

Multilinear Algebra Package

Joshua Maglione

James B. Wilson

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORT COLLINS,
CO 80523, USA

E-mail address: `maglione@math.colostate.edu`

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORT COLLINS,
CO 80523, USA

E-mail address: `James.Wilson@ColoState.Edu`

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

This chapter discusses Magma operations with multilinear algebra. Wherever possible we follow the conventions in use in physics [W1, Chapter V], differential geometry [L2, Chapter 10], and algebra [L1]. Necessary categorical formalism is drawn largely from [W2]. The package covers:

- (1) Tensors and multilinear functions and their associated groups and algebras.
- (2) Spaces of tensors.
- (3) Categories of tensors and tensor spaces.
- (4) Exceptional tensors of octonions and Jordan algebras

Overview

Throughout \mapsto denotes multilinear maps $[\cdot] : U_v \times \cdots \times U_1 \mapsto U_0$ of K -modules $\{U_v, \dots, U_0\}$ known as the *frame* of a multilinear map or tensor. The module U_0 is reserved for the codomain which in turn makes reverse indexing the simplest notation. Every tensor in Magma is treated as an element of a tensor space. By default a universal tensor space:

$$\text{hom}_K(U_v, \dots, \text{hom}_K(U_1, U_0) \cdots).$$

In Magma, the tensor space is what determines the associated multilinear function of a given tensor T . Evaluation of T mimics a map $U_v \times \cdots \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$, for instance, $\langle \mathbf{u}_v, \dots, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle @T$;. Special attention is given to bilinear maps $* : U_2 \times U_1 \mapsto U_0$ including the ability to use infix notation $\mathbf{u}_2 * \mathbf{u}_1$. Tensor spaces have type **TenSpc** and behave like modules in that they have subspaces and quotient spaces. Tensors have type **TenSpcElt** and behave similar to Magma matrices.

A library of commonly used exceptional tensors is provided. These include octonion algebras and exceptional Jordan algebras.

Tensor categories, type **TenCat**, tell Magma how to interpret the contents of a tensor space. For example, one tensor category treats a $(d \times d)$ -matrix F over a field K as a linear map $K^d \rightarrow K^d$, another assigns the same matrix to a bilinear form $K^d \times K^d \mapsto K$. Functors are provided to change tensor categories and to define standard categories.

CHAPTER 2

Tensors

Tensors are required to have the following information.

- A commutative ring K of coefficients.
- A valence v indicating the number of variables to include in its associated multilinear map.
- A list $[U_v, \dots, U_0]$ of K -modules called the *frame*.
- A function $U_v \times \dots \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$ that is K -linear in each U_i .

Tensors have type `TenSpcElt` and are formally elements of a tensor space (type `TenSpc`). By default a tensor's parent space is a universal tensor space:

$$\text{hom}_K(U_v, \dots, \text{hom}_K(U_1, U_0) \dots) \cong \text{hom}_K(U_v \otimes_K \dots \otimes_K U_1, U_0).$$

The left hand module is used primarily as it avoids the need to work with the equivalence classes of a tensor product. Operations such as linear combinations of tensors take place within a tensor space. Attributes such as coefficients, valence, and frame apply to the tensor space as well.

When necessary, the user may further direct the operations on tensors to appropriate tensor categories (type `TenCat`). For instance covariant and contravariant variables can be specified as well as imposing symmetry conditions. If no tensor category is prescribed then a default tensor category is used based on the method of creation.

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Contents

1. Creating tensors

1.1. Black-box tensors. A user can specify a tensor by a black-box function that evaluates the required multilinear map.

```
Tensor(S, F) : SeqEnum, UserProgram -> TenSpcElt
Tensor(S, F) : List, UserProgram -> TenSpcElt
Tensor(S, F, Cat) : SeqEnum, UserProgram, TenCat -> TenSpcElt
Tensor(S, F, Cat) : List, UserProgram, TenCat -> TenSpcElt
```

Returns the tensor with the frame specified by S and tensor category Cat . The last entry is assumed to be the codomain of the multilinear map. The user-defined function F should take as input a tuple of elements of the domain and return an element of the codomain. If no tensor category is provided, the Albert's homotopism category is used.

```
Tensor(D, C, F) : SeqEnum, Any, UserProgram -> TenSpcElt
Tensor(D, C, F) : List, Any, UserProgram -> TenSpcElt
Tensor(D, C, F, Cat) : SeqEnum, Any, UserProgram, TenCat -> TenSpcElt
Tensor(D, C, F, Cat) : List, Any, UserProgram, TenCat -> TenSpcElt
```

Returns the tensor with tensor category Cat and frame specified by D and C , where D is a sequence of spaces in the domain and C the codomain. The user-defined function F should take as input a tuple of elements of D and return an element of C . If no tensor category is provided, the Albert's homotopism category is used.

Example Ten_Triple_Product

Tensors make it easy to create algebras that do not fit into traditional categories, such as algebras with triple products.

```
> K := GF(541);
> U := KMatrixSpace(K,2,3);
> my_prod := func< x | x[1]*Transpose(x[2])*x[3] >;
> T := Tensor([U,U,U,U], my_prod );
> T;
Tensor of valence 3, U3 x U2 x U1 -> U0
U3 : Full KMatrixSpace of 2 by 3 matrices over GF(541)
U2 : Full KMatrixSpace of 2 by 3 matrices over GF(541)
U1 : Full KMatrixSpace of 2 by 3 matrices over GF(541)
U0 : Full KMatrixSpace of 2 by 3 matrices over GF(541)
> A := U![1,0,0,0,0,0];
> <A,A,A>@T; // A is a generalized idempotent
[ 1  0  0]
[ 0  0  0]
```

We can experiment to see if this triple product is left associative.

```
> X := [Random(U) : i in [1..5]];
> <<X[1],X[2],X[3]>@T,X[4],X[5]>@T eq \
> <X[1],<X[4],X[3],X[2]>@T,X[5]>@T;
true
```


To confirm this we can create a new tensor for the left triple-associators and see that its image is 0.

```
> my_left_asct := func<X|<<X[1],X[2],X[3]>@T,X[4],X[5]>@T\
> - <X[1],<X[4],X[3],X[2]>@T,X[5]>@T >;
> LT := Tensor([U: i in [0..5]], my_left_asct);
> I := Image(LT);
> Dimension(I);
0
```

1.2. Tensors with structure constant sequences. Most computations with tensors T will be carried out using structure constants $T_{j_v \dots j_0} \in K$. Here T is framed by free K -modules $[U_v, \dots, U_0]$ with each U_i having an ordered bases $\mathcal{B}_i = [e_{i1}, \dots, e_{id_i}]$. The interpretation of structure constants is that the associated multilinear function $[x_v, \dots, x_1]$ from $U_v \times \dots \times U_1$ into U_0 is determined on bases as follows:

$$[e_{vj_v}, \dots, e_{1j_1}] = \sum_{k=1}^{d_0} T_{j_v \dots j_0} e_{0k}.$$

Structure constants are input and stored as sequences S in K according to the following assignment. Set $f : \mathbb{Z}^{v+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ to be:

$$f(j_v, \dots, j_0) = 1 + \sum_{s=0}^v (j_s - 1) \prod_{t=0}^{s-1} d_t.$$

So $S[f(j_v, \dots, j_0)] = T_{j_v \dots j_0}$ specifies the structure constants as a sequence.

Notes.

- Magma does not presently support the notion of a sparse sequence of structure constants. A user can provide this functionality by specifying a tensor with a user program rather than structure constants.
- Some routines in Magma require structure constant sequences. If they are not provided, Magma may compute and store a structure constant representation inside the tensor.
- Magma does not separate structure constant indices that are contravariant. Instead contravariant variables are signaled by tensor categories. So Ricci styled tensors $T_{a_p \dots a_1}^{b_q \dots b_1}$ should be input as $T_{a_p+q \dots a_1+q} b_q \dots b_1$ and the tensor category changed to mark $\{q..1\}$ as contravariant. Intrinsic are provided to facilitate this approach.

```
Tensor(D, S) : [RngElt], SeqEnum -> TenSpcElt
Tensor(R, D, S) : Rng, [RngElt], SeqEnum -> TenSpcElt
Tensor(D, S, Cat) : [RngElt], SeqEnum, TenCat -> TenSpcElt
Tensor(R, D, S, Cat) : Rng, [RngElt], SeqEnum, TenCat -> TenSpcElt
```

Given dimensions $D = [d_v, \dots, d_0]$, returns the tensor in $R^{d_v \dots d_0}$ identified by structure constant sequence S . If R is not provided then the parent ring of the first element of S is used. R must be a commutative unital ring. The default tensor category Cat is the homotopism category.

`StructureConstants(T) : TenSpcElt -> SeqEnum`

`Eltseq(T) : TenSpcElt -> SeqEnum`

Returns the sequence of structure constants of the given tensor T .

1.3. Bilinear tensors. A special case of structure constants for bilinear maps $U_2 \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$ is to format the data as lists $[M_1, \dots, M_a]$ of matrices. This can be considered as a left (resp. right) representation $U_2 \rightarrow \text{hom}_K(U_1, U_0)$, (resp. $U_1 \rightarrow \text{hom}_K(U_2, U_0)$). Or it can be treated as *systems of bilinear forms* $[M_1, \dots, M_a]$ where the matrices are the Gram matrices of bilinear forms $\phi_i : U_2 \times U_1 \rightarrow K$. Here the associated bilinear map $U_2 \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$ is specified by

$$(u_2, u_1) \mapsto (\phi_1(u_2, u_1), \dots, \phi_a(u_2, u_1)).$$

`Tensor(M, s, t) : Mtrx, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpcElt`

`Tensor(M, s, t, C) : Mtrx, RngIntElt, RngIntElt, TenCat -> TenSpcElt`

`Tensor(M, s, t) : [Mtrx], RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpcElt`

`Tensor(M, s, t, C) : [Mtrx], RngIntElt, RngIntElt, TenCat -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the bilinear tensor given by the list of matrices. The interpretation of the matrices as structure constants is specified by the coordinates s and t which must be positions in $\{2, 1, 0\}$. Optionally a tensor category C can be assigned.

`AsMatrices(T, s, t) : TenSpcElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> SeqEnum`

`SystemOfForms(T) : TenSpcElt -> SeqEnum`

For a tensor T with frame $[K^{d_v}, \dots, K^{d_0}]$, returns a list $[M_1, \dots, M_d]$, $d = (d_v \cdots d_0)/d_s d_t$, of $(d_s \times d_t)$ -matrices in K representing the tensor as an element of $\text{hom}_K(K^{d_s} \otimes_K K^{d_t}, K^d)$. For `SystemOfForms`, T must have valence 2 and the implied values are $s = 2$ and $t = 1$.

Example Ten.StrConst

```
> T := Tensor(GF(3), [2,2,2], [1,0,0,1,0,1,-1,0]);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)
> StructureConstants(T);
[ 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0 ]
```

Systems of forms offer some visually useful information such as symmetry. The choice of coordinates influences the resulting list of matrices.

```
> AsMatrices(T,1,0);
[
  [1 0]
  [0 1],
  [0 1]
  [2 0]
]
> SystemOfForms (T);
[
```

```

    [1 0]
    [0 2],

    [0 1]
    [1 0]
]
> IsSymmetric (T);
true

```

Example Ten.SysForms

Systems of forms will always produce tensors of valence 2. In particular two tensors with a common structure constant sequence can be treated differently by changing the dimensions that frame the data. Thus a tensor is more than a list of coefficients.

```

> F := [ RandomMatrix(GF(2),2,3) : i in [1..4] ];
> T := Tensor(F,2,1);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2)
> T2 := Tensor([2,2,2,2],[1..16]);
> F2 := AsMatrices(T2,3,2);
> T3 := Tensor(F2,2,1);
> Eltseq(T2) eq Eltseq(T3);
true
> T2 eq T3 ;
false
> Valence(T2);
3
> Valence(T3);
2

```

1.4. Tensors from algebraic objects. A natural source of tensors is an algebraic object with a distributive property. Each tensor is assigned a category relevant to its origin.

Tensor(A): Alg -> TenSpcElt

Returns the bilinear tensor given by the product in A .

CommutatorTensor(A) : Alg -> TenSpcElt

Returns the bilinear commutator map $[a, b] = ab - ba$ of the algebra A .

AssociatorTensor(A) : Alg -> TenSpcElt

Returns the trilinear associator map $[a, b, c] = (ab)c - a(bc)$ of the algebra A .

Example Ten.Alg

```

> A := MatrixAlgebra(Rationals(),5);
> AC := CommutatorTensor(A);
> IsAlternating(AC); // [X, X] = 0?
true

```

Do three random octonions associate? Hardly ever.

```

> O := OctonionAlgebra(GF(541),-1,-1,-1);
> T := AssociatorTensor(O);
> <Random(O),Random(O),Random(O)> @ T eq 0;
false

```

But $(aa)b = a(ab)$ always, as octonions are alternative algebras.

```

> a := Random(O);
> b := Random(O);
> <a,a,b> @ T eq 0;
true
> IsAlternating(T);
true

```

```

pCentralTensor(G, s, t) : GrpPC, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpcElt
pCentralTensor(G, p, s, t) : Grp, RngIntElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpcElt

```

Returns the bilinear map of commutation from the associated graded Lie algebra of the lower exponent- p central series η of G . The bilinear map pairs η_s/η_{s+1} with η_t/η_{t+1} into η_{s+t}/η_{s+t+1} . If $s = t$ the tensor category is set to force $U_2 = U_1$; otherwise it is the general homotopism category.

Example Ten_Grp

Groups have a single binary operation. So even when groups are built from rings it can be difficult to recover the ring from the group operations. Tensors supply one approach for that task.

```

> P := ClassicalSylow(SL(3,125),5);
> Q := PCGroup(P); // Loose track of GF (125).
> Q;
GrpPC : Q of order 1953125 = 5^9
PC-Relations:
  Q.4^Q.1 = Q.4 * Q.7^4,
  Q.4^Q.2 = Q.4 * Q.8^4,
  Q.4^Q.3 = Q.4 * Q.9^4,
  Q.5^Q.1 = Q.5 * Q.8^4,
  Q.5^Q.2 = Q.5 * Q.9^4,
  Q.5^Q.3 = Q.5 * Q.7^3 * Q.8^3,
  Q.6^Q.1 = Q.6 * Q.9^4,
  Q.6^Q.2 = Q.6 * Q.7^3 * Q.8^3,
  Q.6^Q.3 = Q.6 * Q.8^3 * Q.9^3
> T := pCentralTensor(Q,1,1);
> F := Centroid(T); // Recover GF (125)
> Dimension(F);

```

```

3
> IsSimple(F);
true
> IsCommutative(F);
true

```

Polarisation(f) : MPolElt -> TenSpcElt, MPolElt
Polarization(f) : MPolElt -> TenSpcElt, MPolElt

Returns the polarization of the homogeneous multivariate polynomial f as a tensor and as a multivariate polynomial. Polarization does not normalize by $1/d!$, where d is the degree of f .

Example Ten.Polar

We polarize the polynomial $f(x, y) = x^2y$. Because f is homogeneous of degree 3 with 2 variables, we expect that the polarization will have 6 variables and that the corresponding multilinear form will be $K^2 \times K^2 \times K^2 \rightarrow K$. The polarization of f is given by $P(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2) = 2(x_1y_1z_2 + x_1y_2z_1 + x_2y_1z_1)$.

```

> K<x,y> := PolynomialRing(Rationals(),2);
> T, p := Polarization(x^2*y);
> p;
2*$.1*$.3*$.6 + 2*$.1*$.4*$.5 + 2*$.2*$.3*$.5
> T;
Tensor of valence 3, U3 x U2 x U1 -> U0
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over Rational Field
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over Rational Field
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over Rational Field
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over Rational Field
> <[1,0],[1,0],[1,0]> @ T;
(0)
> <[1,0],[1,0],[0,1]> @ T;
(2)

```

1.5. New tensors from old. We can construct new tensors from old.

AlternatingTensor(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt

Returns the alternating tensor induced by the given tensor. If the tensor is already alternating, then the given tensor is returned.

AntisymmetricTensor(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt

Returns the antisymmetric tensor induced by the given tensor. If the tensor is already antisymmetric, then the given tensor is returned.

SymmetricTensor(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt

Returns the symmetric tensor induced by the given tensor. If the tensor is already symmetric, then the given tensor is returned.

Shuffle(T, g) : TenSpcElt, GrpPermElt -> TenSpcElt

Shuffle(T, g) : TenSpcElt, SeqEnum -> TenSpcElt

For a tensor T in $\text{hom}(U_v, \dots, \text{hom}(U_1, U_0) \cdots)$, generates a the representation of T in $\text{hom}(U_{v^g}, \dots, \text{hom}(U_{1^g}, U_{0^g}) \cdots)$. In order to be defined, g must permute $\{0..v\}$ and both the image and pre-image of 0 under g will be replaced by their K -dual space. For cotensors, g must permute $\{1..v\}$.

2. Operations with Tensors

Magma takes two perspectives for operations with tensors. First, tensors determine multilinear maps and so behave as functions. Second, tensors are elements of a tensor space and so behave as elements in a module.

2.1. Elementary operations. Treating the tensor space as a K -module, we have the standard operations.

`S + T : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt`
`k * T : RngElt, TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the sum or scalar multiple of tensors as module elements of the tensor space. The corresponding multilinear maps are the sum or scalar multiple of the multilinear maps.

`TensorOnVectorSpaces(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt, Hmtp`

Returns the tensor on vector spaces and an isotopism from the given tensor. This is a forgetful functor that forces all domain and codomain terms to be vector spaces.

`AssociatedForm(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt`

For a tensor T with multilinear maps $U_v \times \cdots \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$, creates the associated multilinear form $U_v \times \cdots \times U_1 \times U_0^* \rightarrow K$. The valence is increased by 1.

`Compress(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the compression of the tensor. This removes all 1-dimensional spaces in the domain.

Example Ten_VS_Cmp

We construct the tensor of a Lie algebra given by multiplication. We apply the forgetful functor to forget the algebra structure and just leave vector spaces. However, we can still evaluate Lie algebra elements with this new tensor on vector spaces.

```
> L := LieAlgebra("D4", GF(5));
> T := Tensor(L);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Lie Algebra of dimension 28 with base ring GF(5)
U1 : Lie Algebra of dimension 28 with base ring GF(5)
U0 : Lie Algebra of dimension 28 with base ring GF(5)
> <L.2, L.11> @ T;
(1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0)
>
> S := TensorOnVectorSpaces(T);
> S;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 28 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 28 over GF(5)
```

```

U0 : Full Vector space of degree 28 over GF(5)
> V := Domain(S)[1];
> <L.2,L.11> @ S eq <V.2,V.11> @ S;
true

```

Now we compute the associated form to S to get a trilinear map. We shuffle it by the permutation $(0, 3)$ and compress it. The result is just the shuffle of the original bilinear map S by $(0, 2, 1)$.

```

> AF := AssociatedForm(S);
> AF;
Tensor of valence 3, U3 x U2 x U1 -> U0
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 28 over GF(5)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 28 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 28 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over GF(5)
> Eltseq(AF) eq Eltseq(S);
true
>
> <L.2,L.11,L.1> @ AF;
(1)
> <L.2,L.11,L.2> @ AF;
(0)
>
> U := Shuffle(AF,[3,1,2,0]);
> U;
Tensor of valence 3, U3 x U2 x U1 -> U0
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over GF(5)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 28 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 28 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 28 over GF(5)
>
> Cmp := Compress(U);
> Shf := Shuffle(S,[2,0,1]);
> Cmp eq Shf;
true

```

2.2. General properties.

Parent(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpc

Returns the tensor space that contains T . The default space is the universal tensor space.

Domain(T) : TenSpcElt -> List

Returns the domain of the tensor as a list of modules.

Codomain(T) : TenSpcElt -> Any

Returns the codomain of the tensor.

Valence(T) : TenSpcElt -> RngIntElt

Returns the valence of the tensor.

Frame(T) : TenSpcElt -> List

Returns the modules in the frame of T ; this is the concatenation of the domain modules and the codomain.

`TensorCategory(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenCat`

Returns the underlying tensor category of T .

`ChangeTensorCategory(T, C) : TenSpcElt, TenCat -> TenSpcElt`

`ChangeTensorCategory(~T, C) : TenSpcElt, TenCat`

Returns the tensor with the given category.

`IsCovariant(T) : TenSpcElt -> BoolElt`

`IsContravariant(T) : TenSpcElt -> BoolElt`

Decides if the underlying category of T is covariant or contravariant.

Example Ten_Prop1

We demonstrate how to extract basic properties of a tensor.

```
> T := RandomTensor(GF(3), [3, 4, 5, 6]);
> T;
Tensor of valence 3, U3 x U2 x U1 -> U0
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3)
> Valence(T);
3
>
> BaseRing(T);
Finite field of size 3
>
> Frame(T);
[*
    Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3),
    Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3),
    Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3),
    Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3)
*]
>
> Domain(T);
[*
    Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3),
    Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3),
    Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3)
*]
>
> Codomain(T);
Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3)
>
> Parent(T); // Universal tensor space
```



```

Tensor space of dimension 360 over GF(3) with valence 3
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3)
>
> TensorCategory(T);
Tensor category of Valence 3 (->,->,->,->) ({ 1 }, { 2 }, { 0 }, { 3 })
>
> Cat := TensorCategory([-1,-1,1,1],{i : i in [0..3]});
> ChangeTensorCategory(~T, Cat);
> TensorCategory(T);
Tensor category of Valence 3 (<-,<-,<-,<-) ({ 1 }, { 2 }, { 0 }, { 3 })

```

Image(T) : TenSpcElt -> ModTupRng, Map

Returns the (categorical) image of the tensor along with a map to the vector space. Thus, if the type of the codomain of T is not **ModTupRng**, the returned map is an isomorphism from the codomain of T to the free R -module R^{d_0} .

BaseRing(T) : TenSpcElt -> Rng

BaseField(T) : TenSpcElt -> Fld

Returns the base ring or field of the tensor.

NondegenerateTensor(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt, Hmtp

Returns the nondegenerate multilinear map associated to T along with a homotopism from the given tensor to the returned nondegenerate tensor.

IsNondegenerate(T) : TenSpcElt -> BoolElt

Decides whether T is a nondegenerate multilinear map.

FullyNondegenerateTensor(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt, Hmtp

Returns the fully nondegenerate multilinear map associated to T along with a cohomotopism from the given tensor to the returned tensor.

IsFullyNondegenerate(T) : TenSpcElt -> BoolElt

Decides whether T is a fully nondegenerate multilinear map.

IsAlternating(T) : TenSpcElt -> BoolElt

Decides whether T is an alternating tensor.

IsAntisymmetric(T) : TenSpcElt -> BoolElt

Decides whether T is an antisymmetric tensor.

IsSymmetric(T) : TenSpcElt -> BoolElt

Decides whether T is a symmetric tensor.

Example Ten_Prop2

We demonstrate how to extract basic properties of a tensor.

```

> J := Matrix(GF(9),[[0,1,-1],[1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,1]]);
> M := DiagonalJoin(J,ZeroMatrix(GF(9),3,3));
> M;
[ 0 1 2 0 0 0]
[ 1 2 2 0 0 0]

```

```

[ 2 2 1 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0]
>
> T := Tensor([M,-M],2,1);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3^2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3^2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3^2)
>
> Image(T);
Vector space of degree 2, dimension 1 over GF(3^2)
Generators:
( 1 2)
Echelonized basis:
( 1 2)
Mapping from: Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3^2) to
Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3^2) given by a rule
>
> Radical(T);
<
Vector space of degree 6, dimension 3 over GF(3^2)
Echelonized basis:
( 0 0 0 1 0 0)
( 0 0 0 0 1 0)
( 0 0 0 0 0 1),
Vector space of degree 6, dimension 3 over GF(3^2)
Echelonized basis:
( 0 0 0 1 0 0)
( 0 0 0 0 1 0)
( 0 0 0 0 0 1)
>

```

The tensor we built above is degenerate because it has a nontrivial radical. We will construct the nondegenerate tensor as well as the fully nondegenerate tensor.

```

> ND := NondegenerateTensor(T);
> ND;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3^2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3^2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3^2)
>
> FN := FullyNondegenerateTensor(T);
> FN;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3^2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3^2)
U0 : Vector space of degree 2, dimension 1 over GF(3^2)

```

```

Generators:
(      1      2)
Echelonized basis:
(      1      2)

```

2.3. As multilinear maps. Regarding tensors as multilinear maps, we allow for composition and evaluation.

`x @ T : Tup, TenSpcElt -> Any`

Evaluates the tensor T at $x \in U_v \times \cdots \times U_1$.

`T * f : TenSpcElt, Map -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the tensor which is the composition of T with the given map f .

`S eq T : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt -> BoolElt`

Decides if the tensors are the same multilinear map.

2.4. Operations with Bilinear maps. Tensors of valence 2, also known as bilinear tensors, or as bilinear maps, are commonly described as distributive products. For instance as the product of an algebra, the product of a ring on a module, or an inner product. Magma supports this interpretation by permitting an infix $x * y$ notation for the evaluation of bilinear tensors. Magma supports this by creating special types `BmpU[Elt]`, `BmpV[Elt]`, and `BmpW[Elt]` for the frame of a bilinear tensor.

`x * y : BmpUElt, BmpVElt -> Any`

`x * y : BmpU, BmpV -> Any`

`x * y : BmpUElt, BmpV -> Any`

`x * y : BmpU, BmpVElt -> Any`

If x and y are associated to the bilinear map B , these operations return $\langle x, y \rangle @ B$.

`x * B : Any, TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt`

`B * y : Any, TenSpcElt -> TenSpcElt`

Given a bilinear tensor B framed by $[U_2, U_1, U_0]$, $x * B$ returns the action on the right as a linear map $L : U_1 \rightarrow U_0$ given by $vL = x * v$ if x is an element of U_2 . If x is a subspace of U_2 , then this returns a sequence of maps one for each element in the basis for x . For the land-hand action use $B * y$ instead. If B is valence 1, then the image of either x or y is returned.

`Parent(x) : BmpUElt -> BmpU`

`Parent(x) : BmpVElt -> BmpV`

Returns the parent space of the bilinear map element.

`Parent(X) : BmpU -> TenSpcElt`

`Parent(X) : BmpV -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the original bilinear map where these spaces came from.

`LeftDomain(B) : TenSpcElt -> BmpU`

Returns the left domain, U_2 , of B framed by $[U_2, U_1, U_0]$, setup for use with infix notation.

`RightDomain(B) : TenSpcElt -> BmpV`

Returns the right domain, U_1 , of B framed by $[U_2, U_1, U_0]$. setup for use with infix notation.

```
IsCoercible(S,x) : BmpU, Any -> BoolElt, BmpUElt
IsCoercible(S,x) : BmpV, Any -> BoolElt, BmpVElt
```

Decides if x can be coerced into S , and if it can, it returns the coerced element.

```
u1 eq u2 : BmpUElt, BmpUElt -> BoolElt
v1 eq v2 : BmpVElt, BmpVElt -> BoolElt
U1 eq U2 : BmpU, BmpU -> BoolElt
V1 eq V2 : BmpV, BmpV -> BoolElt
```

Decides if the elements or spaces are equal.

Example Bimap_Infix

We demonstrate the infix product using tensors of valence 2. If $B : U_2 \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$ is a tensor, then for $x \in U_2$, we get a valence 1 tensor $x * B : U_1 \rightarrow U_0$. Similarly, for $y \in U_1$, we get $B * y : U_2 \rightarrow U_0$. Furthermore, one can write $x * B * y$ to get $\langle x, y \rangle @ B$.

```
> B := RandomTensor(GF(5), [4, 3, 5]);
> B;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(5)
> [3, 2, 0, 1] * B * [1, 1, 2];
(2 1 1 3 4)
> [1, 0, 0, 0] * B;
Tensor of valence 1, U1 -> U0
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(5)
> B * [0, 2, 0];
Tensor of valence 1, U1 -> U0
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(5)
```

Example Bimap_Product

We demonstrate the product notation for tensors of valence 2 using a tensor derived from a group. Suppose G is a p -group and $B : U_2 \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$ is the tensor given by commutation where $U_2 = U_1 = G/\Phi(G)$ and U_0 is the next factor of the exponent- p central series of G .

```
> G := SmallGroup(512, 10^6);
> B := pCentralTensor(G, 2, 1, 1);
> B;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2)
> U := LeftDomain(B); //U2
> V := RightDomain(B); //U1
> U![0, 1, 0, 1, 0] * V![1, 0, 0, 0, 0];
```

```
(1 0 0 1)
> U!(G.2*G.4) * V!G.1;
(1 0 0 1)
```

This notation can be used to evaluate subspaces.

```
> H := sub< G | G.2,G.4 >;
> U!H * V!G.1;
Vector space of degree 4, dimension 2 over GF(2)
Generators:
(0 0 0 1)
(1 0 0 0)
Echelonized basis:
(1 0 0 0)
(0 0 0 1)
> U!H * V!G;
Vector space of degree 4, dimension 3 over GF(2)
Generators:
(1 0 0 0)
(0 0 1 0)
(0 0 0 1)
(1 0 0 0)
(1 0 0 0)
Echelonized basis:
(1 0 0 0)
(0 0 1 0)
(0 0 0 1)
```

2.5. Manipulating tensor data. The data from a tensor is accessible in multiple ways. For tensors given by structure constants this can be described as the multidimensional analog of choosing a row or column of a matrix. Other operations are generalization of the transpose of a matrix. Magma does these operations with some care towards efficiency, e.g. it may not physically move the values in a structure constant sequence but instead permute the lookup of the values.

`Slice(T, grid) : TenSpcElt, [SetEnum] -> SeqEnum`

`InducedTensor(T, grid) : TenSpcElt, [SetEnum] -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the slice of the structure constants running through the given grid. For a tensor framed by free modules $[U_v, \dots, U_0]$ with $d_i = \dim U_i$, a grid is a sequence $[G_v, \dots, G_0]$ of subsets $G_i \subseteq \{1..d_i\}$. The slice is the list of entries in the structure constants of the tensor indexed by $G_v \times \dots \times G_0$. `Slice` returns the structure constants whereas `InducedTensor` produces a tensor with these structure constants.

Example Ten.Slice

We demonstrate slicing. If every $G_i = \{1..d_i\}$, then the result is the same as `Eltseq`.

```
> U := VectorSpace(Rationals(), 4);
> V := VectorSpace(Rationals(), 3);
```

```

> W := VectorSpace(Rationals(),2);
> TS := TensorSpace([U,V,W]);
> T := TS![ i : i in [1..24] ];
> Slice(T,[{1..4},{1..3},{1..2}]); // structure constants
[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 ]

```

We obtain the slice data as structure constants of a tensor.

```

> Slice(T,[{1..4},{2},{1}]);
[ 3, 9, 15, 21 ]
>
> W1 := VectorSpace(Rationals(),1);
> pi := hom< W -> W1 | <W.1,W1.1>, <W.2,W1!0> >; // project
> Eltseq( (T*V.2)*pi );
[ 3, 9, 15, 21 ]

```

However, in this example, the tensors are not the same. When we compress the induced tensor, then they become equal.

```

> T_ind := InducedTensor(T,[{1..4},{2},{1}]);
> T_ind;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over Rational Field
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over Rational Field
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over Rational Field
> S := (T*V.2)*pi;
> S;
Tensor of valence 1, U1 -> U0
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over Rational Field
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over Rational Field
>
> Compress(T_ind) eq S;
true

```

Foliation(T, i) : TenSpcElt, RngIntElt -> Mtrx

For a tensor T contained in $\text{hom}(U_v \otimes \cdots \otimes U_1, U_0)$, return the matrix representing the linear map $U_i \rightarrow \text{hom}(\bigotimes_{j \neq i} U_j, U_0)$ using the bases of each U_j . If $i = 0$, then the returned matrix is given by the representation $U_0^* \rightarrow \text{hom}(\bigotimes U_i, K)$.

AsTensorSpace(T, i) : TenSpcElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpc, Mtrx

Returns the associated tensor space of T at $i > 0$ along with a matrix given by the foliation of T at i . The returned tensor space is framed by $U_v \times \cdots \times U_{i+1} \times U_{i-1} \times \cdots \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$ and is generated by the tensors T_u for each u in the basis of U_i .

AsCotensorSpace(T) : TenSpcElt -> TenSpc, Mtrx

Returns the associated cotensor space of T along with a matrix given by the foliation of T at 0. The returned cotensor space is framed by $U_v \times \cdots \times U_1 \rightarrow K$ and is generated by the tensors T_f for each f in the basis of U_0^* .

AsTensor(T) : TenSpc -> TenSpcElt

Returns a tensor corresponding to the given tensor space. If the given tensor space is contravariant, then the returned tensor has the frame $U_v \times \cdots \times U_1 \rightharpoonup T$. If the given tensor space is covariant, then the returned tensor has the frame $T \times U_v \times \cdots \times U_1 \rightharpoonup U_0$. Note that `AsTensor` is “inverse” to `AsCotensorSpace` and `AsTensorSpace` when $i = v$.

Example TenFoliation

We demonstrate foliation.

```
> T := RandomTensor( GF(7), [2,3,4] );
> Foliation(T,0);
[3 4 3 3 6 4]
[0 6 4 3 3 4]
[0 0 6 2 3 3]
[4 6 4 0 0 3]
>
> Slice(T,[{1,2},{1..3},{3}]); // row 3
[ 0, 0, 6, 2, 3, 3 ]
>
> Slice(T,[{2},{1},{1..4}]); // col 4
[ 3, 3, 2, 0 ]
```

The cotensor space associated to a tensor is the subcotensor space spanned by multilinear forms obtained from T . For a fixed basis of U_0 , we get a basis for the cotensor space by projecting onto various basis vectors of U_0 .

```
> CT := AsCotensorSpace(T);
> CT;
Cotensor space of dimension 4 over GF(7) with valence 1
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(7)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(7)
>
> S := Random(CT);
> MS := KMatrixSpace(GF(7),2,3);
> SystemOfForms(S) subset sub<MS|SystemOfForms(T)>;
true
```

The same applies for the associated tensor space to a tensor. We obtain a basis by projecting onto the basis vectors of U_i .

```
> TS := AsTensorSpace(T,1);
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 3 over GF(7) with valence 1
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(7)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(7)
>
> S := Random(TS);
> MS := KMatrixSpace(GF(7),2,4);
> AsMatrices(S,1,0) subset sub<MS|AsMatrices(T,2,0)>;
true
```

3. Invariants of tensors

To access the projections or the objects acting on a specific factor, the following should be used.

```
Induce(X, i) : AlgMat, RngIntElt -> AlgMat, Map
Induce(X, i) : AlgMatLie, RngIntElt -> AlgMatLie, Map
Induce(X, i) : GrpMat, RngIntElt -> GrpMat, Map
```

Returns the induced sub-object associated to the i th factor of the associated tensor and a projection from the given object to the returned sub-object.

3.1. Standard invariants. We integrate the invariant theory associated to bilinear and multilinear maps into the realm of tensors.

```
Radical(T, s) : TenSpcElt, RngIntElt -> ModTupRng, Map
```

Returns the s th (categorical) radical as a subspace of U_s along with an isomorphism from U_s to K^{d_s} . If U_s is already a vector space, then the returned map is the identity.

```
Radical(T) : TenSpcElt -> Tup
```

Returns the tuple of all the s -radicals for each $s \in \{1, \dots, v\}$.

```
Coradical(T) : TenSpcElt -> ModTupRng, Map
```

Returns the (categorical) coradical of T and a vector space surjection from the codomain to the coradical.

3.2. Invariants for bilinear tensors. The following are used only for tensors of valence 2.

```
AdjointAlgebra(B) : TenSpcElt -> AlgMat
```

Returns the adjoint $*$ -algebra of the given bilinear map.

Example Ten_Adj_Alg

We get a pair of random cotensors from the exterior square of $V = \mathbb{F}_5^{10}$ and compute its adjoint $*$ -algebra as a tensor.

```
> V := VectorSpace(GF(5), 10);
> E := ExteriorCotensorSpace(V, 2);
> E;
Cotensor space of dimension 45 over GF(5) with valence 1
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over GF(5)
>
> T := Random(E);
> S := Random(E);
> CT := SubTensorSpace(E, [T, S]);
> T2 := AsTensor(CT);
> T2;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(5)
>
> A := AdjointAlgebra(T2);
> RecognizeStarAlgebra(A);
```



```

true
> Star(A);
Mapping from: AlgMat: A to AlgMat: A given by a rule [no
inverse]

```

LeftNucleus(B) : TenSpcElt -> AlgMat

Returns the left nucleus of the bilinear map B as a subalgebra of $\text{End}_K(U_2) \times \text{End}_K(U_0)$.

MidNucleus(B) : TenSpcElt -> AlgMat

Returns the mid nucleus of the bilinear map B as a subalgebra of $\text{End}_K(U_2) \times \text{End}_K(U_1)$.

RightNucleus(B) : TenSpcElt -> AlgMat

Returns the right nucleus of the bilinear map B as a subalgebra of $\text{End}_K(U_1) \times \text{End}_K(U_0)$.

3.3. Invariants of general multilinear maps. The following functions can be used for general multilinear maps.

Centroid(T) : TenSpcElt -> AlgMat

Returns the centroid of the tensor as a subalgebra of $\prod_{i=0}^v \text{End}_K(U_i)$.

Example Ten_Centroid

We will compute the centroid of the tensor given by field multiplication in $\mathbb{F}_{3^{25}}$ as a subalgebra of $M_{25}(\mathbb{F}_3)$.

```

> A := MatrixAlgebra(GF(3),25);
> f := RandomIrreduciblePolynomial(GF(3),25);
> S := sub< A | CompanionMatrix(f) >; // GF(3^25) inside A
> T := Tensor(S);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Matrix Algebra of degree 25 with 1 generator over GF(3)
U1 : Matrix Algebra of degree 25 with 1 generator over GF(3)
U0 : Matrix Algebra of degree 25 with 1 generator over GF(3)
> C := Centroid(T);
> Dimension(C);
25
> Ngens(C);
1

```

DerivationAlgebra(T) : TenSpcElt -> AlgMatLie

Returns the derivation Lie algebra of the tensor as a Lie subalgebra of $\prod_{i=0}^v \text{End}_K(U_i)$.

Nucleus(T, s, t) : TenSpcElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> AlgMat

Returns the st -nucleus ($s \neq t$) of the tensor as a subalgebra of $\text{End}_K(U_i) \times \text{End}_K(U_j)$, where $i = \max(s, t)$ and $j = \min(s, t)$.

Example Ten_Der_Nuc

We first construct the derivation of the quaternion algebra over \mathbb{Q} and verify that it is of type A_1 .

```
> H := QuaternionAlgebra(Rationals(), -1, -1);
> T := Tensor(H);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Quaternion Algebra with base ring Rational Field,
defined by i^2 = -1, j^2 = -1
U1 : Quaternion Algebra with base ring Rational Field,
defined by i^2 = -1, j^2 = -1
U0 : Quaternion Algebra with base ring Rational Field,
defined by i^2 = -1, j^2 = -1
> D := DerivationAlgebra(T);
> SemisimpleType(D);
A1
```

Now we verify that the mid nucleus of T is the quaternion algebra.

```
> ChangeTensorCategory(~T, HomotopismCategory(2));
> N := Nucleus(T, 2, 1);
> Dimension(N);
4
> N.1^2 eq N!-1;
true
> N.2^2 eq N!-1;
true
> N.1*N.2 eq -N.2*N.1;
true
```

If the centroid of a tensor is a commutative local ring, we can rewrite a tensor over its centroid. We employ the algorithms developed by Brooksbank and Wilson [BW2] to efficiently determine if a matrix algebra is cyclic.

TensorOverCentroid(T) : **TenSpcElt** \rightarrow **TenSpcElt**, **Hmtp**

If the given tensor T is framed by K -vector spaces, then the returned tensor is framed by E -vector spaces where E is the residue field of the centroid. The returned homotopism is an isotopism of the K -tensors.

Example Ten_Over_Cen

We construct a pc presentation of the upper unitriangular matrices over \mathbb{F}_{1024} . This will “forget” the field structure of our group, so that the tensor given by the commutator will be over \mathbb{F}_2 . We will use the centroid to rewrite our tensor as an alternating form over \mathbb{F}_{1024} .

```
> G := ClassicalSylow( GL(3,1024), 2 );
> P := PCPresentation( UnipotentMatrixGroup(G) );
> T := pCentralTensor(P, 1, 1);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
```

```

U2 : Full Vector space of degree 20 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 20 over GF(2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over GF(2)
> TC := TensorOverCentroid(T);
> TC;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2^10)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2^10)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over GF(2^10)
> IsAlternating(TC);
true

```

We include some well-known polynomial invariants for bilinear maps.

Discriminant(B) : TenSpcElt -> RngMPolElt

Returns the discriminant of the bilinear map.

Pfaffian(B) : TenSpcElt -> RngMPolElt

Returns the Pfaffian of the antisymmetric bilinear map.

Example Ten_Disc_Pfaff

We construct the discriminant and the Pfaffian of an antisymmetric 2-tensor.

```

> J := Matrix(GF(7), [[0,1],[-1,0]]);
> J;
[0 1]
[6 0]
> M := [ InsertBlock(ZeroMatrix(GF(7),4,4),J,i,i)
        : i in [1..3] ];
> M;
[
  [0 1 0 0]
  [6 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0],

  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 1 0]
  [0 6 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0],

  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 1]
  [0 0 6 0]
]
> T := Tensor(M,2,1);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(7)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(7)

```

```

U0 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(7)
> Discriminant(T);
$.1^2*$.3^2
> Pfaffian(T);
$.1*$.3

```

4. Exporting tensors

Tensors can be used to define algebraic structures such as groups and algebras.

HeisenbergAlgebra(B) : TenSpcElt -> AlgGen

Returns the Heisenberg algebra A induced by the bilinear tensor B . If $B = \circ : U \times V \rightarrow W$ is a bilinear map of K -vector spaces, and U , V , and W are isomorphic, then A is the algebra over U with the given product. If U and V are isomorphic but not with W , then A is the algebra over $U \oplus W$ with the given product. If U is not isomorphic to V , then it creates a new bilinear map $\bullet : (U \oplus V) \times (U \oplus V) \rightarrow W$, where

$$(u, v) \bullet (u', v') = u \circ v'.$$

HeisenbergLieAlgebra(B) : TenSpcElt -> AlgLie

Returns the Heisenberg Lie algebra with Lie bracket given by the alternating bilinear tensor induced by B .

HeisenbergGroup(B) : TenSpcElt -> GrpPC

Returns the class 2, exponent p , Heisenberg p -group with commutator given by the alternating bilinear tensor induced by B . This uses the `pQuotient` functions to convert a finitely presented group into a polycyclic group.

Example Ten_Heisenberg

From a single 2-tensor we construct an algebra, a Lie algebra, and a p -group.

```

> T := RandomTensor(GF(3), [10, 10, 4]);
> V := Domain(T)[1];
> V.1*T*V.2;
(0 0 1 0)
> A := HeisenbergAlgebra(T);
> A;
Algebra of dimension 14 with base ring GF(3)
> A.1*A.2;
(0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0)

```

Now we create the Lie algebra. The tensor T is not alternating, so it will induce an alternating tensor form which to create the Lie algebra.

```

> L := HeisenbergLieAlgebra(T);
> L.1*L.2;
(0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0)
> T2 := AlternatingTensor(T);
> V.1*T2*V.2;
(2 0 1 0)

```

Now we create the Heisenberg 3-group G from T . Because this algorithm uses the p -quotient algorithms, the commutator on G will not be identical to the induced alternating tensor T_2 . Instead, it will be pseudo-isometric to the T_2 .

```
> G := HeisenbergGroup(T);
> (G.2,G.1); // Defining word for 1st gen in Frattini
G.11
```

5. Invariants of nonassociative algebras

Converting an algebra to a tensor enables Magma to compute standard invariants of any algebra. We note that there are known errors for \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} due to the numerical stability of the linear algebra involved in the computations.

Center(A) : Alg -> Alg
Centre(A) : Alg -> Alg

Returns the center of the algebra A .

Centroid(A) : Alg -> AlgMat

Returns the centroid of the K -algebra A as a subalgebra of $\text{End}_K(A)$.

LeftNucleus(A) : Alg -> AlgMat
RightNucleus(A) : Alg -> AlgMat
MidNucleus(A) : Alg -> AlgMat

Returns the nucleus of the algebra A as a subalgebra of the enveloping algebra of right multiplication $\mathcal{R}(A)$.

DerivationAlgebra(A) : Alg -> AlgMatLie

Returns the derivation algebra of the algebra A as a Lie subalgebra of $\text{End}_K(A)$.

Example Alg_Invariants

We demonstrate how to use these functions to get invariants of nonassociative algebras. First, we will obtain the derivation Lie algebra of the Octonions, which are of type G_2 .

```
> A := OctonionAlgebra(GF(7),-1,-1,-1);
> A;
Algebra of dimension 8 with base ring GF(7)
> D := DerivationAlgebra(A);
> D.1;
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 6 0 6 3 2 1]
[0 1 0 3 4 1 1 3]
[0 0 4 0 6 4 2 3]
[0 1 3 1 0 6 2 0]
[0 4 6 3 1 0 6 2]
[0 5 6 5 5 1 0 4]
[0 6 4 4 0 5 3 0]
> Dimension(D);
14
> SemisimpleType(D);
G2
```

Now we will show that the left, mid, and right nuclei are all one dimensional. All of which are generated by R_1 , multiplication by 1_A .

```
> Z := Center(A);
> Z;
Algebra of dimension 1 with base ring GF(7)
>
> L := LeftNucleus(A);
> L;
Matrix Algebra of degree 8 with 1 generator over GF(7)
> L.1;
[1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
>
> L eq MidNucleus(A);
true
> L eq RightNucleus(A);
true
```

CHAPTER 3

Tensor spaces

In Magma a tensor space is a parent type for tensors. It behaves as a module but also maintains an interpretation of its elements as a multilinear map. Each tensor space further maintains a tensor category which is assigned to its tensors.

1. Constructions of tensor and cotensor spaces

1.1. Universal tensor spaces. Construction of universal tensor spaces is modeled after construction of free modules and matrix spaces. For efficiency reasons, the actual representation may vary based on the parameters, e.g. it may be a space of structure constants, black-box functions, or systems of forms. So access to the tensors in these tensor space should be made through the provided functions.

```
KTensorSpace(K, S) : Fld, [RngIntElt] -> TenSpc
KTensorSpace(K, S, C) : Fld, [RngIntElt], TenCat -> TenSpc
```

For a field K and sequence $S = [d_v, \dots, d_0]$, returns the universal tensor space $\text{hom}_K(K^{d_v}, \dots, \text{hom}_K(K^{d_1}, K^{d_0}) \dots) \cong K^{d_v \dots d_0}$ with covariant tensor category given by C . The default is Albert's homotopism category.

```
RTensorSpace(R, S) : Rng, [RngIntElt] -> TenSpc
RTensorSpace(R, S, C) : Rng, [RngIntElt], TenCat -> TenSpc
```

For a commutative and unital ring R and sequence $S = [d_v, \dots, d_0]$, returns the universal tensor space $\text{hom}_R(R^{d_v}, \dots, \text{hom}_R(R^{d_1}, R^{d_0}) \dots) \cong R^{d_v \dots d_0}$ with covariant tensor category given by C . The default is Albert's homotopism category.

```
TensorSpace(S) : SeqEnum -> TenSpc
TensorSpace(S) : List -> TenSpc
TensorSpace(S, C) : SeqEnum, TenCat -> TenSpc
TensorSpace(S, C) : List, TenCat -> TenSpc
```

Given a sequence $S = [U_v, \dots, U_0]$ of K -modules returns a universal tensor space equivalent to $\text{hom}_K(U_v \otimes_K \dots \otimes_K U_1, U_0)$ with covariant tensor category given by C . The default is Albert's homotopism category.

```
TensorSpace(V, p, q) : ModTupFld, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpc
TensorSpace(K, d, p, q) : Fld, RngIntElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpc
```

Returns the signed (p, q) -tensor space over the vector space $V = K^d$. The first p indices are covariant and the last q indices are contravariant. This is functionally equivalent to creating a universal tensor space from the sequence $[V, \dots, {}_p V, V^*, \dots, {}_q V^*]$ and the tensor category with arrows $[1, \dots, {}_p 1, -1, \dots, {}_q -1]$ and duplicates $\{\{p + q, \dots, 1 + q\}, \{q, \dots, 1\}, \{0\}\}$.

Example TenSpc_Const

We demonstrate how to construct universal tensor spaces.

```

> TS := KTensorSpace(Rationals(),[ i : i in [3..7] ]);
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 2520 over Rational Field with
valence 4
U4 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over Rational Field
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over Rational Field
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over Rational Field
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over Rational Field
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 7 over Rational Field
>
> TS.1;
Tensor of valence 4, U4 x U3 x U2 x U1 -> U0
U4 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over Rational Field
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over Rational Field
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over Rational Field
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over Rational Field
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 7 over Rational Field

```

Give a tensor space a frame.

```

> R := pAdicRing(3,6);
> Fr := [RSpace(R,5), sub<RSpace(R,3)|[0,1,0],[0,0,1]>,\
>   RSpace(R,2)];
> TS := TensorSpace(Fr);
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 20 over 3-adic ring mod 3^6 with
valence 2
U2 : Full RSpace of degree 5 over pAdicRing(3, 6)
U1 : RSpace of degree 3, dimension 2 over pAdicRing(3, 6)
Generators:
(0 1 0)
(0 0 1)
Echelonized basis:
(0 1 0)
(0 0 1)
U0 : Full RSpace of degree 2 over pAdicRing(3, 6)
>
> TS.10;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full RSpace of degree 5 over pAdicRing(3, 6)
U1 : RSpace of degree 3, dimension 2 over pAdicRing(3, 6)
Generators:
(0 1 0)
(0 0 1)
Echelonized basis:
(0 1 0)
(0 0 1)
U0 : Full RSpace of degree 2 over pAdicRing(3, 6)

```

With signatored tensor spaces, the tensor category is not immediately obvious at print out. Instead, one can glean categorical information using `TensorCategory` on a tensor space.


```

> TS := TensorSpace( VectorSpace(GF(3),3), 2, 4 );
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 729 over GF(3) with valence 6
U6 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U5 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U4 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over GF(3)
>
> TensorCategory(TS);
Tensor category of Valence 6 (<-,<-,>-,>-,>-,>-,=)
({ 0 }, { 5 .. 6 }, { 1 .. 4 })

```

We see that the indices 5 and 6 are contravariant and both are linked together as well. Furthermore the covariant indices are 1–4, which are also linked together.

1.2. Universal cotensor spaces.

We only consider cotensor spaces over fields.

`KCotensorSpace(K, S) : Fld, [RngIntElt] -> TenSpc`

`KCotensorSpace(K, S, C) : Fld, [RngIntElt], TenCat -> TenSpc`

For a field K and sequence $S = [d_v, \dots, d_1]$ returns the universal cotensor space $\text{hom}_K(K^{d_v} \otimes \dots \otimes K^{d_1}, K) \cong K^{d_v \dots d_1}$ with the given contravariant tensor category C . The default is Albert's homotopism category.

`CotensorSpace(S) : SeqEnum -> TenSpc`

`CotensorSpace(S) : List -> TenSpc`

`CotensorSpace(S, C) : SeqEnum, TenCat -> TenSpc`

`CotensorSpace(S, C) : List, TenCat -> TenSpc`

Given a sequence $S = [U_v, \dots, U_1]$ of K -vector spaces returns the universal tensor space equivalent to $\text{hom}_K(U_v \otimes_K \dots \otimes_K U_1, K)$ with contravariant tensor category given by C . The default is Albert's homotopism category.

Example CoTenSpc_Const

We construct cotensor spaces in the same way as we do tensor spaces.

```

> CT := KCotensorSpace(GF(2), [ i : i in [5..7] ]);
> CT;
Cotensor space of dimension 210 over GF(2) with valence 2
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(2)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 7 over GF(2)
>
> CT.1;
Cotensor of valence 2, U3 x U2 x U1 -> K
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(2)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 7 over GF(2)
>
>

```

```

> Cat := CotensorCategory([1,0,-1],{{1},{2},{3}});
> Fr := [ VectorSpace(GF(8),4) : i in [1..3] ];
> CT := CotensorSpace( Fr, Cat );
> CT;
Cotensor space of dimension 64 over GF(2^3) with valence 2
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2^3)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2^3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2^3)
>
> TensorCategory(CT);
Cotensor category of valence 2 (->==<-) ({ 1 },{ 2 },{ 3 })

```

1.3. Some standard constructions. We include some subspaces generated by well-known tensors.

AlternatingSpace(T) : TenSpc -> TenSpc

Returns the sub(co-)tensor space generated by all the alternating (co-)tensors contained in the given (co-)tensor space.

AntisymmetricSpace(T) : TenSpc -> TenSpc

Returns the sub(co-)tensor space generated by all the antisymmetric (co-)tensors contained in the given (co-)tensor space.

SymmetricSpace(T) : TenSpc -> TenSpc

Returns the sub(co-)tensor space generated by all the symmetric (co-)tensors contained in the given (co-)tensor space.

ExteriorCotensorSpace(V, n) : ModTupFld, RngIntElt -> TenSpc

Returns the cotensor space given by the n th exterior power of the vector space V .

SymmetricCotensorSpace(V, n) : ModTupFld, RngIntElt -> TenSpc

Returns the cotensor space given by the n th symmetric power of the vector space V .

Example TenSpc.Const2

We construct the symmetric subtensor space of the universal tensor space.

```

> TS := KTensorSpace(GF(3), [3,3,3,2]);
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 54 over GF(3) with valence 3
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)
>
> SS := SymmetricSpace(TS);
> AsMatrices(Random(SS),3,2);
[
  [1 1 1]
  [1 0 0]
  [1 0 0],

```

```

[2 2 2]
[2 0 1]
[2 1 0],

[1 0 0]
[0 1 2]
[0 2 2],

[2 0 1]
[0 1 1]
[1 1 2],

[1 0 0]
[0 2 2]
[0 2 1],

[2 1 0]
[1 1 2]
[0 2 0]
]

```

For $V = \mathbb{F}_{25}^6$, we construct the fourth exterior power of V , $\Lambda^4(V)$ as a sub cotensor space of dimension $\binom{6}{4} = 15$.

```

> V := VectorSpace(GF(25),6);
> E := ExteriorCotensorSpace(V,4);
> E;
Cotensor space of dimension 15 over GF(5^2) with valence 3
U4 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(5^2)
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(5^2)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(5^2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(5^2)
>
> T := Random(E);
> IsAlternating(T);
true

```

1.4. Subspaces as closures.

```

DerivationClosure(TS, O) : TenSpc, AlgMat -> TenSpc
DerivationClosure(TS, O) : TenSpc, ModMatFld -> TenSpc
DerivationClosure(TS, O) : TenSpc, AlgMatLie -> TenSpc
DerivationClosure(TS, O) : TenSpc, [Mtrx] -> TenSpc
DerivationClosure(TS, O) : TenSpc, [AlgMatLie] -> TenSpc

```

Returns the derivation closure of the given tensor space TS , with frame $U_2 \times U_1 \mapsto U_0$, with operators $O \subseteq \text{End}(U_2) \times \text{End}(U_1) \times \text{End}(U_0)$. Currently, this only works for tensor spaces of valence 2. This is the subspace whose tensors' derivation algebra contains O .

```

DerivationClosure(TS, T) : TenSpc, TenSpcElt -> TenSpc

```

Returns the derivation closure of the given tensor space TS , with frame $U_2 \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$, with operators $O \subseteq \text{End}(U_2) \times \text{End}(U_1) \times \text{End}(U_0)$. Currently, this only works for tensor spaces of valence 2. This is the subspace whose tensors' derivation algebra contains the derivation algebra of T .

```
NucleusClosure(TS, 0, s, t) : TenSpc, AlgMat, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpc
NucleusClosure(TS, 0, s, t) : TenSpc, ModMatFld, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpc
NucleusClosure(TS, 0, s, t) : TenSpc, [Mtrx], RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpc
```

Returns the nucleus closure of the tensor space TS , with frame $U_2 \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$, with operators $O \subseteq \text{End}(U_s) \times \text{End}(U_t)$. Currently, this only works for tensor spaces of valence 2. This returns the subspace whose tensors' st -nucleus contains O .

```
NucleusClosure(TS, T, s, t) : TenSpc, TenSpcElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenSpc
```

Returns the nucleus closure of the tensor space TS , with frame $U_2 \times U_1 \rightarrow U_0$, with operators $O \subseteq \text{End}(U_s) \times \text{End}(U_t)$. Currently, this only works for tensor spaces of valence 2. This returns the subspace whose tensors' st -nucleus contains the st -nucleus of T .

Example Der_Closure

We illustrate the fact that the (hyper-)matrix multiplication is unique. The derivation closure of the tensor in the universal tensor space is 1-dimensional.

```
> Fr := [ KMatrixSpace(GF(3),2,3),
>         KMatrixSpace(GF(3),3,2),KMatrixSpace(GF(3),2,2) ];
> F := func< x | x[1]*x[2] >;
> T := Tensor(Fr,F);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full KMatrixSpace of 2 by 3 matrices over GF(3)
U1 : Full KMatrixSpace of 3 by 2 matrices over GF(3)
U0 : Full KMatrixSpace of 2 by 2 matrices over GF(3)
>
> TS := Parent(T);
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 144 over GF(3) with valence 2
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3)
>
> D := DerivationClosure(TS,T);
> D;
Tensor space of dimension 1 over GF(3) with valence 2
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3)
```

Example Nuc_Closure

We illustrate that the commutator from the Heisenberg group is unique over the correct field.

```
> H := ClassicalSylow( GL(3,125), 5 ); // Heisenberg group
```

```

> T := pCentralTensor(H,5,1,1);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(5)

```

The centroid of T will be 3-dimensional and is isomorphic to \mathbb{F}_{125} .

```

> C := Centroid(T);
> C;
Matrix Algebra of degree 15 with 3 generators over GF(5)
>
> S := TensorOverCentroid(T);
> S;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(5^3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(5^3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over GF(5^3)
>
> TS := Parent(S);
> N := NucleusClosure(TS,S,2,1);
> N;
Tensor space of dimension 1 over GF(5^3) with valence 2
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(5^3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(5^3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over GF(5^3)

```

Compare this closure with the closure of our original tensor over \mathbb{F}_5 .

```

> NT := NucleusClosure(Parent(T),T,2,1);
> NT;
Tensor space of dimension 36 over GF(5) with valence 2
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(5)

```

2. Operations on tensor spaces

2.1. Membership and comparison with tensor spaces. We define some intuitive functions for tensor spaces, similar to those found for modules.

T in TS : TenSpcElt, TenSpc -> BoolElt

Decides if T is contained in the tensor space TS .

IsCoercible(TS, T) : TenSpc, TenSpcElt -> BoolElt, TenSpcElt

TS ! T : TenSpc, TenSpcElt -> BoolElt, TenSpcElt

Decides if the tensor T can be coerced into the tensor space TS . If so, the tensor is returned as an element of TS .

IsCoercible(TS, S) : TenSpc, SeqEnum -> BoolElt, TenSpcElt

TS ! S : TenSpc, SeqEnum -> BoolElt, TenSpcElt

Decides if the sequence S can be coerced into the tensor space TS as a tensor. If so, the corresponding tensor is returned.

S eq T : TenSpc, TenSpc -> BoolElt

Decides if the tensor spaces S and T are equal.

S subset T : TenSpc, TenSpc -> BoolElt

Decides if S is a subset of the tensor space T .

Example TenCoerce

We illustrate that using `!` is the same as creating the tensor from scratch.

```
> TS := KTensorSpace( GF(2), [2,3,2] );
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 12 over GF(2) with valence 2
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2)
>
> S := [ Random(GF(2)) : i in [1..12] ];
> T := TS!S;
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2)
>
> T eq Tensor(GF(2),[2,3,2],S);
true
```

We demonstrate how to coerce into the symmetric cube of $V = \mathbb{Q}^{10}$ and construct a subcotensor space.

```
> V := VectorSpace(Rationals(),10);
> SS := SymmetricCotensorSpace(V,3);
> SS;
Cotensor space of dimension 220 over Rational Field with valence 2
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over Rational Field
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over Rational Field
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over Rational Field
>
> CT := SubtensorSpace(SS,SS![1..1000]);
> CT;
Cotensor space of dimension 1 over Rational Field with valence 2
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over Rational Field
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over Rational Field
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 10 over Rational Field
>
> CT subset SS;
true
> CT.1 in SS;
true
> SS.2 in CT;
false
```

2.2. Tensor spaces as modules. We view a tensor space as a K -module, so we have notions of generators, dimension (if it is free), and cardinality.

Generators(T) : TenSpc -> SeqEnum

Returns a sequence of generators for the tensor space.

T . i : TenSpc, RngIntElt -> TenSpcElt

Returns the i th generator of the tensor space T .

NumberOfGenerators(T) : TenSpc -> RngIntElt

Ngens(T) : TenSpc -> RngIntElt

Returns the number of generators of the tensor space T .

Dimension(T) : TenSpc -> RngIntElt

Returns the dimension of the tensor space T as a free K -module.

T : TenSpc -> RngIntElt

Returns the size of the tensor space, provided it is finite.

Random(T) : TenSpc -> TenSpcElt

Provided the base ring has a random algorithm in Magma, it returns a random element of the tensor space T .

RandomTensor(R, S) : Rng, [RngIntElt] -> TenSpcElt

RandomTensor(R, S, C) : Rng, [RngIntElt], TenCat -> TenSpcElt

Provided R has a random algorithm in Magma, it returns a random tensor from the tensor space $\text{hom}_R(R^{d_v}, \dots, \text{hom}_R(R^{d_1}, R^{d_0}) \cdots)$ with category C . The default category is the homotopism category.

Example TenSpc_Module

We demonstrate the module functions for a tensor space.

```
> TS := KTensorSpace( GF(9), [2,2,2,2] );
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 16 over GF(3^2) with valence 3
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3^2)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3^2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3^2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3^2)
>
> Ngens(TS);
16
> #TS eq 9^Ngens(TS);
true
>
> Eltseq(TS.2);
[ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
```

We can use **RandomTensor** to get a random tensor or cotensor from scratch.

```
> T := RandomTensor(GF(3), [2,2,2]);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)
```

```

U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)
>
> Cat := CotensorCategory([1,1,1],{{1,2,3}});
> T := RandomTensor(GF(3),[2,2,2],Cat);
> T;
Cotensor of valence 2, U3 x U2 x U1 -> K
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(3)

```

2.3. Properties of tensor spaces. We define some functions to access basic properties of tensor spaces.

Valence(T) : TenSpc -> RngIntElt

Returns the valence of the tensor space.

Frame(T) : TenSpc -> List

Returns the list of modules in the frame of the tensor space.

BaseRing(T) : TenSpc -> Rng

BaseField(T) : TenSpc -> Fld

Returns the base ring (or field) of the tensor space.

TensorCategory(T) : TenSpc -> TenCat

Returns the underlying tensor category of the tensor space.

IsCovariant(T) : TenSpc -> BoolElt

IsContravariant(T) : TenSpc -> BoolElt

Decides if the underlying tensor category is covariant or contravariant.

ChangeTensorCategory(T, C) : TenSpc, TenCat -> TenSpc

ChangeTensorCategory(~T, C) : TenSpc, TenCat

Returns the tensor category with the given tensor category.

IsAlternating(T) : TenSpc -> BoolElt

Decides if every tensor in the tensor space is an alternating tensor.

IsAntisymmetric(T) : TenSpc -> BoolElt

Decides if every tensor in the tensor space is an antisymmetric tensor.

IsSymmetric(T) : TenSpc -> BoolElt

Decides if every tensor in the tensor space is a symmetric tensor.

UniversalTensorSpace(T) : TenSpc -> TenSpc

UniversalCotensorSpace(T) : TenSpc -> TenSpc

Generic(T) : TenSpc -> TenSpc

Returns the universal (co-)tensor space with the same frame and category as T .

Example TenSpc.Prop

We demonstrate the functions to obtain standard tensor space properties.


```

> TS := KTensorSpace( GF(23), [3,4,5,6] );
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 360 over GF(23) with valence 3
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(23)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(23)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(23)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(23)
>
> Valence(TS);
3
> Frame(TS);
[*
    Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(23),
    Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(23),
    Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(23),
    Full Vector space of degree 6 over GF(23)
*]
> TensorCategory(TS);
Tensor category of Valence 3 (->,->,->,->)
({ 1 }, { 2 }, { 0 }, { 3 })
>
> Cat := TensorCategory([1,1,-1,-1],{{0},{1},{2},{3}});
> ChangeTensorCategory(~TS,Cat);
> TensorCategory(TS);
Tensor category of Valence 3 (->,->,<-,<-)
({ 1 }, { 2 }, { 0 }, { 3 })

```

We construct the universal cotensor space of the symmetric cube, $S^3(V)$, of a vector space V .

```

> V := VectorSpace( GF(3), 5 );
> S := SymmetricCotensorSpace(V,3);
> S;
Cotensor space of dimension 30 over GF(3) with valence 2
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3)
> UniversalCotensorSpace(S);
Cotensor space of dimension 125 over GF(3) with valence 2
U3 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3)
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(3)
>
> IsSymmetric(S);
true

```


CHAPTER 4

Tensor categories

Magma allows tensors and tensor spaces to change categories. Unless a user specifies otherwise, all tensors are assigned a category that is natural to the method by which it was created. For example a tensor created from an algebra will be assigned an algebra category, whereas a tensor created by structure constants will be assigned the Albert homotopism category. Tensor categories influence the behavior of commands such as kernels and images as well as the algebraic invariants such as derivation algebras of a tensor.

Our conventions follow [W2]. In particular given a tensor T framed by $[U_v, \dots, U_0]$ then a tensor category for T will specify a function $A : \{0 \dots v\} \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$ along with a partition \mathcal{P} of $\{0, \dots, v\}$ such that the following rules apply to the tensors and morphisms in the category.

- (1) for each tensor T framed by $[U_v, \dots, U_0]$, if $X \in \mathcal{P}$, then

$$\forall i, j \in X, \quad U_i = U_j.$$

- (2) Given a second tensor S framed by $[V_v, \dots, V_0]$, a morphism $f : T \rightarrow S$ (Magma type **Hmtp**) will be a list $[f_v, \dots, f_0]$ of homomorphisms as follows:

- (Covariant) if $A(i) = 1$ then $f_i : U_i \rightarrow V_i$;
- (Constant) if $A(i) = 0$ then $U_i = V_i$ and $f_i = 1_{U_i}$; or else
- (Contravariant) $A(i) = -1$ and $f_i : U_i \leftarrow V_i$.

So if $A(0) = 1$ then

$$\left\langle \sum_{i \in A^{-1}(1)} u_i f_i + \sum_{j \notin A^{-1}(-1)} v_j \right\rangle_S = \left\langle \sum_{i \in A^{-1}(1)} u_i + \sum_{j \notin A^{-1}(-1)} v_j f_j \right\rangle_T f_0;$$

if $A(0) = 0$ then

$$\left\langle \sum_{i \in A^{-1}(1)} u_i f_i + \sum_{j \notin A^{-1}(-1)} v_j \right\rangle_S = \left\langle \sum_{i \in A^{-1}(1)} u_i + \sum_{j \notin A^{-1}(-1)} v_j f_j \right\rangle_T ;$$

else $A(0) = -1$ and

$$\left\langle \sum_{i \in A^{-1}(1)} u_i f_i + \sum_{j \notin A^{-1}(-1)} v_j \right\rangle_S f_0 = \left\langle \sum_{i \in A^{-1}(1)} u_i + \sum_{j \notin A^{-1}(-1)} v_j f_j \right\rangle_T .$$

Magma manages internally the differences between vectors and covectors and more generally tensors and cotensors. Both types are issued the Magma type **TenSpcElt**. For operations sensitive to the difference, Magma stores a value of co/contra-variance of the tensor as a property of the tensor category. This the third general property stored in Magma's tensor category type **TenCat**.

We use the phrase tensor category exclusively for categories that describe tensors and tensor spaces. In other words, the data structure of a tensor category is

a function $A : \{0, \dots, v\} \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$ and a partition P of $\{0, \dots, v\}$. It is useful to distinguish from tensors and cotensors at the categorical level, so a tensor category is either covariant or contravariant as well (in the latter case, referred to as a cotensor category).

1. Creating tensor categories

```
TensorCategory(A, P) : [RngIntElt], {SetEnum} -> TenCat
TensorCategory(A, P) : Map, {SetEnum} -> TenCat
```

Sets up a covariant tensor space category with specified direction of arrows A , and a partition P indicating variables to be treated as equivalent. The fiber $A^{-1}(1)$ denotes the covariant variables, $A^{-1}(0)$ identifies the constant variables, and $A^{-1}(-1)$ marks the contra-variant variables.

```
CotensorCategory(A, P) : [RngIntElt], {SetEnum} -> TenCat
CotensorCategory(A, P) : Map, {SetEnum} -> TenCat
```

Sets up a contra-variant tensor space category with specified direction of arrows A , and a partition P indicating variables to be treated as equivalent. The fiber $A^{-1}(1)$ denotes the covariant variables, $A^{-1}(0)$ identifies the constant variables, and $A^{-1}(-1)$ marks the contra-variant variables.

```
HomotopismCategory(v : \parameters) : RngIntElt -> TenCat
Contravariant : BoolElt : false
```

Returns Albert's homotopism category – all modules categories are covariant and no duplicates considered. Set the optional parameter `Contravariant` to `true` to make it a cotensor category.

```
CohomotopismCategory(v) : RngIntElt -> TenCat
```

Returns the cohomotopism category – all domain modules categories are covariant, the codomain is contravariant, and no duplicates considered.

```
AdjointCategory(v, s, t) : RngIntElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenCat
LinearCategory(v, s, t) : RngIntElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> TenCat
```

Returns the tensor category where all modules are constant except in position s and t . Both s and t are in $\{0, \dots, v\}$. Position s is covariant, position t is contravariant.

Example TenCat_Const

We illustrate how to construct tensor categories.

```
> Cat := TensorCategory([1,-1,0],{0},{1},{2});
> Cat;
Tensor category of Valence 2 (->,<-,==) ({ 1 },{ 2 },{ 0 })
>
> TS := KTensorSpace(GF(5),[5,3,4],Cat);
> TS;
Tensor space of dimension 60 over GF(5) with valence 2
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(5)
> TensorCategory(TS);
Tensor category of Valence 2 (->,<-,==) ({ 1 },{ 2 },{ 0 })
>
```

```
> IsContravariant(TS);
false
```

All the tensor constructors that allow a `TenCat` input can be used to make cotensors.

```
> Cat := HomotopismCategory(2 : Contravariant := true);
> Cat;
Cotensor category of valence 2 (->,->) ({ 1 },{ 2 })
> T := Tensor(GF(5),[2,2],[1..4],Cat);
> T;
Cotensor of valence 1, U2 x U1 ->-> K
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(5)
```

2. Operations on tensor categories

We have basic operations for tensor categories.

`C1 eq C2 : TenCat, TenCat -> BoolElt`

Decides if the tensor categories are the same.

`Valence(C) : TenCat -> RngIntElt`

Returns the valence of the tensor category.

`Arrows(C) : TenCat -> SeqEnum`

Returns the sequence of arrows of the tensor category. A -1 signifies an a contravariant index, a 0 signifies a constant index, and a 1 signifies a covariant index.

`RepeatPartition(C) : TenCat -> SetEnum`

Returns the repeat partition for the tensor category.

`IsCovariant(C) : TenCat -> BoolElt`

`IsContravariant(C) : TenCat -> BoolElt`

Decides if the tensor category is covariant or contravariant.

Example `TenCat.Prop`

We obtain basic properties of tensor categories.

```
> C1 := TensorCategory([1,1,-1,1],{{0,3},{1},{2}});
> C1;
Tensor category of Valence 3 (->,->,<-,->) ({ 1 },{ 2 },
{ 0, 3 })
>
> A := map< {0..3} -> {-1,0,1} | x :-> 1 >;
> C2 := TensorCategory(A,{{0..3}});
> C2;
Tensor category of Valence 3 (->,->,->,->) ({ 0 .. 3 })
>
> C1 eq C2;
false
> RepeatPartition(C2);
{
```

```

    { 0 .. 3 }
  }
> Valence(C2);
3
> Arrows(C2);
[ 1, 1, 1, 1 ]

```

3. Categorical operations

3.1. Categorical operations on tensors. We include functions defined for the category of tensors. Most functions are currently defined only for Albert's homotopism category.

Subtensor(T, S) : TenSpcElt, List → TenSpcElt

Returns the smallest submap of T containing S .

Subtensor(T, D, C) : TenSpcElt, List, Any → TenSpcElt

Returns the smallest submap of T containing D in the domain and C in the codomain.

IsSubtensor(T, S) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt → BoolElt

Decides whether S is a subtensor of T .

LocalIdeal(T, S, I) : TenSpcElt, List, {RngIntElt} → TenSpcElt

Returns the local ideal of T at I constaining S .

LocalIdeal(T, D, C, I) : TenSpcElt, List, Any, {RngIntElt} → TenSpcElt

Returns the local ideal of T at I constaining D in the domain and C in the codomain.

LocalIdeal(T, S, I) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt, {RngIntElt} → TenSpcElt

Returns the local ideal of T at I constaining S as a submap.

IsLocalIdeal(T, S, I) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt, {RngIntElt} → BoolElt

Decides if S is a local ideal of T at I .

Ideal(T, S) : TenSpcElt, List → TenSpcElt

Returns the ideal of T containing S .

Ideal(T, D, C) : TenSpcElt, List, Any → TenSpcElt

Returns the ideal of T containing D in the domain and C in the codomain.

Ideal(T, S) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt → TenSpcElt

Returns the ideal of T containing S as a submap.

IsIdeal(T, S) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt → BoolElt

Decides if S is an ideal of T .

LocalQuotient(T, S, I : \parameters) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt, {RngIntElt} → TenSpcElt, Hmtp
Check : BoolElt : true

Returns the local quotient of T by S at I . If you know S is a local ideal of T at I , set **Check** to **false** to skip the verification. A homotopism is also returned, mapping from T to T/S .

Quotient(T, S : \parameters) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt → TenSpcElt, Hmtp

Check : BoolElt : true

T / S : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt → TenSpcElt, Hmtp

Returns the quotient of T by S . If you know S is an ideal of T , set `Check` to `false` to skip the verification. A homotopism is also returned, mapping from T to T/S .

Example Ten_Cat_Ops

We will construct a quotient of tensors. First, we construct a subtensor from a random tensor.

```
> T := RandomTensor(GF(5),[4,4,2]);
> T := RandomTensor(GF(5),[4,4,2]);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(5)
>
> F := Frame(T);
> L := [* F[1]![1,1,1,0], F[2]![0,0,0,1], F[3]![0,0] *];
> S := Subtensor(T,L);
> S;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Vector space of degree 4, dimension 1 over GF(5)
Generators:
(1 1 1 0)
Echelonized basis:
(1 1 1 0)
U1 : Vector space of degree 4, dimension 1 over GF(5)
Generators:
(0 0 0 1)
Echelonized basis:
(0 0 0 1)
U0 : Vector space of degree 2, dimension 1 over GF(5)
Generators:
(0 2)
Echelonized basis:
(0 1)
>
> IsSubtensor(T,S);
true
```

Now we construct the ideal of T containing S .

```
> I := Ideal(T,S);
> I;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Vector space of degree 4, dimension 1 over GF(5)
Generators:
(1 1 1 0)
Echelonized basis:
(1 1 1 0)
U1 : Vector space of degree 4, dimension 1 over GF(5)
Generators:
(0 0 0 1)
```

```

Echelonized basis:
(0 0 0 1)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(5)
Generators:
(1 0)
(0 1)
>
> IsIdeal(T,I);
true

```

Finally, we construct the quotient of T by I .

```

> T/I;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(5)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(5)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 0 over GF(5)
Maps from U2 x U1 -> U0 to V2 x V1 -> V0.
U2 -> V2: Mapping from: Full Vector space of degree 4 over
GF(5) to Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(5)
U1 -> V1: Mapping from: Full Vector space of degree 4 over
GF(5) to Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(5)
U0 -> V0: Mapping from: Full Vector space of degree 2 over
GF(5) to Full Vector space of degree 0 over GF(5)

```

3.2. Categorical operations on tensor spaces. We have categorical notions for tensor spaces as well.

SubtensorSpace(T, L) : TenSpc, [TenSpcElt] -> TenSpc

Returns the subtensor space of T generated by the tensors in the sequence L .

SubtensorSpace(T, t) : TenSpc, TenSpcelt -> TenSpc

Returns the subtensor space of T generated by the tensor t .

IsSubtensorSpace(T, S) : TenSpc, TenSpc -> BoolElt

Decides if the tensor space S is a subtensor space of T .

Quotient(T, S) : TenSpc, TenSpc -> TenSpc

T / S : TenSpc, TenSpc -> TenSpc

Returns the quotient tensor space of T by S .

Example TenSpc_Cat_Ops

We construct a subtensor space.

```

> T := KTensorSpace(GF(2), [4,4,2]);
> T;
Tensor space of dimension 32 over GF(2) with valence 2
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2)
>
> L := [ T.i : i in [1..Ngens(T)] | IsEven(i) ];
> S := SubtensorSpace(T, L);

```



```

> S;
Tensor space of dimension 16 over GF(2) with valence 2
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2)
> SystemOfForms(Random(S));
[
  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0],

  [1 0 0 0]
  [0 1 0 1]
  [1 0 0 0]
  [0 0 1 0]
]

```

Now we compute the quotient tensor space $Q = T/S$.

```

> Q := T/S;
> Q;
Tensor space of dimension 16 over GF(2) with valence 2
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(2)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(2)
> SystemOfForms(Random(Q));
[
  [0 0 0 0]
  [1 1 1 0]
  [1 0 1 1]
  [1 1 0 1],

  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
]
> SystemOfForms(Q![1 : i in [1..32]]);
[
  [1 1 1 1]
  [1 1 1 1]
  [1 1 1 1]
  [1 1 1 1],

  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 0]
]

```

4. Homotopisms

Magma provides functions for homotopisms. Homotopisms are also equipped with a tensor category.

4.1. Constructions of Homotopisms.

```
Homotopism(T, S, M) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt, List -> Hmtp
Homotopism(T, S, M, C) : TenSpcElt, TenSpcElt, List, TenCat -> Hmtp
```

Returns the homotopism from T to S given by the list of maps M and the category C . The default tensor category is the same as tensor categories for T and S .

Example Hmtp_Const

We illustrate how to construct tensor categories.

```
> TS := KTensorSpace(GF(4), [2, 3, 4]);
> T := Random(TS);
> S := Random(TS);
> M := [* Random(KMatrixSpace(GF(4), i, i)) : i in [2..4] *];
> H := Homotopism(T, S, M);
> H;
Maps from U2 x U1 -> U0 to V2 x V1 -> V0.
U2 -> V2:
[ 1 0]
[ 0 0]
U1 -> V1:
[ 0 $.1 $.1^2]
[ 1 1 $.1]
[ $.1 $.1 $.1^2]
U0 -> V0:
[ 1 1 $.1 $.1^2]
[ 0 1 $.1^2 $.1]
[ 0 0 $.1 $.1^2]
[ $.1 $.1^2 $.1 0]
>
>
> M[2] := map< Frame(TS)[2] -> Frame(TS)[2] | x :-> x >;
> H2 := Homotopism(T, S, M);
> H2;
Maps from U2 x U1 -> U0 to V2 x V1 -> V0.
U2 -> V2:
[ 1 0]
[ 0 0]
U1 -> V1: Mapping from: Full Vector space of degree 3
over GF(2^2) to Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(2^2)
given by a rule [no inverse]
U0 -> V0:
[ 1 1 $.1 $.1^2]
[ 0 1 $.1^2 $.1]
[ 0 0 $.1 $.1^2]
[ $.1 $.1^2 $.1 0]
```

4.2. Basic Operations with Homotopisms. We provide some operations for homotopisms.

`H1 * H2 : Hmtp, Hmtp -> Hmtp`

Returns the composition of the homotopisms H_1 and H_2 .

`Domain(H) : Hmtp -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the domain tensor of H .

`Codomain(H) : Hmtp -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the codomain tensor of H .

`Maps(H) : Hmtp -> List`

Returns the of maps for the various modules in the domain and codomain tensors.

`TensorCategory(H) : Hmtp -> TenCat`

Returns the tensor category of H .

`ChangeTensorCategory(H, C) : Hmtp, TenCat -> Hmtp`

`ChangeTensorCategory(~H, C) : Hmtp, TenCat -> Hmtp`

Changes the tensor category of H to the given category.

`Kernel(H) : Hmtp -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the kernel of H as an ideal of its domain tensor.

`Image(H) : Hmtp -> TenSpcElt`

Returns the image of H as a submap of the codomain tensor.

Example Hmtp_Ops

We perform basic operations with homotopisms.

```
> T := RandomTensor(GF(7), [5, 4, 3]);
> F := Frame(T);
>
> I := [* hom< F[j] -> F[j] | [< F[j].i, F[j].i > : \
>   i in [1..Dimension(F[j])]] > : j in [1..3] *];
> H := Homotopism(T, T, I);
>
> Image(H);
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(7)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(7)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 3 over GF(7)
> Kernel(H);
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Vector space of degree 5, dimension 0 over GF(7)
U1 : Vector space of degree 4, dimension 0 over GF(7)
U0 : Vector space of degree 3, dimension 0 over GF(7)
```

If the tensor is over vector spaces, then matrices can be used to create a homotopism.

```
> M := [* RandomMatrix(GF(7), i, i) : i in [5, 4, 3] *];
> G := Homotopism(T, T, M);
> G;
Maps from U2 x U1 -> U0 to V2 x V1 -> V0.
U2 -> V2:
```

```

[5 3 6 0 4]
[6 0 0 1 1]
[6 4 3 1 5]
[3 4 6 1 4]
[2 4 1 3 2]
U1 -> V1:
[5 5 0 3]
[3 5 1 3]
[3 6 1 5]
[2 3 5 4]
U0 -> V0:
[6 4 1]
[2 6 5]
[1 2 3]

```

Homotopisms can be composed so long as Magma can compose each of the individual maps.

```

> G*G;
Maps from U2 x U1 -> U0 to V2 x V1 -> V0.
U2 -> V2:
[3 6 3 0 5]
[0 5 1 4 2]
[1 5 0 2 1]
[2 4 4 2 2]
[4 2 0 0 5]
U1 -> V1:
[4 3 6 0]
[4 6 0 6]
[4 3 4 3]
[0 4 0 0]
U0 -> V0:
[3 1 1]
[1 5 5]
[6 1 6]

```

We can change the underlying category for the homotopism G to get a different morphism.

```

> Cat := TensorCategory([1,-1,1],{{0},{1},{2}});
> G := Homotopism(T,T,M,Cat);
> G;
Maps from U2 x U1 -> U0 to V2 x V1 -> V0.
U2 -> V2:
[5 3 6 0 4]
[6 0 0 1 1]
[6 4 3 1 5]
[3 4 6 1 4]
[2 4 1 3 2]
U1 <- V1:
[5 5 0 3]
[3 5 1 3]
[3 6 1 5]

```

```
[2 3 5 4]
U0 -> V0:
[6 4 1]
[2 6 5]
[1 2 3]
>
> Image(G);
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 5 over GF(7)
U1 : Vector space of degree 4, dimension 0 over GF(7)
U0 : Vector space of degree 3, dimension 2 over GF(7)
Echelonized basis:
(1 0 4)
(0 1 3)
>
> Kernel(G);
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Vector space of degree 5, dimension 0 over GF(7)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(7)
U0 : Vector space of degree 3, dimension 1 over GF(7)
Echelonized basis:
(1 4 0)
```


Exceptional tensors

Magma provides functionality with common exceptional tensors. Many are used in the construction of nonassociative algebras. A few supporting functions for nonassociative algebras are also provided.

1. Generics for nonassociative algebras

1.1. Nonassociative algebras with involutions.

`IsStarAlgebra(A) : AlgGen -> BoolElt`

Decides if algebra has an involution, i.e. a $*$ -algebra.

`Star(A) : AlgGen -> Map`

Returns involution of given $*$ -algebra.

Example Star Alg

We demonstrate the functions dealing with involutions of nonassociative algebras.

```
> A := OctonionAlgebra(Rationals(), -1, -1, -1);
> IsStarAlgebra(A);
true
>
> s := Star(A);
> A.1; // A.1 is the mult. id.
(1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0)
> A.1 @ s;
(1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0)
>
> A.2;
(0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0)
> A.2 @ s;
( 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0)
```

1.2. Operations on power associative algebras. The following operations are defined for nonassociative algebras for which $x * (x * x) = (x * x) * x$.

`GenericMinimalPolynomial(x) : AlgGenElt -> FldElt`

`GenericMinimumPolynomial(x) : AlgGenElt -> FldElt`

The generic minimum polynomial of an element in a power associative algebra.

`GenericNorm(x) : AlgGenElt -> FldElt`

The generic norm of an element in a power associative algebra.

`GenericTrace(x) : AlgGenElt -> FldElt`

The generic trace of an element in a power associative algebra.

`GenericTracelessSubspaceBasis(A) : AlgGen -> Any`

Given a power associative algebra return a basis for the elements of generic trace 0.

Example Ten_Generic

The trace $x + \bar{x}$ of a quaternion doubles the rational component, producing degenerate behavior in characteristic 2. The generic trace avoids this.

```
> Q := QuaternionAlgebra(Rationals(), 1,1);
> Trace(Q!1);
2
> GenericTrace(Q!1);
1
> Q := QuaternionAlgebra(GF(2), 1,1);
> Trace(Q!1);
0
> GenericTrace(Q!1);
1
```

The generic minimum polynomial of an element x in power associative algebra need only be a factor of the minimal polynomial of its right regular matrix $yR_x := x * y$.

```
> J := ExceptionalJordanCSA(GF(5));
> p := GenericMinimumPolynomial(J.3+J.12);
> Rx := AsMatrices(Tensor(J), 2,0); // yR_x = y*x.
> q := MinimalPolynomial(Rx[3]+Rx[12]);
> Degree(p);
3
> Degree(q);
6
> q mod p;
0
```

2. Compositions algebras

`CompositionAlgebra(K, a) : Fld, [FldElt] -> AlgGen`

`CompositionAlgebra(K, a) : Fld, [RngIntElt] -> AlgGen`

Constructs the composition algebra with specified parameters. The algebra returned has an involution.

The method is modestly intentional choosing Magma's favored representation of the individually classified algebras according to Hurwitz's theorem. In the case of fields the type returned is an algebra with involution, possibly the identity.

`OctonionAlgebra(K, a, b, c) : Fld, FldElt, FldElt, FldElt -> AlgGen`

`OctonionAlgebra(K, a, b, c) : Fld, RngIntElt, RngIntElt, RngIntElt -> AlgGen`

Octonion algebra with involution given by the specified parameters. This builds the Cayley-Dickson algebra over the quaternion algebra $\left(\frac{a,b}{K}\right)$. In particular, Magma's implementation of quaternion algebras is applied.

`SplitOctonionAlgebra(K) : Fld -> AlgGen`

Returns the split octonion algebra over the field F .

Example Ten_Triality

The following example demonstrates some of the mechanics by exploring the concept of triality [S, III.8].

The Cartan-Jacobson theorem asserts that for fields of characteristic other than 2 and 3, the derivation algebra of an octonion algebra is of Lie type G_2 .

```
> O := OctonionAlgebra(GF(7),-1,-1,-1);
> L := DerivationAlgebra(O); // Derivations as an algebra.
> SemisimpleType(L);
G2
```

Cartan's triality obtains G_2 from D_4 by relaxing to derivations of the octonions as a generic tensor, rather than as an algebra. This is done computationally by changing the category of the octonion product from an algebra to a tensor.

```
> T := Tensor(O);
> T := ChangeTensorCategory(T, HomotopismCategory(2));
> M := DerivationAlgebra(T); // Derivations as a tensor.
> SemisimpleType(M/SolvableRadical(M));
D4
```

3. Jordan algebras

JordanTripleProduct(J) : AlgGen -> TenSpcElt

Returns the tensor describing the Jordan triple product.

JordanSpinAlgebra(F) : TenSpcElt -> AlgGen

JordanSpinAlgebra(F) : Any -> AlgGen

Returns the special Jordan algebra of spin type for given symmetric form.

Example Ten_Jordan_Basic

Jordan algebras have suggestive analogues of commutative associative algebras, but experimenting shows serious differences.

```
> F := IdentityMatrix(Rationals(),2);
> J := JordanSpinAlgebra(F);
> T := Tensor(J);
> R := AsMatrices(T, 2,0);
> R[1]; // Is J.1 the identity?
[1 0 0]
[0 1 0]
[0 0 1]
> J.2*J.2 eq J.1; // J.2^2=1?
true
> J.2*J.3 eq 0; // Yet J.2 is a zero-divisor.
true
> e := (1/2)*(J.1+J.2);
> e^2 eq e; // An idempotent of J?
true
```

Pierce decompositions in Jordan algebras have the usual 0 and 1 eigenspaces but an additional $1/2$ -eigenspace emerges as well.

```

> Re := (1/2)*(R[1]+R[2]);
> Eigenvalues(Re);
{ <1, 1>, <1/2, 1>, <0, 1> }

```

`ExceptionalJordanCSA(0) : AlgGen -> AlgGen`

`ExceptionalJordanCSA(K) : Fld -> AlgGen`

The exception central simple Jordan algebra over the given octonions. If a field is supplied instead then the split octonion algebra over the field is used.

Example Ten_Chevalley_Shafer_F4

In characteristic not 2 or 3, the exceptional central simple Jordan algebra can be used to construct the exceptional Lie algebra of type F_4 .

```

> J := ExceptionalJordanCSA(Rationals());
> T := Tensor(J);
> T := ChangeTensorCategory(T, HomotopismCategory(2));
> D := DerivationAlgebra(T);
> D2 := Induce(D, 2);           // Represent D on U2.
> F4 := D2*D2;                 // Commutator.
> SemisimpleType(F4);
F4
> F4;                          // F4 represented on a 27-dim module.
Matrix Lie Algebra of degree 27 over Rational Field

```

CHAPTER 6

Some examples

We include some examples to demonstrate some of the uses of this package.

1. Distinguishing groups

Example Payne.Grps

We can use these functions to build groups from bilinear maps and distinguish seemingly indistinguishable groups. In 2004, S. E. Payne asked if two elation groups were isomorphic but suspected they were not [P].

The first group, G_f , is the elation group of the generalized quadrangle $H(3, q^2)$, the Hermitian geometry. This group is defined as a Heisenberg group whose bilinear map is the usual dot product.

```
> p := 3;
> e := 4;
> q := p^e; // q = 3^e >= 27
> F := [KSpace(GF(q),2), KSpace(GF(q),2), KSpace(GF(q),1)];
>
> DotProd := function(x)
function>   return KSpace(GF(q),1)!(x[1]*Matrix(2,1,x[2]));
function> end function;
>
> DoubleForm := function(T)
function>   F := SystemOfForms(T)[1];
function>   K := BaseRing(F);
function>   n := Nrows(F);
function>   m := Ncols(F);
function>   MS := KMatrixSpace(K,n,m);
function>   Z := MS!0;
function>   M1 := HorizontalJoin(Z,-Transpose(F));
function>   M2 := HorizontalJoin(F,Z);
function>   D := VerticalJoin( M1, M2 );
function>   return Tensor( D, 2, 1 );
function> end function;
>
> f := DoubleForm( Tensor( F, DotProd ) );
> f;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3^4)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3^4)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 1 over GF(3^4)
>
```

```

> IsAlternating(f);
true
> Gf := HeisenbergGroup(f);

```

Now we define Payne's second group, $G_{\bar{f}}$, which is the elation group of the Roman quadrangle with parameters (q^2, q) . In this example, \bar{f} is a biadditive map, but is bilinear over the prime field \mathbb{F}_3 . Therefore, we construct a vector space isomorphism from \mathbb{F}_3^e to \mathbb{F}_{3^e} and the bilinear commutator map, induced by \bar{f} . Hence, $G_{\bar{f}}$ is the Heisenberg group of this bilinear commutator map.

```

> n := PrimitiveElement(GF(q)); // nonsquare
> MS := KMatrixSpace(GF(q), 2, 2);
> A := MS![-1, 0, 0, n];
> B := MS![0, 1, 1, 0];
> C := MS![0, 0, 0, n^-1];
> F1 := Frame(f);
> F2 := [KSpace(GF(p), 4*e), KSpace(GF(p), 4*e), \
>   KSpace(GF(p), e)];
>
> // take 1/3^r root
> Root := function(v, r)
function>   k := Eltseq(v)[1];
function>   K := Parent(k);
function>   if k eq K!0 then return k; end if;
function>   R<x> := PolynomialRing(K);
function>   f := Factorization(x^(3^r)-k)[1][1];
function>   return K!(x-f);
function> end function;
>
> // biadditive map defining elation grp
> RomanGQ := function(x)
function>   u := Matrix(1, 2, x[1]);
function>   v := Matrix(2, 1, x[2]);
function>   M := [A, B, C];
function>   f := &+[Root(u*M[i]*v, i-1) : i in [1..3]];
function>   return KSpace(GF(q), 1)![f];
function> end function;
>
> // vector space isomorphisms
> phi := map< F2[1] -> F1[1] | \
>   x :-> F1[1]![ GF(q)! [ s : s in Eltseq(x)[i+1..e+i] ] : \
>     i in [0, e, 2*e, 3*e] ] >;
> gamma := map< F1[3] -> F2[3] | \
>   x :-> F2[3]!&cat[ Eltseq(s) : s in Eltseq(x) ] >;
>
> // bilinear commutator from RomanGQ
> RomanGQComm := function(x)
function>   x1 := Eltseq(x[1]@phi)[1..2];
function>   x2 := Eltseq(x[1]@phi)[3..4];
function>   y1 := Eltseq(x[2]@phi)[1..2];
function>   y2 := Eltseq(x[2]@phi)[3..4];
function>   comm := RomanGQ( <x2, y1> ) - RomanGQ( <y2, x1> );

```

```

function>   return comm @ gamma;
function> end function;
>
> f_bar := Tensor( F2, RomanGQComm );
> f_bar;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 16 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 16 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3)
>
> IsAlternating(f_bar);
true
> Gfb := HeisenbergGroup(f_bar);

```

The groups G_f and $G_{\bar{f}}$ have order 3^{20} and are class 2, exponent 3, and minimally generated by 16 elements. In other words, the groups G_f and $G_{\bar{f}}$ are central extensions of \mathbb{Z}_3^{16} by \mathbb{Z}_3^4 and have exponent 3. Using standard heuristics, these groups are indistinguishable. However, the invariants associated to their exponent- p central tensor are vastly different, and thus, they determine that these groups are nonisomorphic. We show that the centroids of the tensors are not isomorphic.

```

> Tf := pCentralTensor(Gf,1,1);
> Tf;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 16 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 16 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3)
>
> Tfb := pCentralTensor(Gfb,1,1);
> Tfb;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 16 over GF(3)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 16 over GF(3)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 4 over GF(3)
>
> Cf := Centroid(Tf);
> Cfb := Centroid(Tfb);
> Dimension(Cf) eq Dimension(Cfb);
false

```

2. Simplifying automorphism group computations

Example Ext_Over_Adj

We demonstrate how to simplify the automorphism group computation as discussed in [BW1]. We construct a class 2, exponent p , p -group G which is a quotient of a maximal unipotent subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(3, 317^4)$.

```

> p := 317;
> e := 4;

```

```

> H := ClassicalSylow( GL(3,p^e), p );
> U := UnipotentMatrixGroup(H);
> P := PCPresentation(U);
> Z := Center(P);
>
> N := sub< P | >;
> while #N lt p^2 do
while>   N := sub< P | Random(Z), N >;
while> end while;
>
> G := P/N;
> G;
GrpPC : G of order 10246902931634286779441449 = 317^10
PC-Relations:
  G.5^G.1 = G.5 * G.9^62 * G.10^133,
  G.5^G.2 = G.5 * G.9^312 * G.10^295,
  G.5^G.3 = G.5 * G.9^316,
  G.5^G.4 = G.5 * G.10^316,
  G.6^G.1 = G.6 * G.9^312 * G.10^295,
  G.6^G.2 = G.6 * G.9^316,
  G.6^G.3 = G.6 * G.10^316,
  G.6^G.4 = G.6 * G.9^138 * G.10^163,
  G.7^G.1 = G.7 * G.9^316,
  G.7^G.2 = G.7 * G.10^316,
  G.7^G.3 = G.7 * G.9^138 * G.10^163,
  G.7^G.4 = G.7 * G.9^188 * G.10^50,
  G.8^G.1 = G.8 * G.10^316,
  G.8^G.2 = G.8 * G.9^138 * G.10^163,
  G.8^G.3 = G.8 * G.9^188 * G.10^50,
  G.8^G.4 = G.8 * G.9^125 * G.10^151

```

We construct the exponent- p central tensor of G and compute its adjoint $*$ -algebra A .

```

> T := pCentralTensor(G,1,1);
> T;
Tensor of valence 2, U2 x U1 -> U0
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 8 over GF(317)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 8 over GF(317)
U0 : Full Vector space of degree 2 over GF(317)
>
> A := AdjointAlgebra(T);
> Dimension(A);
16
> star := Star(A);

```

If $V = G/\Phi(G)$ is the Frattini quotient of G , then our goal is to get the cotensor space $V \wedge_A V$. Note that $\dim V \wedge V = 28$, so standard methods will compute a stablizer of $\text{GL}(8, 317)$ inside $V \wedge V$. We will decrease the size of the ambient space resulting in an easier stablizer computation.

```

> V := Domain(T)[1];
> E := ExteriorCotensorSpace(V,2);

```

```

> E;
Cotensor space of dimension 28 over GF(317) with valence 1
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 8 over GF(317)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 8 over GF(317)

```

Now we create a sub cotensor space S generated by all $(e_i X) \wedge e_j - e_i \wedge (e_j X)$ for $X \in A$, and then quotient $V \wedge V$ by S . The result is a 4 dimensional space.

```

> L := [];
> for E_gen in Generators(E) do
for>   F := SystemOfForms(E_gen)[1];
for>   for X in Basis(A) do
for|for>     L cat:= [E!Eltseq(X*F - F*Transpose(X@star))];
for|for>   end for;
for> end for;
>
> S := SubTensorSpace(E,L);
> S;
Cotensor space of dimension 24 over GF(317) with valence 1
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 8 over GF(317)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 8 over GF(317)
>
> Q := E/S;
> Q;
Cotensor space of dimension 4 over GF(317) with valence 1
U2 : Full Vector space of degree 8 over GF(317)
U1 : Full Vector space of degree 8 over GF(317)

```


APPENDIX A

Cyclic algebras and their modules

Magma supports similarity testing of modules over cyclic associative rings and cyclic groups. Module similarity over general rings and groups is graph isomorphism hard. The algorithms here are based on [BW2].

`IsCyclic(R) : AlgAss -> BoolElt, AlgAssElt`

Decide if the algebra is generated by a single element, and return such a generator.

`IsSimilar(M, N) : ModRng, ModRng -> BoolElt, Map`

Decides if the given modules are similar; requires that one of the given modules have a cyclic coefficient ring.

Example StarAlg

In magma modules of a group or algebra are defined by the action of a fixed generating set of the algebra. Therefore isomorphism of modules in Magma assumes the given modules have been specified by the same generating set. This can lead to a stricter interpretation of isomorphism than perhaps intended in some situations. Consider the following example comparing two 1-dimensional vector spaces over the field $GF(9)$.

```
> R := MatrixAlgebra(GF(3),2);
> A := sub<R| [R!1, R![0,1,2,0]]>;
> B := sub<R| [R!1, R![1,1,2,1]]>;
> A eq B;           // Both are a field GF(9).
true
> M := RModule(A); // A 1-dim. GF(9) vector space.
> N := RModule(B); // A 1-dim. GF(9) vector space.
> IsIsomorphic(M,N);
false
> MinimalPolynomial(A.2);
$.1^2 + 1
> MinimalPolynomial(B.2);
$.1^2 + $.1 + 2
```

Isomorphism of the two modules M and N failed because the two vector spaces are specified by different generators of $GF(9)$, as confirmed by the minimum polynomials of the generators. Module similarity allows the comparison of modules specified by different generating sets, so in this example theses to vector spaces can be proven equivalent.

```
> IsSimilar(M,N);
true
[2 0]
```

[0 2]

Similarity can be used to compare modules given by algebras that are conjugate, but perhaps not equal.

```
> p := RandomIrreduciblePolynomial(GF(101), 10);
> q := RandomIrreduciblePolynomial(GF(101), 10);
> X := CompanionMatrix(p);
> Y := CompanionMatrix(q);
> A := sub<Parent(X)|[X]>;      // Finite field of size 101^10
> B := sub<Parent(Y)|[Y]>;      // Finite field of size 101^10
> M := RModule(A);              // 1-dim vector space over A.
> N := RModule(B);              // 1-dim vector space over B.
> IsIsomorphic(M,N);            // Not isomorphic as A and B are distinct.
false
> cyc, f := IsSimilar(M,N);     // But similar as A is isomorphic to B.
> // f conjugates A into B?
> forall { a : a in Generators (A) | f * a * f^-1 in B };
true
> // and f is a semilinear transform M->N ?
> forall{ i : i in [1..Ngens (M)] | forall { j : j in [1..Ngens (A)] | (Vector\
\
> (M.i * A.j) * f) eq (Vector(M.i)*f)*(f^(-1)*A.j*f) } };
true
```

Similarity is presently available for cyclic algebras. This can be tested and a generator returned.

```
> M := RandomMatrix(GF(9), 100, 100);
> A := sub< Parent(M) | [ M^(Random(50)) : i in [1..10]] >;
> Ngens(A);
> IsCyclic(A);
true
...
```

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