Tame Genus Package

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Version 1.9

February 13, 2019

Contents

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The goal of this package is to provide MAGMA [**BCP**] with high performance functionality for groups with tame genus. When appropriate, all intrinsics dealing with groups also work for tensors (`TenSpcElt`). This package includes intrinsics for automorphism and isomorphism computations, canonical labeling, and constructing random groups of genus 1 or 2 of exponent $\leq p^2$. Mathematical details of these algorithms can be found in [**BMW**].

Users will need to attach the latest versions of `TensorSpace` [**MW**], `StarAlge` [**BW**], and `Sylver` [?Sylver] to use all the features of this package. The URLs are found in the bibliography or in the package `README.md`.

Citing TameGenus. To cite the Tame Genus package, please use the following

Joshua Maglione, Peter A. Brooksbank, and James B. Wilson, *TameGenus*, version 1.9, GitHub, 2019. https://github.com/thetensor-space/TameGenus.

For AMSRefs:

```
\bib{TameGenusPkg}{misc}{
   author={Maglione, Joshua},
   author={Brooksbank, Peter A.},
   author={Wilson, James B.},
   title={TameGenus},
   publisher={GitHub},
   year={2019},
   edition={version 1.9},
   note={\texttt{https://github.com/thetensor-space/TameGenus}},
}
```

1.1. Verbose Printing and Version

We have included intrinsics to allow for verbose printing. Currently, there is only one level of printing, so either it is on of off.

`SetVerbose(MonStgElt, RngIntElt) : ->`

`SetVerbose` is a built in Magma function, but with this package, this intrinsic accepts the string `"TameGenus"` and an integer in $\{0, 1\}$.

Example 1.1. `VerbosePrinting`

We demonstrate the verbose printing by constructing a random genus 2 group of order 3^{22}.

```
> G := RandomGenus2Group(3, [4, 6, 10]);
> #G eq 3^22;
true
> Genus(G);
2
```

With the verbose printing, we can see how long each part of the algorithm takes and the information it obtains about the input.

We have included an intrinsic to check which version of TameGenus you have attached in Magma.

`TameGenusVersion() : -> MonStgElt`

Returns the version number for the TameGenus package attached in Magma.

CHAPTER 2

Constructors

We introduce intrinsics to construct nonabelian groups of genus ≤ 2. We provide some algorithms to construct random groups, and we make no attempt at asserting any analysis of these algorithms. In particular, these random constructors may not select groups in a uniform distribution.

```
TGRandomGroup(q, n, g : parameters) : RngIntElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> GrpPC
    Exponentp : BoolElt : true
```

Given $q = p^m$, $n > 0$, and $g > 0$, returns a p-group G with genus $\leq g$ and order $q^{n+g} = p^{m(n+g)}$. If q is not a prime, then the centroid of the group will be a proper field extension of $\mathbb{F}_p$, isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_q$. If $\circ : V \times V \rightarrowtail W$ is the commutation tensor of G, then $\dim_{\mathcal{C}(\circ)}(V) = n$ and $\dim_{\mathcal{C}(\circ)}(W) = g$, where $\mathcal{C}(\circ)$ is the centroid of $\circ$. The algorithm is based on the Universal Coefficients Theorem, see [**LGM**, Chapter 9] the statement and proof. There is one optional parameter: `Exponentp`.

`Exponentp`**:** The default is set to `true`. Set to false if you want the returned group to have exponent $\leq p^2$.

```
RandomGenus2Group(q, d : parameters) : RngIntElt, [RngIntElt] -> GrpPC
    Exponentp : BoolElt : true
```

Given $q = p^m$ and $d = [d_1, \dots, d_k]$, where $d_i > 0$, it returns a genus 2 group G whose commutation tensor $\circ : V \times V \rightarrowtail W$ has centroid $\mathcal{C}(\circ) \cong \mathbb{F}_q$ and whose $\perp$-decomposition has blocks of dimensions $d_1, \dots, d_k$ (over $\mathcal{C}(\circ)$). If $d_i = 1$, then this increases the dimension of the radical by 1 (over $\mathcal{C}(\circ)$). There is one optional parameter: `Exponentp`.

`Exponentp`**:** The default is set to `true`. Set to false if you want the returned group to have exponent $\leq p^2$.

```
RandomGenus1Group(q, d, r : parameters) : RngIntElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> GrpPC
    Exponentp : BoolElt : true
```

Given $q = p^m$, $d > 0$, and $r \geq 0$, it returns a group G with genus 1 and of order q^{2d+r+1}. The center of G has order q^{r+1}, and G is dm-generated. There is one optional parameter: `Exponentp`.

`Exponentp`**:** The default is set to `true`. Set to false if you want the returned group to have exponent $\leq p^2$.

```
Genus2Group(f) : RngUPolElt -> GrpPC
Genus2Group(f) : RngMPolElt -> GrpPC
```

Given either a univariate or homogeneous multivariate polynomial in x (and y), it returns a group G whose tensor from communtation has a Pfaffian equivalent to f.

2.1. Examples

CHAPTER 3

Automorphism groups

We have two intrinsics for constructing automorphism groups: one with group inputs and the other with tensor inputs.

```
TGAutomorphismGroup(G : parameters) : GrpPC -> GrpAuto
    Cent : BoolElt : true
    Method : RngIntElt : 0
    Mat : BoolElt : false
```

Given a p-group G, of class 2, exponent p, and genus ≤ 2, this returns $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$. This currently does not work with $p = 2$. This intrinsic provides three optional parameters: `Cent`, `Method`, and `Mat`.

- `Cent`**:** This parameter is a flag for the algorithm to rewrite the tensor over its centroid. In order to rewrite over the centroid, we assume the centroid is a local ring, see [**MW**] for details. The default is set to `true`, so by default, the algorithm computes the centroid and rewrites the tensor over the residue field. If you know the centroid is trivial, set `Cent` to `false` to save time.
- `Method`**:** The default is 0, and it accepts any input from $\{0, 1, 2\}$. This will set the method for handling the sloped part of the tensor. If you want to use the adjoint-tensor method, set `Method` to 1, and if you want to use the Pfaffian method, set `Method` to 2. The default will try to find the optimal method based on the input; this is not yet optimally tuned gut is generally good.
- `Mat`**:** The default is set to `false`. When set to `true`, the output will be a (linear) representation of the automorphism group. The row vectors of the matrix correspond to the polycyclic vectors from the polycyclic presentation.

```
TGPseudoIsometryGroup(T : parameters) : TenSpcElt -> GrpMat
    Cent : BoolElt : true
    Method : RngIntElt : 0
```

Given an alternating tensor $T : V \times V \rightarrowtail W$, where V and W are $\mathbb{F}_q$-vector spaces, returns the pseudo-isometry group $\Psi\mathrm{Isom}(T) \leq \mathrm{GL}(V) \times \mathrm{GL}(W)$. This currently does not work for even q. This intrinsic provides two optional parameters: `Cent` and `Method`.

- `Cent`**:** This parameter is a flag for the algorithm to rewrite the tensor over its centroid. In order to rewrite over the centroid, we assume the centroid is a local ring, see [**MW**] for details. The default is set to `true`, so by default, the algorithm computes the centroid and rewrites the tensor over the residue field. If you know the centroid is trivial or you do not want the semilinear pseudo-isometry group, set `Cent` to `false` to save time.
- `Method`**:** The default is 0, and it accepts any input from $\{0, 1, 2\}$. This will set the method for handling the sloped part of the tensor. If you want to use the adjoint-tensor method, set `Method` to 1, and if you want to use the Pfaffian method, set `Method` to 2. The default will try to find the optimal method based on the input; this is not yet optimally tuned gut is generally good.

3.1. Examples

We list some examples to illustrate the functionality of the automorphism intrinsics.

CHAPTER 4

Isomorphisms

```
TGIsIsomorphic(G, H : parameters) : GrpPC, GrpPC -> BoolElt
    Cent : BoolElt : true
    Constructive : BoolElt : true
    Method : RngIntElt : 0
```

Given class 2, exponent p, p-groups G and H of genus ≤ 2, decides if $G \cong H$. If $G \cong H$, then an isomorphism is provided unless specified otherwise. Currently this does not work for $p = 2$. There are three optional parameters: `Cent`, `Constructive`, and `Method`.

- `Cent`**:** This parameter is a flag for the algorithm to rewrite the tensors over their centroids. In order to rewrite over the centroid, we assume the centroid is a local ring, see [**MW**] for details. The default is set to `true`, so by default, the algorithm computes the centroid and rewrites the tensor over the residue field. If you know the centroid is trivial, set `Cent` to `false` to save time.
- `Constructive`**:** The default is `true`. Set to `false` if you do not want the algorithm to explicitly construct an isomorphism.
- `Method`**:** The default is 0, and it accepts any input from $\{0, 1, 2\}$. This will set the method for handling the sloped part of the tensor. If you want to use the adjoint-tensor method, set `Method` to 1, and if you want to use the Pfaffian method, set `Method` to 2. The default will try to find the optimal method based on the input; this is not yet optimally tuned gut is generally good.

```
TGIsPseudoIsometric(T, S : parameters) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt -> BoolElt
    Cent : BoolElt : true
    Constructive : BoolElt : true
    Method : RngIntElt : 0
```

Given alternating tensors $T, S : V \times V \rightarrowtail W$, where V and W are $\mathbb{F}_q$-vector spaces, it decides if T is pseudo-isometric to S. If T is pseudo-isometric to S, then a pseudo-isometry is provided (as an element of $\mathrm{GL}(V) \times \mathrm{GL}(W)$) unless specified otherwise. Currently this does not work for even q. There are three optional parameters: `Cent`, `Constructive`, and `Method`.

- `Cent`**:** This parameter is a flag for the algorithm to rewrite the tensors over their centroids. In order to rewrite over the centroid, we assume the centroid is a local ring, see [**MW**] for details. The default is set to `true`, so by default, the algorithm computes the centroid and rewrites the tensor over the residue field. If you know the centroid is trivial, set `Cent` to `false` to save time.
- `Constructive`**:** The default is `true`. Set to `false` if you do not want the algorithm to explicitly construct an isomorphism.
- `Method`**:** The default is 0, and it accepts any input from $\{0, 1, 2\}$. This will set the method for handling the sloped part of the tensor. If you want to use the adjoint-tensor method, set `Method` to 1, and if you want to use the Pfaffian method, set `Method` to 2. The default will try to find the optimal method based on the input; this is not yet optimally tuned gut is generally good.

4.1. Examples

We list some examples to illustrate the functionality of the isomorphism intrinsics.

CHAPTER 5

Canonical Labeling

```
Genus(G) : GrpPC -> RngIntElt
Genus(T) : TenSpcElt -> RngIntElt
```

Given a p-group G, returns the genus of G. That is, the dimension of $[G, G]$ over its centroid. For a tensor T, it returns the dimension of its image over its centroid.

```
Genus2Signature(G) : GrpPC -> List
Genus2Signature(T) : TenSpcElt -> List
```

Given a genus 2 group or tensor, returns the canonical genus 2 signature. The list has two parts. The first entry is a sequence of odd integers corresponding to the dimensions of the flat indecomposable spaces. The second entry is a list of sequences in $\mathbb{F}_q$, the field the given data is defined over. The sequences in the second entry are the coefficients of the homogeneous polynomial in x and y in degree d:

$$c_1x^d + c_2x^{d-1}y + c_3x^{d-2}y^2 + \cdots + c_{d+1}y^d.$$

Because this is a canonical label, two groups (or tensors) are isoclinic (or pseudo-isometric) if, and only if, their genus 2 signatures are equal.

5.1. Examples

We list some examples to illustrate the functionality of these intrinsics.

Bibliography

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Intrinsics