_to (right)

Return an isomorphism from `self` to `right` if the groups are isomorphic, otherwise `None`.

**INPUT:**
- `self` - this group
- `right` - a permutation group

**OUTPUT:**
- `None` or a morphism of permutation groups.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: H = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G.isomorphism_to(H) is None
True
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3), (2,3)])
sage: H = PermutationGroup([(1,2,4), (1,4)])
sage: G.isomorphism_to(H)  # not tested, see below
Permutation group morphism:
  From: Permutation Group with generators [(2,3), (1,2,3)]
  To:   Permutation Group with generators [(1,2,4), (1,4)]
  Defn: [(2,3), (1,2,3)] -> [(2,4), (1,2,4)]
```

### isomorphism_type_info_simple_group()

If the group is simple, then this returns the name of the group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(5)
sage: G.isomorphism_type_info_simple_group()
rec(
  name := "Z(5)",
  parameter := 5,
  series := "Z",
  shortname := "C5" )
```

### iteration (algorithm='SGS')

Return an iterator over the elements of this group.

**INPUT:**
- `algorithm` - (default: "SGS") either
  - "SGS" - using strong generating system
  - "BFS" - a breadth first search on the Cayley graph with respect to `self.gens()`
  - "DFS" - a depth first search on the Cayley graph with respect to `self.gens()`
Note: In general, the algorithm "SGS" is faster. Yet, for small groups, "BFS" and "DFS" might be faster.

Note: The order in which the iterator visits the elements differs in the algorithms.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1, 2]], [(2, 3)])
sage: list(G.iteration())
[(), (1,2,3), (1,3,2), (2,3), (1,2), (1,3)]
sage: list(G.iteration(algorithm="BFS"))
[(), (2,3), (1,2), (1,2,3), (1,3,2), (1,3)]
sage: list(G.iteration(algorithm="DFS"))
[(), (1,2), (1,3,2), (1,3), (1,2,3), (2,3)]

largest_moved_point()

Return the largest point moved by a permutation in this group.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1, 2), (3, 4)], [(1, 2, 3, 4)]))
sage: G.largest_moved_point()
4
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1, 2), (3, 4)], [(1, 2, 3, 4, 10)]))
sage: G.largest_moved_point()
10
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[("a", "b", "c"), ("d", "e")]])
sage: G.largest_moved_point()
'e'

Warning: The name of this function is not good; this function should be deprecated in term of degree:

sage: P = PermutationGroup([[1, 2, 3, 4]])
sage: P.largest_moved_point()
4
sage: P.cardinality()
1

list()

Return list of all elements of this group.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1, 2, 3, 4]], [(1, 2)])
sage: G.list()
[(), (1,4)(2,3), (1,2)(3,4), (1,3)(2,4), (2,4,3), (1,4,2),
 (1,2,3), (1,3,4), (2,3,4), (1,4,3), (1,2,4), (1,3,2), (3,4),
 (1,4,2,3), (1,2), (1,3,2,4), (2,4), (1,4,3,2), (1,2,3,4),
(continues on next page)
lower_central_series()

Return the lower central series of this group as a list of permutation groups.

EXAMPLES:

These computations use pseudo-random numbers, so we set the seed for reproducible testing.

minimal_generating_set()

Return a minimal generating set

EXAMPLES:

molien_series()

Return the Molien series of a permutation group. The function

\[ M(x) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \det(1 - x * g)^{-1} \]

is sometimes called the “Molien series” of G. GAP’s MolienSeries is associated to a character of a group G. How are these related? A group G, given as a permutation group on n points, has a “natural” representation of dimension n, given by permutation matrices. The Molien series of G is the one associated to that permutation representation of G using the above formula. Character values then count fixed points of the corresponding permutations.

EXAMPLES:

Some further tests (after trac ticket #15817):
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1,2,3,4]])
sage: S4ms = SymmetricGroup(4).molien_series()
sage: G.molien_series() / S4ms
x^5 + 2*x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1

This works for not-transitive groups:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1,2],[3,4]])
sage: G.molien_series() / S4ms
x^4 + x^3 + 2*x^2 + x + 1

This works for groups with fixed points:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[2,]])
sage: G.molien_series()
1/(x^2 - 2*x + 1)

ngens()

Return the number of generators of self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: A4 = PermutationGroup([[1,2,3],[2,3,4]]); A4
Permutation Group with generators [(2,3,4), (1,2,3)]
sage: A4.ngens()
2

non_fixed_points()

Return the list of points not fixed by self, i.e., the subset of self.domain() moved by some element of self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[3,4,5],[7,10]])
sage: G.non_fixed_points()
[3, 4, 5, 7, 10]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[2,3,6],[9,]]) # note: 9 is fixed
sage: G.non_fixed_points()
[2, 3, 6]

normal_subgroups()

Return the normal subgroups of this group as a (sorted in increasing order) list of permutation groups.

The normal subgroups of $H = PSL(2,7) \times PSL(2,7)$ are 1, two copies of $PSL(2,7)$ and $H$ itself, as the following example shows.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PSL(2,7)
sage: D = G.direct_product(G)
sage: H = D[0]
sage: NH = H.normal_subgroups()
sage: len(NH)
4
sage: NH[1].is_isomorphic(G)
True
sage: NH[2].is_isomorphic(G)
True
normalizer($g$)

Returns the normalizer of $g$ in self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2),(3,4)], [(1,2,3,4)])
sage: g = G([(1,3)])
sage: G.normalizer(g)
Subgroup generated by [(2,4), (1,3)] of (Permutation Group with generators 
  (1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4))
sage: g = G([(1,2,3,4)])
sage: G.normalizer(g)
Subgroup generated by [(2,4), (1,2,3,4), (1,3)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group 
  with generators (1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4))
sage: H = G.subgroup([G([(1,2,3,4)])])
sage: G.normalizer(H)
Subgroup generated by [(2,4), (1,2,3,4), (1,3)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group 
  with generators (1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4))
```

normalizes($other$)

Returns True if the group $other$ is normalized by self. Wraps GAP’s IsNormal function.

A group $G$ normalizes a group $U$ if and only if for every $g \in G$ and $u \in U$ the element $u^g$ is a member of $U$. Note that $U$ need not be a subgroup of $G$.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: H = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: H.normalizes(G)
False
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: H = PermutationGroup( [ (4,5,6) ] )
sage: G.normalizes(H)
True
sage: H.normalizes(G)
True
```

In the last example, $G$ and $H$ are disjoint, so each normalizes the other.

one()

Return the identity element of this group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3),(4,5)])
sage: e = G.identity()
sage: e()  
(1,2,3)(4,5)
sage: g = G.gen(0)
sage: g*e
(1,2,3)(4,5)
sage: e*g
(1,2,3)(4,5)
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(['a','b','c'])
sage: S.identity()()
```
**orbit**(point, action='OnPoints')

Return the orbit of a point under a group action.

**INPUT:**

- point – can be a point or any of the list above, depending on the action to be considered.
- action – string. if point is an element from the domain, a tuple of elements of the domain, a tuple of tuples [...], this variable describes how the group is acting.

The actions currently available through this method are "OnPoints", "OnTuples", "OnSets", "OnPairs", "OnSetsSets", "OnSetsDisjointSets", "OnSetsTuples", "OnTuplesSets", "OnTuplesTuples". They are taken from GAP’s list of group actions, see gap.help('Group Actions').

It is set to "OnPoints" by default. See below for examples.

**OUTPUT:**

The orbit of point as a tuple. Each entry is an image under the action of the permutation group, if necessary converted to the corresponding container. That is, if action='OnSets' then each entry will be a set even if point was given by a list/tuple/iterable.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[ (3,4) ], [(1,3) ] ])
sage: G.orbit(3)
(3, 4, 1)
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2),(3,4)],[ (1,2,3,4,10)]])
sage: G.orbit(3)
(3, 4, 10, 1, 2)
sage: G = PermutationGroup([ [('c','d')], ['('a','c')]])
sage: G.orbit('a')
('a', 'c', 'd')
```

Action of $S_3$ on sets:

```sage
sage: S3 = groups.permutation.Symmetric(3)
sage: S3.orbit((1,2), action = "OnSets")
{(1, 2), (2, 3), (1, 3)}
```

On tuples:

```sage
sage: S3.orbit((1,2), action = "OnTuples")
((1, 2), (2, 3), (2, 1), (3, 1), (1, 3), (3, 2))
```

Action of $S_4$ on sets of disjoint sets:

```sage
sage: S4 = groups.permutation.Symmetric(4)
sage: G = S4.orbit(((1,2),(3,4)), action = "OnSetsDisjointSets")
sage: {1, 2} in O[0] and {3, 4} in O[0]
True
sage: {1, 4} in O[1] and {2, 3} in O[1]
True
sage: all(set(union(*x)) == {1,2,3,4} for x in O)
True
```

Action of $S_4$ (on a nonstandard domain) on tuples of sets:

```sage
```
sage: S4 = PermutationGroup([ [('c','d')], [('a','c')], [('a','b')] ]) 

sage: S4.orbit(((('a','c'),('b','d'))),"OnTuplesSets") # py2
(((('a', 'c'), ('b', 'd'))),
(('a', 'd'), ('c', 'b')),
(('c', 'b'), ('a', 'd')),
(('b', 'd'), ('a', 'c')),
(('c', 'd'), ('a', 'b')),
(('a', 'b'), ('c', 'd')))

Action of $S_4$ (on a very nonstandard domain) on tuples of sets:

sage: S4 = PermutationGroup([ (((11,(12,13)),'d')],
....:[ (((12,(12,11))),(11,(12,13))], [((12,(12,11)),'b')] ]) 

sage: S4.orbit((( (11,(12,13)), (12,(12,11))),(b','d'))),"OnTuplesSets") # py2
(((11, (12, 13)), (12, (12, 11))), {'b', 'd'}),
({'d', (12, (12, 11))}, (11, (12, 13)), 'b')
, ((11, (12, 13)), 'b'), ('d', (12, (12, 11)))
, ((11, (12, 13)), 'd'), ('b', (12, (12, 11)))
, (('b', 'd'), (11, (12, 13)), (12, (12, 11)))
, (('b', (12, (12, 11)), (11, (12, 13)), 'd')

orbits()
Returns the orbits of the elements of the domain under the default group action.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([ [(3,4)], [(1,3)] ]) 

sage: G.orbits()
[[3, 4], [1]]

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2),(3,4)], [(1,2)]]) 

sage: G.orbits()
[[1, 2, 3, 4, 10], [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]]

sage: G = PermutationGroup([ [('c','d')], [('a','c')],['b')]]) 

sage: G.orbits()
[['a', 'c', 'd'], ['a', 'c'], ['b']]

The answer is cached:

sage: G.orbits() is G.orbits()
True

AUTHORS:
- Nathan Dunfield

order()
Return the number of elements of this group. See also: G.degree()

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3),(4,5)], [(1,2)]])

sage: G.order()
12
sage: G = PermutationGroup([()])

sage: G.order()
1
sage: G = PermutationGroup([])

(continues on next page)
cardinality is just an alias:

```
sage: PermutationGroup([(1,2,3)]).cardinality()
sage: G.order()
```

**poincare_series** \((p=2, n=10)\)
Return the Poincaré series of \(G \mod p\) (\(p \geq 2\) must be a prime), for \(n\) large.

In other words, if you input a finite group \(G\), a prime \(p\), and a positive integer \(n\), it returns a quotient of polynomials \(f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}\) whose coefficient of \(x^k\) equals the rank of the vector space \(H_k(G, \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})\), for all \(k\) in the range \(1 \leq k \leq n\).

REQUIRES: GAP package HAP (in gap_packages-*).  

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: G.poincare_series(2,10)  # optional - gap_packages  
(x^2 + 1)/(x^4 - x^3 - x + 1)
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: G.poincare_series(2,10)  # optional - gap_packages  
-1/(x - 1)
```

**AUTHORS:**
- David Joyner and Graham Ellis

**quotient** \((N, **kwds)\)
Returns the quotient of this permutation group by the normal subgroup \(N\), as a permutation group.

Further named arguments are passed to the permutation group constructor.

Wraps the GAP operator \(\langle\rangle\).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3), (2,3)])
sage: N = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3)])
sage: G.quotient(N)
Permutation Group with generators [(1,2)]
sage: G.quotient(G)
Permutation Group with generators [()]
```

**random_element** ()
Return a random element of this group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3), (4,5)], [(1,2)])
sage: a = G.random_element()
sage: a in G
True
sage: a.parent() is G
True
```

(continues on next page)
representative_action(x, y)

Return an element of self that maps \( x \) to \( y \) if it exists.

This method wraps the gap function \texttt{RepresentativeAction}, which can also return elements that map a given set of points on another set of points.

INPUT:

- \( x, y \) – two elements of the domain.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = groups.permutation.Cyclic(14)
sage: g = G.representative_action(1,10)
sage: all(g(x) == 1+((x+9-1)%14) for x in G.domain())
True
```

semidirect_product\((N, \text{mapping}, \text{check}=\text{True})\)

The semidirect product of \texttt{self} with \( N \).

INPUT:

- \( N \) - A group which is acted on by \texttt{self} and naturally embeds as a normal subgroup of the returned semidirect product.
- \texttt{mapping} - A pair of lists that together define a homomorphism, \( \phi : \texttt{self} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N) \), by giving, in the second list, the images of the generators of \texttt{self} in the order given in the first list.
- \texttt{check} - A boolean that, if set to False, will skip the initial tests which are made on \texttt{mapping}. This may be beneficial for large \( N \), since in such cases the injectivity test can be expensive. Set to True by default.

OUTPUT:

The semidirect product of \texttt{self} and \( N \) defined by the action of \texttt{self} on \( N \) given in \texttt{mapping} (note that a homomorphism from \texttt{A} to the automorphism group of \texttt{B} is equivalent to an action of \texttt{A} on the \( B \)'s underlying set). The semidirect product of two groups, \( H \) and \( N \), is a construct similar to the direct product in so far as the elements are the Cartesian product of the elements of \( H \) and the elements of \( N \). The operation, however, is built upon an action of \( H \) on \( N \), and is defined as such:

\[
(h_1, n_1)(h_2, n_2) = (h_1 h_2, n_1^{h_2} n_2)
\]

This function is a wrapper for GAP's \texttt{SemidirectProduct} command. The permutation group returned is built upon a permutation representation of the semidirect product of \texttt{self} and \( N \) on a set of size \( |N| \). The generators of \( N \) are given as their right regular representations, while the generators of \texttt{self} are defined by the underlying action of \texttt{self} on \( N \). It should be noted that the defining action is not always faithful, and in this case the inputted representations of the generators of \texttt{self} are placed on additional letters and adjoined to the output's generators of \texttt{self}.

EXAMPLES:

Perhaps the most common example of a semidirect product comes from the family of dihedral groups. Each dihedral group is the semidirect product of \( C_2 \) with \( C_n \), where, by convention, \( 3 \leq n \). In this case, the nontrivial element of \( C_2 \) acts on \( C_n \) so as to send each element to its inverse.
A more complicated example can be drawn from [TW1980]. It is there given that a semidirect product of $D_4$ and $C_3$ is isomorphic to one of $C_2$ and the dicyclic group of order 12. This nonabelian group of order 24 has very similar structure to the dicyclic and dihedral groups of order 24, the three being the only groups of order 24 with a two-element center and 9 conjugacy classes.

If your normal subgroup is large, and you are confident that your inputs will successfully create a semidirect product, then it is beneficial, for the sake of time efficiency, to set the `check` parameter to `False`.

\begin{verbatim}
sage: C2 = CyclicPermutationGroup(2)
sage: C8 = CyclicPermutationGroup(8)
sage: alpha = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(C8,C8,[(1,8,7,6,5,4,3,2)])
sage: S = C2.semidirect_product(C8,[(1,2)],[alpha])
sage: S == DihedralGroup(8)
False
sage: S.is_isomorphic(DihedralGroup(8))
True
sage: S.gens()
[(3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10), (1,2)(4,10)(5,9)(6,8)]
sage: D4 = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: C3 = CyclicPermutationGroup(3)
sage: alpha1 = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(C3,C3,[(1,3,2)])
sage: alpha2 = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(C3,C3,[(1,2,3)])
sage: S1 = D4.semidirect_product(C3,[(1,2,3,4),(1,3)],[alpha1,alpha2])
sage: D2 = CyclicPermutationGroup(2)
sage: Q = DiCyclicGroup(3)
sage: a = Q.gens()[0]; b=Q.gens()[1].inverse()
sage: alpha = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(Q,Q,[a,b])
sage: S2 = C2.semidirect_product(Q,[(1,2)],[alpha])
sage: S1.is_isomorphic(S2)
True
sage: S1.is_isomorphic(DihedralGroup(12))
False
sage: S1.is_isomorphic(DiCyclicGroup(6))
False
sage: S1.center()
Subgroup generated by [(1,3)(2,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(5, ˓→6,7), (1,2,3,4)(6,7), (1,3)])
sage: len(S1.conjugacy_classes_representatives())
9
\end{verbatim}
sage: G = groups.permutation.Dihedral(4)
sage: G.sign_representation()
Sign representation of Dihedral group of order 8
as a permutation group over Integer Ring

smallest_moved_point()
Return the smallest point moved by a permutation in this group.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([(3,4), (2,3,4)])
sage: G.smallest_moved_point()
2
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2),(3,4), (1,2,3,4,10)])
sage: G.smallest_moved_point()
1

Note that this function uses the ordering from the domain:

sage: S = SymmetricGroup(['a','b','c'])
sage: S.smallest_moved_point()
'a'

socle()
Returns the socle of self. The socle of a group \(G\) is the subgroup generated by all minimal normal subgroups.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G=SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: G.socle()
Subgroup generated by [(1,2)(3,4), (1,4)(2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group)
sage: G.socle().socle()
Subgroup generated by [(1,2)(3,4), (1,4)(2,3)] of (Subgroup generated by [(1,2)(3,4), (1,4)(2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group))

solvable_radical()
Returns the solvable radical of self. The solvable radical (or just radical) of a group \(G\) is the largest solvable normal subgroup of \(G\).

EXAMPLES:

sage: G=SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: G.solvable_radical()
Subgroup generated by [(1,2), (1,2,3,4)] of (Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group)
sage: G=SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: G.solvable_radical()
Subgroup generated by [()] of (Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group)

stabilizer(point, action='OnPoints')
Return the subgroup of self which stabilize the given position. self and its stabilizers must have same degree.

INPUT:
• point – a point of the domain(), or a set of points depending on the value of action.

• action (string; default "OnPoints") – should the group be considered to act on points (action="OnPoints") or on sets of points (action="OnSets")? In the latter case, the first argument must be a subset of domain().

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = PermutationGroup([ [(3,4)], [(1,3)] ])
sage: G.stabilizer(1)
Subgroup generated by [(3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(3,4),
(1,3)])
sage: G.stabilizer(3)
Subgroup generated by [(1,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(3,4),
(1,3)])
```

The stabilizer of a set of points:

```sage
sage: s10 = groups.permutation.Symmetric(10)
sage: s10.stabilizer([1..3],"OnSets").cardinality()
30240
sage: factorial(3)*factorial(7)
30240
```

```sage
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2),(3,4)], [(1,2,3,4,10)]])
sage: G.stabilizer(10)
Subgroup generated by [(2,3,4), (1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4,10)] of (Permutation Group with
generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4,10)])
sage: G.stabilizer(1)
Subgroup generated by [(2,3)(4,10), (2,10,3)] of (Permutation Group with
generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4,10)])
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(2,3,4)],[6,7]])
sage: G.stabilizer(1)
Subgroup generated by [(6,7), (2,3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators
[(6,7), (2,3,4)])
sage: G.stabilizer(2)
Subgroup generated by [(6,7)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(6,7),
(2,3,4)])
sage: G.stabilizer(3)
Subgroup generated by [(6,7)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(6,7),
(2,3,4)])
sage: G.stabilizer(4)
Subgroup generated by [(6,7)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(6,7),
(2,3,4)])
sage: G.stabilizer(5)
Subgroup generated by [(6,7), (2,3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators
[(6,7), (2,3,4)])
sage: G.stabilizer(6)
Subgroup generated by [(2,3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(6,7),
(2,3,4)])
sage: G.stabilizer(7)
Subgroup generated by [(2,3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(6,7),
(2,3,4)])
sage: G.stabilizer(8)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: 8 does not belong to the domain
```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([ [('c','d')], [('a','c')] ], domain='abcd')
sage: G.stabilizer('a')
Subgroup generated by [('c','d')] of (Permutation Group with generators [('c', → 'd'), ('a','c')])
sage: G.stabilizer('b')
Subgroup generated by [('c','d'), ('a','c')] of (Permutation Group with generators [('c', → 'd'), ('a','c')])
sage: G.stabilizer('c')
Subgroup generated by [('a','d')] of (Permutation Group with generators [('c', → 'd'), ('a','c')])
sage: G.stabilizer('d')
Subgroup generated by [('a','c')] of (Permutation Group with generators [('c', → 'd'), ('a','c')])

strong_generating_system(base_of_group=None, implementation='sage')
Return a Strong Generating System of self according to the given base for the right action of self on itself.

base_of_group is a list of the positions on which self acts, in any order. The algorithm returns a list of transversals and each transversal is a list of permutations. By default, base_of_group is [1, 2, 3, ..., d] where d is the degree of the group.

For base_of_group = [pos₁, pos₂, ..., posₙ] let \( G_i \) be the subgroup of \( G = \text{self} \) which stabilizes \( \text{pos}_1, \text{pos}_2, ..., \text{pos}_i \), so
\[
G = G_0 \supset G_1 \supset G_2 \supset \cdots \supset G_n = \{ e \}
\]

Then the algorithm returns \( \{ G_i \text{.transversals(pos}_{i+1}) \}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \)

INPUT:
• base_of_group (optional) – (default: \[1, 2, 3, ..., d\]) a list containing the integers 1, 2, ..., d in any order, where d is the degree of self
• implementation – (default: "sage") either
  – "sage" - use the direct implementation in Sage
  – "gap" - if used, the base_of_group must be None and the computation is directly performed in GAP

OUTPUT:
A list of lists of permutations from the group, which form a strong generating system.

Warning: The outputs for implementations "sage" and "gap" differ: First, the output is reversed, and second, it might be that "sage" does not contain the trivial subgroup while "gap" does.

Also, both algorithms might yield different results based on the order in which base_of_group is given in the first situation.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(7,8)],[(3,4)],[(4,5)]])
sage: G.strong_generating_system()
[[()], [()], [(), (3,4), (3,5,4)], [()], (4,5)], [()], [()], [()], (7,8)], [()]]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3,4)],[(1,2)]]
sage: G.strong_generating_system()
\[[()], (1,2)(3,4), (1,3)(2,4), (1,4)(2,3)\],
\[[()], (2,4), (2,3,4), [(1), (3,4)], [(1)]\]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1,2,3],[4,5,7],[1,4,6]])
sage: G.strong_generating_system()
\[[()], (1,2,3), (1,4,6), (1,3,2), (1,5,7,4,6), (1,6,4), (1,7,5,4,6)],
\[[()], (2,3,6), (2,6,3), (2,7,5,6,3), (2,5,6,3)(4,7), (2,4,5,6,3)],
\[[()], (3,5,6), (3,4,7,5,6), (3,6)(5,7), (3,7,4,5,6)],
\[[()], (4,7,5), (4,5,7), (4,6,7)],
\[[()], (5,6,7), (5,7,6), [(1), [(1)]]\]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[1,2,3],[2,3,4],[3,4,5]])
sage: G.strong_generating_system([5,4,3,2,1])
\[[()], (1,5,3,4,2), (1,5,4,3,2), (1,5)(2,3), (1,5,2)],
\[[()], (1,4)(2,3), (1,4,3), (1,4,2), ()],
\[[()], (1,2,3), (1,3,2), ()], [(1), [(1)]\]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[3,4]])
sage: G.strong_generating_system()
\[[()], [(1), (3,4)], [(1)]\]
sage: G.strong_generating_system(base_of_group=[3,1,2,4])
\[[()], (3,4)], [(1), [(1)]\]
sage: G = TransitiveGroup(12,17)
sage: G.strong_generating_system()
\[[()], (1,4,11,2)(3,6,5,8)(7,10,9,12), (1,8,3,2)(4,11,10,9)(5,12,7,6),
(1,7)(2,8)(3,9)(4,10)(5,11)(6,12), (1,12,7,2)(3,10,9,8)(4,11,6,5),
(1,11)(2,8)(3,5)(4,10)(6,12)(7,9), (1,10,11,8)(2,3,12,5)(4,9,6,7),
(1,3)(2,8)(4,10)(5,7)(6,12)(9,11), (1,2,3,8)(4,9,10,11)(5,6,7,12),
(1,6,7,8)(2,3,4,9)(5,10,11,12), (1,5,9)(3,11,7), (1,9,5)(3,7,11)],
\[[()], (2,6,10)(4,12,8), (2,10,6)(4,8,12)],
\[[()], [(1), [(1)]\]
sage: A = PermutationGroup([[1,2],[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]])
sage: X = A.strong_generating_system()
sage: Y = A.strong_generating_system(implementation="gap")
sage: [len(x) for x in X]
[9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
sage: [len(y) for y in Y]
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

structure_description (G, latex=False)
Return a string that tries to describe the structure of G.

This method wraps GAP’s StructureDescription method.

For full details, including the form of the returned string and the algorithm to build it, see GAP’s documentation.

INPUT:

- latex — a boolean (default: False). If True return a LaTeX formatted string.

OUTPUT:

- string

Warning: From GAP’s documentation: The string returned by StructureDescription is not an isomorphism invariant: non-isomorphic groups can have the same string value, and two isomorphic groups in different representations can produce different strings.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(6)
sage: G.structure_description()
'C6'
sage: G.structure_description(latex=True)
'C_{6}'
sage: G2 = G.direct_product(G, maps=False)
sage: LatexExpr(G2.structure_description(latex=True))
C_{6} \times C_{6}
```

This method is mainly intended for small groups or groups with few normal subgroups. Even then there are some surprises:

```
sage: D3 = DihedralGroup(3)
sage: D3.structure_description()
'S3'
```

We use the Sage notation for the degree of dihedral groups:

```
sage: D4 = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: D4.structure_description()
'D4'
```

Works for finitely presented groups (trac ticket #17573):

```
sage: F.<x, y> = FreeGroup()
sage: G=F / [x^2*y^-1, x^3*y^2, x*y*x^-1*y^-1]
sage: G.structure_description()
'C7'
```

And matrix groups (trac ticket #17573):

```
sage: groups.matrix.GL(4,2).structure_description()
'A8'
```

\texttt{subgroup}\,(\texttt{gens=None, gap\_group=None, domain=None, category=None, canonicalize=True, check=True})

Wraps the \texttt{PermutationGroup\_subgroup} constructor. The argument \texttt{gens} is a list of elements of \texttt{self}.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2,3),(3,4,5)])
sage: g = G((1,2,3))
sage: G.subgroup([g])
Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(3,4,5), (1,2,3)])
```

\texttt{subgroups}\()

Returns a list of all the subgroups of \texttt{self}.

OUTPUT:

Each possible subgroup of \texttt{self} is contained once in the returned list. The list is in order, according to the size of the subgroups, from the trivial subgroup with one element on through up to the whole group. Conjugacy classes of subgroups are contiguous in the list.
Warning: For even relatively small groups this method can take a very long time to execute, or create vast amounts of output. Likely both. Its purpose is instructional, as it can be useful for studying small groups. The 156 subgroups of the full symmetric group on 5 symbols of order 120, $S_5$, can be computed in about a minute on commodity hardware in 2011. The 64 subgroups of the cyclic group of order 30030 = $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$ takes about twice as long.

For faster results, which still exhibit the structure of the possible subgroups, use `conjugacy_classes_subgroups()`.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: G.subgroups()
[Subgroup generated by [()] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,2)] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(2,3), (1,2,3)] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation group)]

sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(14)
sage: G.subgroups()
[Subgroup generated by [()] of (Cyclic group of order 14 as a permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,8)(2,9)(3,10)(4,11)(5,12)(6,13)(7,14)] of (Cyclic group of order 14 as a permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,3,5,7,9,11,13)(2,4,6,8,10,12,14)] of (Cyclic group of order 14 as a permutation group),
 Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14), (1,3,5,7,9,11,13)(2,4,6,8,10,12,14)] of (Cyclic group of order 14 as a permutation group)]
```

AUTHOR:

- Rob Beezer (2011-01-24)

`sylow_subgroup(p)`

Returns a Sylow $p$-subgroup of the finite group $G$, where $p$ is a prime. This is a $p$-subgroup of $G$ whose index in $G$ is coprime to $p$.

Wraps the GAP function `SylowSubgroup`.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)', '(2,3)'])
sage: G.sylow_subgroup(2)
Subgroup generated by [(2,3)] of (Permutation Group with generators [(2,3), (1,2,3)])
sage: G.sylow_subgroup(5)
Subgroup generated by [()] of (Permutation Group with generators [(2,3), (1,2,3)])
```

`transversals(point)`
If $G$ is a permutation group acting on the set $X = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$ and $H$ is the stabilizer subgroup of $\langle$integere$, a right (respectively left) transversal is a set containing exactly one element from each right (respectively left) coset of $H$. This method returns a right transversal of $\text{self}$ by the stabilizer of $\text{self}$ on $\langle$integere$>$ position.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(3,4)], [(1,3)]]
sage: G.transversals(1)
[(), (1,3,4), (1,4,3)]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2),(3,4)], [(1,2,3,4,10)]]
sage: G.transversals(1)
[(), (1,2)(3,4), (1,3,2,10,4), (1,4,2,10,3), (1,10,4,3,2)]
sage: G = PermutationGroup([['c','d']], [['a','c']])
sage: G.transversals('a')
[(), ('a','c','d'), ('a','d','c')]
```

**trivial_character()**

Returns the trivial character of $\text{self}$.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: SymmetricGroup(3).trivial_character()
Character of Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation group
```

**upper_central_series()**

Return the upper central series of this group as a list of permutation groups.

**EXAMPLES:**

These computations use pseudo-random numbers, so we set the seed for reproducible testing:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3),(4,5)],[(3,4)]]
sage: G.upper_central_series()
[Subgroup generated by [[]] of (Permutation Group with generators [[(3,4), (1, ˓→2,3)(4,5)]])]
```

**class** sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.PermutationGroup_subgroup

(ambient,
gens=None,
gap_group=None,
domain=None,
category=None,
canonicalize=True,
check=True)

**Bases:** sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.PermutationGroup_generic

Subgroup subclass of PermutationGroup_generic, so instance methods are inherited.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: gens = G.gens()
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: H.subgroup(gens)
Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4)] of (Dihedral group of order 8 as a permutation group)
sage: K = H.subgroup(gens)
```

(continues on next page)
sage: K.list()
[(), (1,2,3,4), (1,3)(2,4), (1,4,3,2)]
sage: K.ambient_group()
Dihedral group of order 8 as a permutation group
sage: K.gens()
[(1,2,3,4)]

ambient_group()

Return the ambient group related to self.

EXAMPLES:

An example involving the dihedral group on four elements, \(D_8\):

sage: G = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: H = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: gens = H.gens()
sage: S = PermutationGroup_subgroup(G, list(gens))
sage: S.ambient_group()
Dihedral group of order 8 as a permutation group
sage: S.ambient_group() == G
True

is_normal(other=None)

Return True if this group is a normal subgroup of other. If other is not specified, then it is assumed to be the ambient group.

EXAMPLES:

sage: S = SymmetricGroup(['a','b','c'])
sage: H = S.subgroup([('a', 'b', 'c')]); H
Subgroup generated by [('a','b','c')] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a...
˓
permutation group)
sage: H.is_normal()
True

sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.direct_product_permgroups(P)

Takes the direct product of the permutation groups listed in P.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G1 = AlternatingGroup([1,2,4,5])
sage: G2 = AlternatingGroup([3,4,6,7])
sage: D = direct_product_permgroups([G1,G2,G1])
sage: D.order()
1728
sage: D == G1
True
sage: direct_product_permgroups([])
Symmetric group of order 0! as a permutation group

sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.from_gap_list(G, src)

Convert a string giving a list of GAP permutations into a list of elements of G.

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup import from_gap_list
groups.perm_gps.permgroup.hap_decorator(f)
A decorator for permutation group methods that require HAP. It checks to see that HAP is installed as well as
checks that the argument \( p \) is either 0 or prime.

EXAMPLES:
```
```
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup import hap_decorator
sage: def foo(self, n, p=0): print("Done")
sage: foo = hap_decorator(foo)
sage: foo(None, 3)  #optional - gap_packages
Done
sage: foo(None, 3, 0)  # optional - gap_packages
Done
sage: foo(None, 3, 5)  # optional - gap_packages
Done
sage: foo(None, 3, 4)  #optional - gap_packages
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...  
ValueError: p must be 0 or prime
```
```
sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.load_hap()
Load the GAP hap package into the default GAP interpreter interface.

EXAMPLES:
```
```
sage: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.load_hap()  # optional - gap_packages
```
```
25.4 “Named” Permutation groups (such as the symmetric group, \( S_n \))

You can construct the following permutation groups:

- SymmetricGroup, \( S_n \) of order \( n! \) (\( n \) can also be a list \( X \) of distinct positive integers, in which case it returns \( S_X \))
- AlternatingGroup, \( A_n \) of order \( n!/2 \) (\( n \) can also be a list \( X \) of distinct positive integers, in which case it returns \( A_X \))
- DihedralGroup, \( D_n \) of order \( 2n \)
- GeneralDihedralGroup, \( Dih(G) \), where \( G \) is an abelian group
- CyclicPermutationGroup, \( C_n \) of order \( n \)
- DiCyclicGroup, nonabelian groups of order \( 4m \) with a unique element of order 2
- TransitiveGroup, \( n^{th} \) transitive group of degree \( d \) from the GAP tables of transitive groups
- TransitiveGroups(d), TransitiveGroups(), set of all of the above
```
– **PrimitiveGroup**, *n*th primitive group of degree *d* from the GAP tables of primitive groups

– PrimitiveGroups(d), PrimitiveGroups(), set of all of the above

– MathieuGroup(degree), Mathieu group of degree 9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, or 24.

– KleinFourGroup, subgroup of $S_4$ of order 4 which is not $C_2 \times C_2$

– QuaternionGroup, non-abelian group of order 8, \{±1, ±i, ±j, ±k\}

– SplitMetacyclicGroup, nonabelian groups of order $p^m$ with cyclic subgroups of index *p*

– SemidihedralGroup, nonabelian 2-groups with cyclic subgroups of index 2

– **PGL(n,q)**, projective general linear group of $n \times n$ matrices over the finite field GF(q)

– **PSL(n,q)**, projective special linear group of $n \times n$ matrices over the finite field GF(q)

– **PSp(2n,q)**, projective symplectic linear group of $2n \times 2n$ matrices over the finite field GF(q)

– **PSU(n,q)**, projective special unitary group of $n \times n$ matrices having coefficients in the finite field $GF(q^2)$ that respect a fixed nondegenerate sesquilinear form, of determinant 1.

– **PGU(n,q)**, projective general unitary group of $n \times n$ matrices having coefficients in the finite field $GF(q^2)$ that respect a fixed nondegenerate sesquilinear form, modulo the centre.

– SuzukiGroup(q), Suzuki group over GF(q), $2B_2(2^{2k+1}) = Sz(2^{2k+1})$.

– **ComplexReflectionGroup**, the complex reflection group $G(m, p, n)$ or the exceptional complex reflection group $G_m$

**AUTHOR:**

• David Joyner (2007-06): split from permgp.py (suggested by Nick Alexander)

**REFERENCES:**


**Note:** Though Suzuki groups are okay, Ree groups should not be wrapped as permutation groups - the construction is too slow - unless (for small values or the parameter) they are made using explicit generators.

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.AlternatingGroup(domain=None)

**Bases:** sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_symalt

The alternating group of order $n!/2$, as a permutation group.

**INPUT:**

• *n* – a positive integer, or list or tuple thereof

**Note:** This group is also available via groups.permutation.Alternating().

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = AlternatingGroup(6)
sage: G.order()
360
sage: G
```
Alternating group of order $6!/2$ as a permutation group
\begin{verbatim}
 sage: G.category()
 Category of finite enumerated permutation groups
 sage: TestSuite(G).run() # long time
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
 sage: G = AlternatingGroup([1,2,4,5])
 sage: G
 Alternating group of order 4!/2 as a permutation group
 sage: G.domain()
 {1, 2, 4, 5}
 sage: G.category()
 Category of finite enumerated permutation groups
 sage: TestSuite(G).run()
\end{verbatim}

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.ComplexReflectionGroup(m, p=None, n=None)
    
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

A finite complex reflection group as a permutation group.

We can realize $G(m,1,n)$ as $m$ copies of the symmetric group $S_n$ with $s_i$ for $1 \leq i < n$ acting as the usual adjacent transposition on each copy of $S_n$. We construct the cycle $s_n = (n, 2n, \ldots, mn)$.

We construct $G(m,p,n)$ as a subgroup of $G(m,1,n)$ by $s_i \mapsto s_i$ for all $1 \leq i < n$,

\[ s_n \mapsto s_n^{-1}s_{n-1}s_n, \quad s_{n+1} \mapsto s_n^p. \]

Note that if $p = m$, then $s_{n+1} = 1$, in which case we do not consider it as a generator.

The exceptional complex reflection groups $G_m$ (in the Shephard-Todd classification) are not yet implemented.

**INPUT:**

One of the following:

- $m, \ p, \ n$ – positive integers to construct $G(m,p,n)$
- $m$ – integer such that $4 \leq m \leq 37$ to construct an exceptional complex reflection $G_m$

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.permutation.ComplexReflection()`.

**Note:** The convention for the index set is for $G(m,1,n)$ to have the complex reflection of order $m$ correspond to $s_n$; i.e., $s_n^m = 1$ and $s_i^2 = 1$ for all $i < m$.

**EXAMPLES:**

\begin{verbatim}
 sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(3, 1, 5)
 sage: G.order()
 29160
 sage: G
 Complex reflection group G(3, 1, 5) as a permutation group
 sage: G.category()
 Join of Category of finite enumerated permutation groups
 and Category of finite complex reflection groups
 sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(3, 3, 4)
\end{verbatim}

(continues on next page)
sage: G.cardinality()
648
sage: s1, s2, s3, s4 = G.simple_reflections()
sage: s4*s2*s4 == s2*s4*s2
True
sage: (s4*s3*s2)^2 == (s2*s4*s3)^2
True

sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(6, 2, 3)
sage: G.cardinality()
648
sage: s1, s2, s3, s4 = G.simple_reflections()
sage: s3^2 == G.one()
True
sage: s4^3 == G.one()
True
sage: s4 * s3 * s2 == s3 * s2 * s4
True
sage: (s3*s2*s1)^2 == (s1*s3*s2)^2
True
sage: s3 * s1 * s3 == s1 * s3 * s1
True
sage: s4 * s3 * (s2*s3)^{2-1} == s2 * s4
True

sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(4, 2, 5)
sage: G.cardinality()
61440
sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(4)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... Not ImplementedError: exceptional complex reflection groups are not yet implemented

REFERENCES:

• Wikipedia article Complex_reflection_group

codegrees ()

Return the codegrees of self.

Let \( G \) be a complex reflection group. The codegrees \( d_1^* \leq d_2^* \leq \cdots \leq d_\ell^* \) of \( G \) can be defined by:

\[
\prod_{i=1}^\ell (q - d_i^* - 1) = \sum_{g \in G} \det(g) q^{\dim(V^g)},
\]

where \( V \) is the natural complex vector space that \( G \) acts on and \( \ell \) is the \texttt{rank()}.

If \( m = 1 \), then we are in the special case of the symmetric group and the codegrees are \((n-2, n-3, \ldots, 1, 0)\). Otherwise the codegrees are \(((n-1)m, (n-2)m, \ldots, m, 0)\).

EXAMPLES:

sage: C = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(4, 1, 3)
sage: C.codegrees()
(8, 4, 0)
sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(3, 3, 4)
sage: G.codegrees()
(continued from previous page)

(6, 5, 3, 0)
sage: S = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(1, 1, 3)
sage: S.codegrees()
(1, 0)

degrees()  
Return the degrees of self.

The degrees of a complex reflection group are the degrees of the fundamental invariants of the ring of polynomial invariants.

If \( m = 1 \), then we are in the special case of the symmetric group and the degrees are \((2, 3, \ldots, n, n + 1)\).
Otherwise the degrees are \((m, 2m, \ldots, (n - 1)m, nm/p)\).

EXAMPLES:

sage: C = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(4, 1, 3)
sage: C.degrees()
(4, 8, 12)
sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(4, 2, 3)
sage: G.degrees()
(4, 6, 8)
sage: Gp = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(4, 4, 3)
sage: Gp.degrees()
(3, 4, 8)
sage: S = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(1, 1, 3)
sage: S.degrees()
(2, 3)

Check that the product of the degrees is equal to the cardinality:

sage: prod(C.degrees()) == C.cardinality()
True
sage: prod(G.degrees()) == G.cardinality()
True
sage: prod(Gp.degrees()) == Gp.cardinality()
True
sage: prod(S.degrees()) == S.cardinality()
True

index_set()  
Return the index set of self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(4, 1, 3)
sage: G.index_set()
(1, 2, 3)

(continues on next page)
```
sage: G.index_set()
(1, 2, 3)
```

**simple_reflection**(i)

Return the i-th simple reflection of self.

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(3, 1, 4)
sage: G.simple_reflection(2)
(2,3) (6,7) (10,11)
sage: G.simple_reflection(4)
(4,8,12)
sage: G = groups.permutation.ComplexReflection(1, 1, 4)
sage: G.simple_reflections()
Finite family {1: (1,2), 2: (2,3), 3: (3,4)}
```

### class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.CyclicPermutationGroup(n)

Bases: `sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique`

A cyclic group of order n, as a permutation group.

**INPUT:**

n – a positive integer

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.permutation.Cyclic()`.

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(8)
sage: G.order()
8
sage: G
Cyclic group of order 8 as a permutation group
sage: G.category()
Category of finite enumerated permutation groups
sage: TestSuite(G).run()
sage: C = CyclicPermutationGroup(10)
sage: C.is_abelian()
True
sage: C = CyclicPermutationGroup(10)
sage: C.as_AbelianGroup()
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C2 x C5
```

**as_AbelianGroup()**

Return the corresponding Abelian Group instance.

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: C = CyclicPermutationGroup(8)
sage: C.as_AbelianGroup()
Multiplicative Abelian group isomorphic to C8
```

**is_abelian()**

Return True if this group is abelian.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: C = CyclicPermutationGroup(8)
sage: C.is_abelian()
True
```

**is_commutative()**
Return True if this group is commutative.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: C = CyclicPermutationGroup(8)
sage: C.is_commutative()
True
```

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.DiCyclicGroup(n)
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

The dicyclic group of order $4n$, for $n \geq 2$.

INPUT:

• n – a positive integer, two or greater

OUTPUT:

This is a nonabelian group similar in some respects to the dihedral group of the same order, but with far fewer
elements of order 2 (it has just one). The permutation representation constructed here is based on the presentation

$$\langle a, x \mid a^{2n} = 1, x^2 = a^n, x^{-1}ax = a^{-1} \rangle$$

For $n = 2$ this is the group of quaternions $(\pm 1, \pm I, \pm J, \pm K)$, which is the nonabelian group of order 8 that is
not the dihedral group $D_4$, the symmetries of a square. For $n = 3$ this is the nonabelian group of order 12 that is
not the dihedral group $D_6$ nor the alternating group $A_4$. This group of order 12 is also the semi-direct product
of $C_2$ by $C_4$, $C_3 \rtimes C_4$. [Con]

When the order of the group is a power of 2 it is known as a “generalized quaternion group.”

IMPLEMENTATION:

The presentation above means every element can be written as $a^i x^j$ with $0 \leq i < 2n$, $j = 0, 1$. We code $a^i$
as the symbol $i + 1$ and code $a^i x$ as the symbol $2n + i + 1$. The two generators are then represented using a left
regular representation.

**Note:** This group is also available via groups.permutation.DiCyclic().

EXAMPLES:

A dicyclic group of order 384, with a large power of 2 as a divisor:

```python
sage: n = 3*2^5
sage: G = DiCyclicGroup(n)
sage: G.order()
384
sage: a = G.gen(0)
sage: x = G.gen(1)
sage: a^(2*n)
()
sage: a^n==x^2
```

(continues on next page)
A large generalized quaternion group (order is a power of 2):

\[
\text{sage: } n = 2^{10} \\
\text{sage: } G = \text{DiCyclicGroup}(n) \\
\text{sage: } G.order() \\
4096 \\
\text{sage: } a = G.\text{gen}(0) \\
\text{sage: } x = G.\text{gen}(1) \\
\text{sage: } a^{(2*n)} \\
() \\
\text{sage: } a^n == x^2 \\
\text{True} \\
\text{sage: } x^{-1} * a * x == a^{-1} \\
\text{True}
\]

Just like the dihedral group, the dicyclic group has an element whose order is half the order of the group. Unlike the dihedral group, the dicyclic group has only one element of order 2. Like the dihedral groups of even order, the center of the dicyclic group is a subgroup of order 2 (thus has the unique element of order 2 as its non-identity element).

\[
\text{sage: } G = \text{DiCyclicGroup}(3*5*4) \\
\text{sage: } G.\text{order()} \\
240 \\
\text{sage: } \text{two} = \{g \text{ for } g \text{ in } G \text{ if } g.\text{order()}==2\}; \text{two} \\
\{(1,5)(2,6)(3,7)(4,8)(9,13)(10,14)(11,15)(12,16)\} \\
\text{sage: } G.\text{center()}\text{.order()} \\
2
\]

For small orders, we check this is really a group we do not have in Sage otherwise.

\[
\text{sage: } G = \text{DiCyclicGroup}(2) \\
\text{sage: } H = \text{DihedralGroup}(4) \\
\text{sage: } G.\text{is_isomorphic}(H) \\
\text{False} \\
\text{sage: } G = \text{DiCyclicGroup}(3) \\
\text{sage: } H = \text{DihedralGroup}(6) \\
\text{sage: } K = \text{AlternatingGroup}(6) \\
\text{sage: } G.\text{is_isomorphic}(H) \text{ or } G.\text{is_isomorphic}(K) \\
\text{False}
\]

AUTHOR:

- Rob Beezer (2009-10-18)

\text{is_abelian()} \\
\text{Return True if this group is abelian.}

\text{EXAMPLES:}

\[
\text{sage: } D = \text{DiCyclicGroup}(12) \\
\text{sage: } D.\text{is_abelian()} \\
\text{False}
\]
is_commutative()
Return True if this group is commutative.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
d = DiCyclicGroup(12)
sage: d.is_commutative()
False
```

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.DihedralGroup(n)
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

The Dihedral group of order $2n$ for any integer $n \geq 1$.

INPUT:

* $n$ – a positive integer

OUTPUT:

The dihedral group of order $2n$, as a permutation group

Note: This group is also available via \texttt{groups.permutation.Dihedral()}.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
d = DihedralGroup(1)
sage: d
Dihedral group of order 2 as a permutation group
d = DihedralGroup(2)
sage: d
Dihedral group of order 4 as a permutation group
d = DihedralGroup(2).gens()
sage: d
[(3,4), (1,2)]

d = DihedralGroup(5).gens()
sage: d
[(1,2,3,4,5), (1,5)(2,4)]
d = DihedralGroup(5)
sage: sorted(d)
[(), (2,5)(3,4), (1,2)(3,5), (1,2,3,4,5), (1,3)(4,5), (1,3,5,2,4), (1,4)(2,3), (1,4,2,5,3), (1,5,4,3,2), (1,5)(2,4)]

d = G = DihedralGroup(6)
sage: G
Dihedral group of order 12 as a permutation group
d = G.order()
sage: d
12
d = G = DihedralGroup(5)
sage: G
Dihedral group of order 10 as a permutation group
d = G.order()
sage: d
10
d = G
Dihedral group of order 10 as a permutation group
d = G.gens()
sage: d
[(1,2,3,4,5), (1,5)(2,4)]

d = DihedralGroup(0)
sage: d
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: n must be positive
```

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.GeneralDihedralGroup(factors)
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.PermutationGroup_generic

The Generalized Dihedral Group generated by the abelian group with direct factors in the input list.
INPUT:

• factors - a list of the sizes of the cyclic factors of the abelian group being dihedralized (this will be sorted once entered)

OUTPUT:

For a given abelian group (noting that each finite abelian group can be represented as the direct product of cyclic groups), the General Dihedral Group it generates is simply the semi-direct product of the given group with $C_2$, where the nonidentity element of $C_2$ acts on the abelian group by turning each element into its inverse. In this implementation, each input abelian group will be standardized so as to act on a minimal amount of letters. This will be done by breaking the direct factors into products of p-groups, before this new set of factors is ordered from smallest to largest for complete standardization. Note that the generalized dihedral group corresponding to a cyclic group, $C_n$, is simply the dihedral group $D_n$.

EXAMPLES:

As is noted in [TW1980], $Dih(C_3 \times C_3)$ has the presentation

$$\langle a, b, c \mid a^3, b^3, c^2, ab = ba, ac = ca^{-1}, bc = cb^{-1} \rangle$$

Note also the fact, verified by [TW1980], that the dihedralization of $C_3 \times C_3$ is the only nonabelian group of order 18 with no element of order 6.

```sage
sage: G = GeneralDihedralGroup([3,3])
sage: G
Generalized dihedral group generated by C3 x C3
sage: G.order()
18
sage: G.gens()
[(4,5,6), (2,3)(5,6), (1,2,3)]
sage: a = G.gens()[2]; b = G.gens()[0]; c = G.gens()[1]
sage: a.order() == 3, b.order() == 3, c.order() == 2
(True, True, True)
sage: a*b == b*a, a*c == c*a.inverse(), b*c == c*b.inverse()
(True, True, True)
sage: G.subgroup([a,b,c]) == G
True
sage: G.is_abelian()
False
sage: all(x.order() != 6 for x in G)
True
```

If all of the direct factors are $C_2$, then the action turning each element into its inverse is trivial, and the semi-direct product becomes a direct product.

```sage
sage: G = GeneralDihedralGroup([2,2,2])
sage: G.order()
16
sage: G.gens()
[(7,8), (5,6), (3,4), (1,2)]
sage: G.is_abelian()
True
sage: H = KleinFourGroup()
sage: G.is_isomorphic(H.direct_product(H)[0])
True
```

If two nonidentical input lists generate isomorphic abelian groups, then they will generate identical groups (with each direct factor broken up into its prime factors), but they will still have distinct descriptions. Note that If
\( \gcd(n, m) = 1 \), then \( C_n \times C_m \cong C_{nm} \), while the general dihedral groups generated by isomorphic abelian groups should be themselves isomorphic.

```python
sage: G = GeneralDihedralGroup([6,34,46,14])
sage: H = GeneralDihedralGroup([7,17,3,46,2,2,2])
sage: G == H, G.gens() == H.gens()
(True, True)
sage: [x.order() for x in G.gens()]
[23, 17, 7, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2]
sage: G
Generalized dihedral group generated by C6 x C34 x C46 x C14
sage: H
Generalized dihedral group generated by C7 x C17 x C3 x C46 x C2 x C2 x C2
```

A cyclic input yields a Classical Dihedral Group.

```python
sage: G = GeneralDihedralGroup([6])
sage: D = DihedralGroup(6)
sage: G.is_isomorphic(D)
True
```

A Generalized Dihedral Group will always have size twice the underlying group, be solvable (as it has an abelian subgroup with index 2), and, unless the underlying group is of the form \( C_2^n \), be nonabelian (by the structure theorem of finite abelian groups and the fact that a semi-direct product is a direct product only when the underlying action is trivial).

```python
sage: G = GeneralDihedralGroup([6,18,33,60])
sage: \( 6\times18\times33\times60 \times 2 \)
427680
sage: G.order()
427680
sage: G.is_solvable()
True
sage: G.is_abelian()
False
```

AUTHOR:

• Kevin Halasz (2012-7-12)

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.JankoGroup(n)
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

Janko Groups \( J_1, J_2, \) and \( J_3 \). (Note that \( J_4 \) is too big to be treated here.)

INPUT:

• \( n \) – an integer among \( \{1, 2, 3\} \).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = groups.permutation.Janko(1); G
Janko group J1 of order 175560 as a permutation group
```

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.KleinFourGroup
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

The Klein 4 Group, which has order 4 and exponent 2, viewed as a subgroup of \( S_4 \).

OUTPUT:
the Klein 4 group of order 4, as a permutation group of degree 4.

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.permutation.KleinFour()`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = KleinFourGroup(); G
The Klein 4 group of order 4, as a permutation group
sage: sorted(G)
[(), (3,4), (1,2), (1,2)(3,4)]
```

**AUTHOR:** – Bobby Moretti (2006-10)

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.MathieuGroup(n)
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique
The Mathieu group of degree n.
INPUT:

n – a positive integer in {9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24}.
OUTPUT:

the Mathieu group of degree n, as a permutation group

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.permutation.Mathieu()`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: G = MathieuGroup(12)
sage: G
Mathieu group of degree 12 and order 95040 as a permutation group
```

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PGL(n, q, name='a')
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_plg
The projective general linear groups over GF(q).
INPUT:

• n – positive integer; the degree
• q – prime power; the size of the ground field
• name – (default: ‘a’) variable name of indeterminate of finite field GF(q)
OUTPUT:

PGL(n,q)

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.permutation.PGL()`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
```python
sage: G = PGL(2,3); G
Permutation Group with generators [(3,4), (1,2,4)]
sage: print(G)
The projective general linear group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field of size 3
sage: G.order()
24
sage: G = PGL(2, 9, 'b'); G
Permutation Group with generators [(3,10,9,8,4,7,6,5), (1,2,4)(5,6,8)(7,9,10)]
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field in b of size 3^2
sage: G.category()
Category of finite enumerated permutation groups
sage: TestSuite(G).run() # long time
```

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PGU(n, q, name='a')
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_pug

The projective general unitary groups over GF(q).

INPUT:

- n – positive integer; the degree
- q – prime power; the size of the ground field
- name – (default: 'a') variable name of indeterminate of finite field GF(q)

OUTPUT:

PGU(n,q)

Note: This group is also available via groups.permutation.PGU().
```

### EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: PGU(2,3)
The projective general unitary group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3
sage: G = PGU(2, 8, name='alpha'); G
The projective general unitary group of degree 2 over Finite Field in alpha of size 2^3
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field in alpha of size 2^3
```

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PSL(n, q, name='a')
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_plg

The projective special linear groups over GF(q).

INPUT:

- n – positive integer; the degree
- q – either a prime power (the size of the ground field) or a finite field
- name – (default: 'a') variable name of indeterminate of finite field GF(q)
```

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the group \( \text{PSL}(n,q) \)

Note: This group is also available via `groups.permutation.PSL()`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PSL(2,3); G
Permutation Group with generators [(2,3,4), (1,2)(3,4)]
sage: G.order()
12
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field of size 3
sage: print(G)
The projective special linear group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3
```

We create two groups over nontrivial finite fields:

```
sage: G = PSL(2, 4, 'b'); G
Permutation Group with generators [(3,4,5), (1,2,3)]
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field in b of size 2^2
sage: G = PSL(2, 8); G
Permutation Group with generators [(3,8,6,4,9,7,5), (1,2,3)(4,7,5)(6,9,8)]
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field in a of size 2^3
sage: G.category()
Category of finite enumerated permutation groups
sage: TestSuite(G).run() # long time
```

`ramification_module_decomposition_hurwitz_curve()`

Helps compute the decomposition of the ramification module for the Hurwitz curves \( X \) (over \( \mathbb{C} \) say) with automorphism group \( G = \text{PSL}(2,q) \), \( q \) a “Hurwitz prime” (ie, \( p \) is \( \pm 1 \pmod{7} \)). Using this computation and Borne’s formula helps determine the \( G \)-module structure of the RR spaces of equivariant divisors can be determined explicitly.

The output is a list of integer multiplicities: \([m_1, \ldots, m_n]\), where \( n \) is the number of conj classes of \( G = \text{PSL}(2,p) \) and \( m_i \) is the multiplicity of \( \pi_i \) in the ramification module of a Hurwitz curve with automorphism group \( G \). Here \( \text{IrrRepns}(G) = [\pi_1, \ldots, \pi_n] \) (in the order listed in the output of \( \text{self.character_table()} \)).


EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PSL(2,13)
sage: G.ramification_module_decomposition_hurwitz_curve() # random, optional → gap_packages
[0, 7, 7, 12, 12, 12, 13, 15, 14]
```

This means, for example, that the trivial representation does not occur in the ramification module of a Hurwitz curve with automorphism group \( \text{PSL}(2,13) \), since the trivial representation is listed first and that entry has multiplicity 0. The “randomness” is due to the fact that GAP randomly orders the conjugacy classes of the same order in the list of all conjugacy classes. Similarly, there is some randomness to the ordering of the characters.
If you try to use this function on a group PSL(2,q) where q is not a (smallish) “Hurwitz prime”, an error message will be printed.

\texttt{ramification\_module\_decomposition\_modular\_curve()}  
Helps compute the decomposition of the ramification module for the modular curve $X(p)$ (over CC say) with automorphism group $G = \text{PSL}(2,q)$, $q$ a prime > 5. Using this computation and Borne’s formula helps determine the $G$-module structure of the RR spaces of equivariant divisors can be determined explicitly.

The output is a list of integer multiplicities: $[m_1, \ldots, m_n]$, where $n$ is the number of conj classes of $G=\text{PSL}(2,p)$ and $m_i$ is the multiplicity of $\pi_i$ in the ramification module of a modular curve with automorphism group $G$. Here $\text{IrrRepns}(G) = [\pi_1, \ldots, \pi_n]$ (in the order listed in the output of self.character_table()).


\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
  sage: G = PSL(2,7)  
sage: G.ramification_module_decomposition_modular_curve()  
# random, optional - gap_packages  
[0, 4, 3, 6, 7, 8]
\end{verbatim}

This means, for example, that the trivial representation does not occur in the ramification module of $X(7)$, since the trivial representation is listed first and that entry has multiplicity 0. The “randomness” is due to the fact that GAP randomly orders the conjugacy classes of the same order in the list of all conjugacy classes. Similarly, there is some randomness to the ordering of the characters.

\texttt{sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PSP}  
alias of \texttt{sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PSp}

\texttt{class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PSU(n, q, name='a')}  
\texttt{Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup\_pug}

The projective special unitary groups over GF(q).

\textbf{INPUT:}

- $n$ – positive integer; the degree
- $q$ – prime power; the size of the ground field
- name – (default: ‘a’) variable name of indeterminate of finite field GF(q)

\textbf{OUTPUT:}

PSU(n,q)

\textbf{Note:} This group is also available via \texttt{groups.permutation.PSU()}.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
  sage: PSU(2,3)  
The projective special unitary group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3  
sage: G = PSU(2, 8, name='alpha'); G  
The projective special unitary group of degree 2 over Finite Field in alpha of size 2^3
\end{verbatim}
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PSp(n, q, name='a')

Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_plg

The projective symplectic linear groups over GF(q).

INPUT:

- n – positive integer; the degree
- q – prime power; the size of the ground field
- name – (default: ‘a’) variable name of indeterminate of finite field GF(q)

OUTPUT:

PSp(n,q)

Note: This group is also available via groups.permutation.PSp().

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PSp(2,3); G
Permutation Group with generators [(2,3,4), (1,2)(3,4)]

sage: G.order()
12

sage: G = PSp(4,3); G

sage: G.order()
25920

sage: print(G)
The projective symplectic linear group of degree 4 over Finite Field of size 3

sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field of size 3

sage: G = PSp(2, 8, name='alpha'); G
Permutation Group with generators [(3,8,6,4,9,7,5), (1,2,3)(4,7,5)(6,9,8)]

sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field in alpha of size 2^3

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_plg(gens=None, gap_group=None, canonicalize=True, domain=None, category=None)

Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

base_ring()
sage: G = PGL(2,3)
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field of size 3
sage: G = PSL(2,3)

sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field of size 3

matrix_degree()
EXAMPLES:

sage: G = PSL(2,3)
sage: G.matrix_degree()
2

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_pug(gens=None, gap_group=None, canonicalize=True, domain=None, category=None)

Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_plg

field_of_definition()
EXAMPLES:

sage: PSU(2,3).field_of_definition()
Finite Field in a of size 3^2

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_symalt(gens=None, gap_group=None, canonicalize=True, domain=None, category=None)

Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

This is a class used to factor out some of the commonality in the SymmetricGroup and AlternatingGroup classes.

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique(gens=None, gap_group=None, canonicalize=True, domain=None, category=None)

Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.CachedRepresentation, sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.PermutationGroup_generic

Todo: Fix the broken hash.
```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(6)
sage: G3 = G.subgroup([G((1,2,3,4,5,6)), G((1,2))])
sage: hash(G) == hash(G3)  # todo: Should be True!
False
```

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PrimitiveGroup(d, n)

The primitive group from the GAP tables of primitive groups.

INPUT:
- `d` – non-negative integer. the degree of the group.
- `n` – positive integer. the index of the group in the GAP database, starting at 1

OUTPUT:
The `n`-th primitive group of degree `d`.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: PrimitiveGroup(0,1)
Trivial group
sage: PrimitiveGroup(1,1)
Trivial group
sage: G = PrimitiveGroup(5, 2); G
D(2*5)
[sage: G.gens()]
[(2,4)(3,5), (1,2,3,5,4)]
sage: G.category()
Category of finite enumerated permutation groups
```

```
Warning: this follows GAP's naming convention of indexing the primitive groups starting from 1:

```python
sage: PrimitiveGroup(5,0)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: Index n must be in {1,..,5}
```

Only primitive groups of “small” degree are available in GAP’s database:

```python
sage: PrimitiveGroup(2500,1)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
NotImplementedError: Only the primitive groups of degree less than 2500 are available in GAP's database
```

```python
group_primitive_id()

Return the index of this group in the GAP database of primitive groups.

OUTPUT:
A positive integer, following GAP’s conventions.

EXAMPLES:

```
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```
sage: G = PrimitiveGroup(5,2); G.group_primitive_id()
2

sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PrimitiveGroups\(d=None\)
Return the set of all primitive groups of a given degree \(d\)

**INPUT:**

- \(d\) – an integer (optional)

**OUTPUT:**

The set of all primitive groups of a given degree \(d\) up to isomorphisms using GAP. If \(d\) is not specified, it returns the set of all primitive groups up to isomorphisms stored in GAP.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: PrimitiveGroups(3)
Primitive Groups of degree 3
sage: PrimitiveGroups(7)
Primitive Groups of degree 7
sage: PrimitiveGroups(8)
Primitive Groups of degree 8
sage: PrimitiveGroups()
Primitive Groups
```

The database currently only contains primitive groups up to degree 2499:

```python
sage: PrimitiveGroups(2500).cardinality()
Traceback (most recent call last):
... NotImplmentedError: Only the primitive groups of degree less than 2500 are available in GAP's database
```

**Todo:** This enumeration helper could be extended based on PrimitiveGroupsIterator in GAP. This method allows to enumerate groups with specified properties such as transitivity, solvability, . . . , without creating all groups.

**class** sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PrimitiveGroupsAll
Bases: sage.sets.disjoint_union Enumerated Sets.

The infinite set of all primitive groups up to isomorphisms.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: L = PrimitiveGroups(); L
Primitive Groups
sage: L.category()
Category of facade infinite enumerated sets
sage: L.cardinality()
+Infinity
sage: p = L.__iter__()
```

```python
sage: (next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p),
....   next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p))
(Trivial group, Trivial group, S(2), A(3), S(3), A(4), S(4), C(5))
```
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PrimitiveGroupsOfDegree(n)
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.CachedRepresentation, sage.structure.parent.Parent

The set of all primitive groups of a given degree up to isomorphisms.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S = Primitive Groups(5); S
Primitive Groups of degree 5
sage: S.list()
[C(5), D(2*5), AGL(1, 5), A(5), S(5)]
sage: S.an_element()
C(5)
```

We write the cardinality of all primitive groups of degree 5:

```python
sage: for G in PrimitiveGroups(5):
    ....:     print(G.cardinality())
5
10
20
60
120
```

cardinality()

Return the cardinality of self.

OUTPUT:

An integer. The number of primitive groups of a given degree up to isomorphism.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: PrimitiveGroups(0).cardinality()
1
sage: PrimitiveGroups(2).cardinality()
1
sage: PrimitiveGroups(7).cardinality()
7
sage: PrimitiveGroups(12).cardinality()
6
sage: [PrimitiveGroups(i).cardinality() for i in range(11)]
[1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 4, 7, 7, 11, 9]
```

GAP contains all primitive groups up to degree 2499:

```python
sage: PrimitiveGroups(2500).cardinality()
Traceback (most recent call last):
... 
NotImplementedError: Only the primitive groups of degree less than 2500 are available in GAP’s database
```

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.QuaternionGroup
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.DiCyclicGroup

The quaternion group of order 8.

OUTPUT:
The quaternion group of order 8, as a permutation group. See the DiCyclicGroup class for a generalization of this construction.

Note: This group is also available via groups.permutation.Quaternion().

EXAMPLES:
The quaternion group is one of two non-abelian groups of order 8, the other being the dihedral group $D_4$. One way to describe this group is with three generators, $I, J, K$, so the whole group is then given as the set \{±1, ±I, ±J, ±K\} with relations such as $I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = -1, IJ = K$ and $JI = -K$.

The examples below illustrate how to use this group in a similar manner, by testing some of these relations. The representation used here is the left-regular representation.

```python
sage: Q = QuaternionGroup()
sage: I = Q.gen(0)
sage: J = Q.gen(1)
sage: K = I*J
sage: [I,J,K]
[(1,2,3,4)(5,6,7,8), (1,5,3,7)(2,8,4,6), (1,8,3,6)(2,7,4,5)]
sage: neg_one = I^2; neg_one
(1,3)(2,4)(5,7)(6,8)
sage: J^2 == neg_one and K^2 == neg_one
True
sage: J*I == neg_one*K
True
sage: Q.center().order() == 2
True
sage: neg_one in Q.center()
True
```

AUTHOR:
• Rob Beezer (2009-10-09)

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.SemidihedralGroup(m)
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

The semidihedral group of order $2^m$.

INPUT:
• $m$ - a positive integer; the power of 2 that is the group’s order

OUTPUT:
The semidihedral group of order $2^m$. These groups can be thought of as a semidirect product of $C_{2^{m-1}}$ with $C_2$, where the nontrivial element of $C_2$ is sent to the element of the automorphism group of $C_{2^{m-1}}$ that sends elements to their $-1 + 2^{m-2}$th power. Thus, the group has the presentation:

$$\langle x, y \mid x^{2^{m-1}}, y^2, y^{-1}xy = x^{-1+2^{m-2}} \rangle$$

This family is notable because it is made up of non-abelian 2-groups that all contain cyclic subgroups of index 2. It is one of only four such families.

EXAMPLES:
In [Gor1980] it is shown that the semidihedral groups have center of order 2. It is also shown that they have a Frattini subgroup equal to their commutator, which is a cyclic subgroup of order $2^{m-2}$.
sage: G = SemidihedralGroup(12)
sage: G.order() == 2^12
True
sage: G.commutator() == G.frattini_subgroup()
True
sage: G.commutator().order() == 2^10
True
sage: G.commutator().is_cyclic()
True
sage: G.center().order()
2
sage: G = SemidihedralGroup(4)
sage: len([H for H in G.subgroups() if H.is_cyclic() and H.order() == 8])
1
sage: G gens()
[(2,4)(3,7)(6,8), (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)]
sage: x = G gens()[1]; y = G gens()[0]
sage: x.order() == 2^3; y.order() == 2
True
True
sage: y*x*y == x^(-1+2^2)
True

AUTHOR:
• Kevin Halasz (2012-8-7)

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.SplitMetacyclicGroup(p, m)
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

The split metacyclic group of order $p^m$.

INPUT:
• $p$ – a prime number that is the prime underlying this $p$-group
• $m$ – a positive integer such that the order of this group is the $p^m$. Be aware that, for even $p$, $m$ must be greater than 3, while for odd $p$, $m$ must be greater than 2.

OUTPUT:
The split metacyclic group of order $p^m$. This family of groups has presentation

$$(x, y \mid x^{p^m-1}, y^p, y^{-1}xy = x^{1+p^{m-2}})$$

This family is notable because, for odd $p$, these are the only $p$-groups with a cyclic subgroup of index $p$, a result proven in [Gor1980]. It is also shown in [Gor1980] that this is one of four families containing nonabelian 2-groups with a cyclic subgroup of index 2 (with the others being the dicyclic groups, the dihedral groups, and the semidihedral groups).

EXAMPLES:
Using the last relation in the group’s presentation, one can see that the elements of the form $y^ix^i, 0 \leq i \leq p-1$ all have order $p^{m-1}$, as it can be shown that their $p$th powers are all $xp^{m-2}+1$, an element with order $p^{m-2}$. Manipulation of the same relation shows that none of these elements are powers of any other. Thus, there are $p$ cyclic maximal subgroups in each split metacyclic group. It is also proven in [Gor1980] that this family has commutator subgroup of order $p$, and the Frattini subgroup is equal to the center, with this group being cyclic of order $p^{m-2}$. These characteristics are necessary to identify these groups in the case that $p = 2$, although the possession of a cyclic maximal subgroup in a non-abelian $p$-group is enough for odd $p$ given the group’s order.
AUTHOR:

- Kevin Halasz (2012-8-7)

**class** sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.SuzukiGroup(q, name='a')

**Bases:** sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

The Suzuki group over GF(q), $2^k B_2(2^{2k+1}) = S_2(2^{2k+1})$.

A wrapper for the GAP function SuzukiGroup.

**INPUT:**

- q – 2^n, an odd power of 2; the size of the ground field. (Strictly speaking, n should be greater than 1, or else this group os not simple.)

- name – (default: ‘a’) variable name of indeterminate of finite field GF(q)

**OUTPUT:**

- A Suzuki group.

**Note:** This group is also available via groups.permutation.Suzuki().

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SuzukiGroup(8)
```


(continues on next page)
sage: print(SuzukiGroup(8))
The Suzuki group over Finite Field in a of size 2^3

sage: G = SuzukiGroup(32, name='alpha')
sage: G.order()
32537600
sage: G.order().factor()
2^10 * 5^2 * 31 * 41
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field in alpha of size 2^5

REFERENCES:
- Wikipedia article Group_of_Lie_type#Suzuki-Ree_groups

base_ring()

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = SuzukiGroup(32, name='alpha')
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field in alpha of size 2^5

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.SuzukiSporadicGroup

Suzuki Sporadic Group

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = groups.permutation.SuzukiSporadic(); G
# optional - gap_packages
˓→internet
Sporadic Suzuki group acting on 1782 points

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.SymmetricGroup(domain=None)

The full symmetric group of order \( n! \), as a permutation group.

If \( n \) is a list or tuple of positive integers then it returns the symmetric group of the associated set.

INPUT:
- \( n \) – a positive integer, or list or tuple thereof

Note: This group is also available via \( \text{groups.permutation.Symmetric()} \).

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = SymmetricGroup(8)
sage: G.order()
40320
sage: G
Symmetric group of order 8! as a permutation group
sage: G.degree()
8
sage: S8 = SymmetricGroup(8)
sage: G = SymmetricGroup([1,2,4,5])
sage: G

Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
sage: G.domain()
{1, 2, 4, 5}
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: G
Symmetric group of order 4! as a permutation group
sage: G.domain()
{1, 2, 3, 4}
sage: G.category()
Join of Category of finite enumerated permutation groups and
Category of finite weyl groups and
Category of well generated finite irreducible complex reflection groups

Element
alias of sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element.SymmetricGroupElement

algebra(base_ring, category=None)
    Return the symmetric group algebra associated to self.

    INPUT:
    • base_ring – a ring
    • category – a category (default: the category of self)

    If self is the symmetric group on 1, ..., n, then this is special cased to take advantage of the features in
SymmetricGroupAlgebra. Otherwise the usual group algebra is returned.

EXAMPLES:

sage: S4 = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: S4.algebra(QQ)
Symmetric group algebra of order 4 over Rational Field
sage: S3 = SymmetricGroup([1,2,3])
sage: A = S3.algebra(QQ); A
Symmetric group algebra of order 3 over Rational Field
sage: a = S3.an_element(); a
(2,3)
sage: A(a)
(2,3)

We illustrate the choice of the category:

sage: A.category()
Join of Category of coxeter group algebras over Rational Field
    and Category of finite group algebras over Rational Field
    and Category of finite dimensional cellular algebras with basis
    over Rational Field
sage: A = S3.algebra(QQ, category=Semigroups()); A
Category of finite dimensional unital cellular semigroup algebras
    over Rational Field

In the following case, a usual group algebra is returned:

    sage: S = SymmetricGroup([2,3,5]) sage: S.algebra(QQ) Algebra of Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation group over Rational Field sage: a = S.an_element(); a (3,5) sage: S.algebra(QQ)(a) (3,5)
**cartan_type()**

Return the Cartan type of self.

The symmetric group $S_n$ is a Coxeter group of type $A_{n-1}$.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
A = SymmetricGroup([2,3,7]); A.cartan_type()
['A', 2]
sage: A = SymmetricGroup([]); A.cartan_type()
['A', 0]
```

**conjugacy_class(g)**

Return the conjugacy class of g inside the symmetric group self.

**INPUT:**

- g – a partition or an element of the symmetric group self

**OUTPUT:**

A conjugacy class of a symmetric group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: g = G((1,2,3,4))
sage: G.conjugacy_class(g)
Conjugacy class of cycle type [4, 1] in Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group
```

**conjugacy_classes()**

Return a list of the conjugacy classes of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: G.conjugacy_classes()
[Conjugacy class of cycle type [1, 1, 1, 1, 1] in Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group,
 Conjugacy class of cycle type [2, 1, 1, 1] in Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group,
 Conjugacy class of cycle type [2, 2, 1] in Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group,
 Conjugacy class of cycle type [3, 1, 1] in Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group,
 Conjugacy class of cycle type [3, 2] in Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group,
 Conjugacy class of cycle type [4, 1] in Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group,
 Conjugacy class of cycle type [5] in Symmetric group of order 5! as a permutation group]
```

**conjugacy_classes_iterator()**

Iterate over the conjugacy classes of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python

```
conjugacy_classes_representatives()
Return a complete list of representatives of conjugacy classes in a permutation group $G$.

Let $S_n$ be the symmetric group on $n$ letters. The conjugacy classes are indexed by partitions $\lambda$ of $n$. The ordering of the conjugacy classes is reverse lexicographic order of the partitions.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: G.conjugacy_classes_representatives()
[(1,2), (1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3), (1,2,3)(4,5),
 (1,2,3,4), (1,2,3,4,5)]
```

coxeter_matrix()
Return the Coxeter matrix of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: A = SymmetricGroup([2,3,7,'a']); A.coxeter_matrix()
[1 3 2]
[3 1 3]
[2 3 1]
```

index_set()
Return the index set for the descents of the symmetric group self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: S8 = SymmetricGroup(8)
sage: S8.index_set()
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
sage: S = SymmetricGroup([3,1,4,5])
sage: S.index_set()
(3, 1, 4)
```

major_index (parameter=None)
Return the major index generating polynomial of self, which is a gadget counting the elements of self by major index.

INPUT:

- parameter – an element of a ring; the result is more explicit with a formal variable (default: element $q$ of Univariate Polynomial Ring in $q$ over Integer Ring)

$$P(q) = \sum_{g \in S_n} q^{\text{major index}(g)}$$

EXAMPLES:
reflections()
Return the list of all reflections in self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: A = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: A.reflections()
[(1,2), (1,3), (2,3)]
```

simple_reflection(i)
For \(i\) in the index set of self, this returns the elementary transposition \(s_i = (i, i+1)\).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: A = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: A.simple_reflection(3)
(3,4)
```

young_subgroup(comp)
Return the Young subgroup associated with the composition comp.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(8)
sage: c = Composition([2,2,2,2])
sage: S.young_subgroup(c)
Subgroup generated by [(7,8), (5,6), (3,4), (1,2)] of (Symmetric group of order 8! as a permutation group)
```

```python
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(['a','b','c'])
sage: S.young_subgroup(['a','b'])
Subgroup generated by [('a','b')] of (Symmetric group of order 3! as a permutation group)
```

```python
sage: Y = S.young_subgroup([2,2,2,2,2])
Traceback (most recent call last):
... ValueError: The composition is not of expected size
```

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.TransitiveGroup(d, n)
Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.PermutationGroup_unique

The transitive group from the GAP tables of transitive groups.

INPUT:
- \(d\) – non-negative integer; the degree
- \(n\) – positive integer; the index of the group in the GAP database, starting at 1
OUTPUT:
the n-th transitive group of degree d

Note: This group is also available via `groups.permutation.Transitive()`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: TransitiveGroup(0,1)
Transitive group number 1 of degree 0
sage: TransitiveGroup(1,1)
Transitive group number 1 of degree 1
sage: G = TransitiveGroup(5, 2); G
Transitive group number 2 of degree 5
sage: G.gens()
[(1,2,3,4,5), (1,4)(2,3)]
sage: G.category()
Category of finite enumerated permutation groups
```

Warning: this follows GAP’s naming convention of indexing the transitive groups starting from 1:

```
sage: TransitiveGroup(5,0)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: Index n must be in {1,..,5}
```

Warning: only transitive groups of “small” degree are available in GAP’s database:

```
sage: TransitiveGroup(32,1)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
NotImplementedError: Only the transitive groups of degree at most 31 are available in GAP's database
```

```
sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.TransitiveGroups(d=None)
```

INPUT:

• d – an integer (optional)

Returns the set of all transitive groups of a given degree d up to isomorphisms. If d is not specified, it returns the set of all transitive groups up to isomorphisms.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: TransitiveGroups(3)
Transitive Groups of degree 3
sage: TransitiveGroups(7)
Transitive Groups of degree 7
sage: TransitiveGroups(8)
Transitive Groups of degree 8
sage: TransitiveGroups()
Transitive Groups
```
Warning: in practice, the database currently only contains transitive groups up to degree 31:

```
    sage: TransitiveGroups(32).cardinality()
    Traceback (most recent call last):
    ... 
    NotImplementedError: Only the transitive groups of degree at most 31 are available in GAP's database
```

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.TransitiveGroupsAll
Bases: sage.sets.disjoint_union_enumerated_sets.DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets

The infinite set of all transitive groups up to isomorphisms.

EXAMPLES:

```
    sage: L = TransitiveGroups(); L
    Transitive Groups
    sage: L.category()
    Category of facade infinite enumerated sets
    sage: L.cardinality()
    +Infinity
    sage: p = L.__iter__()
    sage: (next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p))
    (Transitive group number 1 of degree 0, Transitive group number 1 of degree 1,
     Transitive group number 1 of degree 2, Transitive group number 1 of degree 3,
     Transitive group number 2 of degree 3, Transitive group number 1 of degree 4,
     Transitive group number 2 of degree 4, Transitive group number 3 of degree 4)
```

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_named.TransitiveGroupsOfDegree(n)
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.CachedRepresentation, sage.structure.parent.Parent

The set of all transitive groups of a given (small) degree up to isomorphisms.

EXAMPLES:

```
    sage: S = TransitiveGroups(4); S
    Transitive Groups of degree 4
    sage: list(S)
    [Transitive group number 1 of degree 4, Transitive group number 2 of degree 4,
     Transitive group number 3 of degree 4, Transitive group number 4 of degree 4]
    sage: TransitiveGroups(5).an_element()
    Transitive group number 1 of degree 5

    We write the cardinality of all transitive groups of degree 5:

    sage: for G in TransitiveGroups(5):
    ...:     print(G.cardinality())
    5
    10
    20
    60
    120
```
cardinality()

Returns the cardinality of self, that is the number of transitive groups of a given degree.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: TransitiveGroups(0).cardinality()
sage: TransitiveGroups(2).cardinality()
sage: TransitiveGroups(7).cardinality()
sage: TransitiveGroups(12).cardinality()
sage: [TransitiveGroups(i).cardinality() for i in range(11)]
```

```
1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 5, 16, 7, 50, 34, 45
```

Warning: GAP comes with a database containing all transitive groups up to degree 31:

```
sage: TransitiveGroups(32).cardinality()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... NotImplementedException: Only the transitive groups of degree at most 31 are available in GAP's database
```

25.5 Permutation group elements

AUTHORS:

- David Joyner (2006-02)
- David Joyner (2006-03): word problem method and reorganization
- Sebastian Oehms (2018-11): Added gap() as synonym to _gap_() (compatibility to libgap framework, see trac ticket #26750)
- Sebastian Oehms (2019-02): Implemented gap() properly (trac ticket #27234)

There are several ways to define a permutation group element:

- Define a permutation group $G$, then use $G$.gens() and multiplication * to construct elements.
- Define a permutation group $G$, then use, e.g., $G([ (1, 2), (3, 4, 5) ])$ to construct an element of the group. You could also use $G( '(1,2) (3,4,5)' )$
- Use, e.g., PermutationGroupElement([(1,2),(3,4,5)]) or PermutationGroupElement('(1,2)(3,4,5)') to make a permutation group element with parent $S_5$.

EXAMPLES:

We illustrate construction of permutation using several different methods.

First we construct elements by multiplying together generators for a group:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2)(3,4)', '(3,4,5)'], canonicalize=False)
sage: s = G.gens()
sage: s[0]
```

(continues on next page)
Next we illustrate creation of a permutation using coercion into an already-created group:

```python
sage: g = G([(1,2),(3,5,6)])
sage: g
(1,2)(3,5,6)
sage: g.parent()
Permutation Group with generators [(1,2)(3,4), (3,4,5,6)]
sage: g == s[0]*s[1]
True
```

We can also use a string or one-line notation to specify the permutation:

```python
sage: h = G('(1,2)(3,5,6)')
sage: i = G([2,1,5,4,6,3])
sage: g == h == i
True
```

The Rubik’s cube group:

```python
sage: f = [(17,19,24,22),(18,21,23,20),( 6,25,43,16),( 7,28,42,13),( 8,30,41,11)]
sage: b = [(33,35,40,38),(34,37,39,36),( 3, 9,46,32),( 2,12,47,29),( 1,14,48,27)]
sage: l = [( 9,11,16,14),(10,13,15,12),( 1,17,41,40),( 4,20,44,37),( 8,22,46,35)]
sage: r = [(25,27,32,30),(26,29,31,28),( 3,38,43,19),( 5,36,45,21),( 6,33,48,24)]
sage: u = [( 1, 3, 8, 6),( 2, 5, 7, 4),( 9,33,25,17),(10,34,26,18),(11,35,27,19)]
sage: d = [(41,43,48,46),(42,45,47,44),(14,22,30,38),(15,23,31,39),(16,24,32,40)]
sage: cube = PermutationGroup([f, b, l, r, u, d])
sage: F, B, L, R, U, D = cube.gens()
sage: cube.order()
43252003274489856000
sage: F.order()
4
```

We create element of a permutation group of large degree:

```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(30)
sage: s = G(srange(30,0,-1)); s
sage: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element.
PermutationGroupElement
```

An element of a permutation group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: G
Permutation Group with generators [(1,2,3)(4,5)]
```
This example illustrates how permutations act on multivariate polynomials.

\begin{verbatim}
sage: R = PolynomialRing(RationalField(), 5, ["x","y","z","u","v"])
sage: x, y, z, u, v = R.gens()
sage: f = x**2 - y**2 + 3*z**2
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)', '(1,2,3,4,5)'])
sage: sigma = G.gen(0)
sage: f * sigma
3*x^2 + y^2 - z^2
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{cycle_string} (\texttt{singletons=False})

Return string representation of this permutation.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: g = PermutationGroupElement([(1,2,3),(4,5)])
sage: g.cycle_string()
'(1,2,3)(4,5)'
sage: g = PermutationGroupElement([3,2,1])
sage: g.cycle_string(singletons=True)
'(1,3)(2)'\end{verbatim}

\textbf{cycle_tuples} (\texttt{singletons=False})

Return self as a list of disjoint cycles, represented as tuples rather than permutation group elements.

\textbf{INPUT:}

- \texttt{singletons} - boolean (default: False) whether or not consider the cycle that correspond to fixed point

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: p = PermutationGroupElement('('2,6)(4,5,1)')
sage: p.cycle_tuples()
[(1, 4, 5), (2, 6)]
sage: p.cycle_tuples(singletons=True)
[(1, 4, 5), (2, 6), (3,)]\end{verbatim}
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: S.gen(0).cycle_tuples()
[(1, 2, 3, 4)]
```

```
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(['a','b','c','d'])
sage: S.gen(0).cycle_tuples()
[('a', 'b', 'c', 'd')]
sage: S(('a', 'b'), ('c', 'd')).cycle_tuples()
[('a', 'b'), ('c', 'd')]
```

cycle_type (singletons=True, as_list=False)
Return the partition that gives the cycle type of g as an element of self.

INPUT:

- g – an element of the permutation group self.parent()
- singletons – True or False depending on whether on or not trivial cycles should be counted (default: True)
- as_list – True or False depending on whether the cycle type should be returned as a list or as a Partition (default: False)

OUTPUT:

A Partition, or list if is_list is True, giving the cycle type of g

If speed is a concern then as_list=True should be used.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = DihedralGroup(3)
sage: [g.cycle_type() for g in G]
[[1, 1, 1], [3], [3], [2, 1], [2, 1], [2, 1]]
sage: PermutationGroupElement('(1,2,3)(4,5)(6,7,8)').cycle_type()
[3, 3, 2]
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3); G('(1,2)').cycle_type()
[2, 1]
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4); G('(1,2)').cycle_type(singletons=False)
[2]
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4); G('(1,2)').cycle_type(as_list=False)
[2, 1, 1]
```

cycles ()
Return self as a list of disjoint cycles.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5,6,7)'])
sage: g = G.0
sage: g.cycles()
[(1, 2, 3), (4, 5, 6, 7)]
sage: a, b = g.cycles()
sage: a(1), b(1)
(2, 1)
```
dict()  
Returns a dictionary associating each element of the domain with its image.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: g = G((1,2,3,4)); g
(1,2,3,4)
sage: v = g.dict(); v
{1: 2, 2: 3, 3: 4, 4: 1}
sage: type(v[1])
<... 'int'>
sage: x = G([2,1]); x
(1,2)
sage: x.dict()
{(1: 2, 2: 1, 3: 3, 4: 4)}
```

domain()  
Returns the domain of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: x = G([2,1,4,3]); x
(1,2)(3,4)
sage: v = x.domain(); v
[2, 1, 4, 3]
sage: type(v[0])
<... 'int'>
sage: x = G([2,1]); x
(1,2)
sage: x.domain()
[2, 1, 3, 4]
```

gap()  
Returns self as a libgap element

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: p = S('(2,4)')
sage: p_libgap = libgap(p)
sage: p_libgap.Order()
2
sage: S(p_libgap) == p
True
sage: P = PGU(8,2)
sage: p, q = P.gens()
sage: p_libgap = p.gap()
```

has_descent(i, side='right', positive=False)  
INPUT:

- i: an element of the index set
- side: “left” or “right” (default: “right”)
- positive: a boolean (default: False)
Returns whether `self` has a left (resp. right) descent at position `i`. If `positive` is True, then test for a non descent instead.

Beware that, since permutations are acting on the right, the meaning of descents is the reverse of the usual convention. Hence, `self` has a left descent at position `i` if `self(i) > self(i+1)`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: S = SymmetricGroup([1,2,3])
sage: S.one().has_descent(1)  
False
sage: S.one().has_descent(2)  
False
sage: s = S.simple_reflections()
sage: x = s[1]*s[2]
sage: x.has_descent(1, side = "right")  
False
sage: x.has_descent(2, side = "right")  
True
sage: x.has_descent(1, side = "left")   
True
sage: x.has_descent(2, side = "left")  
False
sage: S._test_has_descent()
```

The symmetric group acting on a set not of the form `(1,...,n)` is also supported:

```python
sage: S = SymmetricGroup([2,4,1])
sage: s = S.simple_reflections()
sage: x = s[2]*s[4]
sage: x.has_descent(4)  
True
sage: S._test_has_descent()
```

**inverse()**

Returns the inverse permutation.

**OUTPUT:**

For an element of a permutation group, this method returns the inverse element, which is both the inverse function and the inverse as an element of a group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: s = PermutationGroupElement("(1,2,3)(4,5)")
sage: s.inverse()  
(1,3,2)(4,5)

sage: A = AlternatingGroup(4)
sage: t = A("(1,2,3)")
sage: t.inverse()  
(1,3,2)
```

There are several ways (syntactically) to get an inverse of a permutation group element.

```python
sage: s = PermutationGroupElement("(1,2,3,4)(6,7,8)")
sage: s.inverse() == s**-1  
True
sage: s.inverse() == ~s  
True
```
matrix()  
Returns deg x deg permutation matrix associated to the permutation self

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: g = G.gen(0)
sage: g.matrix()
[0 1 0 0 0]
[0 0 1 0 0]
[1 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 1]
[0 0 0 1 0]
```

multiplicative_order()  
Return the order of this group element, which is the smallest positive integer $n$ for which $g^n = 1$.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: s = PermutationGroupElement('(1,2)(3,5,6)')
sage: s.multiplicative_order()
6
```

order is just an alias for multiplicative_order:

```python
sage: s.order()
6
```

orbit($n$, sorted=True)  
Returns the orbit of the integer $n$ under this group element, as a sorted list.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup(['(1,2,3)(4,5)'])
sage: g = G.gen(0)
sage: g.orbit(4)
[4, 5]
sage: g.orbit(3)
[1, 2, 3]
sage: g.orbit(10)
[10]
```

```python
sage: s = SymmetricGroup(['a', 'b']).gen(0); s
('a','b')
sage: s.orbit('a')
['a', 'b']
```

sign()  
Returns the sign of self, which is $(-1)^s$, where $s$ is the number of swaps.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: s = PermutationGroupElement('(1,2)(3,5,6)')
sage: s.sign()
-1
```

ALGORITHM: Only even cycles contribute to the sign, thus

$$
\text{sign}(\sigma) = (-1)^\sum_{c} \text{len}(c) - 1
$$
where the sum is over cycles in self.

**tuple()**

Return tuple of images of the domain under self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: s = G([2,1,5,3,4])
sage: s.tuple()
(2, 1, 5, 3, 4)
```

```python
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(['a', 'b'])
sage: S.gen().tuple()
('b', 'a')
```

**word_problem** *(words, display=True, as_list=False)*

Try to solve the word problem for self.

**INPUT:**

- `words` – a list of elements of the ambient group, generating a subgroup
- `display` – boolean (default `True`) whether to display additional information
- `as_list` – boolean (default `False`) whether to return the result as a list of pairs (generator, exponent)

**OUTPUT:**

- a pair of strings, both representing the same word
- a list of pairs representing the word, each pair being (generator as a string, exponent as an integer)

Let $G$ be the ambient permutation group, containing the given element $g$. Let $H$ be the subgroup of $G$ generated by the list $words$ of elements of $G$. If $g$ is in $H$, this function returns an expression for $g$ as a word in the elements of $words$ and their inverses.

This function does not solve the word problem in Sage. Rather it pushes it over to GAP, which has optimized algorithms for the word problem. Essentially, this function is a wrapper for the GAP functions “EpimorphismFromFreeGroup” and “PreImagesRepresentative”.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = PermutationGroup([[(1,2,3),(4,5)],[(3,4)]], canonicalize=False)
sage: g1, g2 = G gens()
sage: h = g1^2*g2*g1
sage: h.word_problem([g1,g2], False)
('x1^2*x2^-1*x1', '(1,2,3)(4,5)^2*(3,4)^-1*(1,2,3)(4,5)')
```

```python
sage: h.word_problem([g1,g2])
x1^2*x2^-1*x1
[['(1,2,3)(4,5)', 2], ['(3,4)', -1], ['(1,2,3)(4,5)', 1]]
```

```python
sage: h.word_problem([g1,g2], False, as_list=True)
[['(1,2,3)(4,5)', 2], ['(3,4)', -1], ['(1,2,3)(4,5)', 1]]
```

class `sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element.SymmetricGroupElement`

Bases: `sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element.PermutationGroupElement`
An element of the symmetric group.

**absolute_length()**

Return the absolute length of `self`.

The absolute length is the size minus the number of its disjoint cycles. Alternatively, it is the length of the shortest expression of the element as a product of reflections.

See also:

**absolute_le()**

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: [x.absolute_length() for x in S]
[0, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1]
```

**has_left_descent(i)**

Return whether `i` is a left descent of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: W = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: w = W.from_reduced_word([1,3,2,1])
sage: [i for i in W.index_set() if w.has_left_descent(i)]
[1, 3]
```

**sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element.is_PermutationGroupElement(x)**

Returns True if `x` is a PermutationGroupElement.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: p = PermutationGroupElement([(1,2),(3,4,5)])
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element import is_PermutationGroupElement
sage: is_PermutationGroupElement(p)
True
```

**sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element.make_permgroup_element(G, x)**

Returns a PermutationGroupElement given the permutation group `G` and the permutation `x` in list notation.

This is function is used when unpickling old (pre-domain) versions of permutation groups and their elements. This now does a bit of processing and calls `make_permgroup_element_v2()` which is used in unpickling the current PermutationGroupElements.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element import make_permgroup_element
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: make_permgroup_element(S, [1,3,2])
(2,3)
```

**sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_element.make_permgroup_element_v2(G, x, domain)**

Returns a PermutationGroupElement given the permutation group `G`, the permutation `x` in list notation, and the domain `domain` of the permutation group.

This is function is used when unpickling permutation groups and their elements.

EXAMPLES:
25.6 Permutation group homomorphisms

AUTHORS:

- David Joyner (2006-03-21): first version
- David Joyner (2008-06): fixed kernel and image to return a group, instead of a string.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: g = G([(1,2,3,4)])
sage: phi = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(G, H, map(H, G.gens()))
sage: phi.image(G)
Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4)] of (Dihedral group of order 8 as a permutation group)
sage: phi.image(g)
(1,2,3,4)
```

class `sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism.PermutationGroupMorphism`

Bases: `sage.categories.morphism.Morphism`

A set-theoretic map between PermutationGroups.

image \((J)\)

\(J\) must be a subgroup of \(G\). Computes the subgroup of \(H\) which is the image of \(J\).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: g = G([(1,2,3,4)])
sage: phi = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(G, H, map(H, G.gens()))
sage: phi.image(G)
Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4)] of (Dihedral group of order 8 as a permutation group)
sage: phi.image(g)
(1,2,3,4)
```
sage: G = PSL(2,7)
sage: D = G.direct_product(G)
sage: H = D[0]
sage: pr1 = D[3]
sage: pr1.image(G)

Subgroup generated by [(3,7,5)(4,8,6), (1,2,6)(3,4,8)] of (The projective
→special linear group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 7)
sage: G.is_isomorphic(pr1.image(G))
True

kernel()

Returns the kernel of this homomorphism as a permutation group.

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: g = G([1,2,3,4])
sage: phi = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(G, H, [1])
sage: phi.kernel()

Subgroup generated by [(1,2,3,4)] of (Cyclic group of order 4 as a
→permutation group)
sage: G = PSL(2,7)
sage: D = G.direct_product(G)
sage: H = D[0]
sage: pr1 = D[3]
sage: G.is_isomorphic(pr1.kernel())
True

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism.PermutationGroupMorphism_from_gap(G, H, gap_hom)

Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism.PermutationGroupMorphism

This is a Python trick to allow Sage programmers to create a group homomorphism using GAP using very
general constructions. An example of its usage is in the direct_product instance method of the Permutation-
Group_generic class in permgroup.py.

Basic syntax:

PermutationGroupMorphism_from_gap(domain_group, range_group, 'phi:=gap_hom_command;','phi') And
don't forget the line: from sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism import PermutationGroupMorphism_from_gap in your program.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism import ___
                      PermutationGroupMorphism_from_gap
sage: G = PermutationGroup([(1,2),(3,4)], [(1,2,3,4)])
sage: H = G.subgroup([(1,2),(3,4)])
sage: PermutationGroupMorphism_from_gap(H, G, gap.Identity)
Permutation group morphism:
  From: Subgroup generated by [(1,2),(3,4)] of (Permutation Group with generators
  →[(1,2), (3,4), (1,2,3,4)])
  To:   Permutation Group with generators [(1,2)(3,4), (1,2,3,4)]
  Defn: Identity
class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism PermutationGroupMorphism_id
   Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism PermutationGroupMorphism

class sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens
   \[ G, H, gens=None \]
   Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism PermutationGroupMorphism

Some python code for wrapping GAP’s GroupHomomorphismByImages function but only for permutation groups. Can be expensive if \( G \) is large. Returns “fail” if \( gens \) does not generate self or if the map does not extend to a group homomorphism, self - other.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: phi = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(G, H, map(H, G.gens())); phi
Permutation group morphism:
   From: Cyclic group of order 4 as a permutation group
   To:   Dihedral group of order 8 as a permutation group
   Defn: [(1,2,3,4)] -> [(1,2,3,4)]
sage: g = G([(1,3),(2,4)]); g
(1,3)(2,4)
sage: phi(g)
(1,3)(2,4)
sage: images = ((4,3,2,1),)
sage: phi = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(G, G, images)
sage: g = G([(1,2,3,4)]); g
(1,2,3,4)
sage: phi(g)
(1,4,3,2)
```

AUTHORS:

- David Joyner (2006-02)

sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism is_PermutationGroupMorphism(f)
   Returns True if the argument \( f \) is a PermutationGroupMorphism.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup_morphism import is_
   -PermutationGroupMorphism
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(4)
sage: H = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: phi = PermutationGroupMorphism_im_gens(G, H, map(H, G.gens()))
sage: is_PermutationGroupMorphism(phi)
True
```
25.7 Rubik's cube group functions

Note: “Rubiks cube” is trademarked. We shall omit the trademark symbol below for simplicity.

NOTATION:

$B$ denotes a clockwise quarter turn of the back face, $D$ denotes a clockwise quarter turn of the down face, and similarly for $F$ (front), $L$ (left), $R$ (right), and $U$ (up). Products of moves are read right to left, so for example, $R \cdot U$ means move $U$ first and then $R$.

See `CubeGroup.parse()` for all possible input notations.

The “Singmaster notation”:

- moves: $U, D, R, L, F, B$ as in the diagram below,
- corners: $xyz$ means the facet is on face $x$ (in $R, F, L, U, D, B$) and the clockwise rotation of the corner sends $x - y - z$
- edges: $xy$ means the facet is on face $x$ and a flip of the edge sends $x - y$.

```python
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.display2d(""")
  +---+---+---+---+---+---+
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | top | 5 |
  +---+---+---+---+---+---+
  | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10| 11|
  +---+---+---+---+---+---+
  | 17| 18| 19| 20| front| 21 |
  +---+---+---+---+---+---+
  | 22| 23| 24| 25| 26| 27 |
  +---+---+---+---+---+---+
  | 33| 34| 35| 36| rear| 37 |
  +---+---+---+---+---+---+
  | 38| 39| 40| 41| 42| 43 |
  +---+---+---+---+---+---+
  | 44| bottom| 45|
  +---+---+---+---+---+
  | 46| 47| 48|
  +---+---+
```

AUTHORS:

- David Joyner (2006-10-21): first version
- David Joyner (2007-05): changed faces, added legal and solve
- David Joyner(2007-06): added plotting functions
- Robert Miller (2007, 2008): editing, cleaned up display2d
- David Joyner (2007-09): rewrote docstring for CubeGroup’s “solve”.

REFERENCES:

class sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.CubeGroup

Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.permgroup.PermutationGroup_generic

A python class to help compute Rubik’s cube group actions.

Note: This group is also available via groups.permutation.RubiksCube().

EXAMPLES:

If G denotes the cube group then it may be regarded as a subgroup of SymmetricGroup(48), where the 48 facets are labeled as follows.

```
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.display2d("")
+--------------+
| 1 2 3 |
| 4  5  |
| 6  7 8 |
+------------+--------------+-------------+------------+
| 9  10 11 | 17 18 19 | 25 26 27 | 33 34 35 |
| 12 13 20 | 21 28 29 | 30 31 32 | 36 37 38 |
| 14 15 16 | 22 23 24 | 30 31 32 | 36 37 38 |
+------------+--------------+-------------+------------+
| 41 42 43 |
| 44  45 |
| 46  47 |
| 48  49 |
+----------+
```

```
sage: rubik
```

B()

Return the generator B in Singmaster notation.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.B()
(1,14,48,27)(2,12,47,29)(3,9,46,32)(33,35,40,38)(34,37,39,36)
```

D()

Return the generator D in Singmaster notation.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.D()
(14,22,30,38)(15,23,31,39)(16,24,32,40)(41,43,48,46)(42,45,47,44)
```

F()

Return the generator F in Singmaster notation.

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.F()
(6,25,43,16)(7,28,42,13)(8,30,41,11)(17,19,24,22)(18,21,23,20)
```

\[ L() \]
Return the generator \( L \) in Singmaster notation.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.L()
(1,17,41,40)(4,20,44,37)(6,22,46,35)(9,11,16,14)(10,13,15,12)
```

\[ R() \]
Return the generator \( R \) in Singmaster notation.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.R()
(3,38,43,19)(5,36,45,21)(8,33,48,24)(25,27,32,30)(26,29,31,28)
```

\[ U() \]
Return the generator \( U \) in Singmaster notation.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.U()
(1,3,8,6)(2,5,7,4)(9,33,25,17)(10,34,26,18)(11,35,27,19)
```

\[ \text{display2d}(mv) \]
Print the 2d representation of \( \text{self} \).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.display2d("R")
+--------------+
| 1 2 38 |
| 4 top 36 |
| 6 7 33 |
+------------+--------------+-------------+------------+
| 9 10 11 | 17 18 3 | 27 29 32 | 48 34 35 |
| 12 left 13 | 20 front 5 | 26 right 31 | 45 rear 37 |
| 14 15 16 | 22 23 8 | 25 28 30 | 43 39 40 |
+------------+--------------+-------------+------------+
| 41 42 19 |
| 44 bottom 21 |
| 46 47 24 |
+------------+
```

\[ \text{faces}(mv) \]
Return the dictionary of faces created by the effect of the move \( mv \), which is a string of the form \( X^{a_1}Y^{b_1}\ldots \), where \( X, Y, \ldots \) are in \{ \( R, L, F, B, U, D \) \} and \( a, b, \ldots \) are integers. We call this ordering of the faces the “BDFLRU, L2R, T2B ordering”.

**EXAMPLES:**

sage: rubik = CubeGroup()

Here is the dictionary of the solved state:
sage: sorted(rubik.faces("").items())
[('back', [[33, 34, 35], [36, 0, 37], [38, 39, 40]]),
('down', [[41, 42, 43], [44, 0, 45], [46, 47, 48]]),
('front', [[17, 18, 19], [20, 0, 21], [22, 23, 24]]),
('left', [[9, 10, 11], [12, 0, 13], [14, 15, 16]]),
('right', [[25, 26, 27], [28, 0, 29], [30, 31, 32]]),
('up', [[1, 2, 3], [4, 0, 5], [6, 7, 8]])]

Now the dictionary of the state obtained after making the move 𝑅 followed by 𝐿:
sage: sorted(rubik.faces("R*U").items())
[('back', [[48, 26, 27], [45, 0, 37], [43, 39, 40]]),
('down', [[41, 42, 11], [44, 0, 21], [46, 47, 24]]),
('front', [[9, 10, 8], [20, 0, 7], [22, 23, 6]]),
('left', [[33, 34, 35], [12, 0, 13], [14, 15, 16]]),
('right', [[19, 29, 32], [18, 0, 31], [17, 28, 30]]),
('up', [[3, 5, 38], [2, 0, 36], [1, 4, 25]])]

facets(g=None)
Return the set of facets on which the group acts. This function is a “constant”.
EXAMPLES:
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.facets() == list(range(1,49))
True

gen_names()
Return the names of the generators.
EXAMPLES:
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.gen_names()
['B', 'D', 'F', 'L', 'R', 'U']

legal(state, mode='quiet')
Return 1 (true) if the dictionary state (in the same format as returned by the faces method) represents a
legal position (or state) of the Rubik’s cube or 0 (false) otherwise.
EXAMPLES:
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: r0 = rubik.faces("")
sage: r1 = {'back': [[33, 34, 35], [36, 0, 37], [38, 39, 40]], 'down': [[41,
˓→42, 43], [44, 0, 45], [46, 47, 48]],'front': [[17, 18, 19], [20, 0, 21],
˓→[22, 23, 24]],'left': [[9, 10, 11], [12, 0, 13], [14, 15, 16]],'right':
˓→[[25, 26, 27], [28, 0, 29], [30, 31, 32]],'up': [[1, 2, 3], [4, 0, 5], [6,
˓→8, 7]]}
sage: rubik.legal(r0)
1
sage: rubik.legal(r0,"verbose")
(1, ())
(continues on next page)

25.7. Rubik’s cube group functions

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move \( (mv) \)

Return the group element and the reordered list of facets, as moved by the list \( mv \) (read left-to-right)

INPUT:

- \( mv \) – A string of the form \( Xa*Yb*... \), where \( X, Y, ... \) are in R, L, F, B, U, D and \( a, b, ... \) are integers.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: rubik.move("")[0] ()
sage: rubik.move("R")[0] (3,38,43,19)(5,36,45,21)(8,33,48,24)(25,27,32,30)(26,29,31,28)
```

parse \( (mv, \text{check}=\text{True}) \)

This function allows one to create the permutation group element from a variety of formats.

INPUT:

- \( mv \) – Can one of the following:
  - list - list of facets (as returned by self.facets())
  - dict - list of faces (as returned by self.faces())
  - str - either cycle notation (passed to GAP) or a product of generators or Singmaster notation
  - perm_group element - returned as an element of self

- check – check if the input is valid

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: C = CubeGroup()
sage: C.parse(list(range(1,49))) ()
sage: g = C.parse("L"); g (1,17,41,40)(4,20,44,37)(6,22,46,35)(9,11,16,14)(10,13,15,12)
sage: C.parse(str(g)) == g True
sage: facets = C.facets(g); facets [17, 2, 3, 20, 5, 22, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 10, 15, 9, 12, 14, 41, 18, 19, 44, 21, 46, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 6, 36, 4, 38, 39, 1, 40, 42, 43, 37, 45, 35, 47, 48]
sage: C.parse(facets) (1,17,41,40)(4,20,44,37)(6,22,46,35)(9,11,16,14)(10,13,15,12)
sage: C.parse(facets) == g True
sage: faces = C.faces("L"); faces {'back': [[33, 34, 6], [36, 0, 4], [38, 39, 1]], 'down': [[40, 42, 43], [37, 0, 45], [35, 47, 48]], 'front': [[41, 18, 19], [44, 0, 21], [46, 23, 24]], 'left': [[11, 13, 16], [10, 0, 15], [9, 12, 14]],} (continues on next page)
'right': [[25, 26, 27], [28, 0, 29], [30, 31, 32]],
'up': [[17, 2, 3], [20, 0, 5], [22, 7, 8]]

sage: C.parse(faces) == C.parse("L")
True
sage: C.parse("L' R2") == C.parse("L^(-1)*R^2")
True
sage: C.parse("L' R2")
(1,40,41,17)(3,43)(4,37,44,20)(5,45)(6,35,46,22)(8,48)(9,14,16,11)(10,12,15)

sage: C.parse("L^4")
() 

sage: C.parse("L^(-1)*R")
(1,40,41,17)(3,38,43,19)(4,37,44,20)(5,36,45,21)(6,35,46,22)(8,33,48,24)(9,14,
(16,11)(10,12,15,13)(25,27,32,30)(26,29,31,28)

plot3d_cube (mv, title=True)
Displays F, U, R faces of the cube after the given move mv. Mostly included for the purpose of drawing pictures and checking moves.

INPUT:
• mv – A string in the Singmaster notation
• title – (Default: True) Display the title information

The first one below is “superflip+4 spot” (in 26q* moves) and the second one is the superflip (in 20f* moves). Type show(P) to view them.

EXAMPLES:

sage: rubik = CubeGroup()

plot_cube (mv, title=True, colors=[1, 0.63, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0.6, 0.3, 0, 0, 1])
Input the move mv, as a string in the Singmaster notation, and output the 2D plot of the cube in that state. Type P.show() to display any of the plots below.

EXAMPLES:

sage: rubik = CubeGroup()

repr2d (mv)
Displays a 2D map of the Rubik’s cube after the move mv has been made. Nothing is returned.

EXAMPLES:
You can see the right face has been rotated but not the left face.

```
sage: print(rubik.repr2d("R"))
```

You can see the right face has been rotated but not the left face.

You can see the right face has been rotated but not the left face.

```
solve(state, algorithm='default')
solve(state, algorithm='default')
solve(state, algorithm='default')
```

You can see the right face has been rotated but not the left face.

The Rubik’s cube group has about $4.3 \times 10^{19}$ elements, so this process is time-consuming. See http://www.gap-system.org/Doc/Examples/rubik.html for an interesting discussion of some GAP code analyzing the Rubik’s cube.

**EXAMPLES:**
You can also check this another (but similar) way using the `word_problem` method (eg, `G = rubik.group(); g = G("(3,38,43,19)(5,36,45,21)(8,33,48,24)(25,27,32,30)(26,29,31,28)") ; g.word_problem([b,d,f,l,r,u]), though the output will be less intuitive).

```python
sage: rubik = CubeGroup()
sage: state = rubik.faces("R")
sage: rubik.solve(state) 'R'
sage: state = rubik.faces("R*U")
sage: rubik.solve(state, algorithm='gap') # long time 'R*U'
```

You can also check this another (but similar) way using the `word_problem` method (eg, `G = RubiksCube().move("R U R'")

cubie(size, gap, x, y, z, colors, stickers=True)

Return the cubie at \((x, y, z)\).

**INPUT:**

- `size` – The size of the cubie
- `gap` – The gap between cubies
- `x, y, z` – The position of the cubie
- `colors` – The list of colors
- `stickers` – (Default True) Boolean to display stickers

**EXAMPLES:**
sage: C = RubiksCube("R*U")
sage: C.cubie(0.15, 0.025, 0, 0, 0, C.colors*3)
Graphics3d Object

**facets()**
Return the facets of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: C = RubiksCube("R*U")
sage: C.facets()
[3, 5, 38, 2, 36, 1, 4, 25, 33, 34, 35, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 9, 10, 8, 20, 7, 22, 23, 6, 19, 29, 32, 18, 31, 17, 28, 30, 48, 26, 27, 45, 37, 43, 39, 40, 41, 42, 11, 44, 21, 46, 47, 24]
```

**move(g)**
Move the Rubik’s cube by g.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: RubiksCube().move("R*U") == RubiksCube("R*U")
True
```

**plot()**
Return a plot of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: C = RubiksCube("R*U")
sage: C.plot()
Graphics object consisting of 55 graphics primitives
```

**plot3d(stickers=True)**
Return a 3D plot of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: C = RubiksCube("R*U")
sage: C.plot3d()
Graphics3d Object
```

**scramble(moves=30)**
Scramble the Rubik’s cube.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: C = RubiksCube()
sage: C.scramble() # random
+--------------+
| 38 29 35 |
| 20 top 42 |
| 11 44 30 |
+------------+
| 48 13 17 | 6 15 24 | 43 23 9 | 1 36 32 |
| 4 left 18 | 7 front 37 | 12 right 26 | 5 rear 10 |
| 33 31 40 | 14 28 8 | 25 47 16 | 22 2 3 |
+------------+
| 46 21 19 |
```
show()

Show a plot of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: C = RubiksCube("R*U")
sage: C.show()
```

show3d()

Show a 3D plot of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: C = RubiksCube("R*U")
sage: C.show3d()
```

solve(algorithm='hybrid', timeout=15)

Solve the Rubik’s cube.

INPUT:

- `algorithm` – must be one of the following:
  - `hybrid` - try kociemba for timeout seconds, then dietz
  - `kociemba` - Use Dik T. Winter’s program (reasonable speed, few moves)
  - `dietz` - Use Eric Dietz’s cubex program (fast but lots of moves)
  - `optimal` - Use Michael Reid’s optimal program (may take a long time)
  - `gap` - Use GAP word solution (can be slow)

Any choice other than `gap` requires the optional package `rubiks`. Otherwise, the `gap` algorithm is used.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: C = RubiksCube("R U F L B D")
sage: C.solve()              # optional - rubiks
'R U F L B D'
```

Dietz’s program is much faster, but may give highly non-optimal solutions:

```python
sage: s = C.solve('dietz'); s  # optional - rubiks
"U' L' L' U L' U' L L' D' L' D' L' D' L' D' L' B' U' L' B' U' L' B' U' L' B'
L D L D' U' L' U L B L B' L' U L U' L' F' L' F L' F F' L' D' L' D D L D' F' L D F''
```

```python
sage: C2 = RubiksCube(s)      # optional - rubiks
sage: C == C2                # optional - rubiks
True
```

undo()

Undo the last move of the Rubik’s cube.

EXAMPLES:
sage: C = RubiksCube()
sage: D = C.move("R*U")
sage: D.undo() == C
True

sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.color_of_square(facet, colors=['lpurple', 'yellow', 'red', 'green', 'orange', 'blue'])

Return the color the facet has in the solved state.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import color_of_square
sage: color_of_square(41)
'blue'

sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.create_poly(face, color)

Create the polygon given by face with color color.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import create_poly, red
sage: create_poly('ur', red)
Graphics object consisting of 1 graphics primitive

sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.cubie_centers(label)

Return the cubie center list element given by label.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import cubie_centers
sage: cubie_centers(3)
[0, 2, 2]

sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.cubie_colors(label, state0)

Return the color of the cubie given by label at state0.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import cubie_colors
sage: G = CubeGroup()
sage: g = G.parse("R*U")
sage: cubie_colors(3, G.facets(g))
[(1, 1, 1), (1, 0.63, 1), (1, 0.6, 0.3)]

sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.cubie_faces()

This provides a map from the 6 faces of the 27 cubies to the 48 facets of the larger cube.

-1,-1,-1 is left, top, front

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import cubie_faces
sage: sorted(cubie_faces().items())
(continues on next page)
((-1, 1, -1), [0, 22, 16, 41, 0, 0]),
((-1, 1, 0), [0, 0, 15, 44, 0, 0]),
((-1, 1, 1), [0, 0, 14, 46, 40, 0]),
((0, -1, -1), [7, 18, 0, 0, 0, 0]),
((0, -1, 0), [-6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]),
((0, -1, 1), [2, 0, 0, 0, 34, 0]),
((0, 0, -1), [0, -4, 0, 0, 0, 0]),
((0, 0, 0), [0, 0, 0, 0, -2, 0]),
((0, 0, 1), [0, 0, 0, 0, 36, 29]),
((0, 1, -1), [0, 23, 0, 42, 0, 0]),
((0, 1, 0), [0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0]),
((0, 1, 1), [0, 0, 0, 47, 39, 0]),
((1, -1, -1), [8, 19, 0, 0, 0, 25]),
((1, -1, 0), [5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 26]),
((1, -1, 1), [3, 0, 0, 0, 33, 27]),
((1, 0, -1), [0, 21, 0, 0, 0, 28]),
((1, 0, 0), [0, 0, 0, 0, -3, 0]),
((1, 0, 1), [0, 0, 0, -2, 0, 36, 29]),
((1, 1, -1), [0, 24, 0, 43, 0, 30]),
((1, 1, 0), [0, 0, 0, 45, 0, 31]),
((1, 1, 1), [0, 0, 0, 48, 38, 32])

sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.index2singmaster(facet)
Translate index used (eg, 43) to Singmaster facet notation (eg, fdr).

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import index2singmaster
sage: index2singmaster(41)
'dlf'

sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.inv_list(lst)
Input a list of ints 1,...,m (in any order), outputs inverse perm.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import inv_list
sage: L = [2,3,1]
sage: inv_list(L)
[3, 1, 2]

sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.plot3d_cubie(cnt, clrs)
Plot the front, up and right face of a cubie centered at cnt and rgbcolors given by clrs (in the order FUR).

Type P.show() to view.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import plot3d_cubie, blue, red, green
sage: clrF = blue; clrU = red; clrR = green
sage: P = plot3d_cubie([1/2,1/2,1/2],[clrF,clrU,clrR])

sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.polygon_plot3d(points, tilt=30, turn=30, **kwargs)
Plot a polygon viewed from an angle determined by tilt, turn, and vertices points.

Warning: The ordering of the points is important to get “correct” and if you add several of these plots together, the one added first is also drawn first (ie, addition of Graphics objects is not commutative).
The following example produced a green-colored square with vertices at the points indicated.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import polygon_plot3d, green
sage: P = polygon_plot3d([[1,3,1],[2,3,1],[2,3,2],[1,3,2],[1,3,1]],rgbcolor=green)
sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.rotation_list(tilt, turn)
Return a list $[\sin(\theta), \sin(\phi), \cos(\theta), \cos(\phi)]$ of rotations where $\theta$ is tilt and $\phi$ is turn.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import rotation_list
sage: rotation_list(30, 45)
[0.49999999999999994, 0.7071067811865475, 0.8660254037844387, 0.7071067811865476]
sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.xproj(x, y, z, r)
Return the $x$-projection of $(x, y, z)$ rotated by $r$.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import rotation_list, xproj
sage: rot = rotation_list(30, 45)
sage: xproj(1,2,3,rot)
0.6123724356957945
```
sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup.yproj(x, y, z, r)
Return the $y$-projection of $(x, y, z)$ rotated by $r$.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.cubegroup import rotation_list, yproj
sage: rot = rotation_list(30, 45)
sage: yproj(1,2,3,rot)
1.378497416975604
```

25.8 Conjugacy Classes Of The Symmetric Group

AUTHORS:

• Vincent Delecroix, Travis Scrimshaw (2014-11-23)

```
class sage.groups.perm_gps.symgp_conjugacy_class.PermutationsConjugacyClass(P, part)
    Bases: sage.groups.perm_gps.symgp_conjugacy_class.SymmetricGroupConjugacyClassMixin, sage.groups.conjugacy_classes.ConjugacyClass
A conjugacy class of the permutations of $n$.

INPUT:

• $P$ – the permutations of $n$
• $part$ – a partition or an element of $P$

```

set()
    The set of all elements in the conjugacy class self.

EXAMPLES:

```
```
```python
sage: G = Permutations(3)
sage: g = G([2, 1, 3])
sage: C = G.conjugacy_class(g)
sage: S = [[1, 3, 2], [2, 1, 3], [3, 2, 1]]
sage: C.set() == Set(G(x) for x in S)
True
```

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.symgp_conjugacy_class.SymmetricGroupConjugacyClass(group, part)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bases:</th>
<th>sage.groups.perm_gps.symgp_conjugacy_class.SymmetricGroupConjugacyClassMixin, sage.groups.conjugacy_classes.ConjugacyClassGAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A conjugacy class of the symmetric group.

**INPUT:**

- group - the symmetric group
- part - a partition or an element of group

**set()**

The set of all elements in the conjugacy class self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: g = G((1,2))
sage: C = G.conjugacy_class(g)
sage: S = [(2,3), (1,2), (1,3)]
sage: C.set() == Set(G(x) for x in S)
True
```

```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.symgp_conjugacy_class.SymmetricGroupConjugacyClassMixin(domain, part)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bases:</th>
<th>object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Mixin class which contains methods for conjugacy classes of the symmetric group.

**partition()**

Return the partition of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: g = G([(1,2), (3,4,5)])
sage: C = G.conjugacy_class(g)

sage: C.partition()
[(1, 2), (3, 4, 5)]
```

```python
sage.groups.perm_gps.symgp_conjugacy_class.conjugacy_class_iterator(part, S=None)

| Return an iterator over the conjugacy class associated to the partition part. |
| The elements are given as a list of tuples, each tuple being a cycle. |

**INPUT:**

- part - partition
- S - (optional, default: \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}, where n is the size of part) a set

**OUTPUT:**

An iterator over the conjugacy class consisting of all permutations of the set S whose cycle type is part.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SymmetricGroup(3)
sage: g = G((1,2))
sage: C = G.conjugacy_class(g)
sage: C.conjugacy_class_iterator()
```

25.8. Conjugacy Classes Of The Symmetric Group
In order to get permutations, one just has to wrap:

```python
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(5)
sage: for p in conjugacy_class_iterator([3, 2]):
    print(S(p))
```

```plaintext
(1,3)(2,4,5)
(1,3)(2,5,4)
(1,2)(3,4,5)
(1,2)(3,5,4)
...
(1,4)(2,3,5)
(1,4)(2,5,3)
```

Check that the number of elements is the number of elements in the conjugacy class:

```python
sage: s = lambda p: sum(1 for _ in conjugacy_class_iterator(p))
sage: all(s(p) == p.conjugacy_class_size() for p in Partitions(5))
```

```plaintext
True
```

It is also possible to specify any underlying set:

```python
sage: it = conjugacy_class_iterator([2, 2], 'abcdef')
sage: next(it) # py2
[('a', 'b'), ('c', 'd'), ('e', 'f')]
sage: next(it) # py2
[('a', 'f'), ('c', 'b'), ('e', 'd')]
sage: sorted(flatten(next(it))
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f'])
sage: all(len(x) == 2 for x in next(it))
```

```plaintext
True
```

**sage.groups.perm_gps.symgp_conjugacy_class.default_representative**(part, G)

Construct the default representative for the conjugacy class of cycle type part of a symmetric group G.

Let $\lambda$ be a partition of $n$. We pick a representative by

$$(1,2,\ldots,\lambda_1)(\lambda_1 + 1,\ldots,\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_{\ell - 1},\ldots,n),$$

where $\ell$ is the length (or number of parts) of $\lambda$.

**INPUT:**

- part – partition
- G – a symmetric group

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.symgp_conjugacy_class import default_representative
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(4)
sage: for p in Partitions(4):
    ....:     print(default_representative(p, S))
```

(continues on next page)
(1, 2, 3, 4)
(1, 2, 3)
(1, 2) (3, 4)
(1, 2)
()
CHAPTER
TWENTYSIX

MATRIX AND AFFINE GROUPS

26.1 Library of Interesting Groups

Type `groups.matrix.<tab>` to access examples of groups implemented as permutation groups.

26.2 Base classes for Matrix Groups

Loading, saving, ... works:

```python
sage: G = GL(2,5); G
General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 5
sage: TestSuite(G).run()

sage: g = G.1; g
[4 1]
[4 0]
sage: TestSuite(g).run()
```

We test that trac ticket #9437 is fixed:

```python
sage: len(list(SL(2, Zmod(4))))
48
```

AUTHORS:

- William Stein: initial version
- David Joyner (2006-03-15): degree, base_ring, _contains_, list, random, order methods; examples
- William Stein (2006-12): rewrite
- David Joyner (2007-12): Added invariant_generators (with Martin Albrecht and Simon King)
- David Joyner (2008-08): Added module_composition_factors (interface to GAP's MeatAxe implementation) and as_permutation_group (returns isomorphic PermutationGroup).
- Sebastian Oehms (2018-07): Add subgroup() and ambient() see trac ticket #25894

```python
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_base
    Bases: sage.groups.group.Group

Base class for all matrix groups.
```
This base class just holds the base ring, but not the degree. So it can be a base for affine groups where the natural matrix is larger than the degree of the affine group. Makes no assumption about the group except that its elements have a `matrix()` method.

**ambient()**

Return the ambient group of a subgroup.

**OUTPUT:**

A group containing `self`. If `self` has not been defined as a subgroup, we just return `self`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = GL(2, QQ)
sage: m = matrix(QQ, 2, 2, [[3, 0], [5, 1]])
sage: S = G.subgroup([m])
sage: S.ambient() is G
True
```

**as_matrix_group()**

Return a new matrix group from the generators.

This will throw away any extra structure (encoded in a derived class) that a group of special matrices has.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SU(4, GF(5))
sage: G.as_matrix_group()
Matrix group over Finite Field in a of size 5^2 with 2 generators (
[ a 0 0 0] [ 1 0 4*a + 3 0]
[ 0 2*a + 3 0 0] [ 1 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 4*a + 1 0] [ 0 2*a + 4 0 1]
[ 0 0 0 3*a], [ 0 3*a + 1 0 0]
)
sage: G = GO(3, GF(5))
sage: G.as_matrix_group()
Matrix group over Finite Field of size 5 with 2 generators (
[2 0 0] [0 1 0]
[0 3 0] [1 4 4]
[0 0 1], [0 2 1]
)
```

**sign_representation(base_ring=None, side='twosided')**

Return the sign representation of `self` over `base_ring`.

**WARNING:** assumes `self` is a matrix group over a field which has embedding over real numbers.

**INPUT:**

- `base_ring` – (optional) the base ring; the default is `Z`
- `side` – ignored

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = GL(2, QQ)
sage: V = G.sign_representation()
sage: e = G.an_element()
sage: e
[1 0]
```

(continues on next page)


```plaintext
[0 1]
sage: V._default_sign(e)
1
sage: m2 = V.an_element()
sage: m2
2*B['v']
sage: m2*e
2*B['v']
sage: m2*e*e
2*B['v']
```

**subgroup (generators, check=True)**

Return the subgroup generated by the given generators.

**INPUT:**

- `generators` — a list/tuple/iterable of group elements of self
- `check` — boolean (optional, default: True). Whether to check that each matrix is invertible.

**OUTPUT:** The subgroup generated by `generators` as an instance of `FinitelyGeneratedMatrixGroup_gap`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```plaintext
sage: UCF = UniversalCyclotomicField()
sage: G = GL(3, UCF)
sage: e3 = UCF.gen(3); e5 = UCF.gen(5)
sage: m = matrix(UCF, 3,3, [[[e3, 1, 0], [0, e5, 7],[4, 3, 2]])
sage: S = G.subgroup([m]); S
Subgroup with 1 generators ( [E(3) 1 0] [ 0 E(5) 7] [ 4 3 2] ) of General Linear Group of degree 3 over Universal Cyclotomic Field

sage: CF3 = CyclotomicField(3)
sage: G = GL(3, CF3)
sage: e3 = CF3.gen()
sage: m = matrix(CF3, 3,3, [[[e3, 1, 0], [0, -e3, 7],[4, 3, 2]])
sage: S = G.subgroup([m]); S
Subgroup with 1 generators ( [zeta3 1 0] [ 0 -zeta3 - 1 7] [ 4 3 2] ) of General Linear Group of degree 3 over Cyclotomic Field of order 3 and degree 2
```

**class** `sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_gap`

```plaintext
Bases: sage.groups.libgap_mixin.GroupMixinLibGAP, sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_generic, sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ParentLibGAP
```

Base class for matrix groups that implements GAP interface.

**INPUT:**

- `degree` — integer. The degree (matrix size) of the matrix group.
• base_ring – ring. The base ring of the matrices.
• libgap_group – the defining libgap group.
• ambient – A derived class of ParentLibGAP or None (default). The ambient class if libgap_group has been defined as a subgroup.

**Element**
alias of `sage.groups.matrix_gps.group_element.MatrixGroupElement_gap`

**structure_description** *(G, latex=False)*
Return a string that tries to describe the structure of G.

This method wraps GAP’s StructureDescription method.

For full details, including the form of the returned string and the algorithm to build it, see GAP’s documentation.

**INPUT:**
• latex – a boolean (default: False). If True return a LaTeX formatted string.

**OUTPUT:**
• string

**Warning:** From GAP’s documentation: The string returned by StructureDescription is not an isomorphism invariant: non-isomorphic groups can have the same string value, and two isomorphic groups in different representations can produce different strings.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = CyclicPermutationGroup(6)
sage: G.structure_description()
'C6'
sage: G.structure_description(latex=True)
'C_{6}'
sage: G2 = G.direct_product(G, maps=False)
sage: LatexExpr(G2.structure_description(latex=True))
C_{6} \times C_{6}
```

This method is mainly intended for small groups or groups with few normal subgroups. Even then there are some surprises:

```python
sage: D3 = DihedralGroup(3)
sage: D3.structure_description()
'S3'
```

We use the Sage notation for the degree of dihedral groups:

```python
sage: D4 = DihedralGroup(4)
sage: D4.structure_description()
'D4'
```

Works for finitely presented groups (trac ticket #17573):

```python
sage: F.<x, y> = FreeGroup()
sage: G=F / [x^2*y^-1, x^3*y^2, x*y*x^-1*y^-1]
sage: G.structure_description()
'C7'
```
And matrix groups (trac ticket #17573):

```python
sage: groups.matrix.GL(4,2).structure_description()
'A8'
```

class `sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_generic`(degree, base_ring, category=None)

Bases: `sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_base`

Base class for matrix groups over generic base rings

You should not use this class directly. Instead, use one of the more specialized derived classes.

INPUT:

- degree – integer. The degree (matrix size) of the matrix group.
- base_ring – ring. The base ring of the matrices.

Element

alias of `sage.groups.matrix_gps.group_element.MatrixGroupElement_generic`

degree()

Return the degree of this matrix group.

OUTPUT:

Integer. The size (number of rows equals number of columns) of the matrices.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: SU(5,5).degree()
5
```

matrix_space()

Return the matrix space corresponding to this matrix group.

This is a matrix space over the field of definition of this matrix group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: F = GF(5); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
sage: G = MatrixGroup([MS(1), MS([1,2,3,4])])
sage: G.matrix_space()
Full MatrixSpace of 2 by 2 dense matrices over Finite Field of size 5
sage: G.matrix_space() is MS
True
```

`sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.is_MatrixGroup`(x)

Test whether `x` is a matrix group.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group import is_MatrixGroup
sage: is_MatrixGroup(MatrixSpace(QQ,3))
False
sage: is_MatrixGroup(Mat(QQ,3))
False
sage: is_MatrixGroup(GL(2,ZZ))
True
sage: is_MatrixGroup(MatrixGroup([[matrix(2,[1,1,0,1])]]))
True
```
### 26.3 Matrix Group Elements

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F = GF(3); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
sage: gens = [MS([[1,0],[0,1]]), MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens); G
```

```
Matrix group over Finite Field of size 3 with 2 generators (
[1 0]   [1 1]
[0 1],   [0 1])
```

```python
sage: g = G([[1,1],[0,1]])
sage: h = G([[1,2],[0,1]])
sage: g*h
```

```
[1 0]
[0 1]
```

You cannot add two matrices, since this is not a group operation. You can coerce matrices back to the matrix space and add them there:

```python
sage: g + h
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: unsupported operand parent(s) for +:
'Matrix group over Finite Field of size 3 with 2 generators (
[1 0]   [1 1]
[0 1],   [0 1])' and
'Matrix group over Finite Field of size 3 with 2 generators (
[1 0]   [1 1]
[0 1],   [0 1])'
```

```python
sage: g.matrix() + h.matrix()
```

```
[2 0]
[0 2]
```

Similarly, you cannot multiply group elements by scalars but you can do it with the underlying matrices:

```python
sage: 2*g
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: unsupported operand parent(s) for *: 'Integer Ring' and 'Matrix group over Finite Field of size 3 with 2 generators (
[1 0]   [1 1]
[0 1],   [0 1])'
```

**AUTHORS:**

- David Joyner (2006-05): initial version
- David Joyner (2006-05): various modifications to address William Stein’s TODO’s.
- Volker Braun (2013-1) port to new Parent, libGAP.
- Travis Scrimshaw (2016-01): reworks class hierarchy in order to cythonize
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.group_element.MatrixGroupElement_gap
Bases: sage.groups.libgap_wrapper.ElementLibGAP

Element of a matrix group over a generic ring.

The group elements are implemented as wrappers around libGAP matrices.

INPUT:

- M – a matrix
- parent – the parent
- check – bool (default: True); if True does some type checking
- convert – bool (default: True); if True convert M to the right matrix space

list()
Return list representation of this matrix.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
F = GF(3); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
sage: gens = [MS([[1,0],[0,1]]),MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: g = G.0
sage: g.list()
[[1, 0], [0, 1]]
```

matrix()
Obtain the usual matrix (as an element of a matrix space) associated to this matrix group element.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
F = GF(3); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
sage: gens = [MS([[1,0],[0,1]]),MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: m = G.gen(0).matrix(); m
[1 0]
[0 1]
sage: m.parent()
Full MatrixSpace of 2 by 2 dense matrices over Finite Field of size 3
```

Matrices have extra functionality that matrix group elements do not have:

```sage
g.matrix().charpoly('t')
t^2 + 5*t + 1
```
**multiplicative_order()**

Return the order of this group element, which is the smallest positive integer \( n \) such that \( g^n = 1 \), or \(+\infty\) if no such integer exists.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: k = GF(7)
sage: G = MatrixGroup([matrix(k,2,[1,1,0,1]), matrix(k,2,[1,0,0,2])]); G
Matrix group over Finite Field of size 7 with 2 generators (
[1 1] [1 0]
[0 1], [0 2]
)
sage: G.order()
21
sage: G.gen(0).multiplicative_order(), G.gen(1).multiplicative_order()
(7, 3)
```

order is just an alias for multiplicative_order:

```python
sage: G.gen(0).order(), G.gen(1).order()
(7, 3)
sage: k = QQ
sage: G = MatrixGroup([matrix(k,2,[1,1,0,1]), matrix(k,2,[1,0,0,2])]); G
Matrix group over Rational Field with 2 generators (
[1 1] [1 0]
[0 1], [0 2]
)
sage: G.order()
+Infinity
sage: G.gen(0).order(), G.gen(1).order()
(+Infinity, +Infinity)
```

**word_problem(gens=None)**

Solve the word problem.

This method writes the group element as a product of the elements of the list \( gens \), or the standard generators of the parent of self if \( gens \) is None.

**INPUT:**

- \( gens \) – a list/tuple/iterable of elements (or objects that can be converted to group elements), or None (default). By default, the generators of the parent group are used.

**OUTPUT:**

A factorization object that contains information about the order of factors and the exponents. A \( ValueError \) is raised if the group element cannot be written as a word in \( gens \).

**ALGORITHM:**

Use GAP, which has optimized algorithms for solving the word problem (the GAP functions \( \text{EpimorphismFromFreeGroup} \) and \( \text{PreImagesRepresentative} \)).
EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: G = GL(2,5); G
General Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 5
sage: G.gens()
(\[
[2 0] [4 1]
[0 1], [4 0]
\]
)
sage: G(1).word_problem([G.gen(0)])
1
sage: type(_)
<class 'sage.structure.factorization.Factorization'>

sage: g = G([0,4,1,4])
sage: g.word_problem()
((4 1) (4 0)^-1
sage: flatten(b)
[\[
[2 0] [4 1] [2 0]
[0 1], 1, [4 0], 1, [0 1], 1
\]
)
sage: b.prod() == a
True
```

Next we construct a more complicated element of the group from the generators:

```sage
sage: s,t = G.0, G.1
sage: a = (s * t * s); b = a.word_problem(); b
((2 0) (0 1)) (4 1) (4 0)^-1 (2 0) (0 1)
sage: flatten(b)
[\[
[2 0] [4 1] [2 0]
[0 1], 1, [4 0], 1, [0 1], 1
\]
)
sage: b.prod() == a
True
```

We solve the word problem using some different generators:

```sage
sage: s = G([2,0,0,1]); t = G([1,1,0,1]); u = G([0,-1,1,0])
sage: a.word_problem([s,t,u])
((2 0) (0 1))^-1 (1 1) (0 4)^-1 (1 0) (2 0) (0 1)^-1
```

We try some elements that don’t actually generate the group:

```sage
sage: a.word_problem([t,u])
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: word problem has no solution
```

AUTHORS:
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.group_element.MatrixGroupElement_generic

Element of a matrix group over a generic ring.

The group elements are implemented as Sage matrices.

INPUT:
- \( M \) – a matrix
- \( \text{parent} \) – the parent
- \( \text{check} \) – bool (default: True); if True, then does some type checking
- \( \text{convert} \) – bool (default: True); if True, then convert \( M \) to the right matrix space

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3], base_ring=ZZ)
sage: g = W.an_element()
sage: g
[ 0 0 -1]
[ 1 0 -1]
[ 0 1 -1]
```

\textbf{inverse}()

Return the inverse group element

OUTPUT:

A matrix group element.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3], base_ring=ZZ)
sage: g = W.an_element()
sage: ~g
[-1 1 0]
[-1 0 a]
[-a 0 1]
```

\textbf{is_one}()

Return whether \texttt{self} is the identity of the group.
```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3])
sage: g = W.gen(0)
sage: g.is_one()
False
sage: W.an_element().is_one()
False
sage: W.one().is_one()
True
```

**list()**
Return list representation of this matrix.

**EXAMPLES:**
```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3], base_ring=ZZ)
sage: g = W.gen(0)
sage: g
[-1  1  0]
[ 0  1  0]
[ 0  0  1]
sage: g.list()
[[-1, 1, 0], [0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1]]
```

**matrix()**
Obtain the usual matrix (as an element of a matrix space) associated to this matrix group element.

One reason to compute the associated matrix is that matrices support a huge range of functionality.

**EXAMPLES:**
```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3], base_ring=ZZ)
sage: g = W.gen(0)
sage: g.matrix()
[-1  1  0]
[ 0  1  0]
[ 0  0  1]
sage: parent(g.matrix())
Full MatrixSpace of 3 by 3 dense matrices over Integer Ring
```

Matrices have extra functionality that matrix group elements do not have:
```python
sage: g.matrix().charpoly('t')
t^3 - t^2 - t + 1
```

```python
sage.groups.matrix_gps.group_element.is_MatrixGroupElement(x)
Test whether x is a matrix group element

INPUT:
• x – anything.

OUTPUT:
Boolean.

EXAMPLES:
```
26.4 Finitely Generated Matrix Groups

This class is designed for computing with matrix groups defined by a finite set of generating matrices.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F = GF(3)
sage: gens = [matrix(F,2, [1,0, -1,1]), matrix(F,2, [1,1,0,1])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: G.conjugacy_classes_representatives()
```

```
[(1 0) (0 2) (0 1) (2 0) (0 2) (0 1) (0 2)
 (0 1), (1 1), (2 1), (0 2), (1 2), (2 2), (1 0)]
```

The finitely generated matrix groups can also be constructed as subgroups of matrix groups:

```
sage: SL2Z = SL(2,ZZ)
sage: S, T = SL2Z.gens()
sage: SL2Z.subgroup([T^2])
Subgroup with 1 generators (1 2)
 (0 1)
of Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Integer Ring
```

AUTHORS:

- William Stein: initial version
- David Joyner (2006-03-15): degree, base_ring, _contains_, list, random, order methods; examples
- William Stein (2006-12): rewrite
- David Joyner (2007-12): Added invariant_generators (with Martin Albrecht and Simon King)
- David Joyner (2008-08): Added module_composition_factors (interface to GAP’s MeatAxe implementation) and as_permutation_group (returns isomorphic PermutationGroup).
- Volker Braun (2013-1) port to new Parent, libGAP.
- Sebastian Oehms (2018-07): Added _permutation_group_element_ (Trac #25706)
- Sebastian Oehms (2019-01): Revision of trac ticket #25706 (trac ticket #26903 and trac ticket #27143).
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.finitely_generated.FinitelyGeneratedMatrixGroup_gap (degree, base_ring, libgap_group, ambient=None, category=None)

Bases: sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_gap

Matrix group generated by a finite number of matrices.

EXAMPLES:

sage: m1 = matrix(GF(11), [[1,2],[3,4]])
sage: m2 = matrix(GF(11), [[1,3],[10,0]])
sage: G = MatrixGroup(m1, m2); G
Matrix group over Finite Field of size 11 with 2 generators (  
[1 2]  
[3 4], [10 0]  
)
sage: type(G)
<class 'sage.groups.matrix_gps.finitely_generated.FinitelyGeneratedMatrixGroup_˓gap_with_category'>
sage: TestSuite(G).run()

as_permutation_group (algorithm=None, seed=None)

Return a permutation group representation for the group.

In most cases occurring in practice, this is a permutation group of minimal degree (the degree being determined from orbits under the group action). When these orbits are hard to compute, the procedure can be time-consuming and the degree may not be minimal.

INPUT:

- algorithm – None or 'smaller'. In the latter case, try harder to find a permutation representation of small degree.
- seed – None or an integer specifying the seed to fix results depending on pseudo-random-numbers.

Here it makes sense to be used with respect to the 'smaller' option, since gap produces random output in that context.

OUTPUT:

A permutation group isomorphic to self. The algorithm='smaller' option tries to return an isomorphic group of low degree, but is not guaranteed to find the smallest one and must not even differ from the one obtained without the option. In that case repeating the invocation may help (see the example below).

EXAMPLES:

sage: MS = MatrixSpace(GF(2), 5, 5)
sage: A = MS([[0,0,0,0,1],[0,0,0,1,0],[0,0,1,0,0],[0,1,0,0,0],[1,0,0,0,0]])
sage: G = MatrixGroup([A])
sage: G.as_permutation_group()
Permutation Group with generators [(1,2)]

A finite subgroup of GL(12,Z) as a permutation group:
```
sage: imf = libgap.function_factory('ImfMatrixGroup')
sage: GG = imf( 12, 3 )
sage: G = MatrixGroup(GG.GeneratorsOfGroup())
sage: G.cardinality()
21499084800
sage: P = G.as_permutation_group()
sage: Psmaller = G.as_permutation_group(algorithm="smaller", seed=6)
sage: P == Psmaller  # see the note below
True
sage: Psmaller = G.as_permutation_group(algorithm="smaller")
sage: P == Psmaller
False
sage: P.cardinality()
21499084800
sage: P.degree()
144
sage: Psmaller.cardinality()
21499084800
sage: Psmaller.degree()
80
```

**Note:** In this case, the “smaller” option returned an isomorphic group of lower degree. The above example used GAP’s library of irreducible maximal finite (“imf”) integer matrix groups to construct the MatrixGroup G over GF(7). The section “Irreducible Maximal Finite Integral Matrix Groups” in the GAP reference manual has more details.

**Note:** Concerning the option `algorithm='smaller'` you should note the following from GAP documentation: “The methods used might involve the use of random elements and the permutation representation (or even the degree of the representation) is not guaranteed to be the same for different calls of SmallerDegreePermutationRepresentation.”

To obtain a reproducible result the optional argument `seed` may be used as in the example above.

`invariant_generators()`

Return invariant ring generators.

Computes generators for the polynomial ring $F[x_1,\ldots,x_n]^G$, where $G$ in $GL(n, F)$ is a finite matrix group.

In the “good characteristic” case the polynomials returned form a minimal generating set for the algebra of $G$-invariant polynomials. In the “bad” case, the polynomials returned are primary and secondary invariants, forming a not necessarily minimal generating set for the algebra of $G$-invariant polynomials.

**ALGORITHM:**

Wraps Singular’s `invariant_algebra_reynolds` and `invariant_ring` in `finvar.lib`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: F = GF(7); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
sage: gens = [MS([[0,1],[-1,0]]),MS([[1,1],[2,3]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: G.invariant_generators()  
[x1^7*x2 - x1*x2^7,  
x1^12 - 2*x1^9*x2^3 - x1^6*x2^6 + 2*x1^3*x2^9 + x2^12,  
(continues on next page)```
\[x_1^{18} + 2x_1^{15}x_2^3 + 3x_1^{12}x_2^6 + 3x_1^6x_2^{12} - 2x_1^3x_2^{15} + x_2^{18}\]

```
sage: q = 4; a = 2
sage: MS = MatrixSpace(QQ, 2, 2)
sage: gen1 = [[1/a, (q-1)/a], [1/a, -1/a]]; gen2 = [[1,0],[0,-1]]; gen3 = [[-1, -0],[0,1]]
sage: G = MatrixGroup([MS(gen1), MS(gen2), MS(gen3)])
sage: G.cardinality()
12
sage: G.invariant_generators()
[x_1^2 + 3x_2^2, x_1^6 + 15x_1^4x_2^2 + 15x_1^2x_2^4 + 33x_2^6]
sage: F = CyclotomicField(8)
sage: z = F.gen()
sage: a = z+1/z
sage: b = z^2
sage: MS = MatrixSpace(F, 2, 2)
sage: g1 = MS([[1/a, 1/a], [1/a, -1/a]])
sage: g2 = MS([[a, 0], [0, a]])
sage: G = MatrixGroup([g1, g2])
sage: G.invariant_generators()
[x_1^4 + 2x_1^2x_2^2 + x_2^4,
  x_1^5x_2 - x_1x_2^5,
  x_1^8 + 28/9x_1^6x_2^2 + 70/9x_1^4x_2^4 + 28/9x_1^2x_2^6 + x_2^8]
```

AUTHORS:

- David Joyner, Simon King and Martin Albrecht.

REFERENCES:

- Singular reference manual
- [Stu1993]

invariants_of_degree \(\text{(deg, chi=None, R=None)}\)

Return the (relative) invariants of given degree for this group.

For this group, compute the invariants of degree \(\text{deg}\) with respect to the group character \(\text{chi}\). The method is to project each possible monomial of degree \(\text{deg}\) via the Reynolds operator. Note that if the polynomial ring \(\text{R}\) is specified it’s base ring may be extended if the resulting invariant is defined over a bigger field.

INPUT:

- \text{degree} – a positive integer
- \text{chi} – (default: trivial character) a linear group character of this group
- \text{R} – (optional) a polynomial ring

OUTPUT: list of polynomials

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: Gr = MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(2))
sage: sorted(Gr.invariants_of_degree(3))
[x_0^2x_1 + x_0x_1^2, x_0^3 + x_1^3]
sage: R.<x,y> = QQ[]
```

(continues on next page)
sorted(Gr.invariants_of_degree(4, R=R))

[x^2*y^2, x^3*y + x*y^3, x^4 + y^4]

R.<x,y,z> = QQ[]
Gr = MatrixGroup(DihedralGroup(3))
ct = Gr.character_table()
chi = Gr.character(ct[0])
all(f(*(g.matrix()*vector(R.gens()))) == chi(g)*f
....: for f in Gr.invariants_of_degree(3, R=R, chi=chi) for g in Gr)
True

G = MatrixGroup([[i^3,0,0,-i^3],[i^2,0,0,-i^2]])
G.invariants_of_degree(25)
[]

G = MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(5))
R.<x,y,z> = K[]
sorted(G.invariants_of_degree(2, R=R, chi=chi))

[x*y + (-2*izeta3^3 - 3*izeta3^2 - 8*izeta3 - 4)*x*z + (2*izeta3^3 + 3*izeta3^2 + 8*izeta3 + 3)*y*z,
x^2 + (2*izeta3^3 + 3*izeta3^2 + 8*izeta3 + 3)*y^2 + (-2*izeta3^3 - 3*izeta3^2 - 8*izeta3 + 4)*x^2]

S3 = MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(3))
chi = S3.character(S3.character_table()[0])
sorted(S3.invariants_of_degree(5, chi=chi))

[x0^3*x1^2 - x0^2*x1*x3 - x0^3*x2^2 + x1^3*x2^2 + x0^2*x2^3 - x1^2*x2^3,
x0^4*x1 - x0*x1^4 - x0^4*x2 + x1^4*x2 + x0*x2^4 - x1*x2^4]

module_composition_factors (algorithm=None)
Return a list of triples consisting of [base field, dimension, irreducibility], for each of the Meataxe composition factors modules. The algorithm="verbose" option returns more information, but in Meataxe notation.

EXAMPLES:
sage: gens = [MS([[0,1],[1,0]]),MS([[1,1],[2,3]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: G.module_composition_factors()
[(Finite Field of size 7, 2, True)]

Type `G.module_composition_factors(algorithm='verbose')` to get a more verbose version.

For more on MeatAxe notation, see [https://www.gap-system.org/Manuals/doc/ref/chap69.html](https://www.gap-system.org/Manuals/doc/ref/chap69.html)

**molien_series** *(chi=None, return_series=True, prec=20, variable='t')*

Compute the Molien series of this finite group with respect to the character `chi`. It can be returned either as a rational function in one variable or a power series in one variable. The base field must be a finite field, the rationals, or a cyclotomic field.

Note that the base field characteristic cannot divide the group order (i.e., the non-modular case).

**ALGORITHM:**

For a finite group $G$ in characteristic zero we construct the Molien series as

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \frac{\chi(g)}{\det(I - tg)},$$

where $I$ is the identity matrix and $t$ an indeterminate.

For characteristic $p$ not dividing the order of $G$, let $k$ be the base field and $N$ the order of $G$. Define $\lambda$ as a primitive $N$-th root of unity over $k$ and $\omega$ as a primitive $N$-th root of unity over $\mathbb{Q}$. For each $g \in G$ define $k_i(g)$ to be the positive integer such that $e_i = \lambda^{k_i(g)}$ for each eigenvalue $e_i$ of $g$. Then the Molien series is computed as

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \frac{\chi(g)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - t\omega^{k_i(g)})},$$

where $t$ is an indeterminate. [Dec1998]

**INPUT:**

- `chi` – (default: trivial character) a linear group character of this group
- `return_series` – boolean (default: True) if True, then returns the Molien series as a power series, False as a rational function
- `prec` – integer (default: 20); power series default precision
- `variable` – string (default: 't'); Variable name for the Molien series

**OUTPUT:** single variable rational function or power series with integer coefficients

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: MatrixGroup(matrix(QQ,2,2,[1,1,0,1])).molien_series()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... NotImplementedError: only implemented for finite groups
```

Tetrahedral Group:
sage: K.<i> = CyclotomicField(4)
sage: Tetra = MatrixGroup([-1+i, -1+i, 1+i, -1-i], [0, i, -i, 0])
sage: Tetra.molien_series(prec=30)
1 + t^8 + 2*t^12 + t^16 + 2*t^20 + 3*t^24 + 2*t^28 + O(t^30)
sage: mol = Tetra.molien_series(return_series=False); mol
(t^8 - t^4 + 1)/(t^16 - t^12 - t^4 + 1)
sage: mol.parent()
Fraction Field of Univariate Polynomial Ring in t over Integer Ring
sage: chi = Tetra.character(Tetra.character_table()[1])
sage: Tetra.molien_series(chi, prec=30, variable='u')
u^6 + u^14 + 2*u^18 + u^22 + 2*u^26 + 3*u^30 + 2*u^34 + O(u^36)
sage: chi = Tetra.character(Tetra.character_table()[2])
sage: Tetra.molien_series(chi)
t^10 + t^14 + t^18 + 2*t^22 + 2*t^26 + O(t^30)

sage: S3 = MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(3))
sage: mol = S3.molien_series(prec=10); mol
1 + t + 2*t^2 + 3*t^3 + 4*t^4 + 5*t^5 + 7*t^6 + 8*t^7 + 10*t^8 + 12*t^9 + O(t^10)
sage: mol.parent()
Power Series Ring in t over Integer Ring

Octahedral Group:
sage: K.<v> = CyclotomicField(8)
sage: a = v-v^3 # sqrt(2)
sage: i = v^2
sage: Octa = MatrixGroup([-1+i, -1+i, 1+i, -1-i], [(1+i+i, a, 0, 0, -(1-i)/a])
sage: Octa.molien_series(prec=30)
1 + t^8 + t^12 + t^16 + t^18 + t^20 + 2*t^24 + t^26 + t^28 + O(t^30)

Icosahedral Group:
sage: K.<v> = CyclotomicField(10)
sage: z5 = v^2
sage: i = z5^5
sage: a = 2*z5^3 + 2*z5^2 + 1 # sqrt(5)
sage: Ico = MatrixGroup([z5^3, 0, 0, z5^2], [0, 1, -1, 0], [(z5^4-z5)/a, (z5^2-z5^3)/a, (z5^4-z5)/a])
sage: Ico.molien_series(prec=40)
1 + t^12 + t^20 + t^24 + t^30 + t^32 + t^36 + O(t^40)

sage: G = MatrixGroup(CyclicPermutationGroup(3))
sage: chi = G.character(G.character_table()[1])
sage: G.molien_series(chi, prec=10)
t + 2*t^2 + 3*t^3 + 5*t^4 + 7*t^5 + 9*t^6 + 12*t^7 + 15*t^8 + 18*t^9 + 22*t^10 + O(t^11)

sage: K = GF(5)
sage: S = MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(4))
sage: G = MatrixGroup([matrix(K,4,4,[K(y) for u in m.list() for y in u]) for m in S.gens()])
sage: G.molien_series(return_series=False)
1/(t^10 - t^9 - t^8 + 2*t^5 - t^2 - t + 1)
```
sage: i = GF(7)(3)
sage: G = MatrixGroup([[i^3,0,0,-i^3],[i^2,0,0,-i^2]])
sage: chi = G.character(G.character_table()[4])
sage: G.molien_series(chi)
3*t^5 + 6*t^11 + 9*t^17 + 12*t^23 + O(t^25)
```

**reynolds_operator**(poly, chi=None)

Compute the Reynolds operator of this finite group $G$.

This is the projection from a polynomial ring to the ring of relative invariants [Stu1993]. If possible, the invariant is returned defined over the base field of the given polynomial poly, otherwise, it is returned over the compositum of the fields involved in the computation. Only implemented for absolute fields.

**ALGORITHM:**

Let $K[x]$ be a polynomial ring and $\chi$ a linear character for $G$. Let 

be the ring of invariants of $G$ relative to $\chi$. Then the Reynold’s operator is a map $R$ from $K[x]$ into $K[x]^G$ defined by

**INPUT:**

- poly – a polynomial
- chi – (default: trivial character) a linear group character of this group

**OUTPUT:** an invariant polynomial relative to $\chi$

**AUTHORS:**
Rebecca Lauren Miller and Ben Hutz

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: S3 = MatrixGroup(SymmetricGroup(3))
sage: R.<x,y,z> = QQ[]
sage: f = x*y*z^3
sage: S3.reynolds_operator(f)
1/3*x^3*y*z + 1/3*x*y^3*z + 1/3*x*y*z^3
```

```
sage: G = MatrixGroup(CyclicPermutationGroup(4))
sage: chi = G.character(G.character_table()[3])
sage: K.<v> = CyclotomicField(4)
sage: R.<x,y,z,w> = K[]
sage: G.reynolds_operator(x, chi)
1/4*x + (1/4*v)*y - 1/4*z + (-1/4*v)*w
```

```
sage: chi = G.character(G.character_table()[2])
sage: R.<x,y,z,w> = QQ[]
sage: G.reynolds_operator(x*y, chi)
1/4*x*y + (-1/4*zeta4)*y*z + (1/4*zeta4)*x*w - 1/4*z*w
```

```
sage: K.<i> = CyclotomicField(4)
sage: G = MatrixGroup(CyclicPermutationGroup(3))
sage: chi = G.character(G.character_table()[1])
sage: R.<x,y,z> = K[]
sage: G.reynolds_operator(x*y^5, chi)
1/3*x*y^5 + (-2/3*zeta3^3 - zeta3^2 - 8/3*zeta3 - 4/3)*x^5*z + (2/3*zeta3^2 + 8/3*zeta3 + 1)*y*z^5
```

(continues on next page)
\begin{verbatim}
sage: G.reynolds_operator(x*y^5, chi)
1/3*x*y^5 + (-0.1666666666666667? + 0.2886751345948129?*I)*x^5*z + (-0.
˓→1666666666666667? - 0.2886751345948129?*I)*y*z^5

sage: K.<i> = CyclotomicField(4)
sage: Tetra = MatrixGroup([(-1+i)/2,(-1+i)/2, (1+i)/2,(-1-i)/2], [0,i, -i,0])
sage: chi = Tetra.character(Tetra.character_table()[4])

sage: L.<v> = QuadraticField(-3)
sage: R.<x,y> = L[]
sage: Tetra.reynolds_operator(x^4)
0

sage: Tetra.reynolds_operator(x^4, chi)
1/4*x^4 + (1/2*v)*x^2*y^2 + 1/4*y^4

sage: R.<x>=L[]
sage: LL.<w> = L.extension(x^2+v)
sage: R.<x,y> = LL[]
sage: Tetra.reynolds_operator(x^4, chi)
Traceback (most recent call last):
... ...
NotImplementedError: only implemented for absolute fields

sage: G = MatrixGroup(DihedralGroup(4))
sage: chi = G.character(G.character_table()[1])

sage: f = x^4
sage: G.reynolds_operator(f, chi)
Traceback (most recent call last):
... ...
TypeError: number of variables in polynomial must match size of matrices

sage: R.<x,y,z,w> = QQ[]
sage: G.reynolds_operator(f, chi)
1/8*x^3*y - 1/8*x*y^3 + 1/8*y^3*z - 1/8*y*z^3 - 1/8*x^3*w + 1/8*z^3*w +
˓→1/8*x*w^3 - 1/8*z*w^3

Characteristic p>0 examples:

sage: G = MatrixGroup([[0,1,1,0]])

sage: R.<w,x> = GF(2)[]
sage: G.reynolds_operator(x)
Traceback (most recent call last):
... ...
NotImplementedError: not implemented when characteristic divides group order

sage: i = GF(7)(3)
sage: G = MatrixGroup([[i^3,0,0,-i^3],[i^2,0,0,-i^2]])

sage: chi = G.character(G.character_table()[4])

sage: R.<w,x> = GF(7)[]
sage: f = w^5*x + x^6
sage: G.reynolds_operator(f, chi)
Traceback (most recent call last):
... ...
NotImplementedError: nontrivial characters not implemented for characteristic
˓→> 0
sage: G.reynolds_operator(f)
x^6
\end{verbatim}
```python
sage: K = GF(3^2,'t')
sage: G = MatrixGroup([matrix(K,2,2, [0,K.gen(),1,0])])
sage: R.<x,y> = GF(3)
sage: G.reynolds_operator(x^8)
-x^8 - y^8
```

```python
sage: K = GF(3^2,'t')
sage: G = MatrixGroup([matrix(GF(3),2,2, [0,1,1,0])])
sage: R.<x,y> = K
sage: f = -K.gen()*x
sage: G.reynolds_operator(f)
(t)*x + (t)*y
```

## 26.4. Finitely Generated Matrix Groups

### class sage.groups.matrix_gps.finitely_generated.FinitelyGeneratedMatrixGroup_generic

Bases: `sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_generic`

#### gen(i)

Return the \(i\)-th generator

**OUTPUT:**

The \(i\)-th generator of the group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: H = GL(2, GF(3))
sage: h1, h2 = H([[1,0],[2,1]]), H([[1,1],[0,1]])
sage: G = H.subgroup([h1, h2])
sage: G.gen(0)
[1 0]
[2 1]
sage: G.gen(0).matrix() == h1.matrix()
True
```

#### gens()

Return the generators of the matrix group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F = GF(3); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
sage: gens = [MS([[1,0],[0,1]]), MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: gens[0] in G
True
sage: gens = G.gens()
sage: gens[0] in G
True
sage: gens = [MS([[1,0],[0,1]]),MS([[1,1],[0,1]])]
sage: F = GF(5); MS = MatrixSpace(F,2,2)
```

(continues on next page)
```python
sage: G = MatrixGroup([MS(1), MS([1,2,3,4])])
sage: G
Matrix group over Finite Field of size 5 with 2 generators ( 
[1 0] [1 2]
[0 1], [3 4]
)
sage: G.gens()
([1 0] [1 2]
[0 1], [3 4])
```

**ngens ()**

Return the number of generators

**OUTPUT:**

An integer. The number of generators.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: H = GL(2, GF(3))
sage: h1, h2 = H([[1,0],[2,1]]), H([[1,1],[0,1]])
sage: G = H.subgroup([h1, h2])
sage: G.ngens()
2
```

```
sage.groups.matrix_gps.finitely_generated.MatrixGroup(*gens, **kwds)
```

Return the matrix group with given generators.

**INPUT:**

- *gens* – matrices, or a single list/tuple/iterable of matrices, or a matrix group.
- check – boolean keyword argument (optional, default: True). Whether to check that each matrix is invertible.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: F = GF(5)
sage: gens = [matrix(F,2,[1,2, -1, 1]), matrix(F,2, [1,1, 0,1])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens); G
Matrix group over Finite Field of size 5 with 2 generators ( 
[1 2] [1 1]
[4 1], [0 1]
)
```

In the second example, the generators are a matrix over $\mathbb{Z}$, a matrix over a finite field, and the integer 2. Sage determines that they both canonically map to matrices over the finite field, so creates that matrix group there:

```python
sage: gens = [matrix(2,[1,2, -1, 1]), matrix(GF(7), 2, [1,1, 0,1]), 2]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens); G
Matrix group over Finite Field of size 7 with 3 generators ( 
[1 2] [1 1] [2 0]
[6 1], [0 1], [0 2]
)
```

Each generator must be invertible:
The quaternion group as a set of $2 \times 2$ matrices over $GF(3)$.

OUTPUT:

A matrix group consisting of $2 \times 2$ matrices with elements from the finite field of order 3. The group is the quaternion group, the nonabelian group of order 8 that is not isomorphic to the group of symmetries of a square (the dihedral group $D_4$).

Note: This group is most easily available via `groups.matrix.QuaternionGF3()`.

EXAMPLES:

The generators are the matrix representations of the elements commonly called $I$ and $J$, while $K$ is the product of $I$ and $J$.
sage.groups.matrix_gps.finitely_generated.normalize_square_matrices(matrices)
Find a common space for all matrices.

OUTPUT:
A list of matrices, all elements of the same matrix space.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.finitely_generated import normalize_square_matrices
sage: m1 = [[1,2],[3,4]]

sage: m2 = [2, 3, 4, 5]

sage: m3 = matrix(QQ, [[1/2,1/3],[1/4,1/5]])

sage: m4 = MatrixGroup(m3).gen(0)

sage: normalize_square_matrices([m1, m2, m3, m4])

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 \\
3 & 4
\end{bmatrix},
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 3 \\
4 & 5
\end{bmatrix},
\begin{bmatrix}
1/2 & 1/3 \\
1/4 & 1/5
\end{bmatrix},
\begin{bmatrix}
1/2 & 1/3 \\
1/4 & 1/5
\end{bmatrix}
\]

26.5 Homomorphisms Between Matrix Groups

Deprecated May, 2018; use sage.groups.libgap_morphism instead.

sage.groups.matrix_gps.morphism.to_libgap(x)
Helper to convert x to a LibGAP matrix or matrix group element.

Deprecated; use the x.gap() method or libgap(x) instead.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.morphism import to_libgap
sage: to_libgap(GL(2,3).gen(0))
doctest:...: DeprecationWarning: this function is deprecated.
Use x.gap() or libgap(x) instead.

See https://trac.sagemath.org/25444 for details.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
Z(3), 0*Z(3) \\
0*Z(3), Z(3)^0
\end{bmatrix}
\]

sage: to_libgap(matrix(QQ, [[1,2],[3,4]]))

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1, 2 \\
3, 4
\end{bmatrix}
\]
26.6 Matrix Group Homsets

AUTHORS:

- Volker Braun (2013-1) port to new Parent, libGAP

```python
sage.groups.matrix_gps.homset.is_MatrixGroupHomset(x)
```
Test whether `x` is a matrix group homset.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.homset import is_MatrixGroupHomset
sage: is_MatrixGroupHomset(4)
doctest:...: DeprecationWarning: Importing MatrixGroupHomset from here is deprecated. If you need to use it, please import it directly from sage.groups.libgap_morphism See https://trac.sagemath.org/25444 for details.
False
sage: F = GF(5)
sage: gens = [matrix(F,2,[1,2, -1, 1]), matrix(F,2, [1,1, 0,1])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.homset import MatrixGroupHomset
sage: M = MatrixGroupHomset(G, G)
sage: is_MatrixGroupHomset(M)
True
```

26.7 Binary Dihedral Groups

AUTHORS:

- Travis Scrimshaw (2016-02): initial version

```python
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.binary_dihedral.BinaryDihedralGroup(n)
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.groups.matrix_gps.finitely_generated.FinitelyGeneratedMatrixGroup_gap
```

The binary dihedral group \( BD_n \) of order \( 4n \).

Let \( n \) be a positive integer. The binary dihedral group \( BD_n \) is a finite group of order \( 4n \), and can be considered as the matrix group generated by

\[
g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{2n} & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta_{2n}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \zeta_n \\ \zeta_n & 0 \end{pmatrix},
\]

where \( \zeta_k = e^{2\pi i/k} \) is the primitive \( k \)-th root of unity. Furthermore, \( BD_n \) admits the following presentation (note that there is a typo in [Sun2010]):

\[
BD_n = \langle x, y, z \mid x^2 = y^2 = z^n = xyz \rangle.
\]

(The \( x, y \) and \( z \) in this presentations correspond to the \( g_2, g_2 g_1^{-1} \) and \( g_1 \) in the matrix group avatar.)

**REFERENCES:**

- [Dol2009]
### 26.8 Coxeter Groups As Matrix Groups

This implements a general Coxeter group as a matrix group by using the reflection representation.

**AUTHORS:**
- Travis Scrimshaw (2013-08-28): Initial version

```python
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.coxeter_group.CoxeterMatrixGroup(coxeter_matrix, base_ring, index_set):
    # Implementation details...
```

Let \((W, S)\) be a Coxeter system. We construct a vector space \(V\) over \(\mathbb{R}\) with a basis of \(\{\alpha_s\}_{s \in S}\) and inner product

\[
B(\alpha_s, \alpha_t) = -\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{m_{st}} \right)
\]

where we have \(B(\alpha_s, \alpha_t) = -1\) if \(m_{st} = \infty\). Next we define a representation \(\sigma_s : V \to V\) by

\[
\sigma_s \lambda = \lambda - 2B(\alpha_s, \lambda)\alpha_s.
\]

This representation is faithful so we can represent the Coxeter group \(W\) by the set of matrices \(\sigma_s\) acting on \(V\).

**INPUT:**
- `data` – a Coxeter matrix or graph or a Cartan type
- `base_ring` – (default: the universal cyclotomic field or a number field) the base ring which contains all values \(\cos(\pi/m_{ij})\) where \((m_{ij})_{ij}\) is the Coxeter matrix
- `index_set` – (optional) an indexing set for the generators
For finite Coxeter groups, the default base ring is taken to be $\mathbb{Q}$ or a quadratic number field when possible.

For more on creating Coxeter groups, see `CoxeterGroup()`.

**Todo:** Currently the label $\infty$ is implemented as $-1$ in the Coxeter matrix.

**EXAMPLES:**

We can create Coxeter groups from Coxeter matrices:

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup([[1, 6, 3], [6, 1, 10], [3, 10, 1]])
sage: W
Coxeter group over Universal Cyclotomic Field with Coxeter matrix:
[  1   6   3]
[  6   1  10]
[  3  10   1]
sage: W gens()
[[-1 -E(12)^7 + E(12)^11 1]
 [-E(12)^7 + E(12)^11 -1 E(20) - E(20)^9]
  [ 0  0  1],

[ 1  0  0]
[-E(12)^7 + E(12)^11 -1 E(20) - E(20)^9]
[ 0  0  1],

[ 1  0  0]
[-E(12)^7 + E(12)^11 -1 E(20) - E(20)^9]
[ 0  0  1],

sage: m = matrix([[1,3,3,3], [3,1,3,2], [3,3,1,2], [3,2,2,1]])
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(m)
sage: W gens()
[[-1 1 1 1] [ 1 0 0 0] [ 1 0 0 0] [ 1 0 0 0]
 [ 0 1 0 0] [ 1 -1 1 0] [ 0 1 0 0] [ 0 1 0 0]
 [ 0 0 1 0] [ 0 0 1 0] [ 1 1 -1 0] [ 0 0 1 0]
 [ 0 0 0 1], [ 0 0 0 1], [ 0 0 0 1], [ 1 0 0 -1]

sage: a,b,c,d = W gens()
sage: (a+b+c)^3
[ 5 1 -5 7]
[ 5 0 -4 5]
[ 4 1 -4 4]
[ 0 0 0 1]
sage: (a+b)^3
[ 1 0 0 0]
[ 0 1 0 0]
[ 0 0 1 0]
[ 0 0 0 1]
sage: b*d == d*b
True
sage: a*c*a == c*a*c
True
```

We can create the matrix representation over different base rings and with different index sets. Note that the base ring must contain all $2 \times \cos(\pi/m_{ij})$ where $(m_{ij})_{ij}$ is the Coxeter matrix:
Using the well-known conversion between Coxeter matrices and Coxeter graphs, we can input a Coxeter graph. Following the standard convention, edges with no label (i.e. labelled by None) are treated as 3:

```
sage: G = Graph([(0,3,None), (1,3,15), (2,3,7), (0,1,3)])
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(G); W
Coxeter group over Universal Cyclotomic Field with Coxeter matrix:
[ 1 3 -1 3]
[ 3 1 4 7]
[ -1 4 1 3]
```

Because there currently is no class for \( \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\} \), labels of \( \infty \) are given by \(-1\) in the Coxeter matrix:

```
sage: G = Graph([(0,1,None), (1,2,4), (0,oo)])
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(G)
sage: W.coxeter_matrix()
[ 1 3 -1]
[ 3 1 4]
[ -1 4 1]
```

We can also create Coxeter groups from Cartan types using the `implementation` keyword:

```
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['D',5], implementation="reflection")
sage: W
Finite Coxeter group over Integer Ring with Coxeter matrix:
[1 3 2 2]
[3 1 3 2]
[2 3 1 3]
[2 2 3 2]
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['H',3], implementation="reflection")
sage: W
Finite Coxeter group over Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^2 - 5 with \(_\rightarrow a = 2.236067977499790? \) with Coxeter matrix:
[1 3 2]
[3 1 5]
[2 5 1]
```
class Element
Bases: sage.groups.matrix_gps.group_element.MatrixGroupElement_generic

A Coxeter group element.

**action_on_root_indices**(i, side='left')

Return the action on the set of roots.

The roots are ordered as in the output of the method *roots*.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A', 3], implementation="reflection")
sage: w = W.w0
sage: w.action_on_root_indices(0)
11
```

**canonical_matrix()**

Return the matrix of *self* in the canonical faithful representation, which is *self* as a matrix.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A', 3], implementation="reflection")
sage: a, b, c = W.gens()
sage: elt = a*b*c
dsage: elt.canonical_matrix()
[ 0 0 -1]
[ 1 0 -1]
[ 0 1 -1]
```

**descents**(side='right', index_set=None, positive=False)

Return the descents of *self*, as a list of elements of the *index_set*.

**INPUT:**

- index_set = (default: all of them) a subset (as a list or iterable) of the nodes of the Dynkin diagram
- side = (default: 'right') 'left' or 'right'
- positive = (default: False) boolean

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A', 3], implementation="reflection")
sage: a, b, c = W.gens()
sage: elt = b*a*c
dsage: elt.descents()
[1, 3]
sage: elt.descents(positive=True)
[2]
sage: elt.descents(index_set=[1, 2])
[1]
sage: elt.descents(side='left')
[2]
```

**first_descent**(side='right', index_set=None, positive=False)

Return the first left (resp. right) descent of *self*, as an element of *index_set*, or None if there is none.

See *descents()* for a description of the options.

**EXAMPLES:**
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3], implementation="reflection")
sage: a,b,c = W.gens()
sage: elt = b*a*c
sage: elt.first_descent()
1
sage: elt.first_descent(side='left')
2

has_right_descent(i)
Return whether i is a right descent of self.

A Coxeter system \((W, S)\) has a root system defined as \(\{w(\alpha_s)\}_{w \in W}\) and we define the positive (resp. negative) roots \(\alpha = \sum_{s \in S} c_s \alpha_s\) by all \(c_s \geq 0\) (resp. \(c_s \leq 0\)). In particular, we note that if \(\ell(ws) > \ell(w)\) then \(w(\alpha_s) > 0\) and if \(\ell(ws) < \ell(w)\) then \(w(\alpha_s) < 0\). Thus \(i \in I\) is a right descent if \(w(\alpha_{s_i}) < 0\) or equivalently if the matrix representing \(w\) has all entries of the \(i\)-th column being non-positive.

INPUT:
• \(i\) – an element in the index set

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3], implementation="reflection")
sage: a,b,c = W.gens()
sage: elt = b*a*c
sage: [elt.has_right_descent(i) for i in [1, 2, 3]]
[True, False, True]
```

bilinear_form()
Return the bilinear form associated to self.

Given a Coxeter group \(G\) with Coxeter matrix \(M = (m_{ij})_{ij}\), the associated bilinear form \(A = (a_{ij})_{ij}\) is given by

\[
a_{ij} = -\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{m_{ij}} \right).
\]

If \(A\) is positive definite, then \(G\) is of finite type (and so the associated Coxeter group is a finite group). If \(A\) is positive semidefinite, then \(G\) is affine type.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['D',4])
sage: W.bilinear_form()
[ 1 -1/2 0 0]
[-1/2 1 -1/2 -1/2]
[ 0 -1/2 1 0]
[ 0 -1/2 0 1]
```

canonical_representation()
Return the canonical faithful representation of self, which is self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup([['1',3],[3,1]])
sage: W.canonical_representation() is W
True
```

coxeter_matrix()
Return the Coxeter matrix of self.
**fundamental_weight**(*i*)

Return the fundamental weight with index *i*.

See also:

**fundamental_weights()**

**fundamental_weights()**

Return the fundamental weights for self.

This is the dual basis to the basis of simple roots.

The base ring must be a field.

See also:

**fundamental_weight()**

**is_commutative()**

Return whether *self* is commutative.

**is_finite()**

Return True if this group is finite.

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A', 3], implementation='reflection')
sage: W.fundamental_weight(1)
(3/2, 1, 1/2)
sage: W.fundamental_weights()
Finite family {1: (3/2, 1, 1/2), 2: (1, 2, 1), 3: (1/2, 1, 3/2)}
sage: CoxeterGroup(['A', 2]).is_commutative()
False
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['I', 2])
sage: W.is_commutative()
True
```

(continued from previous page)

```python
[2, 3, 4]
sage: [l for l in range(2, 9) if ....:
.....: CoxeterGroup([[1,3,2,2], [3,1,1,2], [2,1,1,3], [2,2,3,1]]).is_finite()]
[2, 3, 4]
sage: [l for l in range(2, 9) if ....:
.....: CoxeterGroup([[1,3,2,2,2], [3,1,3,3,2], [2,3,1,2,2], ....:
....: [2,2,2,l,1]].is_finite())
[2, 3]
sage: [l for l in range(2, 9) if ....:
.....: CoxeterGroup([[1,3,2,2,2], [3,1,2,3,3], [2,2,1,l,2], ....:
....: [2,3,l,1,2], [2,3,2,2,1]].is_finite())
[2, 3]
sage: [l for l in range(2, 9) if ....:
.....: CoxeterGroup([[1,3,2,2,2,2], [3,1,l,2,2,2], [2,l,1,3,l,2], ....:
....: [2,2,3,1,2,2], [2,2,2,2,3,1]].is_finite())
```

order()

Return the order of self.

If the Coxeter group is finite, this uses an iterator.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup([1,3],[3,1])
sage: W.order()
6
sage: W = CoxeterGroup([1,-1],[-1,1])
sage: W.order()
+Infinity
```

positive_roots()

Return the positive roots.

These are roots in the Coxeter sense, that all have the same norm. They are given by their coefficients in
the base of simple roots, also taken to have all the same norm.

See also:

reflections()

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3], implementation='reflection')
sage: W.positive_roots()
((1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1), (0, 1, 1), (0, 0, 1))
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['I',5], implementation='reflection')
sage: W.positive_roots()
((1, 0),
(-E(5)^2 - E(5)^3, 1),
(-E(5)^2 - E(5)^3, -E(5)^2 - E(5)^3),
(1, -E(5)^2 - E(5)^3),
(0, 1))
```
reflections()  
Return the set of reflections.

The order is the one given by positive_roots().

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',2], implementation='reflection')
sage: list(W.reflections())
[[[-1 1] [ 0 -1] [ 1 0]]
 [ 0 1], [-1 0], [ 1 -1]]
```

roots()  
Return the roots.

These are roots in the Coxeter sense, that all have the same norm. They are given by their coefficients in the base of simple roots, also taken to have all the same norm.

The positive roots are listed first, then the negative roots in the same order. The order is the one given by roots().

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3], implementation='reflection')
sage: W.roots()
((1, 0, 0),
 (1, 1, 0),
 (0, 1, 0),
 (1, 1, 1),
 (0, 1, 1),
 (0, 0, 1),
 (-1, 0, 0),
 (-1, -1, 0),
 (0, -1, 0),
 (-1, -1, -1),
 (0, -1, -1),
 (0, 0, -1))
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['I',5], implementation='reflection')
sage: len(W.roots())
10
```

simple_reflection(i)  
Return the simple reflection $s_i$.

INPUT:

- $i$ – an element from the index set

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A',3], implementation="reflection")
sage: W.simple_reflection(1)
[-1 1 0]
[ 0 1 0]
[ 0 0 1]
sage: W.simple_reflection(2)
[ 1 0 0]
[ 1 -1 1]
```

(continues on next page)
simple_root_index(i)
Return the index of the simple root α_i.
This is the position of α_i in the list of all roots as given by roots().

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: W = CoxeterGroup(['A', 3], implementation='reflection')
sage: [W.simple_root_index(i) for i in W.index_set()]
[0, 2, 5]
```

26.9 Linear Groups

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: GL(4, QQ)
General Linear Group of degree 4 over Rational Field
sage: GL(1, ZZ)
General Linear Group of degree 1 over Integer Ring
sage: GL(100, RR)
General Linear Group of degree 100 over Real Field with 53 bits of precision
sage: GL(3, GF(49, 'a'))
General Linear Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 7^2
sage: SL(2, ZZ)
Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Integer Ring
sage: G = SL(2, GF(3)); G
Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3
sage: G.is_finite()
True
sage: G.conjugacy_classes_representatives()
([1 0]
 [0 1],
[0 1], [1 1], [2 1], [0 2], [1 2], [2 2], [1 0])
sage: G = SL(6, GF(5))
sage: G.gens()
([2 0 0 0 0 0]  [4 0 0 0 0 1]  [0 3 0 0 0 0]  [4 0 0 0 0 0]  [0 0 1 0 0 0]  [0 4 0 0 0 0]  [0 0 0 1 0 0]  [0 0 4 0 0 0]  [0 0 0 0 1 0]  [0 0 0 0 4 0]  [0 0 0 0 0 1], [0 0 0 0 4 0])
```

AUTHORS:
- William Stein: initial version
Return the general linear group. The general linear group $GL(d, R)$ consists of all $d \times d$ matrices that are invertible over the ring $R$.

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.matrix.GL()`.

**INPUT:**
- $n$ – a positive integer.
- $R$ – ring or an integer. If an integer is specified, the corresponding finite field is used.
- $\text{var}$ – variable used to represent generator of the finite field, if needed.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = GL(6, GF(5))
sage: G.order()
11064475422000000000000000
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field of size 5
sage: G.category()
Category of finite groups
sage: TestSuite(G).run()
sage: G = GL(6, QQ)
sage: G.category()
Category of infinite groups
sage: TestSuite(G).run()
```

Here is the Cayley graph of (relatively small) finite General Linear Group:

```python
sage: g = GL(2, 3)
sage: d = g.cayley_graph(); d
Digraph on 48 vertices
sage: d.plot(color_by_label=True, vertex_size=0.03, vertex_labels=False) # long time
Graphics object consisting of 144 graphics primitives
sage: d.plot3d(color_by_label=True) # long time
Graphics3d Object
```

```python
sage: F = GF(3); MS = MatrixSpace(F, 2, 2)
sage: gens = [MS([[2, 0], [0, 1]]), MS([[2, 1], [2, 0]])]
sage: G = MatrixGroup(gens)
sage: G.order()
48
sage: G.cardinality()
48
sage: H = GL(2, F)
```

(continues on next page)
\[ \text{sage: } \text{H.order()} \\
\text{48} \]
\[ \text{sage: } \text{H == G} \]
\[ \text{True} \]
\[ \text{sage: } \text{H.gens()} == \text{G.gens()} \]
\[ \text{True} \]
\[ \text{sage: } \text{H.as_matrix_group()} == \text{H} \]
\[ \text{True} \]
\[ \text{sage: } \text{H.gens()} \]
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}, 
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 \\
0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\textbf{class} \texttt{sage.groups.matrix_gps.linear.LinearMatrixGroup_gap} (\texttt{degree, base_ring, special, sage_name, latex_string, gap_command_string, category=None})

\textbf{Bases:} \texttt{sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.NamedMatrixGroup_gap, sage.groups.matrix_gps.linear.LinearMatrixGroup_generic, sage.groups.matrix_gps.finitely_generated.FinitelyGeneratedMatrixGroup_gap}

The general or special linear group in GAP.

\textbf{class} \texttt{sage.groups.matrix_gps.linear.LinearMatrixGroup_generic} (\texttt{degree, base_ring, special, sage_name, latex_string, category=None, invariant_form=None})

\textbf{Bases:} \texttt{sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.NamedMatrixGroup_generic}

\texttt{sage.groups.matrix_gps.linear.SL(n, R, var='a')}

Return the special linear group.

The special linear group \( SL(d, R) \) consists of all \( d \times d \) matrices that are invertible over the ring \( R \) with determinant one.

\textbf{Note:} This group is also available via \texttt{groups.matrix.SL()}. 

\textbf{INPUT:}

- \( n \) – a positive integer.
- \( R \) – ring or an integer. If an integer is specified, the corresponding finite field is used.
- \( \text{var} \) – variable used to represent generator of the finite field, if needed.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{sage: } \text{SL(3, GF(2))} \\
Special Linear Group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 2 \\
\texttt{sage: } \text{G = SL(15, GF(7))}; \text{G} \\
Special Linear Group of degree 15 over Finite Field of size 7
\end{verbatim}
sage: G.category()
Category of finite groups
sage: G.order()
19567125956814696201521906242958634112401800718204947891606736963871306673788236339351996634365767743090701127020626583481909204625023204918796771814955813422677465084565879186574540800000000
sage: len(G.gens())
2
sage: G = SL(2, ZZ); G
Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Integer Ring
sage: G.category()
Category of infinite groups
sage: G.gens()
([0 1]
 [1 1],
[-1 0], [0 1])

Next we compute generators for $\text{SL}_3(\mathbb{Z})$

sage: G = SL(3, ZZ); G
Special Linear Group of degree 3 over Integer Ring
sage: G.gens()
([0 1 0] [ 0 1 0] [1 1 0]
 [0 0 1] [-1 0 0] [0 1 0]
[1 0 0], [ 0 0 1], [0 0 1])
sage: TestSuite(G).run()

26.10 Orthogonal Linear Groups

The general orthogonal group $GO(n, R)$ consists of all $n \times n$ matrices over the ring $R$ preserving an $n$-ary positive definite quadratic form. In cases where there are multiple non-isomorphic quadratic forms, additional data needs to be specified to disambiguate. The special orthogonal group is the normal subgroup of matrices of determinant one.

In characteristics different from 2, a quadratic form is equivalent to a bilinear symmetric form. Furthermore, over the real numbers a positive definite quadratic form is equivalent to the diagonal quadratic form, equivalent to the bilinear symmetric form defined by the identity matrix. Hence, the orthogonal group $GO(n, R)$ is the group of orthogonal matrices in the usual sense.

In the case of a finite field and if the degree $n$ is even, then there are two inequivalent quadratic forms and a third parameter $e$ must be specified to disambiguate these two possibilities. The index of $SO(e, d, q)$ in $GO(e, d, q)$ is 2 if $q$ is odd, but $SO(e, d, q) = GO(e, d, q)$ if $q$ is even.)

**Warning:** GAP and Sage use different notations:

- GAP notation: The optional $e$ comes first, that is, $GO([e], d, q), SO([e], d, q)$.
- Sage notation: The optional $e$ comes last, the standard Python convention: $GO(d, GF(q), e=0), SO(d, GF(q), e=0)$.

**EXAMPLES:**
sage: GO(3, 7)
General Orthogonal Group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 7

sage: G = SO(4, GF(7), 1); G
Special Orthogonal Group of degree 4 and form parameter 1 over Finite Field of size 7

sage: G.random_element()  # random
[4 3 5 2]
[6 6 4 0]
[0 4 6 0]
[4 4 5 1]

AUTHORS:

• David Joyner (2006-03): initial version
• David Joyner (2006-05): added examples, _latex_, __str__, gens, as_matrix_group
• William Stein (2006-12-09): rewrite
• Volker Braun (2013-1) port to new Parent, libGAP, extreme refactoring.
• Sebastian Oehms (2018-8) add invariant_form() (as alias), _OG, option for user defined invariant bilinear form, and bug-fix in cmd-string for calling GAP (see trac ticket #26028)

sage.groups.matrix_gps.orthogonal.GO(n, e=0, var='a', invariant_form=None)
Return the general orthogonal group.

The general orthogonal group \(GO(n, R)\) consists of all \(n \times n\) matrices over the ring \(R\) preserving an \(n\)-ary positive definite quadratic form. In cases where there are multiple non-isomorphic quadratic forms, additional data needs to be specified to disambiguate.

In the case of a finite field and if the degree \(n\) is even, then there are two inequivalent quadratic forms and a third parameter \(e\) must be specified to disambiguate these two possibilities.

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.matrix.GO()`.

**INPUT:**

• \(n\) – integer; the degree
• \(R\) – ring or an integer; if an integer is specified, the corresponding finite field is used
• \(e\) – \(+1\) or \(-1\), and ignored by default; only relevant for finite fields and if the degree is even: a parameter that distinguishes inequivalent invariant forms
• \(var\) – (optional, default: 'a') variable used to represent generator of the finite field, if needed
• \(invariant_form\) – (optional) instances being accepted by the matrix-constructor which define a \(n \times n\) square matrix over \(R\) describing the symmetric form to be kept invariant by the orthogonal group; the form is checked to be non-degenerate and symmetric but not to be positive definite

**OUTPUT:**

The general orthogonal group of given degree, base ring, and choice of invariant form.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: GO(3, GF(7))
General Orthogonal Group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 7
sage: GO(3, GF(7)).order()
672
```
Using the `invariant_form` option:

```
sage: m = matrix(QQ, 3,3, 
[0, 1, 0], 
[1, 0, 0], 
[0, 0, 3])

sage: GO3m = GO(3,QQ, invariant_form=m)

sage: GO3 == GO3m
False

sage: GO3m.invariant_form()
[0, 1, 0]
[1, 0, 0]
[0, 0, 3]

sage: pm = Permutation([2,3,1]).to_matrix()

sage: g = GO3(pm); g in GO3; g
True

sage: GO3m(pm)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...TypeError: matrix must be orthogonal with respect to the symmetric form

sage: GO(3,3, invariant_form=[[1,0,0],[0,2,0],[0,0,1]])
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...NotImplementedError: invariant_form for finite groups is fixed by GAP

sage: 5+5
10

sage: R.<x> = ZZ[]

sage: GO(2, R, invariant_form=[[x,0],[0,1]])
General Orthogonal Group of degree 2 over Univariate Polynomial Ring in x over Integer Ring with respect to symmetric form

[x 0]
[0 1]
```
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.orthogonal.OrthogonalMatrixGroup_gap(degree, base_ring, special, sage_name, latex_string, gap_command_string, category=None)


The general or special orthogonal group in GAP.

**invariant_bilinear_form()**
Return the symmetric bilinear form preserved by the orthogonal group.

**OUTPUT:**

A matrix $M$ such that, for every group element $g$, the identity $gmg^T = m$ holds. In characteristic different from two, this uniquely determines the orthogonal group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: G = GO(4, GF(7), -1)
sage: G.invariant_bilinear_form()
[0 1 0 0]
[1 0 0 0]
[0 0 2 0]
[0 0 0 2]
sage: G = GO(4, GF(7), +1)
sage: G.invariant_bilinear_form()
[0 1 0 0]
[1 0 0 0]
[0 0 6 0]
[0 0 0 2]
sage: G = SO(4, GF(7), -1)
sage: G.invariant_bilinear_form()
[0 1 0 0]
[1 0 0 0]
[0 0 2 0]
[0 0 0 2]
```

**invariant_form()**
Return the symmetric bilinear form preserved by the orthogonal group.

**OUTPUT:**

A matrix $M$ such that, for every group element $g$, the identity $gmg^T = m$ holds. In characteristic different from two, this uniquely determines the orthogonal group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: G = GO(4, GF(7), -1)
sage: G.invariant_bilinear_form()
[0 1 0 0]
[1 0 0 0]
[0 0 2 0]
[0 0 0 2]
```
invariant_quadratic_form()

Return the quadratic form preserved by the orthogonal group.

OUTPUT:

The matrix $Q$ defining “orthogonal” as follows. The matrix determines a quadratic form $q$ on the natural vector space $V$, on which $G$ acts, by $q(v) = vQv^t$. A matrix $M$ is an element of the orthogonal group if $q(v) = q(vM)$ for all $v \in V$.

EXAMPLES:
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.orthogonal.OrthogonalMatrixGroup_generic
degree, base_ring, special, sage_name, latex_string,
category=None, invariant_form=None)

Bases: sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.NamedMatrixGroup_generic

General Orthogonal Group over arbitrary rings.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = GO(3, GF(7)); G
General Orthogonal Group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 7
sage: latex(G)
\text{GO}_{3}(\mathbb{F}_7)

sage: G = SO(3, GF(5)); G
Special Orthogonal Group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 5
sage: latex(G)
\text{SO}_{3}(\mathbb{F}_5)
```

```
sage: CF3 = CyclotomicField(3); e3 = CF3.gen()
sage: m=matrix(CF3, 3,3, [[1,e3,0], [e3,2,0], [0,0,1]])
sage: G = SO(3, CF3, invariant_form=m)
sage: latex(G)
\text{SO}_{3}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{3})) \text{ with respect to non positive definite symmetric form }
\left(
\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & \zeta_{3} & 0 \\
\zeta_{3} & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{array}
\right)
```

```
invariant_bilinear_form()

Return the symmetric bilinear form preserved by self.

OUTPUT:

A matrix.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: GO(2,3,+1).invariant_bilinear_form()
[0 1]
[1 0]
sage: GO(2,3,-1).invariant_bilinear_form()
[2 1]
[1 1]
sage: G = GO(4, QQ)
sage: G.invariant_bilinear_form()
[1 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0]
[0 0 1 0]
```
```
\texttt{sage: GO3m = GO(3,QQ, invariant_form=(1,0,0,0,2,0,0,0,3))}
\texttt{sage: GO3m.invariant_bilinear_form()}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 \\
\end{bmatrix}

\textbf{invariant\_form()}

Return the symmetric bilinear form preserved by \texttt{self}.

\textbf{OUTPUT:}

A matrix.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{sage: GO(2,3,+1).invariant_bilinear_form()}
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 \\
1 & 0 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\texttt{sage: GO(2,3,-1).invariant_bilinear_form()}
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 1 \\
1 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\texttt{sage: G = GO(4, QQ)}
\texttt{sage: G.invariant_bilinear_form()}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\texttt{sage: GO3m = GO(3,QQ, invariant_form=(1,0,0,0,2,0,0,0,3))}
\texttt{sage: GO3m.invariant_bilinear_form()}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{invariant\_quadratic\_form()}

Return the symmetric bilinear form preserved by \texttt{self}.

\textbf{OUTPUT:}

A matrix.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{sage: GO(2,3,+1).invariant_bilinear_form()}
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 \\
1 & 0 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\texttt{sage: GO(2,3,-1).invariant_bilinear_form()}
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 1 \\
1 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\texttt{sage: G = GO(4, QQ)}
\texttt{sage: G.invariant_bilinear_form()}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\texttt{sage: GO3m = GO(3,QQ, invariant_form=(1,0,0,0,2,0,0,0,3))}
\texttt{sage: GO3m.invariant_bilinear_form()}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\end{verbatim}
Return the special orthogonal group.

The special orthogonal group $GO(n, R)$ consists of all $n \times n$ matrices with determinant one over the ring $R$ preserving an $n$-ary positive definite quadratic form. In cases where there are multiple non-isomorphic quadratic forms, additional data needs to be specified to disambiguate.

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.matrix.SO()`.

**INPUT:**

- $n$ – integer; the degree
- $R$ – ring or an integer; if an integer is specified, the corresponding finite field is used
- $e$ – +1 or -1, and ignored by default; only relevant for finite fields and if the degree is even: a parameter that distinguishes inequivalent invariant forms
- $var$ – (optional, default: 'a') variable used to represent generator of the finite field, if needed
- $invariant\_form$ – (optional) instances being accepted by the matrix-constructor which define a $n \times n$ square matrix over $R$ describing the symmetric form to be kept invariant by the orthogonal group; the form is checked to be non-degenerate and symmetric but not to be positive definite

**OUTPUT:**

The special orthogonal group of given degree, base ring, and choice of invariant form.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: G = SO(3,GF(5))
sage: G
Special Orthogonal Group of degree 3 over Finite Field of size 5

sage: G = SO(3,GF(5))
sage: G.gens()

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix},
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 3 & 1
\end{bmatrix},
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 4 & 4 \\
4 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\]

sage: G = SO(3,GF(5))
sage: G.as_matrix_group()
Matrix group over Finite Field of size 5 with 3 generators

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix},
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 3 & 1
\end{bmatrix},
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 4 & 4 \\
4 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Using the $invariant\_form$ option:

```sage
sage: CF3 = CyclotomicField(3); e3 = CF3.gen()
sage: m=matrix(CF3, 3,3, [[1,e3,0],[e3,2,0],[0,0,1]])
sage: SO3 = SO(3, CF3)
sage: SO3m = SO(3, CF3, invariant_form=m)
```
sage: SO3 == SO3m
False
sage: SO3.invariant_form()
[1 0 0]
[0 1 0]
[0 0 1]
sage: SO3m.invariant_form()
[ 1 zeta3 0]
[zeta3 2 0]
[ 0 0 1]
sage: pm = Permutation([2,3,1]).to_matrix()
sage: g = SO3(pm); g in SO3; g
True
[0 0 1]
[1 0 0]
[0 1 0]
sage: SO3m(pm)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: matrix must be orthogonal with respect to the symmetric form
[ 1 zeta3 0]
[zeta3 2 0]
[ 0 0 1]
sage: SO(3,5, invariant_form=[[1,0,0],[0,2,0],[0,0,3]])
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
NotImplementedError: invariant_form for finite groups is fixed by GAP
sage: 5+5
10

sage.groups.matrix_gps.orthogonal.normalize_args_e(degree, ring, e)
Normalize the arguments that relate the choice of quadratic form for special orthogonal groups over finite fields.

INPUT:

- degree – integer. The degree of the affine group, that is, the dimension of the affine space the group is acting on.
- ring – a ring. The base ring of the affine space.
- e – integer, one of $+1$, $0$, $-1$. Only relevant for finite fields and if the degree is even. A parameter that distinguishes inequivalent invariant forms.

OUTPUT:

The integer $e$ with values required by GAP.
26.11 Groups of isometries.

Let $M = \mathbb{Z}^n$ or $\mathbb{Q}^n$, $b : M \times M \to \mathbb{Q}$ a bilinear form and $f : M \to M$ a linear map. We say that $f$ is an isometry if for all elements $x, y$ of $M$ we have that $b(x, y) = b(f(x), f(y))$. A group of isometries is a subgroup of $GL(M)$ consisting of isometries.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: L = IntegralLattice("D4")
sage: O = L.orthogonal_group()
sage: O
Group of isometries with 5 generators

[-1 0 0 0] [0 0 0 1] [-1 -1 -1 -1] [ 1 1 0 0] [ 1 0 0 0]
[ 0 -1 0 0] [0 1 0 0] [ 0 0 1 0] [ 0 0 1 0] [-1 -1 -1 -1]
[ 0 0 -1 0] [0 0 1 0] [ 0 1 0 1] [ 0 1 0 1] [ 0 0 1 0]
[ 0 0 0 -1], [1 0 0 0], [ 0 -1 -1 0], [ 0 -1 -1 0], [ 0 0 0 1]
```

Basic functionality is provided by GAP:

```python
sage: O.cardinality()
1152
sage: len(O.conjugacy_classes_representatives())
25
```

**AUTHORS:**

- Simon Brandhorst (2018-02): First created

```python
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.isometries.GroupActionOnQuotientModule(MatrixGroup, quotient_module, is_left=False)

Bases: sage.categories.action.Action

Matrix group action on a quotient module from the right.

INPUT:

- MatrixGroup – the group acting GroupOfIsometries
- submodule – an invariant quotient module
- is_left – bool (default: False)

EXAMPLES:

```
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.isometries.GroupActionOnSubmodule(MatBoxGroup, submodule, is_left=False)

Bases: sage.categories.action.Action

Matrix group action on a submodule from the right.

INPUT:

• MatrixGroup – an instance of GroupOfIsometries
• submodule – an invariant submodule
• is_left – bool (default: False)

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.isometries import GroupOfIsometries
sage: S = span(ZZ, [[0,1]])
S
sage: g = Matrix(QQ,2,[[1,0],[0,-1]])
G = GroupOfIsometries(2, ZZ, [g], invariant_bilinear_form=matrix.
identity(2), invariant_submodule=S)
G
sage: g = G.an_element()
x = S.an_element()
x*g
(0, -1)
(x*g).parent()
Free module of degree 2 and rank 1 over Integer Ring
Echelon basis matrix:
[0 1]
```

class sage.groups.matrix_gps.isometries.GroupOfIsometries(degree, base_ring, gens, invariant_bilinear_form, category=None, check=True, invariant_submodule=None, invariant_quotient_module=None)

Bases: sage.groups.matrix_gps.finitely_generated.FinitelyGeneratedMatrixGroup_gap

A base class for Orthogonal matrix groups with a gap backend.

Main difference to OrthogonalMatrixGroup_gap is that we can specify generators and a bilinear form. Following gap the group action is from the right.

INPUT:

• degree – integer, the degree (matrix size) of the matrix
• base_ring – ring, the base ring of the matrices
• gens – a list of matrices over the base ring
• invariant_bilinear_form – a symmetric matrix
• category – (default: None) a category of groups
• check – bool (default: True) check if the generators preserve the bilinear form
• invariant_submodule – a submodule preserved by the group action (default: None) registers an action on this submodule.
invariant_quotient_module – a quotient module preserved by the group action (default: None) registers an action on this quotient module.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.isometries import GroupOfIsometries
sage: bil = Matrix(ZZ,2,[3,2,2,3])
sage: gens = [-Matrix(ZZ,2,[0,1,1,0])]
sage: O = GroupOfIsometries(2,ZZ,gens,bil)
sage: O
Group of isometries with 1 generator ([-1 0]
[ 0 -1])
sage: O.order()
2
```

Infinite groups are O.K. too:

```python
sage: bil = Matrix(ZZ,4,[0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1])
sage: f = Matrix(ZZ,4,[0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, -1, 1, 1, 1])
sage: O = GroupOfIsometries(2,ZZ,[f],bil)
sage: O.cardinality()
+Infinity
```

invariant_bilinear_form()  
Return the symmetric bilinear form preserved by the orthogonal group.

OUTPUT:

• the matrix defining the bilinear form

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.isometries import GroupOfIsometries
sage: bil = Matrix(ZZ,2,[3,2,2,3])
sage: gens = [-Matrix(ZZ,2,[0,1,1,0])]
sage: O = GroupOfIsometries(2,ZZ,gens,bil)
sage: O.invariant_bilinear_form()
[3 2]
[2 3]
```

### 26.12 Symplectic Linear Groups

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = Sp(4,GF(7)); G
Symplectic Group of degree 4 over Finite Field of size 7
sage: g = prod(G.gens()); g
[3 0 3 0]
[1 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 1]
[0 2 0 0]
sage: m = g.matrix()
sage: m = G.invariant_form() * m.transpose() == G.invariant_form()
True
```

(continues on next page)
AUTHORS:

- David Joyner (2006-03): initial version, modified from special_linear (by W. Stein)
- Volker Braun (2013-1) port to new Parent, libGAP, extreme refactoring.
- Sebastian Oehms (2018-8) add option for user defined invariant bilinear form and bug-fix in invariant_form() (see trac ticket #26028)

```
sage: G.order()
sage: G.order()
276595200
```

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.matrix.Sp()`.

**INPUT:**

- `n` – a positive integer
- `R` – ring or an integer; if an integer is specified, the corresponding finite field is used
- `var` – (optional, default: 'a') variable used to represent generator of the finite field, if needed
- `invariant_form` – (optional) instances being accepted by the matrix-constructor which define a $n \times n$ square matrix over $R$ describing the alternating form to be kept invariant by the symplectic group

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: Sp(4, 5)
Symplectic Group of degree 4 over Finite Field of size 5

sage: Sp(4, IntegerModRing(15))
Symplectic Group of degree 4 over Ring of integers modulo 15

sage: Sp(3, GF(7))
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... ValueError: the degree must be even
```

Using the `invariant_form` option:

```
sage: m = matrix(QQ, 4, 4, [[0, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 2], [-1, 0, 0, 0], [0, -2, 0, 0]])
sage: Sp4m = Sp(4, QQ, invariant_form=m)
sage: Sp4 = Sp(4, QQ)
sage: Sp4 == Sp4m
False
sage: Sp4.invariant_form()
[ 0 0 0 1]
[ 0 0 1 0]
[ 0 -1 0 0]
[-1 0 0 0]
sage: Sp4m.invariant_form()
```

26.12. Symplectic Linear Groups
```python
[ [ 0 0 1 0 ]
 [ 0 0 0 2 ]
 [-1 0 0 0 ]
 [ 0 -2 0 0 ]
]
sage: pm = Permutation([2,1,4,3]).to_matrix()
sage: g = Sp4(pm); g in Sp4; g
True
[ [ 0 1 0 0 ]
 [ 1 0 0 0 ]
 [ 0 0 0 1 ]
 [ 0 0 1 0 ]
]
sage: Sp4m(pm)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: matrix must be symplectic with respect to the alternating form
[ [ 0 0 1 0 ]
 [ 0 0 0 2 ]
 [-1 0 0 0 ]
 [ 0 -2 0 0 ]
]
sage: Sp(4,3, invariant_form=[[0,0,0,1],[0,0,1,0],[0,2,0,0], [2,0,0,0]])
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
NotImplementedError: invariant_form for finite groups is fixed by GAP
```

```python
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.symplectic.SymplecticMatrixGroup_gap (degree,
base_ring,
special,
sage_name,
latex_string,
gap_command_string,
category=None)

groups.matrix_gps.named_group.NamedMatrixGroup_gap, sage.groups.matrix_gps.
finitely_generated.FinitelyGeneratedMatrixGroup_gap

Symplectic group in GAP.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: Sp(2,4)
Symplectic Group of degree 2 over Finite Field in a of size 2^2
sage: latex(Sp(4,5))
\text{Sp}_{4}(\Bold{F}_{5})
```

```python
invariant_form() 

Return the quadratic form preserved by the symplectic group.

OUTPUT:

A matrix.

EXAMPLES:
```
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.symplectic.SymplecticMatrixGroup_generic(degree, base_ring, special, sage_name, latex_string, category=None, invariant_form=None)

Bases: sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.NamedMatrixGroup_generic

Symplectic Group over arbitrary rings.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: Sp43 = Sp(4,3); Sp43
Symplectic Group of degree 4 over Finite Field of size 3
sage: latex(Sp43)
\text{Sp}_{4} (\Bold{F}_{3})

sage: Sp4m = Sp(4,QQ, invariant_form=(0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, -1, 0, 0, 0, -2, -1, 0, 0)); Sp4m
Symplectic Group of degree 4 over Rational Field with respect to alternating bilinear form

\begin{array}{rrrr}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & 0 & 0
\end{array}

sage: latex(Sp4m)
\text{Sp}_{4} (\Bold{Q}) \text{ with respect to alternating bilinear form}
```

invariant_form()

Return the quadratic form preserved by the symplectic group.

OUTPUT:

A matrix.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: Sp(4, QQ).invariant_form()
[ 0 0 0 1]
[ 0 0 1 0]
```

(continues on next page)
26.13 Unitary Groups $GU(n, q)$ and $SU(n, q)$

These are $n \times n$ unitary matrices with entries in $GF(q^2)$.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = SU(3,5)
sage: G.order()
378000
sage: G
Special Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 5^2
sage: G.gens()
([ a 0 0]
[ 0 2*a + 2 0]
[ 0 0 3*a], [ 1 0 0])
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field in a of size 5^2
```

**AUTHORS:**
- David Joyner (2006-03): initial version, modified from special_linear (by W. Stein)
- David Joyner (2006-05): minor additions (examples, \_latex\_, \_str\_, gens)
- William Stein (2006-12): rewrite
- Volker Braun (2013-1) port to new Parent, libGAP, extreme refactoring.
- Sebastian Oehms (2018-8) add \_UG, \_invariant_form\()\), option for user defined invariant bilinear form, and bug-fix in \_check_matrix (see trac ticket #26028)

`sage.groups.matrix_gps.unitary.GU(n, R, var='a', invariant_form=None)`

Return the general unitary group.

The general unitary group $GU(d, R)$ consists of all $d \times d$ matrices that preserve a nondegenerate sesquilinear form over the ring $R$.

**Note:** For a finite field the matrices that preserve a sesquilinear form over $F_q$ live over $F_{q^2}$. So $GU(n, q)$ for a prime power $q$ constructs the matrix group over the base ring $GF(q^2)$.

**Note:** This group is also available via `groups.matrix.GU()`.

**INPUT:**
- $n$ – a positive integer
- $R$ – ring or an integer; if an integer is specified, the corresponding finite field is used
- $\text{var}$ – (optional, default: 'a') variable used to represent generator of the finite field, if needed
\* invariant_form \* - (optional) instances being accepted by the matrix-constructor which define a $n \times n$

square matrix over R describing the hermitian form to be kept invariant by the unitary group; the form is

checked to be non-degenerate and hermitian but not to be positive definite

OUTPUT:

Return the general unitary group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = GU(3, 7); G
General Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 7^2
sage: G.gens()
(
[ a 0 0]  [6*a 6 1]
[ 0 1 0]  [ 6 6 0]
[ 0 0 5*a], [ 1 0 0]
)

sage: GU(2,QQ)
General Unitary Group of degree 2 over Rational Field

sage: G = GU(3, 5, var='beta')
sage: G.base_ring()
Finite Field in beta of size 5^2
sage: G.gens()
(
[ beta 0 0]  [4*beta 4 1]
[ 0 1 0]  [ 4 4 0]
[ 0 0 3*beta], [ 1 0 0]
)
```

Using the invariant_form option:

```
sage: UCF = UniversalCyclotomicField(); e5=UCF.gen(5)
sage: m=matrix(UCF, 3,3, [[1,e5,0], [e5.conjugate(),2,0],[0,0,1]])
sage: G = GU(3, UCF)
sage: Gm = GU(3, UCF, invariant_form=m)
sage: G == Gm
False
sage: G.invariant_form()
[1 0 0]
[0 1 0]
[0 0 1]

sage: Gm.invariant_form()
[ 1 E(5) 0]
[E(5)^4 2 0]
[ 0 0 1]

sage: pm=Permutation((1,2,3)).to_matrix()
sage: g = G(pm); g in G; g
True
[0 0 1]
[1 0 0]
[0 1 0]

sage: Gm(pm)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: matrix must be unitary with respect to the hermitian form
[ 1 E(5) 0]
[E(5)^4 2 0]
```

(continues on next page)
sage.groups.matrix_gps.unitary.SU(n, R, var='a', invariant_form=None)
The special unitary group $SU(d, R)$ consists of all $d \times d$ matrices that preserve a nondegenerate sesquilinear form over the ring $R$ and have determinant 1.

**Note:** For a finite field the matrices that preserve a sesquilinear form over $F_q$ live over $F_{q^2}$. So $SU(n, q)$ for a prime power $q$ constructs the matrix group over the base ring $GF(q^2)$.

**Note:** This group is also available via groups.matrix.SU().

**INPUT:**
- $n$ – a positive integer
- $R$ – ring or an integer; if an integer is specified, the corresponding finite field is used
- $\text{var}$ – (optional, default: 'a') variable used to represent generator of the finite field, if needed
- $\text{invariant\_form}$ – (optional) instances being accepted by the matrix-constructor which define a $n \times n$ square matrix over $R$ describing the hermitian form to be kept invariant by the unitary group; the form is checked to be non-degenerate and hermitian but not to be positive definite

**OUTPUT:**
Return the special unitary group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: SU(3,5)
Special Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 5^2
sage: SU(3, GF(5))
Special Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 5^2
sage: SU(3,QQ)
Special Unitary Group of degree 3 over Rational Field

Using the $\text{invariant\_form}$ option:

```python
sage: CF3 = CyclotomicField(3); e3 = CF3.gen()
sage: m=matrix(CF3, 3,3, [[1,e3,0],[e3.conjugate(),2,0],[0,0,1]])
sage: G = SU(3, CF3)
sage: Gm = SU(3, CF3, invariant_form=m)
sage: G == Gm
False
sage: G.invariant_form()
```

(continues on next page)
The general or special unitary group in GAP.

\texttt{invariant\_form()}

Return the hermitian form preserved by the unitary group.

\textbf{OUTPUT:}

A square matrix describing the bilinear form

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: G32=GU(3,2)
sage: G32.invariant_form()
sage: [0 1] [0 0 1]
[0 0 1]
\end{verbatim}
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.unitary.UnitaryMatrixGroup_generic(degree, base_ring, special, sage_name, latex_string, category=None, invariant_form=None)

Bases: sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.NamedMatrixGroup_generic

General Unitary Group over arbitrary rings.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = GU(3, GF(7)); G
General Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 7^2
sage: latex(G)
\text{GU}_{3}(\Bold{F}_{7^{2}})
```

```python
sage: G = SU(3, GF(5)); G
Special Unitary Group of degree 3 over Finite Field in a of size 5^2
sage: latex(G)
\text{SU}_{3}(\Bold{F}_{5^{2}})
```

```python
sage: CF3 = CyclotomicField(3); e3 = CF3.gen()
sage: m=matrix(CF3, 3,3, 
\[
[1, e3, 0],
[e3.conjugate(), 2, 0],
[0, 0, 1]
\]
}sage: G = SU(3, CF3, invariant_form=m)
sage: latex(G)
\text{SU}_{3}(\Bold{Q}(\zeta_{3})) \text{ with respect to positive definite hermitian form }
\left(
\begin{array}{rrr}
1 & \zeta_{3} & 0 \\
-\zeta_{3} - 1 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{array}
\right)
```

invariant_form()

Return the hermitian form preserved by the unitary group.

OUTPUT:

A square matrix describing the bilinear form

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: SU4 = SU(4,QQ)
sage: SU4.invariant_form()
\[
[1 0 0 0] \\
[0 1 0 0] \\
[0 0 1 0] \\
[0 0 0 1]
\]
```

sage.groups.matrix_gps.unitary.finite_field_sqrt(ring)

Helper function.

INPUT:

A ring.

OUTPUT:

Integer q such that ring is the finite field with \(q^2\) elements.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.unitary import finite_field_sqrt
sage: finite_field_sqrt(GF(4, 'a'))
2
```

### 26.14 Heisenberg Group

**AUTHORS:**

- Hilder Vitor Lima Pereira (2017-08): initial version

```python
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.heisenberg.HeisenbergGroup(n=1, R=0)
```

The Heisenberg group of degree $n$.

Let $R$ be a ring, and let $n$ be a positive integer. The Heisenberg group of degree $n$ over $R$ is a multiplicative group whose elements are matrices with the following form:

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & x^T & z \\
0 & I_n & y \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix},
$$

where $x$ and $y$ are column vectors in $R^n$, $z$ is a scalar in $R$, and $I_n$ is the identity matrix of size $n$.

**INPUT:**

- $n$ – the degree of the Heisenberg group
- $R$ – (default: $\mathbb{Z}$) the ring $R$ or a positive integer as a shorthand for the ring $\mathbb{Z}/R\mathbb{Z}$

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(); H
Heisenberg group of degree 1 over Integer Ring
sage: H.gens()
(\[1 1 0\] [1 0 0] [1 0 1]
[0 1 0] [0 1 1] [0 1 0]
[0 0 1], [0 0 1], [0 0 1] )
sage: X, Y, Z = H.gens()
sage: Z * X * Y**-1
[ 1 1 0]
[ 0 1 -1]
[ 0 0 1]
sage: X * Y * X**-1 * Y**-1 == Z
True
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(R=5); H
Heisenberg group of degree 1 over Ring of integers modulo 5
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(n=3, R=13); H
Heisenberg group of degree 3 over Ring of integers modulo 13
```

**REFERENCES:**

- Wikipedia article Heisenberg_group
cardinality()

Return the order of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg()
sage: H.order()
+Infinity
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(n=4)
sage: H.order()
+Infinity
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(R=3)
sage: H.order()
27
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(n=2, R=3)
sage: H.order()
243
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(n=2, R=GF(4))
sage: H.order()
1024
```

order()

Return the order of self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg()
sage: H.order()
+Infinity
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(n=4)
sage: H.order()
+Infinity
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(R=3)
sage: H.order()
27
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(n=2, R=3)
sage: H.order()
243
sage: H = groups.matrix.Heisenberg(n=2, R=GF(4))
sage: H.order()
1024
```

### 26.15 Affine Groups

AUTHORS:

- Volker Braun: initial version

```
class sage.groups.affine_gps.affine_group.AffineGroup(degree, ring)
    Bases:   sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.groups.group.Group

An affine group.

The affine group Aff(A) (or general affine group) of an affine space A is the group of all invertible affine transformations from the space into itself.
```
If we let $A_V$ be the affine space of a vector space $V$ (essentially, forgetting what is the origin) then the affine group $\text{Aff}(A_V)$ is the group generated by the general linear group $GL(V)$ together with the translations. Recall that the group of translations acting on $A_V$ is just $V$ itself. The general linear and translation subgroups do not quite commute, and in fact generate the semidirect product

$$\text{Aff}(A_V) = GL(V) \rtimes V.$$ 

As such, the group elements can be represented by pairs $(A, b)$ of a matrix and a vector. This pair then represents the transformation

$$x \mapsto Ax + b.$$ 

We can also represent affine transformations as linear transformations by considering $\dim(V) + 1$ dimensional space. We take the affine transformation $(A, b)$ to

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and lifting $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ to $(x_1, \ldots, x_n, 1)$. Here the $(n + 1)$-th component is always 1, so the linear representations acts on the affine hyperplane $x_{n+1} = 1$ as affine transformations which can be seen directly from the matrix multiplication.

**INPUT:**

Something that defines an affine space. For example

- An affine space itself:
  - $A$ – affine space
- A vector space:
  - $V$ – a vector space
- Degree and base ring:
  - degree – An integer. The degree of the affine group, that is, the dimension of the affine space the group is acting on.
  - ring – A ring or an integer. The base ring of the affine space. If an integer is given, it must be a prime power and the corresponding finite field is constructed.
  - var – (default: 'a') Keyword argument to specify the finite field generator name in the case where ring is a prime power.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: F = AffineGroup(3, QQ); F
Affine Group of degree 3 over Rational Field
sage: F(matrix(QQ,[[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,0]]), vector(QQ,[10,11,12]))
[1 2 3] 
[4 5 6] x |-> [10] 
[7 8 0] x + [11] 
[12]
sage: F([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,0]], [10,11,12])
[1 2 3] 
[4 5 6] x |-> [10] 
[7 8 0] x + [11] 
[12]
sage: F([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0], [10,11,12])
[1 2 3] 
[4 5 6] x |-> [10] 
[7 8 0] x + [11] 
[12]
```
Instead of specifying the complete matrix/vector information, you can also create special group elements:

```
sage: F.linear([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0])
[1 2 3] [0]
x |-> [4 5 6] x + [0]
[7 8 0] [0]
sage: F.translation([1,2,3])
[1 0 0] [1]
x |-> [0 1 0] x + [2]
[0 0 1] [3]
```

Some additional ways to create affine groups:

```
sage: A = AffineSpace(2, GF(4,'a')); A
Affine Space of dimension 2 over Finite Field in a of size 2^2
sage: G = AffineGroup(A); G
Affine Group of degree 2 over Finite Field in a of size 2^2
sage: G is AffineGroup(2,4) # shorthand
True
sage: V = ZZ^3; V
Ambient free module of rank 3 over the principal ideal domain Integer Ring
sage: AffineGroup(V)
Affine Group of degree 3 over Integer Ring
```

REFERENCES:

- Wikipedia article Affine_group

Element

alias of `sage.groups.affine_gps.group_element.AffineGroupElement`

degree()

Return the dimension of the affine space.

OUTPUT:

An integer.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = AffineGroup(6, GF(5))
sage: g = G.an_element()
sage: G.degree()
6
sage: G.degree() == g.A().nrows() == g.A().ncols() == g.b().degree()
True
```

linear(A)

Construct the general linear transformation by A.

INPUT:

- A – anything that determines a matrix

OUTPUT:

The affine group element \( x \mapsto Ax \).

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: G = AffineGroup(3, GF(5))
sage: G.linear([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0])
[1 2 3]
[0]
x |-> [4 0 1] x + [0]
[2 3 0] [0]
```

**linear_space()**

Return the space of the affine transformations represented as linear transformations.

We can represent affine transformations $Ax + b$ as linear transformations by

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
A & b \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
$$

and lifting $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ to $(x_1, \ldots, x_n, 1)$.

See also:

- `sage.groups.affine_gps.group_element.AffineGroupElement.matrix()`

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = AffineGroup(3, GF(5))
sage: G.linear_space()
Full MatrixSpace of 4 by 4 dense matrices over Finite Field of size 5
```

**matrix_space()**

Return the space of matrices representing the general linear transformations.

**OUTPUT:**

The parent of the matrices $A$ defining the affine group element $Ax + b$.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = AffineGroup(3, GF(5))
sage: G.matrix_space()
Full MatrixSpace of 3 by 3 dense matrices over Finite Field of size 5
```

**random_element()**

Return a random element of this group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = AffineGroup(4, GF(3))
sage: G.random_element() # random
[2 0 1 2] [1]
[2 1 1 2] [2]
x |-> [1 0 2 2] x + [2]
[1 1 1 1] [2]
sage: G.random_element() in G
True
```

**reflection(v)**

Construct the Householder reflection.

A Householder reflection (transformation) is the affine transformation corresponding to an elementary reflection at the hyperplane perpendicular to $v$.

**INPUT:**

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• $v$ – a vector, or something that determines a vector.

OUTPUT:

The affine group element that is just the Householder transformation (a.k.a. Householder reflection, elementary reflection) at the hyperplane perpendicular to $v$.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AffineGroup(3, QQ)
sage: G.reflection([1,0,0])
[-1 0 0]
x |→ [ 0 1 0] x + [0]
[ 0 0 1] [0]
sage: G.reflection([3,4,-5])
[ 16/25 -12/25 3/5]
x |→ [-12/25 9/25 4/5] x + [0]
[ 3/5 4/5 0] [0]
```

`translation` ($b$)

Construct the translation by $b$.

INPUT:

• $b$ – anything that determines a vector

OUTPUT:

The affine group element $x \mapsto x + b$.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AffineGroup(3, GF(5))
sage: G.translation([1,4,8])
[1 0 0]
x |→ [0 1 0] x + [4]
[0 0 1] [3]
```

`vector_space` ()

Return the vector space of the underlying affine space.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AffineGroup(3, GF(5))
sage: G.vector_space()
Vector space of dimension 3 over Finite Field of size 5
```

## 26.16 Euclidean Groups

AUTHORS:

- Volker Braun: initial version

**class** `sage.groups.affine_gps.euclidean_group.EuclideanGroup` ($\text{degree}$, $\text{ring}$)

Bases: `sage.groups.affine_gps.affine_group.AffineGroup`

an Euclidean group.

The Euclidean group $E(A)$ (or general affine group) of an affine space $A$ is the group of all invertible affine transformations from the space into itself preserving the Euclidean metric.
If we let $A_V$ be the affine space of a vector space $V$ (essentially, forgetting what is the origin) then the Euclidean group $E(A_V)$ is the group generated by the general linear group $SO(V)$ together with the translations. Recall that the group of translations acting on $A_V$ is just $V$ itself. The general linear and translation subgroups do not quite commute, and in fact generate the semidirect product 

$$E(A_V) = SO(V) \ltimes V.$$ 

As such, the group elements can be represented by pairs $(A, b)$ of a matrix and a vector. This pair then represents the transformation

$$x \mapsto Ax + b.$$ 

We can also represent this as a linear transformation in $\dim(V) + 1$ dimensional space as

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
A & b \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
$$

and lifting $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ to $(x_1, \ldots, x_n, 1)$.

See also:

- AffineGroup

INPUT:

Something that defines an affine space. For example

- An affine space itself:
  - $A$ – affine space
- A vector space:
  - $V$ – a vector space
- Degree and base ring:
  - degree – An integer. The degree of the affine group, that is, the dimension of the affine space the group is acting on.
  - ring – A ring or an integer. The base ring of the affine space. If an integer is given, it must be a prime power and the corresponding finite field is constructed.
  - var – (default: 'a') Keyword argument to specify the finite field generator name in the case where ring is a prime power.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: E3 = EuclideanGroup(3, QQ); E3
Euclidean Group of degree 3 over Rational Field
sage: E3(matrix(QQ,[
        [6/7, -2/7, 3/7],
        [-2/7, 3/7, 6/7],
        [3/7, 6/7, -2/7]
    ]),
vector(QQ,
    [10,11,12])
  \mapsto
\begin{pmatrix}
6/7 & -2/7 & 3/7 \\
-2/7 & 3/7 & 6/7 \\
3/7 & 6/7 & -2/7
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
10 \\
11 \\
12
\end{pmatrix}
```
Instead of specifying the complete matrix/vector information, you can also create special group elements:

```python
sage: E3.linear([6/7, -2/7, 3/7, -2/7, 3/7, 6/7, 3/7, 6/7, -2/7])
[ 6/7 -2/7  3/7]  [0]
x |-> [-2/7  3/7  6/7] x + [0]  
[ 3/7  6/7 -2/7]  [0]
sage: E3.reflection([4,5,6])
[ 45/77 -40/77 -48/77]  [0]
x |-> [-40/77 27/77 -60/77] x + [0]  
[-48/77 -60/77  5/77]  [0]
sage: E3.translation([1,2,3])
[1 0 0]  [1]
x |-> [0 1 0] x + [2]  
[0 0 1]  [3]
```

Some additional ways to create Euclidean groups:

```python
sage: A = AffineSpace(2, GF(4,'a')); A
Affine Space of dimension 2 over Finite Field in a of size 2^2
sage: G = EuclideanGroup(A); G
Euclidean Group of degree 2 over Finite Field in a of size 2^2
sage: G is EuclideanGroup(2,4)  # shorthand
True

sage: V = ZZ^3; V
Ambient free module of rank 3 over the principal ideal domain Integer Ring
sage: EuclideanGroup(V)
Euclidean Group of degree 3 over Integer Ring

sage: EuclideanGroup(2, QQ)
Euclidean Group of degree 2 over Rational Field
```

REFERENCES:

- Wikipedia article Euclidean_group

**random_element()**

Return a random element of this group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = EuclideanGroup(4, GF(3))
sage: G.random_element()  # random
[2 1 2 1]  [1]
[1 2 2 1]  [0]
x |-> [2 2 2 2] x + [1]  
[1 1 2 2]  [2]
sage: G.random_element() in G
True
```
26.17 Elements of Affine Groups

The class in this module is used to represent the elements of `AffineGroup()` and its subgroups.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: F = AffineGroup(3, QQ)
sage: F([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0], [10,11,12])
[7 8 0] [12]

sage: G = AffineGroup(2, ZZ)
sage: g = G([[1,1],[0,1]], [1,0])
sage: h = G([[1,2],[0,1]], [0,1])
sage: g*h
[1 3] x |-> [0 1] x + [1]
[1 3] [1]
sage: h*g
[1 3] x |-> [0 1] x + [1]
sage: g*h != h*g
True
```

AUTHORS:

• Volker Braun

class sage.groups.affine_gps.group_element.AffineGroupElement (parent, A, b=0, convert=True, check=True)

Bases: sage.structure.element.MultiplicativeGroupElement

An affine group element.

INPUT:

• A – an invertible matrix, or something defining a matrix if convert==True.
• b – a vector, or something defining a vector if convert==True (default: 0, defining the zero vector).
• parent – the parent affine group.
• convert - bool (default: True). Whether to convert A into the correct matrix space and b into the correct vector space.
• check - bool (default: True). Whether to do some checks or just accept the input as valid.

As a special case, A can be a matrix obtained from `matrix()`, that is, one row and one column larger. In that case, the group element defining that matrix is reconstructed.

OUTPUT:

The affine group element \(x \mapsto Ax + b\)

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: G = AffineGroup(2, GF(3))
sage: g = G.random_element()
sage: type(g)
<class 'sage.groups.affine_gps.affine_group.AffineGroup_with_category.element_class'>
```
Conversion from a matrix and a matrix group element:

```
sage: M = Matrix(4, 4, [0, 0, -1, 1, 0, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1])
sage: A = AffineGroup(3, ZZ)
sage: A(M)
[ 0  0 -1]
[ 1 -1  0] x + [1]
[ 0  0  1]
```

A()  
Return the general linear part of an affine group element.  

OUTPUT:  
The matrix $A$ of the affine group element $Ax + b$.  

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = AffineGroup(3, QQ)
sage: g = G([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0], [10,11,12])
sage: g.A()
[1 2 3]
[4 5 6]
[7 8 0]
```

b()  
Return the translation part of an affine group element.  

OUTPUT:  
The vector $b$ of the affine group element $Ax + b$.  

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = AffineGroup(3, QQ)
sage: g = G([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0], [10,11,12])
sage: g.b()
(10, 11, 12)
```

inverse()  
Return the inverse group element.  

OUTPUT:  
Another affine group element.  

EXAMPLES:
sage: G = AffineGroup(2, GF(3))
sage: g = G([1,2,3,4], [5,6])
sage: g
[1 2] [2]
x |-> [0 1] x + [0]
sage: ~g
[1 1] [1]
x |-> [0 1] x + [0]
sage: g * g.inverse()
[1 0] [0]
x |-> [0 1] x + [0]
sage: g * g.inverse() == g.inverse() * g == G(1)
True

list()
Return list representation of self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: F = AffineGroup(3, QQ)
sage: g = F([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0], [10,11,12])
sage: g
[1 2 3] [10]
[7 8 0] [12]
sage: g.matrix()
[1 2 3|10]
[4 5 6|11]
[7 8 0|12]
[----------+-]
[0 0 0| 1]
sage: g.list()
[[1, 2, 3, 10], [4, 5, 6, 11], [7, 8, 0, 12], [0, 0, 0, 1]]

matrix()
Return the standard matrix representation of self.

See also:

• AffineGroup.linear_space()

EXAMPLES:

sage: G = AffineGroup(3, GF(7))
sage: g = G([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0], [10,11,12])
sage: g
[1 2 3] [3]
x |-> [4 5 6] x + [4]
[0 1 0] [5]
sage: g.matrix()
[1 2 3|3]
[4 5 6|4]
[0 1 0|5]
[----------+-]
[0 0 0| 1]
sage: parent(g.matrix())
Full MatrixSpace of 4 by 4 dense matrices over Finite Field of size 7

(continues on next page)
Composition of affine group elements equals multiplication of the matrices:

```
sage: g1 = G.random_element()
sage: g2 = G.random_element()
sage: g1.matrix() * g2.matrix() == (g1*g2).matrix()
True
```
27.1 Nilpotent Lie groups

AUTHORS:

• Eero Hakavuori (2018-09-25): initial version of nilpotent Lie groups

```python
class sage.groups.lie_gps.nilpotent_lie_group.NilpotentLieGroup(L, name, **kwds):
    Bases: sage.groups.group.Group, sage.manifolds.differentiable.manifold.DifferentiableManifold

A nilpotent Lie group.

INPUT:

• L – the Lie algebra of the Lie group; must be a finite dimensional nilpotent Lie algebra with basis over a
topological field, e.g. Q or R

• name – a string; name (symbol) given to the Lie group
```

Two types of exponential coordinates are defined on any nilpotent Lie group using the basis of the Lie algebra,
see `chart_exp1()` and `chart_exp2()`.

EXAMPLES:

Creation of a nilpotent Lie group:

```python
sage: L = lie_algebras.Heisenberg(QQ, 1)
sage: G = L.lie_group(); G
Lie group G of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over Rational Field
```

Giving a different name to the group:

```python
sage: L.lie_group('H')
Lie group H of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over Rational Field
```

Elements can be created using the exponential map:

```python
sage: p, q, z = L.basis()
sage: g = G.exp(p); g
exp(p1)
sage: h = G.exp(q); h
exp(q1)
```

Lie group multiplication has the usual product syntax:
The identity element is given by \texttt{one()}:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: e = G.one(); e
exp(0)
sage: e*k == k and k*e == k
True
\end{verbatim}

The default coordinate system is exponential coordinates of the first kind:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: G.default_chart() == G.chart_exp1()
True
sage: G.chart_exp1()
Chart (G, (x_0, x_1, x_2))
\end{verbatim}

Changing the default coordinates to exponential coordinates of the second kind will change how elements are printed:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: G.set_default_chart(G.chart_exp2())
sage: G.set_default_chart(G.chart_exp1())
\end{verbatim}

The frames of left- or right-invariant vector fields are created using \texttt{left_invariant_frame()} and \texttt{right_invariant_frame()}:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: X = G.left_invariant_frame(); X
Vector frame (G, (X_0,X_1,X_2))
sage: X[0]
Vector field X_0 on the Lie group G of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over Rational Field
sage: X[0].display(exp1_frame)
X_0 = d/dx_0 - 1/2*x_1 d/dx_2
sage: X[0].display(exp2_frame)
X_0 = d/dy_0
sage: X[1].display(exp1_frame)
X_1 = d/dx_1 + 1/2*x_0 d/dx_2
sage: X[1].display(exp2_frame)
X_1 = d/dy_1 + x_0 d/dy_2
\end{verbatim}

Defining a left translation by a generic point:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: g = G.point([var('a'), var('b'), var('c')]); g
exp(a*p1 + b*q1 + c*z)
sage: L_g = G.left_translation(g); L_g
Diffeomorphism of the Lie group G of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over Rational Field
sage: L_g.display()
\end{verbatim}
G --> G
(x_0, x_1, x_2) |--> (a + x_0, b + x_1, -1/2*b*x_0 + 1/2*a*x_1 + c + x_2)
(x_0, x_1, x_2) |--> (y_0, y_1, y_2) = (a + x_0, b + x_1, 1/2*a*b + 1/2*(2*a
-> x_0)*x_1 + c + x_2)
(y_0, y_1, y_2) |--> (x_0, x_1, x_2) = (a + y_0, b + y_1, -1/2*b*y_0 + 1/2*(a
-> y_0)*y_1 + c + y_2)
(y_0, y_1, y_2) |--> (a + y_0, b + y_1, 1/2*a*b + a*y_1 + c + y_2)

Verifying the left-invariance of the left-invariant frame:

```
sage: x = G(G.chart_exp1()[;])
sage: L_g.differential(x)(X[0].at(x)) == X[0].at(L_g(x))
True
sage: L_g.differential(x)(X[1].at(x)) == X[1].at(L_g(x))
True
sage: L_g.differential(x)(X[2].at(x)) == X[2].at(L_g(x))
True
```

An element of the Lie algebra can be extended to a left or right invariant vector field:

```
sage: X_L = G.left_invariant_extension(p + 3*q); X_L
Vector field p1 + 3*q1 on the Lie group G of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over Rational Field
sage: X_L.display(exp1_frame)
p1 + 3*q1 = d/dx_0 + 3 d/dx_1 + (3/2 *x_0 - 1/2*x_1) d/dx_2
sage: X_R = G.right_invariant_extension(p + 3*q)
sage: X_R.display(exp1_frame)
p1 + 3*q1 = d/dx_0 + 3 d/dx_1 + (-3/2 *x_0 + 1/2*x_1) d/dx_2
```

The nilpotency step of the Lie group is the nilpotency step of its algebra. Nilpotency for Lie groups means that group commutators that are longer than the nilpotency step vanish:

```
sage: G.step()
2
sage: g = G.exp(p); h = G.exp(q)
sage: c = g*h*-g*-h; c
exp(x)
sage: g*c*-g*c
exp(0)
```

class `Element`

```
Bases: sage.manifolds.point.ManifoldPoint, sage.structure.element.MultiplicativeGroupElement

A base class for an element of a Lie group.

EXAMPLES:

Elements of the group are printed in the default exponential coordinates:

```
sage: L.<X,Y,Z> = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: g = G.exp(2*X + 3*Z); g
exp(2*X + 3*Z)
sage: h = G.point([ var('a'), var('b'), 0]); h
exp(a*X + b*Y)
sage: G.set_default_chart(G.chart_exp2())
```
Multiplication of two elements uses the usual product syntax:

```python
sage: exp(3*Z)*exp(2*X)
exp(5*Z)
```

```python
sage: exp(1/2*a*b*Z)*exp(b*Y)*exp(a*X)
```

```python
sage: G.exp(Y)*G.exp(X)
exp(Y)*exp(X)
```

```python
sage: G.exp(X)*G.exp(Y)
exp(X + Y + 1/2*Z)
```

```python
sage: G.set_default_chart(G.chart_exp1())
```

```python
sage: G.exp(X)*G.exp(Y)
exp(X + Y + 1/2*Z)
```

adjoint(g)

Return the adjoint map as an automorphism of the Lie algebra of self.

INPUT:

- g – an element of self

For a Lie group element \( g \), the adjoint map \( \text{Ad}_g \) is the map on the Lie algebra \( g \) given by the differential of the conjugation by \( g \) at the identity.

If the Lie algebra of self does not admit symbolic coefficients, the adjoint is not in general defined for abstract points.

EXAMPLES:

An example of an adjoint map:

```python
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=3)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: g = G.exp(L.basis().list()[0]); g
exp(X_1)
sage: Ad_g = G.adjoint(g); Ad_g
Lie algebra endomorphism of Free Nilpotent Lie algebra on 5 generators (X_1, X_2, X_12, X_112, X_122) over Rational Field
Defn: X_1 |--> X_1
X_2 |--> X_2 + X_12 + 1/2*X_112
X_12 |--> X_12 + X_112
X_112 |--> X_112
X_122 |--> X_122
```

Usually the adjoint map of a symbolic point is not defined:

```python
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: g = G.point([var('a'), var('b'), var('c')]); g
exp(a*X_1 + b*X_2 + c*X_12)
sage: G.adjoint(g)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: unable to convert -b to a rational
```

However, if the adjoint map is independent from the symbolic terms, the map is still well defined:
```
sage: g = G.point([0, 0, var('a')]); g
exp(a*X_12)
sage: G.adjoint(g)
Lie algebra endomorphism of Free Nilpotent Lie algebra on 3 generators (X_1, X_2, X_12) over Rational Field
Defn: X_1 |--> X_1
     X_2 |--> X_2
     X_12 |--> X_12
```

**chart_exp1()**

Return the chart of exponential coordinates of the first kind.

Exponential coordinates of the first kind are

\[ \exp(x_1 X_1 + \cdots + x_n X_n) \mapsto (x_1, \ldots, x_n). \]

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: G.chart_exp1()
Chart (G, (x_1, x_2, x_12))
```

**chart_exp2()**

Return the chart of exponential coordinates of the second kind.

Exponential coordinates of the second kind are

\[ \exp(x_n X_n) \cdots \exp(x_1 X_1) \mapsto (x_1, \ldots, x_n). \]

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: G.chart_exp2()
Chart (G, (y_1, y_2, y_12))
```

**conjugation(g)**

Return the conjugation by \( g \) as an automorphism of \( \text{self} \).

The conjugation by \( g \) on a Lie group \( G \) is the map

\[ G \to G, \quad h \mapsto ghg^{-1}. \]

**INPUT:**

- \( g \) – an element of \( \text{self} \)

**EXAMPLES:**

A generic conjugation in the Heisenberg group:

```
sage: H = lie_algebras.Heisenberg(QQ, 1)
sage: p, q, z = H.basis()
sage: G = H.lie_group()
sage: g = G.point([var('a'), var('b'), var('c')])
sage: C_g = G.conjugation(g); C_g
Diffeomorphism of the Lie group G of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over Rational Field
```

(continues on next page)
sage: C_g.display(chart1=G.chart_exp1(), chart2=G.chart_exp1())
G --> G
(x_0, x_1, x_2) |--> (x_0, x_1, -b*x_0 + a*x_1 + x_2)

**exp** *(X)*

Return the group element \( e^X \).

**INPUT:**

- \( X \) – an element of the Lie algebra of self

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: L.<X,Y,Z> = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: G.exp(X)
exp(X)
sage: G.exp(Y)
exp(Y)
sage: G.exp(X + Y)
exp(X + Y)
```

**gens** ()

Return a tuple of elements whose one-parameter subgroups generate the Lie group.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: L = lie_algebras.Heisenberg(QQ, 1)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: G.gens()
(\exp(p1), \exp(q1), \exp(z))
```

**left_invariant_extension** *(X, name=None)*

Return the left-invariant vector field that has the value \( X \) at the identity.

**INPUT:**

- \( X \) – an element of the Lie algebra of self
- \( name \) – (optional) a string to use as a name for the vector field; if nothing is given, the name of the vector \( X \) is used

**EXAMPLES:**

A left-invariant extension in the Heisenberg group:

```python
sage: L = lie_algebras.Heisenberg(QQ, 1)
sage: p, q, z = L.basis()
sage: H = L.lie_group('H')
sage: X = H.left_invariant_extension(p); X
Vector field p1 on the Lie group H of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over \( \Bold R \)
\( 
\frac{d}{dx_0} - \frac{1}{2}x_1 \frac{d}{dx_2} 
\)
```

Default vs. custom naming for the invariant vector field:

```python
sage: Y = H.left_invariant_extension(p + q); Y
Vector field p1 + q1 on the Lie group H of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over \( \Bold R \)
```
left_invariant_frame(**kwds)

Return the frame of left-invariant vector fields of self.

The labeling of the frame and the dual frame can be customized using keyword parameters as described in `sage.manifolds.differentiable.manifold.DifferentiableManifold.vector_frame()`.

EXAMPLES:

The default left-invariant frame:

```
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: livf = G.left_invariant_frame(); livf
Vector frame (G, (X_1,X_2,X_12))
sage: coord_frame = G.chart_exp1().frame()
sage: livf[0].display(coord_frame)
X_1 = d/dx_1 - 1/2*x_2 d/dx_12
sage: livf[1].display(coord_frame)
X_2 = d/dx_2 + 1/2*x_1 d/dx_12
sage: livf[2].display(coord_frame)
X_12 = d/dx_12
```

Examples of custom labeling for the frame:

```
sage: G.left_invariant_frame(symbol='Y')
Vector frame (G, (Y_1,Y_2,Y_12))
sage: G.left_invariant_frame(symbol='Z', indices=None)
Vector frame (G, (Z_0,Z_1,Z_2))
sage: G.left_invariant_frame(symbol='W', indices=('a','b','c'))
Vector frame (G, (W_a,W_b,W_c))
```

left_translation(g)

Return the left translation by $g$ as an automorphism of self.

The left translation by $g$ on a Lie group $G$ is the map

$$G \to G, \quad h \mapsto gh.$$ 

INPUT:

- $g$ – an element of self

EXAMPLES:

A left translation in the Heisenberg group:

```
sage: H = lie_algebras.Heisenberg(QQ, 1)
sage: p, q, z = H.basis()
sage: G = H.lie_group()
sage: g = G.exp(p)
sage: L_g = G.left_translation(g); L_g
Diffeomorphism of the Lie group G of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over Rational Field
sage: L_g.display(chart1=G.chart_exp1(), chart2=G.chart_exp1())
```

(continues on next page)
Left translation by a generic element:

```python
sage: h = G.point([var('a'), var('b'), var('c')])
sage: L_h = G.left_translation(h)
sage: L_h.display(chart1=G.chart_exp1(), chart2=G.chart_exp1())
G --> G
(x_0, x_1, x_2) |--> (a + x_0, b + x_1, -1/2*b*x_0 + 1/2*a*x_1 + c + x_2)
```

```
lie_algebra()  
Return the Lie algebra of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: G.lie_algebra() == L
True
```

```
livf(**kwds)  
Return the frame of left-invariant vector fields of self.

The labeling of the frame and the dual frame can be customized using keyword parameters as 
described in `sage.manifolds.differentiable.manifold.DifferentiableManifold.
vector_frame()`.

EXAMPLES:

The default left-invariant frame:

```python
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: livf = G.left_invariant_frame(); livf
Vector frame (G, (X_1,X_2,X_12))
sage: coord_frame = G.chart_exp1().frame()
sage: livf[0].display(coord_frame)
X_1 = d/dx_1 - 1/2*x_2 d/dx_12
sage: livf[1].display(coord_frame)
X_2 = d/dx_2 + 1/2*x_1 d/dx_12
sage: livf[2].display(coord_frame)
X_12 = d/dx_12
```

Examples of custom labeling for the frame:

```python
sage: G.left_invariant_frame(symbol='Y')
Vector frame (G, (Y_1,Y_2,Y_12))
sage: G.left_invariant_frame(symbol='Z', indices=None)
Vector frame (G, (Z_0,Z_1,Z_2))
sage: G.left_invariant_frame(symbol='W', indices=('a','b','c'))
Vector frame (G, (W_a,W_b,W_c))
```

```
log(x)  
Return the logarithm of the element x of self.

INPUT:

- x – an element of self
```
The logarithm is by definition the inverse of \( \exp() \).

If the Lie algebra of \( \text{self} \) does not admit symbolic coefficients, the logarithm is not defined for abstract, i.e. symbolic, points.

**EXAMPLES:**

The logarithm is the inverse of the exponential:

```sage
sage: L.<X,Y,Z> = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: G.log(G.exp(X)) == X
True
sage: G.log(G.exp(X)*G.exp(Y))
X + Y + 1/2*Z
```

The logarithm is not defined for abstract (symbolic) points:

```sage
g = G.point([var('a'), 1, 2]); g
exp(a*X + Y + 2*Z)
sage: G.log(g)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...  
TypeError: unable to convert a to a rational
```

**one()**

Returns the identity element of \( \text{self} \).

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=4)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: G.one()
exp(0)
```

**right_invariant_extension(\(X, name=\)None)**

Return the right-invariant vector field that has the value \(X\) at the identity.

**INPUT:**

- \(X\) – an element of the Lie algebra of \( \text{self} \)
- \(name\) – (optional) a string to use as a name for the vector field; if nothing is given, the name of the vector \(X\) is used

**EXAMPLES:**

A right-invariant extension in the Heisenberg group:

```sage
sage: L = lie_algebras.Heisenberg(QQ, 1)
sage: p, q, z = L.basis()
sage: H = L.lie_group('H')
sage: X = H.right_invariant_extension(p); X
Vector field p1 on the Lie group H of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over \( \text{\textit{Rational Field}} \)
```

Default vs. custom naming for the invariant vector field:
`sage: Y = H.right_invariant_extension(p + q); Y
Vector field p1 + q1 on the Lie group H of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over Rational Field
`sage: Z = H.right_invariant_extension(p + q, 'Z'); Z
Vector field Z on the Lie group H of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over Rational Field

**right_invariant_frame**(**kwds**)

Return the frame of right-invariant vector fields of `self`.

The labeling of the frame and the dual frame can be customized using keyword parameters as described in `sage.manifolds.differentiable.manifold.DifferentiableManifold.vector_frame()`.

**EXAMPLES:**

The default right-invariant frame:

```
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: rivf = G.right_invariant_frame(); rivf
Vector frame (G, (XR_1,XR_2,XR_12))
sage: coord_frame = G.chart_exp1().frame()
sage: rivf[0].display(coord_frame)
XR_1 = d/dx_1 + 1/2*x_2 d/dx_12
sage: rivf[1].display(coord_frame)
XR_2 = d/dx_2 - 1/2*x_1 d/dx_12
sage: rivf[2].display(coord_frame)
XR_12 = d/dx_12
```

Examples of custom labeling for the frame:

```
sage: G.right_invariant_frame(symbol='Y')
Vector frame (G, (Y_1,Y_2,Y_12))
sage: G.right_invariant_frame(symbol='Z', indices=None)
Vector frame (G, (Z_0,Z_1,Z_2))
sage: G.right_invariant_frame(symbol='W', indices=('a','b','c'))
Vector frame (G, (W_a,W_b,W_c))
```

**right_translation**(g)

Return the right translation by `g` as an automorphism of `self`.

The right translation by `g` on a Lie group `G` is the map

\[ G \to G, \quad h \mapsto hg. \]

**INPUT:**

- `g` – an element of `self`

**EXAMPLES:**

A right translation in the Heisenberg group:

```
sage: H = lie_algebras.Heisenberg(QQ, 1)
sage: p, q, z = H.basis()
sage: G = H.lie_group()
sage: g = G.exp(p)
sage: R_g = G.right_translation(g); R_g
```

(continues on next page)
Diffeomorphism of the Lie group $G$ of Heisenberg algebra of rank 1 over $\mathbb{R}$.

```
sage: R_g.display(chart1=G.chart_exp1(), chart2=G.chart_exp1())
G --> G
  (x_0, x_1, x_2) |--> (x_0 + 1, x_1, -1/2*x_1 + x_2)
```

Right translation by a generic element:

```
sage: h = G.point([var('a'), var('b'), var('c')])
sage: R_h = G.right_translation(h)
sage: R_h.display(chart1=G.chart_exp1(), chart2=G.chart_exp1())
G --> G
  (x_0, x_1, x_2) |--> (a + x_0, b + x_1, 1/2*b*x_0 - 1/2*a*x_1 + c + x_2)
```

**rivf(**kwds**)

Return the frame of right-invariant vector fields of self.

The labeling of the frame and the dual frame can be customized using keyword parameters as described in sage.manifolds.differentiable.manifold.DifferentiableManifold.vector_frame().

**EXAMPLES:**

The default right-invariant frame:

```
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=2)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: rivf = G.right_invariant_frame();rivf
Vector frame (G, (XR_1,XR_2,XR_12))
sage: coord_frame = G.chart_exp1().frame()
sage: rivf[0].display(coord_frame)
XR_1 = d/dx_1 + 1/2*x_2 d/dx_12
sage: rivf[1].display(coord_frame)
XR_2 = d/dx_2 - 1/2*x_1 d/dx_12
sage: rivf[2].display(coord_frame)
XR_12 = d/dx_12
```

Examples of custom labeling for the frame:

```
sage: G.right_invariant_frame(symbol='Y')
Vector frame (G, (Y_1,Y_2,Y_12))
sage: G.right_invariant_frame(symbol='Z', indices=None)
Vector frame (G, (Z_0,Z_1,Z_2))
sage: G.right_invariant_frame(symbol='W', indices=('a','b','c'))
Vector frame (G, (W_a,W_b,W_c))
```

**step()**

Return the nilpotency step of self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: L = LieAlgebra(QQ, 2, step=4)
sage: G = L.lie_group()
sage: G.step()
4
```

27.1. Nilpotent Lie groups

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28.1 Canonical augmentation

This module implements a general algorithm for generating isomorphism classes of objects. The class of objects in question must be some kind of structure which can be built up out of smaller objects by a process of augmentation, and for which an automorphism is a permutation in $S_n$ for some $n$. This process consists of starting with a finite number of “seed objects” and building up to more complicated objects by a sequence of “augmentations.” It should be noted that the word “canonical” in the term canonical augmentation is used loosely. Given an object $X$, one must define a canonical parent $M(X)$, which is essentially an arbitrary choice.

The class of objects in question must satisfy the assumptions made in the module `automorphism_group_canonical_label`, in particular the three custom functions mentioned there must be implemented:

A. refine_and_return_invariant:

Signature:

```c
int refine_and_return_invariant(PartitionStack *PS, void *S, int *cells_to_refine_by, int ctrb_len)
```

B. compare_structures:

Signature:

```c
int compare_structures(int *gamma_1, int *gamma_2, void *S1, void *S2, int degree)
```

C. all_children_are_equivalent:

Signature:

```c
bint all_children_are_equivalent(PartitionStack *PS, void *S)
```

In the following functions there is frequently a `mem_err` input. This is a pointer to an integer which must be set to a nonzero value in case of an allocation failure. Other functions have an int return value which serves the same purpose. The idea is that if a memory error occurs, the canonical generator should still be able to iterate over the objects already generated before it terminates.

More details about these functions can be found in that module. In addition, several other functions must be implemented, which will make use of the following:

```c
ctypedef struct iterator:
    void *data
    void *(*next)(void *data, int *degree, int *mem_err)
```

The following functions must be implemented for each specific type of object to be generated. Each function following which takes a `mem_err` variable as input should make use of this variable.
D. generate_children:

Signature:

```c
int generate_children(void *S, aut_gp_and_can_lab *group, iterator *it)
```

This function receives a pointer to an iterator `it`. The iterator has two fields: `data` and `next`. The function `generate_children` should set these two fields, returning 1 to indicate a memory error, or 0 for no error.

The function that `next` points to takes `data` as an argument, and should return a `(void *)` pointer to the next object to be iterated. It also takes a pointer to an int, and must update that int to reflect the degree of each generated object. The objects to be iterated over should satisfy the property that if $\gamma$ is an automorphism of the parent object $S$, then for any two child objects $C_1, C_2$ given by the iterator, it is not the case that $\gamma(C_1) = C_2$, where in the latter $\gamma$ is appropriately extended if necessary to operate on $C_1$ and $C_2$. It is essential for this iterator to handle its own `data`. If the `next` function is called and no suitable object is yielded, a NULL pointer indicates a termination of the iteration. At this point, the data pointed to by the `data` variable should be cleared by the `next` function, because the iterator struct itself will be deallocated.

The `next` function must check `mem_err[0]` before proceeding. If it is nonzero then the function should deallocate the iterator right away and return NULL to end the iteration. This ensures that the canonical augmentation software will finish iterating over the objects found before finishing, and the `mem_err` attribute of the `canonical_generator_data` will reflect this.

The objects which the iterator generates can be thought of as augmentations, which the following function must turn into objects.

E. apply_augmentation:

Signature:

```c
void *apply_augmentation(void *parent, void *aug, void *child, int *degree, bint *mem_err)
```

This function takes the `parent`, applies the augmentation `aug` and returns a pointer to the corresponding child object (freeing `aug` if necessary). Should also update `degree[0]` to be the degree of the new child.

F. free_object:

Signature:

```c
void free_object(void *child)
```

This function is a simple deallocation function for children which are not canonically generated, and therefore rejected in the canonical augmentation process. They should deallocate the contents of `child`.

G. free_iter_data:

Signature:

```c
void free_iter_data(void *data)
```

This function deallocates the data part of the iterator which is set up by `generate_children`.

H. free_aug:

Signature:

```c
void free_aug(void *aug)
```
This function frees an augmentation as generated by the iterator returned by \generate_children{}.

I. \texttt{canonical\_parent}:

\begin{verbatim}
Signature:
void *canonical_parent(void *child, void *parent, int *permutation, int *degree, bint *mem_err)

Apply the \texttt{permutation} to the child, determine an arbitrary but fixed parent, apply the inverse of \texttt{permutation} to that parent, and return the resulting object. Must also set the integer \texttt{degree} points to the degree of the returned object.
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Note:} It is a good idea to try to implement an augmentation scheme where the degree of objects on each level of the augmentation tree is constant. The iteration will be more efficient in this case, as the relevant work spaces will never need to be reallocated. Otherwise, one should at least strive to iterate over augmentations in such a way that all children of the same degree are given in the same segment of iteration.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: import sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.canonical_augmentation
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{REFERENCE:}


\section*{28.2 Data structures}

This module implements basic data structures essential to the rest of the \texttt{partn\_ref} module.

\textbf{REFERENCES:}


\begin{verbatim}
sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.data_structures.OP_represent(n, merges, perm)
Demonstration and testing.
sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.data_structures.PS_represent(partition, splits)
Demonstration and testing.
sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.data_structures.SC_test_list_perms(L, n, limit, gap, limit_complain, test_contains)
Test that the permutation group generated by list perms in L of degree n is of the correct order, by comparing with GAP. Don’t test if the group is of size greater than limit.
\end{verbatim}
28.3 Graph-theoretic partition backtrack functions

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: import sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs
```

REFERENCE:


```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs.GraphStruct
    Bases: object

sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs.all_labeled_graphs(n)
    Return all labeled graphs on n vertices {0,1,...,n-1}.

    Used in classifying isomorphism types (naive approach), and more importantly in benchmarking the search algorithm.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs import all_labeled_graphs
sage: st = sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs.search_tree
sage: Glist = {}
sage: Giso = {}
sage: for n in [1..5]:  # long time (4s on sage.math, 2011)
    ....:     Glist[n] = all_labeled_graphs(n)
    ....:     Giso[n] = []
    ....:     for g in Glist[n]:
    ....:         a, b = st(g, [range(n)])
    ....:         inn = False
    ....:         for gi in Giso[n]:
    ....:             if b == gi:
    ....:                 inn = True
    ....:         if not inn:
    ....:             Giso[n].append(b)
sage: for n in Giso:  # long time
    ....:     print("{} {}".format(n, len(Giso[n])))
1 1
2 2
3 4
4 11
5 34
```

sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs.coarsest_equitable_refinement(G, partition, directed)

Return the coarsest equitable refinement of partition for G.

This is a helper function for the graph function of the same name.

DOCTEST (More thorough testing in sage/graphs/graph.py):
```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs import coarsest_equitable_refinement
sage: from sage.graphs.base.sparse_graph import SparseGraph
sage: coarsest_equitable_refinement(SparseGraph(7), [[0], [1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6]], 0)
[[0], [1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6]]
```

```python
EXAMPLES:
```
```python
sage: for n in [0..6]:
....:     print(generate_dense_graphs_edge_addition(n,1))
1
2
6
20
90
544
5096
```
```python
sage: for n in [0..7]:
....:     print(generate_dense_graphs_edge_addition(n,0))
1
1
2
4
11
34
156
1044
sage: generate_dense_graphs_edge_addition(8,0) # long time - about 14 seconds at 2.4 GHz
12346
```

```python
sage: generate_dense_graphs_vert_addition(n, base_G=None, construct=False, indicate_mem_err=True)
```

```python
EXAMPLES:
```
```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs import generate_dense_graphs_vert_addition
```

28.3. Graph-theoretic partition backtrack functions
sage: for n in [0..7]:
....:     generate_dense_graphs_vert_addition(n)
1
2
4
8
19
53
209
1253
sage: generate_dense_graphs_vert_addition(8) # long time
13599

sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs.get_orbits(gens, n)
Compute orbits given a list of generators of a permutation group, in list format.

This is a helper function for automorphism groups of graphs.

DOCTEST (More thorough testing in sage/graphs/graph.py):

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs import get_orbits
sage: get_orbits([ [1,2,3,0,4,5], [0,1,2,3,5,4] ], 6)
[[0, 1, 2, 3], [4, 5]]

sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs.isomorphic(G1, G2, partn, ordering2, dig, use_indicator_function, sparse=False)
Test whether two graphs are isomorphic.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs import isomorphic
sage: G = Graph(2)
sage: H = Graph(2)
sage: isomorphic(G, H, [[0,1]], [0,1], 0, 1)
{0: 0, 1: 1}
sage: isomorphic(G, H, [[0,1]], [0,1], 0, 1)
{0: 0, 1: 1}
sage: isomorphic(G, H, [[0],[1]], [0,1], 0, 1)
{0: 0, 1: 1}
sage: isomorphic(G, H, [[0],[1]], [1,0], 0, 1)
{0: 1, 1: 0}
sage: G = Graph(3)
sage: H = Graph(3)
sage: isomorphic(G, H, [[0,1,2]], [0,1,2], 0, 1)
{0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 2}
sage: G.add_edge(0,1)
sage: isomorphic(G, H, [[0,1,2]], [0,1,2], 0, 1)
False
sage: H.add_edge(1,2)
sage: isomorphic(G, H, [[0,1,2]], [0,1,2], 0, 1)
{0: 1, 1: 2, 2: 0}

sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs.orbit_partition(gamma, list_perm=False)
Assuming that G is a graph on vertices 0,1,...,n-1, and gamma is an element of SymmetricGroup(n), returns the
partition of the vertex set determined by the orbits of gamma, considered as action on the set 1,2,\ldots,n where we take 0 = n. In other words, returns the partition determined by a cyclic representation of gamma.

INPUT:

• list_perm - if True, assumes gamma is a list representing the map \( i \mapsto \)

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs import orbit_partition
sage: G = graphs.PetersenGraph()
sage: S = SymmetricGroup(10)
sage: gamma = S('(10,1,2,3,4)(5,6,7)(8,9)')
sage: orbit_partition(gamma)
[[1, 2, 3, 4, 0], [5, 6, 7], [8, 9]]
sage: gamma = S('(10,5)(1,6)(2,7)(3,8)(4,9)')
sage: orbit_partition(gamma)
[[1, 6], [2, 7], [3, 8], [4, 9], [5, 0]]
```

Tests to make sure that \( C(\gamma(G)) = C(G) \) for random permutations gamma and random graphs G, and that isomorphic returns an isomorphism.

INPUT:

• num – run tests for this many graphs
• n_max – test graphs with at most this many vertices
• perms_per_graph – test each graph with this many random permutations

DISCUSSION:

This code generates num random graphs G on at most n_max vertices. The density of edges is chosen randomly between 0 and 1.

For each graph G generated, we uniformly generate perms_per_graph random permutations and verify that the canonical labels of G and the image of G under the generated permutation are equal, and that the isomorphic function returns an isomorphism.

Compute canonical labels and automorphism groups of graphs.

INPUT:

• G_in – a Sage graph
• partition – a list of lists representing a partition of the vertices
• lab – if True, compute and return the canonical label in addition to the automorphism group
• **dig** – set to True for digraphs and graphs with loops. If True, does not use optimizations based on Lemma 2.25 in [1] that are valid only for simple graphs.

• **dict_rep** – if True, return a dictionary with keys the vertices of the input graph $G_{in}$ and values elements of the set the permutation group acts on. (The point is that graphs are arbitrarily labelled, often $0..n-1$, and permutation groups always act on $1..n$. This dictionary maps vertex labels (such as $0..n-1$) to the domain of the permutations.)

• **certificate** – if True, return the permutation from $G$ to its canonical label.

• **verbosity** – currently ignored

• **use_indicator_function** – option to turn off indicator function (True is generally faster)

• **sparse** – whether to use sparse or dense representation of the graph (ignored if $G$ is already a CGraph - see sage.graphs.base)

• **base** – whether to return the first sequence of split vertices (used in computing the order of the group)

• **order** – whether to return the order of the automorphism group

**OUTPUT:**

Depends on the options. If more than one thing is returned, they are in a tuple in the following order:

• list of generators in list-permutation format – always

• dict – if dict_rep

• graph – if lab

• dict – if certificate

• list – if base

• integer – if order

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: st = sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_graphs.search_tree
sage: from sage.graphs.base.dense_graph import DenseGraph
sage: from sage.graphs.base.sparse_graph import SparseGraph

Graphs on zero vertices:

```python
dsage: G = Graph()
dsage: st(G, [[]], order=True)
([], Graph on 0 vertices, 1)
```

Graphs on one vertex:

```python
sage: G = Graph(1)
sage: st(G, [[0]], order=True)
([], Graph on 1 vertex, 1)
```

Graphs on two vertices:

```python
sage: G = Graph(2)
sage: st(G, [[0,1]], order=True)
([], Graph on 2 vertices, 1)
sage: G.add_edge(0,1)
```

(continues on next page)
sage: st(G, [[0,1]], order=True)  
([1, 0], Graph on 2 vertices, 2)

sage: st(G, [[0],[1]], order=True)  
([], Graph on 2 vertices, 1)

Graphs on three vertices:

sage: G = Graph(3)  
sage: st(G, [[0,1,2]], order=True)  
([[0, 2, 1], [1, 0, 2]], Graph on 3 vertices, 6)

sage: st(G, [[0],[1,2]], order=True)  
([], Graph on 3 vertices, 1)

sage: st(G, [[0,1],[2]], order=True)  
([], Graph on 3 vertices, 1)

sage: G.add_edge(0,1)  
sage: st(G, [range(3)], order=True)  
([[1, 0, 2]], Graph on 3 vertices, 2)

The Dodecahedron has automorphism group of size 120:

sage: G = graphs.DodecahedralGraph()  
sage: Pi = [range(20)]  
sage: st(G, Pi, order=True)[2]  
120

The three-cube has automorphism group of size 48:

sage: G = graphs.CubeGraph(3)  
sage: G.relabel()  
sage: Pi = [G.vertices()]  
sage: st(G, Pi, order=True)[2]  
48

We obtain the same output using different types of Sage graphs:

sage: G = graphs.DodecahedralGraph()  
sage: GD = DenseGraph(20)  
sage: GS = SparseGraph(20)  
for i,j, in G.edge_iterator():  
....:     GD.add_arc(i,j); GD.add_arc(j,i)  
....:     GS.add_arc(i,j); GS.add_arc(j,i)

sage: Pi = [range(20)]  
sage: a,b = st(G, Pi)  
sage: asp,bsp = st(GS, Pi)  
sage: ade,bde = st(GD, Pi)

sage: bsg = Graph()  
sage: bdg = Graph()

for i in range(20):  
....:     for j in range(20):  
....:         if bsp.has_arc(i,j):  
....:             bsg.add_edge(i,j)  
....:         if bde.has_arc(i,j):
bdg.add_edge(i, j)

\[
[0, 19, 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 17, 18, 11, 10, 9, 13, 12, 16, 15, 14, 7, 8, 1],
\[0, 1, 14, 13, 7, 6, 2, 3, 19, 18, 17, 4, 5, 15, 16, 12, 11, 10],
\[1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 7, 6, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 0],
\]
\helmsage: {\'S?[PG\_\_OQ\_?\_?P\_CO?\_AE\_EC\_Ac\_@O\'}

\[
\text{sage: a == asp}
\text{True}
\]

\[
\text{sage: a == ade}
\text{True}
\]

\[
\text{sage: b == bsg}
\text{True}
\]

\[
\text{sage: b == bdg}
\text{True}
\]

Cubes!

\[
\text{sage: C = \text{graphs.CubeGraph}(1)}
\text{sage: gens, order = \text{st}(C, [C.\text{vertices()}], \text{lab=False, order=True}); order 2}
\]

\[
\text{sage: C = \text{graphs.CubeGraph}(2)}
\text{sage: gens, order = \text{st}(C, [C.\text{vertices()}], \text{lab=False, order=True}); order 8}
\]

\[
\text{sage: C = \text{graphs.CubeGraph}(3)}
\text{sage: gens, order = \text{st}(C, [C.\text{vertices()}], \text{lab=False, order=True}); order 48}
\]

\[
\text{sage: C = \text{graphs.CubeGraph}(4)}
\text{sage: gens, order = \text{st}(C, [C.\text{vertices()}], \text{lab=False, order=True}); order 384}
\]

\[
\text{sage: C = \text{graphs.CubeGraph}(5)}
\text{sage: gens, order = \text{st}(C, [C.\text{vertices()}], \text{lab=False, order=True}); order 3840}
\]

\[
\text{sage: C = \text{graphs.CubeGraph}(6)}
\text{sage: gens, order = \text{st}(C, [C.\text{vertices()}], \text{lab=False, order=True}); order 46080}
\]

One can also turn off the indicator function (note: this will take longer):

\[
\text{sage: D1 = \text{DiGraph}([{0:[2], 2:[0], 1:[1]}, \text{loops=True})}
\text{sage: D2 = \text{DiGraph}([{1:[2], 2:[1], 0:[0]}, \text{loops=True})}
\text{sage: a,b = \text{st}(D1, \text{D1.\text{vertices()}}), \text{dig=True, use_indicator_function=False}}
\text{sage: c,d = \text{st}(D2, \text{D2.\text{vertices()}}), \text{dig=True, use_indicator_function=False}}
\text{sage: b==d}
\text{True}
\]

This example is due to Chris Godsil:

\[
\text{sage: HS = \text{graphs.HoffmanSingletonGraph()}}
\text{sage: alqs = [Set(c) for c in \hs.\text{complement()}.\text{cliques maximum()}}
\text{sage: Y = \text{Graph}([alqs, \text{lambda s,t: len(s.intersection(t))==0})}
\text{sage: Y0,Y1 = Y.\text{connected_components_subgraphs()}}
\text{sage: st(Y0, [Y0.\text{vertices()})][1] == st(Y1, [Y1.\text{vertices()})][1]}
\text{True}
\text{sage: st(Y0, [Y0.\text{vertices()})][1] == st(HS, [HS.\text{vertices()})][1]}
\text{True}
\text{sage: st(HS, [HS.\text{vertices()})][1] == st(Y1, [Y1.\text{vertices()})][1]}
\text{True}
\]
Certain border cases need to be tested as well:

```python
sage: G = Graph('Fll^G')
sage: a, b, c = st(G, [range(G.num_verts())], order=True); b
Graph on 7 vertices
sage: c
48
sage: G = Graph(21)
sage: st(G, [range(G.num_verts())], order=True)[2] == factorial(21)
True
sage: G = Graph('^????????????????????{??N??@w??FaGa?PCO@CP?AGa?_QO?Q@G?CcA??cc???
˓→?Bo????{????F_')
sage: perm = {3:15, 15:3}
sage: H = G.relabel(perm, inplace=False)
sage: st(G, [range(G.num_verts())])[1] == st(H, [range(H.num_verts())])[1]
True
sage: st(Graph(':Dkw'), [range(5)], lab=False, dig=True)
[[4, 1, 2, 3, 0], [0, 2, 1, 3, 4]]
```

28.4 Partition backtrack functions for lists – a simple example of using partn_ref

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: import sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_lists
```

```python
sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_lists.is_isomorphic(self, other)
Return the bijection as a permutation if two lists are isomorphic, return False otherwise.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_lists import is_isomorphic
sage: is_isomorphic([0,0,1],[1,0,0])
[1, 2, 0]
```

28.5 Partition backtrack functions for matrices

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: import sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_matrices
```

REFERENCE:


```python
class sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_matrices.MatrixStruct
Bases: object
```

28.4. Partition backtrack functions for lists – a simple example of using partn_ref 423
automorphism_group()  
Returns a list of generators of the automorphism group, along with its order and a base for which the list of generators is a strong generating set.

For more examples, see self.run().

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_matrices import MatrixStruct
sage: M = MatrixStruct(matrix(GF(3),[[0,1,2],[0,2,1]]))
sage: M.automorphism_group()
([[[0, 2, 1]], 2, [1]])
```

canonical_relabeling()  
Returns a canonical relabeling (in list permutation format).

For more examples, see self.run().

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_matrices import MatrixStruct
sage: M = MatrixStruct(matrix(GF(3),[[0,1,2],[0,2,1]]))
sage: M.canonical_relabeling()
[0, 1, 2]
```

display()  
Display the matrix, and associated data.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_matrices import MatrixStruct
sage: M = MatrixStruct(matrix(GF(5), [[0,1,1,4,4],[0,4,4,1,1]]))
sage: M.display()

0 1 1 4 4
0 4 4 1 1
1 0 0 1 1
1 0 1 1 0
1 0 0 1 1
1 0 1 1 0
```

is_isomorphic(other)  
Calculate whether self is isomorphic to other.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_matrices import MatrixStruct
sage: M = MatrixStruct(matrix(GF(11), [[1,2,3,0,0,0],[0,0,0,1,2,3]]))
sage: N = MatrixStruct(matrix(GF(11), [[0,1,0,2,0,3],[1,0,2,0,3,0]]))
sage: M.is_isomorphic(N)
[0, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5]
```
run \((partition=None)\)

Perform the canonical labeling and automorphism group computation, storing results to self.

INPUT:

partition – an optional list of lists partition of the columns.

Default is the unit partition.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.groups.perm_gps.partn_ref.refinement_matrices import MatrixStruct
sage: M = MatrixStruct(matrix(GF(3),[[0,1,2],[0,2,1]]))
sage: M.run()
\[[0, 1, 2] \]
\[0, 1, 2\]
\[0, 2, 1\]
\[1, 0, 2\]
\[1, 2, 0\]
\[2, 0, 1\]
\[2, 1, 0\]
\[\text{\textbf{[1]} == 6}\]
\[\text{True}\]
\[\text{\textbf{[1]} == factorial(14)}\]
\[\text{True}\]
```

Tests to make sure that \(C(\gamma(M)) == C(M)\) for random permutations \(\gamma\) and random matrices \(M\), and that \(M\text{.is_isomorphic}(\gamma(M))\) returns an isomorphism.

INPUT:

- \(n\) – run tests on this many matrices
- \(nrows_max\) – test matrices with at most this many rows
- \(ncols_max\) – test matrices with at most this many columns
- \(perms_per_matrix\) – test each matrix with this many random permutations
- \(nsymbols_max\) – maximum number of distinct symbols in the matrix

This code generates \(n\) random matrices \(M\) on at most \(ncols_max\) columns and at most \(nrows_max\) rows. The density of entries in the basis is chosen randomly between 0 and 1.

For each matrix \(M\) generated, we uniformly generate \(perms_per_matrix\) random permutations and verify that the canonical labels of \(M\) and the image of \(M\) under the generated permutation are equal, and that the isomorphism is discovered by the double coset function.

28.5. Partition backtrack functions for matrices
29.1 Base for Classical Matrix Groups

This module implements the base class for matrix groups that have various famous names, like the general linear group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: SL(2, ZZ)
Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Integer Ring
sage: G = SL(2,GF(3)); G
Special Linear Group of degree 2 over Finite Field of size 3
sage: G.is_finite()
True
sage: G.conjugacy_classes_representatives()
([1 0], [0 2], [0 1], [2 0], [0 2], [0 1]
[0 1], [1 1], [2 1], [0 2], [1 2], [2 2], [1 0])
```

```sage: G = SL(6,GF(5))
sage: G.gens()
([2 0 0 0 0 0] [4 0 0 0 0 1]
[0 3 0 0 0 0] [4 0 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 1 0 0 0] [0 4 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 1 0 0] [0 0 4 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 1 0] [0 0 0 4 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 0 1], [0 0 0 0 4 0])
```

class sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.NamedMatrixGroup_gap(degree, base_ring, special, sage_name, latex_string, gap_command_string, category=None)

Bases: sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.NamedMatrixGroup_generic, sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_gap

Base class for “named” matrix groups using LibGAP

INPUT:

- degree – integer. The degree (number of rows/columns of matrices).
- base_ring – ring. The base ring of the matrices.
• special – boolean. Whether the matrix group is special, that is, elements have determinant one.
• latex_string – string. The latex representation.
• gap_command_string – string. The GAP command to construct the matrix group.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: G = GL(2, GF(3))
sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group import NamedMatrixGroup_gap
sage: isinstance(G, NamedMatrixGroup_gap)
True
```

```python
class sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.NamedMatrixGroup_generic(degree, base_ring, special, sage_name, latex_string, category=None, invariant_form=None):

Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.CachedRepresentation, sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_generic

Base class for “named” matrix groups

INPUT:
• degree – integer; the degree (number of rows/columns of matrices)
• base_ring – ring; the base ring of the matrices
• special – boolean; whether the matrix group is special, that is, elements have determinant one
• sage_name – string; the name of the group
• latex_string – string; the latex representation
• category – (optional) a subcategory of sage.categories.groups.Groups passed to the constructor of sage.groups.matrix_gps.matrix_group.MatrixGroup_generic
• invariant_form – (optional) square-matrix of the given degree over the given base_ring describing a bilinear form to be kept invariant by the group

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: G = GL(2, QQ)
sage: from sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group import NamedMatrixGroup_generic
sage: isinstance(G, NamedMatrixGroup_generic)
True
```

See also:

See the examples for GU(), SU(), Sp(), etc. as well.

```
sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.normalize_args_invariant_form(R, d, invariant_form)
```

Normalize the input of a user defined invariant bilinear form for orthogonal, unitary and symplectic groups.

Further informations and examples can be found in the defining functions (GU(), SU(), Sp(), etc.) for unitary, symplectic groups, etc.
INPUT:
- **R** – instance of the integral domain which should become the base_ring of the classical group
- **d** – integer giving the dimension of the module the classical group is operating on
- **invariant_form** – (optional) instances being accepted by the matrix-constructor that define a \(d \times d\) square matrix over \(R\) describing the bilinear form to be kept invariant by the classical group

OUTPUT:
None if invariant_form was not specified (or None). A matrix if the normalization was possible; otherwise an error is raised.

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```
sage.groups.matrix_gps.named_group.normalize_args_vectorspace(*args, **kwds)
```

Normalize the arguments that relate to a vector space.

INPUT:
Something that defines an affine space. For example

- An affine space itself:
  - **A** – affine space
- A vector space:
  - **V** – a vector space
- Degree and base ring:
  - **degree** – integer. The degree of the affine group, that is, the dimension of the affine space the group is acting on.
  - **ring** – a ring or an integer. The base ring of the affine space. If an integer is given, it must be a prime power and the corresponding finite field is constructed.
  - **var='a'** – optional keyword argument to specify the finite field generator name in the case where ring is a prime power.

OUTPUT:
A pair \((\text{degree}, \text{ring})\).
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