Sage Reference Manual: Standard Semirings

Release 6.9

The Sage Development Team

October 13, 2015

CHAPTER ONE

NON NEGATIVE INTEGER SEMIRING

class `sage.rings.semirings.non_negative_integer_semiring.`**`NonNegativeIntegerSemiring`**

Bases: `sage.sets.non_negative_integers.NonNegativeIntegers`

A class for the semiring of the non negative integers

This parent inherits from the infinite enumerated set of non negative integers and endows it with its natural semiring structure.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: NonNegativeIntegerSemiring()
Non negative integer semiring
```

For convenience, `NN` is a shortcut for `NonNegativeIntegerSemiring()`:

```
sage: NN == NonNegativeIntegerSemiring()
True

sage: NN.category()
Join of Category of semirings and Category of commutative monoids and Category of infinite enume
```

Here is a piece of the Cayley graph for the multiplicative structure:

```
sage: G = NN.cayley_graph(elements=range(9), generators=[0,1,2,3,5,7])
sage: G
Looped multi-digraph on 9 vertices
sage: G.plot()
Graphics object consisting of 48 graphics primitives
```

This is the Hasse diagram of the divisibility order on `NN`.

sage: Poset(NN.cayley_graph(elements=[1..12], generators=[2,3,5,7,11])).show()

Note: as for `NonNegativeIntegers`, `NN` is currently just a "facade" parent; namely its elements are plain Sage `Integers` with `Integer Ring` as parent:

```
sage: x = NN(15); type(x)
<type 'sage.rings.integer.Integer'>
sage: x.parent()
Integer Ring
sage: x+3
18
```

`additive_semigroup_generators``()`

Returns the additive semigroup generators of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: NN.additive_semigroup_generators()
Family (0, 1)
```

CHAPTER

TWO

TROPICAL SEMIRINGS

AUTHORS:

- Travis Scrimshaw (2013-04-28) - Initial version

class `sage.rings.semirings.tropical_semiring.`**`TropicalSemiring`**(*base*, *use_min=True*)

Bases: `sage.structure.parent.Parent`, `sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresenta`

The tropical semiring.

Given an ordered additive semigroup R, we define the tropical semiring $T = R \cup \{+\infty\}$ by defining tropical addition and multiplication as follows:

$$a \oplus b = \min(a, b), \qquad a \odot b = a + b.$$

In particular, note that there are no (tropical) additive inverses (except for ∞), and every element in R has a (tropical) multiplicative inverse.

There is an alternative definition where we define $T = R \cup \{-\infty\}$ and alter tropical addition to be defined by

$$a \oplus b = \max(a, b).$$

To use the max definition, set the argument `use_min = False`.

Warning: `zero()` and `one()` refer to the tropical additive and multiplicative identities respectively. These are **not** the same as calling `T(0)` and `T(1)` respectively as these are **not** the tropical additive and multiplicative identities respectively.

Specifically do not use `sum(...)` as this converts 0 to 0 as a tropical element, which is not the same as `zero()`. Instead use the `sum` method of the tropical semiring:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)

sage: sum([T(1), T(2)]) # This is wrong
0
sage: T.sum([T(1), T(2)]) # This is correct
1
```

Be careful about using code that has not been checked for tropical safety.

INPUT:

- `base` – the base ordered additive semigroup R
- `use_min` – (default: `True`) if `True`, then the semiring uses $a \oplus b = \min(a, b)$; otherwise uses $a \oplus b = \max(a, b)$

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)
sage: elt = T(2); elt
2
```

Recall that tropical addition is the minimum of two elements:

```
sage: T(3) + T(5)
3
```

Tropical multiplication is the addition of two elements:

```
sage: T(2) * T(3)
5
sage: T(0) * T(-2)
-2
```

We can also do tropical division and arbitrary tropical exponentiation:

```
sage: T(2) / T(1)
1
sage: T(2)^(-3/7)
-6/7
```

Note that "zero" and "one" are the additive and multiplicative identities of the tropical semiring. In general, they are **not** the elements 0 and 1 of R, respectively, even if such elements exist (e.g., for $R = \mathbf{Z}$), but instead the (tropical) additive and multiplicative identities $+\infty$ and 0 respectively:

```
sage: T.zero() + T(3) == T(3)
True
sage: T.one() * T(3) == T(3)
True
sage: T.zero() == T(0)
False
sage: T.one() == T(1)
False
```

Element
alias of `TropicalSemiringElement`

additive_identity()
Return the (tropical) additive identity element $+\infty$.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)
sage: T.zero()
+infinity
```

gens()
Return the generators of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)
sage: T.gens()
(1, +infinity)
```

infinity()
Return the (tropical) additive identity element $+\infty$.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)
sage: T.zero()
+infinity
```

multiplicative_identity()

Return the (tropical) multiplicative identity element 0.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)
sage: T.one()
0
```

one()

Return the (tropical) multiplicative identity element 0.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)
sage: T.one()
0
```

zero()

Return the (tropical) additive identity element $+\infty$.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)
sage: T.zero()
+infinity
```

class `sage.rings.semirings.tropical_semiring.`**TropicalSemiringElement**

Bases: `sage.structure.element.RingElement`

An element in the tropical semiring over an ordered additive semigroup R. Either in R or ∞. The operators $+, \cdot$ are defined as the tropical operators $\oplus, \odot$ respectively.

lift()

Return the value of `self` lifted to the base.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)
sage: elt = T(2)
sage: elt.lift()
2
sage: elt.lift().parent() is QQ
True
sage: T.additive_identity().lift().parent()
The Infinity Ring
```

multiplicative_order()

Return the multiplicative order of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: T = TropicalSemiring(QQ)
sage: T.multiplicative_identity().multiplicative_order()
1
sage: T.additive_identity().multiplicative_order()
+Infinity
```

class `sage.rings.semirings.tropical_semiring.`**`TropicalToTropical`**

Bases: `sage.categories.map.Map`

Map from the tropical semiring to itself (possibly with different bases). Used in coercion.

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