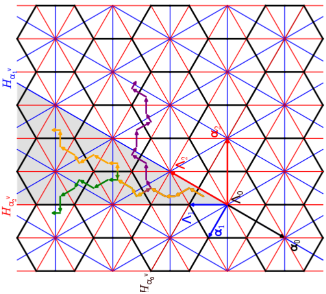
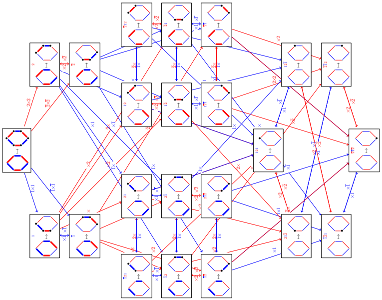
Modeling mathematics in Python & SageMath: some fun challenges

Nicolas M. Thiéry

LRI, Université Paris Sud 11

October 8th of 2018, PyData, Paris





Abstract

The SageMath systems provides thousands of mathematical objects and tens of thousands of operations to compute with them. A system of this scale requires an infrastructure for writing and structuring generic code, documentation, and tests that apply uniformly on all objects within certain realms.
In this talk, we describe the infrastructure implemented in SageMath. It is based on the standard object oriented features of Python, together with mechanisms to scale (dynamic classes, mixins, ...) thanks to the rich available semantic (categories, axioms, constructions). We relate the approach taken with that in other systems, and discuss work in progress

Computational Pure Mathematics!

Maple? Mathematica?

Computational Pure Mathematics!

~~Maple~~, ~~Mathematica~~

`sagemath.org`

- Open source
- Based on **Python** + hundreds of specialized libraries: Algebra, Combinatorics, Number Theory, Cryptography, ...
- Plays well with the Scientific Python stack
- 200+ regular contributors
- Workshops: **Sage Days 97!**
- SageMath notebook inspired the Jupyter notebook
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SageMath: a general purpose software for mathematics

Numbers: 42, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{I+sqrt(3)}{2}$, π, $2.718281828459045235360287 47?$

Matrices: $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 1.000 & 0.500 & 0.333 \\ 0.500 & 0.333 & 0.250 \\ 0.333 & 0.250 & 0.200 \end{pmatrix}$

Polynomials: $-9x^8 + x^7 + x^6 - 13x^5 - x^3 - 3x^2 - 8x + 4$

Series: $1 + 1x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + \cdots$

Symbolic expressions, equations: $cos(x)^2 + sin(x)^2 == 1$

Finite fields, algebraic extensions, elliptic curves, ...

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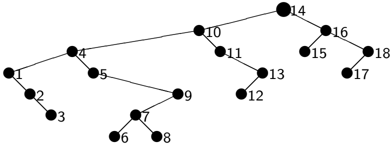
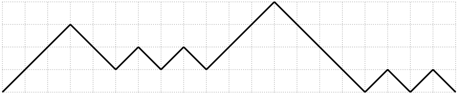
Combinatorial objects

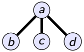
1	3	4	7
2	5	6	
8			



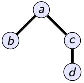


$$0100101001001010010100100101001001010010\cdots$$

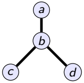
$$\frac{\frac{1}{6}q^2-\frac{1}{6}q}{q^5+2q^4+3q^3+3q^2+2q+1}$$



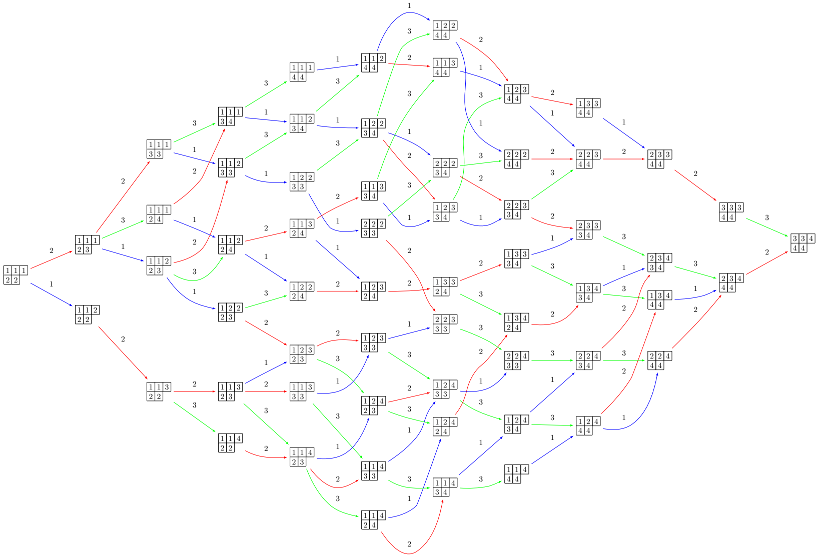
$$+\frac{q^2}{q^5+2q^4+3q^3+3q^2+2q+1}$$



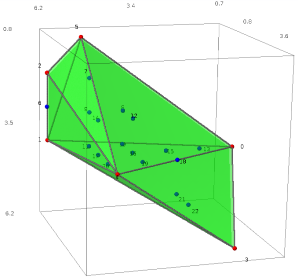
$$+\frac{\frac{1}{2}q}{q^4+q^3+2q^2+q+1}$$

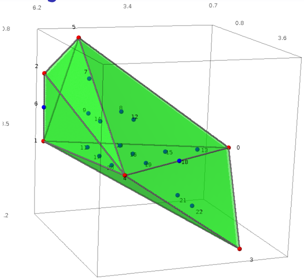


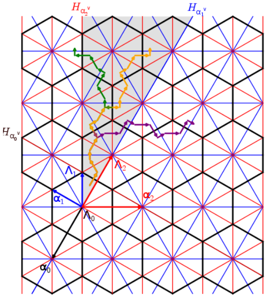
Graphs

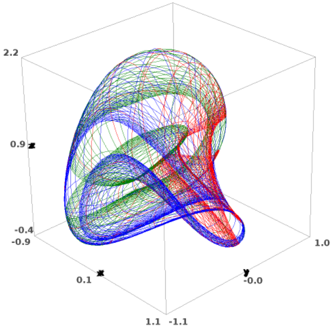


Geometric objects









Sage: a large library of mathematical objects and algorithms

- 1.5M lines of code/doc/tests (Python/Cython) + dependencies
- 1k+ types of objets
- 2k+ methods and functions
- 200 regular contributors

Problems

- How to structure this library
- How to guide the user
- How to promote consistency and robustness?
- How to reduce duplication?

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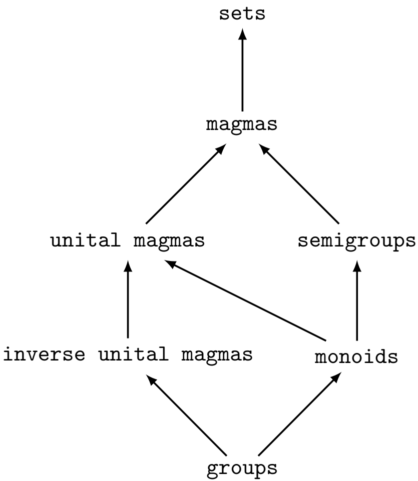
Sage's large hierarchy of classes

Model math concepts: Finite sets, Groups, Fields, Graphs, ...
By a **hierarchy of abstract classes**:



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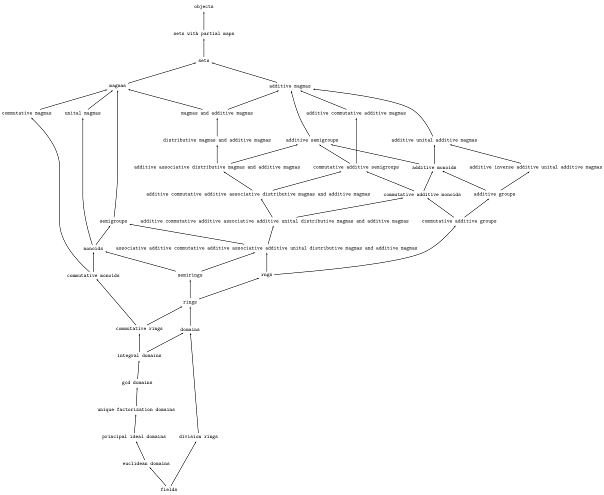

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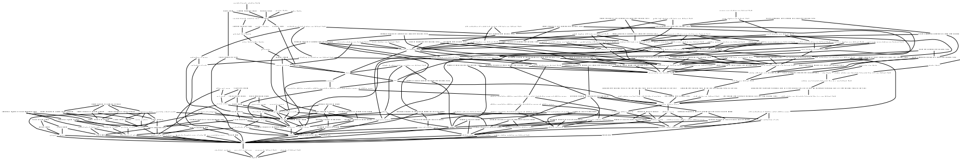

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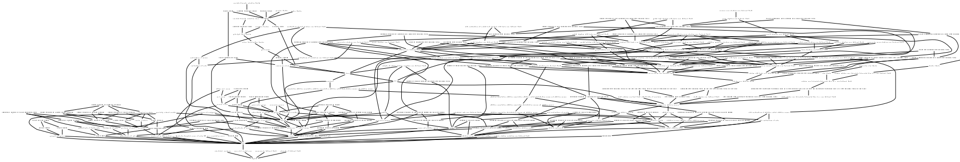

Viable because:

- Strong mathematical foundations
- Infrastructure: mixins $+ \cdots +$ **C3 under control**!

Example: binary powering

```
sage: m = 3
sage: m^8 == m*m*m*m*m*m*m*m == ((m^2)^2)^2
True
```

```
sage: m = random_matrix(QQ, 4)
sage: m^8 == m*m*m*m*m*m*m*m == ((m^2)^2)^2
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```

- Complexity: $O(\log(k))$ instead of $O(k)$!
- We would want a single generic implementation!

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Example: binary powering II

Algebraic realm

- Semigroup:
  a set S endowed with an associative binary internal law $*$
- The integers form a semigroup
- Square matrices form a semigroup

We want to

- Implement `pow_exp(x,k)`
- Specify that
  - if x is an element of a semigroup
  - then x^k can be computed with `pow_exp(x,k)`

What happens if

- x is an element of a group? of a finite group?

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Selection mechanism

We want

- Design a **hierarchy of realms** and specify the operations there
- Provide generic implementations of those operations
- Specify in which realm they are valid
- Specify in which realm each object is

We need a selection mechanism:

- to resolve the call `f(x)`
- by selecting the most specific implementation of `f`

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Designing a hierarchy of realms for mathematics

In general

Hard problem: isolate the proper business concepts

In mathematics

- "Few" fundamental concepts:
  - basic operations/structure: $\in$, $+$, $*$, cardinality, topology, ...
  - axioms: associative, finite, compact, ...
  - constructions: cartesian product, quotients, ...
- Concepts known by the users
- All the richness comes from **combining** those few concepts to form many realms:
  groups, fields, semirings, lie algebras, ...

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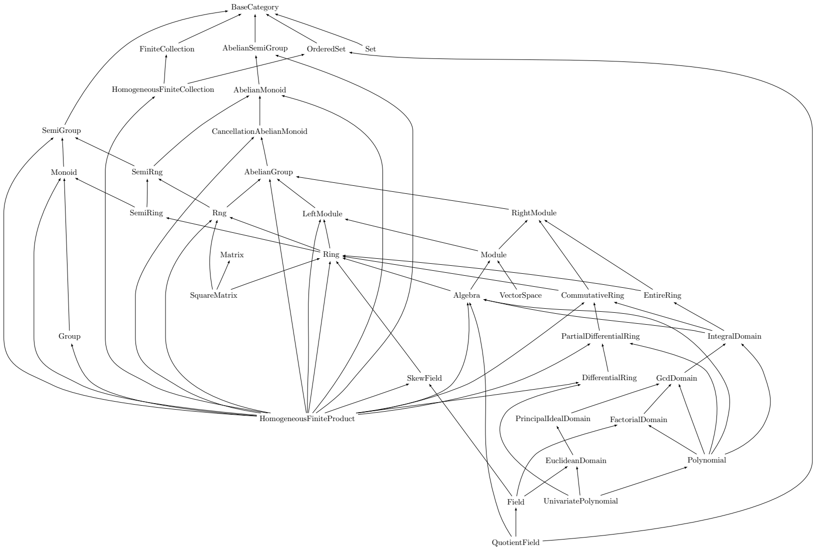
A hierarchy of realms based on mathematical categories



A robust hierarchy based on a century of abstract algebra

Pioneers 1980- I

Axiom, Aldor, MuPAD

- Specific language
- Selection mechanism: “object oriented programming”
- Hierarchy of “abstract classes” modeling the mathematical categories

Example

```
category Semigroups:
    category Magmas;

    intpow := proc(x, k) ...
    // other methods
```

Pioneers 1980- II

GAP

- Specific language
- One filter per fundamental concept: `IsMagma(G)`, `IsAssociative(G)`, ...
- `InstallMethod(Operation, filters, method)`
- Method selection according to the filters that are know to be satisfied by x
- Implicit modeling of the hierarchy

Example

```
powExp := function(n, k) ...

InstallMethod(pow, [IsMagma, IsAssociative], powExp)
```

Related developments

Focal (Certified CAS)

- Species

MathComp (Proof assistant)

- Canonical structures

MMT (Knowledge management)

- E.g. LATIN's theories

Implementation in Sage (2008-)

Strategical choices

- A standard language (Python)
- Selection mechanism: object oriented programming

Specific features

- Distinction Element/Parent (as in Magma)
- Morphisms
- Functorial constructions
- Axioms

Constraints

- Partial compilation (Cython), serialization
- Multiple inheritance with Python / Cython
- Scaling!

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The standard Python Object Oriented approach

Abstract classes for elements

```
class MagmaElement:
    @abstract_method
    def __mul__(x,y):

class SemigroupElement(MagmaElement):
    def __pow__(x,k): ...
```

A concrete class

```
class MySemigroupElement(SemigroupElement):
    # Constructor, data structure, ...
    def __mul__(x,k): ...
```

Standard OO: classes for parents

Abstract classes

```
class Semigroup(Magma):
    @abstract_method
    def semigroup_generators(self):
    def cayley_graph(self): ...
```

A concrete class

```
class MySemigroup(Semigroup):
    def semigroup_generators(self): ...
```

Standard OO: hierarchy of abstract classes

```
class Set: ...
class SetElement: ...
class SetMorphism: ...

class Magma         (Set): ...
class MagmaElement (SetElement): ...
class MagmaMorphism(SetMorphism): ...

class Semigroup         (Magma): ...
class SemigroupElement (MagmaElement): ...
    def __pow__(self, k): ...
class SemigroupMorphism(MagmaMorphism): ...
```

Hmm, this code smells, doesn't it?

- How to avoid duplication?

Standard OO: hierarchy of abstract classes

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Sage's approach: categories and mixin classes

Categories

```
class Semigroups(Category):
    def super_categories():
        return [Magmas()]
    class ParentMethods: ...
    class ElementMethods: ...
        def __pow__(x, k): ...
    class MorphismMethods: ...
```

A concrete class

```
class MySemigroup(Parent):
    def __init__(self):
        Parent.__init__(self, category=Semigroups())
    def semigroup_generators(self): ...
    class Element: ...
        # constructor, data structure
        def __mul__(x, y): ...
```

Usage

```
sage: S = MySemigroup()
sage: S.category()
Category of semigroups
sage: S.cayley_graph()

sage: S.__class__.mro()
[<class 'MySemigroup_with_category'>, ...
 <type 'sage.structure.parent.Parent'>, ...
 <class 'Semigroups.parent_class'>,
 <class 'Magmas.parent_class'>,
 <class 'Sets.parent_class'>, ...]
```

Generic tests

```
sage: TestSuite(S).run(verbose=True)
...
running ._test_associativity() . . .           pass
running ._test_cardinality() . . .             pass
running ._test_elements_eq_transitive() . . . pass
```

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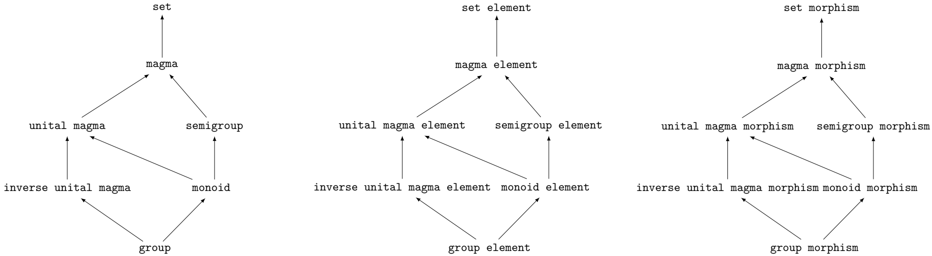
How does this work?

Dynamic construction, from the mixins, of:

- three hierarchies of abstract classes:



- the concrete classes for parents and elements

Summary

Explicit modeling of

- Elements, Parents, Morphisms, Homsets
- Categories: bookshelves about a given realm:
  - Semantic information
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- Standard Object Oriented approach
- With a twist: classes constructed dynamically from mixins

Isn't this gross overdesign?

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sage: C = cartesian_product([ZZ, RR, GF3])
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sage: C.category()
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Taming the combinatorial explosion

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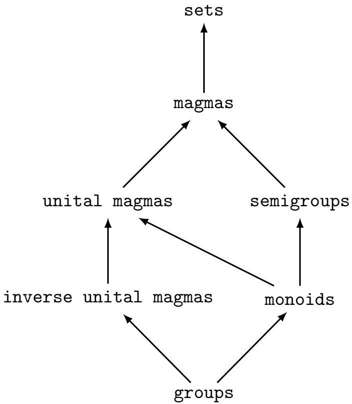

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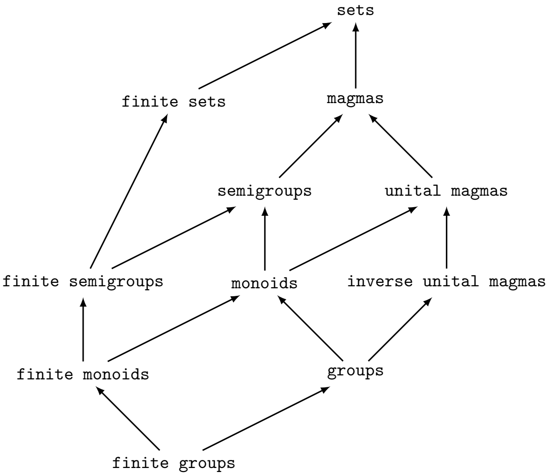

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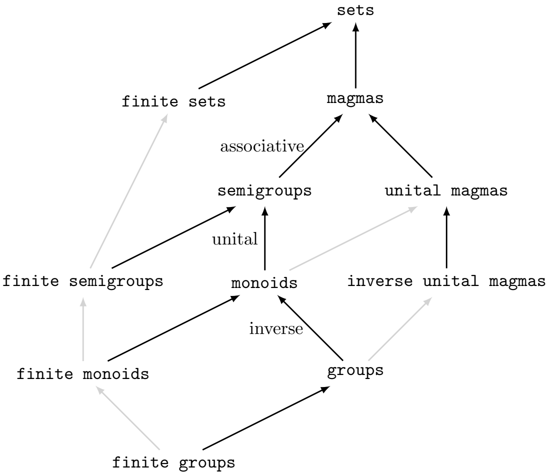

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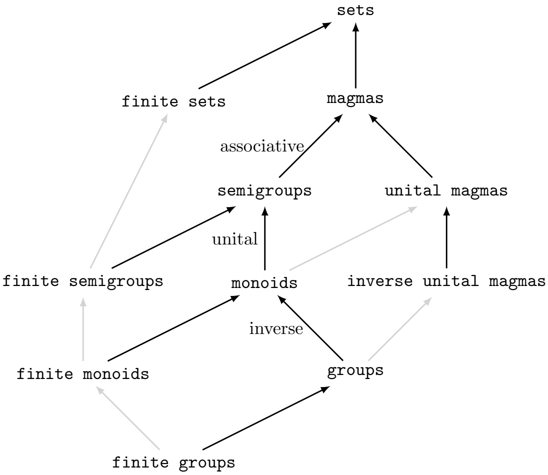

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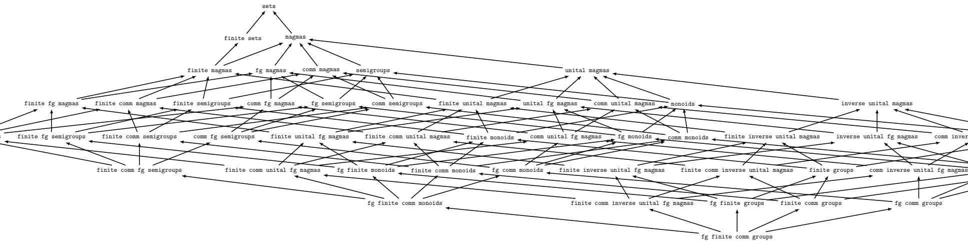

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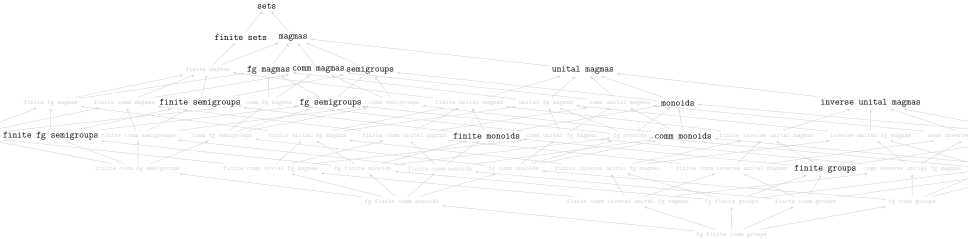

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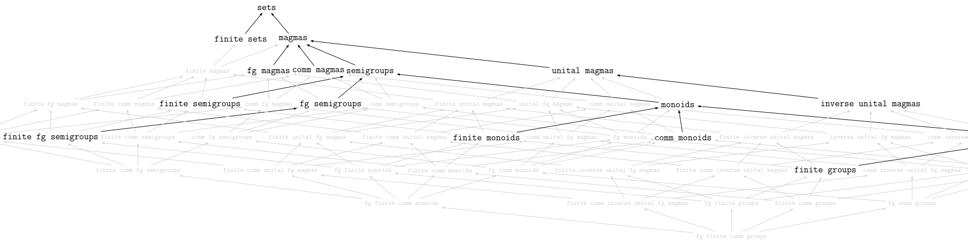

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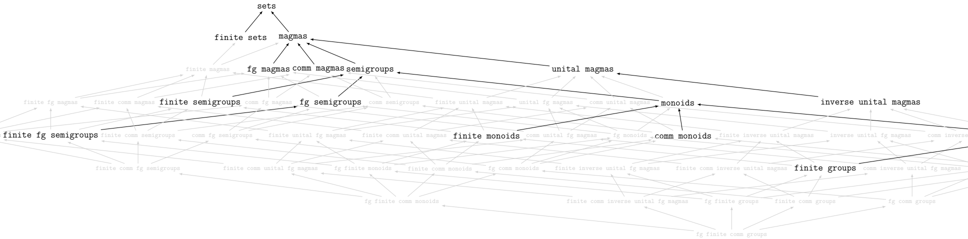

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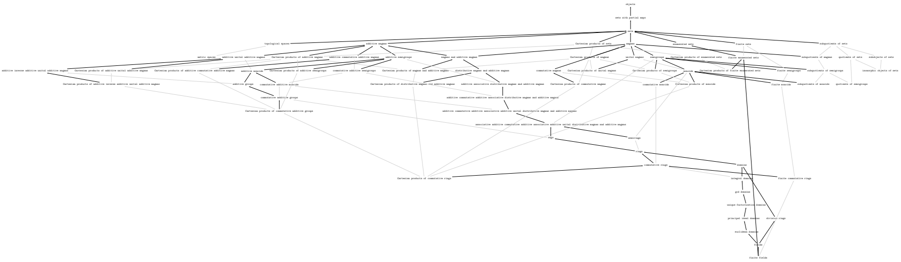
All implemented categories for fields:



Implemented categories: 71 out of $\approx 2^{13}$

Explicit inheritance: $3 + 64$ out of 121

Taming the combinatorial explosion

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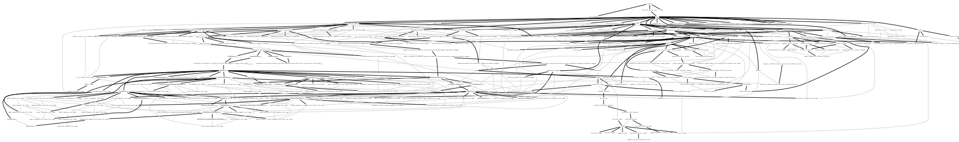
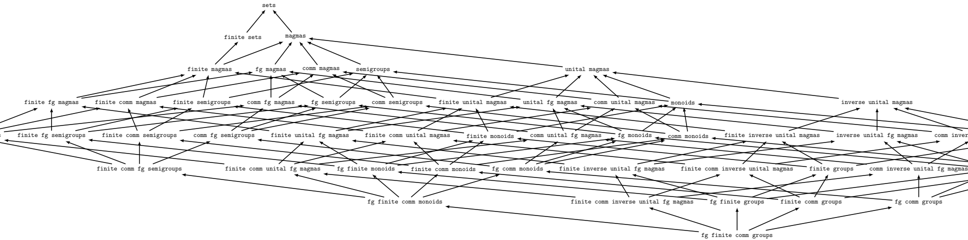


Categories: 265 out of $\approx 2^{50}$
Explicit inheritance: 70 out of 471

The hierarchy of categories as a lattice



- ∧: objects in common

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sage: Groups() & Sets().Finite()
Category of finite groups
```

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Birkhoff representation theorem

An element of a distributive lattice can be represented as the meet of the meet-irreducible elements above it

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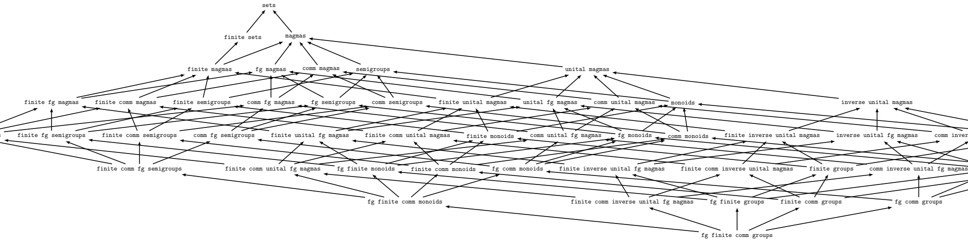

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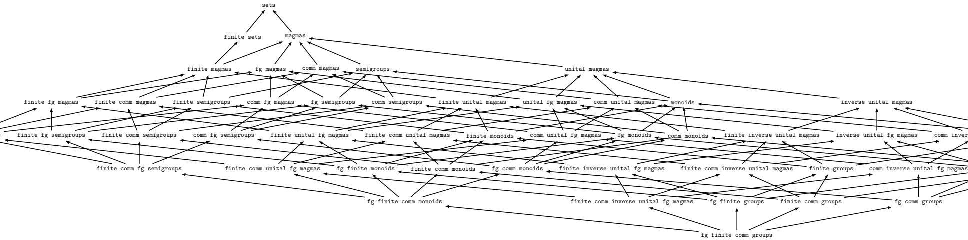

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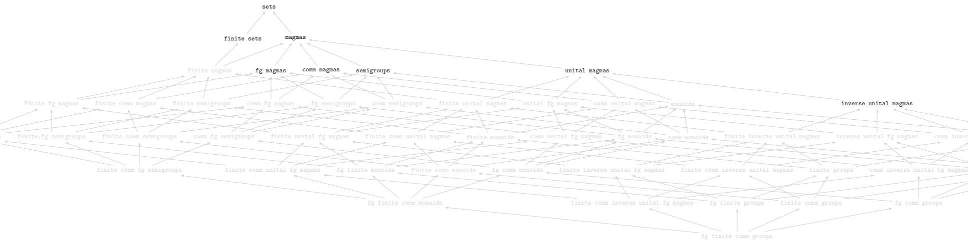

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The distributive lattice of categories

Basic concepts (meet-irreducible elements)

- 65 structure categories: Magmas, MetricSpaces, Posets, ...
- 34 axioms: Associative, Finite, NoZeroDivisors, Smooth, ...
- 13 constructions: CartesianProduct, Topological, Homsets, ...

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frozenset({Category of unital magmas,
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sage: Groups().axioms()
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Exponentially many potential combinations thereof

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Category of semirings
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Full grown category

```
@semantic(mmt = 'Semigroup')
class Semigroups(Category):
    def super_categories():
        return [Magmas()]

    class ParentMethods: ...
        @abstract_method
        def semigroup_generators(self):
        def cayley_graph(self): ...
    class ElementMethods: ...
        def __pow__(x, k): ...
    class MorphismMethods: ...

    class CartesianProducts:
        def extra_super_categories(self): return [Semigroups()]
        class ParentMethods:
            def semigroup_generators(self): ...

    Unital = LazyImport('sage.categories.monoids', 'Monoids')
```

Implementation

Subposet of implemented categories

- Described by a spanning tree
  adding one axiom/construction at a time
- Size: O(number of functions)

Fundamental operations

- joins, meets
- adding one axiom, applying one construction

Algorithmic

- Mutually recursive lattice algorithms
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Method Resolution Order (MRO)

How is multiple inheritance handled in Python?

class A class B class C(A,B)	class B class A class D(B,A)
MRO: C, A, B	MRO: D, B, A

Method Resolution Order computed by the **C3 algorithm**:

- Compatible with subclasses
- Compatible with the order of the bases
- Local

Now, what about:

class E(C, D)

Cannot create a consistent method resolution order (MRO)!

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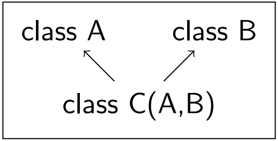

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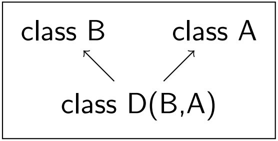

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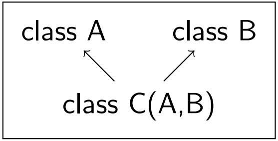

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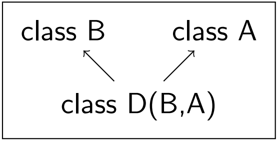

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- **Choose** a global order on your classes
- Be consistent with it locally
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  C3 does not know about your order:

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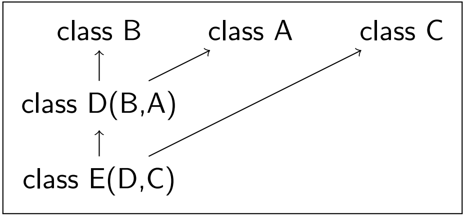

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How to avoid MRO failures? Round 2

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Math question: does there always **exist** some global order?
Answer: No!

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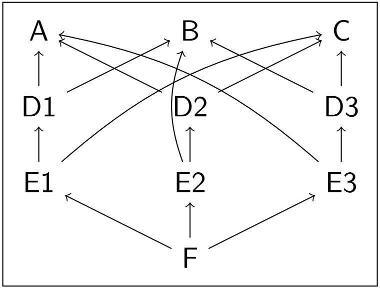

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- Force C3 to use **your** order:

class A class B class C

class D(B,A)

class E(D,C,B,A)

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- But:
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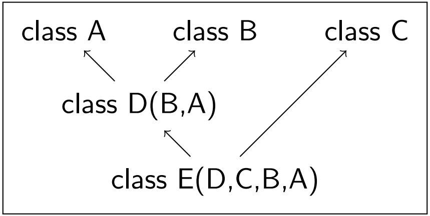

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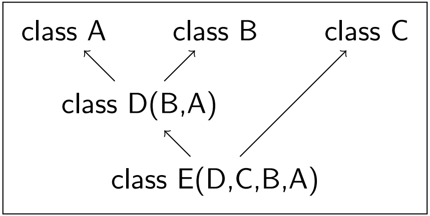

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How to avoid MRO failures? Round 4

C3 under control:

- **Choose** your global order
- Run an instrumented version of C3
- Force the usual C3 to use **your** order

Et voilà!

- Always works
- Negligible overhead
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Summary

- SageMath models a variety of mathematical objects
- Supported by a **large** hierarchy of categories
  Bookshelves for:
  - Semantic
  - Generic Code, Documentation, **Tests**
  - for **parents, elements, morphisms, homsets**
  - Axioms, Constructions, ...
- Robust: based on a century of abstract algebra
- **Using Python's standard Object Oriented features**
- **Scaling**:
  - Dynamic construction of hierarchy of classes from the semantic information and mixin classes provided by the categories
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  - Control of the linearization for multiple inheritance (C3)
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