

## Axiom Quick Reference (January 2008)

### Command Line

```
)cd <pathname>
)clear all -- clear workspace
)display op <function> -- function arguments
)set message autoload off -- quietly load algebra
)set message bottom on -- show selection process
)set stream calculate 20 -- number of terms to calculate
)show <domain> -- list all functions
)spool <filename> -- start save session
)spool -- close spool file
)trace <domain> )math -- trace execution
)quit -- exit Axiom
)read <filename>[.input] -- evaluate a file
)sys <command line> -- execute command
_ continues input lines or escapes chars a_ b = "a b"
% is last value
%%(n) is nth value
-- and ++ start comment lines
```

### Programming

```
assignment: var := value
            x:=3
conditional: if <pred> then <truecase> else <falsecase>
            if (2 > 4) then 4 else 5
loop: for <pred> repeat (block)
      for i in 1..5 repeat print i
      while i < 3 repeat (print i ; i:=i+1)
function: f(x) = x^2
         f(x)==x^2
anon. function: g:=x --> x+1    g(3) -> 4
Indentation is significant:
         f(x)==(x > 3 => x ; 0)
         f(x)==
             x > 3 => x
             0
```

### Basic constants and functions

```
 $\pi$  = %pi     $e$  = %e     $i$  = %i     $\infty$  = %infinity
 $+\infty$  = %plusInfinity     $-\infty$  = %minusInfinity
numeric(%pi) = 3.1415926535 897932385
Functions: sin cos tan sec csc cot sinh cosh tanh
```

```
sech csch coth log ln exp
 $a^b = a^b$      $\frac{a}{b} = a/b$      $a^b = a^b$      $\sqrt{x} = \text{sqrt}(x)$ 
 $\sqrt[n]{x} = x^{(1/n)}$      $|x| = \text{abs}(x)$      $\log_b(x) = \log(x)/\log(b)$ 
```

### Operations on expressions

```
factor(...)    expand(...)    simplify(...)
```

Symbolic equations: f(x)=g(x)

Solve  $f(x) = g(x)$ : solve(f(x)=g(x),x)

```
solve([x^2*y-1,x*y^2-2],.01)
      -> [[y = 1.5859375, x = 0.79296875]]
```

```
complexSolve([x^2*y-1,x*y^2-2],1/1000)
```

```
radicalSolve([x^2/a+a*y^3-1,a*y+a+1],[x,y])
```

```
 $\sum_{i=k}^n f(i) = \text{reduce}(+,[f(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } k..n])$ 
```

```
 $\prod_{i=k}^n f(i) = \text{reduce}(*,[f(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } k..n])$ 
```

### Pattern Matching

```
logrule:=rule log(x)+log(y) == log(x*y) ->
          log(y)+log(x)+%B==log(x y)+%B
```

```
f:=log sin x + log x -> log(sin(x))+log(x)
```

```
logrule f -> log(x sin(x))
```

### Calculus

```
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \text{limit}(f(x), x=a)$ 
```

```
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \text{limit}(f(x), x=a, \text{"left"})$ 
```

```
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \text{limit}(f(x), x=a, \text{"right"})$ 
```

```
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \text{limit}(f(x), x=\%plusInfinity)$ 
```

```
limit(sin(x)/x,x=%plusInfinity) -> 0
```

```
complexLimit(sin(x)/x,x=%infinity) -> "failed"
```

```
 $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) = D(f(x),x)$ 
```

```
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(f(x,y)) = D(f(x,y),x)$ 
```

```
 $\int f(x)dx = \text{integrate}(f(x),x)$ 
```

```
 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \text{integrate}(f(x),x=a..b)$ 
```

### Series

```
x:=series 'x
```

```
y:=sin(x) ->  $x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 - \frac{1}{5040}x^7 + O(x^9)$ 
```

```
coefficient(y,3) ->  $-\frac{1}{6}$ 
```

```
taylor(f(x),x=a)
```

```
laurent(x/log(x),x=1)
```

```
puiseux(sqrt(sec(x)),x=3*%pi/2)
```

### 2D graphics

```
draw(cos(5*t/8),t=0..16*%pi,coordinates==polar)
```

```
f(t:SF):SF == sin(3*t/5)
```

```
g(t:SF):SF == sin(t)
```

```
draw(curve(f,g),0..%pi)
```

```
draw(x^2+y^3-1=0,x,y,range==[-1..1,-1..1])
```

```
v1:=draw(Gamma(i),i=-4.2..4,adaptive==true)
```

```
v2:=draw(1/Gamma(i),i=-4.2..4,adaptive==true)
```

```
putGraph(v2,getGraph(v1,1),2)
```

```
makeViewport2D(v2)
```

```
options: adaptive clip toScale curveColor pointColor
```

```
unit range coordinates
```

### 3D graphics

```
m(u:SF,v:SF):SF == 1
```

```
draw(m,0..2*%pi,0..%pi,coordinates==spherical)
```

```
options: title style colorFunction coordinates tubeRadius
```

```
tubePoints var1Steps var2Steps space
```

### Discrete math

```
 $\lfloor x \rfloor = \text{floor}(x)$      $\lceil x \rceil = \text{ceiling}(x)$ 
```

```
Remainder of  $n$  divided by  $k = \text{rem}(n,k)$  ,  $k|n$  iff  $n\%k==0$ 
```

```
 $n! = \text{factorial}(n)$      $\binom{x}{m} = \text{binomial}(x,m)$ 
```

```
 $\phi(n) = \text{eulerPhi}(n)$     Tuples: (1,'Hello,x)
```

### Type Conversions

```
r:=(2/3)*x^2-y+4/5 ->  $-y + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{4}{5}$ 
```

Type: Polynomial Fraction Integer

```
r::FRAC POLY INT ->  $\frac{-15y+10x^2+12}{15}$ 
```

Type: Fraction Polynomial Integer

```
s:=(3+4*i)/(7+3*i) ->  $\frac{33}{58} + \frac{19}{58}i$ 
```

```
s::FRAC COMPLEX INT ->  $\frac{3+4\%i}{7+3\%i}$ 
```

### Equation

```
eq1:=3*x+4*y=5 ->  $4y + 3x = 5$ 
```

```
eq2:=2*x+2*y=3 ->  $2y + 2x = 3$ 
```

```
lhs eq1 ->  $4y + 3x$ 
```

```
rhs eq1 -> 5
```

```
eq1+eq2 ->  $6y + 5x = 8$ 
```

<b>Factored</b>
g:=factor(4312) → 2 <sup>3</sup> 7 <sup>2</sup> 11
unit g → 1
numberOfFactors g → 3
nthFactor(g,2) → 7
nthExponent(g,2) → 2
nthFlag(g,2) → "prime"
map(factor,55739/2520) → $\frac{139}{2^3} \frac{401}{3^2} \frac{7}{5} \frac{7}{7}$

<b>List</b>
a:=[1,2,3,4] → [1, 2, 3, 4]
b:=[3,4,5,6] → [3, 4, 5, 6]
append(a,b) → [1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 6]
cons(10,a) → [10, 1, 2, 3, 4]
empty? a → false
a.2 → 2
a.2 := 99 → [1, 99, 3, 4]
reverse b → [6, 5, 4, 3]

<b>MakeFunction</b>
<b>expr</b> :=( <b>x</b> + <b>a</b> ) <sup>3</sup> → $x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3a^2x + a^3$
function(expr,f,x) → f
f(2) → $a^3 + 6a^2 + 12a + 8$
function(expr,g,a) → g
g(2) → $x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8$

<b>Matrix</b>
A:=matrix([[1,2],[3,4]]) → $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
determinant A → -2
v:=vector([1,2]) → [1, 2]
A*v → [5, 11]
A <sup>-1</sup> → $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$
transpose(A) → $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
nrows A → 2
ncols A → 2
nullity A → 0
rank A → 2
trace A → 5

<b>Polynomial</b>
x+1 yields Type <b>Polynomial Integer</b>
z-2.3 yields Type <b>Polynomial Float</b>
y <sup>2</sup> -z+3/4 yields Type <b>Polynomial Fraction Integer</b>
<b>p</b> :=( <b>y</b> -1) <sup>2</sup> * <b>x</b> * <b>z</b> → $(xy^2 - 2xy + x)z$
<b>q</b> :=( <b>y</b> -1)* <b>x</b> *( <b>z</b> +5) → $(xy - x)z + 5xy - 5x$
gcd(p,q) → $xy - x$
mainVariable p → z
variables p → [z, y, x]
degree(p,y) → 2
totaldegree p → 4
eval(p,x,w) → $(wy^2 - 2wy + w)z$
D(p,x) → $(y^2 - 2y + 1)z$
integrate(p,x) → $(\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 - x^2y + \frac{1}{2}x^2)z$

<b>PrimeField</b>
x:PrimeField(7):=5 → 5
x <sup>3</sup> → 6
1/x → 3

<b>Set</b>
<b>s</b> :=brace([1,2,3,4,5]) → {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
<b>t</b> :=brace([2,3,5,7]) → {2, 3, 5, 7}
intersect(s,t) → {2, 3, 5}
union(s,t) → {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7}
difference(s,t) → {1, 4}
insert!(7,s) → {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7}
remove!(7,s) → {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
{1, 2, 1, <i>a</i> } = brace([1,2,1,'a]) (= {1, 2, <i>a</i> })
{ <i>f</i> ( <i>x</i> ) : <i>x</i> ∈ <i>X</i> , <i>x</i> > 0} ≈brace([f(x) for x in X   x>0])

<b>Special Functions</b>
[fibonacci(k) for k in 0..] → [0,1,1,2,3,5,...]
[legendre(i,11) for i in 0..5] → [0,1,- 1,1,1,1]
[jacobi(i,15) for i in 0.5] → [0,1,1,0,1,0]
[eulerPhi i for i in 1..] → [1,1,2,2,4,2,...]
[moebiusMu i for i in 1..] → [1,- 1,- 1,0,- 1,1,...]
E1(0.01) → 4.0379295765381134
Gamma(0.01) → 99.432585119150588

<b>Stream</b>
)set streams calculate 6
ints := [i for i in 1..] → [1,2,3,4,5,6,...]
ints.20 → 20
[i for i in ints   odd? i] → [1,3,5,7,9,11,...]

<b>String</b>
creation: s:= "Hello"
concatenate "He" "llo" → "Hello"
s(1)='H'     s.1='H'     s(2..3)='el'     s(4..)= 'lo'
split("hi there",char " ") → ["hi","there"]
prefix?("He","Hello") → true
substring?("ll","Hello",3) → true

<b>TwoDimensionalArray</b>
creation: <b>arr</b> :ARRAY2 INT:=new(2,3,0) → $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
nrows arr → 2
ncols arr → 3
setelt(arr,1,1,17) → $\begin{bmatrix} 17 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
arr(1,1) → 17

<b>Univariate Polynomial</b>
creation: <b>p</b> :UP(x,INT):=(3*x-1) <sup>2</sup> *(2*x+8)
<b>q</b> :UP(x,INT):=(1-6*x+9*x <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>
leadingCoefficient p → 18
degree p → 3
reductum p → $60x^2 - 46x + 8$
gcd(p,q) → $9x^2 - 6x + 1$
lcm(p,q) → $162x^5 + 432x^4 - 756x^3 + 408x^2 - 94x + 8$
resultant(p,q) → 0
p(2) → 300 (used as function)
D(p) → $54x^2 + 120x - 46$ (derivative)

<b>Vector</b>
creation: <b>v</b> := vector([1,2,3,4,5]) → [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
length: #v → 5
access: v.2 → 2
add: v+v → [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
multiply: 5*v → [5, 10, 15, 20, 25]
assign: v.2 := 7 → [1, 7, 3, 4, 5]