

Sage Quick Reference: Linear Algebra

Robert A. Beezer (Mod. by nu)

Sage Version 4.8

<http://wiki.sagemath.org/quickref>

GNU Free Document License, extend for your own use

Based on work by Peter Jipsen, William Stein

ベクトルの作成 Vector Constructions

Caution: ベクトルの添字は 0 始まり

`u = vector(QQ, [1, 3/2, -1])` 有理数体上, 長さ 3

`v = vector(QQ, {2:4, 95:4, 210:0})`

211 成分, 非零なのは第 2 成分と第 95 成分の 4 だけ, sparse
..... ORGINAL TEXT

Caution: First entry of a vector is numbered 0

`u = vector(QQ, [1, 3/2, -1])` length 3 over rationals

`v = vector(QQ, {2:4, 95:4, 210:0})`

211 entries, nonzero in entry 4 and entry 95, sparse

ベクトルへの操作 Vector Operations

`u = vector(QQ, [1, 3/2, -1])`

`v = vector(ZZ, [1, 8, -2])`

`2*u - 3*v` 線型結合

`u.dot_product(v)`

`u.cross_product(v)` 順序は $u \times v$

`u.inner_product(v)` u と v の内積

`u.pairwise_product(v)` 計算結果のベクトル

`u.norm() == u.norm(2)` ユークリッドノルム

`u.norm(1)` 要素の絶対値の和

`u.norm(Infinity)` 絶対値が最大の要素

`A.gram_schmidt()` 行列 A の行を変換

..... ORGINAL TEXT

`u = vector(QQ, [1, 3/2, -1])`

`v = vector(ZZ, [1, 8, -2])`

`2*u - 3*v` linear combination

`u.dot_product(v)`

`u.cross_product(v)` order: $u \times v$

`u.inner_product(v)` inner product matrix from parent

`u.pairwise_product(v)` vector as a result

`u.norm() == u.norm(2)` Euclidean norm

`u.norm(1)` sum of entries

`u.norm(Infinity)` maximum entry

`A.gram_schmidt()` converts the rows of matrix A

行列の生成 Matrix Constructions

Caution: 行も列も添字は 0 始まり

`A = matrix(ZZ, [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])` 3×2 整数行列

`B = matrix(QQ, 2, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])`

リストから 2 行の行列を作る. 従って 2×3 有理数行列.

`C = matrix(CDF, 2, 2, [[5*I, 4*I], [I, 6]])`

複素数, 53-bit 精度の行列

`Z = matrix(QQ, 2, 2, 0)` 零行列

`D = matrix(QQ, 2, 2, 8)` 対角成分は 8, それ以外は 0

`E = block_matrix([[P, 0], [1, R]])` とても柔軟な入力

`II = identity_matrix(5)` 5×5 単位行列

`I = sqrt(-1)`, 行列を代入して書き換えない様に注意

`J = jordan_block(-2, 3)`

3×3 行列, 対角は -2, その一つ上は 1

`var('x y z');` `K = matrix(SR, [[x, y+z], [0, x^2*z]])`

シンボリックな式のなす環 SR の元を成分とする行列.

`L = matrix(ZZ, 20, 80, {(5, 9):30, (15, 77):-6})`

20×80 , 2 つの要素だけ非零な行列, sparse
..... ORGINAL TEXT

Caution: Row, column numbering begins at 0

`A = matrix(ZZ, [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])`

3×2 over the integers

`B = matrix(QQ, 2, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])`

2×6 from a list, so 2×3 over rationals

`C = matrix(CDF, 2, 2, [[5*I, 4*I], [I, 6]])`

complex entries, 53-bit precision

`Z = matrix(QQ, 2, 2, 0)` zero matrix

`D = matrix(QQ, 2, 2, 8)`

diagonal entries all 8, other entries zero

`E = block_matrix([[P, 0], [1, R]])`, very flexible input

`II = identity_matrix(5)` 5×5 identity matrix

`I = sqrt(-1)`, do not overwrite with matrix name

`J = jordan_block(-2, 3)`

3×3 matrix, -2 on diagonal, 1's on super-diagonal

`var('x y z');` `K = matrix(SR, [[x, y+z], [0, x^2*z]])`

symbolic expressions live in the ring SR

`L = matrix(ZZ, 20, 80, {(5, 9):30, (15, 77):-6})`

20×80 , two non-zero entries, sparse representation

行列の積 Matrix Multiplication

`u = vector(QQ, [1, 2, 3]), v = vector(QQ, [1, 2])`

`A = matrix(QQ, [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])`

`B = matrix(QQ, [[1, 2], [3, 4]])`

`u*A, A*v, B*A, B^6, B^(-3)` などと出来る.

`B.iterates(v, 6)` で vB^0, vB^1, \dots, vB^5 が出来る.

`rows = False` なら v は行列の幕の右にくる

`f(x)=x^2+5*x+3` とすると `f(B)` と出来る

`B.exp()` 行列の指数関数, つまり $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} B^k$

..... ORGINAL TEXT

`u = vector(QQ, [1, 2, 3]), v = vector(QQ, [1, 2])`

`A = matrix(QQ, [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])`

`B = matrix(QQ, [[1, 2], [3, 4]])`

`u*A, A*v, B*A, B^6, B^(-3)` all possible

`B.iterates(v, 6)` produces vB^0, vB^1, \dots, vB^5

`rows = False` moves v to the right of matrix powers

`f(x)=x^2+5*x+3` then `f(B)` is possible

`B.exp()` matrix exponential, i.e. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} B^k$

行列の空間 Matrix Spaces

`M = MatrixSpace(QQ, 3, 4)` 3×4 行列の 12 次元空間

`A = M([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12])`

リストを M の元に変換. QQ 成分の 3×4 行列.

`M.basis()` `M.dimension()` `M.zero_matrix()`

..... ORGINAL TEXT

`M = MatrixSpace(QQ, 3, 4)` is space of 3×4 matrices

`A = M([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12])`

coerce list to element of M , a 3×4 matrix over QQ

`M.basis()` `M.dimension()` `M.zero_matrix()`

行列の操作 Matrix Operations

5*A+2*B 線型結合

`A.inverse()`, `A^(-1)`, `~A`, 非正則なら ZeroDivisionError

`A.transpose()` 転置行列

`A.conjugate()` 成分ごとの複素共役

`A.conjugate_transpose()`

`A.antitranspose()` 転置+順序の反転

`A.adjoint()` 余因子行列

`A.restrict(V)` 不変部分空間 V への制限

..... ORGINAL TEXT

5*A+2*B linear combination

`A.inverse()`, `A^(-1)`, `~A`, singular is ZeroDivisionError

`A.transpose()`

`A.conjugate()` entry-by-entry complex conjugates

`A.conjugate_transpose()`

`A.antitranspose()` transpose + reverse orderings

`A.adjoint()` matrix of cofactors

`A.restrict(V)` restriction to invariant subspace V

行基本変形 Row Operations

行基本変形: (直接行列を書き換える)

Caution: 最初の行は 0 行目

`A.rescale_row(i, a)` a *(i 行目) (i 行目を a 倍)

`A.add_multiple_of_row(i, j, a)` a *(j 行目) + i 行目

`A.swap_rows(i, j)` j 行目と i 行目の交換

列基本変形は, $row \rightarrow col$

`A` を書き換えたくない時は `B=A.with_rescaled_row(i, a)` 等
..... ORGINAL TEXT

Row Operations: (change matrix in place)

Caution: first row is numbered 0

`A.rescale_row(i, a)` a *(row i)

`A.add_multiple_of_row(i, j, a)` a *(row j) + row i

`A.swap_rows(i, j)`

Each has a column variant, $row \rightarrow col$

For a new matrix, use e.g. `B = A.with_rescaled_row(i, a)`

階段行列 Echelon Form

`A.rref()`, `A.echelon_form()`, `A.echelonize()`

Note: rref() では行列を商体で考える

`A = matrix(ZZ, [[4, 2, 1], [6, 3, 2]])`

`A.rref()` `A.echelon_form()`
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

`A.pivots()` 列空間を生成している列の添字
`A.pivot_rows()` 行空間を生成している行の添字

..... ORIGINAL TEXT
`A.rref(), A.echelon_form(), A.echelonize()`
Note: rref() promotes matrix to fraction field
`A = matrix(ZZ, [[4, 2, 1], [6, 3, 2]])`
`A.rref()` `A.echelon_form()`
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
`A.pivots()` indices of columns spanning column space
`A.pivot_rows()` indices of rows spanning row space

小行列など Pieces of Matrices

Caution: 行も列も添字は 0 から

`A.nrows()`, `A.ncols()`

`A[i, j]` i 行 j 列の成分

`A[i]` Tuple として i 行目を返す. Tuple は immutable なので,
Caution: OK: `A[2, 3] = 8`, エラー: `A[2][3] = 8`

`A.row(i)` Sage の vector として i 行目を返す

`A.column(j)` Sage の vector として j 列を返す

`A.list()` single Python list を返す. (row-major order)

`A.matrix_from_columns([8, 2, 8])`

リストにある列で新しい行列を作る. 列が重複してもよい.

`A.matrix_from_rows([2, 5, 1])`

リストにある行で新しい行列を作る. 未ソートでも可.

`A.matrix_from_rows_and_columns([2, 4, 2], [3, 1])`

行と列から新しい行列

`A.rows()` 全ての行 (tuples のリスト)

`A.columns()` 全ての列 (tuples のリスト)

`A.submatrix(i, j, nr, nc)`

(i, j) から始めて, nr 行, nc 列を使った行列

`A[2:4, 1:7], A[0:8:2, 3:::-1]` Python 風の部分リストの取得

..... ORIGINAL TEXT
Caution: row, column numbering begins at 0

`A.nrows()`, `A.ncols()`

`A[i, j]` entry in row i and column j

`A[i]` row i as immutable Python tuple. Thus,

Caution: OK: `A[2, 3] = 8`, Error: `A[2][3] = 8`

`A.row(i)` returns row i as Sage vector

`A.column(j)` returns column j as Sage vector

`A.list()` returns single Python list, row-major order

`A.matrix_from_columns([8, 2, 8])`

new matrix from columns in list, repeats OK

`A.matrix_from_rows([2, 5, 1])`

new matrix from rows in list, out-of-order OK

`A.matrix_from_rows_and_columns([2, 4, 2], [3, 1])`

common to the rows and the columns

`A.rows()` all rows as a list of tuples

`A.columns()` all columns as a list of tuples

`A.submatrix(i, j, nr, nc)`
start at entry (i, j), use nr rows, nc cols
`A[2:4, 1:7], A[0:8:2, 3:::-1]` Python-style list slicing

行列の組合せ Combining Matrices

`A.augment(B)` A を左に, B を右に置いてできる行列
`A.stack(B)` A を上に, B を下に配置; B は vector でも可
`A.block_sum(B)` A が左上 B が右下のブロック対角行列
`A.tensor_product(B)` A に従って B の定数倍を配置した行列

..... ORIGINAL TEXT
`A.augment(B)` A in first columns, matrix B to the right
`A.stack(B)` A in top rows, B below; B can be a vector
`A.block_sum(B)` Diagonal, A upper left, B lower right
`A.tensor_product(B)` Multiples of B, arranged as in A

行列のスカラー関数 Scalar Functions on Matrices

`A.rank()`, `A.right_nullity()`
`A.left_nullity()` == `A.nullity()`
`A.determinant()` == `A.det()`
`A.permanent()`, `A.trace()`
`A.norm()` == `A.norm(2)` ユークリッドノルム
`A.norm(1)` 列和の最大
`A.norm(Infinity)` 行和の最大
`A.norm('frob')` フロベニウスノルム

..... ORIGINAL TEXT
`A.rank()`, `A.right_nullity()`
`A.left_nullity()` == `A.nullity()`
`A.determinant()` == `A.det()`
`A.permanent()`, `A.trace()`
`A.norm()` == `A.norm(2)` Euclidean norm
`A.norm(1)` largest column sum
`A.norm(Infinity)` largest row sum
`A.norm('frob')` Frobenius norm

行列の情報 Matrix Properties

`.is_zero(); .is_symmetric(); .is_hermitian();`
`.is_square(); .is_orthogonal(); .is_unitary();`
`.is_scalar(); .is_singular(); .is_invertible();`
`.is_one(); .is_nilpotent(); .is_diagonalizable();`
`.is_unit(); .is_skew_symmetric(); .is_singular();`
`.is_idempotent(); .is_bistochastic()`

..... ORIGINAL TEXT
`.is_zero(); .is_symmetric(); .is_hermitian();`
`.is_square(); .is_orthogonal(); .is_unitary();`
`.is_scalar(); .is_singular(); .is_invertible();`
`.is_one(); .is_nilpotent(); .is_diagonalizable(); .is_unit();`
`.is_skew_symmetric(); .is_singular(); .is_idempotent(); .is_bistochastic()`

固有値と固有ベクトル Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

Note: 環 (QQ), RDF, CDF の違いによる振る舞いの違いに注意

`A.charpoly('t')` 变数を何も指定しなければ x が使われる

`A.characteristic_polynomial()` == `A.charpoly()`

`A.fcp('t')` 因数分解された特性多項式

`A.minpoly()` 最小多項式

`A.minimal_polynomial()` == `A.minpoly()`

`A.eigenvalues()` 固有値の (重複有りの未ソートな) リスト

`A.eigenvectors_left()` ベクトルは左, `_right` も有り

固有値毎に次の tuple を返す:

e: 固有値;

v: 固有空間の基底をなすベクトルのリスト;

n: 重複度

`A.eigenmatrix_right()` ベクトルは右, `_left` も有り

次のペアを返す:

d: 固有値が対角にある対角行列

p: 各列が固有ベクトルの行列 (`left` なら行)

もし対角化可能でなければ, 0 ベクトルが列に現れる

固有空間: “部分空間の生成 (Constructing Subspaces)” を見よ

..... ORIGINAL TEXT

Note: Contrast behavior for exact rings (QQ) vs. RDF, CDF

`A.charpoly('t')` no variable specified defaults to x

`A.characteristic_polynomial()` == `A.charpoly()`

`A.fcp('t')` factored characteristic polynomial

`A.minpoly()` the minimum polynomial

`A.minimal_polynomial()` == `A.minpoly()`

`A.eigenvalues()` unsorted list, with multiplicities

`A.eigenvectors_left()` vectors on left, `_right` too

Returns, per eigenvalue, a triple:

e: eigenvalue;

v: list of eigenspace basis vectors;

n: multiplicity

`A.eigenmatrix_right()` vectors on right, `_left` too

Returns pair:

d: diagonal matrix with eigenvalues

p: eigenvectors as columns (rows for left version)

with zero columns if matrix not diagonalizable

Eigenspaces: see “Constructing Subspaces”

分解 Decompositions

Note: どの環の元かによって使えないものもある.

数値計算には RDF か CDF を, 厳密計算には QQ を使う.

“ユニタリ行列” は実数の場合は “直交行列”.

`A.jordan_form(transformation=True)`

次の行列のペアを返す: A == P^(-1)*J*P

j: 固有値に対するジョルダンブロックの行列

p: 正則行列

`A.smith_form()`

次の行列の 3 つ組を返す: D == U*A*V

d: 単因子の対角行列

u, v: 固有値 1 の行列

A.LU()

次の行列の3つ組を返す: $P \cdot A == L \cdot U$

P: 置換行列

L: 下三角行列

U: 上三角行列

A.QR()

次の行列のペアを返す: $A == Q \cdot R$

Q: ユニタリ行列

R: 上三角行列

A.SVD()

次の3つ組を返す: $A == U \cdot S \cdot (V - \text{conj-transpose})$

U: ユニタリ行列

S: 非対角は0, 対角は非負, Aと同じ次元

V: ユニタリ行列

A.schur()

次の行列のペアを返す: $A == Q \cdot T \cdot (Q - \text{conj-transpose})$

Q: ユニタリ行列

T: 上三角行列, 2×2 対角ブロックかも

A.rational_form(), いわゆるフロベニウス形式

A.symplectic_form() A.hessenberg_form() A.cholesky()
(needs work)

..... ORGINAL TEXT

Note: availability depends on base ring of matrix,
try RDF or CDF for numerical work, QQ for exact.
"unitary" is "orthogonal" in real case

A.jordan_form(transformation=True)

returns a pair of matrices with: $A == P^{-1} \cdot J \cdot P$

J: matrix of Jordan blocks for eigenvalues

P: nonsingular matrix

A.smith_form() triple with: $D == U \cdot A \cdot V$

D: elementary divisors on diagonal

U, V: with unit determinant

A.LU() triple with: $P \cdot A == L \cdot U$

P: a permutation matrix

L: lower triangular matrix, U: upper triangular matrix

A.QR() pair with: $A == Q \cdot R$

Q: a unitary matrix, R: upper triangular matrix

A.SVD() triple with: $A == U \cdot S \cdot (V - \text{conj-transpose})$

U: a unitary matrix

S: zero off the diagonal, dimensions same as A

V: a unitary matrix

A.schur() pair with: $A == Q \cdot T \cdot (Q - \text{conj-transpose})$

Q: a unitary matrix

T: upper-triangular matrix, maybe 2×2 diagonal blocks

A.rational_form(), aka Frobenius form

A.symplectic_form() A.hessenberg_form() A.cholesky()
(needs work)

方程式系の解 Solutions to Systems

A.solve_right(B) _left も有り

$A \cdot X = B$ の解, ただし X はベクトルまたは行列

A = matrix(QQ, [[1, 2], [3, 4]])

b = vector(QQ, [3, 4]), なら $A \cdot b$ は解 (-2, 5/2)

..... ORGINAL TEXT

```
A.solve_right(B) _left too  
is solution to  $A \cdot X = B$ , where X is a vector or matrix  
A = matrix(QQ, [[1, 2], [3, 4]])  
b = vector(QQ, [3, 4]), then  $A \cdot b$  is solution (-2, 5/2)
```

ベクトル空間 Vector Spaces

VectorSpace(QQ, 4) 4次元, 係数体は有理数体

VectorSpace(RR, 4) "係数体" は 53-bit 精度の実数

VectorSpace(RealField(200), 4) "係数体" は 200-bit 精度

CC^4 4次元, 53-bit 精度の複素数

Y = VectorSpace(GF(7), 4) 有限体

Y.list() は $7^4 = 2401$ 個のベクトル

..... ORGINAL TEXT

```
VectorSpace(QQ, 4) dimension 4, rationals as field
```

```
VectorSpace(RR, 4) "field" is 53-bit precision reals
```

```
VectorSpace(RealField(200), 4)
```

"field" has 200 bit precision

CC^4 4-dimensional, 53-bit precision complexes

Y = VectorSpace(GF(7), 4) finite

Y.list() has $7^4 = 2401$ vectors

ベクトル空間の性質 Vector Space Properties

V.dimension() V.basis() V.echelonized_basis()

V.has_user_basis() 標準基底以外の基底を使っている?

V.is_subspace(W) WがVの部分空間なら True

V.is_full() (加群として) 階数が次元と等しいか?

Y = GF(7)^4, T = Y.subspaces(2)

T は Y の二次元部分空間に対する a generator object. [U for U in T] は Y の (2850 個の) 二次元部分空間のリスト. 全ての部分空間に渡ってステップ実行するには T.next() を使ってよい.

..... ORGINAL TEXT

```
V.dimension() V.basis() V.echelonized_basis()
```

```
V.has_user_basis() with non-canonical basis?
```

```
V.is_subspace(W) True if W is a subspace of V
```

```
V.is_full() rank equals degree (as module)?
```

Y = GF(7)^4, T = Y.subspaces(2)

T is a generator object for 2-D subspaces of Y

[U for U in T] is list of 2850 2-D subspaces of Y,
or use T.next() to step through subspaces

部分空間の生成 Constructing Subspaces

span([v1, v2, v3], QQ) 環 QQ 上 v1, v2, v3 で生成される空間

行列 A に対し, 返されるのは

基礎環が体ならベクトル空間

基礎環が体でないなら加群

A.left_kernel() == A.kernel() right_ も有り

A.row_space() == A.row_module()

A.column_space() == A.column_module()

A.eigenspaces_right() ベクトルは右, _left も有り

固有値と右固有空間の組

A.eigenspaces_right(format='galois')

固有多項式の既約因子毎に一つの固有空間.

もし V と W が部分空間なら

V.quotient(W) V の W による商空間

V.intersection(W) V と W の共通部分

V.direct_sum(W) V と W の直和

V.subspace([v1, v2, v3]) リストのベクトルによる部分空間

..... ORGINAL TEXT

```
span([v1, v2, v3], QQ) span of list of vectors over ring
```

For a matrix A, objects returned are

vector spaces when base ring is a field

modules when base ring is just a ring

A.left_kernel() == A.kernel() right_ too

A.row_space() == A.row_module()

A.column_space() == A.column_module()

A.eigenspaces_right() vectors on right, _left too

Pairs: eigenvalues with their right eigenspaces

A.eigenspaces_right(format='galois')

One eigenspace per irreducible factor of char poly

If V and W are subspaces

V.quotient(W) quotient of V by subspace W

V.intersection(W) intersection of V and W

V.direct_sum(W) direct sum of V and W

V.subspace([v1, v2, v3]) specify basis vectors in a list

Dense か Sparse か Dense versus Sparse

Note: アルゴリズムは表現の仕方に依存するかもしれない

ベクトルと行列にはふたつの表現がある

Dense: リスト(ベクトル), リストのリスト(行列)

Sparse: Python dictionaries

.is_dense(), .is_sparse() チェックする

A.sparse_matrix() A と等しい sparse 表現の行列を返す

A.dense_rows() A 行ベクトルを dense 表現のベクトルとして返す

sparse=True/False) というキーワードを持つコマンドも有.

..... ORGINAL TEXT

Note: Algorithms may depend on representation

Vectors and matrices have two representations

Dense: lists, and lists of lists

Sparse: Python dictionaries

.is_dense(), .is_sparse() to check

A.sparse_matrix() returns sparse version of A

A.dense_rows() returns dense row vectors of A

Some commands have boolean sparse keyword

Rings

Note: 多くのアルゴリズムが基礎環が何かに依存している

$\langle object \rangle.\text{base_ring}(R)$ ベクトル, 行列...に対し

使う環を指定する.

`(object).change_ring(R)` ベクトル, 行列...に対し

使う環(体)を R に変更する.

`R.is_ring(), R.is_field(), R.is_exact()`

おもな環と体

`ZZ` 整数 \mathbb{Z} , 環

`QQ` 有理数 \mathbb{Q} , 体

`AA, QQbar` 代数的数のなす体 $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$, 厳密(exact)

`RDF` 倍精度実数の体, 近似(inexact)

`CDF` 倍精度複素数の体, 近似(inexact)

`RR` 53-bit 精度実数, 近似(inexact), `RDF` とは異なる

`RealField(400)` 400-bit 精度実数, 近似(inexact)

`CC, ComplexField(400)` 複素数も有り

`RIF` 実区間演算, 体

`GF(2)` mod 2, 体, specialized implementations $\mathbb{F}_2 = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

`GF(p) == FiniteField(p)` p は素数, 体 $\mathbb{F}_p = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$

`Integers(6)` 6 を法とした整数, 環 $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$

`CyclotomicField(7)` \mathbb{Q} に 1 の 7 乗根を添加した体 $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_7)$

`QuadraticField(-5, 'x')` \mathbb{Q} に $x = \sqrt{-5}$ を添加した体

`SR` symbolic expression のなす環.

もっと助けて More Help

コマンドの一部を書いて “tab-補完”

`(object).` を書いて “tab-補完” で関連するコマンドを表示

`(command)?` でコマンドの説明と例

`(command)??` でソースコードを表示

..... ORGINAL TEXT

“tab-completion” on partial commands

“tab-completion” on `(object).` for all relevant methods

`(command)?` for summary and examples

`(command)??` for complete source code

`Note:` Many algorithms depend on the base ring

`(object).base_ring(R)` for vectors, matrices,...

to determine the ring in use

`(object).change_ring(R)` for vectors, matrices,...

to change to the ring (or field), R

`R.is_ring(), R.is_field(), R.is_exact()`

Some common Sage rings and fields

`ZZ` integers, ring

`QQ` rationals, field

`AA, QQbar` algebraic number fields, exact

`RDF` real double field, inexact

`CDF` complex double field, inexact

`RR` 53-bit reals, inexact, not same as `RDF`

`RealField(400)` 400-bit reals, inexact

`CC, ComplexField(400)` complexes, too

`RIF` real interval field

`GF(2)` mod 2, field, specialized implementations

`GF(p) == FiniteField(p)` p prime, field

`Integers(6)` integers mod 6, ring only

`CyclotomicField(7)` rationals with 7th root of unity

`QuadraticField(-5, 'x')` rationals with $x = \sqrt{-5}$

`SR` ring of symbolic expressions

ベクトル空間 vs 加群 Vector Spaces versus Modules

加群とは(体ではなく) 環上のベクトル空間“みたいな”もの.

先に述べたコマンド多くは加群にも使うことが出来る. いくつ

かの“ベクトル”は実際に加群の元.

..... ORGINAL TEXT

Module “is” a vector space over a ring, rather than a field. Many commands above apply to modules. Some “vectors” are really module elements.