

# 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<sub>E</sub>X'd PARI manual `M-x gpman`  
set prompt string `M-\p`  
break line at column 100, insert `M-\l`  
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/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, ...`  $i++, i--, i*=j, \dots$   
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, {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

print args with/without newline `print(), print1()`  
formatted printing `printf()`  
read a string from keyboard `input()`  
output  $args$  in T<sub>E</sub>X 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(<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>matadjoint(<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 with diagonal $x$	<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 qflll, $x$ 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>
$\mathbf{Z}$ -lattice $\longleftrightarrow$ $\mathbf{Q}$ -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, \{v\}, \{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 $\mathbf{F}_{p^a}$	<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 $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta_n)$	<code>polsubcyclo(<math>n, d, \{v\}</math>)</code>
$n$ -th Legendre polynomial	<code>pollegendre(<math>n, \{v = x\}</math>)</code>
$n$ -th Tchebicheff polynomial	<code>polchebyshev(<math>n, \{flag\}, \{v = x\}</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>besselj(<math>n, x</math>), 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>
<b>Primes and Factorization</b>	
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>f, \{e\}</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 $(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^*$	<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>issquare(<math>x, \{\&amp;n\}</math>)</code>
is $pol$ irreducible?	<code>polisirreducible(<math>pol</math>)</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  $v = [u, r, s, t]$

`ellchangecurve( $ell, v$ )`

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

`ellchangept( $z, v$ )`

add points  $z_1 + z_2$

`elladd( $ell, z_1, z_2$ )`

subtract points  $z_1 - z_2$

`ellsub( $ell, z_1, z_2$ )`

compute  $n \cdot z$

`ellpow( $ell, z, n$ )`

check if  $z$  is on  $E$

`ellisoncurve( $ell, z$ )`

order of torsion point  $z$

`ellorder( $ell, z$ )`

$y$ -coordinates of point(s) for  $x$

`ellordinate( $ell, x$ )`

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

`ellztopoint( $ell, z$ )`

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

`ellpointtoz( $ell, p$ )`

**Curves over finite fields, Pairings**

random point on  $E$

`random( $ell$ )`

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

`ellgroup( $ell, p$ )`

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

`agm( $x, y$ )`

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

`ellj( $x$ )`

Weierstrass  $\sigma$  function

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

Weierstrass  $\wp$  function

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

Weierstrass  $\zeta$  function

`ellzeta( $ell, z$ )`

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

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

Jacobi sine theta function

`theta( $q, z$ )`

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

`thetanulk( $q, k$ )`

Weber's  $f$  functions

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

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

`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  $\omega$

`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  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$

`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  $\theta$

`nf.zk`

different

`nf.diff`

codifferent

`nf.codiff`

index

`nf.index`

recompute  $nf$  using current precision

`nfnewprec( $nf$ )`

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

`rnfini( $nf, g$ )`

init  $bnf$  structure

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

**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  $bnf$

`bnfini( $sbnf$ )`

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  $nf$  `nnffactor(nf, g)`  
factor  $g$  mod prime  $pr$  in  $nf$  `nnffactormod(nf, g, pr)`  
conjugates of a root  $\theta$  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**  $\zeta_K$   
 $\zeta_K$  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)`  
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 `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(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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