

# PARI-GP Reference Card

(PARI-GP version 2.3.0)

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 behaviour 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  $%n$  in pretty format `\b 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, default, prettyprint) `\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  $\TeX$ 'd PARI manual `M-x gpman`  
set prompt string `M-\p`  
break line at column 100, insert `M-\\`  
PARI metacommand `\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`. Integers  $\pm n$   
`t_REAL`. Real Numbers  $\pm n.ddd$   
`t_INTMOD`. Integers modulo  $m$  `Mod(n,m)`  
`t_FRAC`. Rational Numbers  $n/m$   
`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, ...` `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,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,{t})`  
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 of maximal length  $n$  `listcreate(n)`  
delete all components of list  $l$  `listkill(l)`  
append  $x$  to list  $l$  `listput(l,x,{i})`  
insert  $x$  in list  $l$  at position  $i$  `listinsert(l,x,i)`  
sort the list  $l$  `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,{seq1},{seq2})`  
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},{seq2},{seq1})`  
**Input/Output**  
prettyprint args with/without newline `printp(), printp1()`  
print args with/without newline `print(), print1()`  
read a string from keyboard `input()`  
reorder priority of variables  $x,y,z$  `reorder([x,y,z])`  
output  $args$  in  $\TeX$  format `printtex(args)`  
write  $args$  to file `write, write1, 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) = local(local vars); seq`  
`struct.member = seq`  
kill value of variable or function  $x$  `kill(x)`  
declare global variables `global(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(<math>x</math>)</code>                         |
| concatenation of $x$ and $y$      | <code>concat(<math>x, \{y\}</math>)</code>                   |
| extract components of $x$         | <code>vecextract(<math>x, y, \{z\}</math>)</code>            |
| transpose of vector or matrix $x$ | <code>mattranspose(<math>x</math>)</code> or <code>x-</code> |
| adjoint of the matrix $x$         | <code>matadjoin(<math>x</math>)</code>                       |
| eigenvectors of matrix $x$        | <code>mateigen(<math>x</math>)</code>                        |
| characteristic polynomial of $x$  | <code>charpoly(<math>x, \{v\}, flag</math>)</code>           |
| minimal polynomial of $x$         | <code>minpoly(<math>x, \{v\}</math>)</code>                  |
| trace of matrix $x$               | <code>trace(<math>x</math>)</code>                           |

Constructors & Special Matrices

|   |  |
|---|--|
| row vec. of $expr$ eval'd at $1 \leq i \leq n$          | <code>vector(<math>n, \{i\}, \{expr\}</math>)</code>           |
| col. vec. of $expr$ eval'd at $1 \leq i \leq n$         | <code>vectorv(<math>n, \{i\}, \{expr\}</math>)</code>          |
| matrix $1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n$               | <code>matrix(<math>m, n, \{i\}, \{j\}, \{expr\}</math>)</code> |
| diagonal matrix whose diag. is $x$                      | <code>matdiagonal(<math>x</math>)</code>                       |
| $n \times n$ identity matrix                            | <code>matid(<math>n</math>)</code>                             |
| Hessenberg form of square matrix $x$                    | <code>mathess(<math>x</math>)</code>                           |
| $n \times n$ Hilbert matrix $H_{ij} = (i + j - 1)^{-1}$ | <code>mathilbert(<math>n</math>)</code>                        |
| $n \times n$ Pascal triangle $P_{ij} = \binom{i}{j}$    | <code>matpascal(<math>n - 1</math>)</code>                     |
| companion matrix to polynomial $x$                      | <code>matcompanion(<math>x</math>)</code>                      |

Gaussian elimination

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

Lattices & Quadratic Forms

|  |  |
|--|--|
| upper triangular Hermite Normal Form                           | <code>mathnf(<math>x</math>)</code>          |
| HNF of $x$ where $d$ is a multiple of $\det(x)$                | <code>mathnfmod(<math>x, d</math>)</code>    |
| elementary divisors of $x$                                     | <code>matsnf(<math>x</math>)</code>          |
| LLL-algorithm applied to columns of $x$                        | <code>qflll(<math>x, flag</math>)</code>     |
| like <code>qflll</code> , $x$ is Gram matrix of lattice        | <code>qflllgram(<math>x, flag</math>)</code> |
| LLL-reduced basis for kernel of $x$                            | <code>matkerint(<math>x</math>)</code>       |
| <b>Z</b> -lattice $\longleftrightarrow$ <b>Q</b> -vector space | <code>matrixqz(<math>x, p</math>)</code>     |
| signature of quad form $t^y * x * y$                           | <code>qfsign(<math>x</math>)</code>          |
| decomp into squares of $t^y * x * y$                           | <code>qfgaussred(<math>x</math>)</code>      |
| find up to $m$ sols of $t^y * x * y \leq b$                    | <code>qfminim(<math>x, b, m</math>)</code>   |
| $v, v[i] :=$ number of sols of $t^y * x * y = i$               | <code>qfrep(<math>x, B, flag</math>)</code>  |
| eigenvals/eigenvecs for real symmetric $x$                     | <code>qfjacobi(<math>x</math>)</code>        |

Formal & p-adic Series

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

p-adic Functions

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

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Polynomials & Rational Functions

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

Roots and Factorization

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

Special Polynomials

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

Transcendental Functions

|  |   |
|--|---|
| real, imaginary part of $x$                                  | <code>real(<math>x</math>), imag(<math>x</math>)</code>             |
| absolute value, argument of $x$                              | <code>abs(<math>x</math>), arg(<math>x</math>)</code>               |
| square/ $n$ th root of $x$                                   | <code>sqrtn(<math>x, n, &amp;z</math>)</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(<math>x</math>)</code>                                    |
| natural log of $x$   | <code>ln(<math>x</math>)</code> or <code>log(<math>x</math>)</code> |
| gamma function $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$ | <code>gamma(<math>x</math>)</code>                                  |
| logarithm of gamma function                                  | <code>lngamma(<math>x</math>)</code>                                |
| $\psi(x) = \Gamma'(x) / \Gamma(x)$                           | <code>psi(<math>x</math>)</code>                                    |
| incomplete gamma function ( $y = \Gamma(s)$ )                | <code>incgam(<math>s, x, \{y\}</math>)</code>                       |
| exponential integral $\int_x^\infty e^{-t} / t dt$           | <code>eint1(<math>x</math>)</code>                                  |
| error function $2 / \sqrt{\pi} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$    | <code>erfc(<math>x</math>)</code>                                   |
| dilogarithm of $x$   | <code>dilog(<math>x</math>)</code>                                  |
| $m$ th polylogarithm of $x$                                  | <code>polylog(<math>m, x, flag</math>)</code>                       |
| $U$ -confluent hypergeometric function                       | <code>hyperu(<math>a, b, u</math>)</code>                           |
| $J$ -Bessel function $J_{n+1/2}(x)$                          | <code>besseljh(<math>n, x</math>)</code>                            |
| $K$ -Bessel function of index $nu$                           | <code>besselk(<math>nu, x</math>)</code>                            |

Elementary Arithmetic Functions

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| vector of binary digits of $ x $   | <code>binary(<math>x</math>)</code>                         |
| give bit number $n$ of integer $x$ | <code>bittest(<math>x, n</math>)</code>                     |
| ceiling of $x$                     | <code>ceil(<math>x</math>)</code>                           |
| floor of $x$                       | <code>floor(<math>x</math>)</code>                          |
| fractional part of $x$             | <code>frac(<math>x</math>)</code>                           |
| round $x$ to nearest integer       | <code>round(<math>x, \{&amp;e\}</math>)</code>              |
| truncate $x$                       | <code>truncate(<math>x, \{&amp;e\}</math>)</code>           |
| gcd/LCM of $x$ and $y$             | <code>gcd(<math>x, y</math>), lcm(<math>x, y</math>)</code> |
| gcd of entries of a vector/matrix  | <code>content(<math>x</math>)</code>                        |

Primes and Factorization

|  |  |
|--|--|
| add primes in $v$ to the prime table   | <code>addprimes(<math>v</math>)</code>           |
| the $n$ th prime                       | <code>prime(<math>n</math>)</code>               |
| vector of first $n$ primes             | <code>primes(<math>n</math>)</code>              |
| smallest prime $\geq x$                | <code>nextprime(<math>x</math>)</code>           |
| largest prime $\leq x$                 | <code>precprime(<math>x</math>)</code>           |
| factorization of $x$                   | <code>factor(<math>x, \{lim\}</math>)</code>     |
| reconstruct $x$ from its factorization | <code>factorback(<math>fa, \{nf\}</math>)</code> |

Divisors

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

Special Functions and Numbers

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

Miscellaneous

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

True-False Tests

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

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# PARI-GP Reference Card (2)

(PARI-GP version 2.3.0)

## 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  $ell.a1, \dots, ell.j$ . If  $fl$  omitted, also

|  |   |
|--|---|
| $E$ defined over <b>R</b>                      |   |
| $x$ -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 $v = [u, r, s, t]$      | <code>ellchangecurve(<math>ell, v</math>)</code>    |
| change point $z$ using $v = [u, r, s, t]$      | <code>ellchangepoint(<math>z, v</math>)</code>      |
| cond, min mod, Tamagawa num $[N, v, c]$        | <code>ellglobalred(<math>ell</math>)</code>         |
| Kodaira type of $p$ fiber of $E$               | <code>elllocalred(<math>ell, p</math>)</code>       |
| add points $z_1 + z_2$                         | <code>elladd(<math>ell, z_1, z_2</math>)</code>     |
| subtract points $z_1 - z_2$                    | <code>ellsub(<math>ell, z_1, z_2</math>)</code>     |
| compute $n \cdot z$                            | <code>ellpow(<math>ell, z, n</math>)</code>         |
| check if $z$ is on $E$                         | <code>ellisoncurve(<math>ell, z</math>)</code>      |
| order of torsion point $z$                     | <code>ellorder(<math>ell, z</math>)</code>          |
| torsion subgroup with generators               | <code>elltors(<math>ell</math>)</code>              |
| $y$ -coordinates of point(s) for $x$           | <code>ellordinate(<math>ell, x</math>)</code>       |
| canonical bilinear form taken at $z_1, z_2$    | <code>ellbil(<math>ell, z_1, z_2</math>)</code>     |
| canonical height of $z$                        | <code>ellheight(<math>ell, z, flag</math>)</code>   |
| height regulator matrix for pts in $x$         | <code>ellheightmatrix(<math>ell, x</math>)</code>   |
| $p$ th coeff $a_p$ of $L$ -function, $p$ prime | <code>ellap(<math>ell, p</math>)</code>             |
| $k$ th coeff $a_k$ of $L$ -function            | <code>ellak(<math>ell, k</math>)</code>             |
| vector of first $n$ $a_k$ 's in $L$ -function  | <code>ellan(<math>ell, n</math>)</code>             |
| $L(E, s)$ , set $A \approx 1$                  | <code>elllseries(<math>ell, s, \{A\}</math>)</code> |
| root number for $L(E, \cdot)$ at $p$           | <code>ellrootno(<math>ell, \{p\}</math>)</code>     |
| modular parametrization of $E$                 | <code>elltaniyama(<math>ell</math>)</code>          |
| point $[\wp(z), \wp'(z)]$ corresp. to $z$      | <code>ellztopoint(<math>ell, z</math>)</code>       |
| complex $z$ such that $p = [\wp(z), \wp'(z)]$  | <code>ellpointtoz(<math>ell, p</math>)</code>       |

## Elliptic & Modular Functions

|   |   |
|---|---|
| arithmetic-geometric mean                       | <code>agm(<math>x, y</math>)</code>               |
| elliptic $j$ -function $1/q + 744 + \dots$      | <code>ellj(<math>x</math>)</code>                 |
| Weierstrass $\sigma$ function                   | <code>ellsigma(<math>ell, z, flag</math>)</code>  |
| Weierstrass $\wp$ function                      | <code>ellwp(<math>ell, \{z\}, flag</math>)</code> |
| Weierstrass $\zeta$ function                    | <code>ellzeta(<math>ell, z</math>)</code>         |
| modified Dedekind $\eta$ func. $\prod(1 - q^n)$ | <code>eta(<math>x, flag</math>)</code>            |
| Jacobi sine theta function                      | <code>theta(<math>q, z</math>)</code>             |
| k-th derivative at $z=0$ of $\theta(q, z)$      | <code>thetanullk(<math>q, k</math>)</code>        |
| Weber's $f$ functions                           | <code>weber(<math>x, flag</math>)</code>          |
| Riemann's zeta $\zeta(s) = \sum n^{-s}$         | <code>zeta(<math>s</math>)</code>                 |

## 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 `qfbnupow( $x, n$ )`  
composition without reduction `qfbcompraw( $x, y$ )`  
 $n$ -th power without reduction `qfbpowraw( $x, n$ )`  
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  $\omega$  `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  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$  `quadrday( $D, f, flag$ )`

## 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 $nf$ , $f(\theta) = 0$             | <code>nf.pol</code>                          |
| number of real/complex places                          | <code>nf.r1, nf.r2</code>                    |
| discriminant of $nf$                                   | <code>nf.disc</code>                         |
| $T_2$ matrix   | <code>nf.t2</code>                           |
| vector of roots of $f$                                 | <code>nf.roots</code>                        |
| integral basis of $\mathbf{Z}_K$ as powers of $\theta$ | <code>nf.zk</code>                           |
| different  | <code>nf.diff</code>                         |
| codifferent  | <code>nf.codiff</code>                       |
| recompute $nf$ using current precision                 | <code>nfnewprec(<math>nf</math>)</code>      |
| init relative $rmf$ given by $g = 0$ over $K$          | <code>rnfininit(<math>nf, g</math>)</code>   |
| init $bnf$ structure                                   | <code>bnfininit(<math>f, flag</math>)</code> |

**bnf members:** same as  $nf$ , plus

|   |   |
|---|---|
| underlying $nf$                               | <code>bnf.nf</code>                             |
| classgroup                                    | <code>bnf.clgp</code>                           |
| regulator                                     | <code>bnf.reg</code>                            |
| fundamental units                             | <code>bnf.fu</code>                             |
| torsion units                                 | <code>bnf.tu</code>                             |
| $[tu, fu]$                                    | <code>bnf.tufu</code>                           |
| compute a $bnf$ from small $bnf$              | <code>bnfmake(<math>sbnf</math>)</code>         |
| add $S$ -class group and units, yield $bnf$ s | <code>bnfsunit(<math>nf, S</math>)</code>       |
| init class field structure $bnr$              | <code>bnrinit(<math>bnf, m, flag</math>)</code> |

**bnr members:** same as  $bnf$ , plus

|                                   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| underlying $bnf$                  | <code>bnr.bnf</code>  |
| structure of $(\mathbf{Z}_K/m)^*$ | <code>bnr.zkst</code> |

## Simple Arithmetic Invariants (nf)

Elements are rational numbers, polynomials, polmods, or column vectors (on integral basis *nf.zk*).  
integral basis of field def. by  $f = 0$       **nfbasis**(*f*)  
field discriminant of field  $f = 0$       **nfdisc**(*f*)  
reverse polmod  $a = A(X) \bmod T(X)$       **modreverse**(*a*)  
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}*)  
small polys defining suborders of  $f = 0$       **polredord**(*f*)  
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*)  
basic element operations (prefix **nfelt**):

  (**nfelt**)**mul**, **pow**, **div**, **diveuc**, **mod**, **divrem**, **val**  
express  $x$  on integer basis      **nfalgtobasis**(*nf, x*)  
express element  $x$  as a polmod      **nfbasistoalg**(*nf, x*)  
quadratic Hilbert symbol (at  $p$ )      **nfhilbert**(*nf, a, b, {p}*)  
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*)  
number of roots of unity in  $nf$       **nfrootsof1**(*nf*)  
conjugates of a root  $\theta$  of  $nf$       **nfgaloisconj**(*nf, flag*)  
apply Galois automorphism  $s$  to  $x$       **nfgaloisapply**(*nf, s, x*)  
subfields (of degree  $d$ ) of  $nf$       **nfsubfields**(*nf, {d}*)

**Dedekind Zeta Function**  $\zeta_K$   
 $\zeta_K$  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*)  
fundamental units of *bnf*      **bnfunit**(*bnf*)  
signs of real embeddings of *bnf.fu*      **bnfsignunit**(*bnf*)

### Class Field Theory

ray class group structure for mod.  $m$       **bnrclass**(*bnf, m, flag*)  
ray class number for mod.  $m$       **bnrclassno**(*bnf, m*)  
discriminant of class field ext      **bnrdisc**( $a_1, \{a_2\}, \{a_3\}$ )  
ray class numbers,  $l$  list of mods      **bnrclassnolist**(*bnf, l*)  
discriminants of class fields      **bnrdisclist**(*bnf, l, {arch}, flag*)  
decode output from **bnrdisclist**      **bnfdecodemodule**(*nf, fa*)  
is modulus the conductor?      **bnrisconductor**( $a_1, \{a_2\}, \{a_3\}$ )  
conductor of character *chi*      **bnrconductorofchar**(*bnr, chi*)  
conductor of extension      **bnrconductor**( $a_1, \{a_2\}, \{a_3\}, flag$ )  
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 2.3.0)

### 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  $x$       **idealin**(*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*)  
recover  $x$  from its factorization in *nf*      **factorback**(*x, nf*)  
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      **galoispermopol**(*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**( $\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{H}, flag, \{v\}$ )

## 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**, **abstorel**, **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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