

PARI-GP Reference Card

(PARI-GP version 2.5.0)

Note: optional arguments are surrounded by braces {}.

Starting & Stopping GP

to enter GP, just type its name: **gp**
to exit GP, type **\q** or **quit**

Help

describe function **?function**
extended description **??keyword**
list of relevant help topics **???pattern**

Input/Output & Defaults

output previous line, the lines before **%, %', %'', etc.**
output from line n **%n**
separate multiple statements on line **;**
extend statement on additional lines ****
extend statements on several lines **{seq₁; seq₂};**
comment **/* ... */**
one-line comment, rest of line ignored **\\ ...**
set default d to val **default({d},{val},{flag})**
mimic behavior of GP 1.39 **default(compatible,3)**

Metacommands

toggle timer on/off **#**
print time for last result **##**
print %n in raw format **\a n**
print defaults **\d**
set debug level to n **\g n**
set memory debug level to n **\gm n**
enable/disable logfile **\l {filename}**
print %n in pretty matrix format **\m**
set output mode (raw=0, default=1) **\o n**
set n significant digits **\p 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**
write %n to file **\w n filename**

GP Within Emacs

to enter GP from within Emacs: **M-x gp, C-u M-x gp**
word completion **(TAB)**
help menu window **M-\c**
describe function **M-?**
display T_EX'd PARI manual **M-x gpman**
set prompt string **M-\p**
break line at column 100, insert **M-**
PARI metacommand \textit{letter} **M-\letter**

Reserved Variable Names

$\pi = 3.14159\dots$ **Pi**
Euler's constant $= .57721\dots$ **Euler**
square root of -1 **I**
big-oh notation **O**

PARI Types & Input Formats

t_INT/t_REAL. Integers, Reals $\pm n, \pm n.ddd$
t_INTMOD. Integers modulo m **Mod(n, m)**
t_FRAC. Rational Numbers n/m
t_FFELT. Elt in a Finite Field **ffgen(T)**
t_COMPLEX. Complex Numbers $x + y * I$
t_PADIC. p -adic Numbers $x + O(p^k)$
t_QUAD. Quadratic Numbers $x + y * \text{quadgen}(D)$
t_POLMOD. Polynomials modulo g **Mod(f, g)**
t_POL. Polynomials $a * x^n + \dots + b$
t_SER. Power Series $f + O(x^k)$
t_QFI/t_QFR. Imag/Real bin. quad. forms **Qfb($a, b, c, \{d\}$)**
t_RFRAC. Rational Functions f/g
t_VEC/t_COL. Row/Column Vectors $[x, y, z], [x, y, z]~$
t_MAT. Matrices $[x, y, z; t; u, v]$
t_LIST. Lists **List($[x, y, z]$)**
t_STR. Strings **"aaa"**

Standard Operators

basic operations $+, -, *, /, ^$
 $i=i+1, i=i-1, i=i*j, \dots$ **i++, i--, i*=j,...**
euclidean quotient, remainder $x \backslash y, x \backslash y, x \% y, \text{divrem}(x, y)$
shift x left or right n bits $x << n, x >> n$ or **shift($x, \pm n$)**
comparison operators $<=, <, >=, >, ==, !=$
boolean operators (or, and, not) **||, &&, !**
sign of $x = -1, 0, 1$ **sign(x)**
maximum/minimum of x and y **max, min(x, y)**
integer or real factorial of x **x! or factorial(x)**
derivative of f w.r.t. x **f'**

Conversions

Change Objects

to vector, matrix, set, list, string **Col/Vec, Mat, Set, List, Str**
create PARI object ($x \bmod y$) **Mod(x, y)**
make x a polynomial of v **Pol($x, \{v\}$)**
as above, starting with constant term **Polrev($x, \{v\}$)**
make x a power series of v **Ser($x, \{v\}$)**
PARI type of object x **type(x)**
object x with precision n **prec($x, \{n\}$)**
evaluate f replacing vars by their value **eval(f)**

Select Pieces of an Object

length of x **#x or length(x)**
 n -th component of x **component(x, n)**
 n -th component of vector/list x **x[n]**
 (m, n) -th component of matrix x **x[m, n]**
row m or column n of matrix x **x[m,], x[, n]**
numerator of x **numerator(x)**
lowest denominator of x **denominator(x)**

Conjugates and Lifts

conjugate of a number x **conj(x)**
conjugate vector of algebraic number x **conjvec(x)**
norm of x , product with conjugate **norm(x)**
square of L^2 norm of vector x **norml2(x)**
lift of x from Mods **lift, centerlift(x)**

Random Numbers

random integer between 0 and $N - 1$ **random($\{N\}$)**
get random seed **getrand()**
set random seed to s **setrand(s)**

Lists, Sets & Sorting

sort x by k th component **vecsort($x, \{k\}, \{fl = 0\}$)**
Sets (= row vector of strings with strictly increasing entries)
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)**
look if y belongs to the set x **setsearch($x, y, \{flag\}$)**
Lists
create empty list L **L = 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($L, \{flag\}$)**

Programming & User Functions

Control Statements (X : formal parameter in expression seq)
eval. seq for $a \leq X \leq b$ **for($X = a, b, seq$)**
eval. seq for X dividing n **fordiv(n, X, seq)**
eval. seq for primes $a \leq X \leq b$ **forprime($X = a, b, seq$)**
eval. seq for $a \leq X \leq b$ stepping s **forstep($X = a, b, s, seq$)**
multivariable for **forvec($X = v, seq$)**
if $a \neq 0$, evaluate seq_1 , else seq_2 **if($a, \{seq_1\}, \{seq_2\}$)**
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($\{x\}$)**
error recovery (try seq_1) **trap($\{err\}, \{seq_2\}, \{seq_1\}$)**

Input/Output

print args with/without newline **print(), print1()**
formatted printing **printf()**
read a string from keyboard **input()**
output $args$ in T_EX format **printtex($args$)**
write $args$ to file **write, writel, writetex($file, args$)**
read file into GP **read($\{file\}$)**

Interface with User and System

allocates a new stack of s bytes **allocatemem($\{s\}$)**
execute system command a **system(a)**
as above, feed result to GP **extern(a)**
install function from library **install($f, code, \{gpf\}, \{lib\}$)**
alias old to new **alias(new, old)**
new name of function f in GP 2.0 **whatnow(f)**

User Defined Functions

name(formal vars) = my(local vars); seq
struct.member = seq
kill value of variable or function x **kill(x)**

Iterations, Sums & Products

numerical integration **intnum($X = a, b, expr, \{flag\}$)**
sum $expr$ over divisors of n **sumdiv($n, X, expr$)**
sum $X = a$ to $X = b$, initialized at x **sum($X = a, b, expr, \{x\}$)**
sum of series $expr$ **suminf($X = a, expr$)**
sum of alternating/positive series **sumalt, sumpos**
product $a \leq X \leq b$, initialized at x **prod($X = a, b, expr, \{x\}$)**
product over primes $a \leq X \leq b$ **prodeuler($X = a, b, expr$)**
infinite product $a \leq X \leq \infty$ **prodinf($X = a, expr$)**
real root of $expr$ between a and b **solve($X = a, b, expr$)**

Vectors & Matrices

dimensions of matrix x	<code>matsize(x)</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 <code>x-</code>
adjoint of the matrix x	<code>matadjoint(x)</code>
eigenvectors of matrix x	<code>mateigen(x)</code>
characteristic polynomial of x	<code>charpoly($x, \{v\}, \{flag\}$)</code>
minimal polynomial of x	<code>minpoly($x, \{v\}$)</code>
trace of matrix x	<code>trace(x)</code>

Constructors & Special Matrices

row vec. of $expr$ eval'd at $1 \leq i \leq n$	<code>vector($n, \{i\}, \{expr\}$)</code>
col. vec. of $expr$ eval'd at $1 \leq i \leq n$	<code>vectorv($n, \{i\}, \{expr\}$)</code>
matrix $1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n$	<code>matrix($m, n, \{i\}, \{j\}, \{expr\}$)</code>
diagonal matrix with diagonal x	<code>matdiagonal(x)</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 $P_{ij} = \binom{i}{j}$	<code>matpascal($n - 1$)</code>
companion matrix to polynomial x	<code>matcompanion(x)</code>

Gaussian elimination

determinant of matrix x	<code>matdet($x, \{flag\}$)</code>
kernel of matrix x	<code>matker($x, \{flag\}$)</code>
intersection of column spaces of x and y	<code>matintersect(x, y)</code>
solve $M * X = B$ (M invertible)	<code>matsolve(M, B)</code>
as solve, modulo D (col. vector)	<code>matsolvemod(M, D, B)</code>
one sol of $M * X = B$	<code>matinverseimage(M, B)</code>
basis for image of matrix x	<code>matimage(x)</code>
supplement columns of x to get basis	<code>mat supplement(x)</code>
rows, cols to extract invertible matrix	<code>matindexrank(x)</code>
rank of the matrix x	<code>matrank(x)</code>

Lattices & Quadratic Forms

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>
elementary divisors of x	<code>matsnf(x)</code>
LLL-algorithm applied to columns of x	<code>qflll($x, \{flag\}$)</code>
like <code>qflll</code> , x is Gram matrix of lattice	<code>qflllgram($x, \{flag\}$)</code>
LLL-reduced basis for kernel of x	<code>matkerint(x)</code>
Z -lattice \longleftrightarrow Q -vector space	<code>matrixqz(x, p)</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>
find up to m sols of $t^y * x * y \leq b$	<code>qfminim(x, b, m)</code>
$v, v[i] :=$ number of sols of $t^y * x * y = i$	<code>qfrep($x, B, \{flag\}$)</code>
eigenvals/eigenvecs for real symmetric x	<code>qfjacobi(x)</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>
$\sum a_k b_k t^k$ from $\sum a_k t^k$ and $\sum b_k t^k$	<code>serconvol(x, y)</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>
Dirichlet series multiplication / division	<code>dirmul, dirdiv(x, y)</code>
Dirichlet Euler product (b terms)	<code>direuler($p = a, b, expr$)</code>

p-adic Functions

Teichmuller character of x	<code>teichmuller(x)</code>
Newton polygon of f for prime p	<code>newtonpoly(f, p)</code>

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Polynomials & Rational Functions

degree of f	<code>poldegree(f)</code>
coefficient of degree n of f	<code>polcoeff(f, n)</code>
round coeffs of f to nearest integer	<code>round($f, \{&e\}$)</code>
gcd of coefficients of f	<code>content(f)</code>
replace x by y in f	<code>subst(f, x, y)</code>
discriminant of polynomial f	<code>poldisc(f)</code>
resultant of f and g	<code>polresultant($f, g, \{v\}, \{flag\}$)</code>
as above, give $[u, v, d], xu + yv = d$	<code>bezoutres(x, y)</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>
reciprocal poly $x^{\deg f} f(1/x)$	<code>polrecip(f)</code>
interpol. pol. eval. at a	<code>polinterpolate($X, \{Y\}, \{a\}, \{&e\}$)</code>
initialize t for Thue equation solver	<code>thueinit(f)</code>
solve Thue equation $f(x, y) = a$	<code>thue($t, a, \{sol\}$)</code>

Roots and Factorization

number of real roots of $f, a < x \leq b$	<code>polsturm($f, \{a\}, \{b\}$)</code>
complex roots of f	<code>polroots(f)</code>
symmetric powers of roots of f up to n	<code>polsym(f, n)</code>
roots of f mod p	<code>polrootsmod($f, p, \{flag\}$)</code>
factor f	<code>factor($f, \{lim\}$)</code>
factorization of f mod p	<code>factormod($f, p, \{flag\}$)</code>
factorization of f over \mathbb{F}_{p^a}	<code>factorff(f, p, a)</code>
p -adic fact. of f to prec. r	<code>factorpadic($f, p, r, \{flag\}$)</code>
p -adic roots of f to prec. r	<code>polrootspadic(f, p, r)</code>
p -adic root of f cong. to a mod p	<code>padicappr(f, a)</code>
Newton polygon of f for prime p	<code>newtonpoly(f, p)</code>

Special Polynomials

n th cyclotomic polynomial in var. v	<code>polcyclo($n, \{v\}$)</code>
d -th degree subfield of $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$	<code>polsubcyclo($n, d, \{v\}$)</code>
n -th Legendre polynomial	<code>pollegendre($n, \{v = x\}$)</code>
n -th Tchebicheff polynomial	<code>polchebyshev($n, \{flag\}, \{v = x\}$)</code>
Zagier's polynomial of index n, m	<code>polzagier(n, m)</code>

Transcendental Functions

real, imaginary part of x	<code>real(x), imag(x)</code>
absolute value, argument of x	<code>abs(x), arg(x)</code>
square/ n th root of x	<code>sqrtn($x, n, \{&z\}$)</code>
trig functions	<code>sin, cos, tan, cotan</code>
inverse trig functions	<code>asin, acos, atan</code>
hyperbolic functions	<code>sinh, cosh, tanh</code>
inverse hyperbolic functions	<code>asinh, acosh, atanh</code>
exponential of x	<code>exp(x)</code>
natural log of x	<code>ln(x)</code> or <code>log(x)</code>
gamma function $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$	<code>gamma(x)</code>
logarithm of gamma function	<code>lngamma(x)</code>
$\psi(x) = \Gamma'(x) / \Gamma(x)$	<code>psi(x)</code>
incomplete gamma function ($y = \Gamma(s)$)	<code>incgam($s, x, \{y\}$)</code>
exponential integral $\int_x^\infty e^{-t} / t dt$	<code>eint1(x)</code>
error function $2 / \sqrt{\pi} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$	<code>erfc(x)</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>
J -Bessel function, $J_{n+1/2}(x)$	<code>besselj(n, x), besseljh(n, x)</code>
K -Bessel function of index nu	<code>besselk(nu, x)</code>

Elementary Arithmetic Functions

vector of binary digits of $ x $	<code>binary(x)</code>
give bit number n of integer x	<code>bittest(x, n)</code>
ceiling of x	<code>ceil(x)</code>
floor of x	<code>floor(x)</code>
fractional part of x	<code>frac(x)</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	
add primes in v to the prime table	<code>addprimes(v)</code>
the n th prime	<code>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>precprime(x)</code>
factorization of x	<code>factor($x, \{lim\}$)</code>
reconstruct x from its factorization	<code>factorback($f, \{e\}$)</code>

Divisors

number of distinct prime divisors	<code>omega(x)</code>
number of prime divisors with mult	<code>bigomega(x)</code>
number of divisors of x	<code>numdiv(x)</code>
row vector of divisors of x	<code>divisors(x)</code>
sum of (k -th powers of) divisors of x	<code>sigma($x, \{k\}$)</code>

Special Functions and Numbers

binomial coefficient $\binom{x}{y}$	<code>binomial(x, y)</code>
Bernoulli number B_n as real	<code>bernreal(n)</code>
Bernoulli vector B_0, B_2, \dots, B_{2n}	<code>bernvec(n)</code>
n th Fibonacci number	<code>fibonacci(n)</code>
number of partitions of n	<code>numbpart(n)</code>
Euler ϕ -function	<code>eulerphi(x)</code>
Möbius μ -function	<code>moebius(x)</code>
Hilbert symbol of x and y (at p)	<code>hilbert($x, y, \{p\}$)</code>
Kronecker-Legendre symbol $(\frac{x}{y})$	<code>kronecker(x, y)</code>

Miscellaneous

integer or real factorial of x	<code>x!</code> or <code>fact(x)</code>
integer square root of x	<code>sqrtn(x)</code>
solve $z \equiv x$ and $z \equiv y$	<code>chinese(x, y)</code>
minimal u, v so $xu + yv = \gcd(x, y)$	<code>bezout(x, y)</code>
multiplicative order of x (intmod) (i=0)	<code>znorder($x, \{o\}$)</code>
primitive root mod prime power q	<code>znprimroot(q)</code>
structure of $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^*$	<code>znstar(n)</code>
continued fraction of x	<code>contfrac($x, \{b\}, \{lmax\}$)</code>
last convergent of continued fraction x	<code>contfracpnqn(x)</code>
best rational approximation to x	<code>bestappr(x, k)</code>

True-False Tests

is x the disc. of a quadratic field?	<code>isfundamental(x)</code>
is x a prime?	<code>isprime(x)</code>
is x a strong pseudo-prime?	<code>ispseudoprime(x)</code>
is x square-free?	<code>issquarefree(x)</code>
is x a square?	<code>issquare($x, \{&n\}$)</code>
is pol irreducible?	<code>polisirreducible(pol)</code>

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman
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PARI-GP Reference Card (2)

(PARI-GP version 2.5.0)

Elliptic Curves

Elliptic curve initially given by 5-tuple $E = [a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6]$. Points are $[x, y]$, the origin is $[0]$.

Initialize elliptic struct. ell , i.e create `ellinit($E, \{flag\}$)`

$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6, b_2, b_4, b_6, b_8, c_4, c_6, disc, j$. This data can be recovered by typing `ell.a1, ..., ell.j`. If $flag$ omitted, also

• E defined over \mathbf{R}

x -coords. of points of order 2	<code>ell.roots</code>
real and complex periods	<code>ell.omega</code>
associated quasi-periods	<code>ell.eta</code>
volume of complex lattice	<code>ell.area</code>

• E defined over \mathbf{Q}_p , $|j|_p > 1$

x -coord. of unit 2 torsion point	<code>ell.roots</code>
Tate's $[u^2, u, q]$	<code>ell.tate</code>
Mestre's w	<code>ell.w</code>

change curve E using $v = [u, r, s, t]$

change point z using $v = [u, r, s, t]$

add points $z_1 + z_2$

subtract points $z_1 - z_2$

compute $n \cdot z$

check if z is on E

order of torsion point z

y -coordinates of point(s) for x

point $[\wp(z), \wp'(z)]$ corresp. to z

complex z such that $p = [\wp(z), \wp'(z)]$

Curves over finite fields, Pairings

random point on E

structure $\mathbf{Z}/d_1\mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}/d_2\mathbf{Z}$ of $E(\mathbf{F}_p)$

Weil pairing of m -torsion pts x, y `ellweilpairing(ell, x, y, m)`

Tate pairing of x, y ; x m -torsion `elltatepairing(ell, x, y, m)`

Curves over \mathbf{Q} and the L -function

canonical bilinear form taken at z_1, z_2 `ellbil(ell, z_1, z_2)`

canonical height of z `ellheight($ell, z, \{flag\}$)`

height regulator matrix for pts in x `ellheightmatrix(ell, x)`

cond, min mod, Tamagawa num $[N, v, c]$ `ellglobalred(ell)`

Kodaira type of p -fiber of E `elllocalred(ell, p)`

minimal model of E/\mathbf{Q} `ellminimalmodel($ell, \{&v\}$)`

p th coeff a_p of L -function, p prime `ellap(ell, p)`

k th coeff a_k of L -function `ellak(ell, k)`

vector of first n a_k 's in L -function `ellan(ell, n)`

$L(E, s)$, set $A \approx 1$ `elllseries($ell, s, \{A\}$)`

order of vanishing at 1 `ellanalyticrank($ell, \{eps\}$)`

$L^{(r)}(E, 1)$ `ellLi(ell, r)`

root number for $L(E, \cdot)$ at p `ellrootno($ell, \{p\}$)`

torsion subgroup with generators `elltors(ell)`

modular parametrization of E `elltaniyama(ell)`

Elldata package, Cremona's database:

db code \leftrightarrow $[conductor, class, index]$ `ellconvertname(s)`

generators of Mordell-Weil group `ellgenerators(E)`

look up E in database `ellidentify(E)`

all curves matching criterion `ellsearch(N)`

loop over curves with cond. from a to b `forell(E, a, b, seq)`

Elliptic & Modular Functions

arithmetic-geometric mean

elliptic j -function $1/q + 744 + \dots$

Weierstrass σ function

Weierstrass \wp function

Weierstrass ζ function

modified Dedekind η func. $\prod(1 - q^n)$

Jacobi sine theta function

k -th derivative at $z=0$ of $\theta(q, z)$

Weber's f functions

Riemann's zeta $\zeta(s) = \sum n^{-s}$

`agm(x, y)`

`ellj(x)`

`ellsigma($ell, z, \{flag\}$)`

`ellwp($ell, \{z\}, \{flag\}$)`

`ellzeta(ell, z)`

`eta($x, \{flag\}$)`

`theta(q, z)`

`thetanulk(q, k)`

`weber($x, \{flag\}$)`

`zeta(s)`

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 `ploto($X = a, b, expr, \{flag\}, \{n\}$)`

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)`

scale coordinates in w

`plotscale(w, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2)`

ploto 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($[[w_1, x_1, y_1], \dots]$)`

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)`

Postscript Functions

as ploto `psploto($X = a, b, expr, \{flag\}, \{n\}$)`

as plotdraw `psplotdraw($lx, ly, \{flag\}$)`

as plotdraw `psdraw($[[w_1, x_1, y_1], \dots]$)`

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($x, \{flag\}, \{D\}, \{l\}, \{s\}$)`

composition of forms

$x*y$ or `qfbnucomp(x, y, l)`

n -th power of form

x^n or `qfbnpow(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)`

Quadratic Fields

quadratic number $\omega = \sqrt{x}$ or $(1 + \sqrt{x})/2$

`quadgen(x)`

minimal polynomial of ω

`quadpoly(x)`

discriminant of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$

`quaddisc(x)`

regulator of real quadratic field

`quadregulator(x)`

fundamental unit in real $\mathbf{Q}(x)$

`quadunit(x)`

class group of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$

`quadclassunit($D, \{flag\}, \{t\}$)`

Hilbert class field of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$

`quadhilbert($D, \{flag\}$)`

ray class field modulo f of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$

`quadray($D, f, \{flag\}$)`

General Number Fields: Initializations

A number field K is given by a monic irreducible $f \in \mathbf{Z}[X]$.

init number field structure nf

`nfinit($f, \{flag\}$)`

nf members:

polynomial defining nf , $f(\theta) = 0$

`nf.pol`

number of real/complex places

`nf.r1/r2/sign`

discriminant of nf

`nf.disc`

T_2 matrix

`nf.t2`

vector of roots of f

`nf.roots`

integral basis of \mathbf{Z}_K as powers of θ

`nf.zk`

different

`nf.codiff`

codifferent

`nf.codiff`

index

`nf.index`

recompute nf using current precision

`nfnewprec(nf)`

init relative rnf given by $g = 0$ over K

`rnfininit(nf, g)`

init bnf structure

`bnfininit($f, \{flag\}$)`

bnf members: same as nf , plus

underlying nf

`bnf.nf`

classgroup

`bnf.clgp`

regulator

`bnf.reg`

fundamental units

`bnf.fu`

torsion units

`bnf.tu`

compute a bnf from small bnf

`bnfininit($sbnf$)`

add S -class group and units, yield bnf s

`bnfsunit(nf, S)`

init class field structure bnr

`bnrinit($bnf, m, \{flag\}$)`

bnr members: same as bnf , plus

underlying bnf

`bnr.bnf`

big ideal structure

`bnr.bid`

modulus

`bnr.mod`

structure of $(\mathbf{Z}_K/m)^*$

`bnr.zkst`

Basic Number Field Arithmetic (nf)

Elements are `t_INT`, `t_FRAC`, `t_POL`, `t_POLMOD`, or `t_COL` (on integral basis `nf.zk`). Basic operations (prefix `nfelt`): `(nfelt)add`, `mul`, `pow`, `div`, `diveuc`, `mod`, `divrem`, `val`, `trace`, `norm`
express x on integer basis `nfalgtobasis(nf, x)`
express element x as a polmod `nfbasistoalg(nf, x)`
reverse polmod $a = A(X) \bmod T(X)$ `modreverse(a)`
integral basis of field def. by $f = 0$ `nfbasis(f)`
field discriminant of field $f = 0$ `nfdisc(f)`
Galois group of field $f = 0$, $\deg f \leq 11$ `polgalois(f)`
smallest poly defining $f = 0$ `polredabs(f, {flag})`
small polys defining subfields of $f = 0$ `polred(f, {flag}, {p})`
poly of degree $\leq k$ with root $x \in \mathbf{C}$ `algdep(x, k)`
small linear rel. on coords of vector x `lindep(x)`
are fields $f = 0$ and $g = 0$ isomorphic? `nfisom(f, g)`
is field $f = 0$ a subfield of $g = 0$? `nfisincl(f, g)`
compositum of $f = 0$, $g = 0$ `polcompositum(f, g, {flag})`
subfields (of degree d) of nf `nfsubfields(nf, {d})`
roots of unity in nf `nfrootsof1(nf)`
roots of g belonging to nf `nfroots({nf}, g)`
factor g in nf `nfactor(nf, g)`
factor g mod prime pr in nf `nfactormod(nf, g, pr)`
conjugates of a root θ of nf `nfgaloisconj(nf, {flag})`
apply Galois automorphism s to x `nfgaloisapply(nf, s, x)`
quadratic Hilbert symbol (at p) `nfhilbert(nf, a, b, {p})`
Dedekind Zeta Function ζ_K
 ζ_K as Dirichlet series, $N(I) < b$ `dirzetak(nf, b)`
init nfz for field $f = 0$ `zetakinit(f)`
compute $\zeta_K(s)$ `zetak(nfz, s, {flag})`
Artin root number of K `bnrrootnumber(bnr, chi, {flag})`

Class Groups & Units (bnf, bnr)

$a_1, \{a_2\}, \{a_3\}$ usually bnr , $subgp$ or bnf , $module$, $\{subgp\}$
remove GRH assumption from bnf `bnfcertify(bnf)`
expo. of ideal x on class gp `bnfisprincipal(bnf, x, {flag})`
expo. of ideal x on ray class gp `bnrisprincipal(bnr, x, {flag})`
expo. of x on fund. units `bnfisunit(bnf, x)`
as above for S -units `bnfissunit(bnfs, x)`
signs of real embeddings of bnf .fu `bnfsignunit(bnf)`

Class Field Theory

ray class number for mod. m `bnrclassno(bnf, m)`
discriminant of class field ext `bnrdisc(a1, {a2}, {a3})`
ray class numbers, l list of mods `bnrclassnolist(bnf, l)`
discriminants of class fields `bnrdisclist(bnf, l, {arch}, {flag})`
decode output from `bnrdisc` `bnfdecodemodule(nf, fa)`
is modulus the conductor? `bnrisconductor(a1, {a2}, {a3})`
conductor of character chi `bnrconductorofchar(bnr, chi)`
conductor of extension `bnrconductor(a1, {a2}, {a3}, {flag})`
conductor of extension def. by g `rnfconductor(bnf, g)`
Artin group of ext. def'd by g `rnfnormgroup(bnr, g)`
subgroups of bnr , index $\leq b$ `subgrouplist(bnr, b, {flag})`
rel. eq. for class field def'd by sub `rnfkummer(bnr, sub, {d})`
same, using Stark units (real field) `bnrstark(bnr, sub, {flag})`

PARI-GP Reference Card (2)

(PARI-GP version 2.5.0)

Ideals

Ideals are elements, primes, or matrix of generators in HNF.
is id an ideal in nf ? `nfisideal(nf, id)`
is x principal in bnf ? `bnfisprincipal(bnf, x)`
principal ideal generated by x `idealprincipal(nf, x)`
principal idele generated by x `ideleprincipal(nf, x)`
give $[a, b]$, s.t. $a\mathbf{Z}_K + b\mathbf{Z}_K = x$ `idealtwoelt(nf, x, {a})`
put ideal a ($a\mathbf{Z}_K + b\mathbf{Z}_K$) in HNF form `idealhnf(nf, a, {b})`
norm of ideal x `idealnrm(nf, x)`
minimum of ideal x (direction v) `idealmin(nf, x, v)`
LLL-reduce the ideal x (direction v) `idealred(nf, x, {v})`

Ideal Operations

add ideals x and y `idealadd(nf, x, y)`
multiply ideals x and y `idealmul(nf, x, y, {flag})`
intersection of ideals x and y `idealintersect(nf, x, y, {flag})`
 n -th power of ideal x `idealpow(nf, x, n, {flag})`
inverse of ideal x `idealinv(nf, x)`
divide ideal x by y `idealdiv(nf, x, y, {flag})`
Find $(a, b) \in x \times y$, $a + b = 1$ `idealaddtoone(nf, x, {y})`

Primes and Multiplicative Structure

factor ideal x in nf `idealfactor(nf, x)`
expand ideal factorization in nf `idealfactorback(nf, f, e)`
decomposition of prime p in nf `idealprimedec(nf, p)`
valuation of x at prime ideal pr `idealval(nf, x, pr)`
weak approximation theorem in nf `idealchinese(nf, x, y)`
give bid = structure of $(\mathbf{Z}_K/id)^*$ `idealstar(nf, id, {flag})`
discrete log of x in $(\mathbf{Z}_K/bid)^*$ `ideallog(nf, x, bid)`
idealstar of all ideals of norm $\leq b$ `ideallist(nf, b, {flag})`
add Archimedean places `ideallistarch(nf, b, {ar}, {flag})`
init `prmod` structure `nfmodprinit(nf, pr)`
kernel of matrix M in $(\mathbf{Z}_K/pr)^*$ `nfkermodpr(nf, M, prmod)`
solve $Mx = B$ in $(\mathbf{Z}_K/pr)^*$ `nfsolvemodpr(nf, M, B, prmod)`

Galois theory over \mathbf{q}

initializes a Galois group structure `galoisinit(pol, {den})`
action of p in `nfgaloisconj` form `galoispermtpol(G, {p})`
identifies as abstract group `galoisidentify(G)`
exports a group for GAP or MAGMA `galoisexport(G, {flag})`
subgroups of the Galois group G `galoissubgroups(G)`
subfields from subgroups of G `galoissubfields(G, {flag}, {v})`
fixed field `galoisfixedfield(G, perm, {flag}, {v})`
is G abelian? `galoisisabelian(G, {flag})`
abelian number fields `galoissubcyclo(N, H, {flag}, {v})`

Relative Number Fields (rnf)

Extension L/K is defined by $g \in K[x]$. We have $order \subset L$.
absolute equation of L `rnfequation(nf, g, {flag})`
relative `nfalgtobasis` `rnfalgtobasis(rnf, x)`
relative `nfbasistoalg` `rnfbasistoalg(rnf, x)`
relative `idealhnf` `rnfidealhnf(rnf, x)`
relative `idealmul` `rnfidealmul(rnf, x, y)`
relative `idealtwoelt` `rnfidealtwoelt(rnf, x)`

Lifts and Push-downs

absolute \rightarrow relative repres. for x `rnfeltabstorel(rnf, x)`
relative \rightarrow absolute repres. for x `rnfeltreltoabs(rnf, x)`
lift x to the relative field `rnfeltup(rnf, x)`
push x down to the base field `rnfeltdown(rnf, x)`
idem for x ideal: `(rnfideal)reltoabs, astorel, up, down`

Projective \mathbf{Z}_K -modules, maximal order

relative `polred` `rnfpolred(nf, g)`
relative `polredabs` `rnfpolredabs(nf, g)`
characteristic poly. of $a \bmod g$ `rnfcharpoly(nf, g, a, {v})`
relative Dedekind criterion, prime pr `rnfdedekind(nf, g, pr)`
discriminant of relative extension `rnfdisc(nf, g)`
pseudo-basis of \mathbf{Z}_L `rnfpseudobasis(nf, g)`
relative HNF basis of $order$ `rnfhnfbasis(bnf, order)`
reduced basis for $order$ `rnflllgram(nf, g, order)`
determinant of pseudo-matrix A `rnfdet(nf, A)`
Steinitz class of $order$ `rnfsteynitz(nf, order)`
is $order$ a free \mathbf{Z}_K -module? `rnfisfree(bnf, order)`
true basis of $order$, if it is free `rnfbasis(bnf, order)`

Norms

absolute norm of ideal x `rnfidealnrmabs(rnf, x)`
relative norm of ideal x `rnfidealnrmrel(rnf, x)`
solutions of $N_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(y) = x \in \mathbf{Z}$ `bnfisintnorm(bnf, x)`
is $x \in \mathbf{Q}$ a norm from K ? `bnfisnorm(bnf, x, {flag})`
initialize T for norm eq. solver `rnfisnorminit(K, pol, {flag})`
is $a \in K$ a norm from L ? `rnfisnorm(T, a, {flag})`

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman
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