

Pari-GP reference card

(PARI-GP version 2.11.0)

Note: optional arguments are surrounded by braces {}.
To start the calculator, type its name in the terminal: **gp**
To exit **gp**, type **quit**, **\q**, or **<C-D>** at prompt.

Help

describe function	?function
extended description	??keyword
list of relevant help topics	???pattern
name of GP-1.39 function f in GP-2.*	whatnow(f)

Input/Output

previous result, the result before	%, %', %'', etc.
n -th result since startup	%n
separate multiple statements on line	;
extend statement on additional lines	\
extend statements on several lines	{seq ₁ ; seq ₂ ;}
comment	/* ... */
one-line comment, rest of line ignored	\\ ...

Metacommands & Defaults

set default d to val	default({ d },{ val })
toggle timer on/off	#
print time for last result	##
print defaults	\d
set debug level to n	\g n
set memory debug level to n	\gm n
set n significant digits / bits	\p n , \pb n
set n terms in series	\ps n
quit GP	\q
print the list of PARI types	\t
print the list of user-defined functions	\u
read file into GP	\r filename

Debugger / break loop

get out of break loop	break or <C-D>
go up/down n frames	dbg_up({ n }), dbg_down
set break point	breakpoint()
examine object o	dbg_x(o)
current error data	dbg_err()
number of objects on heap and their size	getheap()
total size of objects on PARI stack	getstack()

PARI Types & Input Formats

t_INT. Integers; hex, binary	±31; ±0x1F, ±0b101
t_REAL. Reals	±3.14, 6.022 E23
t_INTMOD. Integers modulo m	Mod(n, m)
t_FRAC. Rational Numbers	n/m
t_FFELT. Elt in finite field \mathbf{F}_q	ffgen($q, 't$)
t_COMPLEX. Complex Numbers	$x + y * I$
t_PADIC. p -adic Numbers	$x + 0(p^k)$
t_QUAD. Quadratic Numbers	$x + y * \text{quadgen}(D, 'w)$
t_POLMOD. Polynomials modulo q	Mod(f, g)
t_POL. Polynomials	$a * x^n + \dots + b$
t_SER. Power Series	$f + 0(x^k)$
t_RFRAC. Rational Functions	f/g
t_QFI/t_QFR. Imag/Real binary quad. form	Qfb($a, b, c, \{d\}$)
t_VEC/t_COL. Row/Column Vectors	$[x, y, z]$, $[x, y, z] \sim$
t_VEC integer range	$[1..10]$

t_VECSMALL. Vector of small ints	Vecsmall($[x, y, z]$)
t_MAT. Matrices	$[a, b; c, d]$
t_LIST. Lists	List($[x, y, z]$)
t_STR. Strings	"abc"
t_INFINITY. $\pm\infty$	+oo, -oo

Reserved Variable Names

$\pi = 3.14\dots, \gamma = 0.57\dots, C = 0.91\dots$	Pi, Euler, Catalan
square root of -1	I
Landau's big-oh notation	O

Information about an Object

PARI type of object x	type(x)
length of x / size of x in memory	# x , sizebyte(x)
real precision / bit precision of x	precision(x), bitprecision
p -adic, series prec. of x	padicprec(x), serprec

Operators

basic operations	+, -, *, /, ^, sqr
$i=i+1, i=i-1, i=i*j, \dots$	i++, i--, i*=j,...
euclidean quotient, remainder	$x \backslash y, x \% y, x \% y, \text{divrem}(x, y)$
shift x left or right n bits	$x \ll n, x \gg n$ or shift($x, \pm n$)
multiply by 2^n	shiftmul(x, n)
comparison operators	<=, <, >=, >, ==, !=, ==, lex, cmp
boolean operators (or, and, not)	, &&, !
bit operations	bitand, bitxor, bitneg, bitor, bitneg, bitng
maximum/minimum of x and y	max, min(x, y)
sign of $x = -1, 0, 1$	sign(x)
binary exponent of x	exponent(x)
derivative of f	f'
differential operator	diffop($f, v, d, \{n = 1\}$)
quote operator (formal variable)	'x
assignment	$x = value$
simultaneous assignment $x \leftarrow v_1, y \leftarrow v_2$	$[x, y] = v$

Select Components

n -th component of x	component(x, n)
n -th component of vector/list x	$x[n]$
components $a, a + 1, \dots, b$ of vector x	$x[a..b]$
(m, n) -th component of matrix x	$x[m, n]$
row m or column n of matrix x	$x[m,], x[, n]$
numerator/denominator of x	numerator(x), denominator

Random Numbers

random integer/prime in $[0, N]$	random(N), randomprime
get/set random seed	getrand, setrand(s)

Conversions

to vector, matrix, vec. of small ints	Col/Vec, Mat, Vecsmall
to list, set, map, string	List, Set, Map, Str
create PARI object ($x \bmod y$)	Mod(x, y)
make x a polynomial of v	Pol($x, \{v\}$)
as Pol, etc., starting with constant term	Polrev, Vecrev, Colrev
make x a power series of v	Ser($x, \{v\}$)
string from bytes / from format+args	Strchr, Strprintf
TeX string	Strtex(x)
convert x to simplest possible type	simplify(x)
object x with real precision n	precision(x, n)
object x with bit precision n	bitprecision(x, n)
set precision to p digits in dynamic scope	localprec(p)
set precision to p bits in dynamic scope	localbitprec(p)

Conjugates and Lifts

conjugate of a number x	conj(x)
norm of x , product with conjugate	norm(x)
L^p norm of x (L^∞ if no p)	normlp($x, \{p\}$)
square of L^2 norm of x	norml2(x)
lift of x from Mods and p -adics	lift, centerlift(x)
recursive lift	liftall
lift all t_INT and t_PADIC (\rightarrow t_INT)	liftint
lift all t_POLMOD (\rightarrow t_POL)	lifttpol

Lists, Sets & Maps

Sets (= row vector with strictly increasing entries w.r.t. cmp)	
intersection of sets x and y	setintersect(x, y)
set of elements in x not belonging to y	setminus(x, y)
union of sets x and y	setunion(x, y)
does y belong to the set x	setsearch($x, y, \{flag\}$)
set of all $f(x, y), x \in X, y \in Y$	setbinop(f, X, Y)
is x a set ?	setisset(x)

Lists. create empty list: $L = \text{List}()$

append x to list L	listput($L, x, \{i\}$)
remove i -th component from list L	listpop($L, \{i\}$)
insert x in list L at position i	listinsert(L, x, i)
sort the list L in place	listsort($L, \{flag\}$)

Maps. create empty dictionary: $M = \text{Map}()$

attach value v to key k	mapput(M, k, v)
recover value attach to key k or error	mapget(M, k)
is key k in the dict ? (set v to $M(k)$)	mapisdefined($M, k, \{\&v\}$)
remove k from map domain	mapdelete(M, k)

GP Programming

User functions and closures

x, y are formal parameters; y defaults to Pi if parameter omitted;
 z, t are local variables (lexical scope), z initialized to 1.

```
fun(x, y=Pi) = my(z=1, t); seq
fun = (x, y=Pi) -> my(z=1, t); seq
```

attach a help message to f	addhelp(f)
undefine symbol s (also kills help)	kill(s)

Control Statements (X : formal parameter in expression seq)
if $a \neq 0$, evaluate seq_1 , else seq_2

	if($a, \{seq_1\}, \{seq_2\}$)
eval. seq for $a \leq X \leq b$	for($X = a, b, seq$)
... for primes $a \leq X \leq b$	forprime($X = a, b, seq$)
... for primes $\equiv a \pmod q$	forprimestep($X = a, b, q, seq$)
... for composites $a \leq X \leq b$	forcomposite($X = a, b, seq$)
... for $a \leq X \leq b$ stepping s	forstep($X = a, b, s, seq$)
... for X dividing n	fordiv(n, X, seq)
... $X = [n, factor(n)], a \leq n \leq b$	forfactored($X = a, b, seq$)
... as above, n squarefree	forsquarefree($X = a, b, seq$)
... $X = [d, factor(d)], d n$	fordivfactored(n, X, seq)
multivariable for, lex ordering	forvec($X = v, seq$)
loop over partitions of n	forpart($p = n, seq$)
... permutations of S	forperm(S, p, seq)
... subsets of $\{1, \dots, n\}$	forsubset(n, p, seq)
... k -subsets of $\{1, \dots, n\}$	forsubset($[n, k], p, seq$)
... vectors $v, q(v) \leq B; q > 0$	forqfvec(v, q, b, seq)
... $H < G$ finite abelian group	forsubgroup($H = G$)

evaluate seq until $a \neq 0$	until(a, seq)
while $a \neq 0$, evaluate seq	while(a, seq)
exit n innermost enclosing loops	break($\{n\}$)
start new iteration of n -th enclosing loop	next($\{n\}$)
return x from current subroutine	return($\{x\}$)

Exceptions, warnings

raise an exception / warn	<code>error()</code> , <code>warning()</code>
type of error message E	<code>errname(E)</code>
try seq_1 , evaluate seq_2 on error	<code>iferr(seq_1, E, seq_2)</code>

Functions with closure arguments / results

select from v according to f	<code>select(f, v)</code>
apply f to all entries in v	<code>apply(f, v)</code>
evaluate $f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$	<code>call(f, a)</code>
evaluate $f(\dots f(f(a_1, a_2), a_3) \dots, a_n)$	<code>fold(f, a)</code>
calling function as closure	<code>self()</code>

Sums & Products

sum $X = a$ to $X = b$, initialized at x	<code>sum(X = a, b, expr, {x})</code>
sum entries of vector v	<code>vecsum(v)</code>
product of all vector entries	<code>vecprod(v)</code>
sum $expr$ over divisors of n	<code>sumdiv(n, X, expr)</code>
... assuming $expr$ multiplicative	<code>sumdivmult(n, X, expr)</code>
product $a \leq X \leq b$, initialized at x	<code>prod(X = a, b, expr, {x})</code>
product over primes $a \leq X \leq b$	<code>prodeuler(X = a, b, expr)</code>

Sorting

sort x by k -th component	<code>vecsort(x, {k}, {fl = 0})</code>
min. m of x ($m = x[i]$), max.	<code>vecmin(x, {&i}), vecmax</code>
does y belong to x , sorted wrt. f	<code>vecsearch(x, y, {f})</code>

Input/Output

print with/without $\backslash n$, \TeX format	<code>print</code> , <code>print1</code> , <code>printtex</code>
pretty print matrix	<code>printp</code>
print fields with separator	<code>printsep(sep, ...)</code> , <code>printsep1</code>
formatted printing	<code>printf()</code>
write $args$ to file	<code>write</code> , <code>writel</code> , <code>writetex(file, args)</code>
write x in binary format	<code>writebin(file, x)</code>
read file into GP	<code>read({file})</code>
... return as vector of lines	<code>readvec({file})</code>
... return as vector of strings	<code>readstr({file})</code>
read a string from keyboard	<code>input()</code>

Files and file descriptors

File descriptors allows efficient small consecutive reads or writes from or to a given file. The argument n below is always a descriptor, attached to a file in `r(ead)`, `w(rite)` or `a(ppend)` mode.

get descriptor n for file $path$ in given $mode$	<code>fileopen(path, mode)</code>
... from shell cmd output (pipe)	<code>fileextern(cmd)</code>
close descriptor	<code>fileclose(n)</code>
commit pending write operations	<code>fileflush(n)</code>
read logical line from file	<code>fileread(n)</code>
... raw line from file	<code>filereadstr(n)</code>
write $s \backslash n$ to file	<code>filewrite(n, s)</code>
... write s to file	<code>filewritel(n, s)</code>

Timers

CPU time in ms and reset timer	<code>gettime()</code>
CPU time in ms since gp startup	<code>getabstime()</code>
time in ms since UNIX Epoch	<code>getwalltime()</code>
timeout command after s seconds	<code>alarm(s, expr)</code>

Interface with system

allocates a new stack of s bytes	<code>allocatemem({s})</code>
alias old to new	<code>alias(new, old)</code>
install function from library	<code>install(f, code, {gpf}, {lib})</code>
execute system command a	<code>system(a)</code>
... and feed result to GP	<code>extern(a)</code>
... returning GP string	<code>externstr(a)</code>

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get $\$VAR$ from environment	<code>getenv("VAR")</code>
expand env. variable in string	<code>Strexpand(x)</code>

Parallel evaluation

These functions evaluate their arguments in parallel (pthreads or MPI); args. must not access global variables and must be free of side effects. Enabled if threading engine is not *single* in gp header.

evaluate f on $x[1], \dots, x[n]$	<code>parapply(f, x)</code>
evaluate closures $f[1], \dots, f[n]$	<code>pareval(f)</code>
as <code>select</code>	<code>parselect(f, A, {flag})</code>
as <code>sum</code>	<code>parsum(i = a, b, expr, {x})</code>
as <code>vector</code>	<code>parvector(n, i, {expr})</code>
eval f for $i = a, \dots, b$	<code>parfor(i = a, {b}, f, {r}, {f2})</code>
... for p prime in $[a, b]$	<code>parforprime(p = a, {b}, f, {r}, {f2})</code>
... multivariate	<code>parforvec(X = v, f, {r}, {f2}, {flag})</code>
declare x as inline (allows to use as global)	<code>inline(x)</code>
stop inlining	<code>uninline()</code>

Linear Algebra

dimensions of matrix x	<code>matsize(x)</code>
multiply two matrices	$x * y$
... assuming result is diagonal	<code>matmultodiagonal(x, y)</code>
concatenation of x and y	<code>concat(x, {y})</code>
extract components of x	<code>vecextract(x, y, {z})</code>
transpose of vector or matrix x	<code>mattranspose(x)</code> or $x-$
adjoint of the matrix x	<code>matadjoint(x)</code>
eigenvectors/values of matrix x	<code>mateigen(x)</code>
characteristic/minimal polynomial of x	<code>charpoly(x)</code> , <code>minpoly</code>
trace/determinant of matrix x	<code>trace(x)</code> , <code>matdet</code>
permanent of matrix x	<code>matpermanent(x)</code>
Frobenius form of x	<code>matfrobenius(x)</code>
QR decomposition	<code>matqr(x)</code>
apply <code>matqr</code> 's transform to v	<code>mathouseholder(Q, v)</code>

Constructors & Special Matrices

$\{g(x): x \in v \text{ s.t. } f(x)\}$	<code>[g(x) x <- v, f(x)]</code>
$\{x: x \in v \text{ s.t. } f(x)\}$	<code>[x x <- v, f(x)]</code>
$\{g(x): x \in v\}$	<code>[g(x) x <- v]</code>
row vec. of $expr$ eval'ed at $1 \leq i \leq n$	<code>vector(n, {i}, {expr})</code>
col. vec. of $expr$ eval'ed at $1 \leq i \leq n$	<code>vectorv(n, {i}, {expr})</code>
vector of small ints	<code>vectorsmall(n, {i}, {expr})</code>
$[c, c \cdot x, \dots, c \cdot x^n]$	<code>powers(x, n, {c = 1})</code>
matrix $1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n$	<code>matrix(m, n, {i}, {j}, {expr})</code>
define matrix by blocks	<code>matconcat(B)</code>
diagonal matrix with diagonal x	<code>matdiagonal(x)</code>
is x diagonal?	<code>matisdiagonal(x)</code>
$x \cdot \text{matdiagonal}(d)$	<code>matmuldiagonal(x, d)</code>
$n \times n$ identity matrix	<code>matid(n)</code>
Hessenberg form of square matrix x	<code>mathess(x)</code>
$n \times n$ Hilbert matrix $H_{ij} = (i + j - 1)^{-1}$	<code>mathilbert(n)</code>
$n \times n$ Pascal triangle	<code>matpascal(n - 1)</code>
companion matrix to polynomial x	<code>matcompanion(x)</code>
Sylvester matrix of x	<code>polsylvestermatrix(x)</code>

Gaussian elimination

kernel of matrix x	<code>matker(x, {flag})</code>
intersection of column spaces of x and y	<code>matintersect(x, y)</code>
solve $MX = B$ (M invertible)	<code>matsolve(M, B)</code>
one sol of $M * X = B$	<code>matinverseimage(M, B)</code>
basis for image of matrix x	<code>matimage(x)</code>
columns of x <i>not</i> in <code>matimage</code>	<code>matimagecompl(x)</code>
supplement columns of x to get basis	<code>mataugment(x)</code>
rows, cols to extract invertible matrix	<code>matindexrank(x)</code>
rank of the matrix x	<code>matrank(x)</code>
solve $MX = B \bmod D$	<code>matmodvec(M, D, B)</code>
image mod D	<code>matimageremod(M, D)</code>
kernel mod D	<code>matkermod(M, D)</code>
inverse mod D	<code>matinvmod(M, D)</code>
determinant mod D	<code>matdetmod(M, D)</code>

Lattices & Quadratic Forms

Quadratic forms

evaluate ${}^t x Q y$	<code>qfeval({Q = id}, x, y)</code>
evaluate ${}^t x Q x$	<code>qfeval({Q = id}, x)</code>
signature of quad form ${}^t y * x * y$	<code>qfsign(x)</code>
decomp into squares of ${}^t y * x * y$	<code>qfgaussred(x)</code>
eigenvalues/vectors for real symmetric x	<code>qfjacobi(x)</code>

HNF and SNF

upper triangular Hermite Normal Form	<code>mathnf(x)</code>
HNF of x where d is a multiple of $\det(x)$	<code>mathnfmod(x, d)</code>
multiple of $\det(x)$	<code>matdetint(x)</code>
HNF of $(x \mid \text{diagonal}(D))$	<code>mathnfmodid(x, D)</code>
elementary divisors of x	<code>matsnf(x)</code>
elementary divisors of $\mathbf{Z}[a]/(f'(a))$	<code>poldiscreduced(f)</code>
integer kernel of x	<code>matkerint(x)</code>
\mathbf{Z} -module \leftrightarrow \mathbf{Q} -vector space	<code>matrixqx(x, p)</code>

Lattices

LLL-algorithm applied to columns of x	<code>qflll(x, {flag})</code>
... for Gram matrix of lattice	<code>qflllgram(x, {flag})</code>
find up to m sols of $qf\text{norm}(x, y) \leq b$	<code>qfminim(x, b, m)</code>
$v, v[i] :=$ number of y s.t. $qf\text{norm}(x, y) = i$	<code>qfrep(x, B, {flag})</code>
perfection rank of x	<code>qfperfection(x)</code>
find isomorphism between q and Q	<code>qfisom(q, Q)</code>
precompute for isomorphism test with q	<code>qfisominit(q)</code>
automorphism group of q	<code>qfauto(q)</code>
convert <code>qfauto</code> for GAP/Magma	<code>qfautoexport(G, {flag})</code>
orbits of V under $G \subset \text{GL}(V)$	<code>qforbits(G, V)</code>

Polynomials & Rational Functions

all defined polynomial variables	<code>variables()</code>
get var. of highest priority (higher than v)	<code>varhigher(name, {v})</code>
... of lowest priority (lower than v)	<code>varlower(name, {v})</code>

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman
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Send comments and corrections to (Karim.Belabas@math.u-bordeaux.fr)

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Coefficients, variables and basic operators

degree of f	<code>poldegree(f)</code>
coef. of degree n of f , leading coef.	<code>polcoef(f, n)</code> , <code>pollead</code>
main variable / all variables in f	<code>variable(f)</code> , <code>variables(f)</code>
replace x by y in f	<code>subst(f, x, y)</code>
evaluate f replacing vars by their value	<code>eval(f)</code>
replace polynomial expr. $T(x)$ by y in f	<code>substpol(f, T, y)</code>
replace x_1, \dots, x_n by y_1, \dots, y_n in f	<code>substvec(f, x, y)</code>
reciprocal polynomial $x^{\deg f} f(1/x)$	<code>polrecip(f)</code>
gcd of coefficients of f	<code>content(f)</code>
derivative of f w.r.t. x	<code>deriv(f, {x})</code>
formal integral of f w.r.t. x	<code>intformal(f, {x})</code>
formal sum of f w.r.t. x	<code>sumformal(f, {x})</code>

Constructors & Special Polynomials

interpolating pol. eval. at a	<code>polinterpolate(X, {Y}, {a})</code>
$P_n, T_n/U_n, H_n$	<code>pollegendre</code> , <code>polchebyshev</code> , <code>polhermite</code>
n -th cyclotomic polynomial Φ_n	<code>polcyclo(n, {v})</code>
return n if $f = \Phi_n$, else 0	<code>poliscyclo(f)</code>
is f a product of cyclotomic polynomials?	<code>poliscycloprod(f)</code>
Zagier's polynomial of index (n, m)	<code>polzagier(n, m)</code>

Resultant, elimination

discriminant of polynomial f	<code>poldisc(f)</code>
find factors of <code>poldisc(f)</code>	<code>poldiscfactors(f)</code>
resultant $R = \text{Res}_v(f, g)$	<code>polresultant(f, g, {v})</code>
$[u, v, R], xu + yv = \text{Res}_v(f, g)$	<code>polresultantext(x, y, {v})</code>
solve Thue equation $f(x, y) = a$	<code>thue(t, a, {sol})</code>
initialize t for Thue equation solver	<code>thueinit(f)</code>

Roots and Factorization (Complex/Real)

complex roots of f	<code>polroots(f)</code>
bound complex roots of f	<code>polrootsbound(f)</code>
number of real roots of f (in $[a, b]$)	<code>polsturm(f, {[a, b]})</code>
real roots of f (in $[a, b]$)	<code>polrootsreal(f, {[a, b]})</code>
complex embeddings of t .POLMOD z	<code>conjvec(z)</code>

Roots and Factorization (Finite fields)

factor f mod p , roots	<code>factormod(f, p)</code> , <code>polrootsmod</code>
factor f over $\mathbf{F}_p[x]/(T)$, roots	<code>factormod(f, [T, p])</code> , <code>polrootsmod</code>
squarefree factorization of f in $\mathbf{F}_q[x]$	<code>factormodSQF(f, {D})</code>
distinct degree factorization of f in $\mathbf{F}_q[x]$	<code>factormodDDF(f, {D})</code>

Roots and Factorization (p -adic fields)

factor f over \mathbf{Q}_p , roots	<code>factorpadic(f, p, r)</code> , <code>polrootspadic</code>
p -adic root of f congruent to a mod p	<code>padicappr(f, a)</code>
Newton polygon of f for prime p	<code>newtonpoly(f, p)</code>
Hensel lift $A/lc(A) = \prod_i B[i] \pmod{p^e}$	<code>polhensellift(A, B, p, e)</code>
extensions of \mathbf{Q}_p of degree N	<code>padicfields(p, N)</code>

Roots and Factorization (Miscellaneous)

symmetric powers of roots of f up to n	<code>polysym(f, n)</code>
Graeffe transform of $f, g(x^2) = f(x)f(-x)$	<code>polgraeffe(f)</code>
factor f over coefficient field	<code>factor(f)</code>
cyclotomic factors of $f \in \mathbf{Q}[X]$	<code>polcyclofactors(f)</code>

Finite Fields

A finite field is encoded by any element (`t_FFELT`).

find irreducible $T \in \mathbf{F}_p[x]$, $\deg T = n$	<code>ffinit(p, n, {x})</code>
Create t in $\mathbf{F}_q \simeq \mathbf{F}_p[t]/(T)$	<code>t = ffgen(T, 't)</code>
... indirectly, with implicit T	<code>t = ffgen(q, 't); T = t.mod</code>
map m from $\mathbf{F}_q \ni a$ to $\mathbf{F}_{q^k} \ni b$	<code>m = ffembed(a, b)</code>
build $K = \mathbf{F}_q[x]/(P)$ extending $\mathbf{F}_q \ni a$,	<code>ffextend(a, P)</code>
evaluate map m on x	<code>ffmap(m, x)</code>
inverse map of m	<code>ffinvmap(m)</code>
compose maps $m \circ n$	<code>ffcompomap(m, n)</code>
F^n over $\mathbf{F}_q \ni a$	<code>fffrobenius(a, n)</code>
$\#\{\text{monic irred. } T \in \mathbf{F}_q[x], \deg T = n\}$	<code>ffnbirred(q, n)</code>

Formal & p -adic Series

truncate power series or p -adic number	<code>truncate(x)</code>
valuation of x at p	<code>valuation(x, p)</code>
Dirichlet and Power Series	
Taylor expansion around 0 of f w.r.t. x	<code>taylor(f, x)</code>
Laurent series expansion around 0 up to x^k	<code>laurentseries(f, k)</code>
$\sum a_k b_k t^k$ from $\sum a_k t^k$ and $\sum b_k t^k$	<code>serconvol(a, b)</code>
$f = \sum a_k t^k$ from $\sum (a_k/k!) t^k$	<code>serlaplace(f)</code>
reverse power series F so $F(f(x)) = x$	<code>serreverse(f)</code>
remove terms of degree $< n$ in f	<code>serchop(f, n)</code>
Dirichlet series multiplication / division	<code>dirmul, dirdiv(x, y)</code>
Dirichlet Euler product (b terms)	<code>direuler(p = a, b, expr)</code>

Transcendental and p -adic Functions

real, imaginary part of x	<code>real(x)</code> , <code>imag(x)</code>
absolute value, argument of x	<code>abs(x)</code> , <code>arg(x)</code>
square/nth root of x	<code>sqrt(x)</code> , <code>sqrtn(x, n, {&z})</code>
trig functions	<code>sin, cos, tan, cotan, sinc</code>
inverse trig functions	<code>asin, acos, atan</code>
hyperbolic functions	<code>sinh, cosh, tanh, cotanh</code>
inverse hyperbolic functions	<code>asinh, acosh, atanh</code>
$\log(x)$, $\log(1+x)$, e^x , $e^x - 1$	<code>log, log1p, exp, expm1</code>
Euler Γ function, $\log \Gamma$, Γ'/Γ	<code>gamma, lngamma, psi</code>
half-integer gamma function $\Gamma(n+1/2)$	<code>gammah(n)</code>
Riemann's zeta $\zeta(s) = \sum n^{-s}$	<code>zeta(s)</code>
Hurwitz's $\zeta(s, x) = \sum (n+x)^{-s}$	<code>zetahurwitz(s, x)</code>
multiple zeta value (MZV), $\zeta(s_1, \dots, s_k)$	<code>zetamult(s, {T})</code>
... init T for MZV with $s_1 + \dots + s_k \leq w$	<code>zetamultinit(w)</code>
all MZVs for all weights $\sum s_i \leq n$	<code>zetamultall(n)</code>
convert MZV id to $[s_1, \dots, s_k]$	<code>zetamultconvert(f, {flag})</code>
incomplete Γ function ($y = \Gamma(s)$)	<code>incgam(s, x, {y})</code>
complementary incomplete Γ	<code>incgamc(s, x)</code>
$\int_x^\infty e^{-t} dt/t$, $(2/\sqrt{\pi}) \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$	<code>eint1, erfc</code>
dilogarithm of x	<code>dilog(x)</code>
m -th polylogarithm of x	<code>polylog(m, x, {flag})</code>
U -confluent hypergeometric function	<code>hyperu(a, b, u)</code>
Bessel $J_n(x)$, $J_{n+1/2}(x)$	<code>besselj(n, x)</code> , <code>besseljh(n, x)</code>
Bessel I_ν , K_ν , H_ν^1 , H_ν^2 , N_ν	<code>(bessel)i, k, h1, h2, n</code>
Lambert $W: x$ s.t. $xe^x = y$	<code>lambertw(y)</code>
Teichmuller character of p -adic x	<code>teichmuller(x)</code>

Iterations, Sums & Products

Numerical integration for meromorphic functions

Behaviour at endpoint for Double Exponential (DE) methods: either a scalar ($a \in \mathbf{C}$, regular) or $\pm\infty$ (decreasing at least as x^{-2}) or $(x-a)^{-\alpha}$ singularity	<code>[a, a]</code>
exponential decrease $e^{-\alpha x }$	<code>[\pm\infty, a]</code> , $\alpha > 0$
slow decrease $ x ^\alpha$	$\dots \alpha < -1$
oscillating as $\cos(kx)$	$\alpha = kI$, $k > 0$
oscillating as $\sin(kx)$	$\alpha = -kI$, $k > 0$
numerical integration	<code>intnum(x = a, b, f, {T})</code>
weights T for intnum	<code>intnuminit(a, b, {m})</code>
weights T incl. kernel K	<code>intfuncinit(a, b, K, {m})</code>
integrate $(2i\pi)^{-1} f$ on circle $ z-a = R$	<code>intcirc(x = a, R, f, {T})</code>

Other integration methods

n -point Gauss-Legendre	<code>intnumgauss(x = a, b, f, {n})</code>
weights for n -point Gauss-Legendre	<code>intnumgaussinit({n})</code>
Romberg integration (low accuracy)	<code>intnumromb(x = a, b, f, {flag})</code>

Numerical summation

sum of series $f(n)$, $n \geq a$ (low accuracy)	<code>suminf(n = a, expr)</code>
sum of alternating/positive series	<code>sumalt, sumpos</code>
sum of series using Euler-Maclaurin	<code>sumnum(n = a, f, {T})</code>
$\sum_{n \geq a} F(n)$, F rational function	<code>sumnumrat(F, a)</code>
$\dots \sum_{n \geq a} (-1)^n F(n)$	<code>sumnlatrat(F, a)</code>
$\dots \sum_{p \geq a} F(p^s)$	<code>sumeulerrat(F, {s = 1}, {a = 2})</code>
weights for <code>sumnum</code> , a as in DE	<code>sumnuminit({\infty, a})</code>
sum of series by Monien summation	<code>sumnummonien(n = a, f, {T})</code>
weights for <code>sumnummonien</code>	<code>sumnummonieninit({\infty, a})</code>
sum of series using Abel-Plana	<code>sumnumap(n = a, f, {T})</code>
weights for <code>sumnumap</code> , a as in DE	<code>sumnumapinit({\infty, a})</code>
sum of series using Lagrange	<code>sumnumlagrange(n = a, f, {T})</code>
weights for <code>sumnumlagrange</code>	<code>sumnumlagrangeinit</code>

Products

product $a \leq X \leq b$, initialized at x	<code>prod(X = a, b, expr, {x})</code>
product over primes $a \leq X \leq b$	<code>prodeuler(X = a, b, expr)</code>
infinite product $a \leq X \leq \infty$	<code>prodinf(X = a, expr)</code>
$\prod_{n \geq a} F(n)$, F rational function	<code>prodnumrat(F, a)</code>
$\dots \prod_{p \geq a} F(p^s)$	<code>prodeulerrat(F, {s = 1}, {a = 2})</code>

Other numerical methods

real root of f in $[a, b]$; bracketed root	<code>solve(X = a, b, f)</code>
... by interval splitting	<code>solvestep(X = a, b, f, {flag = 0})</code>
limit of $f(t)$, $t \rightarrow \infty$	<code>limitnum(f, {k}, {alpha})</code>
asymptotic expansion of f at ∞	<code>asypnum(f, {k}, {alpha})</code>
numerical derivation w.r.t. $x: f'(a)$	<code>derivnum(x = a, f)</code>
evaluate continued fraction F at t	<code>contfracval(F, t, {L})</code>
power series to cont. fraction (L terms)	<code>contfracinit(S, {L})</code>
Padé approximant (deg. denom. $\leq B$)	<code>bestapprPade(S, {B})</code>

Elementary Arithmetic Functions

vector of binary digits of $ x $	<code>binary(x)</code>
bit number n of integer x	<code>bittest(x, n)</code>
Hamming weight of integer x	<code>hammingweight(x)</code>
digits of integer x in base B	<code>digits(x, {B = 10})</code>
sum of digits of integer x in base B	<code>sumdigits(x, {B = 10})</code>
integer from digits	<code>fromdigits(v, {B = 10})</code>
ceiling/floor/fractional part	<code>ceil, floor, frac</code>
round x to nearest integer	<code>round(x, {&e})</code>
truncate x	<code>truncate(x, {&e})</code>
gcd/LCM of x and y	<code>gcd(x, y), lcm(x, y)</code>
gcd of entries of a vector/matrix	<code>content(x)</code>
Primes and Factorization	
extra prime table	<code>addprimes()</code>
add primes in v to prime table	<code>addprimes(v)</code>
remove primes from prime table	<code>removeprimes(v)</code>
Chebyshev $\pi(x)$, n -th prime p_n	<code>primepi(x), prime(n)</code>
vector of first n primes	<code>primes(n)</code>
smallest prime $\geq x$	<code>nextprime(x)</code>
largest prime $\leq x$	<code>preprime(x)</code>
factorization of x	<code>factor(x, {lim})</code>
... selecting specific algorithms	<code>factorint(x, {flag = 0})</code>
$n = df^2$, d squarefree/fundamental	<code>core(n, {fl}), coredisc</code>
certificate for (prime) N	<code>primecert(N)</code>
verifies a certificate c	<code>primecertisvalid(c)</code>
convert certificate to Magma/PRIMO	<code>primecertexport</code>
recover x from its factorization	<code>factorback(f, {e})</code>
$x \in \mathbf{Z}$, $ x \leq X$, $\gcd(N, P(x)) \geq N$	<code>zncoppersmith(P, N, X, {B})</code>
divisors of N in residue class $r \bmod s$	<code>divisorslenstra(N, r, s)</code>
Divisors and multiplicative functions	
number of prime divisors $\omega(n) / \Omega(n)$	<code>omega(n), bigomega</code>
divisors of n / number of divisors $\tau(n)$	<code>divisors(n), numdiv</code>
sum of (k -th powers of) divisors of n	<code>sigma(n, {k})</code>
Möbius μ -function	<code>moebius(x)</code>
Ramanujan's τ -function	<code>ramanujantau(x)</code>
Combinatorics	
factorial of x	<code>x!</code> or <code>factorial(x)</code>
binomial coefficient $\binom{x}{k}$	<code>binomial(x, {k})</code>
Bernoulli number B_n as real/rational	<code>bernreal(n), bernfrac</code>
Bernoulli polynomial $B_n(x)$	<code>bernpol(n, {x})</code>
n -th Fibonacci number	<code>fibonacci(n)</code>
Stirling numbers $s(n, k)$ and $S(n, k)$	<code>stirling(n, k, {flag})</code>
number of partitions of n	<code>numbpart(n)</code>
k -th permutation on n letters	<code>numtoperm(n, k)</code>
convert permutation to (n, k) form	<code>permtotnum(v)</code>
order of permutation p	<code>permorder(p)</code>
signature of permutation p	<code>permsign(p)</code>
Multiplicative groups $(\mathbf{Z}/N\mathbf{Z})^*$, \mathbf{F}_q^*	
Euler ϕ -function	<code>eulerphi(x)</code>
multiplicative order of x (divides ϕ)	<code>znorder(x, {o}), fforder</code>
primitive root mod q / x . mod	<code>znprimroot(q), ffprimroot(x)</code>
structure of $(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^*$	<code>znstar(n)</code>
discrete logarithm of x in base g	<code>znlog(x, g, {o}), fflag</code>
Kronecker-Legendre symbol $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$	<code>kronecker(x, y)</code>
quadratic Hilbert symbol (at p)	<code>hilbert(x, y, {p})</code>

Miscellaneous

integer square / n -th root of x	<code>sqrtint(x), sqrtntint(x, n)</code>
largest integer e s.t. $b^e \leq b$, $e = \lfloor \log_b(x) \rfloor$	<code>logint(x, b, {&z})</code>
CRT: solve $z \equiv x$ and $z \equiv y$	<code>chinese(x, y)</code>
minimal u, v so $xu + yv = \gcd(x, y)$	<code>gcdext(x, y)</code>
continued fraction of x	<code>contfrac(x, {b}), {lmax}</code>
last convergent of continued fraction x	<code>contfracpnqn(x)</code>
rational approximation to x (den. $\leq B$)	<code>bestappr(x, {B})k</code>
recognize $x \in \mathbf{C}$ as <code>polmod</code> mod $T \in \mathbf{Z}[X]$	<code>bestapprnf(x, T)</code>

Characters

Let $cyc = [d_1, \dots, d_k]$ represent an abelian group $G = \bigoplus (\mathbf{Z}/d_j\mathbf{Z}) \cdot g_j$ or any structure G affording a `.cyc` method; e.g. `znstar(q, 1)` for Dirichlet characters. A character χ is coded by $[c_1, \dots, c_k]$ such that $\chi(g_j) = e(n_j/d_j)$.
 $\chi \cdot \psi$; χ^{-1} ; $\chi \cdot \psi^{-1}$; χ^k `charm, charconj, chardiv,, charpow`
order of χ `charorder(cyc, \chi)`
kernel of χ `charker(cyc, \chi)`
 $\chi(x)$, G a GP group structure `chareval(G, \chi, x, {z})`
Galois orbits of characters `chargalois(G)`

Dirichlet Characters

initialize $G = (\mathbf{Z}/q\mathbf{Z})^*$ `G = znstar(q, 1)`
convert datum D to $[G, \chi]$ `znchar(D)`
is χ odd? `zncharisodd(G, \chi)`
real $\chi \rightarrow$ Kronecker symbol $(D/.)$ `znchartokronecker(G, \chi)`
conductor of χ `zncharconductor(G, \chi)`
 $[G_0, \chi_0]$ primitive attached to χ `znchartoprimitive(G, \chi)`
induce $\chi \in \hat{G}$ to $\mathbf{Z}/N\mathbf{Z}$ `zncharinduce(G, \chi, N)`
 χ_p `znchardecompose(G, \chi, p)`
 $\prod_p | (Q, N) \chi_p$ `znchardecompose(G, \chi, Q)`
complex Gauss sum $G_a(\chi)$ `znchargauss(G, \chi)`

Conrey labelling

Conrey label $m \in (\mathbf{Z}/q\mathbf{Z})^* \rightarrow$ character `znconreychar(G, m)`
character \rightarrow Conrey label `znconreyexp(G, \chi)`
log on Conrey generators `znconreylog(G, m)`
conductor of χ (χ_0 primitive) `znconreyconductor(G, \chi, {\chi_0})`

True-False Tests

is x the disc. of a quadratic field? `isfundamental(x)`
is x a prime? `isprime(x)`
is x a strong pseudo-prime? `ispseudoprime(x)`
is x square-free? `issquarefree(x)`
is x a square? `issquare(x, {&n})`
is x a perfect power? `ispower(x, {k}, {&n})`
is x a perfect power of a prime? ($x = p^n$) `isprimepower(x, {&n})`
... of a pseudoprime? `ispseudoprimepower(x, {&n})`
is x powerful? `ispowerful(x)`
is x a totient? ($x = \varphi(n)$) `istotient(x, {&n})`
is x a polygonal number? ($x = P(s, n)$) `ispolygonal(x, s, {&n})`
is pol irreducible? `polisirreducible(pol)`

Graphic Functions

crude graph of $expr$ between a and b `plot(X = a, b, expr)`
High-resolution plot (immediate plot)
plot $expr$ between a and b `plot(X = a, b, expr, {flag}, {n})`
plot points given by lists lx, ly `plotdraw(lx, ly, {flag})`
terminal dimensions `plotsizes()`

Rectwindow functions

init window w , with size x, y `plotinit(w, x, y)`
erase window w `plotkill(w)`
copy w to w_2 with offset (dx, dy) `plotcopy(w, w_2, dx, dy)`
clips contents of w `plotclip(w)`
scale coordinates in w `plotscale(w, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2)`
plot in w `plotrecth(w, X = a, b, expr, {flag}, {n})`
plotdraw in w `plotrecthdraw(w, data, {flag})`
draw window w_1 at $(x_1, y_1), \dots$ `plotdraw([[w_1, x_1, y_1], ...])`

Low-level Rectwindow Functions

set current drawing color in w to c `plotcolor(w, c)`
current position of cursor in w `plotcursor(w)`
write s at cursor's position `plotstring(w, s)`
move cursor to (x, y) `plotmove(w, x, y)`
move cursor to $(x + dx, y + dy)$ `plotrmove(w, dx, dy)`
draw a box to (x_2, y_2) `plotbox(w, x_2, y_2)`
draw a box to $(x + dx, y + dy)$ `plotrbox(w, dx, dy)`
draw polygon `plotlines(w, lx, ly, {flag})`
draw points `plotpoints(w, lx, ly)`
draw line to $(x + dx, y + dy)$ `plotrline(w, dx, dy)`
draw point $(x + dx, y + dy)$ `plotrpoint(w, dx, dy)`
draw point $(x + dx, y + dy)$ `plotrpoint(w, dx, dy)`

Convert to Postscript or Scalable Vector Graphics

The format f is either "ps" or "svg".
as `plot` `plotexport(f, X = a, b, expr, {flag}, {n})`
as `plotdraw` `plotdrawexport(f, lx, ly, {flag})`
as `plotdraw` `plotexport(f, [[w_1, x_1, y_1], ...])`

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman
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Send comments and corrections to (Karim.Belabas@math.u-bordeaux.fr)