GradedRing-ForHomalg

Endow Commutative Rings with an Abelian Grading

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Mohamed Barakat
Sebastian Gutsche
Markus Kirschmer
Sebastian Jambor
Markus Lange-Hegermann
Daniel Robertz
Mohamed Barakat
Email: mohamed.barakat@uni-siegen.de
Homepage: https://mohamed-barakat.github.io
Address: Walter-Flex-Str. 3
57072 Siegen
Germany

Sebastian Gutsche
Email: gutsche@mathematik.uni-siegen.de
Homepage: https://sebasguts.github.io
Address: Department Mathematik
Universität Siegen
Walter-Flex-Straße 3
57072 Siegen
Germany

Markus Kirschmer
Email: markus.kirschmer@math.rwth-aachen.de
Homepage: http://www.math.rwth-aachen.de/~Markus.Kirschmer/
Address: Markus Kirschmer
Lehrstuhl D fuer Mathematik, RWTH Aachen
Templergraben 64
52062 Aachen
Germany

Sebastian Jambor
Email: sebastian.jambor@rwth-aachen.de
Homepage: http://wwwb.math.rwth-aachen.de/~sebastian/
Address: Sebastian Jambor
Lehrstuhl B fuer Mathematik, RWTH Aachen
Templergraben 64
52062 Aachen
Germany

Markus Lange-Hegermann
Email: markus.lange-hegermann@hs-owl.de
Homepage: https://www.th-owl.de/eecs/fachbereich/team/markus-lange-hegermann/
Address: Markus Lange-Hegermann
Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe
Liebigstraße 87
32657 Lemgo
Germany

Daniel Robertz
Email: daniel@momo.math.rwth-aachen.de
Homepage: http://wwwb.math.rwth-aachen.de/~daniel/
Address: Daniel Robertz
Lehrstuhl B fuer Mathematik, RWTH Aachen
Templergraben 64
52062 Aachen
Germany
Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 What is the Role of the GradedRingForHomalg Package in the homalg Project?

The homalg project [hpa10] aims at providing a general and abstract framework for homological computations. The package GradedRingForHomalg enables the homalg project to endow commutative rings in homalg with an Abelian grading.

1.2 Functionality

The package GradedRingForHomalg on the one hand builds on the package MatricesForHomalg and on the other hands adds functionality to MatricesForHomalg.
Chapter 2

Installation of the GradedRingForHomalg Package

To install this package just extract the package’s archive file to the GAP pkg directory. GradedRingForHomalg also needs the package homalg.

By default the GradedRingForHomalg package is not automatically loaded by GAP when it is installed. You must load the package with

\texttt{LoadPackage("GradedRingForHomalg");}

before its functions become available.

Please, send us e-mail if you have any questions, remarks, suggestions, etc. concerning this package. Also, we would be pleased to hear about applications of this package.

Mohamed Barakat and Markus Lange-Hegermann
Chapter 3

Graded Rings

The package GradedRingForHomalg defines the classes of graded rings, ring elements and matrices over such rings. These three objects can be used as data structures defined in MatricesForHomalg on which the homalg project can rely to do homological computations over graded rings.

The graded rings most prominently can be used with methods known from general homalg rings. The methods for doing the computations are presented in the appendix (B), since they are not for external use. The new attributes and operations are documented here.

Since the objects implemented here are representations from objects elsewhere in the homalg project (i.e. MatricesForHomalg), we want to stress that there are many other operations in MatricesForHomalg, which can be used in connection with the ones presented here. A few of them can be found in the examples and the appendix of this documentation.

Operations within MatricesForHomalg that take matrices as input and produce a matrix as an output produce homogeneous output for homogeneous input in the following cases: the graded ring in question is either a polynomial ring or the exterior algebra residing in Singular, and the called operation is one of the following listed below:

- SyzygiesGeneratorsOfRows
- SyzygiesGeneratorsOfColumns
- ReducedSyzygiesGeneratorsOfRows
- ReducedSyzygiesGeneratorsOfColumns
- BasisOfRowModule
- BasisOfColumnModule
- ReducedBasisOfRowModule
- ReducedBasisOfColumnModule
- DecideZeroRows
- DecideZeroColumns
- LeftDivide
- RightDivide
These operation trigger Gröbner bases computations in Singular, which are always forced to be performed with a tail reduction by homalg. In particular, the resulting elements of the Gröbner bases have to be homogeneous.

3.1 Graded Rings: Category and Representations

3.1.1 IsHomalgGradedRingRep

▷ IsHomalgGradedRingRep(R) (Representation)

Returns: true or false

The representation of homalg graded rings.
(It is a subrepresentation of the GAP representation IsHomalgRingOrFinitelyPresentedModuleRep.)

Code

DECLAREREPRESENTATION( "IsHomalgGradedRingRep", IsHomalgGradedRing and IsHomalgGradedRingOrGradedModuleRep, [ "ring" ] );

3.1.2 IsHomalgGradedRingElementRep

▷ IsHomalgGradedRingElementRep(r) (Representation)

Returns: true or false

The representation of elements of homalg graded rings.
(It is a representation of the GAP category IsHomalgRingElement.)

Code

DECLAREREPRESENTATION( "IsHomalgGradedRingElementRep", IsHomalgGradedRingElement, [ ] );

3.2 Graded Rings: Constructors

3.2.1 HomalgGradedRingElement (constructor for graded ring elements using numerator and denominator)

▷ HomalgGradedRingElement(numer, denom, R) (function)

▷ HomalgGradedRingElement(numer, R) (function)

Returns: a graded ring element

Creates the graded ring element \( \frac{\text{numer}}{\text{denom}} \) or in the second case \( \frac{\text{numer}}{1} \) for the graded ring \( R \). Both \text{numer} and \text{denom} may either be a string describing a valid global ring element or from the global ring or computation ring.

3.3 Graded Rings: Attributes and Properties

3.3.1 DegreeGroup

▷ DegreeGroup(S) (attribute)

Returns: a left \( \mathbb{Z} \)-module
The degree Abelian group of the commutative graded ring $S$.

### 3.3.2 CommonNonTrivialWeightOfIndeterminates

- **CommonNonTrivialWeightOfIndeterminates($S$)** (attribute)
  - **Returns:** a degree
  The common nontrivial weight of the indeterminates of the graded ring $S$ if it exists. Otherwise an error is issued. WARNING: Since the DegreeGroup and WeightsOfIndeterminates are in some cases bound together, you MUST not set the DegreeGroup by hand and let the algorithm create the weights. Set both by hand, set only weights or use the method WeightsOfIndeterminates to set both. Never set the DegreeGroup without the WeightsOfIndeterminates, because it simply wont work!

### 3.3.3 WeightsOfIndeterminates

- **WeightsOfIndeterminates($S$)** (attribute)
  - **Returns:** a list or listlist of integers
  The list of degrees of the indeterminates of the graded ring $S$.

### 3.3.4 IsHomogeneousRingElement (for homalg graded ring elements)

- **IsHomogeneousRingElement($r$)** (operation)
  - **Returns:** true or false
  returns whether the graded ring element $r$ is homogeneous or not.

### 3.4 Graded Rings: Operations and Functions

#### 3.4.1 UnderlyingNonGradedRing (for homalg graded rings)

- **UnderlyingNonGradedRing($R$)** (operation)
  - **Returns:** a homalg ring
  Internally there is a ring, in which computations take place.

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  Internally there is a ring, in which computations take place.

#### 3.4.3 Name (for homalg graded ring elements)

- **Name($r$)** (operation)
  - **Returns:** a string
  The name of the graded ring element $r$. 
3.4.4 HomogeneousPartOfRingElement (for homalg graded ring elements and elements in degree groups)

▷ HomogeneousPartOfRingElement(r, degree)

Returns: a graded ring element

returns the summand of \( r \) whose monomials have the given degree \( \text{degree} \) and if \( r \) has no such monomials then it returns the zero element of the ring.
Chapter 4

Homogeneous Matrices

The package \texttt{GradedRingForHomalg} defines the classes of graded rings, ring elements and homogeneous matrices over such rings. These three objects can be used as data structures defined in \texttt{MatricesForHomalg} on which the \texttt{homalg} project can rely to do homological computations over graded rings.

The graded rings most prominently can be used with methods known from general \texttt{homalg} rings. The methods for doing the computations are presented in the appendix (B), since they are not for external use. The new attributes and operations are documented here.

Since the objects implemented here are representations from objects elsewhere in the \texttt{homalg} project (i.e. \texttt{MatricesForHomalg}), we want to stress that there are many other operations in \texttt{MatricesForHomalg}, which can be used in connection with the ones presented here. A few of them can be found in the examples and the appendix of this documentation.

Operations within \texttt{MatricesForHomalg} that take matrices as input and produce a matrix as an output produce homogeneous output for homogeneous input in the following cases: the graded ring in question is either a polynomial ring or the exterior algebra residing in \texttt{Singular}, and the called operation is one of the following listed below:

- \texttt{SyzygiesGeneratorsOfRows}
- \texttt{SyzygiesGeneratorsOfColumns}
- \texttt{ReducedSyzygiesGeneratorsOfRows}
- \texttt{ReducedSyzygiesGeneratorsOfColumns}
- \texttt{BasisOfRowModule}
- \texttt{BasisOfColumnModule}
- \texttt{ReducedBasisOfRowModule}
- \texttt{ReducedBasisOfColumnModule}
- \texttt{DecideZeroRows}
- \texttt{DecideZeroColumns}
- \texttt{LeftDivide}
• RightDivide

These operation trigger Gröbner bases computations in Singular, which are always forced to be performed with a tail reduction by homalg. In particular, the resulting elements of the Gröbner bases have to be homogeneous.

4.1 Homogeneous Matrices: Category and Representations

4.1.1 IsHomalgMatrixOverGradedRingRep

▷ IsHomalgMatrixOverGradedRingRep(A)  
  (Representation)  
  Returns: true or false  
  The representation of homalg matrices with entries in a homalg graded ring.  
  (It is a representation of the GAP category IsMatrixOverGradedRing.)

```plaintext
DeclareRepresentation("IsHomalgMatrixOverGradedRingRep",
  IsMatrixOverGradedRing,
  []);
```

4.2 Homogeneous Matrices: Constructors

4.2.1 MatrixOverGradedRing (constructor for matrices over graded rings)

▷ MatrixOverGradedRing(mat, S)  
  (function)  
  Returns: a matrix over a graded ring  
  Creates a matrix for the graded ring S, where mat is a matrix over UnderlyingNonGradedRing(S).

4.3 Homogeneous Matrices: Attributes

4.3.1 DegreesOfEntries

▷ DegreesOfEntries(A)  
  (attribute)  
  Returns: a list of degrees/multi-degrees  
  The matrix of degrees of the matrix A.

4.3.2 NonTrivialDegreePerRow

▷ NonTrivialDegreePerRow(A[, col_degrees])  
  (attribute)  
  Returns: a list of degrees/multi-degrees  
  The list of first nontrivial degree per row of the matrix A.

4.3.3 NonTrivialDegreePerColumn

▷ NonTrivialDegreePerColumn(A[, row_degrees])  
  (attribute)  
  Returns: a list of degrees/multi-degrees  
  The list of first nontrivial degree per column of the matrix A.
4.3.4 HomogeneousPartOfMatrix (for matrices over graded rings and listlist of degrees)

▷ HomogeneousPartOfMatrix(A, degrees)  
   (property)
   Returns: a homalg matrix over graded ring
   The output is the homogeneous part of the matrix A with respect to the given degrees degrees. See HomogeneousPartOfRingElement.

4.3.5 IsMatrixOverGradedRingWithHomogeneousEntries (for matrices over graded rings)

▷ IsMatrixOverGradedRingWithHomogeneousEntries(A)  
   (property)
   Returns: true or false
   Checks if every entry in a given matrix A over a graded ring is homogeneous.

4.4 Homogeneous Matrices: Operations and Functions

4.4.1 UnderlyingNonGradedRing (for matrices over graded rings)

▷ UnderlyingNonGradedRing(mat)  
   (operation)
   Returns: a homalg ring
   The nongraded ring underlying HomalgRing(mat).

4.4.2 SetMatElm (for matrices over graded rings)

▷ SetMatElm(mat, i, j, r, R)  
   (operation)
   Changes the entry (i,j) of the matrix mat to the value r. Here R is the graded homalg ring involved in these computations.

4.4.3 AddToMatElm (for matrices over graded rings)

▷ AddToMatElm(mat, i, j, r, R)  
   (operation)
   Changes the entry (i,j) of the matrix mat by adding the value r to it. Here R is the (graded) homalg ring involved in these computations.

4.4.4 MatElmAsString (for matrices over graded rings)

▷ MatElmAsString(mat, i, j, R)  
   (operation)
   Returns: a string
   Returns the entry (i,j) of the matrix mat as a string. Here R is the (graded) homalg ring involved in these computations.
4.4.5 MatElm (for matrices over graded rings)

▷ MatElm(mat, i, j, R)

Returns: a graded ring element

Returns the entry \((i,j)\) of the matrix \(\text{mat}\). Here \(R\) is the (graded) homalg ring involved in these computations.
Appendix A

The Matrix Tool Operations

The functions listed below are components of the \texttt{homalgTable} object stored in the ring. They are only indirectly accessible through standard methods that invoke them.

A.1 The Tool Operations \textit{without} a Fallback Method

There are matrix methods for which \texttt{homalg} needs a \texttt{homalgTable} entry for non-internal rings, as it cannot provide a suitable fallback. Below is the list of these \texttt{homalgTable} entries.

A.2 The Tool Operations \textit{with} a Fallback Method

These are the methods for which it is recommended for performance reasons to have a \texttt{homalgTable} entry for non-internal rings. \texttt{homalg} only provides a generic fallback method.

A.2.1 MonomialMatrix

\texttt{MonomialMatrix}(d, R) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Returns:} a \texttt{homalg} matrix

The column matrix of \textit{d}-th monomials of the \texttt{homalg} graded ring \texttt{R}.

\begin{verbatim}
gap> R := HomalgFieldOfRationalsInDefaultCAS( ) * "x,y,z";;
gap> S := GradedRing( R );;
gap> m := MonomialMatrix( 2, S );;
<A 6 x 1 matrix over a graded ring>
gap> NumberRows( m );
6
gap> m;
<A 6 x 1 matrix over a graded ring>
gap> Display( m );
x^2, xy, xz, y^2, yz, z^2
(over a graded ring)
\end{verbatim}
A.2.2 RandomMatrixBetweenGradedFreeLeftModules

▷ RandomMatrixBetweenGradedFreeLeftModules(degreesS, degreesT, R) (operation)

Returns: a homalg matrix

A random \( r \times c \)-matrix between the graded free left modules \( R(-\text{degreesS}) \rightarrow R(-\text{degreesT}) \), where \( r = \text{Length}(\text{degreesS}) \) and \( c = \text{Length}(\text{degreesT}) \).

Example

```gap
gap> R := HomalgFieldOfRationalsInDefaultCAS();
gap> S := GradedRing(R);
gap> rand := RandomMatrixBetweenGradedFreeLeftModules([2, 3, 4], [1, 2], S);
<A 3 x 2 matrix over a graded ring>
```

A.2.3 RandomMatrixBetweenGradedFreeRightModules

▷ RandomMatrixBetweenGradedFreeRightModules(degreesT, degreesS, R) (operation)

Returns: a homalg matrix

A random \( r \times c \)-matrix between the graded free right modules \( R(-\text{degreesS}) \rightarrow R(-\text{degreesT}) \), where \( r = \text{Length}(\text{degreesT}) \) and \( c = \text{Length}(\text{degreesS}) \).

Example

```gap
gap> R := HomalgFieldOfRationalsInDefaultCAS();
gap> S := GradedRing(R);
gap> rand := RandomMatrixBetweenGradedFreeRightModules([1, 2], [2, 3, 4], S);
<A 2 x 3 matrix over a graded ring>
```

A.2.4 Diff

▷ Diff(D, N) (operation)

Returns: a homalg matrix

If \( D \) is a \( f \times p \)-matrix and \( N \) is a \( g \times q \)-matrix then \( H = \text{Diff}(D, N) \) is an \( fg \times pq \)-matrix whose entry \( H[g \ast (i - 1) + j, q \ast (k - 1) + l] \) is the result of differentiating \( N[j, l] \) by the differential operator corresponding to \( D[i, k] \). (Here we follow the Macaulay2 convention.)

Example

```gap
gap> S := HomalgFieldOfRationalsInDefaultCAS();
gap> D := HomalgMatrix("[ 
  x, x*y,  
  y, a-b^2, 
  y, y-b 
]", 3, 2, S);
<A 3 x 2 matrix over an external ring>
```

```gap
gap> N := HomalgMatrix("[ 
  x^2*a*y^3, x^3-z^2*y, x*y-b, x*z-c, 
  x, x*y, a-b, x*a*b 
]", 2, 4, S);
```

GradedRingForHomalg
\begin{verbatim}
\<A 2 x 4 matrix over an external ring>
gap> H := Diff( D, N );
\<A 6 x 8 matrix over an external ring>
gap> Display( H );
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
| 2*x,      3*x^2,   y,  x, -6*a*y^2, -2*z^2, 2*x, 0,  \\
| 1,        y,       0,  a*b, 0,         2*x, 0, 0,  \\
| -3*a*y^2, -z^2,   x, 0,  -y^3, 0, 0, 0,  \\
| 0,        x,       0, 0,  0,         0, 1, b*x,  \\
| 0,        -2*y*z, 0, x,  -3*a*y^2, -z^2, x+1,0,  \\
| 0,        0, 0, 0,  x,  1, -a*x,  |
\end{verbatim}
Appendix B

Overview of the GradedRingForHomalg Package Source Code

This appendix is included in the documentation to shine some light on the mathematical backgrounds of this Package. Neither is it needed to work with this package nor should the methods presented here be called directly. The functions documented here are entries of the so called ring table and not to be called directly. There are higher level methods in declared and installed in MatricesForHomalg, which call this functions (→ ?MatricesForHomalg: The Basic Matrix Operations).

B.1 The generic Methods

We will present some methods as an example, to show the idea:

B.1.1 BasisOfRowModule (for graded rings)

▷ BasisOfRowModule(M) (function)

Returns: a distinguished basis (i.e. a distinguished generating set) of the module generated by M

Code

BasisOfRowModule :=
function( M )
return MatrixOverGradedRing( BasisOfRowModule( UnderlyingMatrixOverNonGradedRing( M ) ), HomalgRing( M ) );
end,

B.1.2 DecideZeroRows (for graded rings)

▷ DecideZeroRows(A, B) (function)

Returns: a reduced form of A with respect to B

Code

DecideZeroRows :=
function( A, B )
return MatrixOverGradedRing(
B.1.3 SyzygiesGeneratorsOfRows (for graded rings)

\[ \text{\texttt{SyzygiesGeneratorsOfRows}}(M) \]

\textbf{Returns:} a distinguished basis of the syzygies of the argument

\begin{verbatim}
SyzygiesGeneratorsOfRows := function( M )
    return MatrixOverGradedRing( SyzygiesGeneratorsOfRows( UnderlyingMatrixOverNonGradedRing( M ) ), HomalgRing( M ) );
end,
\end{verbatim}
• CertainColumns
• UnionOfRows
• UnionOfColumns
• DiagMat
• KroneckerMat
• DualKroneckerMat
• MulMat
• AddMat
• SubMat
• Compose
• NumberRows
• NumberOfColumns
• IsZeroMatrix
• IsDiagonalMatrix
• ZeroRows
• ZeroColumns
References

# Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Constructor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GradedRingForHomalg</td>
<td>for graded rings, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AddToMatElm</td>
<td>for matrices over graded rings, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BasisOfRowModule</td>
<td>for graded rings, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommonNonTrivialWeightOfIndeterminates</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DecideZeroRows</td>
<td>for graded rings, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DegreeGroup</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DegreesOfEntries</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diff</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HomalgGradedRingElement</td>
<td>constructor for graded ring elements using a given numerator and one as denominator, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HomogeneousPartOfMatrix</td>
<td>for matrices over graded rings and listlist of degrees, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HomogeneousPartOfRingElement</td>
<td>for homalg graded ring elements and elements in degree groups, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsHomalgGradedRingElementRep</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsHomalgGradedRingRep</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsHomalgMatrixOverGradedRingRep</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsHomogeneousRingElement</td>
<td>for homalg graded ring elements, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsMatrixOverGradedRingWithHomogeneousEntries</td>
<td>for matrices over graded rings, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MatElm</td>
<td>for matrices over graded rings, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MatElmAsString</td>
<td>for matrices over graded rings, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MatrixOverGradedRing</td>
<td>constructor for matrices over graded rings, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MonomialMatrix</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>for homalg graded ring elements, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NonTrivialDegreePerColumn</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NonTrivialDegreePerRow</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RandomMatrixBetweenGradedFreeLeftModules</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RandomMatrixBetweenGradedFreeRightModules</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetMatElm</td>
<td>for matrices over graded rings, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SyzygiesGeneratorsOfRows</td>
<td>for graded rings, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnderlyingNonGradedRing</td>
<td>for homalg graded ring elements, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnderlyingNonGradedRing</td>
<td>for homalg graded rings, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeightsOfIndeterminates</td>
<td>for matrices over graded rings, 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>