Sets

Release 10.1

The Sage Development Team

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1.1 Cartesian products

AUTHORS:

• Nicolas Thiery (2010-03): initial version

**class** `sage.sets.cartesian_product.CartesianProduct(sets, category, flatten=False)`

Bases: `UniqueRepresentation`, `Parent`

A class implementing a raw data structure for Cartesian products of sets (and elements thereof). See `cartesian_product` for how to construct full fledged Cartesian products.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: G = cartesian_product([GF(5), Permutations(10)])
sage: G.cartesian_factors()
(Finite Field of size 5, Standard permutations of 10)
sage: G.cardinality()
18144000
sage: G.random_element()  # random
(1, [4, 7, 6, 5, 10, 1, 3, 2, 8, 9])
sage: G.category()
Join of Category of finite monoids
and Category of Cartesian products of monoids
and Category of Cartesian products of finite enumerated sets
```

**_cartesian_product_of_elements(elements)**

Return the Cartesian product of the given elements.


**INPUT:**

• `elements` — an iterable (e.g. tuple, list) with one element of each Cartesian factor of `self`

**Warning:** This is meant as a fast low-level method. In particular, no coercion is attempted. When coercion or sanity checks are desirable, please use instead `self(elements)` or `self._element_constructor_(elements)`.

**EXAMPLES:**
```
sage: S1 = Sets().example()
sage: S2 = InfiniteEnumeratedSets().example()
sage: C = cartesian_product([S2, S1, S2])
sage: C._cartesian_product_of_elements([S2.an_element(), S1.an_element(), S2.an_
→element()])
(42, 47, 42)
```

```python
class Element
    Bases: ElementWrapperCheckWrappedClass
cartesian_factors()
        Return the tuple of elements that compose this element.
        EXAMPLES:
        ```
sage: A = cartesian_product([ZZ, RR])
sage: A((1, 1.23)).cartesian_factors()
(1, 1.23000000000000)
sage: type(_)
<... 'tuple'>
```
cartesian_projection(i)
    Return the projection of self on the i-th factor of the Cartesian product, as per Sets.
    CartesianProducts.ElementMethods.cartesian_projection().
    INPUT:
    • i – the index of a factor of the Cartesian product
    EXAMPLES:
    ```
sage: C = Sets().CartesianProducts().example(); C
The Cartesian product of (Set of prime numbers (basic implementation), An␣˓
→example of an infinite enumerated set: the non negative integers, An␣˓
example of a finite enumerated set: {1,2,3})
sage: x = C.an_element(); x
(47, 42, 1)
sage: x.cartesian_projection(1)
42
```
wrapped_class
    alias of tuple
an_element()
    EXAMPLES:
    ```
sage: C = Sets().CartesianProducts().example(); C
The Cartesian product of (Set of prime numbers (basic implementation), An␣˓
example of an infinite enumerated set: the non negative integers, An␣˓
example of a finite enumerated set: {1,2,3})
sage: C.an_element()
(47, 42, 1)
```
cartesian_factors()
    Return the Cartesian factors of self.
```
See also:

Sets.CartesianProducts.ParentMethods.cartesian_factors().

EXAMPLES:

```sage
cartesian_product([QQ, ZZ, ZZ]).cartesian_factors()
(Rational Field, Integer Ring, Integer Ring)
```

cartesian_projection(i)

Return the natural projection onto the $i$-th Cartesian factor of `self` as per Sets.CartesianProducts.

ParentMethods.cartesian_projection().

INPUT:

- $i$ – the index of a Cartesian factor of `self`

EXAMPLES:

```sage:C = Sets().CartesianProducts().example(); C
The Cartesian product of (Set of prime numbers (basic implementation), An example of an infinite enumerated set: the non negative integers, An example of a finite enumerated set: {1,2,3})
sage: x = C.an_element(); x
(47, 42, 1)
sage: pi = C.cartesian_projection(1)
sage: pi(x)
42
```

```sage:C.cartesian_projection('hey')
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: i (=hey) must be in {0, 1, 2}
```

collection()

Return the construction functor and its arguments for this Cartesian product.

OUTPUT:

A pair whose first entry is a Cartesian product functor and its second entry is a list of the Cartesian factors.

EXAMPLES:

```sage: cartesian_product([ZZ, QQ]).construction()
(The cartesian_product functorial construction,
(Integer Ring, Rational Field))
```

1.2 Families

A Family is an associative container which models a family $(f_i)_{i \in I}$. Then, $f[i]$ returns the element of the family indexed by $i$. Whenever available, set and combinatorial class operations (counting, iteration, listing) on the family are induced from those of the index set. Families should be created through the `Family()` function.

AUTHORS:

- Nicolas Thiery (2008-02): initial release
Sets, Release 10.1


```python
class sage.sets.family.AbstractFamily
    Bases: Parent
    The abstract class for family
    Any family belongs to a class which inherits from AbstractFamily.

    hidden_keys()
    Returns the hidden keys of the family, if any.
    EXAMPLES:
    sage: f = Family({3: 'a', 4: 'b', 7: 'd'})
    sage: f.hidden_keys()
    []

    inverse_family()
    Returns the inverse family, with keys and values exchanged. This presumes that there are no duplicate values in self.
    This default implementation is not lazy and therefore will only work with not too big finite families. It is also cached for the same reason:
    sage: Family({3: 'a', 4: 'b', 7: 'd'}).inverse_family()
    Finite family {'a': 3, 'b': 4, 'd': 7}
    sage: Family((3,4,7)).inverse_family()
    Finite family {3: 0, 4: 1, 7: 2}

    items()
    Return an iterator for key-value pairs.
    A key can only appear once, but if the function is not injective, values may appear multiple times.
    EXAMPLES:
    sage: f = Family([-2, -1, 0, 1, 2], abs)
    sage: list(f.items())
    [(-2, 2), (-1, 1), (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2)]

    keys()
    Return the keys of the family.
    EXAMPLES:
    sage: f = Family({3: 'a', 4: 'b', 7: 'd'})
    sage: sorted(f.keys())
    [3, 4, 7]

    map(f, name=None)
    Return the family \( (f(self[i]))_{i \in I} \), where \( I \) is the index set of self.
    Todo: good name?
    EXAMPLES:
    ```
```
sage: f = Family({3: 'a', 4: 'b', 7: 'd'})
sage: g = f.map(lambda x: x+1)
sage: list(g)
['a1', 'b1', 'd1']
```

values()

Return the elements (values) of this family.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: f = Family(["c", "a", "b"], lambda x: x + x)
sage: sorted(f.values())
['aa', 'bb', 'cc']
```

zip(f, other, name=None)

Given two families with same index set $I$ (and same hidden keys if relevant), returns the family $(f(self[i], other[i]))_{i \in I}$

**Todo:** generalize to any number of families and merge with map?

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: f = Family({3: 'a', 4: 'b', 7: 'd'})
sage: g = Family({3: '1', 4: '2', 7: '3'})
sage: h = f.zip(lambda x,y: x+y, g)
sage: list(h)
['a1', 'b2', 'd3']
```

class sage.sets.family.EnumeratedFamily(enumset)

Bases: LazyFamily

*EnumeratedFamily* turns an enumerated set $c$ into a family indexed by the set $\{0, \ldots, |c| - 1\}$ (or $\mathbb{N}$ if $|c|$ is countably infinite).

Instances should be created via the *Family()* factory. See its documentation for examples and tests.

cardinality()

Return the number of elements in self.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: from sage.sets.family import EnumeratedFamily
sage: f = EnumeratedFamily(Permutations(3))
sage: f.cardinality()
6
sage: f = Family(NonNegativeIntegers())
sage: f.cardinality()
+Infinity
```

sage.sets.family.Family(indices=None, function=None, hidden_keys=[], hidden_function=None, lazy=False, name=None)

A Family is an associative container which models a family $(f_i)_{i \in I}$. Then, $f[i]$ returns the element of the
family indexed by $i$. Whenever available, set and combinatorial class operations (counting, iteration, listing) on the family are induced from those of the index set.

There are several available implementations (classes) for different usages; Family serves as a factory, and will create instances of the appropriate classes depending on its arguments.

**INPUT:**

- **indices** – the indices for the family
- **function** – (optional) the function $f$ applied to all visible indices; the default is the identity function
- **hidden_keys** – (optional) a list of hidden indices that can be accessed through `my_family[i]`
- **hidden_function** – (optional) a function for the hidden indices
- **lazy** – boolean (default: `False`); whether the family is lazily created or not; if the indices are infinite, then this is automatically made `True`
- **name** – (optional) the name of the function; only used when the family is lazily created via a function

**EXAMPLES:**

In its simplest form, a list $l = [l_0, l_1, \ldots, l_{\ell}]$ or a tuple by itself is considered as the family $(l_i)_{i \in I}$ where $I$ is the set $\{0, \ldots, \ell\}$ where $\ell$ is $\text{len}(l) - 1$. So `Family(l)` returns the corresponding family:

```python
sage: f = Family([1,2,3])
sage: f
Family (1, 2, 3)
sage: f = Family((1,2,3))
sage: f
Family (1, 2, 3)
```

Instead of a list you can as well pass any iterable object:

```python
sage: f = Family(2*i+1 for i in [1,2,3])
sage: f
Family (3, 5, 7)
```

A family can also be constructed from a dictionary $t$. The resulting family is very close to $t$, except that the elements of the family are the values of $t$. Here, we define the family $(f_i)_{i \in \{3, 4, 7\}}$ with $f_3 = a$, $f_4 = b$, and $f_7 = d$:

```python
sage: f = Family({3: 'a', 4: 'b', 7: 'd'})
sage: f
Finite family {3: 'a', 4: 'b', 7: 'd'}
sage: f[7]
'd'
sage: len(f)
3
sage: list(f)
['a', 'b', 'd']
sage: [ x for x in f ]
['a', 'b', 'd']
sage: f.keys()
[3, 4, 7]
sage: 'b' in f
True
```

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A family can also be constructed by its index set $I$ and a function $f$, as in $(f(i))_{i \in I}$:

```python
sage: f = Family([3,4,7], lambda i: 2*i)
sage: f
Finite family {3: 6, 4: 8, 7: 14}
sage: f.keys()
[3, 4, 7]
sage: f[7]
14
sage: list(f)
[6, 8, 14]
sage: [x for x in f]
[6, 8, 14]
sage: len(f)
3
```

By default, all images are computed right away, and stored in an internal dictionary:

```python
sage: f = Family((3,4,7), lambda i: 2*i)
sage: f
Finite family {3: 6, 4: 8, 7: 14}
```

Note that this requires all the elements of the list to be hashable. One can ask instead for the images $f(i)$ to be computed lazily, when needed:

```python
sage: f = Family([3,4,7], lambda i: 2*i, lazy=True)
sage: f
Lazy family (<lambda>(i))_{i in [3, 4, 7]}
sage: f[7]
14
sage: list(f)
[6, 8, 14]
sage: [x for x in f]
[6, 8, 14]
```

This allows in particular for modeling infinite families:

```python
sage: f = Family(ZZ, lambda i: 2*i, lazy=True)
sage: f
Lazy family (<lambda>(i))_{i in Integer Ring}
sage: f.keys()
Integer Ring
sage: f[1]
2
sage: f[-5]
-10
sage: i = iter(f)
sage: next(i), next(i), next(i), next(i), next(i)
(0, 2, -2, 4, -4)
```
Note that the lazy keyword parameter is only needed to force laziness. Usually it is automatically set to a correct default value (ie: False for finite data structures and True for enumerated sets:

```
sage: f == Family(ZZ, lambda i: 2*i)
True
```

Beware that for those kind of families len(f) is not supposed to work. As a replacement, use the .cardinality() method:

```
sage: f = Family(Permutations(3), attrcall("to_lehmer_code"))
sage: list(f)
[[0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 1, 0], [2, 0, 0], [2, 1, 0]]
sage: f.cardinality()
6
```

Caveat: Only certain families with lazy behavior can be pickled. In particular, only functions that work with Sage's pickle_function and unpickle_function (in sage.misc.fpickle) will correctly unpickle. The following two work:

```
sage: f = Family(Permutations(3), lambda p: p.to_lehmer_code()); f
Lazy family (<lambda>(i))_{i in Standard permutations of 3}
sage: f == loads(dumps(f))
True
sage: f = Family(Permutations(3), attrcall("to_lehmer_code")); f
Lazy family (i.to_lehmer_code())_{i in Standard permutations of 3}
sage: f == loads(dumps(f))
True
```

But this one does not:

```
sage: def plus_n(n):
    return lambda x: x+n
sage: f = Family([1,2,3], plus_n(3), lazy=True); f
Lazy family (<lambda>(i))_{i in [1, 2, 3]}
sage: f == loads(dumps(f))
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
ValueError: Cannot pickle code objects from closures
```

Finally, it can occasionally be useful to add some hidden elements in a family, which are accessible as f[i], but do not appear in the keys or the container operations:

```
sage: f = Family([3,4,7], lambda i: 2*i, hidden_keys=[2])
sage: f
Finite family {3: 6, 4: 8, 7: 14}
sage: f.keys()
[3, 4, 7]
sage: f.hidden_keys()
[2]
sage: f[7]
14
sage: f[2]
4
sage: list(f)
```

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The following example illustrates when the function is actually called:

```python
sage: def compute_value(i):
    ....:     print('computing 2*'+str(i))
    ....:     return 2*i
sage: f = Family([3,4,7], compute_value, hidden_keys=[2])
computing 2*3
computing 2*4
computing 2*7
sage: f
Finite family {3: 6, 4: 8, 7: 14}
sage: f.keys()
[3, 4, 7]
sage: f.hidden_keys()
[2]
sage: f[7]
14
sage: f[2]
computing 2*2
4
sage: f[2]
4
sage: list(f)
[6, 8, 14]
sage: [x for x in f]
[6, 8, 14]
sage: len(f)
3
```

Here is a close variant where the function for the hidden keys is different from that for the other keys:

```python
sage: f = Family([3,4,7], lambda i: 2*i, hidden_keys=[2], hidden_function = lambda i: 3*i)
sage: f
Finite family {3: 6, 4: 8, 7: 14}
sage: f.keys()
[3, 4, 7]
sage: f.hidden_keys()
[2]
sage: f[7]
14
sage: f[2]
6
sage: list(f)
[6, 8, 14]
sage: [x for x in f]
```

1.2. Families
**class** `sage.sets.family.FiniteFamily(dictionary, keys=None)`  

Bases: `AbstractFamily`  

A `FiniteFamily` is an associative container which models a finite family \((f_i)_{i \in I}\). Its elements \(f_i\) are therefore its values. Instances should be created via the `Family()` factory. See its documentation for examples and tests.  

**EXAMPLES:**  
We define the family \((f_i)_{i \in \{3,4,7\}}\) with \(f_3 = a\), \(f_4 = b\), and \(f_7 = d\):  

```
sage: from sage.sets.family import FiniteFamily
sage: f = FiniteFamily({3: 'a', 4: 'b', 7: 'd'})
```

Individual elements are accessible as in a usual dictionary:  
```
sage: f[7]
'd'
```

And the other usual dictionary operations are also available:  
```
sage: len(f)  
3
sage: f.keys()  
[3, 4, 7]
```

However \(f\) behaves as a container for the \(f_i\)'s:
```
sage: list(f)
['a', 'b', 'd']
sage: [ x for x in f ]
['a', 'b', 'd']
```

The order of the elements can be specified using the `keys` optional argument:

```
sage: f = FiniteFamily({"a": "aa", "b": "bb", "c": "cc" }, keys = ["c", "a", "b"])
sage: list(f)
['cc', 'aa', 'bb']
```

cardinality()

Returns the number of elements in self.

```
sage: from sage.sets.family import FiniteFamily
sage: f = FiniteFamily({3: 'a', 4: 'b', 7: 'd'})
sage: f.cardinality()
3
```

has_key(k)

Returns whether k is a key of self

```
sage: Family({"a":1, "b":2, "c":3}).has_key("a")
True
sage: Family({"a":1, "b":2, "c":3}).has_key("d")
False
```

keys()

Returns the index set of this family

```
sage: f = Family(["c", "a", "b"], lambda x: x+x)
sage: f.keys()
['c', 'a', 'b']
```

values()

Returns the elements of this family

```
sage: f = Family(["c", "a", "b"], lambda x: x+x)
sage: f.values()
['cc', 'aa', 'bb']
```

class sage.sets.family.FiniteFamilyWithHiddenKeys(dictionary, hidden_keys, hidden_function, keys=None)

Bases: FiniteFamily

A close variant of `FiniteFamily` where the family contains some hidden keys whose corresponding values are computed lazily (and remembered). Instances should be created via the `Family()` factory. See its documentation for examples and tests.

1.2. Families
Caveat: Only instances of this class whose functions are compatible with \texttt{sage.misc.fpickle} can be pickled.

**hidden_keys()**

Returns self’s hidden keys.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: f = Family([3,4,7], lambda i: 2*i, hidden_keys=[2])
sage: f.hidden_keys()
[2]
```

---

**class** \texttt{sage.sets.family.LazyFamily(set, function, name=None)}

**Bases:** \texttt{AbstractFamily}

A LazyFamily\((I, f)\) is an associative container which models the (possibly infinite) family \((f(i))_{i \in I}\).

Instances should be created via the \texttt{Family()} factory. See its documentation for examples and tests.

**cardinality()**

Return the number of elements in self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: from sage.sets.family import LazyFamily
sage: f = LazyFamily([3,4,7], lambda i: 2*i)
sage: f.cardinality()
3
sage: l = LazyFamily(NonNegativeIntegers(), lambda i: 2*i)
sage: l.cardinality()
+Infinity
```

**keys()**

Returns self’s keys.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: from sage.sets.family import LazyFamily
sage: f = LazyFamily([3,4,7], lambda i: 2*i)
sage: f.keys()
[3, 4, 7]
```

---

**class** \texttt{sage.sets.family.TrivialFamily(enumeration)}

**Bases:** \texttt{AbstractFamily}

\texttt{TrivialFamily} turns a list/tuple \(c\) into a family indexed by the set \(\{0, \ldots, |c| - 1\}\).

Instances should be created via the \texttt{Family()} factory. See its documentation for examples and tests.

**cardinality()**

Return the number of elements in self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: from sage.sets.family import TrivialFamily
sage: f = TrivialFamily([3,4,7])
sage: f.cardinality()
3
```
keys()
Returns self's keys.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.family import TrivialFamily
sage: f = TrivialFamily([3,4,7])
sage: f.keys()
[0, 1, 2]
```

map(f, name=None)
Return the family \( f(\text{self}[i]) \) for all \( i \in I \), where \( I \) is the index set of \text{self}.

The result is again a \text{TrivialFamily}.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.family import TrivialFamily
sage: f = TrivialFamily(['a', 'b', 'd'])
sage: g = f.map(lambda x: x + '1'); g
Family ('a1', 'b1', 'd1')
```

1.3 Sets

AUTHORS:
- William Stein (2005) - first version
- William Stein (2006-02-16) - large number of documentation and examples; improved code
- Mike Hansen (2007-3-25) - added differences and symmetric differences; fixed operators
- Florent Hivert (2010-06-17) - Adapted to categories
- Nicolas M. Thiery (2011-03-15) - Added subset and superset methods
- Julian Rueth (2013-04-09) - Collected common code in \text{Set_object_binary}, fixed \text{__hash__}.

sage.sets.set.Set(X=None, category=None)
Create the underlying set of \( X \).

If \( X \) is a list, tuple, Python set, or \( X \text{.is}_{\text{finite}}() \) is True, this returns a wrapper around Python’s enumerated immutable \text{frozenset} type with extra functionality. Otherwise it returns a more formal wrapper.

If you need the functionality of mutable sets, use Python’s builtin \text{set} type.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set(GF(9, 'a'))
sage: X
{0, 1, 2, a, a + 1, a + 2, 2*a, 2*a + 1, 2*a + 2}
sage: type(X)
<class 'sage.sets.set.Set_object_enumerated_with_category'>
sage: Y = X.union(Set(QQ))
sage: Y
Set-theoretic union of {0, 1, 2, a, a + 1, a + 2, 2*a, 2*a + 1, 2*a + 2} and Set of...
˓→elements of Rational Field
```
sage: type(Y)
<class 'sage.sets.set.Set_object_union_with_category'>

Usually sets can be used as dictionary keys.

sage: d={Set([2*I,1+I]):10}
sage: d
{{I + 1, 2*I}: 10}
sage: d[Set([1+I,2*I])]
10
sage: d[Set((1+I,2*I))]
10

The original object is often forgotten.

sage: v = [1,2,3]
sage: X = Set(v)
sage: X
{1, 2, 3}
sage: v.append(5)
sage: X
{1, 2, 3}
sage: 5 in X
False

Set also accepts iterators, but be careful to only give finite sets:

sage: sorted(Set(range(1,6)))
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
sage: sorted(Set(list(range(1,6))))
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
sage: sorted(Set(iter(range(1,6))))
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

We can also create sets from different types:

sage: sorted(Set([Sequence([3,1], immutable=True), 5, QQ, Partition([3,1,1])]), key=str)
[5, Rational Field, [3, 1, 1], [3, 1]]

Sets with unhashable objects work, but with less functionality:

sage: A = Set([QQ, (3, 1), 5])  # hashable
sage: sorted(A.list(), key=repr)
[(3, 1), 5, Rational Field]
sage: type(A)
<class 'sage.sets.set.Set_object_enumerated_with_category'>
sage: B = Set([QQ, [3, 1], 5])  # unhashable
sage: sorted(B.list(), key=repr)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AttributeError: 'Set_object_with_category' object has no attribute 'list'
sage: type(B)
<class 'sage.sets.set.Set_object_with_category'>

class sage.sets.set.Set_add_sub_operators
Bases: object

Mix-in class providing the operators __add__ and __sub__.

The operators delegate to the methods union and intersection, which need to be implemented by the class.

class sage.sets.set.Set_base
Bases: object

Abstract base class for sets, not necessarily parents.

difference(X)
Return the set difference self - X.

EXAMPLES:

sage: X = Set(ZZ).difference(Primes())
sage: 4 in X
True
sage: 3 in X
False
sage: 4/1 in X
True

sage: X = Set(GF(9,'b')).difference(Set(GF(27,'c')))
sage: X
{0, 1, 2, b, b + 1, b + 2, 2*b, 2*b + 1, 2*b + 2}

intersection(X)
Return the intersection of self and X.

EXAMPLES:

sage: X = Set(ZZ).intersection(Primes())
sage: 4 in X
False
sage: 3 in X
True
sage: 2/1 in X
True

sage: X = Set(GF(9,'b')).intersection(Set(GF(27,'c')))
sage: X
{0, 1, 2, b, b + 1, b + 2, 2*b, 2*b + 1, 2*b + 2}
sage: X = Set(GF(9, 'b')).intersection(Set(GF(27, 'b')))  
sage: X  
{}

**symmetric_difference(X)**

Returns the symmetric difference of self and X.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: X = Set([1,2,3]).symmetric_difference(Set([3,4]))
sage: X  
{1, 2, 4}
```

**union(X)**

Return the union of self and X.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
tsage: Set(QQ).union(Set(ZZ))  
Set-theoretic union of Set of elements of Rational Field and Set of elements of Integer Ring  
tsage: Set(QQ) + Set(ZZ)  
Set-theoretic union of Set of elements of Rational Field and Set of elements of Integer Ring  
tsage: X = Set(QQ).union(Set(GF(3))); X  
Set-theoretic union of Set of elements of Rational Field and {0, 1, 2}  
tsage: 2/3 in X  
True  
tsage: GF(3)(2) in X  
True  
tsage: GF(5)(2) in X  
False  
tsage: sorted(Set(GF(7)) + Set(GF(3)), key=int)  
[0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

### class sage.sets.set.Set_boolean_operators

Bases: object

Mix-in class providing the Boolean operators `__or__`, `__and__`, `__xor__.

The operators delegate to the methods `union`, `intersection`, and `symmetric_difference`, which need to be implemented by the class.

### class sage.sets.set.Set_object(X, category=None)

Bases: Set_generic, Set_base, Set_boolean_operators, Set_add_sub_operators

A set attached to an almost arbitrary object.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
tsage: K = GF(19)  
tsage: Set(K)  
{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18}  
tsage: S = Set(K)
```
sage: latex(S)
\left\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18\right\}

sage: TestSuite(S).run()

sage: latex(Set(ZZ))
\Bold{Z}

**cardinality()**

Return the cardinality of this set, which is either an integer or Infinity.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: Set(ZZ).cardinality()
+Infinity
sage: Primes().cardinality()
+Infinity
sage: Set(GF(5)).cardinality()
5
sage: Set(GF(5^2,'a')).cardinality()
25
```

**is_empty()**

Return boolean representing emptiness of the set.

**OUTPUT:**

True if the set is empty, False if otherwise.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: Set([]).is_empty()
True
sage: Set([0]).is_empty()
False
sage: Set([1..100]).is_empty()
False
sage: Set(SymmetricGroup(2).list()).is_empty()
False
sage: Set(ZZ).is_empty()
False
```

**is_finite()**

Return True if self is finite.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: Set(QQ).is_finite()
False
sage: Set(GF(250037)).is_finite()
True
sage: Set(Integers(2^1000000)).is_finite()
True
sage: Set([1,'a',ZZ]).is_finite()
True
```
object()
Return underlying object.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set(QQ)
sage: X.object()
Rational Field
sage: X = Primes()
sage: X.object()
Set of all prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, ...
```

subsets(size=None)
Return the Subsets object representing the subsets of a set. If size is specified, return the subsets of that size.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set([1, 2, 3])
sage: list(X.subsets())
[[], [1], [2], [3], [1, 2], [1, 3], [2, 3], [1, 2, 3]]
sage: list(X.subsets(2))
[[1, 2], [1, 3], [2, 3]]
```

subsets_lattice()
Return the lattice of subsets ordered by containment.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set([1, 2, 3])
sage: X.subsets_lattice()
Finite lattice containing 8 elements
sage: Y = Set()
sage: Y.subsets_lattice()
Finite lattice containing 1 elements
```

class sage.sets.set.Set_object_binary(X, Y, op, latex_op, category=None)

Bases: Set_object

An abstract common base class for sets defined by a binary operation (ex. Set_object_union, Set_object_intersection, Set_object_difference, and Set_object_symmetric_difference).

INPUT:

- X, Y – sets, the operands to op
- op – a string describing the binary operation
- latex_op – a string used for rendering this object in LaTeX

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set(QQ^2)
sage: Y = Set(ZZ)
sage: from sage.sets.set import Set_object_binary
sage: S = Set_object_binary(X, Y, "union", \"\cup\")
S
```

(continues on next page)
class sage.sets.set.Set_object_difference(X, Y, category=None)
Bases: Set_object_binary

Formal difference of two sets.

is_finite()
Return whether this set is finite.

EXAMPLES:

    sage: X = Set(range(10))
    sage: Y = Set(range(-10,5))
    sage: Z = Set(QQ)
    sage: X.difference(Y).is_finite()
    True
    sage: X.difference(Z).is_finite()
    True
    sage: Z.difference(X).is_finite()
    False
    sage: Z.difference(Set(ZZ)).is_finite()
    Traceback (most recent call last):
      ...
    NotImplementedError

class sage.sets.set.Set_object_enumerated(X, category=None)
Bases: Set_object

A finite enumerated set.

cardinality()
Return the cardinality of self.

EXAMPLES:

    sage: Set([1,1]).cardinality()
    1
difference(other)
Return the set difference self - other.

EXAMPLES:

    sage: X = Set([1,2,3,4])
    sage: Y = Set([1,2])
    sage: X.difference(Y)
    {3, 4}
    sage: Z = Set(ZZ)
    sage: W = Set([2.5, 4, 5, 6])
    sage: W.difference(Z)
    {2.50000000000000}
frozenset()

Return the Python frozenset object associated to this set, which is an immutable set (hence hashable).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: X = Set(GF(8,'c'))
sage: X
{0, 1, c, c + 1, c^2, c^2 + 1, c^2 + c, c^2 + c + 1}
sage: s = X.set(); s
{0, 1, c, c + 1, c^2, c^2 + 1, c^2 + c, c^2 + c + 1}
sage: hash(s)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...  TypeError: unhashable type: 'set'
sage: s = X.frozenset(); s
frozenset({0, 1, c, c + 1, c^2, c^2 + 1, c^2 + c, c^2 + c + 1})
sage: hash(s) != hash(tuple(X.set()))
True
sage: type(s)
<... 'frozenset'>
```

intersection(other)

Return the intersection of self and other.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: X = Set(GF(8,'c'))
sage: Y = Set([GF(8,'c').0, 1, 2, 3])
sage: X.intersection(Y)
{1, c}
```

is_finite()

Return True as this is a finite set.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: Set(GF(19)).is_finite()
True
```

issubset(other)

Return whether self is a subset of other.

INPUT:

- other – a finite Set

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: X = Set([1,3,5])
sage: Y = Set([0,1,2,3,5,7])
sage: X.issubset(Y)
True
sage: Y.issubset(X)
False
```
sage: X.issubset(X)
True

issuperset(\text{other})

Return whether self is a superset of other.

INPUT:

• \text{other} – a finite Set

EXAMPLES:

sage: X = Set([1,3,5])
sage: Y = Set([0,1,2,3,5])
sage: X.issuperset(Y)
False
sage: Y.issuperset(X)
True
sage: X.issuperset(X)
True

list()

Return the elements of self, as a list.

EXAMPLES:

sage: X = Set(GF(8, 'c'))
sage: X
{0, 1, c, c + 1, c^2, c^2 + 1, c^2 + c, c^2 + c + 1}
sage: X.list()
[0, 1, c, c + 1, c^2, c^2 + 1, c^2 + c, c^2 + c + 1]
sage: type(X.list())
<... 'list'>

Todo: FIXME: What should be the order of the result? That of self.object()? Or the order given by set(self.object())? Note that \text{__getitem__()} is currently implemented in term of this list method, which is really inefficient...

random_element()

Return a random element in this set.

EXAMPLES:

sage: Set([1,2,3]).random_element() # random
2

set()

Return the Python set object associated to this set.

Python has a notion of finite set, and often Sage sets have an associated Python set. This function returns that set.

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: X = Set(GF(8,'c'))
sage: X
{0, 1, c, c + 1, c^2, c^2 + 1, c^2 + c, c^2 + c + 1}
sage: X.set()
{0, 1, c, c + 1, c^2, c^2 + 1, c^2 + c, c^2 + c + 1}
sage: type(X.set())
<... 'set'>
sage: type(X)
<class 'sage.sets.set.Set_object_enumerated_with_category'>
```

**symmetric_difference**(other)

Return the symmetric difference of self and other.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set([1,2,3,4])
sage: Y = Set([1,2])
sage: X.symmetric_difference(Y)
{3, 4}
sage: Z = Set(ZZ)
sage: W = Set([2.5, 4, 5, 6])
sage: U = W.symmetric_difference(Z)
sage: 2.5 in U
True
sage: 4 in U
False
sage: V = Z.symmetric_difference(W)
sage: V == U
True
sage: 2.5 in V
True
sage: 6 in V
False
```

**union**(other)

Return the union of self and other.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set(GF(8,'c'))
sage: Y = Set([GF(8,'c').0, 1, 2, 3])
sage: X
{0, 1, c, c + 1, c^2, c^2 + 1, c^2 + c, c^2 + c + 1}
sage: sorted(Y)
[1, 2, 3, c]
sage: sorted(X.union(Y), key=str)
[0, 1, 2, 3, c, c + 1, c^2, c^2 + 1, c^2 + c, c^2 + c + 1]
```

**class** sage.sets.set.Set_object_intersection(X, Y, category=None)

Bases: Set_object_binary

Formal intersection of two sets.

**is_finite**()

Return whether this set is finite.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set(IntegerRange(100))
sage: Y = Set(ZZ)
sage: X.intersection(Y).is_finite()
True
sage: Y.intersection(X).is_finite()
True
sage: Y.intersection(Set(QQ)).is_finite()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...  
NotImplementedError
```

class sage.sets.set.Set_object_symmetric_difference(X, Y, category=None)

Bases: Set_object_binary

Formal symmetric difference of two sets.

```python
is_finite()
Return whether this set is finite.
```

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set(range(10))
sage: Y = Set(range(-10,5))
sage: Z = Set(QQ)
sage: X.symmetric_difference(Y).is_finite()
True
sage: X.symmetric_difference(Z).is_finite()
False
sage: Z.symmetric_difference(X).is_finite()
False
sage: Z.symmetric_difference(Set(ZZ)).is_finite()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...  
NotImplementedError
```

class sage.sets.set.Set_object_union(X, Y, category=None)

Bases: Set_object_binary

A formal union of two sets.

```python
cardinality()
Return the cardinality of this set.
```

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: X = Set(GF(3)).union(Set(GF(2)))
sage: X
{0, 1, 2, 0, 1}
sage: X.cardinality()
5
sage: X = Set(GF(3)).union(Set(ZZ))
sage: X.cardinality()
+Infinity
```

1.3. Sets
is_finite()
    Return whether this set is finite.

    EXAMPLES:
    sage: X = Set(range(10))
    sage: Y = Set(range(-10,0))
    sage: Z = Set(Primes())
    sage: X.union(Y).is_finite()
    True
    sage: X.union(Z).is_finite()
    False

sage.sets.set.has_finite_length(obj)
    Return True if obj is known to have finite length.

    This is mainly meant for pure Python types, so we do not call any Sage-specific methods.

    EXAMPLES:
    sage: from sage.sets.set import has_finite_length
    sage: has_finite_length(tuple(range(10)))
    True
    sage: has_finite_length(list(range(10)))
    True
    sage: has_finite_length(set(range(10)))
    True
    sage: has_finite_length(iter(range(10)))
    False
    sage: has_finite_length(GF(17^127))
    True
    sage: has_finite_length(ZZ)
    False

1.4 Disjoint-set data structure

The main entry point is DisjointSet() which chooses the appropriate type to return. For more on the data structure, see DisjointSet().

This module defines a class for mutable partitioning of a set, which cannot be used as a key of a dictionary, vertex of a graph etc. For immutable partitioning see SetPartition.

AUTHORS:
- Sébastien Labbé (2009-11-24) - Pickling support
- Sébastien Labbé (2010-01) - Inclusion into sage (github issue #6775).

EXAMPLES:
Disjoint set of integers from 0 to n - 1:

    sage: s = DisjointSet(6)
    sage: s

(continues on next page)
Disjoint set of hashables objects:

```python
sage: d = DisjointSet('abcde')
sage: d
{'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'}
```

```
sage: d.union('a', 'b')
sage: d.union('b', 'c')
sage: d.union('c', 'd')
sage: d
{'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'}
```

```python
sage: d.find('c')
'a'
```

`sage.sets.disjoint_set.DisjointSet(arg)`

Constructs a disjoint set where each element of `arg` is in its own set. If `arg` is an integer, then the disjoint set returned is made of the integers from 0 to `arg - 1`.

A disjoint-set data structure (sometimes called union-find data structure) is a data structure that keeps track of a partitioning of a set into a number of separate, nonoverlapping sets. It performs two operations:

- `find()` – Determine which set a particular element is in.
- `union()` – Combine or merge two sets into a single set.

REFERENCES:

- Wikipedia article Disjoint-set_data_structure

INPUT:

- `arg` – non negative integer or an iterable of hashable objects.

EXAMPLES:

From a non-negative integer:

```python
sage: DisjointSet(5)
{{0}, {1}, {2}, {3}, {4}}
```

From an iterable:

```python
sage: DisjointSet('abcde')
{{'a'}, {'b'}, {'c'}, {'d'}, {'e'}}
```

```python
sage: DisjointSet(range(6))
{{0}, {1, 2, 1, 2, 1}}
```
{{{\emptyset}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{5\}}}

\texttt{ sage: DisjointSet([['yi', 45], 'cheval'])}

\texttt{\{['cheval'], ['yi'], \{45\}\}}

\begin{verbatim}
class sage.sets.disjoint_set.DisjointSet_class
Bases: SageObject

Common class and methods for \texttt{DisjointSet_of_integers} and \texttt{DisjointSet_of_hashables}.

\texttt{cardinality()}

Return the number of elements in \texttt{self}, \textit{not} the number of subsets.

EXAMPLES:

\texttt{ sage: d = DisjointSet(5)}
\texttt{ sage: d.cardinality()}
\texttt{ 5}
\texttt{ sage: d.union(2, 4)}
\texttt{ sage: d.cardinality()}
\texttt{ 5}
\texttt{ sage: d = DisjointSet(range(5))}
\texttt{ sage: d.cardinality()}
\texttt{ 5}
\texttt{ sage: d.union(2, 4)}
\texttt{ sage: d.cardinality()}
\texttt{ 5}
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{number_of_subsets()}

Return the number of subsets in \texttt{self}.

EXAMPLES:

\begin{verbatim}
 sage: d = DisjointSet(5)
 sage: d.number_of_subsets()
 5
 sage: d.union(2, 4)
 sage: d.number_of_subsets()
 4
 sage: d = DisjointSet(range(5))
 sage: d.number_of_subsets()
 5
 sage: d.union(2, 4)
 sage: d.number_of_subsets()
 4
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
class sage.sets.disjoint_set.DisjointSet_of_hashables
Bases: DisjointSet_class

Disjoint set of hashables.

EXAMPLES:

\texttt{ sage: d = DisjointSet('abcde')}\n\texttt{ sage: d}
\texttt{\{\{'a\}', \{'b\}', \{'c\}', \{'d\}', \{'e\}'\}}
\end{verbatim}
sage: d.union('a', 'c')
sage: d
{
{'a', 'c'}, {'b'}, {'d'}, {'e'}}
sage: d.find('a')
'a'

```
def element_to_root_dict()
    Return the dictionary where the keys are the elements of self and the values are their representative inside a list.
    EXAMPLES:

    sage: d = DisjointSet(range(5))
    sage: d.union(2,3)
    sage: d.union(4,1)
    sage: e = d.element_to_root_dict()
    sage: sorted(e.items())
    [(0, 0), (1, 4), (2, 2), (3, 2), (4, 4)]
    sage: WordMorphism(e)
    WordMorphism: 0->0, 1->4, 2->2, 3->2, 4->4

    sage: e.find(2)
    4
    sage: e.find(4)
    4
    sage: e.union(1,3)
    sage: e
    {{0}, {1, 3}, {2, 4}}
    sage: e.find(1)
    1
    sage: e.find(3)
    1
    sage: e.union(3,2)
    sage: e
    {{0}, {1, 2, 3, 4}}
    sage: [e.find(i) for i in range(5)]
    [0, 1, 1, 1, 1]
    sage: e.find(5)
    Traceback (most recent call last):
    ...  
    KeyError: 5
```

find(e)

Return the representative of the set that e currently belongs to.

INPUT:

* e – element in self

EXAMPLES:

sage: e = DisjointSet(range(5))
    e.union(4,2)
    sage: e
    {{0}, {1}, {2, 4}, {3}}
    sage: e.find(2)
    4
    sage: e.find(4)
    4
    sage: e.union(1,3)
    sage: e
    {{0}, {1, 3}, {2, 4}}
    sage: e.find(1)
    1
    sage: e.find(3)
    1
    sage: e.union(3,2)
    sage: e
    {{0}, {1, 2, 3, 4}}
    sage: [e.find(i) for i in range(5)]
    [0, 1, 1, 1, 1]
    sage: e.find(5)
    Traceback (most recent call last):
    ...  
    KeyError: 5
**root_to_elements_dict()**

Return the dictionary where the keys are the roots of *self* and the values are the elements in the same set.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: d = DisjointSet(range(5))
sage: d.union(2, 3)
sage: d.union(4, 1)
sage: e = d.root_to_elements_dict()
sage: sorted(e.items())
[(0, [0]), (2, [2, 3]), (4, [1, 4])]
```

**to_digraph()**

Return the current digraph of *self* where \((a, b)\) is an oriented edge if \(b\) is the parent of \(a\).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: d = DisjointSet(range(5))
sage: d.union(2, 3)
sage: d.union(4, 1)
sage: d.union(3, 4)
sage: d
{{0}, {1, 2, 3, 4}}
sage: g = d.to_digraph(); g
Looped digraph on 5 vertices
sage: g.edges(sort=True)
[(0, 0, None), (1, 2, None), (2, 2, None), (3, 2, None), (4, 2, None)]
```

The result depends on the ordering of the union:

```python
sage: d = DisjointSet(range(5))
sage: d.union(1, 2)
sage: d.union(1, 3)
sage: d.union(1, 4)
sage: d
{{0}, {1, 2, 3, 4}}
sage: d.to_digraph().edges(sort=True)
[(0, 0, None), (1, 1, None), (2, 1, None), (3, 1, None), (4, 1, None)]
```

**union(e, f)**

Combine the set of *e* and the set of *f* into one.

All elements in those two sets will share the same representative that can be gotten using find.

INPUT:

- *e* - element in *self*
- *f* - element in *self*

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: e = DisjointSet('abcde')
sage: e
{{'a'}, {'b'}, {'c'}, {'d'}, {'e'}}
sage: e.union('a', 'b')
sage: e
```
{{'a', 'b'}, {'c'}, {'d'}, {'e'}}

```python
sage: e.union('c', 'e')
sage: e
{{'a', 'b'}, {'c', 'e'}, {'d'}}
```

```python
sage: e.union('c', 'e')
sage: e
{{'a', 'b', 'c', 'e'}, {'d'}}
```

```python
class sage.sets.disjoint_set.DisjointSet_of_integers
Bases: DisjointSet_class
Disjoint set of integers from $0$ to $n-1$.
```

**Examples:**

```python
sage: d = DisjointSet(5)
sage: d
{{0}, {1}, {2}, {3}, {4}}
sage: d.union(2, 4)
sage: d.union(0, 2)
sage: d
{{0, 2, 4}, {1}, {3}}
sage: d.find(2)
4
```

**element_to_root_dict()**

Return the dictionary where the keys are the elements of self and the values are their representative inside a list.

**Examples:**

```python
sage: d = DisjointSet(5)
sage: d.union(2, 3)
sage: d.union(4, 1)
sage: e = d.element_to_root_dict(); e
{0: 0, 1: 4, 2: 2, 3: 2, 4: 4}
sage: WordMorphism(e)
WordMorphism: 0->0, 1->4, 2->2, 3->2, 4->4
```

**find(i)**

Return the representative of the set that $i$ currently belongs to.

**Input:**

- $i$ – element in self

**Examples:**

```python
sage: e = DisjointSet(5)
sage: e.union(4, 2)
sage: e
{{0}, {1}, {2, 4}, {3}}
sage: e.find(2)
4
sage: e.find(4)
4
```

(continues on next page)


sage: e.union(1,3)
sage: e
{{0}, {1, 3}, {2, 4}}
sage: e.find(1)
1
sage: e.find(3)
1
sage: e.union(3,2)
sage: e
{{0}, {1, 2, 3, 4}}
sage: [e.find(i) for i in range(5)]
[0, 1, 1, 1, 1]
sage: e.find(5)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: i(=5) must be between 0 and 4

root_to_elements_dict()

Return the dictionary where the keys are the roots of self and the values are the elements in the same set as the root.

EXAMPLES:

sage: d = DisjointSet(5)
sage: sorted(d.root_to_elements_dict().items())
[(0, [0]), (1, [1]), (2, [2]), (3, [3]), (4, [4])]
sage: d.union(2,3)
sage: sorted(d.root_to_elements_dict().items())
[(0, [0]), (1, [1]), (2, [2, 3]), (4, [4])]
sage: d.union(3,0)
sage: sorted(d.root_to_elements_dict().items())
[(1, [1]), (2, [0, 2, 3]), (4, [4])]
sage: d
{{0, 2, 3}, {1}, {4}}

to_digraph()

Return the current digraph of self where \((a, b)\) is an oriented edge if \(b\) is the parent of \(a\).

EXAMPLES:

sage: d = DisjointSet(5)
sage: d.union(2,3)
sage: d.union(4,1)
sage: d.union(3,4)
sage: d
{{0}, {1, 2, 3, 4}}
sage: g = d.to_digraph(); g
Looped digraph on 5 vertices
sage: g.edges(sort=True)
[(0, 0, None), (1, 2, None), (2, 2, None), (3, 2, None), (4, 2, None)]

The result depends on the ordering of the union:
union(i,j)

Combine the set of \( i \) and the set of \( j \) into one.

All elements in those two sets will share the same representative that can be gotten using find.

**INPUT:**

- \( i \) - element in \( \text{self} \)
- \( j \) - element in \( \text{self} \)

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: d = DisjointSet(5)
sage: d
{{0}, {1}, {2}, {3}, {4}}
sage: d.union(0,1)
sage: d
{{0, 1}, {2}, {3}, {4}}
sage: d.union(2,4)
sage: d
{{0, 1}, {2, 4}, {3}}
sage: d.union(1,4)
sage: d
{{0, 1, 2, 4}, {3}}
sage: d.union(1,5)
Traceback (most recent call last):
... ValueError: j(=5) must be between 0 and 4
```

1.5 Disjoint union of enumerated sets

**AUTHORS:**

- Florent Hivert (2010-03): classcall related stuff.
- Florent Hivert (2010-12): fixed facade element construction.

**class** `sage.sets.disjoint_union_enumerated_sets.DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets`(`family`, `fafface=True`, `keepkey=False`, `category=None`)

**Bases:** `UniqueRepresentation`, `Parent`

A class for disjoint unions of enumerated sets.
INPUT:

- `family` – a list (or iterable or family) of enumerated sets
- `keepkey` – a boolean
- `facade` – a boolean

This models the enumerated set obtained by concatenating together the specified ordered sets. The latter are supposed to be pairwise disjoint; otherwise, a multiset is created.

The argument `family` can be a list, a tuple, a dictionary, or a family. If it is not a family it is first converted into a family (see `sage.sets.family.Family()`).

Experimental options:

By default, there is no way to tell from which set of the union an element is generated. The option `keepkey=True` keeps track of those by returning pairs `(key, el)` where `key` is the index of the set to which `el` belongs. When this option is specified, the enumerated sets need not be disjoint anymore.

With the option `facade=False` the elements are wrapped in an object whose parent is the disjoint union itself. The wrapped object can then be recovered using the `value` attribute.

The two options can be combined.

The names of those options is imperfect, and subject to change in future versions. Feedback welcome.

EXAMPLES:

The input can be a list or a tuple of `FiniteEnumeratedSets`:

```python
sage: U1 = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets((
....:    FiniteEnumeratedSet([1,2,3]),
....:    FiniteEnumeratedSet([4,5,6]))
sage: U1
Disjoint union of Family ({1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6})
sage: U1.list()
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
sage: U1.cardinality()
6
```

The input can also be a dictionary:

```python
sage: U2 = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets({1: FiniteEnumeratedSet([1,2,3]),
....: 2: FiniteEnumeratedSet([4,5,6])})
```

However in that case the enumeration order is not specified.

In general the input can be any family:

```python
sage: U3 = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets(
....:    Family([2,3,4], Permutations, lazy=True))
sage: U3
Disjoint union of Lazy family (<class 'sage.combinat.permutation.Permutations'>)(i)_{(continues on next page)
\[ \{ i \in \{2, 3, 4\} \} \]

```python
sage: U3.cardinality()
sage: it = iter(U3)
sage: [next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it)]
[[1, 2], [2, 1], [1, 2, 3], [1, 3, 2], [2, 1, 3], [2, 3, 1]]
sage: U3.unrank(18)
[2, 4, 1, 3]
```

This allows for infinite unions:

```python
sage: U4 = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets(....: Family(NonNegativeIntegers(), Permutations))
sage: U4
Disjoint union of Lazy family (<class 'sage.combinat.permutation.Permutations'>)(i)_{
\rightarrow \{ i \text{ in Non negative integers}\}
sage: U4.cardinality()
+Infinity
sage: it = iter(U4)
sage: [next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it)]
[[], [1], [1, 2], [2, 1], [1, 2, 3], [1, 3, 2]]
sage: U4.unrank(18)
[2, 3, 1, 4]
```

**Warning:** Beware that some of the operations assume in that case that infinitely many of the enumerated sets are non empty.

### Experimental options

We demonstrate the `keepkey` option:

```python
sage: Ukeep = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets(....: Family(list(range(4)), Permutations), keepkey=True)
sage: it = iter(Ukeep)
sage: [next(it) for i in range(6)]
[(0, []), (1, [1]), (2, [1, 2]), (2, [2, 1]), (3, [1, 2, 3]), (3, [1, 3, 2])]
sage: type(next(it)[1])
<class 'sage.combinat.permutation.StandardPermutations_n_with_category.element_class'
```

We now demonstrate the `facade` option:

```python
sage: UNoFacade = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets(....: Family(list(range(4)), Permutations), facade=False)
sage: it = iter(UNoFacade)
sage: [next(it) for i in range(6)]
[[], [1], [1, 2], [2, 1], [1, 2, 3], [1, 3, 2]]
sage: el = next(it); el
[2, 1, 3]
sage: type(el)
```

(continues on next page)
The elements el of the disjoint union are simple wrapped elements. So to access the methods, you need to do el.value:

```
sage: el[0]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... TypeError: 'sage.structure.element_wrapper.ElementWrapper' object is not subscriptable
sage: el.value[0]
2
```

Possible extensions: the current enumeration order is not suitable for unions of infinite enumerated sets (except possibly for the last one). One could add options to specify alternative enumeration orders (anti-diagonal, round robin, ...) to handle this case.

### Inheriting from DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets

There are two different use cases for inheriting from :class:`DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets`: writing a parent which happens to be a disjoint union of some known parents, or writing generic disjoint unions for some particular classes of :class:`sage.categories.enumerated_sets.EnumeratedSets`.

- In the first use case, the input of the :meth:`__init__` method is most likely different from that of :class:`DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets`. Then, one simply writes the :meth:`__init__` method as usual:

  ```python
  sage: class MyUnion(DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets):
  ....:     def __init__(self):
  ....:         DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets.__init__(self,
  ....:             Family([1,2], Permutations))
  sage: pp = MyUnion()
  sage: pp.list()
  [[1], [1, 2], [2, 1]]
  ```

In case the :meth:`__init__`() method takes optional arguments, or does some normalization on them, a specific method :meth:`__classcall_private__` is required (see the documentation of :class:`UniqueRepresentation`).

- In the second use case, the input of the :meth:`__init__` method is the same as that of :class:`DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets`: one therefore wants to inherit the :meth:`__classcall_private__` method as well, which can be achieved as follows:

  ```python
  sage: class UnionOfSpecialSets(DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets):
  ....:     __classcall_private__ = staticmethod(DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets.__
  ....:         classcall_private__)
  sage: psp = UnionOfSpecialSets(Family([1,2], Permutations))
  ```
sage: psp.list()
[[1], [1, 2], [2, 1]]

Element()

an_element()

Return an element of this disjoint union, as per \texttt{Sets.ParentMethods.an_element()}.

EXAMPLES:

sage: U4 = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets(Family([3, 5, 7], Permutations))

sage: U4.an_element()
[1, 2, 3]

cardinality()

Returns the cardinality of this disjoint union.

EXAMPLES:

For finite disjoint unions, the cardinality is computed by summing the cardinalities of the enumerated sets:

sage: U = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets(Family([0,1,2,3], Permutations))

sage: U.cardinality()
10

For infinite disjoint unions, this makes the assumption that the result is infinite:

sage: U = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets(Family(NonNegativeIntegers(), Permutations))

sage: U.cardinality()
+Infinity

Warning: As pointed out in the main documentation, it is possible to construct examples where this is incorrect:

sage: U = DisjointUnionEnumeratedSets(Family(NonNegativeIntegers(), lambda x: []))

sage: U.cardinality()  # Should be 0!
+Infinity

1.6 Enumerated set from iterator

EXAMPLES:

We build a set from the iterator \texttt{graphs} that returns a canonical representative for each isomorphism class of graphs:

sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import EnumeratedSetFromIterator

sage: E = EnumeratedSetFromIterator(
    ....:    graphs,
    ....:    name = "Graphs",
)
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(continued from previous page)

....: category = InfiniteEnumeratedSets(),
....: cache = True)

sage: E
Graphs
sage: E.unrank(0)
Graph on 0 vertices
sage: E.unrank(4)
Graph on 3 vertices
sage: E.cardinality()
+Infinity
sage: E.category()
Category of facade infinite enumerated sets

The module also provides decorator for functions and methods:

sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import set_from_function
sage: @set_from_function
....: def f(n):
....:     return xsrange(n)

sage: f(3)
{0, 1, 2}
sage: f(5)
{0, 1, 2, 3, 4}
sage: f(100)
{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...}

sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import set_from_method
sage: class A:
....:     @set_from_method
....:     def f(self, n):
....:         return xsrange(n)

sage: a = A()
sage: a.f(3)
{0, 1, 2}
sage: a.f(100)
{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...}

class sage.sets.set_from_iterator.Decorator

    Bases: object

    Abstract class that manage documentation and sources of the wrapped object.

    The method needs to be stored in the attribute self.f

class sage.sets.set_from_iterator.DummyExampleForPicklingTest

    Bases: object

    Class example to test pickling with the decorator set_from_method.

    Warning: This class is intended to be used in doctest only.

EXAMPLES:
sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import DummyExampleForPicklingTest
def f() -> Function returns the set between self.start and self.stop.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import DummyExampleForPicklingTest
d = DummyExampleForPicklingTest()
d.f()
{10, 11, 12, 13, 14, ...}
d.start = 4
d.stop = 200
d.f()
{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, ...}

start = 10
stop = 100

class sage.sets.set_from_iterator.EnumeratedSetFromIterator(f, args=None, kwds=None, name=None, category=None, cache=False):

Bases: Parent

A class for enumerated set built from an iterator.

INPUT:

- f – a function that returns an iterable from which the set is built from
- args – tuple – arguments to be sent to the function f
- kwds – dictionary – keywords to be sent to the function f
- name – an optional name for the set
- category – (default: None) an optional category for that enumerated set. If you know that your iterator will stop after a finite number of steps you should set it as FiniteEnumeratedSets, conversely if you know that your iterator will run over and over you should set it as InfiniteEnumeratedSets.
- cache – boolean (default: False) – Whether or not use a cache mechanism for the iterator. If True, then the function f is called only once.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import EnumeratedSetFromIterator
e = EnumeratedSetFromIterator(graphs, args = (7,))
e.category()
Category of facade enumerated sets

The same example with a cache and a custom name:

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```python
sage: E = EnumeratedSetFromIterator(
    ....:     graphs,
    ....:     args = (8,),
    ....:     category = FiniteEnumeratedSets(),
    ....:     name = "Graphs with 8 vertices",
    ....:     cache = True)
sage: E
Graphs with 8 vertices
sage: E.unrank(3)
Graph on 8 vertices
sage: E.category()
Category of facade finite enumerated sets
```

Note: In order to make the TestSuite works, the elements of the set should have parents.

clear_cache()

Clear the cache.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from itertools import count
sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import EnumeratedSetFromIterator
sage: E = EnumeratedSetFromIterator(count, args=(1,), cache=True)
sage: e1 = E._cache
sage: e1
lazy list [1, 2, 3, ...]
sage: E.clear_cache()
sage: E._cache
lazy list [1, 2, 3, ...]
sage: e1 is E._cache
False
```

is_parent_of(x)

Test whether x is in self.

If the set is infinite, only the answer True should be expected in finite time.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import EnumeratedSetFromIterator
sage: E = EnumeratedSetFromIterator(graphs, args=(8,), cache=True)
sage: F = EnumeratedSetFromIterator(graphs, args=(8,), cache=False)
(continues on next page)
```

unrank(i)

Returns the element at position i.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import EnumeratedSetFromIterator
sage: E = EnumeratedSetFromIterator(graphs, args=(8,), cache=True)
sage: F = EnumeratedSetFromIterator(graphs, args=(8,), cache=False)
(continues on next page)
```

Chapter 1. Set Constructions
sage: E.unrank(2)
Graph on 8 vertices
sage: E.unrank(2) == F.unrank(2)
True

class sage.sets.set_from_iterator.EnumeratedSetFromIterator_function_decorator(f=None, name=None, **options)

Bases: Decorator

Decorator for EnumeratedSetFromIterator.

Name could be string or a function (args, kws) -> string.

**Warning:** If you are going to use this with the decorator cached_function, you must place the cached_function first. See the example below.

**EXAMPLES:**

sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import set_from_function
sage: @set_from_function
....: def f(n):
....:     for i in range(n):
....:         yield i**2 + i + 1
sage: f(3)
{1, 3, 7}
sage: f(100)
{1, 3, 7, 13, 21, ...}

to avoid ambiguity, it is always better to use it with a call which provides optional global initialization for the call to EnumeratedSetFromIterator:

sage: @set_from_function(category=InfiniteEnumeratedSets())
....: def Fibonacci():
....:     a = 1; b = 2
....:     while True:
....:         yield a
....:         a, b = b, a + b
sage: F = Fibonacci()
sage: F
{1, 2, 3, 5, 8, ...}
sage: F.cardinality() + Infinity

A simple example with many options:

sage: @set_from_function(name="From \%(m)d to \%(n)d",
....: category=FiniteEnumeratedSets())
....: def f(m, n):
....:     return xrange(m, n+1)
sage: E = f(3, 10); E
From 3 to 10

(continues on next page)
sage: E.list()
[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
sage: E = f(1,100); E
From 1 to 100
sage: E.cardinality()
100
sage: f(n=100,m=1) == E
True

An example which mixes together `set_from_function` and `cached_method`:

sage: @cached_function
    ....: @set_from_function(
    ....:     name = "Graphs on %(n)d vertices",
    ....:     category = FiniteEnumeratedSets(),
    ....:     cache = True)
    ....: def Graphs(n):
    ....:     return graphs(n)
sage: Graphs(10)
Graph on 10 vertices
sage: Graphs(10).unrank(0)
Graph on 10 vertices
sage: Graphs(10) is Graphs(10)
True

The cached_function must go first:

sage: @set_from_function(
    ....:     name = "Graphs on %(n)d vertices",
    ....:     category = FiniteEnumeratedSets(),
    ....:     cache = True)
    ....: @cached_function
    ....: def Graphs(n):
    ....:     return graphs(n)
sage: Graphs(10)
Graph on 10 vertices
sage: Graphs(10).unrank(0)
Graph on 10 vertices
sage: Graphs(10) is Graphs(10)
False

class sage.sets.set_from_iterator.EnumeratedSetFromIterator_method_caller
    (inst, f, name=\texttt{None},
     **options)

Bases: Decorator

Caller for decorated method in class.

INPUT:

- \texttt{inst} -- an instance of a class
- \texttt{f} -- a method of a class of \texttt{inst} (and not of the instance itself)
- \texttt{name} -- optional -- either a string (which may contains substitution rules from argument or a function \texttt{args.kwds} -> string.
- \texttt{options} -- any option accepted by \texttt{EnumeratedSetFromIterator}
class sage.sets.set_from_iterator.EnumeratedSetFromIterator_method_decorator:

Bases: object

Decorator for enumerated set built from a method.

INPUT:

- \( f \) – Optional function from which are built the enumerated sets at each call
- \( \text{name} \) – Optional string (which may contain substitution rules from argument) or a function \( \text{args, kwds} \rightarrow \text{string} \).
- any option accepted by \textit{EnumeratedSetFromIterator}.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.set_from_iterator import set_from_method
sage: class A:
    ....: def n(self): return 12
    ....: @set_from_method
    ....: def f(self): return xsrange(self.n())
sage: a = A()
sage: print(a.f.__class__)
<class 'sage.sets.set_from_iterator.EnumeratedSetFromIterator_method_caller'>
sage: a.f()
{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...}
sage: A.f(a)
{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...}
```

A more complicated example with a parametrized name:

```python
sage: class B:
    ....: @set_from_method(
    ....:     name = "Graphs(\%(n)d)",
    ....:     category = FiniteEnumeratedSets())
    ....: def graphs(self, n):
    ....:     return graphs(n)
sage: b = B()
sage: G3 = b.graphs(3)
sage: G3
Graphs(3)
sage: G3.cardinality()
4
sage: G3.category()
Category of facade finite enumerated sets
```

And a last example with a name parametrized by a function:

```python
sage: class D:
    ....: def __init__(self, name):
    ....:     self.name = str(name)
    ....:     self.__str__ = lambda self,n: str(self)*n,
    ....: @set_from_method(
    ....:     name = lambda self,n: str(self)*n,
    ....:     category = FiniteEnumeratedSets())
```

(continues on next page)
Todo: It is not yet possible to use set_from_method in conjunction with cached_method.

sage.sets.set_from_iterator.set_from_function
alias of EnumeratedSetFromIterator_function_decorator

sage.sets.set_from_iterator.set_from_method
alias of EnumeratedSetFromIterator_method_decorator

1.7 Finite Enumerated Sets

class sage.sets.finiteEnumeratedSet.FiniteEnumeratedSet(elements)

Bases: UniqueRepresentation, Parent

A class for finite enumerated set.

Returns the finite enumerated set with elements in elements where element is any (finite) iterable object.

The main purpose is to provide a variant of list or tuple, which is a parent with an interface consistent with EnumeratedSets and has unique representation. The list of the elements is expanded in memory.

EXAMPLES:

sage: S = FiniteEnumeratedSet([1, 2, 3])
sage: S
{1, 2, 3}
sage: S.list()
[1, 2, 3]
sage: S.cardinality()
3
sage: S.random_element()  # random
1
sage: S.first()
1
sage: S.category()
Category of facade finite enumerated sets
sage: TestSuite(S).run()

Note that being an enumerated set, the result depends on the order:
sage: S1 = FiniteEnumeratedSet((1, 2, 3))
sage: S1
{1, 2, 3}
sage: S1.list()
[1, 2, 3]
sage: S1 == S
True
sage: S2 = FiniteEnumeratedSet((2, 1, 3))
sage: S2 == S
False

As an abuse, repeated entries in elements are allowed to model multisets:

sage: S1 = FiniteEnumeratedSet((1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3))
sage: S1
{1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3}

Finally, the elements are not aware of their parent:

sage: S.first().parent()
Integer Ring

an_element()
cardinality()
first()

Return the first element of the enumeration or raise an EmptySetError if the set is empty.

EXAMPLES:

sage: S = FiniteEnumeratedSet('abc')
sage: S.first()'
a'

index(x)

Returns the index of x in this finite enumerated set.

EXAMPLES:

sage: S = FiniteEnumeratedSet(['a','b','c'])
sage: S.index('b')
1

is_parent_of(x)

last()

Returns the last element of the iteration or raise an EmptySetError if the set is empty.

EXAMPLES:

sage: S = FiniteEnumeratedSet([0, 'a', 1.23, 'd'])
sage: S.last()'
d'
list()

random_element()

Return a random element.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: S = FiniteEnumeratedSet('abc')
sage: S.random_element()  # random
'b'
```

rank(x)

Returns the index of x in this finite enumerated set.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: S = FiniteEnumeratedSet(['a','b','c'])
sage: S.index('b')
1
```

unrank(i)

Return the element at position i.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: S = FiniteEnumeratedSet([1,'a',-51])
sage: S[0], S[1], S[2]
(1, 'a', -51)
sage: S[3]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
IndexError: tuple index out of range
sage: S[-1], S[-2], S[-3]
(-51, 'a', 1)
sage: S[-4]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
IndexError: list index out of range
```

### 1.8 Recursively enumerated set

A set $S$ is called recursively enumerable if there is an algorithm that enumerates the members of $S$. We consider here the recursively enumerated sets that are described by some seeds and a successor function successors. The successor function may have some structure (symmetric, graded, forest) or not. The elements of a set having a symmetric, graded or forest structure can be enumerated uniquely without keeping all of them in memory. Many kinds of iterators are provided in this module: depth first search, breadth first search or elements of given depth.


See documentation of `RecursivelyEnumeratedSet()` below for the description of the inputs.

AUTHORS:

- Sébastien Labbé, April 2014, at Sage Days 57, Cernay-la-ville

EXAMPLES:
1.8.1 No hypothesis on the structure

What we mean by “no hypothesis” is that the set is not known to be a forest, symmetric, or graded. However, it may have other structure, like not containing an oriented cycle, that does not help with the enumeration.

In this example, the seed is 0 and the successor function is either $+2$ or $+3$. This is the set of non negative linear combinations of 2 and 3:

```sage
succ = lambda a: [a+2, a+3]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], succ)
sage: C
A recursively enumerated set (breadth first search)
```

Breadth first search:

```sage
it = C.breadth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(10)]
[0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

Depth first search:

```sage
it = C.depth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(10)]
[0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27]
```

In this example, the seed is 0 and the successor function is either $+2$ or $+3$. This is the set of non negative linear combinations of 2 and 3:

```sage
sage: succ = lambda a: [a+2, a+3]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], succ)
sage: C
A recursively enumerated set (breadth first search)
```

Breadth first search:

```sage
it = C.breadth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(10)]
[0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

Depth first search:

```sage
it = C.depth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(10)]
[0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27]
```

1.8.2 Symmetric structure

The origin $(0, 0)$ as seed and the upper, lower, left and right lattice point as successor function. This function is symmetric since $p$ is a successor of $q$ if and only if $q$ is a successor or $p$:

```sage
succ = lambda a: [(a[0]-1,a[1]), (a[0],a[1]-1), (a[0]+1,a[1]), (a[0],a[1]+1)]
sage: seeds = [(0,0)]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet(seeds, succ, structure='symmetric', enumeration='depth →')
sage: C
A recursively enumerated set with a symmetric structure (depth first search)
```

In this case, depth first search is the default enumeration for iteration:

```sage
sage: it_depth = iter(C)
sage: [next(it_depth) for _ in range(10)]
[(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4), (0, 5), (0, 6), (0, 7), (0, 8), (0, 9)]
```

Breadth first search:

```sage
sage: it_breadth = C.breadth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it_breadth) for _ in range(13)]
[(0, 0), (-1, 0), (0, -1), (1, 0), (0, 1), (-2, 0), (-1, -1), (-1, 1), (0, -2), (1, -1), (2, 0), (1, 1), (0, 2)]
```

Levels (elements of given depth):

1.8. Recursively enumerated set
1.8.3 Graded structure

Identity permutation as seed and permutohedron_succ as successor function:

```python
sage: succ = attrcall("permutohedron_succ")
sage: seed = [Permutation([1..5])]
sage: R = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet(seed, succ, structure='graded')
sage: R
A recursively enumerated set with a graded structure (breadth first search)
```

Depth first search iterator:

```python
sage: it_depth = R.depth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it_depth) for _ in range(5)]
[[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
 [1, 2, 3, 5, 4],
 [1, 2, 5, 3, 4],
 [1, 2, 5, 4, 3],
 [1, 5, 2, 4, 3]]
```

Breadth first search iterator:

```python
sage: it_breadth = R.breadth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it_breadth) for _ in range(5)]
[[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
 [2, 1, 3, 4, 5],
 [1, 3, 2, 4, 5],
 [1, 2, 4, 3, 5],
 [1, 2, 3, 5, 4]]
```

Elements of given depth iterator:

```python
sage: sorted(R.elements_of_depth_iterator(9))
[[4, 5, 3, 2, 1], [5, 3, 4, 2, 1], [5, 4, 2, 3, 1], [5, 4, 3, 1, 2]]
sage: list(R.elements_of_depth_iterator(10))
[[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]]
```

Graded components (set of elements of the same depth):

```python
sage: sorted(R.graded_component(0))
[[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]]
sage: sorted(R.graded_component(1))
[[1, 2, 3, 5, 4], [1, 2, 4, 3, 5], [1, 3, 2, 4, 5], [2, 1, 3, 4, 5]]
sage: sorted(R.graded_component(9))
[[4, 5, 3, 2, 1], [5, 3, 4, 2, 1], [5, 4, 2, 3, 1], [5, 4, 3, 1, 2]]
```
sage: sorted(R.graded_component(10))
[[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]]

1.8.4 Forest structure

The set of words over the alphabet \( \{a, b\} \) can be generated from the empty word by appending letter \( a \) or \( b \) as a successor function. This set has a forest structure:

```
sage: seeds = ['']
sage: succ = lambda w: [w+'a', w+'b']
```
```
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet(seeds, succ, structure='forest')
sage: C
An enumerated set with a forest structure
```

Depth first search iterator:

```
sage: it = C.depth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(6)]
['', 'a', 'aa', 'aaa', 'aaaa', 'aaaaa']
```

Breadth first search iterator:

```
sage: it = C.breadth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(6)]
['', 'a', 'b', 'aa', 'ab', 'ba']
```

1.8.5 Example: Forest structure

This example was provided by Florent Hivert.

How to define a set using those classes?

Only two things are necessary to define a set using a `RecursivelyEnumeratedSet` object (the other classes being very similar):

For the previous example, the two necessary pieces of information are:

- the initial element "";
- the function:

  ```python
  lambda x: [x + letter for letter in ['a', 'b', 'c']] if len(x) < 2 else []
  ```

This would actually describe an infinite set, as such rules describes “all words” on 3 letters. Hence, it is a good idea to replace the function by:

```python
lambda x: [x + letter for letter in ['a', 'b', 'c']] if len(x) < 2 else []
```

```python
or even:
```
We can then create the `RecursivelyEnumeratedSet` object with either:

```python
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([],
....: lambda x: [x+letter for letter in ['a', 'b', 'c']] if len(x) < 2 else [],
....: structure='forest', enumeration='depth',
....: category=FiniteEnumeratedSets())
sage: S.list()
['', 'a', 'aa', 'ab', 'ac', 'b', 'ba', 'bb', 'bc', 'c', 'ca', 'cb', 'cc']
```

or:

```python
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([], children, structure='forest', enumeration='depth',
....: category=FiniteEnumeratedSets())
sage: S.list()
['', 'a', 'aa', 'ab', 'ac', 'b', 'ba', 'bb', 'bc', 'c', 'ca', 'cb', 'cc']
```

### 1.8.6 Example: Forest structure 2

This example was provided by Florent Hivert.

Here is a little more involved example. We want to iterate through all permutations of a given set \( S \). One solution is to take elements of \( S \) one by one and insert them at every positions. So a node of the generating tree contains two pieces of information:

- the list \( \text{lst} \) of already inserted elements;
- the set \( \text{st} \) of the yet to be inserted elements.

We want to generate a permutation only if \( \text{st} \) is empty (leaves on the tree). Also suppose for the sake of the example, that instead of list we want to generate tuples. This selection of some nodes and final mapping of a function to the element is done by the `post_process` argument. The convention is that the generated elements are the \( s := f(n) \), except when \( s \) not \( \text{None} \) when no element is generated at all. Here is the code:

```python
sage: def children(node):
....:     (lst, st) = node
....:     st = set(st)  # make a copy
....:     if st:
....:         el = st.pop()
....:         for i in range(len(lst)+1):
....:             yield lst[0:i]+[el]+lst[i:], st
sage: list(children(([1,2], {3,7,9})))
[[(9, 1, 2), {3, 7}), ([1, 9, 2], {3, 7}), ([1, 2, 9], {3, 7})]
```

```python
sage: def post_process(node):
....:     (l, s) = node
....:     return tuple(l) if not s else None
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet( [(], {1,3,6,8}),
....:     children, post_process=post_process,
```

(continues on next page)
structure='forest', enumeration='depth',
....:  category=FiniteEnumeratedSets())
sage: S.list()
[(6, 3, 1, 8), (3, 6, 1, 8), (3, 1, 6, 8), (3, 1, 8, 6), (6, 1, 3, 8),
 (1, 6, 3, 8), (1, 3, 6, 8), (1, 3, 8, 6), (6, 1, 8, 3), (1, 6, 8, 3),
 (1, 8, 6, 3), (1, 8, 3, 6), (6, 3, 8, 1), (3, 6, 8, 1), (3, 8, 6, 1),
 (3, 8, 1, 6), (6, 8, 3, 1), (8, 6, 3, 1), (8, 3, 6, 1), (8, 3, 1, 6),
 (6, 8, 1, 3), (8, 6, 1, 3), (8, 1, 6, 3), (8, 1, 3, 6)]
sage: S.cardinality()
24

sage.sets.recursivelyEnumeratedSet.RecursivelyEnumeratedSet(seeds, successors, structure=None,
  enumeration=None, max_depth=None, post_process=None, facade=None, category=None)

Return a recursively enumerated set.

A set $S$ is called recursively enumerable if there is an algorithm that enumerates the members of $S$. We consider here the recursively enumerated set that are described by some seeds and a successor function successors.

Let $U$ be a set and successors : $U \rightarrow 2^U$ be a successor function associating to each element of $U$ a subset of $U$. Let seeds be a subset of $U$. Let $S \subseteq U$ be the set of elements of $U$ that can be reached from a seed by applying recursively the successors function. This class provides different kinds of iterators (breadth first, depth first, elements of given depth, etc.) for the elements of $S$.

See Wikipedia article Recursively_enumerable_set.

INPUT:

• seeds – list (or iterable) of hashable objects
• successors – function (or callable) returning a list (or iterable) of hashable objects
• structure – string (optional, default: None), structure of the set, possible values are:
  – None – nothing is known about the structure of the set.
  – 'forest' – if the successors function generates a forest, that is, each element can be reached uniquely from a seed.
  – 'graded' – if the successors function is graded, that is, all paths from a seed to a given element have equal length.
  – 'symmetric' – if the relation is symmetric, that is, $y$ in successors($x$) if and only if $x$ in successors($y$)
• enumeration – 'depth', 'breadth', 'naive' or None (optional, default: None). The default enumeration for the __iter__ function.
• max_depth – integer (optional, default: float("inf")), limit the search to a certain depth, currently works only for breadth first search
• post_process – (optional, default: None), for forest only
• facade – (optional, default: None)
• category – (optional, default: None)

EXAMPLES:
A recursive set with no other information:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a+3, a+5]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f)
sage: C
A recursively enumerated set (breadth first search)
sage: it = iter(C)
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(10)]
[0, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 9, 11, 13, 15]
```

A recursive set with a forest structure:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [2*a,2*a+1]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([1], f, structure='forest')
sage: C
An enumerated set with a forest structure
sage: it = C.depth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(7)]
[1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64]
sage: it = C.breadth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(7)]
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
```

A recursive set given by a symmetric relation:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a-1,a+1]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([10, 15], f, structure='symmetric')
sage: C
A recursively enumerated set with a symmetric structure (breadth first search)
sage: it = iter(C)
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(7)]
[10, 15, 9, 11, 14, 16, 8]
```

A recursive set given by a graded relation:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a+1, a+I]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure='graded')
sage: C
A recursively enumerated set with a graded structure (breadth first search)
sage: it = iter(C)
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(7)]
[0, 1, I, 2, I + 1, 2*I, 3]
```

**Warning:** If you do not set the good structure, you might obtain bad results, like elements generated twice:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a-1,a+1]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure='graded')
sage: it = iter(C)
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(7)]
[0, -1, 1, -2, 0, 2, -3]
```
The enumerated set of the nodes of the forest having the given roots, and where children(x) returns the children of the node x of the forest.

See also sage.combinat.backtrack.GenericBacktracker, RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_graded, and RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_symmetric.

INPUT:

• roots – a list (or iterable)
• children – a function returning a list (or iterable, or iterator)
• post_process – a function defined over the nodes of the forest (default: no post processing)
• algorithm – 'depth' or 'breadth' (default: 'depth')
• category – a category (default: EnumeratedSets)

The option post_process allows for customizing the nodes that are actually produced. Furthermore, if f(x) returns None, then x won’t be output at all.

EXAMPLES:

We construct the set of all binary sequences of length at most three, and list them:

```
sage: from sage.sets.recursivelyEnumeratedSet import RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([],
    ....: lambda l: [l+[0], l+[1]] if len(l) < 3 else [],
    ....: category=FiniteEnumeratedSets())
sage: S.list()
[[], [0], [0, 0], [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 1],
[1], [1, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 1], [1, 1], [1, 1, 0], [1, 1, 1]]
```

RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest needs to be explicitly told that the set is finite for the following to work:

```
sage: S.category()
Category of finite enumerated sets
sage: S.cardinality()
15
```

We proceed with the set of all lists of letters in 0, 1, 2 without repetitions, ordered by increasing length (i.e. using a breadth first search through the tree):

```
sage: from sage.sets.recursivelyEnumeratedSet import RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest
sage: tb = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([],
    ....: lambda l: [1+[i] for i in range(3) if i not in l],
    ....: algorithm = 'breadth',
    ....: category=FiniteEnumeratedSets())
```
For infinite sets, this option should be set carefully to ensure that all elements are actually generated. The following example builds the set of all ordered pairs \((i, j)\) of nonnegative integers such that \(j \leq 1\):

```python
sage: from sage.sets.recursively_enumerated_set import RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest
sage: I = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([(0,0)],
.....: lambda l: [(l[0]+1, l[1]), (l[0], l[1]+1)] if l[1] == 0 else [(l[0], l[1]+1)])
```

With a depth first search, only the elements of the form \((i, 0)\) are generated:

```python
sage: depth_search = I.depth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(depth_search) for i in range(7)]
[(0, 0), (1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0), (4, 0), (5, 0), (6, 0)]
```

Using instead breadth first search gives the usual anti-diagonal iterator:

```python
sage: breadth_search = I.breadth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(breadth_search) for i in range(15)]
[(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1), (2, 0), (1, 1), (0, 2),
 (3, 0), (2, 1), (1, 2), (0, 3),
 (4, 0), (3, 1), (2, 2), (1, 3), (0, 4)]
```

### Deriving subclasses

The class of a parent \(A\) may derive from `RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest` so that \(A\) can benefit from enumeration tools. As a running example, we consider the problem of enumerating integers whose binary expansion have at most three nonzero digits. For example, \(3 = 2^1 + 2^0\) has two nonzero digits. \(15 = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0\) has four nonzero digits. In fact, 15 is the smallest integer which is not in the enumerated set.

To achieve this, we use `RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest` to enumerate binary tuples with at most three nonzero digits, apply a post processing to recover the corresponding integers, and discard tuples finishing by zero.

A first approach is to pass the roots and children functions as arguments to `RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest.__init__()`:  

```python
sage: from sage.sets.recursively_enumerated_set import RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest
sage: class A(UniqueRepresentation, RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest):
.....:     def __init__(self):
```

(continues on next page)
An alternative approach is to implement roots and children as methods of the subclass (in fact they could also be attributes of $A$). Namely, $A$.roots() must return an iterable containing the enumeration generators, and $A$.children(x) must return an iterable over the children of $x$. Optionally, $A$ can have a method or attribute such that $A$.post_process(x) returns the desired output for the node $x$ of the tree:

```
sage: MyForest = A(); MyForest
An enumerated set with a forest structure
sage: MyForest.category()
Category of infinite enumerated sets
sage: p = iter(MyForest)
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 5, 7, 8, 12, 10, 14, 9, 13, 11, 16, 24, 20, 28, 18, 26, 22, 17, 25, 21, 19, 32, 48, 40, 56, 36]
```

Warning: A `RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest` instance is picklable if and only if the input functions are themselves picklable. This excludes anonymous or interactively defined functions:

```
sage: def children(x):
...:
...:
```

```
1.8. Recursively enumerated set 53
```
Let us now fake children being defined in a Python module:

```python
sage: import __main__
sage: __main__.children = children
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([1], children, category=InfiniteEnumeratedSets())
sage: loads(dumps(S))
```

An enumerated set with a forest structure

```
breadth_first_search_iterator()

Return a breadth first search iterator over the elements of self

EXAMPLES:
```
```
sage: from sage.sets.recursivelyEnumeratedSet import RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest
sage: f = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([],
       lambda l: [l+[0], l+[1]] if len(l) < 3 else [])
sage: list(f.breadth_first_search_iterator())
```
```
[[], [0], [1], [0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1], [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1], [0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 1], [1, 1, 0], [1, 1, 1]]
```
```
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([(0,0)],
       lambda x : [(x[0], x[1]+1)] if x[1] != 0 else [(x[0]+1, 0), (x[0], 1)],
       post_process = lambda x: x if ((is_prime(x[0]) and is_prime(x[1])) and (x[0] - x[1]) == 2) else None)
sage: p = S.breadth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p)]
```
```
[(5, 3), (7, 5), (13, 11), (19, 17), (31, 29), (43, 41), (61, 59)]
```
```
children(x)

Return the children of the element x

The result can be a list, an iterable, an iterator, or even a generator.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: from sage.sets.recursivelyEnumeratedSet import RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest
sage: I = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([(0,0)], lambda l: [(l[0]+1, 1[l]), l[1]] if 1[l] == 0 else [[l[0]], l[1]+1])
sage: [i for i in I.children((0,0))]
```
```
[(1, 0), (0, 1)]
```
```
sage: [i for i in I.children((1,0))]
```
```
[(2, 0), (1, 1)]
```
```
sage: [i for i in I.children((1,1))]
```
```
[(1, 2)]
```
```
sage: [i for i in I.children((4,1))]
```
```
(continues on next page)
depth_first_search_iterator()

Return a depth first search iterator over the elements of self

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.recursivelyEnumeratedSet import RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest
sage: f = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([[]],
......: lambda l: [l+[0], l+[1]] if len(l) < 3 else [])
```

```
[(0, 0), [1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 1], [1, 1, 0], [1, 1, 1]]
```

elements_of_depth_iterator(depth=0)

Return an iterator over the elements of self of given depth. An element of depth \( n \) can be obtained applying \( n \) times the children function from a root.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.recursivelyEnumeratedSet import RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([(0,0)],
......: lambda x : [(x[0], x[1]+1)] if x[1] != 0 else [(x[0]+1,0), (x[0], 1)],
......:
post_process = lambda x: x if ((is_prime(x[0]) and is_prime(x[1]))
......: and (x[0] - x[1]) == 2) else None)
```

```
sage: p = S.elements_of_depth_iterator(8)
sage: next(p)
(5, 3)
```

```python
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest(NN, lambda x : [],
......: lambda x: x^2 if x.is_prime() else None)
```

```
sage: p = S.elements_of_depth_iterator(0)
sage: [next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p)]
[4, 9, 25, 49, 121]
```

map_reduce(map_function=None, reduce_function=None, reduce_init=None)

Apply a Map/Reduce algorithm on self

INPUT:

- map_function – a function from the element of self to some set with a reduce operation (e.g.: a monoid). The default value is the constant function 1.
- reduce_function – the reduce function (e.g.: the addition of a monoid). The default value is +.
- reduce_init – the initialisation of the reduction (e.g.: the neutral element of the monoid). The default value is 0.

Note: the effect of the default values is to compute the cardinality of self.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: seeds = [(i, i, i) for i in range(1,10)]
sage: def succ(t):
    ....:     list, sum, last = t
    ....:     return [(list + [i], sum + i, i) for i in range(1, last)]
sage: F = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet(seeds, succ,
    ....:     structure='forest', enumeration='depth')

sage: y = var('y')
sage: def map_function(t):
    ....:     li, sum, _ = t
    ....:     return y^sum
sage: reduce_function = lambda x,y: x + y
sage: F.map_reduce(map_function, reduce_function, 0)
y^45 + y^44 + y^43 + 2*y^42 + 2*y^41 + 3*y^40 + 4*y^39 + 5*y^38 + 6*y^37 + 8*y^36 + 9*y^35 + 10*y^34 + 12*y^33 + 13*y^32 + 15*y^31 + 17*y^30 + 18*y^29 +
   19*y^28 + 21*y^27 + 21*y^26 + 22*y^25 + 23*y^24 + 23*y^23 + 23*y^22 + 23*y^21 +
   22*y^20 + 21*y^19 + 21*y^18 + 19*y^17 + 18*y^16 + 17*y^15 + 15*y^14 + 13*y^13 +
   12*y^12 + 10*y^11 + 9*y^10 + 8*y^9 + 6*y^8 + 5*y^7 + 4*y^6 + 3*y^5 + 2*y^4 +
   2*y^3 + y^2 + y
```

Here is an example with the default values:

```python
sage: F.map_reduce()
511
```

See also:

sage.parallel.map_reduce

roots()

Return an iterable over the roots of self.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.recursively_enumerated_set import RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest
sage: I = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([(0,0)], lambda l: (l[0]+1, l[1]),
    ....:     (l[0], 1) if l[1] == 0 else ((l[0], l[1]+1))

sage: [i for i in I.roots()]
[(0, 0)]

sage: I = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_forest([(0,0),(1,1)], lambda l: (l[0]+1,
    ....:     l[1]+1) if l[1] == 0 else ((l[0], l[1]+1))

sage: [i for i in I.roots()]
[(0, 0), (1, 1)]
```

**class** sage.sets.recursively_enumerated_set.RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_generic

Bases: Parent

A generic recursively enumerated set.

For more information, see RecursivelyEnumeratedSet().
\begin{verbatim}
sage: f = lambda a: [a+1]

Different structure for the sets:

sage: RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure=None)
A recursively enumerated set (breadth first search)
sage: RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure='graded')
A recursively enumerated set with a graded structure (breadth first search)
sage: RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure='symmetric')
A recursively enumerated set with a symmetric structure (breadth first search)
sage: RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure='forest')
An enumerated set with a forest structure

Different default enumeration algorithms:

sage: RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, enumeration='breadth')
A recursively enumerated set (breadth first search)
sage: RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, enumeration='naive')
A recursively enumerated set (naive search)
sage: RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, enumeration='depth')
A recursively enumerated set (depth first search)
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{breadth\_first\_search\_iterator(\textit{max\_depth=None})}
Iterate on the elements of \texttt{self} (breadth first).
This code remembers every element generated.
The elements are guaranteed to be enumerated in the order in which they are first visited (left-to-right traversal).

INPUT:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{max\_depth} – (default: \texttt{self._max\_depth}) specifies the maximal depth to which elements are computed
\end{itemize}

EXAMPLES:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: f = lambda a: [a+3, a+5]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f)
sage: it = C.breadth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(10)]
[0, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 9, 11, 13, 15]
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{depth\_first\_search\_iterator()}
Iterate on the elements of \texttt{self} (depth first).
This code remembers every elements generated.
The elements are traversed right-to-left, so the last element returned by the successor function is visited first.

See Wikipedia article Depth-first_search.

EXAMPLES:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: f = lambda a: [a+3, a+5]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f)
\end{verbatim}

(continues on next page)
sage: it = C.depth_first_search_iterator()
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(10)]
[0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45]

**elements_of_depth_iterator**(depth)
Iterate over the elements of self of given depth.

An element of depth $n$ can be obtained applying $n$ times the successor function to a seed.

**INPUT:**

- depth – integer

**OUTPUT:**

An iterator.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: f = lambda a: [a-1, a+1]
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([5, 10], f, structure='symmetric')
sage: it = S.elements_of_depth_iterator(2)
sage: sorted(it)
[3, 7, 8, 12]
```

**graded_component**(depth)
Return the graded component of given depth.

This method caches each lower graded component.

A graded component is a set of elements of the same depth where the depth of an element is its minimal distance to a root.

It is currently implemented only for graded or symmetric structure.

**INPUT:**

- depth – integer

**OUTPUT:**

A set.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: f = lambda a: [a+3, a+5]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f)
sage: C.graded_component(0)
Traceback (most recent call last):
... NotImplementedError: graded_component_iterator method currently implemented → only for graded or symmetric structure
```

**graded_component_iterator()**
Iterate over the graded components of self.

A graded component is a set of elements of the same depth.

It is currently implemented only for graded or symmetric structure.

**OUTPUT:**
An iterator of sets.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a+3, a+5]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f)
sage: it = C.graded_component_iterator() # todo: not implemented
```

`naive_search_iterator()`

Iterate on the elements of `self` (in no particular order).
This code remembers every elements generated.

`sseeds()`

Return an iterable over the seeds of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: R = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([1], lambda x: [x+1, x-1])
sage: R.seeds()
[1]
```

`ssuccessors`

`to_digraph(max_depth=None, loops=True, multiedges=True)`

Return the directed graph of the recursively enumerated set.

INPUT:

- `max_depth` – (default: `self._max_depth`) specifies the maximal depth for which outgoing edges of elements are computed
- `loops` – (default: `True`) option for the digraph
- `multiedges` – (default: `True`) option of the digraph

OUTPUT:

A directed graph

**Warning:** If the set is infinite, this will loop forever unless `max_depth` is finite.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: child = lambda i: [(i+3) % 10, (i+8) % 10]
sage: R = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], child)
sage: R.to_digraph()
Looped multi-digraph on 10 vertices

sage: succ = lambda a: [(a[0]-1,a[1]), (a[0],a[1]-1), (a[0]+1,a[1]), (a[0], a[1]+1)]
sage: seeds = [(0,0)]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet(seeds, succ, structure='symmetric')
sage: C.to_digraph(max_depth=3)
Looped multi-digraph on 41 vertices
```
The `max_depth` argument can be given at the creation of the set:

```
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet(seeds, succ, structure='symmetric', max_˓→depth=2)
sage: C.to_digraph()
Looped multi-digraph on 25 vertices
```

Digraph of an recursively enumerated set with a graded structure:

```
sage: f = lambda a: [a+1, a+I]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure='graded')
sage: C.to_digraph(max_depth=4)
Looped multi-digraph on 21 vertices
```

class sage.sets.recursivelyEnumeratedSet.RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_graded

Bases: RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_generic

Generic tool for constructing ideals of a graded relation.

INPUT:
- seeds – list (or iterable) of hashable objects
- successors – function (or callable) returning a list (or iterable)
- enumeration – 'depth', 'breadth' or None (default: None)
- max_depth – integer (default: \(\infty\))

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: f = lambda a: [(a[0]+1,a[1]), (a[0],a[1]+1)]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([(0,0)], f, structure='graded', max_depth=3)
sage: list(C)
[(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1), (2, 0), (1, 1), (0, 2), (3, 0), (2, 1), (1, 2), (0, 3)]
```

`breadth_first_search_iterator(max_depth=None)`

Iterate on the elements of self (breadth first).

This iterator makes use of the graded structure by remembering only the elements of the current depth.

The elements are guaranteed to be enumerated in the order in which they are first visited (left-to-right traversal).

INPUT:
- max_depth – (default: `self._max_depth`) specifies the maximal depth to which elements are computed

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: f = lambda a: [(a[0]+1,a[1]), (a[0],a[1]+1)]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([(0,0)], f, structure='graded')
```
sage: list(C.breadth_first_search_iterator(max_depth=3))
[(0, 0),
 (1, 0), (0, 1),
 (2, 0), (1, 1), (0, 2),
 (3, 0), (2, 1), (1, 2), (0, 3)]

graded_component(depth)

Return the graded component of given depth.

This method caches each lower graded component. See \texttt{graded_component_iterator()} to generate each graded component without caching the previous ones.

A graded component is a set of elements of the same depth where the depth of an element is its minimal distance to a root.

INPUT:

• depth – integer

OUTPUT:

A set.

EXAMPLES:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: f = lambda a: [a[0]+1, a[1]]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure='graded')
sage: for i in range(5): sorted(C.graded_component(i))
[0]
[I, 1]
[2*I, I + 1, 2]
[3*I, 2*I + 1, I + 2, 3]
[4*I, 3*I + 1, 2*I + 2, I + 3, 4]
\end{verbatim}

graded_component_iterator()

Iterate over the graded components of self.

A graded component is a set of elements of the same depth.

The algorithm remembers only the current graded component generated since the structure is graded.

OUTPUT:

An iterator of sets.

EXAMPLES:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: f = lambda a: [(a[0]+1,a[1]), (a[0],a[1]+1)]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0,0], f, structure='graded', max_depth=3)
sage: it = C.graded_component_iterator()
sage: for _ in range(4): sorted(next(it))
[(0, 0)]
[(0, 1), (1, 0)]
[(0, 2), (1, 1), (2, 0)]
[(0, 3), (1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 0)]
\end{verbatim}

class sage.sets.recursivelyEnumeratedSet.RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_symmetric

Bases: RecursivelyEnumeratedSet_generic
Generic tool for constructing ideals of a symmetric relation.

**INPUT:**
- **seeds** – list (or iterable) of hashable objects
- **successors** – function (or callable) returning a list (or iterable)
- **enumeration** – 'depth', 'breadth' or None (default: None)
- **max_depth** – integer (default: float("inf"))

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a-1, a+1]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure='symmetric')
sage: C
A recursively enumerated set with a symmetric structure (breadth first search)
sage: it = iter(C)
sage: [next(it) for _ in range(7)]
[0, -1, 1, -2, 2, -3, 3]
```

**breadth_first_search_iterator** *(max_depth=None)*

Iterate on the elements of **self** (breadth first).

This iterator makes use of the graded structure by remembering only the last two graded components since the structure is symmetric.

The elements are guaranteed to be enumerated in the order in which they are first visited (left-to-right traversal).

**INPUT:**
- **max_depth** – (default: **self._max_depth**) specifies the maximal depth to which elements are computed

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [(a[0]-1, a[1]), (a[0], a[1]-1), (a[0]+1, a[1]), (a[0], a[1]+1)]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([(0,0)], f, structure='symmetric')
sage: s = list(C.breadth_first_search_iterator(max_depth=2)); s
[(0, 0), (-1, 0), (0, -1), (1, 0), (0, 1), (-2, 0), (-1, -1), (-1, 1), (0, -2), (1, -1), (2, 0), (1, 1), (0, 2)]
```

This iterator is used by default for symmetric structure:

```python
sage: it = iter(C)
sage: s == [next(it) for _ in range(13)]
True
```

**graded_component**(depth)

Return the graded component of given depth.

This method caches each lower graded component. See **graded_component_iterator()** to generate each graded component without caching the previous ones.

A graded component is a set of elements of the same depth where the depth of an element is its minimal distance to a root.

**INPUT:**
• depth – integer

OUTPUT:
A set.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a-1, a+1]
sage: C = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([10, 15], f, structure='symmetric')
sage: for i in range(5): sorted(C.graded_component(i))
[10, 15]
[9, 11, 14, 16]
[8, 12, 13, 17]
[7, 18]
[6, 19]
```

```python
g graded_component_iterator()  
Iterate over the graded components of self.

A graded component is a set of elements of the same depth.

The enumeration remembers only the last two graded components generated since the structure is symmetric.

OUTPUT:
An iterator of sets.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a-1, a+1]
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([10], f, structure='symmetric')
sage: it = S.graded_component_iterator()
sage: [sorted(next(it)) for _ in range(5)]
[[10], [9, 11], [8, 12], [7, 13], [6, 14]]
```

Starting with two generators:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a-1, a+1]
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([5, 10], f, structure='symmetric')
sage: it = S.graded_component_iterator()
sage: [sorted(next(it)) for _ in range(5)]
[[5, 10], [4, 6, 9, 11], [3, 7, 8, 12], [2, 13], [1, 14]]
```

Gaussian integers:

```python
sage: f = lambda a: [a+1, a+I]
sage: S = RecursivelyEnumeratedSet([0], f, structure='symmetric')
sage: it = S.graded_component_iterator()
sage: [sorted(next(it)) for _ in range(7)]
[[0],
[I, 1],
[2*I, I + 1, 2],
[3*I, 2*I + 1, I + 2, 3],
[4*I, 3*I + 1, 2*I + 2, I + 3, 4],
[5*I, 4*I + 1, 3*I + 2, 2*I + 3, I + 4, 5],
[6*I, 5*I + 1, 4*I + 2, 3*I + 3, 2*I + 4, I + 5, 6]]
```

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sage.sets.recursively_enumerated_set.search_forest_iterator(roots, children, algorithm='depth')

Return an iterator on the nodes of the forest having the given roots, and where children(x) returns the children of the node x of the forest. Note that every node of the tree is returned, not simply the leaves.

INPUT:

- **roots** – a list (or iterable)
- **children** – a function returning a list (or iterable)
- **algorithm** – 'depth' or 'breadth' (default: 'depth')

EXAMPLES:

We construct the prefix tree of binary sequences of length at most three, and enumerate its nodes:

```
sage: from sage.sets.recursively_enumerated_set import search_forest_iterator
sage: list(search_forest_iterator([[]], lambda l: [l+[0], l+[1]]
    ....:     if len(l) < 3 else []))
[[], [0], [0, 0], [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 1], [1], [1, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 1], [1, 1], [1, 1, 0], [1, 1, 1]]
```

By default, the nodes are iterated through by depth first search. We can instead use a breadth first search (increasing depth):

```
sage: list(search_forest_iterator([[]], lambda l: [l+[0], l+[1]]
    ....:     if len(l) < 3 else [],
    ....:     algorithm='breadth'))
[[], [0], [1], [0, 0], [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 1], [1, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 1], [1, 1], [1, 1, 0], [1, 1, 1]]
```

This allows for iterating through trees of infinite depth:

```
sage: it = search_forest_iterator([[]], lambda l: [l+[i] for i in range(3) if i not in l], algorithm='breadth')
sage: [ next(it) for i in range(16) ]
[[], [0], [1], [0, 0], [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 1], [1, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 1], [1, 1], [1, 1, 0], [1, 1, 1]]
```

Here is an iterator through the prefix tree of sequences of letters in 0, 1, 2 without repetitions, sorted by length; the leaves are therefore permutations:

```
sage: list(search_forest_iterator([[]], lambda l: [1+i for i in range(3) if i not in l],
    ....:     algorithm='breadth'))
[[], [0], [1], [2], [0, 1], [0, 2], [1, 0], [1, 2], [2, 0], [2, 1], [0, 1, 2], [0, 2, 1], [1, 0, 2], [1, 2, 0], [2, 0, 1], [2, 1, 0]]
```
1.9 Subsets of a Universe Defined by Predicates

```python
class sage.sets.condition_set.ConditionSet(universe, *predicates, names=None, category=None)
Bases: Set_generic, Set_base, Set_boolean_operators, Set_add_sub_operators, UniqueRepresentation

Set of elements of a universe that satisfy given predicates

INPUT:

- `universe` – a set
- `*predicates` – callables
- `vars` or `names` – (default: inferred from predicates if any predicate is an element of a CallableSymbolicExpressionRing_class) variables or names of variables
- `category` – (default: inferred from `universe`) a category

EXAMPLES:

```sage
Evens = ConditionSet(ZZ, is_even); Evens
{ x ∈ Integer Ring : <function is_even at 0x...>(x) }
sage: 2 in Evens
True
sage: 3 in Evens
False
sage: 2.0 in Evens
True

Odds = ConditionSet(ZZ, is_odd); Odds
{ x ∈ Integer Ring : <function is_odd at 0x...>(x) }
sage: EvensAndOdds = Evens | Odds; EvensAndOdds
Set-theoretic union of
{ x ∈ Integer Ring : <function is_even at 0x...>(x) } and
{ x ∈ Integer Ring : <function is_odd at 0x...>(x) }
sage: 5 in EvensAndOdds
True
sage: 7/2 in EvensAndOdds
False

var('y')
```

```
sage: SmallOdds = ConditionSet(ZZ, is_odd, abs(y) <= 11, vars=[y]); SmallOdds
{ y ∈ Integer Ring : abs(y) <= 11, <function is_odd at 0x...>(y) }
sage: P = polytopes.cube(); P
A 3-dimensional polyhedron in ZZ^3 defined as the convex hull of 8 vertices
sage: P.rename("P")
sage: P_inter_B = ConditionSet(P, lambda x: x.norm() < 1.2); P_inter_B
{ x ∈ P : <function <lambda> at 0x...>(x) }
sage: vector([1, 0, 0]) in P_inter_B
True
sage: vector([1, 1, 1]) in P_inter_B
False
```

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(continued from previous page)

\begin{verbatim}
sage: predicate(x, y, z) = sqrt(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) < 1.2; predicate
     (x, y, z) |--> sqrt(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) < 1.20000000000000
sage: P_inter_B_again = ConditionSet(P, predicate); P_inter_B_again
{ (x, y, z) ∈ P : sqrt(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) < 1.20000000000000 }
sage: vector([1, 0, 0]) in P_inter_B_again
True
sage: vector([1, 1, 1]) in P_inter_B_again
False

Iterating over subsets determined by predicates:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: Odds = ConditionSet(ZZ, is_odd); Odds
{ x ∈ Integer Ring : <function is_odd at 0x...>(x) }
sage: list(Odds.iterator_range(stop=6))
[1, -1, 3, -3, 5, -5]
sage: R = IntegerModRing(8)
sage: R_primes = ConditionSet(R, is_prime); R_primes
{ x ∈ Ring of integers modulo 8 : <function is_prime at 0x...>(x) }
sage: R_primes.is_finite()
True
sage: list(R_primes)
[2, 6]
\end{verbatim}

Using \texttt{ConditionSet} without predicates provides a way of attaching variable names to a set:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: Z3 = ConditionSet(ZZ^3, vars=['x', 'y', 'z']); Z3
{ (x, y, z) ∈ Ambient free module of rank 3 over the principal ideal domain Integer˓→Ring }
sage: Z3.variable_names()
('x', 'y', 'z')
sage: Z3.arguments()
(x, y, z)
sage: Q4.<a, b, c, d> = ConditionSet(QQ^4); Q4
{ (a, b, c, d) ∈ Vector space of dimension 4 over Rational Field }
sage: Q4.variable_names()
('a', 'b', 'c', 'd')
sage: Q4.arguments()
(a, b, c, d)
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{ambient}()

Return the universe of \texttt{self}.

\texttt{ambient}()

EXAMPLES:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: Evens = ConditionSet(ZZ, is_even); Evens
{ x ∈ Integer Ring : <function is_even at 0x...>(x) }
sage: Evens.ambient()
Integer Ring
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{arguments}()

Return the variables of \texttt{self} as elements of the symbolic ring.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: Odds = ConditionSet(ZZ, is_odd); Odds
{ x ∈ Integer Ring : <function is_odd at 0x...>(x) }
sage: args = Odds.arguments(); args
(x,)
sage: args[0].parent()
Symbolic Ring
```

**intersection**

Return the intersection of self and X.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: in_small_oblong(x, y) = x^2 + 3 * y^2 <= 42
sage: SmallOblongUniverse = ConditionSet(QQ^2, in_small_oblong)
sage: SmallOblongUniverse
{ (x, y) ∈ Vector space of dimension 2 over Rational Field : x^2 + 3*y^2 <= 42 }
sage: parity_check(x, y) = abs(sin(pi/2*(x + y))) < 1/1000
sage: EvenUniverse = ConditionSet(ZZ^2, parity_check); EvenUniverse
{ (x, y) ∈ Ambient free module of rank 2 over the principal ideal domain Integer Ring : abs(sin(1/2*pi*x + 1/2*pi*y)) < (1/1000) }
sage: SmallOblongUniverse & EvenUniverse
{ (x, y) ∈ Free module of degree 2 and rank 2 over Integer Ring
  Echelon basis matrix:
  [1 0]
  [0 1] : x^2 + 3*y^2 <= 42, abs(sin(1/2*pi*x + 1/2*pi*y)) < (1/1000) }
```

Combining two `ConditionSet`'s with different formal variables works correctly. The formal variables of the intersection are taken from ``self`:

```python
sage: SmallMirrorUniverse = ConditionSet(QQ^2, in_small_oblong, vars=(y, x))
sage: SmallMirrorUniverse
{ (y, x) ∈ Vector space of dimension 2 over Rational Field : 3*x^2 + y^2 <= 42 }
sage: SmallOblongUniverse & SmallMirrorUniverse
{ (x, y) ∈ Vector space of dimension 2 over Rational Field : x^2 + 3*y^2 <= 42 }
sage: SmallMirrorUniverse & SmallOblongUniverse
{ (y, x) ∈ Vector space of dimension 2 over Rational Field : 3*x^2 + y^2 <= 42 }
```

### 1.10 Maps between finite sets

This module implements parents modeling the set of all maps between two finite sets. At the user level, any such parent should be constructed using the factory class `FiniteSetMaps` which properly selects which of its subclasses to use.

AUTHORS:

- Florent Hivert

```python
class sage.sets.finite_set_maps.FiniteSetMaps_N(n, action, category=None)
  Bases: FiniteSetMaps_MN
  The sets of all maps from \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} to itself
  Users should use the factory class `FiniteSetMaps` to create instances of this class.
  INPUT:
```

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• \(n\) – an integer.

• \(\text{category}\) – the category in which the sets of maps is constructed. It must be a sub-category of \(\text{Monoids()}\). Finite() and \(\text{EnumeratedSets().Finite()}\) which is the default value.

**Element**

alias of \(\text{FiniteSetEndoMap\_N}\)

**an_element()**

Returns a map in \(\text{self}\)

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps(4)
sage: M.an_element()
[3, 2, 1, 0]
```

**one()**

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps(4)
sage: M.one()
[0, 1, 2, 3]
```

class \text{sage.sets.finite_set_maps.FiniteSetEndoMaps\_Set}(domain, action, category=None)

Bases: \text{FiniteSetMaps\_Set}, \text{FiniteSetEndoMaps\_N}

The sets of all maps from a set to itself

INPUT:

• \(\text{domain}\) – an object in the category \(\text{FiniteSets()}\).

• \(\text{category}\) – the category in which the sets of maps is constructed. It must be a sub-category of \(\text{Monoids()}\). Finite() and \(\text{EnumeratedSets().Finite()}\) which is the default value.

**Element**

alias of \(\text{FiniteSetEndoMap\_Set}\)

class \text{sage.sets.finite_set_maps.FiniteSetMaps}

Bases: \text{UniqueRepresentation}, \text{Parent}

Maps between finite sets

Constructs the set of all maps between two sets. The sets can be given using any of the three following ways:

1. an object in the category \(\text{Sets()}\).

2. a finite iterable. In this case, an object of the class \(\text{FiniteEnumeratedSet}\) is constructed from the iterable.

3. an integer \(n\) designating the set \(\{0, 1, \ldots, n - 1\}\). In this case an object of the class \(\text{IntegerRange}\) is constructed.

INPUT:

• \(\text{domain}\) – a set, finite iterable, or integer.

• \(\text{codomain}\) – a set, finite iterable, integer, or \(\text{None}\) (default). In this last case, the maps are endo-maps of the domain.
• **action** – "left" (default) or "right". The side where the maps act on the domain. This is used in particular to define the meaning of the product (composition) of two maps.

• **category** – the category in which the sets of maps is constructed. By default, this is `FiniteMonoids()` if the domain and codomain coincide, and `FiniteEnumeratedSets()` otherwise.

**OUTPUT:**

an instance of a subclass of `FiniteSetMaps` modeling the set of all maps between domain and codomain.

**EXAMPLES:**

We construct the set $M$ of all maps from $\{a, b\}$ to $\{3, 4, 5\}$:

```plaintext
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps(['a', 'b'], [3, 4, 5]); M
Maps from {'a', 'b'} to {3, 4, 5}
sage: M.cardinality()
9
sage: M.domain()
{'a', 'b'}
sage: M.codomain()
{3, 4, 5}
sage: for f in M: print(f)
map: a -> 3, b -> 3
map: a -> 3, b -> 4
map: a -> 3, b -> 5
map: a -> 4, b -> 3
map: a -> 4, b -> 4
map: a -> 4, b -> 5
map: a -> 5, b -> 3
map: a -> 5, b -> 4
map: a -> 5, b -> 5
```

Elements can be constructed from functions and dictionaries:

```plaintext
sage: M(lambda c: ord(c)-94)
map: a -> 3, b -> 4
sage: M.from_dict({'a':3, 'b':5})
map: a -> 3, b -> 5
```

If the domain is equal to the codomain, then maps can be composed:

```plaintext
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps([1, 2, 3])
sage: f = M.from_dict({1:2, 2:1, 3:3}); f
map: 1 -> 2, 2 -> 1, 3 -> 3
sage: g = M.from_dict({1:2, 2:3, 3:1}); g
map: 1 -> 2, 2 -> 3, 3 -> 1
sage: f * g
map: 1 -> 1, 2 -> 3, 3 -> 2
```

This makes $M$ into a monoid:

```plaintext
sage: M.category()
Category of finite enumerated monoids
```
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sage: M.one()
map: 1 -> 1, 2 -> 2, 3 -> 3

By default, composition is from right to left, which corresponds to an action on the left. If one specifies action to right, then the composition is from left to right:

```
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps([1, 2, 3], action = 'right')
sage: f = M.from_dict({1:2, 2:1, 3:3})
sage: g = M.from_dict({1:2, 2:3, 3:1})
sage: f * g
map: 1 -> 3, 2 -> 2, 3 -> 1
```

If the domains and codomains are both of the form \{0, \ldots\}, then one can use the shortcut:

```
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps(2,3); M
Maps from \{0, 1\} to \{0, 1, 2\}
sage: M.cardinality()
9
```

For a compact notation, the elements are then printed as lists \([f(i), i = 0, \ldots]\):

```
sage: list(M)
[[0, 0], [0, 1], [0, 2], [1, 0], [1, 1], [1, 2], [2, 0], [2, 1], [2, 2]]
```

cardinality()
The cardinality of self

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: FiniteSetMaps(4, 3).cardinality()
81
```

class sage.sets.finite_set_maps.FiniteSetMaps_MN(m, n, category=None)
Bases: FiniteSetMaps
The set of all maps from \{1, 2, \ldots, m\} to \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}.
Users should use the factory class FiniteSetMaps to create instances of this class.

INPUT:

- m, n – integers
- category – the category in which the sets of maps is constructed. It must be a sub-category of EnumeratedSets().Finite() which is the default value.

Element
alias of FiniteSetMap_MN

an_element()
Returns a map in self

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps(4, 2)
sage: M.an_element()
```
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps(0, 0)
sage: M.an_element()
[]

An exception `EmptySetError` is raised if this set is empty, that is if the codomain is empty and the domain is not.

sage: M = FiniteSetMaps(4, 0)
sage: M.cardinality()
0
sage: M.an_element()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... Error

codomain()
The codomain of self

EXAMPLES:

sage: FiniteSetMaps(3,2).codomain()
{0, 1}

domain()
The domain of self

EXAMPLES:

sage: FiniteSetMaps(3,2).domain()
{0, 1, 2}

class sage.sets.finite_set_maps.FiniteSetMaps_Set(domain, codomain, category=None)
Bases: FiniteSetMaps_MN

The sets of all maps between two sets

Users should use the factory class `FiniteSetMaps` to create instances of this class.

INPUT:

• domain – an object in the category `FiniteSets()`.
• codomain – an object in the category `FiniteSets()`.
• category – the category in which the sets of maps is constructed. It must be a sub-category of `EnumeratedSets().Finite()` which is the default value.

Element

alias of `FiniteSetMap_Set`

codomain()
The codomain of self

EXAMPLES:
Sets, Release 10.1

```
sage: FiniteSetMaps(['a', 'b'], [3, 4, 5]).codomain()
{3, 4, 5}
```

domain()
The domain of self

```
sage: FiniteSetMaps(['a', 'b'], [3, 4, 5]).domain()
{'a', 'b'}
```

```
from_dict(d)
Create a map from a dictionary
```

```
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps(['a', 'b'], [3, 4, 5])
sage: M.from_dict({'a': 4, 'b': 3})
map: a -> 4, b -> 3
```

1.11 Data structures for maps between finite sets

This module implements several fast Cython data structures for maps between two finite set. Those classes are not intended to be used directly. Instead, such a map should be constructed via its parent, using the class \texttt{FiniteSetMaps}.

```
from_dict(d)
Create a map from a dictionary
```

```
sage: M = FiniteSetMaps(['a', 'b'], [3, 4, 5])
sage: M.from_dict({'a': 4, 'b': 3})
map: a -> 4, b -> 3
```

Internal, maps are represented as the list of the ranks of the images \( f(x) \) in the co-domain, in the order of the domain:

```
sage: list(f2)
[0, 1]
```

A third fast way to create a map it to use such a list. it should be kept for internal use:
AUTHORS:

- Florent Hivert

class sage.sets.finite_set_map_cy.FiniteSetEndoMap_N
    Bases: FiniteSetMap_MN
    Maps from range(n) to itself.
    See also:
    - FiniteSetMap_MN for assumptions on the parent

class sage.sets.finite_set_map_cy.FiniteSetEndoMap_Set
    Bases: FiniteSetMap_Set
    Maps from a set to itself
    See also:
    - FiniteSetMap_MN for assumptions on the parent

class sage.sets.finite_set_map_cy.FiniteSetMap_MN
    Bases: ClonableIntArray
    Data structure for maps from range(m) to range(n).
    We assume that the parent given as argument is such that:
    - m is stored in self.parent()._m
    - n is stored in self.parent()._n
    - the domain is in self.parent().domain()
    - the codomain is in self.parent().codomain()

    check()
    Performs checks on self
    Check that self is a proper function and then calls parent.check_element(self) where parent is the parent of self.

codomain()
    Returns the codomain of self
    EXAMPLES:

    sage: FiniteSetMaps(4, 3)([1, 0, 2, 1]).codomain()
    {0, 1, 2}

domain()
    Returns the domain of self
    EXAMPLES:

    sage: FiniteSetMaps(4, 3)([1, 0, 2, 1]).domain()
    {0, 1, 2, 3}
fibers()
Returns the fibers of self

OUTPUT:

a dictionary d such that d[y] is the set of all x in domain such that f(x) = y

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: FiniteSetMaps(4, 3)([1, 0, 2, 1]).fibers()
{0: {1}, 1: {0, 3}, 2: {2}}
sage: F = FiniteSetMaps(['a', 'b', 'c'])
sage: F.from_dict({'a': 'b', 'b': 'a', 'c': 'b'}).fibers() == {'a': {'b'}, 'b': {'a', 'c'}}
True
```

getimage(i)
Returns the image of i by self

INPUT:

• i – any object.

Note: if you need speed, please use instead _getimage()

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: fs = FiniteSetMaps(4, 3)([1, 0, 2, 1])
sage: fs.getimage(0), fs.getimage(1), fs.getimage(2), fs.getimage(3)
(1, 0, 2, 1)
```

image_set()
Returns the image set of self

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: FiniteSetMaps(4, 3)([1, 0, 2, 1]).image_set()
{0, 1, 2}
sage: FiniteSetMaps(4, 3)([1, 0, 0, 1]).image_set()
{0, 1}
```

items()
The items of self
Return the list of the ordered pairs (x, self(x))

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: FiniteSetMaps(4, 3)([1, 0, 2, 1]).items()
[(0, 1), (1, 0), (2, 2), (3, 1)]
```

setimage(i, j)
Set the image of i as j in self

Warning: self must be mutable; otherwise an exception is raised.
INPUT:

- i, j – two object's

OUTPUT: None

Note: if you need speed, please use instead \_setimage()
• i – an int

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F = FiniteSetMaps(["a", "b", "c", "d"], ["u", "v", "w"])
sage: fs = F._from_list_([1, 0, 2, 1])
sage: list(map(fs.getimage, ["a", "b", "c", "d"]))
['v', 'u', 'w', 'v']
```

**image_set()**

Returns the image set of self

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F = FiniteSetMaps(["a", "b", "c"])
sage: sorted(F.from_dict({"a": "b", "b": "a", "c": "b"}).image_set())
['a', 'b']
sage: F = FiniteSetMaps(["a", "b", "c"])
sage: F(lambda x: "c").image_set()
{"c"}
```

**items()**

The items of self

Return the list of the couple (x, self(x))

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F = FiniteSetMaps(["a", "b", "c"])
sage: F.from_dict({"a": "b", "b": "a", "c": "b"}).items()
[('a', 'b'), ('b', 'a'), ('c', 'b')]
```

**setimage(i,j)**

Set the image of i as j in self

**Warning:** self must be mutable otherwise an exception is raised.

INPUT:

• i, j – two object's

OUTPUT: None

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: F = FiniteSetMaps(["a", "b", "c", "d"], ["u", "v", "w"])
sage: fs = F(lambda x: "v")
sage: fs2 = copy(fs)
sage: fs2.setimage("a", "w")
sage: fs2
map: a -> w, b -> v, c -> v, d -> v
sage: with fs.clone() as fs3:
    ...
    fs3.setimage("a", "u")
    ...
    fs3.setimage("c", "w")
sage: fs3
map: a -> u, b -> v, c -> w, d -> v
```
sage.sets.finite_set_map_cy.FiniteSetMap_Set_from_dict(t, parent, d)

Creates a FiniteSetMap from a dictionary

**Warning:** no check is performed!

sage.sets.finite_set_map_cy.FiniteSetMap_Set_from_list(t, parent, lst)

Creates a FiniteSetMap from a list

**Warning:** no check is performed!

sage.sets.finite_set_map_cy.fibers(f, domain)

Returns the fibers of the function \( f \) on the finite set \( \text{domain} \)

**INPUT:**
- \( f \) – a function or callable
- \( \text{domain} \) – a finite iterable

**OUTPUT:**
- a dictionary \( d \) such that \( d[y] \) is the set of all \( x \) in \( \text{domain} \) such that \( f(x) = y \)

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.sets.finite_set_map_cy import fibers, fibers_args
sage: fibers(lambda x: 1, [])
{}
```

```python
sage: fibers(lambda x: x^2, [-1, 2, -3, 1, 3, 4])
{1: {1, -1}, 4: {2}, 9: {3, -3}, 16: {4}}
```

```python
sage: fibers(lambda x: 1, [-1, 2, -3, 1, 3, 4])
{1: {1, 2, 3, 4, -3, -1}}
```

```python
sage: fibers(lambda x: 1, [1,1,1])
{1: {1}}
```

**See also:**

*fibers_args()* if one needs to pass extra arguments to \( f \).

sage.sets.finite_set_map_cy.fibers_args(f, domain, *args, **opts)

Returns the fibers of the function \( f \) on the finite set \( \text{domain} \)

It is the same as fibers() except that one can pass extra argument for \( f \) (with a small overhead)

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.sets.finite_set_map_cy import fibers_args
sage: fibers_args(operator.pow, [-1, 2, -3, 1, 3, 4], 2)
{1: {1, -1}, 4: {2}, 9: {3, -3}, 16: {4}}
```
1.12 Totally Ordered Finite Sets

AUTHORS:

- Stepan Starosta (2012): Initial version

```python
class TotallyOrderedFiniteSet(elements, facade=True)
    Bases: FiniteEnumeratedSet
    Totally ordered finite set.
    This is a finite enumerated set assuming that the elements are ordered based upon their rank (i.e. their position in the set).
    INPUT:
    • elements – A list of elements in the set
    • facade – (default: True) if True, a facade is used; it should be set to False if the elements do not inherit from Element or if you want a funny order. See examples for more details.

    See also:
    FiniteEnumeratedSet
```

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: S = TotallyOrderedFiniteSet([1,2,3])
sage: S
{1, 2, 3}
sage: S.cardinality()
3
```

By default, totally ordered finite set behaves as a facade:

```python
sage: S(1).parent()
Integer Ring
```

It makes comparison fails when it is not the standard order:

```python
sage: T1 = TotallyOrderedFiniteSet([3,2,5,1])
sage: T1(3) < T1(1)
False
sage: T2 = TotallyOrderedFiniteSet([3, var('x')])
sage: T2(3) < T2(var('x'))
3 < x
```

To make the above example work, you should set the argument facade to False in the constructor. In that case, the elements of the set have a dedicated class:

```python
sage: A = TotallyOrderedFiniteSet([3,2,0,'a',7,(0,0),1], facade=False)
sage: A
{3, 2, 0, 'a', 7, (0, 0), 1}
sage: x = A.an_element()
sage: x
3
sage: x.parent()
{3, 2, 0, 'a', 7, (0, 0), 1}
```

(continues on next page)
sage: A(3) < A(2)
True
sage: A('a') < A(7)
True
sage: A(3) > A(2)
False
sage: A(1) < A(3)
False
sage: A(3) == A(3)
True

But then, the equality comparison is always False with elements outside of the set:

sage: A(1) == 1
False
sage: 1 == A(1)
False
sage: 'a' == A('a')
False
sage: A('a') == 'a'
False

Since github issue #16280, totally ordered sets support elements that do not inherit from sage.structure.element.Element, whether they are facade or not:

sage: S = TotallyOrderedFiniteSet(['a','b'])
sage: S('a')
'a'
sage: S = TotallyOrderedFiniteSet(['a','b'], facade=False)
sage: S('a')
'a'

Multiple elements are automatically deleted:

sage: TotallyOrderedFiniteSet([1,1,2,1,2,2,5,4])
{1, 2, 5, 4}

**Element**

alias of TotallyOrderedFiniteSetElement

le(x, y)
Return True if \(x \leq y\) for the order of self.

EXAMPLES:

sage: T = TotallyOrderedFiniteSet([1,3,2], facade=False)
sage: T1, T3, T2 = T.list()
sage: T.le(T1,T3)
True
sage: T.le(T3,T2)
True

```python
class sage.sets.totally_ordered_finite_set.TotallyOrderedFiniteSetElement(
    parent, data)
    Bases: Element
```
Element of a finite totally ordered set.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: S = TotallyOrderedFiniteSet([2,7], facade=False)
sage: x = S(2)
sage: print(x)
2
sage: x.parent()
{2, 7}
```

1.13 Set of all objects of a given Python class

sage.sets.pythonclass.Set_PythonType(typ)

Return the (unique) Parent that represents the set of Python objects of a specified type.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.sets.pythonclass import Set_PythonType
sage: Set_PythonType(list)
Set of Python objects of class 'list'
sage: Set_PythonType(list) is Set_PythonType(list)
True
sage: S = Set_PythonType(tuple)
sage: S([1,2,3])
(1, 2, 3)
```

S is a parent which models the set of all lists:

```
sage: S.category()
Category of sets
```

class sage.sets.pythonclass.Set_PythonType_class

Bases: Set_generic

The set of Python objects of a given class.

The elements of this set are not instances of Element; they are instances of the given class.

INPUT:

- typ – a Python (new-style) class

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.sets.pythonclass import Set_PythonType
sage: S = Set_PythonType(int); S
Set of Python objects of class 'int'
sage: int('1') in S
True
sage: Integer('1') in S
False
```

...  
TypeError: must be initialized with a class, not 2

**cardinality()**

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.pythonclass import Set_PythonType
sage: S = Set_PythonType(bool)
sage: S.cardinality()
2
sage: S = Set_PythonType(int)
sage: S.cardinality()
+Infinity
```

**object()**

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.sets.pythonclass import Set_PythonType
sage: Set_PythonType(tuple).object()
<... 'tuple'>
```
SETS OF NUMBERS

2.1 Integer Range

AUTHORS:
• Nicolas Borie (2010-03): First release.
• Florent Hivert (2010-03): Added a class factory + cardinality method.
• Vincent Delecroix (2012-02): add methods rank/unrank, make it compliant with Python int.

```python
class sage.sets.integer_range.IntegerRange
    Bases: UniqueRepresentation, Parent

    The class of Integer ranges
    Returns an enumerated set containing an arithmetic progression of integers.

    INPUT:
    • begin – an integer, Infinity or -Infinity
    • end – an integer, Infinity or -Infinity
    • step – a non zero integer (default to 1)
    • middle_point – an integer inside the set (default to None)

    OUTPUT:
    A parent in the category FiniteEnumeratedSets() or InfiniteEnumeratedSets() depending on the arguments defining self.

    IntegerRange(i, j) returns the set of \{i, i+1, i+2, ..., j-1\}. start () defaults to 0. When step is given, it specifies the increment. The default increment is 1. IntegerRange allows begin and end to be infinite.

    IntegerRange is designed to have similar interface Python range. However, whereas range accept and returns Python int, IntegerRange deals with Integer.

    If middle_point is given, then the elements are generated starting from it, in a alternating way: \{m, m+1, m-2, m+2, m-2 ... \}.

    EXAMPLES:
```
```
{2, 7, ..., 97}

```python
sage: list(I)
[2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 67, 72, 77, 82, 87, 92, 97]
```

```python
sage: I.category()
Category of facade finite enumerated sets
sage: I[1].parent()
Integer Ring
```

When begin and end are both finite, `IntegerRange(begin, end, step)` is the set whose list of elements is equivalent to the python construction `range(begin, end, step)

```python
sage: list(IntegerRange(4,105,3)) == list(range(4,105,3))
True
sage: list(IntegerRange(-54,13,12)) == list(range(-54,13,12))
True
```

Except for the type of the numbers:

```python
sage: type(IntegerRange(-54,13,12)[0]), type(list(range(-54,13,12))[0])
(<... 'sage.rings.integer.Integer'>, <... 'int'>)
```

When begin is finite and end is +Infinity, self is the infinite arithmetic progression starting from the begin by step step:

```python
sage: I = IntegerRange(54,Infinity,3); I
{54, 57, ...}
```

```python
sage: I.category()
Category of facade infinite enumerated sets
sage: p = iter(I)
sage: (next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p))
(54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69)
```

```python
sage: I = IntegerRange(54,-Infinity,-3); I
{54, 51, ...}
```

```python
sage: I.category()
Category of facade infinite enumerated sets
sage: p = iter(I)
sage: (next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p), next(p))
(54, 51, 48, 45, 42, 39)
```

When begin and end are both infinite, you will have to specify the extra argument `middle_point`. self is then defined by a point and a progression/regression setting by step. The enumeration is done this way: (let us call m the `middle_point`) `{m, m + step, m − step, m + 2step, m − 2step, m + 3step, ...}`:

```python
sage: I = IntegerRange(-Infinity,Infinity,37,-12); I
Integer progression containing -12 with increment 37 and bounded with -Infinity and...
˓→+Infinity
```

```python
sage: I.category()
Category of facade infinite enumerated sets
sage: -12 in I
True
sage: -15 in I
False
```

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It is also possible to use the argument middle_point for other cases, finite or infinite. The set will be the same as if you didn’t give this extra argument but the enumeration will begin with this middle_point:

```
sage: I = IntegerRange(123,-12,-14); I
{123, 109, ..., -3}
sage: list(I)
[123, 109, 95, 81, 67, 53, 39, 25, 11, -3]
sage: J = IntegerRange(123,-12,-14,25); J
Integer progression containing 25 with increment -14 and bounded with 123 and -12
sage: list(J)
[25, 11, 39, -3, 53, 67, 81, 95, 109, 123]
```

Remember that, like for range, if you define a non empty set, begin is supposed to be included and end is supposed to be excluded. In the same way, when you define a set with a middle_point, the begin bound will be supposed to be included and the end bound supposed to be excluded:

```
sage: I = IntegerRange(-100,100,10,0)
sage: J = list(range(-100,100,10))
sage: 100 in I
False
sage: 100 in J
False
sage: -100 in I
True
sage: -100 in J
True
sage: list(I)
[0, 10, -10, 20, -20, 30, -30, 40, -40, 50, -50, 60, -60, 70, -70, 80, -80, 90, -90, ...
→ -100]
```

**Note:** The input is normalized so that:

```
sage: IntegerRange(1, 6, 2) is IntegerRange(1, 7, 2)
True
sage: IntegerRange(1, 8, 3) is IntegerRange(1, 10, 3)
True
```

**element_class**

alias of `Integer`

class `sage.sets.integer_range.IntegerRangeEmpty(elements)`

Bases: `IntegerRange, FiniteEnumeratedSet`

A singleton class for empty integer ranges

See `IntegerRange` for more details.

class `sage.sets.integer_range.IntegerRangeFinite(begin, end, step=1)`

Bases: `IntegerRange`
The class of finite enumerated sets of integers defined by finite arithmetic progressions

See `IntegerRange` for more details.

**cardinality()**

Return the cardinality of `self`

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: IntegerRange(123,12,-4).cardinality()
28
sage: IntegerRange(-57,12,8).cardinality()
9
sage: IntegerRange(123,12,4).cardinality()
0
```

**rank(x)**

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: I = IntegerRange(-57,36,8)
sage: I.rank(23)
10
sage: I.unrank(10)
23
sage: I.rank(22)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... IndexError: 22 not in self
sage: I.rank(87)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... IndexError: 87 not in self
```

**unrank(i)**

Return the i-th element of this integer range.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: I = IntegerRange(1,13,5)
sage: I[0], I[1], I[2]
1, 6, 11
sage: I[3]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... IndexError: out of range
sage: I[-1]
11
sage: I[-4]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... IndexError: out of range
```

(continues on next page)
**class** sage.sets.integer_range.IntegerRangeFromMiddle\(\text{(begin, end, step=1, middle_point=1)}\)

The class of finite or infinite enumerated sets defined with an inside point, a progression and two limits.

See **IntegerRange** for more details.

**next(elt)**

Return the next element of elt in self.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: from sage.sets.integer_range import IntegerRangeFromMiddle
sage: I = IntegerRangeFromMiddle(-100,100,10,0)
sage: I.next(0), I.next(10), I.next(-10), I.next(20), I.next(-100)
(10, -10, 20, -20, None)
sage: I = IntegerRangeFromMiddle(-Infinity,Infinity,10,0)
sage: I.next(0), I.next(10), I.next(-10), I.next(20), I.next(-100)
(10, -10, 20, -20, 110)
sage: I.next(1)
Traceback (most recent call last):
... LookupError: 1 not in Integer progression containing 0 with increment 10 and bounded with -Infinity and +Infinity
```
2.2 Positive Integers

class sage.sets.positive_integers.PositiveIntegers
   Bases: IntegerRangeInfinite
   
The enumerated set of positive integers. To fix the ideas, we mean \(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \ldots\}\).
   This class implements the set of positive integers, as an enumerated set (see InfiniteEnumeratedSets).
   This set is an integer range set. The construction is therefore done by IntegerRange (see IntegerRange).
   EXAMPLES:

   sage: PP = PositiveIntegers()
sage: PP
Positive integers
sage: PP.cardinality()
+Infinity
sage: TestSuite(PP).run()
sage: PP.list()
Traceback (most recent call last):
...NotImplementedError: cannot list an infinite set
sage: it = iter(PP)
sage: (next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it))
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
sage: PP.first()
1

an_element()
   
   Returns an element of self.
   EXAMPLES:

   sage: PositiveIntegers().an_element()
42

2.3 Non Negative Integers

class sage.sets.non_negative_integers.NonNegativeIntegers(category=None)
   Bases: UniqueRepresentation, Parent
   
The enumerated set of non negative integers.
   This class implements the set of non negative integers, as an enumerated set (see InfiniteEnumeratedSets).
   EXAMPLES:
sage: NN = NonNegativeIntegers()
sage: NN
Non negative integers
sage: NN.cardinality()
+Infinity
sage: TestSuite(NN).run()
sage: NN.list()
Traceback (most recent call last):
... NotImplementedError: cannot list an infinite set
sage: element_class
<... 'sage.rings.integer.Integer'>
sage: it = iter(NN)
sage: [next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it), next(it)]
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
sage: NN.first()
0

Currently, this is just a “facade” parent; namely its elements are plain Sage Integers with Integer Ring as parent:

sage: x = NN(15); type(x)
<... 'sage.rings.integer.Integer'>
sage: x.parent()
Integer Ring
sage: x+3
18

In a later version, there will be an option to specify whether the elements should have Integer Ring or Non negative integers as parent:

sage: NN = NonNegativeIntegers(facade = False) # todo: not implemented
sage: x = NN(5) # todo: not implemented
sage: x.parent() # todo: not implemented
Non negative integers

This runs generic sanity checks on NN:

sage: TestSuite(NN).run()

TODO: do not use NN any more in the doctests for NonNegativeIntegers.

Element

todo: not implemented

alias of Integer

an_element()

EXAMPLES:

sage: NonNegativeIntegers().an_element()
42

from_integer

todo: not implemented

alias of Integer

2.3. Non Negative Integers
next($o$)

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: NN = NonNegativeIntegers()
sage: NN.next(3)
4
```

some_elements()

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: NonNegativeIntegers().some_elements()
[0, 1, 3, 42]
```

unrank($rnk$)

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: NN = NonNegativeIntegers()
sage: NN.unrank(100)
100
```

### 2.4 The set of prime numbers

AUTHORS:

- William Stein (2005): original version

class `sage.sets.primes.Primes($proof$)`

Bases: `Set_generic`, `UniqueRepresentation`

The set of prime numbers.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: P = Primes(); P
Set of all prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, ...
```

We show various operations on the set of prime numbers:

```sage
sage: P.cardinality()
+Infinity
sage: R = Primes()
sage: P == R
True
sage: 5 in P
True
sage: 100 in P
False
sage: len(P)
Traceback (most recent call last):
... NotImplementedError: infinite set
```
first()
Return the first prime number.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: P = Primes()
sage: P.first()
2
```

next(pr)
Return the next prime number.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: P = Primes()
sage: P.next(5)
7
```

unrank(n)
Return the n-th prime number.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: P = Primes()
sage: P.unrank(0)
2
sage: P.unrank(5)
13
sage: P.unrank(42)
191
```

2.5 Subsets of the Real Line

This module contains subsets of the real line that can be constructed as the union of a finite set of open and closed intervals.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: RealSet(0,1)
(0, 1)
sage: RealSet((0,1), [2,3])
(0, 1) \cup [2, 3]
sage: RealSet((1,3), (0,2))
(0, 3)
sage: RealSet(-oo, oo)
(-oo, +oo)
```

Brackets must be balanced in Python, so the naive notation for half-open intervals does not work:

```
sage: RealSet([0,1))
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
SyntaxError: ...
```
Instead, you can use the following construction functions:

```python
sage: RealSet.open_closed(0,1)
(0, 1]
sage: RealSet.closed_open(0,1)
[0, 1)
sage: RealSet.point(1/2)
{1/2}
sage: RealSet.unbounded_below_open(0)
(-oo, 0)
sage: RealSet.unbounded_below_closed(0)
(-oo, 0]
sage: RealSet.unbounded_above_open(1)
(1, +oo)
sage: RealSet.unbounded_above_closed(1)
[1, +oo)
```

The lower and upper endpoints will be sorted if necessary:

```python
sage: RealSet.interval(1, 0, lower_closed=True, upper_closed=False)
[0, 1)
```

Relations containing symbols and numeric values or constants:

```python
sage: RealSet(x != 0)
(-oo, 0) \cup (0, +oo)
sage: RealSet(x == pi)
{pi}
sage: RealSet(x < 1/2)
(-oo, 1/2)
sage: RealSet(1/2 < x)
(1/2, +oo)
sage: RealSet(1.5 <= x)
[1.50000000000000, +oo)
```

Note that multiple arguments are combined as union:

```python
sage: RealSet(x >= 0, x < 1)
(-oo, +oo)
sage: RealSet(x >= 0, x > 1)
[0, +oo)
sage: RealSet(x >= 0, x > -1)
(-1, +oo)
```

AUTHORS:

- Laurent Claessens (2010-12-10):Interval and ContinuousSet, posted to sage-devel at http://www.mail-archive.com/sage-support@googlegroups.com/msg21326.html.
- Ares Ribo (2011-10-24): Extended the previous work defining the class RealSet.
- Jordi Saludes (2011-12-10): Documentation and file reorganization.
- Volker Braun (2013-06-22): Rewrite
- Yueqi Li, Yuan Zhou (2022-07-31): Rewrite RealSet. Adapt faster operations by scan-line (merging) techniques from the code by Matthias Köppe et al., at https://github.com/mkoeppe/cutgeneratingfunctionology/blob/master/
class sage.sets.real_set.InternalRealInterval(lower, lower_closed, upper, upper_closed, check=True)
Bases: UniqueRepresentation, Parent

A real interval.

You are not supposed to create InternalRealInterval objects yourself. Always use RealSet instead.

INPUT:

- **lower** – real or minus infinity; the lower bound of the interval.
- **lower_closed** – boolean; whether the interval is closed at the lower bound
- **upper** – real or (plus) infinity; the upper bound of the interval
- **upper_closed** – boolean; whether the interval is closed at the upper bound
- **check** – boolean; whether to check the other arguments for validity

boundary_points()

Generate the boundary points of self

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: list(RealSet.open_closed(-oo, 1)[0].boundary_points())
[1]
sage: list(RealSet.open(1, 2)[0].boundary_points())
[1, 2]
```

closure()

Return the closure

OUTPUT:

The closure as a new InternalRealInterval

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: RealSet.open(0,1)[0].closure()
[0, 1]
sage: RealSet.open(-oo,1)[0].closure()
(-oo, 1]
sage: RealSet.open(0, oo)[0].closure()
[0, +oo)
```

contains(x)

Return whether x is contained in the interval

INPUT:

- **x** – a real number.

OUTPUT:

Boolean.

EXAMPLES:
Sets, Release 10.1

```python
sage: i = RealSet.open_closed(0,2)[0]; i
(0, 2]
sage: i.contains(0)
False
sage: i.contains(1)
True
sage: i.contains(2)
True
```

**convex_hull**(other)

Return the convex hull of the two intervals

**OUTPUT:**

The convex hull as a new *InternalRealInterval*.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: I1 = RealSet.open(0, 1)[0]; I1
(0, 1)
sage: I2 = RealSet.closed(1, 2)[0]; I2
[1, 2]
sage: I1.convex_hull(I2)
(0, 2]
sage: I2.convex_hull(I1)
(0, 2]
sage: I1.convex_hull(I2.interior())
(0, 2]
sage: I1.closure().convex_hull(I2.interior())
(0, 2]
sage: I1.closure().convex_hull(I2)
(0, 2]
sage: I3 = RealSet.closed(1/2, 3/2)[0]; I3
[1/2, 3/2]
sage: I1.convex_hull(I3)
(0, 3/2]
```

**element_class**

alias of LazyFieldElement

**interior()**

Return the interior

**OUTPUT:**

The interior as a new *InternalRealInterval*

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: RealSet.closed(0, 1)[0].interior()
(0, 1)
sage: RealSet.open_closed(-oo, 1)[0].interior()
(-oo, 1)
sage: RealSet.closed_open(0, oo)[0].interior()
(0, +oo)
```
**intersection**(*other*)

Return the intersection of the two intervals

**INPUT:**
- *other* – a InternalRealInterval

**OUTPUT:**

The intersection as a new InternalRealInterval

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: I1 = RealSet.open(0, 2)[0]; I1
(0, 2)
sage: I2 = RealSet.closed(1, 3)[0]; I2
[1, 3]
sage: I1.intersection(I2)
[1, 2]
sage: I2.intersection(I1)
[1, 2]
sage: I1.closure().intersection(I2.interior())
(1, 2]
sage: I2.interior().intersection(I1.closure())
(1, 2]
sage: I3 = RealSet.closed(10, 11)[0]; I3
[10, 11]
sage: I1.intersection(I3)
(0, 0)
sage: I3.intersection(I1)
(0, 0)
```
Sets, Release 10.1

(continued from previous page)

```python
sage: I3 = RealSet.closed(1/2, 3/2)[0]; I3
[1/2, 3/2]
sage: I1.is_connected(I3)
True
sage: I3.is_connected(I1)
True
```

**is_empty()**

Return whether the interval is empty

The normalized form of `RealSet` has all intervals non-empty, so this method usually returns `False`.

**OUTPUT:**

Boolean.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: I = RealSet(0, 1)[0]
sage: I.is_empty()
False
```

**is_point()**

Return whether the interval consists of a single point

**OUTPUT:**

Boolean.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: I = RealSet(0, 1)[0]
sage: I.is_point()
False
```

**lower()**

Return the lower bound

**OUTPUT:**

The lower bound as it was originally specified.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: I = RealSet(0, 1)[0]
sage: I.lower()
0
sage: I.upper()
1
```

**lower_closed()**

Return whether the interval is open at the lower bound

**OUTPUT:**

Boolean.

**EXAMPLES:**
Sets, Release 10.1

sage: I = RealSet.open_closed(0, 1)[0]; I
(0, 1]
sage: I.lower_closed()
False
sage: I.lower_open()
True
sage: I.upper_closed()
True
sage: I.upper_open()
False

lower_open()
Return whether the interval is closed at the upper bound

OUTPUT:
Boolean.

EXAMPLES:

sage: I = RealSet.open_closed(0, 1)[0]; I
(0, 1]
sage: I.lower_closed()
False
sage: I.lower_open()
True
sage: I.upper_closed()
True
sage: I.upper_open()
False

upper()
Return the upper bound

OUTPUT:
The upper bound as it was originally specified.

EXAMPLES:

sage: I = RealSet(0, 1)[0]
sage: I.lower()
0
sage: I.upper()
1

upper_closed()
Return whether the interval is closed at the lower bound

OUTPUT:
Boolean.

EXAMPLES:

sage: I = RealSet.open_closed(0, 1)[0]; I
(0, 1]
upper_open()  
Return whether the interval is closed at the upper bound

OUTPUT:
Boolean.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: I = RealSet.open_closed(0, 1)[0]; I
(0, 1]
sage: I.lower_closed()
False
sage: I.lower_open()
True
sage: I.upper_closed()
True
sage: I.upper_open()
False
```

class sage.sets.real_set.RealSet(*intervals, normalized=True)

Bases: UniqueRepresentation, Parent, Set_base, Set_boolean_operators, Set_add_sub_operators

A subset of the real line, a finite union of intervals

INPUT:

• *args – arguments defining a real set. Possibilities are either:
  – two extended real numbers a, b, to construct the open interval (a, b), or
  – a list/tuple/iterable of (not necessarily disjoint) intervals or real sets, whose union is taken. The individual intervals can be specified by either
    ∗ a tuple (a, b) of two extended real numbers (constructing an open interval),
    ∗ a list [a, b] of two real numbers (constructing a closed interval),
    ∗ an InternalRealInterval,
    ∗ an OpenInterval.
  
• structure – (default: None) if None, construct the real set as an instance of RealSet; if "differentiable", construct it as a subset of an instance of RealLine, representing the differentiable manifold R.

• ambient – (default: None) an instance of RealLine; construct a subset of it. Using this keyword implies structure='differentiable'.
• names or coordinate – coordinate symbol for the canonical chart; see RealLine. Using these keywords implies structure='differentiable'.
• name, latex_name, start_index – see RealLine.
• normalized – (default: None) if True, the input is already normalized, i.e., *args are the connected components (type InternalRealInterval) of the real set in ascending order; no other keyword is provided.

There are also specialized constructors for various types of intervals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constructor</th>
<th>Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.open()</td>
<td>(a, b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.closed()</td>
<td>[a, b]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.point()</td>
<td>{a}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.open_closed()</td>
<td>(a, b]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.closed_open()</td>
<td>[a, b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.unbounded_below_closed()</td>
<td>(−∞, b]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.unbounded_below_open()</td>
<td>(−∞, b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.unbounded_above_closed()</td>
<td>[a, +∞)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.unbounded_above_open()</td>
<td>(a, +∞)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.real_line()</td>
<td>(−∞, +∞)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealSet.interval()</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: RealSet(0, 1)    # open set from two numbers
(0, 1)
sage: RealSet(1, 0)   # the two numbers will be sorted
(0, 1)
sage: s1 = RealSet((1,2)); s1     # tuple of two numbers = open set
(1, 2)
sage: s2 = RealSet([3,4]); s2     # list of two numbers = closed set
[3, 4]
sage: i1, i2 = s1[0], s2[0]
sage: RealSet(i2, i1)        # union of intervals
(1, 2) ∪ [3, 4]
sage: RealSet((-oo, 0), x > 6, i1, RealSet.point(5), RealSet.closed_open(4, 3))
(-oo, 0) ∪ (1, 2) ∪ [3, 4] ∪ {5} ∪ (6, +oo)
```

Initialization from manifold objects:

```
sage: R = manifolds.RealLine(); R
Real number line ℝ
sage: RealSet(R)
(-oo, +oo)
sage: I02 = manifolds.OpenInterval(0, 2); I
I
sage: RealSet(I02)
(0, 2)
sage: I01_of_R = manifolds.OpenInterval(0, 1, ambient_interval=R); I01_of_R
Real interval (0, 1)
sage: RealSet(I01_of_R)
(0, 1)
sage: RealSet(I01_of_R.closure())
```

(continues on next page)
Real sets belong to a subcategory of topological spaces:

\[
\text{sage: RealSet().category()}
\]
Join of
- Category of finite sets and
- Category of subobjects of sets and
- Category of connected topological spaces

\[
\text{sage: RealSet().category()}
\]
Join of
- Category of finite sets and
- Category of subobjects of sets and
- Category of connected topological spaces

\[
\text{sage: RealSet().category()}
\]
Join of
- Category of infinite sets and
- Category of compact topological spaces and
- Category of subobjects of sets and
- Category of connected topological spaces

\[
\text{sage: RealSet().category()}
\]
Join of
- Category of infinite sets and
- Category of subobjects of sets and
- Category of topological spaces

Constructing real sets as manifolds or manifold subsets by passing \texttt{structure='differentiable'}:

\[
\text{sage: RealSet(-oo, oo, structure='differentiable')}
\]
Real number line \(\mathbb{R}\)

\[
\text{sage: RealSet([0, 1], structure='differentiable')}
\]
Subset \([0, 1]\) of the Real number line \(\mathbb{R}\)

\[
\text{sage: _category()}
\]
Category of subobjects of sets

\[
\text{sage: RealSet.open_closed(0, 5, structure='differentiable')}
\]
Subset \((0, 5]\) of the Real number line \(\mathbb{R}\)

This is implied when a coordinate name is given using the keywords \texttt{coordinate} or \texttt{names}:

\[
\text{sage: RealSet(0, 1, coordinate='\lambda')}
\]
Open subset \((0, 1)\) of the Real number line \(\mathbb{R}\)

\[
\text{sage: _category()}
\]
Join of
- Category of smooth manifolds over Real Field with 53 bits of precision and
- Category of connected topological spaces
Category of connected manifolds over Real Field with 53 bits of precision and Category of subobjects of sets

It is also implied by assigning a coordinate name using generator notation:

```python
sage: R_xi.<ξ> = RealSet.real_line(); R_xi
Real number line ℝ
sage: R_xi.canonical_chart()
Chart (ℝ, (ξ,))
```

With the keyword `ambient`, we can construct a subset of a previously constructed manifold:

```python
sage: P_xi = RealSet(0, oo, ambient=R_xi); P_xi
Open subset (0, +oo) of the Real number line ℝ
sage: P_xi.default_chart()
Chart ((0, +oo), (ξ,))
sage: B_xi = RealSet(0, 1, ambient=P_xi); B_xi
Open subset (0, 1) of the Real number line ℝ
sage: B_xi.default_chart()
Chart ((0, 1), (ξ,))
sage: R_xi.subset_family()
Set {(-∞, +∞), (0, 1), ℝ} of open subsets of the Real number line ℝ
sage: F = RealSet.point(0).union(RealSet.point(1)).union(RealSet.point(2)); F
{0} ∪ {1} ∪ {2}
sage: F_τ = RealSet(F, names="τ"); F_τ
Subset {0} ∪ {1} ∪ {2} of the Real number line ℝ
sage: F_τ.manifold().canonical_chart()
Chart (ℝ, (τ,))
```

```python
ambient()
```

Return the ambient space (the real line).

```python
sage: s = RealSet(RealSet.open_closed(0,1), RealSet.closed_open(2,3))
sage: s.ambient()
(-∞, +∞)
```

```python
static are_pairwise_disjoint(*real_set_collection)
```

Test whether the real sets are pairwise disjoint

```python
INPUT:

• *real_set_collection – a list/tuple/iterable of RealSet or data that defines one.

OUTPUT:

Boolean.

See also:

is_disjoint()  

EXAMPLES:

```
boundary()

Return the topological boundary of self as a new RealSet.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: RealSet(-oo, oo).boundary()
{}
sage: RealSet().boundary()
{}
sage: RealSet.point(2).boundary()
{2}
sage: RealSet([1, 2], (3, 4)).boundary()
{1} ∪ {2} ∪ {3} ∪ {4}
sage: RealSet((1, 2), (2, 3)).boundary()
{1} ∪ {2} ∪ {3}
```

cardinality()

Return the cardinality of the subset of the real line.

OUTPUT:

Integer or infinity. The size of a discrete set is the number of points; the size of a real interval is Infinity.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: RealSet([0, 0], [1, 1], [3, 3]).cardinality()
3
sage: RealSet(0, 3).cardinality()
+Infinity
```

static closed(lower, upper, **kwds)

Construct a closed interval

INPUT:

- `lower`, `upper` – two real numbers or infinity. They will be sorted if necessary.
- `**kwds` – see RealSet.

OUTPUT:

A new RealSet.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: RealSet.closed(1, 0)
[0, 1]
```
**static closed_open**(lower, upper, **kwds)**

Construct an half-open interval

**INPUT:**

- lower, upper – two real numbers or infinity. They will be sorted if necessary.
- **kwds** – see RealSet.

**OUTPUT:**

A new RealSet that is closed at the lower bound and open an the upper bound.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: RealSet.closed_open(1, 0)
[0, 1)
```

**closure()**

Return the topological closure of self as a new RealSet.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: RealSet(-oo, oo).closure()
(-oo, +oo)
sage: RealSet((1, 2), (2, 3)).closure()
[1, 3]
sage: RealSet().closure()
{}
```

**complement()**

Return the complement

**OUTPUT:**

The set-theoretic complement as a new RealSet.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: RealSet(0,1).complement()
(-oo, 0] ∪ [1, +oo)
sage: s1 = RealSet(0,2) + RealSet.unbounded_above_closed(10); s1
(0, 2) ∪ [10, +oo)
sage: s1.complement()
(-oo, 0] ∪ [2, 10)
sage: s2 = RealSet(1,3) + RealSet.unbounded_below_closed(-10); s2
(-oo, -10] ∪ (1, 3)
sage: s2.complement()
(-10, 1] ∪ [3, +oo)
```

**contains**(x)

Return whether x is contained in the set

**INPUT:**

- x – a real number.
OUTPUT:

Boolean.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: s = RealSet(0,2) + RealSet.unbounded_above_closed(10); s
(0, 2) \cup [10, +oo)
sage: s.contains(1)
True
sage: s.contains(0)
False
sage: s.contains(10.0)
True
sage: 10 in s  # syntactic sugar
True
sage: s.contains(+oo)
False
sage: RealSet().contains(1)
False
```

static `convex_hull(*real_set_collection)`

Return the convex hull of real sets.

INPUT:

- `*real_set_collection` – a list/tuple/iterable of `RealSet` or data that defines one.

OUTPUT:

The convex hull as a new `RealSet`.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: s1 = RealSet(0,2) + RealSet.unbounded_above_closed(10); s1 # unbounded
→ set
(0, 2) \cup [10, +oo)
sage: s2 = RealSet(1,3) + RealSet.unbounded_below_closed(-10); s2
(-oo, -10] \cup (1, 3)
sage: s3 = RealSet((0,2), RealSet.point(8)); s3
(0, 2) \cup \{8\}
sage: s4 = RealSet(); s4  # empty set
{}
sage: RealSet.convex_hull(s1)
(0, +oo)
sage: RealSet.convex_hull(s2)
(-oo, 3)
sage: RealSet.convex_hull(s3)
(0, 8]
sage: RealSet.convex_hull(s4)
{}
sage: RealSet.convex_hull(s1, s2)
(-oo, +oo)
sage: RealSet.convex_hull(s2, s3)
(-oo, 8]
sage: RealSet.convex_hull(s2, s3, s4)
(-oo, 8]
```
**difference(*other)**

Return self with other subtracted

**INPUT:**

- other – a `RealSet` or data that defines one.

**OUTPUT:**

The set-theoretic difference of self with other removed as a new `RealSet`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: s1 = RealSet(0,2) + RealSet.unbounded_above_closed(10); s1
(0, 2) ∪ [10, +oo)
sage: s2 = RealSet(1,3) + RealSet.unbounded_below_closed(-10); s2
(-oo, -10] ∪ (1, 3)
sage: s1.difference(s2)
(0, 1] ∪ [10, +oo)
sage: s1 - s2  # syntactic sugar
(0, 1] ∪ [10, +oo)
sage: s2.difference(s1)
(-oo, -10] ∪ [2, 3)
sage: s2 - s1  # syntactic sugar
(-oo, -10] ∪ [2, 3)
sage: s1.difference(1,11)
(0, 1] ∪ [11, +oo)
```

**get_interval(i)**

Return the i-th connected component.

Note that the intervals representing the real set are always normalized, i.e., they are sorted, disjoint and not connected.

**INPUT:**

- i – integer.

**OUTPUT:**

The i-th connected component as a `InternalRealInterval`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: s = RealSet(RealSet.open_closed(0,1), RealSet.closed_open(2,3))
sage: s.get_interval(0)
(0, 1]
sage: s[0]  # shorthand
(0, 1]
sage: s.get_interval(1)
[2, 3)
sage: s[0] == s.get_interval(0)
True
```

**inf()**

Return the infimum

**OUTPUT:**

A real number or infinity.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: s1 = RealSet(0,2) + RealSet.unbounded_above_closed(10); s1
(0, 2) \cup [10, +\infty)
sage: s1.inf()
0
sage: s2 = RealSet(1,3) + RealSet.unbounded_below_closed(-10); s2
(-\infty, -10] \cup (1, 3)
sage: s2.inf()
-\infty
```

interior()

Return the topological interior of self as a new RealSet.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: RealSet(-oo, oo).interior()
(-\infty, +\infty)
sage: RealSet().interior()
{}
sage: RealSet.point(2).interior()
{}
sage: RealSet((1, 2), (3, 4)).interior()
(1, 2) \cup (3, 4)
```

intersection(*real_set_collection)

Return the intersection of real sets

INPUT:

- *real_set_collection – a list/tuple/iterable of RealSet or data that defines one.

OUTPUT:

The set-theoretic intersection as a new RealSet.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: s1 = RealSet(0,2) + RealSet.unbounded_above_closed(10); s1
(0, 2) \cup [10, +\infty)
sage: s2 = RealSet(1,3) + RealSet.unbounded_below_closed(-10); s2
(-\infty, -10] \cup (1, 3)
sage: s1.intersection(s2)
(1, 2)
sage: s1 & s2  # syntactic sugar
(1, 2)
sage: s3 = RealSet((0, 1), (2, 3)); s3
(0, 1) \cup (2, 3)
sage: s4 = RealSet((0, 1], [2, 3]); s4
[0, 1] \cup [2, 3]
sage: s3.intersection(s4)
(0, 1) \cup (2, 3)
sage: s3.intersection([1, 2])
{}
sage: s4.intersection([1, 2])
```
\{1\} \cup \{2\}
\textit{sage}: \texttt{s4.intersection(1, 2)}
\{\}
\textit{sage}: \texttt{s5 = RealSet.closed_open(1, 10); s5}
[1, 10]
\textit{sage}: \texttt{s5.intersection(-oo, +oo)}
[1, 10]
\textit{sage}: \texttt{s5.intersection(x != 2, (-oo, 3), RealSet.real_line()[0])}
[1, 2) \cup (2, 3)

\textbf{static interval}(\textit{lower, upper, lower_closed, upper_closed, **kwds})

Construct an interval

\textbf{INPUT}:

- \textit{lower, upper} – two real numbers or infinity. They will be sorted if necessary.
- \textit{lower_closed, upper_closed} – boolean; whether the interval is closed at the lower and upper bound of the interval, respectively.
- \textbf{**kwds} – see \texttt{RealSet}.

\textbf{OUTPUT}:

A new \texttt{RealSet}.

\textbf{EXAMPLES}:

\textit{sage}: \texttt{RealSet.interval(1, 0, lower_closed=True, upper_closed=False)}
[0, 1]

\textbf{is_closed}()

Return whether \texttt{self} is a closed set.

\textbf{EXAMPLES}:

\textit{sage}: \texttt{RealSet().is_closed()}
True
\textit{sage}: \texttt{RealSet.point(1).is_closed()}
True
\textit{sage}: \texttt{RealSet([1, 2]).is_closed()}
True
\textit{sage}: \texttt{RealSet([1, 2], (3, 4)).is_closed()}
False
\textit{sage}: \texttt{RealSet(-oo, +oo).is_closed()}
True

\textbf{is_connected}()

Return whether \texttt{self} is a connected set.

\textbf{OUTPUT}:

Boolean.

\textbf{EXAMPLES}:
sage: s1 = RealSet((1, 2), (2, 4)); s1
(1, 2) ∪ (2, 4)
sage: s1.is_connected()
False
sage: s2 = RealSet((1, 2), (2, 4), RealSet.point(2)); s2
(1, 4)
sage: s2.is_connected()
True
sage: s3 = RealSet(1,3) + RealSet.unbounded_below_closed(-10); s3
(-oo, -10] ∪ (1, 3)
sage: s3.is_connected()
False
sage: RealSet(x != 0).is_connected()
False
sage: RealSet(-oo, oo).is_connected()
True
sage: RealSet().is_connected()
False

is_disjoint(*other)
Test whether the two sets are disjoint

INPUT:

* other – a RealSet or data defining one.

OUTPUT:

Boolean.

See also:

are_pairwise_disjoint()

EXAMPLES:

sage: s = RealSet((0, 1), (2, 3)); s
(0, 1) ∪ (2, 3)
sage: s.is_disjoint(RealSet([1, 2]))
True
sage: s.is_disjoint([3/2, 5/2])
False
sage: s.is_disjoint(RealSet())
True
sage: s.is_disjoint(RealSet().real_line())
False

is_disjoint_from(*args, **kwds)
Deprecated: Use is_disjoint() instead. See github issue #31927 for details.

is_empty()
Return whether the set is empty

EXAMPLES:

sage: RealSet(0, 1).is_empty()
False

(continues on next page)
sage: RealSet(0, 0).is_empty()
True
sage: RealSet.interval(1, 1, lower_closed=False, upper_closed=True).is_empty()
True
sage: RealSet.interval(1, -1, lower_closed=False, upper_closed=True).is_empty()
False

is_included_in(*args, **kwds)

Deprecated: Use is_subset() instead. See github issue #31927 for details.

is_open()

Return whether self is an open set.

EXAMPLES:

sage: RealSet().is_open()
True
sage: RealSet.point(1).is_open()
False
sage: RealSet((1, 2)).is_open()
True
sage: RealSet([1, 2], (3, 4)).is_open()
False
sage: RealSet(-oo, +oo).is_open()
True

is_subset(*other)

Return whether self is a subset of other.

INPUT:

• *other – a RealSet or something that defines one.

OUTPUT:

Boolean.

EXAMPLES:

sage: I = RealSet((1,2))
sage: J = RealSet((1,3))
sage: K = RealSet((2,3))
sage: I.is_subset(J)
True
sage: J.is_subset(K)
False

is_universe()

Return whether the set is the ambient space (the real line).

EXAMPLES:

sage: RealSet().ambient().is_universe()
True
lift(x)
    Lift x to the ambient space for self.
    This version of the method just returns x.

    EXAMPLES:
    sage: s = RealSet((0, 2)); s
    (0, 2)
    sage: s.lift(1)
    1

n_components()
    Return the number of connected components
    See also get_interval()
    EXAMPLES:
    sage: s = RealSet(RealSet.open_closed(0,1), RealSet.closed_open(2,3))
    sage: s.n_components()
    2

normalize(intervals)
    Bring a collection of intervals into canonical form
    INPUT:
    • intervals – a list/tuple/iterable of intervals.
    OUTPUT:
    A tuple of intervals such that
    • they are sorted in ascending order (by lower bound)
    • there is a gap between each interval
    • all intervals are non-empty
    EXAMPLES:
    sage: i1 = RealSet((0, 1))[0]
    sage: i2 = RealSet([1, 2])[0]
    sage: i3 = RealSet((2, 3))[0]
    sage: RealSet.normalize((i1, i2, i3))
    ((0, 3),)

static open(lower, upper, **kwds)
    Construct an open interval
    INPUT:
    • lower, upper – two real numbers or infinity. They will be sorted if necessary.
    • **kwds – see RealSet.
    OUTPUT:
    A new RealSet.
    EXAMPLES:
static open_closed(lower, upper, **kwds)
Construct a half-open interval
INPUT:
• lower, upper – two real numbers or infinity. They will be sorted if necessary.
• **kwds – see RealSet.
OUTPUT:
A new RealSet that is open at the lower bound and closed at the upper bound.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: RealSet.open_closed(1, 0)
(0, 1]
```

static point(p, **kwds)
Construct an interval containing a single point
INPUT:
• p – a real number.
• **kwds – see RealSet.
OUTPUT:
A new RealSet.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: RealSet.open(1, 0)
(0, 1)
```

static real_line(**kwds)
Construct the real line
INPUT:
• **kwds – see RealSet.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: RealSet.real_line()
(-oo, +oo)
```

retract(x)
Retract x to self.
It raises an error if x does not lie in the set self.
EXAMPLES:

```
sage: s = RealSet(0, 2); s
(0, 2)
sage: s.retract(1)
```

(continues on next page)
sage: s.retract(2)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: 2 is not an element of (0, 2)

sup()

Return the supremum

OUTPUT:
A real number or infinity.

EXAMPLES:

sage: s1 = RealSet(0,2) + RealSet.unbounded_above_closed(10); s1
(0, 2) \cup [10, +\infty)
sage: s1.sup()
+\infty
sage: s2 = RealSet(1,3) + RealSet.unbounded_below_closed(-10); s2
(-\infty, -10] \cup (1, 3)
sage: s2.sup()
3

symmetric_difference(*other)

Returns the symmetric difference of self and other.

INPUT:
- other – a RealSet or data that defines one.

OUTPUT:
The set-theoretic symmetric difference of self and other as a new RealSet.

EXAMPLES:

sage: s1 = RealSet(0,2); s1
(0, 2)
sage: s2 = RealSet.unbounded_above_open(1); s2
(1, +\infty)
sage: s1.symmetric_difference(s2)
(0, 1] \cup [2, +\infty)

static unbounded_above_closed(bound, **kwds)

Construct a semi-infinite interval

INPUT:
- bound – a real number.
- **kwds – see RealSet.

OUTPUT:
A new RealSet from the bound (including) to plus infinity.

EXAMPLES:
**static unbounded_above_open**(bound, **kwds)
Construct a semi-infinite interval

**INPUT:**
- bound – a real number.
- **kwds** – see RealSet.

**OUTPUT:**
A new `RealSet` from the bound (excluding) to plus infinity.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: RealSet.unbounded_above_open(1)
(1, +oo)
```

**static unbounded_below_closed**(bound, **kwds)
Construct a semi-infinite interval

**INPUT:**
- bound – a real number.

**OUTPUT:**
A new `RealSet` from minus infinity to the bound (including).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: RealSet.unbounded_below_closed(1)
(-oo, 1]
```

**static unbounded_below_open**(bound, **kwds)
Construct a semi-infinite interval

**INPUT:**
- bound – a real number.

**OUTPUT:**
A new `RealSet` from minus infinity to the bound (excluding).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: RealSet.unbounded_below_open(1)
(-oo, 1)
```

**union**(*real_set_collection)
Return the union of real sets

**INPUT:**
- *real_set_collection* – a list/tuple/iterable of RealSet or data that defines one.
OUTPUT:

The set-theoretic union as a new `RealSet`.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: s1 = RealSet(0,2)
sage: s2 = RealSet(1,3)
sage: s1.union(s2)  
(0, 3)
sage: s1.union(1,3) 
(0, 3)
sage: s1 | s2  # syntactic sugar 
(0, 3)
sage: s1 + s2  # syntactic sugar 
(0, 3)
sage: RealSet().union(RealSet.real_line()) 
(-oo, +oo)
sage: s = RealSet().union([1, 2], (2, 3)); s  
[1, 3)
sage: RealSet().union((-oo, 0), x > 6, s[0], RealSet.point(5.0), RealSet.closed_→open(2, 4))
(-oo, 0) ∪ [1, 4) ∪ {5} ∪ (6, +oo)
```
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