

# Algebraic Number Theory

(PARI-GP version 2.13.0)

## Binary Quadratic Forms

create  $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$  (distance  $d$ )      **qfb**( $a, b, c, \{d\}$ )  
reduce  $x$  ( $s = \sqrt{D}$ ,  $l = \lfloor s \rfloor$ )      **qfbred**( $x, \{flag\}, \{D\}, \{l\}, \{s\}$ )  
return  $[y, g]$ ,  $g \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$ ,  $y = g \cdot x$  reduced      **qfbreds12**( $x$ )  
composition of forms       $x*y$  or **qfbnucomp**( $x, y, l$ )  
 $n$ -th power of form       $x^n$  or **qfbnupow**( $x, n$ )  
composition without reduction      **qfbcomprow**( $x, y$ )  
 $n$ -th power without reduction      **qfbpowrow**( $x, n$ )  
prime form of disc.  $x$  above prime  $p$       **qfbprimeform**( $x, p$ )  
class number of disc.  $x$       **qfbclassno**( $x$ )  
Hurwitz class number of disc.  $x$       **qfbhclassno**( $x$ )  
solve  $Q(x, y) = n$  in integers      **qfbsolve**( $Q, n$ )

## Quadratic Fields

quadratic number  $\omega = \sqrt{x}$  or  $(1 + \sqrt{x})/2$       **quadgen**( $x$ )  
minimal polynomial of  $\omega$       **quadpoly**( $x$ )  
discriminant of  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{x})$       **quaddisc**( $x$ )  
regulator of real quadratic field      **quadregulator**( $x$ )  
fundamental unit in real  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$       **quadunit**( $D, \{w\}$ )  
class group of  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$       **quadclassunit**( $D, \{flag\}, \{t\}$ )  
Hilbert class field of  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$       **quadhilbert**( $D, \{flag\}$ )  
... using specific class invariant ( $D < 0$ )      **polclass**( $D, \{inv\}$ )  
ray class field modulo  $f$  of  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$       **quadrays**( $D, f, \{flag\}$ )

## General Number Fields: Initializations

The number field  $K = \mathbf{Q}[X]/(f)$  is given by irreducible  $f \in \mathbf{Q}[X]$ . We denote  $\theta = \bar{X}$  the canonical root of  $f$  in  $K$ . A  $nf$  structure contains a maximal order and allows operations on elements and ideals. A  $bnf$  adds class group and units. A  $bnr$  is attached to ray class groups and class field theory. A  $rmf$  is attached to relative extensions  $L/K$ .

init number field structure $nf$	<b>nfinit</b> ( $f, \{flag\}$ )
known integer basis $B$	<b>nfinit</b> ( $[f, B]$ )
order maximal at $vp = [p_1, \dots, p_k]$	<b>nfinit</b> ( $[f, vp]$ )
order maximal at all $p \leq P$	<b>nfinit</b> ( $[f, P]$ )
certify maximal order	<b>nfcertify</b> ( $nf$ )

### nf members:

a monic $F \in \mathbf{Z}[X]$ defining $K$	$nf.pol$
number of real/complex places	$nf.r1/r2/sign$
discriminant of $nf$	$nf.disc$
primes ramified in $nf$	$nf.p$
$T_2$ matrix	$nf.t2$
complex roots of $F$	$nf.roots$
integral basis of $\mathbf{Z}_K$ as powers of $\theta$	$nf.zk$
different/codifferent	$nf.diff, nf.codiff$
index $[\mathbf{Z}_K : \mathbf{Z}[X]/(F)]$	$nf.index$
recompute $nf$ using current precision	<b>nfnewprec</b> ( $nf$ )
init relative $rmf$ $L = K[Y]/(g)$	<b>rnfininit</b> ( $nf, g$ )
init $bnf$ structure	<b>bnfininit</b> ( $f, l$ )

### bnf members:

same as $nf$ , plus	
underlying $nf$	$bnf.nf$
class group, regulator	$bnf.clgp, bnf.reg$
fundamental/torsion units	$bnf.fu, bnf.tu$
add $S$ -class group and units, yield $bnfS$	<b>bnfsunit</b> ( $bnf, S$ )

init class field structure $bnr$	<b>bnrinit</b> ( $bnf, m, \{flag\}$ )
<b>bnr members:</b> same as $bnf$ , plus	
underlying $bnf$	$bnr.bnf$
big ideal structure	$bnr.bid$
modulus $m$	$bnr.mod$
structure of $(\mathbf{Z}_K/m)^*$	$bnr.zkst$

## Fields, subfields, embeddings

**Defining polynomials, embeddings**  
smallest poly defining  $f = 0$  (slow)      **polredabs**( $f, \{flag\}$ )  
small poly defining  $f = 0$  (fast)      **polredbest**( $f, \{flag\}$ )  
random Tschirnhausen transform of  $f$       **poltschirnhaus**( $f$ )  
 $\mathbf{Q}[t]/(f) \subset \mathbf{Q}[t]/(g)$  ? Isomorphic?      **nfisincl**( $f, g$ ), **nfisisom**  
reverse polmod  $a = A(t) \bmod T(t)$       **modreverse**( $a$ )  
compositum of  $\mathbf{Q}[t]/(f)$ ,  $\mathbf{Q}[t]/(g)$       **polcompositum**( $f, g, \{flag\}$ )  
compositum of  $K[t]/(f)$ ,  $K[t]/(g)$       **nfcompositum**( $nf, f, g, \{flag\}$ )  
splitting field of  $K$  (degree divides  $d$ )      **nfsplitting**( $nf, \{d\}$ )  
signs of real embeddings of  $x$       **nfeltsign**( $nf, x, \{pl\}$ )  
complex embeddings of  $x$       **nfeltembed**( $nf, x, \{pl\}$ )  
 $T \in K[t]$ , # of real roots of  $\sigma(T) \in R[t]$       **nfpolsturm**( $nf, T, \{pl\}$ )

### Subfields, polynomial factorization

subfields (of degree $d$ ) of $nf$	<b>nfsubfields</b> ( $nf, \{d\}$ )
maximal subfields of $nf$	<b>nfsubfieldsmax</b> ( $nf$ )
maximal CM subfield of $nf$	<b>nfsubfieldscm</b> ( $nf$ )
$d$ -th degree subfield of $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta_n)$	<b>polsubcyclo</b> ( $n, d, \{v\}$ )
roots of unity in $nf$	<b>nfroots of 1</b> ( $nf$ )
roots of $g$ belonging to $nf$	<b>nfroots</b> ( $nf, g$ )
factor $g$ in $nf$	<b>nf factor</b> ( $nf, g$ )

### Linear and algebraic relations

poly of degree $\leq k$ with root $x \in \mathbf{C}$	<b>algdep</b> ( $x, k$ )
alg. dep. with pol. coeffs for series $s$	<b>seralgdep</b> ( $s, x, y$ )
small linear rel. on coords of vector $x$	<b>lindep</b> ( $x$ )

## Basic Number Field Arithmetic (nf)

Number field elements are **t\_INT**, **t\_FRAC**, **t\_POL**, **t\_POLMOD**, or **t\_COL** (on integral basis  $nf.zk$ ).

### Basic operations

$x + y$	<b>nfeltadd</b> ( $nf, x, y$ )
$x \times y$	<b>nfeltmul</b> ( $nf, x, y$ )
$x^n, n \in \mathbf{Z}$	<b>nfeltpow</b> ( $nf, x, n$ )
$x/y$	<b>nfeltdiv</b> ( $nf, x, y$ )
$q = x \setminus y := \text{round}(x/y)$	<b>nfeltdivceuc</b> ( $nf, x, y$ )
$r = x \% y := x - (x \setminus y)y$	<b>nfeltmod</b> ( $nf, x, y$ )
... $[q, r]$ as above	<b>nfeltdivrem</b> ( $nf, x, y$ )
reduce $x$ modulo ideal $A$	<b>nfeltreduce</b> ( $nf, x, A$ )
absolute trace $\text{Tr}_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(x)$	<b>nfelttrace</b> ( $nf, x$ )
absolute norm $N_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(x)$	<b>nfelt norm</b> ( $nf, x$ )

### Multiplicative structure of $K^*$ ; $K^*/(K^*)^n$

valuation $v_p(x)$	<b>nfeltval</b> ( $nf, x, p$ )
... write $x = \pi^{v_p(x)}y$	<b>nfeltval</b> ( $nf, x, p, \&y$ )
quadratic Hilbert symbol (at $p$ )	<b>nfhilbert</b> ( $nf, a, b, \{p\}$ )
$b$ such that $xb^n = v$ is small	<b>idealredmodpower</b> ( $nf, x, n$ )

### Maximal order and discriminant

integral basis of field $\mathbf{Q}[x]/(f)$	<b>nf basis</b> ( $f$ )
field discriminant of $\mathbf{Q}[x]/(f)$	<b>nf disc</b> ( $f$ )
... and factorization	<b>nf disc factors</b> ( $f$ )
express $x$ on integer basis	<b>nf alg to basis</b> ( $nf, x$ )
express element $x$ as a polmod	<b>nf basis to alg</b> ( $nf, x$ )

### Dedekind Zeta Function $\zeta_K$ , Hecke $L$ series

$R = [c, w, h]$  in initialization means we restrict  $s \in \mathbf{C}$  to domain  $|\Re(s) - c| < w$ ,  $|\Im(s)| < h$ ;  $R = [w, h]$  encodes  $[1/2, w, h]$  and  $[h]$  encodes  $R = [1/2, 0, h]$  (critical line up to height  $h$ ).

$\zeta_K$ as Dirichlet series, $N(I) < b$	<b>dirzetak</b> ( $nf, b$ )
init $\zeta_K^{(k)}(s)$ for $k \leq n$	<b>L = lfunit</b> ( <b>nf</b> , $R, \{n = 0\}$ )
compute $\zeta_K(s)$ ( $n$ -th derivative)	<b>lfun</b> ( $L, s, \{n = 0\}$ )
compute $\Lambda_K(s)$ ( $n$ -th derivative)	<b>lfun lambda</b> ( $L, s, \{n = 0\}$ )

init $L_K^{(k)}(s, \chi)$ for $k \leq n$	<b>L = lfunit</b> ( <b>bnr</b> , $chi, R, \{n = 0\}$ )
compute $L_K(s, \chi)$ ( $n$ -th derivative)	<b>lfun</b> ( $L, s, \{n\}$ )
Artin root number of $K$	<b>bnr root number</b> ( $bnr, chi, \{flag\}$ )
$L(1, \chi)$ , for all $\chi$ trivial on $H$	<b>bnr L1</b> ( $bnr, \{H\}, \{flag\}$ )

## Class Groups & Units (bnf, bnr)

Class field theory data  $a_1, \{a_2\}$  is usually  $bnr$  (ray class field),  $bnr, H$  (congruence subgroup) or  $bnr, \chi$  (character on **bnr.clgp**). Any of these define a unique abelian extension of  $K$ .

units / $S$ -units	<b>bnf units</b> ( $bnf, \{S\}$ )
remove GRH assumption from $bnf$	<b>bnf certify</b> ( $bnf$ )
expo. of ideal $x$ on class gp	<b>bnf is principal</b> ( $bnf, x, \{flag\}$ )
expo. of ideal $x$ on ray class gp	<b>bnr is principal</b> ( $bnr, x, \{flag\}$ )
expo. of $x$ on fund. units	<b>bnf is unit</b> ( $bnf, x$ )
... on $S$ -units, $U$ is <b>bnf units</b> ( $bnf, S$ )	<b>bnf is unit</b> ( $bnfs, x, U$ )
signs of real embeddings of $bnf.fu$	<b>bnf sign unit</b> ( $bnf$ )
narrow class group	<b>bnf narrow</b> ( $bnf$ )

### Class Field Theory

ray class number for modulus $m$	<b>bnr class no</b> ( $bnf, m$ )
discriminant of class field	<b>bnr disc</b> ( $a_1, \{a_2\}$ )
ray class numbers, $l$ list of moduli	<b>bnr class no list</b> ( $bnf, l$ )
discriminants of class fields	<b>bnr disc list</b> ( $bnf, l, \{arch\}, \{flag\}$ )
decode output from <b>bnr disc list</b>	<b>bnf decode module</b> ( $nf, fa$ )
is modulus the conductor?	<b>bnr is conductor</b> ( $a_1, \{a_2\}$ )
is class field ( $bnr, H$ ) Galois over $K^G$	<b>bnr is Galois</b> ( $bnr, G, H$ )
action of automorphism on <b>bnr.gen</b>	<b>bnr Galois matrix</b> ( $bnr, aut$ )
apply <b>bnr Galois matrix</b> $M$ to $H$	<b>bnr Galois apply</b> ( $bnr, M, H$ )
characters on <b>bnr.clgp</b> s.t. $\chi(g_i) = e(v_i)$	<b>bnr char</b> ( $bnr, g, \{v\}$ )
conductor of character $\chi$	<b>bnr conductor</b> ( $bnr, chi$ )
conductor of extension	<b>bnr conductor</b> ( $a_1, \{a_2\}, \{flag\}$ )
conductor of extension $K[Y]/(g)$	<b>rnf conductor</b> ( $bnf, g$ )
canonical projection $\text{Cl}_F \rightarrow \text{Cl}_f, f \mid F$	<b>bnr map</b>
Artin group of extension $K[Y]/(g)$	<b>rnf norm group</b> ( $bnr, g$ )
subgroups of $bnr$ , index $\leq b$	<b>subgroup list</b> ( $bnr, b, \{flag\}$ )
class field defined by $H \subset \text{Cl}_f$	<b>bnr class field</b> ( $bnr, H$ )
... low level equivalent, prime degree	<b>rnf kummer</b> ( $bnr, H$ )
same, using Stark units (real field)	<b>bnr stark</b> ( $bnr, sub, \{flag\}$ )
is a an $n$ -th power in $K_v$ ?	<b>nf is local power</b> ( $nf, v, a, n$ )
cyclic $L/K$ satisf. local conditions	<b>nf grunwald wang</b> ( $nf, P, D, pl$ )

Logarithmic class group

logarithmic $\ell$ -class group	<code>bnflog(<i>bnf</i>, <math>\ell</math>)</code>
$[\tilde{e}(F_v/Q_p), \tilde{f}(F_v/Q_p)]$	<code>bnflog<sub>ef</sub>(<i>bnf</i>, <i>pr</i>)</code>
$\exp \deg_F(A)$	<code>bnflogdegree(<i>bnf</i>, <i>A</i>, <math>\ell</math>)</code>
is $\ell$ -extension $L/K$ locally cyclotomic	<code>rnfislocalcyclo(<i>rnf</i>)</code>

**Ideals:** elements, primes, or matrix of generators in HNF

is $id$ an ideal in $nf$ ?	<code>nfisideal(<i>nf</i>, <i>id</i>)</code>
is $x$ principal in $bnf$ ?	<code>bnfisprincipal(<i>bnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
give $[a, b]$ , s.t. $a\mathbf{Z}_K + b\mathbf{Z}_K = x$	<code>idealtwoelt(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, {<i>a</i>})</code>
put ideal $a$ ( $a\mathbf{Z}_K + b\mathbf{Z}_K$ ) in HNF form	<code>idealhnf(<i>nf</i>, <i>a</i>, {<i>b</i>})</code>
norm of ideal $x$	<code>idealn<sub>orm</sub>(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
minimum of ideal $x$ (direction $v$ )	<code>idealmin(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>v</i>)</code>
LLL-reduce the ideal $x$ (direction $v$ )	<code>idealred(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, {<i>v</i>})</code>

Ideal Operations

add ideals $x$ and $y$	<code>idealadd(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
multiply ideals $x$ and $y$	<code>idealmul(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
intersection of ideal $x$ with $Q$	<code>idealdown(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
intersection of ideals $x$ and $y$	<code>idealintersect(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
$n$ -th power of ideal $x$	<code>idealpow(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>n</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
inverse of ideal $x$	<code>idealin<sub>v</sub>(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
divide ideal $x$ by $y$	<code>idealdiv(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
Find $(a, b) \in x \times y$ , $a + b = 1$	<code>idealaddtoone(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, {<i>y</i>})</code>
coprime integral $A, B$ such that $x = A/B$	<code>idealnumden(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>

Primes and Multiplicative Structure

check whether $x$ is a maximal ideal	<code>idealismaximal(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
factor ideal $x$ in $\mathbf{Z}_K$	<code>idealfactor(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
expand ideal factorization in $K$	<code>idealfactorback(<i>nf</i>, <i>f</i>, {<i>e</i>})</code>
is ideal $A$ an $n$ -th power ?	<code>idealispower(<i>nf</i>, <i>A</i>, <i>n</i>)</code>
expand elt factorization in $K$	<code>nffactorback(<i>nf</i>, <i>f</i>, {<i>e</i>})</code>
decomposition of prime $p$ in $\mathbf{Z}_K$	<code>idealprimedec(<i>nf</i>, <i>p</i>)</code>
valuation of $x$ at prime ideal $pr$	<code>idealval(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>pr</i>)</code>
weak approximation theorem in $nf$	<code>idealchinese(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
$a \in K$ , s.t. $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(a) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x)$ if $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) \neq 0$	<code>idealappr(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
$a \in K$ such that $(a \cdot x, y) = 1$	<code>idealcoprime(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
give $bid$ =structure of $(\mathbf{Z}_K/id)^*$	<code>idealstar(<i>nf</i>, <i>id</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
structure of $(1 + \mathfrak{p})/(1 + \mathfrak{p}^k)$	<code>idealprincipalunits(<i>nf</i>, <i>pr</i>, <i>k</i>)</code>
discrete log of $x$ in $(\mathbf{Z}_K/bid)^*$	<code>ideallog(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>bid</i>)</code>
<b>idealstar</b> of all ideals of norm $\leq b$	<code>ideallist(<i>nf</i>, <i>b</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
add Archimedean places	<code>ideallistarch(<i>nf</i>, <i>b</i>, {<i>ar</i>}, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
init <b>modpr</b> structure	<code>nfmodprinit(<i>nf</i>, <i>pr</i>, {<i>v</i>})</code>
project $t$ to $\mathbf{Z}_K/pr$	<code>nfmodpr(<i>nf</i>, <i>t</i>, <i>modpr</i>)</code>
lift from $\mathbf{Z}_K/pr$	<code>nfmodprlift(<i>nf</i>, <i>t</i>, <i>modpr</i>)</code>

Galois theory over  $\mathbf{Q}$

conjugates of a root $\theta$ of $nf$	<code>nfgaloisconj(<i>nf</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
apply Galois automorphism $s$ to $x$	<code>nfgaloisapply(<i>nf</i>, <i>s</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
Galois group of field $\mathbf{Q}[x]/(f)$	<code>polgalois(<i>f</i>)</code>
initializes a Galois group structure $G$	<code>galoisinit(<i>pol</i>, {<i>den</i>})</code>
character table of $G$	<code>galoischartable(<i>G</i>)</code>
conjugacy classes of $G$	<code>galoisconjclasses(<i>G</i>)</code>
$\det(1 - \rho(g)T)$ , $\chi$ character of $\rho$	<code>galoischarpoly(<i>G</i>, <math>\chi</math>, {<i>o</i>})</code>
$\det(\rho(g))$ , $\chi$ character of $\rho$	<code>galoischar<sub>det</sub>(<i>G</i>, <math>\chi</math>, {<i>o</i>})</code>
action of $p$ in nfgaloisconj form	<code>galoisperm<sub>topol</sub>(<i>G</i>, {<i>p</i>})</code>
identify as abstract group	<code>galoisidentify(<i>G</i>)</code>
export a group for GAP/MAGMA	<code>galoisexport(<i>G</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
subgroups of the Galois group $G$	<code>galoissubgroups(<i>G</i>)</code>
is subgroup $H$ normal?	<code>galoisisnormal(<i>G</i>, <i>H</i>)</code>

Algebraic Number Theory

(PARI-GP version 2.13.0)

subfields from subgroups	<code>galoissubfields(<i>G</i>, {<i>flag</i>}, {<i>v</i>})</code>
fixed field	<code>galoisfixedfield(<i>G</i>, <i>perm</i>, {<i>flag</i>}, {<i>v</i>})</code>
Frobenius at maximal ideal $P$	<code>idealfrobenius(<i>nf</i>, <i>G</i>, <i>P</i>)</code>
ramification groups at $P$	<code>idealramgroups(<i>nf</i>, <i>G</i>, <i>P</i>)</code>
is $G$ abelian?	<code>galoisisabelian(<i>G</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
abelian number fields/ $\mathbf{Q}$	<code>galoissubcyclo(<i>N</i>, <i>H</i>, {<i>flag</i>}, {<i>v</i>})</code>

The galpol package

query the package: polynomial	<code>galoisgetpol(<i>a</i>, <i>b</i>, {<i>s</i>})</code>
... : permutation group	<code>galoisgetgroup(<i>a</i>, <i>b</i>)</code>
... : group description	<code>galoisgetname(<i>a</i>, <i>b</i>)</code>

Relative Number Fields (rnf)

Extension  $L/K$  is defined by  $T \in K[x]$ .

absolute equation of $L$	<code>rnfequation(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
is $L/K$ abelian?	<code>rnfisabelian(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>
relative nfalgtobasis	<code>rnfalgtobasis(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative nfbasistoalg	<code>rnfbasistoalg(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative idealhnf	<code>rnfidealhnf(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative idealmul	<code>rnfidealmul(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
relative idealtwoelt	<code>rnfidealtwoelt(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>

Lifts and Push-downs

absolute $\rightarrow$ relative representation for $x$	<code>rnfeltabstorel(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative $\rightarrow$ absolute representation for $x$	<code>rnfeltreltoabs(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
lift $x$ to the relative field	<code>rnfeltup(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
push $x$ down to the base field	<code>rnfeltdown(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
idem for $x$ ideal: (rnfideal)reltoabs, abstorel, up, down	

Norms and Trace

relative norm of element $x \in L$	<code>rnfeltnorm(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative trace of element $x \in L$	<code>rnfelttrace(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
absolute norm of ideal $x$	<code>rnfidealn<sub>orm</sub>abs(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative norm of ideal $x$	<code>rnfidealn<sub>orm</sub>rel(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
solutions of $N_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(y) = x \in \mathbf{Z}$	<code>bnfisintnorm(<i>bnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
is $x \in \mathbf{Q}$ a norm from $K$ ?	<code>bnfisnorm(<i>bnf</i>, <i>x</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
initialize $T$ for norm eq. solver	<code>rnfisnorminit(<i>K</i>, <i>pol</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
is $a \in K$ a norm from $L$ ?	<code>rnfisnorm(<i>T</i>, <i>a</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
initialize $t$ for Thue equation solver	<code>thueinit(<i>f</i>)</code>
solve Thue equation $f(x, y) = a$	<code>thue(<i>t</i>, <i>a</i>, {<i>sol</i>})</code>
characteristic poly. of $a$ mod $T$	<code>rnfcharpoly(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>, <i>a</i>, {<i>v</i>})</code>

Factorization

factor ideal $x$ in $L$	<code>rnfidealfactor(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
$[S, T]: T_{i,j} \mid S_i$ ; $S$ primes of $K$ above $p$	<code>rnfidealprimedec(<i>rnf</i>, <i>p</i>)</code>

Maximal order  $\mathbf{Z}_L$  as a  $\mathbf{Z}_K$ -module

relative polredbest	<code>rnfpolredbest(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>
relative polredabs	<code>rnfpolredabs(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>
relative Dedekind criterion, prime $pr$	<code>rnfdedekind(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>, <i>pr</i>)</code>
discriminant of relative extension	<code>rnfdisc(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>
pseudo-basis of $\mathbf{Z}_L$	<code>rnfpseudobasis(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>

**General  $\mathbf{Z}_K$ -modules:**  $M = [\text{matrix, vec. of ideals}] \subset L$

relative HNF / SNF	<code>nfhnf(<i>nf</i>, <i>M</i>), nfsnf</code>
multiple of det $M$	<code>nf<sub>det</sub>int(<i>nf</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>
HNF of $M$ where $d = nfdetint(M)$	<code>nfhnfmod(<i>x</i>, <i>d</i>)</code>
reduced basis for $M$	<code>rnfilllgram(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>
determinant of pseudo-matrix $M$	<code>rnfdet(<i>nf</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>
Steinitz class of $M$	<code>rnfst<sub>Steinitz</sub>(<i>nf</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>

$\mathbf{Z}_K$ -basis of  $M$  if  $\mathbf{Z}_K$ -free, or 0

$n$ -basis of  $M$ , or  $(n + 1)$ -generating set

is  $M$  a free  $\mathbf{Z}_K$ -module?

`rnfhnbasis(bnf, M)`

`rnfbasis(bnf, M)`

`rnfisfree(bnf, M)`

Associative Algebras

$A$  is a general associative algebra given by a multiplication table  $mt$  (over  $\mathbf{Q}$  or  $\mathbf{F}_p$ ); represented by  $al$  from `algttableinit`.

create $al$ from $mt$ (over $\mathbf{F}_p$ )	<code>algt<sub>table</sub>init(<i>mt</i>, {<i>p</i> = 0})</code>
group algebra $\mathbf{Q}[G]$ (or $\mathbf{F}_p[G]$ )	<code>algg<sub>roup</sub>(<i>G</i>, {<i>p</i> = 0})</code>
center of group algebra	<code>algg<sub>roup</sub>center(<i>G</i>, {<i>p</i> = 0})</code>

Properties

is $(mt, p)$ OK for <code>algt<sub>table</sub>init</code> ?	<code>algisassociative(<i>mt</i>, {<i>p</i> = 0})</code>
multiplication table $mt$	<code>algm<sub>ult</sub>table(<i>al</i>)</code>
dimension of $A$ over prime subfield	<code>alg<sub>d</sub>im(<i>al</i>)</code>
characteristic of $A$	<code>algchar(<i>al</i>)</code>
is $A$ commutative?	<code>algiscommutative(<i>al</i>)</code>
is $A$ simple?	<code>algis<sub>simple</sub>(<i>al</i>)</code>
is $A$ semi-simple?	<code>algissemisimple(<i>al</i>)</code>
center of $A$	<code>algcenter(<i>al</i>)</code>
Jacobson radical of $A$	<code>algradical(<i>al</i>)</code>
radical $J$ and simple factors of $A/J$	<code>algsimpledec(<i>al</i>)</code>

Operations on algebras

create $A/I$ , $I$ two-sided ideal	<code>algquotient(<i>al</i>, <i>I</i>)</code>
create $A_1 \otimes A_2$	<code>algtensor(<i>al</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>al</i><sub>2</sub>)</code>
create subalgebra from basis $B$	<code>algsubalg(<i>al</i>, <i>B</i>)</code>
quotients by ortho. central idempotents $e$	<code>algcentralproj(<i>al</i>, <i>e</i>)</code>
isomorphic alg. with integral mult. table	<code>algmakeintegral(<i>mt</i>)</code>
prime subalgebra of semi-simple $A$ over $\mathbf{F}_p$	<code>algprimesubalg(<i>al</i>)</code>
find isomorphism $A \cong M_d(\mathbf{F}_q)$	<code>algsplit(<i>al</i>)</code>

Operations on lattices in algebras

lattice generated by cols. of $M$	<code>alglathnf(<i>al</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>
... by the products $xy$ , $x \in lat_1$ , $y \in lat_2$	<code>alglatmul(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>lat</i><sub>2</sub>)</code>
sum $lat_1 + lat_2$ of the lattices	<code>alglatadd(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>lat</i><sub>2</sub>)</code>
intersection $lat_1 \cap lat_2$	<code>alglatinter(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>lat</i><sub>2</sub>)</code>
test $lat_1 \subset lat_2$	<code>alglatsubset(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>lat</i><sub>2</sub>)</code>
generalized index $(lat_2 : lat_1)$	<code>alglatindex(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>lat</i><sub>2</sub>)</code>
$\{x \in al \mid x \cdot lat_1 \subset lat_2\}$	<code>alglatlefttransporter(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>lat</i><sub>2</sub>)</code>
$\{x \in al \mid lat_1 \cdot x \subset lat_2\}$	<code>alglatrightrighttransporter(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>lat</i><sub>2</sub>)</code>
test $x \in lat$ (set $c$ = coord. of $x$ )	<code>alglatcontains(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i>, <i>x</i>, {&amp;<i>c</i>})</code>
element of $lat$ with coordinates $c$	<code>alglatelement(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i>, <i>c</i>)</code>

Operations on elements

$a + b$ , $a - b$ , $-a$	<code>algadd(<i>al</i>, <i>a</i>, <i>b</i>)</code> , <code>algsub</code> , <code>algneg</code>
$a \times b$ , $a^2$	<code>algm<sub>ul</sub>(<i>al</i>, <i>a</i>, <i>b</i>)</code> , <code>algsqr</code>
$a^n$ , $a^{-1}$	<code>algpow(<i>al</i>, <i>a</i>, <i>n</i>)</code> , <code>algin<sub>v</sub></code>
is $x$ invertible ? (then set $z = x^{-1}$ )	<code>algisinv(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>, {&amp;<i>z</i>})</code>
find $z$ such that $x \times z = y$	<code>algdivl(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
find $z$ such that $z \times x = y$	<code>algdivr(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
does $z$ s.t. $x \times z = y$ exist? (set it)	<code>algisdivl(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, {&amp;<i>z</i>})</code>
matrix of $v \mapsto x \cdot v$	<code>algtomatrix(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
absolute norm	<code>algnorm(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
absolute trace	<code>algtrace(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
absolute char. polynomial	<code>algcharpoly(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
given $a \in A$ and polynomial $T$ , return $T(a)$	<code>algpoleval(<i>al</i>, <i>T</i>, <i>a</i>)</code>
random element in a box	<code>algrandom(<i>al</i>, <i>b</i>)</code>

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman

October 2020 v2.37. Copyright © 2020 K. Belabas

Permission is granted to make and distribute copies of this card provided the copyright and this permission notice are preserved on all copies.

Send comments and corrections to (Karim.Belabas@math.u-bordeaux.fr)

Central Simple Algebras

$A$  is a central simple algebra over a number field  $K$ ; represented by  $al$  from **alginit**;  $K$  is given by a  $nf$  structure.  
create CSA from data            **alginit**( $B, C, \{v\}, \{maxord = 1\}$ )  
multiplication table over  $K$              $B = K, C = mt$   
cyclic algebra ( $L/K, \sigma, b$ )             $B = rnf, C = [sigma, b]$   
quaternion algebra  $(a, b)_K$              $B = K, C = [a, b]$   
matrix algebra  $M_d(K)$              $B = K, C = d$   
local Hasse invariants over  $K$      $B = K, C = [d, [PR, HF], HI]$

Properties

type of  $al$  ( $mt, CSA$ )            **algtype**( $al$ )  
dimension of  $A$  over  $\mathbf{Q}$             **algdim**( $al, 1$ )  
dimension of  $al$  over its center  $K$     **algdim**( $al$ )  
degree of  $A$  ( $= \sqrt{\dim_K A}$ )        **algdegree**( $al$ )  
 $al$  a cyclic algebra ( $L/K, \sigma, b$ ); return  $\sigma$     **algaut**( $al$ )  
...return  $b$             **algb**( $al$ )  
...return  $L/K$ , as an  $rnf$             **algsplittingfield**( $al$ )  
split  $A$  over an extension of  $K$         **algsplittingdata**( $al$ )  
splitting field of  $A$  as an  $rnf$  over center    **algsplittingfield**( $al$ )  
multiplication table over center        **algrelmultable**( $al$ )  
places of  $K$  at which  $A$  ramifies        **algramifiedplaces**( $al$ )  
Hasse invariants at finite places of  $K$     **alghassef**( $al$ )  
Hasse invariants at infinite places of  $K$     **alghassei**( $al$ )  
Hasse invariant at place  $v$             **alghasse**( $al, v$ )  
index of  $A$  over  $K$  (at place  $v$ )        **algindex**( $al, \{v\}$ )  
is  $al$  a division algebra? (at place  $v$ )    **algisdivision**( $al, \{v\}$ )  
is  $A$  ramified? (at place  $v$ )            **algisramified**( $al, \{v\}$ )  
is  $A$  split? (at place  $v$ )            **algissplit**( $al, \{v\}$ )

Operations on elements

reduced norm            **algnorm**( $al, x$ )  
reduced trace            **algtrace**( $al, x$ )  
reduced char. polynomial            **algcharpoly**( $al, x$ )  
express  $x$  on integral basis            **algalgtobasis**( $al, x$ )  
convert  $x$  to algebraic form            **algbasistoalg**( $al, x$ )  
map  $x \in A$  to  $M_d(L)$ ,  $L$  split. field    **algtomatrix**( $al, x$ )

Orders

**Z**-basis of order  $\mathcal{O}_0$             **algbasis**( $al$ )  
discriminant of order  $\mathcal{O}_0$         **algdisc**( $al$ )  
**Z**-basis of natural order in terms  $\mathcal{O}_0$ 's basis    **alginvbasis**( $al$ )