

# Introduction to Sage

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Sage Days 86  
Universit   du Qu  bec    Montr  al  
April 18th 2017

# This week outline

Four invited talks during the week :

- ▶ Tuesday : Introduction
- ▶ Wednesday : James Mitchell and François Bergeron
- ▶ Thursday : Thierry Monteil
- ▶ Friday : Jennifer S. Balakrishnan

The rest of the time, there will be guided tutorials and lot of free time to work and discuss.

During this free time, it is expected that :

- ▶ You do tutorials/exercises on theme **you** decide.
- ▶ You work on **your** project.
- ▶ You ask questions.

# Outline

An History of Math Softwares

Sage

Community

Some functionalities

# Plan

An History of Math Softwares

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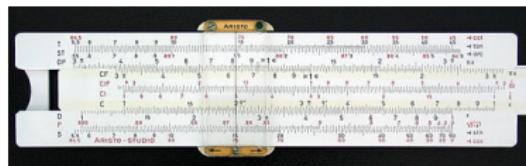
# From Abacus to computers



Abacus (2000 BC)



Pascaline (1645)



Slide rule (1620)



HP-35 (1972)



IMB PC 5150 (1983)



TI-89 (1998)

Depuis 1960, au moins 45 logiciels de mathématiques  
(32 à licence libre et 13 commerciaux) :

Axiom	FORM	Magnus	MuPAD	SyMAT
Cadabra	FriCAS	Maple	OpenAxiom	SymbolicC
Calcinator	FxSolver	Mathcad	PARI/GP	Symbolism
CoCoA-4	GAP	Mathematica	Reduce	Symengine
CoCoA-5	GiNaC	MathHandbook	Scilab	Sympy
Derive	KANT/KASH	Mathics	SageMath	TI-Nspire
DataMelt	Macaulay2	Mathomatic	SINGULAR	Wolfram A
Erable	Macsyma	Maxima	SMath	Xcas/Giac
Fermat	Magma	MuMATH	Symbolic	Yacas

Source : [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_computer\\_algebra\\_systems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_computer_algebra_systems)

## Quelques logiciels commerciaux :

- ▶ **Maple**, Waterloo Maple Inc., Maplesoft, since 1985.
- ▶ **Mathematica**, Wolfram Research, since 1988.
- ▶ **Matlab**, MathWorks, since 1989
- ▶ **Magma**, University of Sydney, since 1990



## Quelques logiciels libres :

- ▶ **Maxima**, W. Schelter et coll., since 1967 : **symbolic operations**
- ▶ **Singular**, U. of Kaiserslautern, since 1984 : **polynomial comput.**
- ▶ **PARI/GP**, U. Bordeaux 1, since 1985 : **number theory computations**
- ▶ **GAP**, GAP Group, since 1986 : **computational group theory**
- ▶ **R**, U. of Auckland, New Zealand, since 1993 : **statistiques**

*"You can read Sylow's Theorem and its proof in Huppert's book in the library . . . then you can use Sylow's Theorem for the rest of your life free of charge, but for many computer algebra systems license fees have to be paid regularly . . .*

*With this situation two of the most basic rules of conduct in mathematics are violated : In mathematics information is passed on free of charge and everything is laid open for checking."*

—J. Neubüser (1993)

(il a fondé GAP en 1986)

# Python scientifique



NumPy  
Base N-dimensional array package



SciPy library  
Fundamental library for scientific computing



Matplotlib  
Comprehensive 2D Plotting



IPython  
Enhanced Interactive Console



Sympy  
Symbolic mathematics



pandas  
Data structures & analysis



- ▶ 1991 : première version de Python
- ▶ 2000-2001 : Matplotlib, IPython, SciPy
- ▶ 2006-2008 : NumPy, SymPy, pandas
- ▶ 2006 : Sage based on **PARI**, **Maxima**, **Python**, **Singular**, **GAP**.
- ▶ 2012-2014 : Julia, **Jupyter**
- ▶ 2015 : 70 000 librairies Python dans le **Python Package Index**

# Plan

An History of Math Softwares

Sage

Community

Some functionalities

## Mission

The Sage Project aims to create a viable high-quality and open-source alternative to Magma, Maple, Mathematica, Matlab and MuPAD, and to foster a friendly community of users and developers.

Sage is an *open source* software

Sage is distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 (GPLv2) which guarantees four types of freedom :

- ▶ The freedom to **use** the software (it is free).
- ▶ The freedom to **read the source code**.
- ▶ The freedom to **improve the software**.
- ▶ The freedom to **redistribute the modified software to anyone**.

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Sage is . . .

a *distribution* of softwares

# Sage is a free software : mutualization

Build the bike instead of reinventing the wheel :

Arbitrary precision arithmetic	MPIR (GMP), MPFR, MPFI, NTL
Algebra	GAP, Maxima, Singular, Givaro
Algebraic geometry	Singular, Macaulay2*
Arithmetic geometry	FLINT, PARI/GP, NTL, ecm
Courbes elliptiques et fonctions L	ECLib, mwrank, ratpoints, SYMPOW, Lca
Symbolic computation	Pynac, Maxima, Sympy, giac*
Exact linear algebra	Linbox, IML
Numerical calculations	Blas (Atlas), Numpy, LAPACK
Numerical calculations	GSL, Scipy
Combinatorics	Symmetrica, Lrcalc, PALP, Coxeter 3, Che
Graph theory	NetworkX, Cliquer, Buckygen*, graphviz*,
	cvxopt, PPL, glpk, CBC*
Group theory	GAP
Game theory	Gambit*
Statistics	R, Rpy, pandas*
Cryptography	pycrypto, cryptominisat*

(\* optional)

*... and more!*



```
> sage -singular
```

```
          SINGULAR           / Development
A Computer Algebra System for Polynomial Computations / version 3-1-0
                                         0<
                                         by: G.-M. Greuel, G. Pfister, H. Schoenemann   \
FB Mathematik der Universitaet, D-67653 Kaiserslautern   \
>
```

```
> sage -maxima
```

```
Maxima 5.16.3 http://maxima.sourceforge.net
Using Lisp ECL 9.4.1
Distributed under the GNU Public License. See the file COPYING.
Dedicated to the memory of William Schelter.
The function bug_report() provides bug reporting information.
(%i1)
```

```
> sage -gp
```

```
GP/PARI CALCULATOR Version 2.3.3 (released)
amd64 running linux (x86-64/GMP-4.2.1 kernel) 64-bit version
compiled: Jul 10 2009, gcc-4.3.2 (Ubuntu 4.3.2-1ubuntu12)
(readline v5.2 enabled, extended help available)
```

```
Copyright (C) 2000-2006 The PARI Group
```

```
PARI/GP is free software, covered by the GNU General Public License, and
comes WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY WHATSOEVER.
```

```
Type ? for help, \q to quit.
```

```
Type ?12 for how to get moral (and possibly technical) support.
```

```
parisize = 8000000, primelimit = 500000
?
```

```
> sage -R
```

R version 2.6.1 (2007-11-26)

Copyright (C) 2007 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing

ISBN 3-900051-07-0

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.

You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.

Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.

Type 'contributors()' for more information and

'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or

'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.

Type 'q()' to quit R.

```
>
```

Sage *combines* software.

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[These examples are from a presentation of William Stein]

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Construct an elliptic curve using *John Cremona's table* :

```
sage: E = EllipticCurve('389a')
```

# Sage combines software

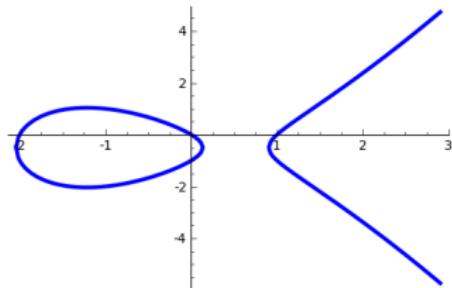
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Construct an elliptic curve using *John Cremona's table* :

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sage: E = EllipticCurve('389a')
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Use *matplotlib* to plot it :

```
sage: plot(E, thickness=3)
```



# Sage combines software

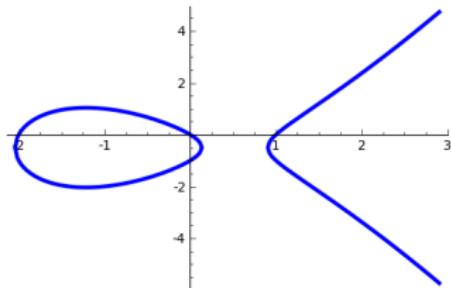
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```



*mwrank* to do a 2-descent :

```
sage: E.mwrank()  
Curve [0,1,1,-2,0] : Rank = 2
```

Sage *combines* software

*PARI* to compute Fourier coefficients  $a_n$  :

```
sage: E.anlist(15)
```

```
[0, 1, -2, -2, 2, -3, 4, -5, 0, 1, 6, -4, -4, -3, 10, 6]
```

## Sage combines software

*PARI* to compute Fourier coefficients  $a_n$  :

```
sage: E.anlist(15)
```

```
[0, 1, -2, -2, 2, -3, 4, -5, 0, 1, 6, -4, -4, -3, 10, 6]
```

*lcalc* to compute zeros in the critical strip of the L-series :

```
sage: E.lseries().zeros(5)
```

```
[0.000000000, 0.000000000, 2.87609907, 4.41689608, 5.79]
```

## Sage combines software

*PARI* to compute Fourier coefficients  $a_n$  :

```
sage: E.anlist(15)
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```
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*sympow* to compute the modular degree :

```
sage: E.modular_degree()
```

```
40
```

## Sage combines software

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```

*sympow* to compute the modular degree :

```
sage: E.modular_degree()
```

```
40
```

*Magma* to compute the rank of the 3-selmer group :

```
sage: magma(E).ThreeSelmerGroup()
```

```
Abelian Group isomorphic to Z/3 + Z/3
```

```
Defined on 2 generators
```

## Sage combines software

Let's integrate  $\int \cos(x^2)dx$  :

```
sage: integrate(cos(x^2), x)
-1/8*((I + 1)*sqrt(2)*erf((1/2*I - 1/2)*sqrt(2)*x) +
(I - 1)*sqrt(2)*erf((1/2*I + 1/2)*sqrt(2)*x))*sqrt(pi)
```

Software **used** for this computation :

```
sage: from sage.misc.citation import get_systems
sage: get_systems("integrate(cos(x^2), x)")
['MPFI', 'ginac', 'GMP', 'Maxima']
```

Sage uses *Python*  
as its programming language.

## Sage uses Python

- ▶ Sage  $\approx$  Python + a huge Python library
- ▶ Sage may be the first successful math software system **to not invent its own new language** just for mathematics.
- ▶ Tens of thousands of **third party Python packages** are immediately available for use with Sage !
- ▶ Easy to **write and read** :

math : 
$$\left\{ 17x \mid x \in \{0, 1, \dots, 9\} \text{ et } x \text{ est impair} \right\}$$

python : [17\*x for x in range(10) if x % 2 == 1]

## Sage Important Philosophy : Elements have parent

```
sage: m = matrix(ZZ, 3, [2,3,4,2,4,6,8,8,5])
sage: m.parent()
Full MatrixSpace of 3 by 3 dense matrices over Integer Ring
sage: m.echelon_form()
[2 0 1]
[0 1 2]
[0 0 3]

sage: m = matrix(QQ, 3, [2,3,4,2,4,6,8,8,5])
sage: m.parent()
Full MatrixSpace of 3 by 3 dense matrices over Rational Field
sage: m.echelon_form()
[1 0 0]
[0 1 0]
[0 0 1]
```

# Sage Optional Packages (spkg)

<http://www.sagemath.org/packages/optional/>

## Fokko Ducloux's Coxeter 3 C++ library

```
sage -i coxeter3-1.1.spkg
```

Gnuplot.py is a Python package that interfaces to gnuplot

```
sage -i gnuplotpy-1.8.spkg
```

## Ore Polynomials in Sage

[http://www.risc.jku.at/research/combinat/software/ore\\_algebra/](http://www.risc.jku.at/research/combinat/software/ore_algebra/)

```
sage -i ore_algebra-0.1.spkg  
sage: from ore_algebra import *
```

## SageManifolds : Differential geometry and tensor calculus

<http://sagemanifolds.obspm.fr/>

```
sage -i http://sagemanifolds.obspm.fr/spkg/manifolds-0.2.spkg  
sage: from manifolds.all import *
```

# Plan

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# Community

You are not alone!

# Working together with internet

## Development :

- ▶ <http://groups.google.com/group/sage-devel>
- ▶ <http://groups.google.com/group/sage-release>
- ▶ [http://trac.sagemath.org/sage\\_trac/](http://trac.sagemath.org/sage_trac/)

## Support :

- ▶ <http://groups.google.com/group/sage-support>
- ▶ <http://ask.sagemath.org/questions/>
- ▶ <http://wiki.sagemath.org/>

## irc-channel

- ▶ #sage-devel on freenode.net

# Developer Map



There are currently  $244 + 1 + 4 + 11 + 9$  contributors  
in  $165 + 1 + 2 + 9 + 5$  different places from all around the  
world.

<http://www.sagemath.org/development-map.html>

# Sage Days

Sage Days are workshops aiming at

- ▶ fix bugs and develop new functionalities
- ▶ introduce new users and developers

Dozen of workshops are organized every year all around the world.

# Sage Days in 2010

<https://wiki.sagemath.org/Workshops>

- ▶ Sage Days 19 : Seattle, USA (January 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 20 : Marseille, France (February 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 20.25 : Montreal, Canada (March 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 20.5 : Toronto, Canada (May 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 21 : Seattle, USA (June 2010)
- ▶ Sage-Combinat/Chevie : France (June 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 22 : Berkeley, USA (July 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 23 : Leiden, Netherlands (July 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 23.5 : Kaiserslautern, Germany (July 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 24 : Linz, Austria (July 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 25 : Mumbai, India (August 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 25.5 : Montreal, Canada (September 2010)
- ▶ Sage Days 26 : Seattle, USA (December 2010)

# Plan

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# Some functionalities

Interfaces :

- ▶ Command line
- ▶ The old Sage or the new Jupyter Notebook (local)
- ▶ Sage Cell <http://sagecell.sagemath.org/>
- ▶ Sage Eval <http://www.sagemath.org/eval.html>
- ▶ Sage Cloud (internet)

Interesting features :

- ▶ Sagetex (Dan Drake, Corée du Sud)
- ▶ Interact and animations
- ▶ **Cython** : translates Python code  $\mapsto$  C code.

# Command line interface

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "saliola@karkwa: ~". The window has a standard title bar with icons for minimize, maximize, and close. Below the title bar is a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". The main area of the terminal displays the SAGE 3.1.2 command-line interface. It starts with the prompt "saliola@karkwa:~\$ sage", followed by a dashed line separator. Below this, it shows the version information: "SAGE Version 3.1.2, Release Date: 2008-09-19" and "Type notebook() for the GUI, and license() for information.". Another dashed line separator follows. The user then enters several Sage commands:

```
sage: 3 * 17
51
sage: [ 17 * x for x in range(10) if x % 2 == 1 ]
[17, 51, 85, 119, 153]
sage: Partitions(4).list()
[[4], [3, 1], [2, 2], [2, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1, 1]]
sage: 
```

# Notebook interface (local)

The Sage Notebook (Sage) × +

localhost:8000/home/admin/3/

**SAGE** The Sage Notebook Version 4.5.3

admin Toggle | Home | Published | Log | Settings | Help | Report a Problem | Sign out

**The Sage Notebook**

last edited on November 27, 2010 01:03 PM by admin

File... Action... Data... sage Typeset

Save Save & quit Discard & quit

Print Worksheet Edit Text Undo Share Publish

```
plot(sin(x^2)+cos(x), -pi, pi, hue=0.8, thickness=4).show(figsize=[8,2])
```

plot

EXAMPLES: We plot the sin function:

```
sage: P = plot(sin, (0,10)); print P
Graphics object consisting of 1 graphics primitive
sage: len(P)      # number of graphics primitives
1
sage: len(P[0])   # how many points were computed (random)
225
sage: P          # render

sage: P = plot(sin, (0,10), plot_points=10); print P
Graphics object consisting of 1 graphics primitive
sage: len(P[0])   # random output
32
sage: P          # render
```

We plot with `randomize=False`, which makes the initial sample points evenly spaced (hence always the same). Adaptive plotting might insert other points, however, unless `adaptive_recursion=0`.

# Sage Cell Server

<http://www.sagemath.org/eval.html>

 sage

v4.8 (2012-01-20) · Like 1.4k  459      Language 

RSS · Blog · Trac · Report Bugs · Wiki · Ask · Feedback · Search:

open source mathematics software · Try Online: [sagenb](#) / KAIST or Download

---

Home Tour Support Library Download Development Links

## Sage Cell Server

This web page contains an interactive Sage widget and a collection of 26 examples. You can edit it however you want. Interacts, graphics and plotting, etc., should all work.

Topic	Subtopic	Examples
Algebra	Basics	Funny Plot
Calculus	Multivariate	ODE Plot
Geometry	ODE	Simple Plot
Graph Theory	Plot	
Graphics		
Lhs		

Calculus>Plot

**Funny Plot:** this is just a funny plot

```
1 plot(sin(x) / (2+cos(pi*x)), (-2*pi, 6*pi))
```

**Evaluate**



# LATEX

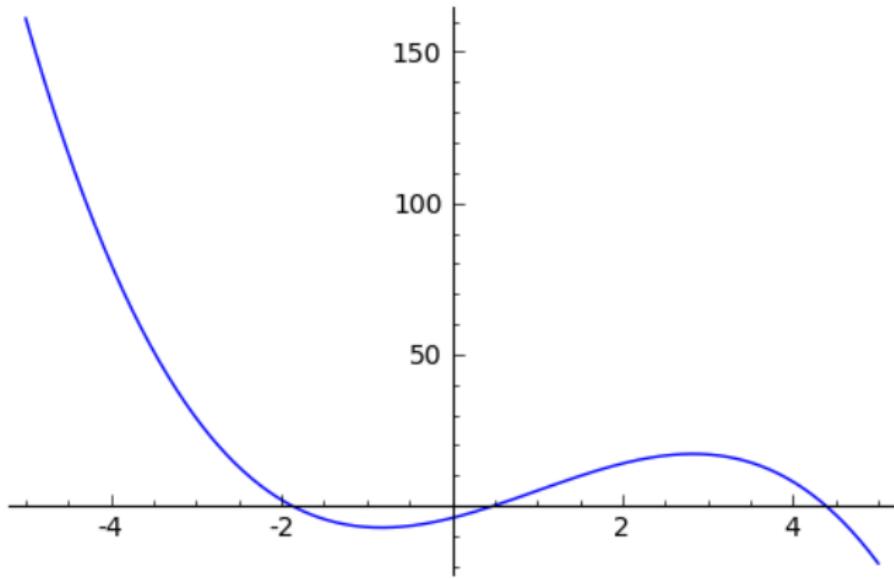
In this LATEXfile, I write

```
\sageplot{plot(-x^3+3*x^2+7*x-4,-5,5)}
```

In this L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>Xfile, I write

```
\sageplot{plot(-x^3+3*x^2+7*x-4,-5,5)}
```

and this is replaced by :



In this LATEXfile :

```
\begin{sagesilent}
sigma = Permutation([7,3,1,5,2,6,8,4])
P, Q = sigma.robinson_schensted()
\end{sagesilent}
```

Let  $\sigma = \text{sage}\{\sigma\}$ . The Robinson-Schensted-Knuth algorithm produces the tableaux:

```
\[\text{sage}\{P\} \quad \text{sage}\{Q\}\]
```

It got replaced with :

Let  $\sigma = [7, 3, 1, 5, 2, 6, 8, 4]$ . The Robinson-Schensted-Knuth algorithm produces the tableaux :

1	2	4	8
3	5	6	
7			

1	4	6	7
2	5	8	
3			

It got replaced with :

Let  $\sigma = [7, 3, 1, 5, 2, 6, 8, 4]$ . The Robinson-Schensted-Knuth algorithm produces the tableaux :

1	2	4	8
3	5	6	
7			

1	4	6	7
2	5	8	
3			

This is done with the **sagetex** package for LATEX, written by Dan Drake. Of course, the package is included with Sage.

## For more information

- ▶ <http://sagemath.org/help.html>
- ▶ <http://sagemath.org/doc>
- ▶ <http://ask.sagemath.org/questions/>
- ▶ <http://wiki.sagemath.org>

Ressources in **French** :

- ▶ <http://sagemath.org/fr>
- ▶ <http://sagemath.org/fr/html/tutorial>

Le livre **Calcul mathématique avec Sage** :

- ▶ <http://sagebook.gforge.inria.fr/>