Ferret

Backtrack Search in Permutation Groups

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Christopher Jefferson

Christopher Jefferson Email: caj21@st-andrews.ac.uk
Homepage: http://caj.host.cs.st-andrews.ac.uk/

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Chapter 1

The Ferret Package

This chapter describes the GAP package Ferret. Ferret implements highly efficient implementations of a range of search algorithms on permutation groups. These algorithms fall into two broad categories:

- *Algorithms which find groups and cosets with particular properties.* This include graph automorphisms, stabilizers and group intersection.

- *Canonical Images.* This involves finding the canonical image of an object (graph, set, list, transformation and others) in a given group of coset.

If you are interested in if Ferret can be applied to another problem, please contact the authors, who will be happy to look into if your problem can be solved with Ferret.

1.1 Replacing Built-in functionality

Ferret automatically installs methods which replace GAP's a number of GAP's built-in functionality:

- *Intersection* for a list of permutation groups.

- *Stabilizer(G,S,Action)* for a permutation group G, and the actions:

  - OnSets
  - OnOnSets
  - OnSetsDisjointSets
  - OnSetsSets
  - OnTuples
  - OnPairs
  - OnDirectedGraph

- *Stabilizer(G, S)* for a permutation group G and a:

  - permutation
  - transformation
  - partial permutation

If you would like to disable this functionality, you can use 1.1.1.

1.1.1   EnableFerretOverloads

▷ EnableFerretOverloads(`[active]`)   (function)

if `active` (a bool) is true, then enable Ferret specialisations of Intersection and Stabilizer. Call with `active` false to disable.

Chapter 2

The Solve Method

The central functionality of the Ferret package is based around the Solve method. This function performs a backtrack search, using the permutation backtracking algorithm, over a set of groups or cosets. Often users will want to use a higher level function which wraps this functionality, such as Stabilizer or Intersection. The solve function accepts a list of groups or cosets, and finds their intersection. For efficiency reasons, these groups can be specified in a variety of different ways. As an example, we will consider how to implement Stabilizer(G, S, OnSets), the stabilizer of a set S in a permutation group G using Solve (this is not necessary, as when Ferret is loaded this method is replaced with a Ferret-based implementation). Another way of viewing Stabilizer(G, S, OnSets) is as the Intersection of G with the Stabilizer of (Sym(n), S, OnSets), where Sym(n) is the symmetric group on n points, and n is at least as large as the largest moved point in G. Solve takes a list of objects which represent groups. Two of these are ConInGroup(G), which represents the group G, and ConStabilize(S, OnSets), which represents the group which stabilizes S. We find the intersection of these two groups by Solve([ConInGroup(G), ConStabilize(S, OnSets)]).

2.1 Methods of representing groups in Ferret

Groups and cosets must be represented in a way which Ferret can understand. The following list gives all the types of groups and cosets which Ferret accepts, and how to construct them.

2.1.1 ConStabilize

▷ ConStabilize(*object, action*)   (function)
▷ ConStabilize(*object, n*)   (function)

   In the first form this represents the group which stabilises *object* under *action*. The currently allowed actions are OnSets, OnSetsSets, OnSetsDisjointSets, OnTuples, OnPairs and OnDirected-Graph. In the second form it represents the stabilizer of a partial perm or transformation in the symmetric group on *n* points. Both of these methods are for constructing arguments for the Solve (2.1.3) method.

2.1.2 ConInGroup

▷ ConInGroup(*G*)   (function)

Represents the permutation group `G`, as an argument for `Solve` (2.1.3).
These methods are both used with Solve:

2.1.3 Solve

▷ Solve(*constraints[, rec]*)   (function)

Finds the intersection of the list `constraints`. Each member of `constraints` should be a group or coset generated by one of `ConInGroup` (2.1.2) or ConStabilize. The optional second argument allows configuration options to be passed in.

Chapter 3

Installing and Loading the Ferret Package

3.1 Unpacking the Ferret Package

If the Ferret package was obtained as a part of the GAP distribution from the "Download" section of the GAP website, you may proceed to Section 3.2. Alternatively, the Ferret package may be installed using a separate archive, for example, for an update or an installation in a non-default location (see (**Reference: GAP Root Directories**)).

Below we describe the installation procedure for the `.tar.gz` archive format. Installation using other archive formats is performed in a similar way.

It may be unpacked in one of the following locations:

- in the `pkg` directory of your GAP 4 installation;

- or in a directory named `.gap/pkg` in your home directory (to be added to the GAP root directory unless GAP is started with `-r` option);

- or in a directory named `pkg` in another directory of your choice (e.g. in the directory `mygap` in your home directory).

In the latter case one one must start GAP with the `-l` option, e.g. if your private `pkg` directory is a subdirectory of `mygap` in your home directory you might type:

    gap -l ";*myhomedir*/mygap"

where *myhomedir* is the path to your home directory, which (since GAP 4.3) may be replaced by a tilde (the empty path before the semicolon is filled in by the default path of the GAP 4 home directory).

3.2 Compiling Binaries of the Ferret Package

After unpacking the archive, go to the newly created `example` directory and call `./configure` to use the default `../..` path to the GAP home directory or `./configure` *path* where *path* is the path to the GAP home directory, if the package is being installed in a non-default location. So for example if you install the package in the `~/.gap/pkg` directory and the GAP home directory is `~/gap4r5` then you have to call

```
——————————————————————— Example ———————————————————————
  ./configure ../../../gap4r5/
```

This will fetch the architecture type for which GAP has been compiled last and create a `Makefile`. Now simply call

```
——————————————————————— Example ———————————————————————
  make
```

to compile the binary and to install it in the appropriate place.

3.3   Loading the Ferret Package

To use the Ferret Package you have to request it explicitly. This is done by calling `LoadPackage` (**Reference: LoadPackage**):

```
——————————————————————— Example ———————————————————————
  gap> LoadPackage("example");
  true
```

If you want to load the Ferret package by default, you can put the `LoadPackage` command into your `gaprc` file (see Section (**Reference: The gap.ini and gaprc files**)).

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