Contents

Chapter 1

Resolutions of the ground ring

`TietzeReducedResolution(R)` Inputs a $\mathbb{Z}G$-resolution R and returns a $\mathbb{Z}G$-resolution S which is obtained from R l
`ResolutionArithmeticGroup("PSL(4,Z)",n)` Inputs a positive integer n and one of the following strings:

"SL(2,Z)" , "SL(3,Z)" , "PGL(3,Z[i])" , "PGL(3,Eisenstein_Integers)" , "PSL(4,Z)" , "PSL(4,Z)_b" , "PSL(4,Z)_c" ,

or one of the following strings

"SL(2,Z[sqrt(-2)])" , "SL(2,Z[sqrt(-7)])" , "SL(2,Z[sqrt(-11)])" , "SL(2,Z[sqrt(-19)])" , "SL(2,Z[sqrt(-43)])" , "SL(2,Z

It returns n terms of a free ZG-resolution for the group G described by the string. (Subscripts _b , _c , _d denote alte

Data for the first list of resolutions was provided provided by MATHIEU DUTOUR. Data for the second list was provi
`FreeGResolution(P,n)` `FreeGResolution(P,n,p)` Inputs a non-free ZG-resolution P with finite stabilizer group
`ResolutionGTree(P,n)` Inputs a non-free ZG-resolution P of dimension 1 (i.e. a G-tree) with finite stabilizer grou
`ResolutionSL2Z(p,n)` Inputs positive integers m,n and returns n terms of a ZG-resolution for the group $G = SL(2$
`ResolutionAbelianGroup(L,n)` `ResolutionAbelianGroup(G,n)` Inputs a list $L := [m_1, m_2, ..., m_d]$ of nonnegati
`ResolutionAlmostCrystalGroup(G,n)` Inputs a positive integer n and an almost crystallographic pcp group G. It
`ResolutionAlmostCrystalQuotient(G,n,c)` `ResolutionAlmostCrystalQuotient(G,n,c,false)` An almos
`ResolutionArtinGroup(D,n)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and an integer $n > 1$. It returns n terms of a free ZG-res
`ResolutionAsphericalPresentation(F,R,n)` Inputs a free group F, a set R of words in F which constitute an a
`ResolutionBieberbachGroup( G )` `ResolutionBieberbachGroup( G, v )` Inputs a torsion free crystallogr
`ResolutionCoxeterGroup(D,n)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and an integer $n > 1$. It returns k terms of a free ZG-
`ResolutionDirectProduct(R,S)` `ResolutionDirectProduct(R,S,"internal")` Inputs a ZG-resolution R an
`ResolutionExtension(g,R,S)` `ResolutionExtension(g,R, S,"TestFiniteness")` `ResolutionExtensio`
`ResolutionFiniteDirectProduct(R,S)` `ResolutionFiniteDirectProduct(R,S, "internal")` Inputs a Z
`ResolutionFiniteExtension(gensE,gensG,R,n)` `ResolutionFiniteExtension(gensE,gensG,R,n,true)`
`ResolutionFiniteGroup(gens,n)` `ResolutionFiniteGroup(gens,n,true)` `ResolutionFiniteGroup(gens`
`ResolutionFiniteSubgroup(R,K)` `ResolutionFiniteSubgroup(R,gensG,gensK)` Inputs a ZG-resolution for a
`ResolutionGraphOfGroups(D,n)` `ResolutionGraphOfGroups(D,n,L)` Inputs a graph of groups D and a posi
`ResolutionNilpotentGroup(G,n)` `ResolutionNilpotentGroup(G,n,"TestFiniteness")` Inputs a nilpoten
`ResolutionNormalSeries(L,n)` `ResolutionNormalSeries(L,n,true)` `ResolutionNormalSeries(L,n,fa`
`ResolutionPrimePowerGroup(P,n)` `ResolutionPrimePowerGroup(G,n,p)` Inputs a p-group P and integer n>
`ResolutionSmallFpGroup(G,n)` `ResolutionSmallFpGroup(G,n,p)` Inputs a small finitely presented group G
`ResolutionSubgroup(R,K)` Inputs a ZG-resolution for an (infinite) group G and a subgroup K of finite index $|G : K$
`ResolutionSubnormalSeries(L,n)` Inputs a positive integer n and a list $L = [L_1, \ldots, L_k]$ of subgroups L_i of a fini
`TwistedTensorProduct(R,S,EhomG,GmapE,NhomE,NEhomN,EltsE,Mult,InvE)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R, a ZN
`ConjugatedResolution(R,x)` Inputs a ZG-resoluton R and an element x from some group containing G. It returns
`RecalculateIncidenceNumbers(R)` Inputs a ZG-resoluton R which arises as the cellular chain complex of a regul

Chapter 2

Resolutions of modules

`ResolutionFpGModule(M,n)` Inputs an FpG-module M and a positive integer n. It returns n terms of a minimal fre

Chapter 3

Induced equivariant chain maps

`EquivariantChainMap(R,S,f)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R, a ZG'-resolution S, and a group homomorphism $f : G -$

Chapter 4

Functors

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`ExtendScalars(R,G,EltsG)` Inputs a ZH-resolution R, a group G containing H as a subgroup, and a list $EltsG$ of
`HomToIntegers(X)` Inputs either a ZG-resolution $X = R$, or an equivariant chain map $X = (F : R \longrightarrow S)$. It returns
`HomToIntegersModP(R)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R and returns the cochain complex obtained by applying $HomZG$
`HomToIntegralModule(R,f)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R and a group homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow GL_n(Z)$ to the grou
`TensorWithIntegralModule(R,f)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R and a group homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow GL_n(Z)$ to th
`HomToGModule(R,A)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R and an abelian G-outer group A. It returns the G-cocomplex obtain
`InduceScalars(R,hom)` Inputs a ZQ-resolution R and a surjective group homomorphism $hom : G \rightarrow Q$. It returns
`LowerCentralSeriesLieAlgebra(G)` `LowerCentralSeriesLieAlgebra(f)` Inputs a pcp group G. If each qu
`TensorWithIntegers(X)` Inputs either a ZG-resolution $X = R$, or an equivariant chain map $X = (F : R \longrightarrow S)$. It
`FilteredTensorWithIntegers(R)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R for which "filteredDimension" lies in NamesOfCom
`TensorWithTwistedIntegers(X,rho)` Inputs either a ZG-resolution $X = R$, or an equivariant chain map $X = (F$
`TensorWithIntegersModP(X,p)` Inputs either a ZG-resolution $X = R$, or a characteristics 0 chain complex, or an
`TensorWithTwistedIntegersModP(X,p,rho)` Inputs either a ZG-resolution $X = R$, or an equivariant chain map X
`TensorWithRationals(R)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R and returns the chain complex obtained by tensoring with the

Chapter 5

Chain complexes

`ChainComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and returns the (ofte
`ChainComplexOfPair(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex or cubical complex T and contractible subcomplex S. It
`ChevalleyEilenbergComplex(X,n)` Inputs either a Lie algebra $X = A$ (over the ring of integers Z or over a fiel
`LeibnizComplex(X,n)` Inputs either a Lie or Leibniz algebra $X = A$ (over the ring of integers Z or over a field K
`SuspendedChainComplex(C)` Inputs a chain complex C and returns the chain complex S defined by applying the de
`ReducedSuspendedChainComplex(C)` Inputs a chain complex C and returns the chain complex S defined by applyi
`CoreducedChainComplex(C)` `CoreducedChainComplex(C,2)` Inputs a chain complex C and returns a quasi-isom
`TensorProductOfChainComplexes(C,D)` Inputs two chain complexes C and D of the same characteristic and retur
`LefschetzNumber(F)` Inputs a chain map $F\colon C \to C$ with common source and target. It returns the Lefschetz numbe

Chapter 6

Sparse Chain complexes

`SparseMat(A)` Inputs a matrix A and returns the matrix in sparse format.
`SparseRowMult(A,i,k)` Multiplies the i-th row of a sparse matrix A by k. The sparse matrix A is modified but noth
`SparseRowInterchange(A,i,k)` Interchanges the i-th and j-th rows of a sparse matrix A by k. The sparse matrix A
`SparseRowAdd(A,i,j,k)` Adds k times the j-th row to the i-th row of a sparse matrix A. The sparse matrix A is mod
`SparseSemiEchelon(A)` Converts a sparse matrix A to semi-echelon form (which means echelon form up to a perm
`RankMatDestructive(A)` Returns the rank of a sparse matrix A. The sparse matrix A is modified during the calcula
`RankMat(A)` Returns the rank of a sparse matrix A.
`SparseChainComplex(Y)` Inputs a regular CW-complex Y and returns a sparse chain complex which is chain homo
`SparseChainComplexOfRegularCWComplex(Y)` Inputs a regular CW-complex Y and returns its cellular chain com
`SparseBoundaryMatrix(C,n)` Inputs a sparse chain complex C and integer n. Returns the n-th boundary matrix of
`Bettinumbers(C,n)` Inputs a sparse chain complex C and integer n. Returns the n-th Netti number of the chain con

Chapter 7

Homology and cohomology groups

`Cohomology(X,n)` Inputs either a cochain complex $X = C$ (or G-cocomplex C) or a cochain map $X = (C \longrightarrow D)$ i
`CohomologyModule(C,n)` Inputs a G-cocomplex C together with a non-negative integer n. It returns the cohomolo
`CohomologyPrimePart(C,n,p)` Inputs a cochain complex C in characteristic 0, a positive integer n, and a prime p.
`GroupCohomology(X,n)` `GroupCohomology(X,n,p)` Inputs a positive integer n and eithera finite group $X = G$ or
`GroupHomology(X,n)` `GroupHomology(X,n,p)` Inputs a positive integer n and eithera finite group $X = G$ or a nilp
`PersistentHomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries(S,n)` `PersistentHomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries(S,n,p,`
`PersistentCohomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries(S,n)` `PersistentCohomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries(S,`
`UniversalBarCode("UpperCentralSeries",n,d)` `UniversalBarCode("UpperCentralSeries",n,d,k)` Inpu
`PersistentHomologyOfSubGroupSeries(S,n)` `PersistentHomologyOfSubGroupSeries(S,n,p,Resolution`
`PersistentHomologyOfFilteredChainComplex(C,n,p)` Inputs a filtered chain complex C (of characteristic 0 o
`PersistentHomologyOfCommutativeDiagramOfPGroups(D,n)` Inputs a commutative diagram D of finite p-gro
`PersistentHomologyOfPureCubicalComplex(L,n,p)` Inputs a positive integer n, a prime p and an increasing ch
`ZZPersistentHomologyOfPureCubicalComplex(L,n,p)` Inputs a positive integer n, a prime p and any sequence
`RipsHomology(G,n)` `RipsHomology(G,n,p)` Inputs a graph G, a non-negative integer n (and optionally a prime nu
`BarCode(P)` Inputs an integer persistence matrix P and returns the same information in the form of a binary matrix (
`BarCodeDisplay(P)` `BarCodeDisplay(P,"mozilla")` `BarCodeCompactDisplay(P)` `BarCodeCompactDispla`
`Homology(X,n)` Inputs either a chain complex $X = C$ or a chain map $X = (C \longrightarrow D)$.If $X = C$ then the torsion coeff
`HomologyPb(C,n)` This is a back-up function which might work in some instances where $Homology(C,n)$ fails. It i
`HomologyVectorSpace(X,n)` Inputs either a chain complex $X = C$ or a chain map $X = (C \longrightarrow D)$ in prime charact
`HomologyPrimePart(C,n,p)` Inputs a chain complex C in characteristic 0, a positive integer n, and a prime p. It re
`LeibnizAlgebraHomology(A,n)` Inputs a Lie or Leibniz algebra $X = A$ (over the ring of integers Z or over a field
`LieAlgebraHomology(A,n)` Inputs a Lie algebra A (over the integers or a field) and a positive integer n. It returns t
`PrimePartDerivedFunctor(G,R,F,n)` Inputs a finite group G, a positive integer n, at least $n+1$ terms of a ZP-res
`RankHomologyPGroup(G,n)` `RankHomologyPGroup(R,n)` `RankHomologyPGroup(G,n,"empirical")` Inputs a (s
`RankPrimeHomology(G,n)` Inputs a (smallish) p-group G together with a positive integer n. It returns a function *di*

Chapter 8

Poincare series

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`EfficientNormalSubgroups(G)` `EfficientNormalSubgroups(G,k)` Inputs a prime-power group G and, optiona
`ExpansionOfRationalFunction(f,n)` Inputs a positive integer n and a rational function $f(x) = p(x)/q(x)$ where
`PoincareSeries(G,n)` `PoincareSeries(R,n)` `PoincareSeries(L,n)` `PoincareSeries(G)` Inputs a f
`PoincareSeriesPrimePart(G,p,n)` Inputs a finite group G, a prime p, and a positive integer n. It returns a quoti
`PoincareSeriesLHS(G)` Inputs a finite 2-group G and returns a quotient of polynomials $f(x) = P(x)/Q(x)$ whose
`Prank(G)` Inputs a p-group G and returns the rank of the largest elementary abelian subgroup.

Chapter 9

Cohomology ring structure

`IntegralCupProduct(R,u,v,p,q)` `IntegralCupProduct(R,u,v,p,q,P,Q,N)` (Various functions used to co
`IntegralRingGenerators(R,n)` Inputs at least $n+1$ terms of a ZG-resolution and integer $n>0$. It returns a minin
`ModPCohomologyGenerators(G,n)` `ModPCohomologyGenerators(R)` Inputs either a p-group G and positive in
`ModPCohomologyRing(G,n)` `ModPCohomologyRing(G,n,level)` `ModPCohomologyRing(R)` `ModPCohomolog`
`ModPRingGenerators(A)` Inputs a mod p cohomology ring A (created using the preceeding function). It returns a
`Mod2CohomologyRingPresentation(G)` `Mod2CohomologyRingPresentation(G,n)` `Mod2CohomologyRingPr`

Chapter 10

Cohomology rings of p-groups (mainly $p = 2$)

The functions on this page were written by PAUL SMITH. (They are included in HAP but they are also independently included in Paul Smiths HAPprime package.)

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`Mod2CohomologyRingPresentation(G)` `Mod2CohomologyRingPresentation(G,n)` `Mod2CohomologyRingP`
`PoincareSeriesLHS(G)` Inputs a finite 2-group G and returns a quotient of polynomials $f(x) = P(x)/Q(x)$ whose

Chapter 11

Commutator and nonabelian tensor computations

`BaerInvariant(G,c)` Inputs a nilpotent group G and integer c>0. It returns the Baer invariant $M^{(}c)(G)$ defined as

`Coclass(G)` Inputs a group G of prime-power order p^n and nilpotency class c say. It returns the integer $r = n - c$.

`EpiCentre(G,N)` `EpiCentre(G)` Inputs a finite group G and normal subgroup N and returns a subgroup $Z^*(G,N)$

`NonabelianExteriorProduct(G,N)` Inputs a finite group G and normal subgroup N. It returns a record E with th

`NonabelianSymmetricKernel(G)` `NonabelianSymmetricKernel(G,m)` Inputs a finite or nilpotent infinite gro

`NonabelianSymmetricSquare(G)` `NonabelianSymmetricSquare(G,m)` Inputs a finite or nilpotent infinite gro

`NonabelianTensorProduct(G,N)` Inputs a finite group G and normal subgroup N. It returns a record E with the f

`NonabelianTensorSquare(G)` `NonabelianTensorSquare(G,m)` Inputs a finite or nilpotent infinite group G an

`RelativeSchurMultiplier(G,N)` Inputs a finite group G and normal subgroup N. It returns the homology group

`TensorCentre(G)` Inputs a group G and returns the largest central subgroup N such that the induced homomorphis

`ThirdHomotopyGroupOfSuspensionB(G)` `ThirdHomotopyGroupOfSuspensionB(G,m)` Inputs a finite or nilpo

`UpperEpicentralSeries(G,c)` Inputs a nilpotent group G and an integer c. It returns the c-th term of the upper e

Chapter 12

Lie commutators and nonabelian Lie tensors

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Functions on this page are joint work with HAMID MOHAMMADZADEH, and implemented by him.

`LieCoveringHomomorphism(L)` Inputs a finite dimensional Lie algebra L over a field, and returns a surjective Lie h

`LeibnizQuasiCoveringHomomorphism(L)` Inputs a finite dimensional Lie algebra L over a field, and returns a surj

`LieEpiCentre(L)` Inputs a finite dimensional Lie algebra L over a field, and returns an ideal $Z^*(L)$ of the centre of

`LieExteriorSquare(L)` Inputs a finite dimensional Lie algebra L over a field. It returns a record E with the follov

`LieTensorSquare(L)` Inputs a finite dimensional Lie algebra L over a field and returns a record T with the follow

`LieTensorCentre(L)` Inputs a finite dimensional Lie algebra L over a field and returns the largest ideal N such tha

Chapter 13

Generators and relators of groups

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`CayleyGraphOfGroupDisplay(G,X)` `CayleyGraphOfGroupDisplay(G,X,"mozilla")` Inputs a finite group G
`IdentityAmongRelatorsDisplay(R,n)` `IdentityAmongRelatorsDisplay(R,n,"mozilla")` Inputs a free Z
`IsAspherical(F,R)` Inputs a free group F and a set R of words in F. It performs a test on the 2-dimensional CW-
`PresentationOfResolution(R)` Inputs at least two terms of a reduced ZG-resolution R and returns a record P w
`TorsionGeneratorsAbelianGroup(G)` Inputs an abelian group G and returns a generating set $[x_1,\ldots,x_n]$ where r

Chapter 14

Orbit polytopes and fundamental domains

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`CoxeterComplex(D)` `CoxeterComplex(D,n)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D of finite type. It returns a non-free ZW-r
`ContractibleGcomplex("PSL(4,Z)")` Inputs one of the following strings:

"SL(2,Z)" , "SL(3,Z)" , "PGL(3,Z[i])" , "PGL(3,Eisenstein_Integers)" , "PSL(4,Z)" , "PSL(4,Z)_b" , "PSL(4,Z)_c" ,

or one of the following strings

"SL(2,O-2)" , "SL(2,O-7)" , "SL(2,O-11)" , "SL(2,O-19)" , "SL(2,O-43)" , "SL(2,O-67)" , "SL(2,O-163)"

It returns a non-free ZG-resolution for the group G described by the string. The stabilizer groups of cells are finite. (

Data for the first list of non-free resolutions was provided provided by MATHIEU DUTOUR. Data for the second list
`QuotientOfContractibleGcomplex(C,D)` Inputs a non-free ZG-resolution C and a finite subgroup D of G which
`TruncatedGComplex(R,m,n)` Inputs a non-free ZG-resolution R and two positive integers m and n. It returns the no
`FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup(v,G)` Inputs a crystallographic group G (represented using AffineCrys
`OrbitPolytope(G,v,L)` Inputs a permutation group or matrix group G of degree n and a rational vector v of lengt
`PolytopalComplex(G,v)` `PolytopalComplex(G,v,n)` Inputs a permutation group or matrix group G of degree
`PolytopalGenerators(G,v)` Inputs a permutation group or matrix group G of degree n and a rational vector v of
`VectorStabilizer(G,v)` Inputs a permutation group or matrix group G of degree n and a rational vector of degre

Chapter 15

Cocycles

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`CcGroup(A,f)` Inputs a G-module A (i.e. an abelian G-outer group) and a standard 2-cocycle f $GxG---> A$. It r
`CocycleCondition(R,n)` Inputs a resolution R and an integer n>0. It returns an integer matrix M with the followi
`StandardCocycle(R,f,n)`
`StandardCocycle(R,f,n,q)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R (with contracting homotopy), a positive integer n and an in
`Syzygy(R,g)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R (with contracting homotopy) and a list $g=[g[1],...,g[n]]$ of elements in G.

Chapter 16

Words in free ZG-modules

`AddFreeWords(v,w)` Inputs two words v,w in a free ZG-module and returns their sum $v+w$. If the characteristic c
`AddFreeWordsModP(v,w,p)` Inputs two words v,w in a free ZG-module and the characteristic p of Z. It returns the
`AlgebraicReduction(w)`
`AlgebraicReduction(w,p)` Inputs a word w in a free ZG-module and returns a reduced version of the word in wh
`Multiply Word(n,w)` Inputs a word w and integer n. It returns the scalar multiple $n \cdot w$.
`Negate([i,j])` Inputs a pair $[i,j]$ of integers and returns $[-i,j]$.
`NegateWord(w)` Inputs a word w in a free ZG-module and returns the negated word $-w$.
`PrintZGword(w,elts)` Inputs a word w in a free ZG-module and a (possibly partial but sufficient) listing elts of th
`TietzeReduction(S,w)` Inputs a set S of words in a free ZG-module, and a word w in the module. The function re
`ResolutionBoundaryOfWord(R,n,w)` Inputs a resolution R, a positive integer n and a list w representing a word in

Chapter 17

FpG-modules

`CompositionSeriesOfFpGModules(M)` Inputs an FpG-module M and returns a list of FpG-modules that constitu
`DirectSumOfFpGModules(M,N)` `DirectSumOfFpGModules([ M[1], M[2], ..., M[k] ]))` Inputs two FpG
`FpGModule(A,P)` `FpGModule(A,G,p)` Inputs a p-group P and a matrix A whose rows have length a multiple of th
`FpGModuleDualBasis(M)` Inputs an FpG-module M. It returns a record R with two components:$R.freeModule$ is
`FpGModuleHomomorphism(M,N,A)` `FpGModuleHomomorphismNC(M,N,A)` Inputs FpG-modules M and N over a
`DesuspensionFpGModule(M,n)` `DesuspensionFpGModule(R,n)` Inputs a positive integer n and and FpG-modu
`RadicalOfFpGModule(M)` Inputs an FpG-module M with G a p-group, and returns the Radical of M as an FpG-m
`RadicalSeriesOfFpGModule(M)` Inputs an FpG-module M and returns a list of FpG-modules that constitute the
`GeneratorsOfFpGModule(M)` Inputs an FpG-module M and returns a matrix whose rows correspond to a minimal
`ImageOfFpGModuleHomomorphism(f)` Inputs an FpG-module homomorphism $f : M \longrightarrow N$ and returns its image
`GroupAlgebraAsFpGModule(G)` Inputs a p-group G and returns its mod p group algebra as an FpG-module.
`IntersectionOfFpGModules(M,N)` Inputs two FpG-modules M,N arising as submodules in a common free mod
`IsFpGModuleHomomorphismData(M,N,A)` Inputs FpG-modules M and N over a common p-group G. Also inputs
`MaximalSubmoduleOfFpGModule(M)` Inputs an FpG-module M and returns one maximal FpG-submodule of M.
`MaximalSubmodulesOfFpGModule(M)` Inputs an FpG-module M and returns the list of maximal FpG-submodule
`MultipleOfFpGModule(w,M)` Inputs an FpG-module M and a list $w := [g_1, ..., g_t]$ of elements in the group $G = M$
`ProjectedFpGModule(M,k)` Inputs an FpG-module M of ambient dimension $n|G|$, and an integer k between 1 and
`RandomHomomorphismOfFpGModules(M,N)` Inputs two FpG-modules M and N over a common group G. It return
`Rank(f)` Inputs an FpG-module homomorphism $f : M \longrightarrow N$ and returns the dimension of the image of f as a vec
`SumOfFpGModules(M,N)` Inputs two FpG-modules M,N arising as submodules in a common free module $(FG)^n$ v
`SumOp(f,g)` Inputs two FpG-module homomorphisms $f,g : M \longrightarrow N$ with common sorce and common target. It r
`VectorsToFpGModuleWords(M,L)` Inputs an FpG-module M and a list $L = [v_1, \ldots, v_k]$ of vectors in M. It returns a

Chapter 18

Meataxe modules

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`DesuspensionMtxModule(M)` Inputs a meataxe module M over the field of p elements and returns an FpG-module
`FpG_to_MtxModule(M)` Inputs an FpG-module M and returns an isomorphic meataxe module.
`GeneratorsOfMtxModule(M)` Inputs a meataxe module M acting on, say, the vector space V. The function returns a

Chapter 19

G-Outer Groups

`GOuterGroup(E,N)` `GOuterGroup()` Inputs a group E and normal subgroup N. It returns N as a G-outer group whe
`GOuterGroupHomomorphismNC(A,B,phi)` `GOuterGroupHomomorphismNC()` Inputs G-outer groups A and B with
`GOuterHomomorphismTester(A,B,phi)` Inputs G-outer groups A and B with common acting group, and a group h
`Centre(A)` Inputs G-outer group A and returns the group theoretic centre of ActedGroup(A) as a G-outer group.
`DirectProductGog(A,B)` `DirectProductGog(Lst)` Inputs G-outer groups A and B with common acting group, ar

Chapter 20

Cat-1-groups

`AutomorphismGroupAsCatOneGroup(G)` Inputs a group G and returns the Cat-1-group C corresponding to the cros
`HomotopyGroup(C,n)` Inputs a cat-1-group C and an integer n. It returns the nth homotopy group of C.
`HomotopyModule(C,2)` Inputs a cat-1-group C and an integer n=2. It returns the second homotopy group of C as a C
`QuasiIsomorph(C)` Inputs a cat-1-group C and returns a cat-1-group D for which there exists some homomorphism
`ModuleAsCatOneGroup(G,alpha,M)` Inputs a group G, an abelian group M and a homomorphism $\alpha\colon G \to Aut(M)$.
`MooreComplex(C)` Inputs a cat-1-group C and returns its Moore complex as a G-complex (i.e. as a complex of grou
`NormalSubgroupAsCatOneGroup(G,N)` Inputs a group G with normal subgroup N. It returns the Cat-1-group C co
`XmodToHAP(C)` Inputs a cat-1-group C obtained from the Xmod package and returns a cat-1-group D for which IsHa

Chapter 21

Simplicial groups

`NerveOfCatOneGroup(G,n)` Inputs a cat-1-group G and a positive integer n. It returns the low-dimensional part of t

This function applies both to cat-1-groups for which IsHapCatOneGroup(G) is true, and to cat-1-groups produced us

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.
`EilenbergMacLaneSimplicialGroup(G,n,dim)` Inputs a group G, a positive integer n, and a positive integer dim

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.
`EilenbergMacLaneSimplicialGroupMap(f,n,dim)` Inputs a group homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow Q$, a positive integer

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.
`MooreComplex(G)` Inputs a simplicial group G and returns its Moore complex as a G-complex.

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.
`ChainComplexOfSimplicialGroup(G)` Inputs a simplicial group G and returns the cellular chain complex C of a C

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.
`SimplicialGroupMap(f)` Inputs a homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow Q$ of simplicial groups. The function returns an induced

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.
`HomotopyGroup(G,n)` Inputs a simplicial group G and a positive integer n. The integer n must be less than the lengt
`Representation of elements in the bar resolution` For a group G we denote by $B_n(G)$ the free $\mathbb{Z}G$-modu

We represent a word

$w = h_1.[g_{11}|g_{12}|...|g_{1n}] - h_2.[g_{21}|g_{22}|...|g_{2n}] + ... + h_k.[g_{k1}|g_{k2}|...|g_{kn}]$

in $B_n(G)$ as a list of lists:

$[[+1, h_1, g_{11}, g_{12}, ..., g_{1n}], [-1, h_2, g_{21}, g_{22}, ...|g_{2n}] + ... + [+1, h_k, g_{k1}, g_{k2}, ..., g_{kn}]$.
`BarResolutionBoundary(w)` This function inputs a word w in the bar resolution module $B_n(G)$ and returns its ima

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.
`BarResolutionHomotopy(w)` This function inputs a word w in the bar resolution module $B_n(G)$ and returns its ima

This function is currently being implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.
`Representation of elements in the bar complex` For a group G we denote by $BC_n(G)$ the free abelian grou

We represent a word

$w = [g_{11}|g_{12}|...|g_{1n}] - [g_{21}|g_{22}|...|g_{2n}] + ... + [g_{k1}|g_{k2}|...|g_{kn}]$

in $BC_n(G)$ as a list of lists:

$[[+1, g_{11}, g_{12}, ..., g_{1n}], [-1, g_{21}, g_{22}, ...|g_{2n}] + ... + [+1, g_{k1}, g_{k2}, ..., g_{kn}]$.
`BarComplexBoundary(w)` This function inputs a word w in the n-th term of the bar complex $BC_n(G)$ and returns its

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.
`BarResolutionEquivalence(R)` This function inputs a free ZG-resolution R. It returns a component object HE wi

$equiv(n,-)\colon B_n(G) \rightarrow B_{n+1}(G)$

satisfying w - $\psi(\phi(w)) = d(n+1, equiv(n,w)) + equiv(n-1, d(n,w)).where$d(n,-):$B_n(G) \rightarrow B_{n-1}(G)$ is the boundar

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.

`BarComplexEquivalence(R)`

This function inputs a free ZG-resolution R. It first constructs the chain complex $T = TensorWithIntegerts(R)$. The function returns a component object HE with components

- HE!.phi(n,w) is a function which inputs a non-negative integer n and a word w in $BC_n(G)$. It returns the image of w in T_n under a chain equivalence $\phi\colon BC_n(G) \to T_n$.
- HE!.psi(n,w) is a function which inputs a non-negative integer n and an element w in T_n. It returns the image of w in $BC_n(G)$ under a chain equivalence $\psi\colon T_n \to BC_n(G)$.
- HE!.equiv(n,w) is a function which inputs a non-negative integer n and a word w in $BC_n(G)$. It returns the image of w in $BC_{n+1}(G)$ under a homomorphism $equiv(n,-)\colon BC_n(G) \to BC_{n+1}(G)$ satisfying
$$w - \psi(\phi(w)) = d(n+1, equiv(n,w)) + equiv(n-1, d(n,w)).$$
where $d(n,-)\colon BC_n(G) \to BC_{n-1}(G)$ is the boundary homomorphism in the bar complex.

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.

`Representation of elements in the bar cocomplex`

For a group G we denote by $BC^n(G)$ the free abelian group with basis the lists $[g_1|g_2|...|g_n]$ where the g_i range over G.

We represent a word
$$w = [g_{11}|g_{12}|...|g_{1n}] - [g_{21}|g_{22}|...|g_{2n}] + ... + [g_{k1}|g_{k2}|...|g_{kn}]$$
in $BC^n(G)$ as a list of lists:
$$[[+1, g_{11}, g_{12}, ..., g_{1n}], [-1, g_{21}, g_{22}, ...|g_{2n}] + ... + [+1, g_{k1}, g_{k2}, ..., g_{kn}].$$

`BarCocomplexCoboundary(w)`

This function inputs a word w in the n-th term of the bar cocomplex $BC^n(G)$ and returns its image under the coboundary homomorphism $d^n\colon BC^n(G) \to BC^{n+1}(G)$ in the bar cocomplex.

This function was implemented by VAN LUYEN LE.

Chapter 22

Coxeter diagrams and graphs of groups

`CoxeterDiagramComponents(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns a list $[D_1, ..., D_d]$ of the maximal connec
`CoxeterDiagramDegree(D,v)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and vertex v. It returns the degree of v (i.e. the numbe
`CoxeterDiagramDisplay(D)` `CoxeterDiagramDisplay(D,"web browser")` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and
`CoxeterDiagramFpArtinGroup(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns the corresponding finitely presented
`CoxeterDiagramFpCoxeterGroup(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns the corresponding finitely presente
`CoxeterDiagramIsSpherical(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns "true" if the associated Coxeter groups
`CoxeterDiagramMatrix(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns a matrix representation of it. The matrix is gi
`CoxeterSubDiagram(D,V)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and a subset V of its vertices. It returns the full sub-diagra
`CoxeterDiagramVertices(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns its set of vertices.
`EvenSubgroup(G)` Inputs a group G and returns a subgroup G^+. The subgroup is that generated by all products xy
`GraphOfGroupsDisplay(D)` `GraphOfGroupsDisplay(D,"web browser")` Inputs a graph of groups D and di
`GraphOfResolutions(D,n)` Inputs a graph of groups D and a positive integer n. It returns a graph of resolutions
`GraphOfGroups(D)` Inputs a graph of resolutions D and returns the corresponding graph of groups.
`GraphOfResolutionsDisplay(D)` Inputs a graph of resolutions D and displays it as a .gif file. It uses the Mozill
`GraphOfGroupsTest(D)` Inputs an object D and itries to test whether it is a Graph of Groups. However, it DOES N
`TreeOfGroupsToContractibleGcomplex(D,G)` Inputs a graph of groups D which is a tree, and also inputs the fu
`TreeOfResolutionsToContractibleGcomplex(D,G)` Inputs a graph of resolutions D which is a tree, and also in

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Chapter 23

Torsion subcomplexes

The torsion subcomplexes subpackage has been conceived and implemented by ALEXANDER D. RAHM.
`IsPnormal( G, p)` Inputs a finite group G and a prime p. Checks if the group G is p-normal for the prime p. Zasse
`TorsionSubcomplex( groupName, p)` Inputs a cell complex with action of a group. In HAP, presently the followi

"SL(2,O-2)" , "SL(2,O-7)" , "SL(2,O-11)" , "SL(2,O-19)" , "SL(2,O-43)" , "SL(2,O-67)" , "SL(2,O-163)",

where the symbol O[-m] stands for the ring of integers in the imaginary quadratic number field Q(sqrt(-m)), the latte

The function TorsionSubcomplex prints the cells with p-torsion in their stabilizer on the screen and returns the incide

It is also possible to input the cell complexes

"SL(2,Z)" , "SL(3,Z)" , "PGL(3,Z[i])" , "PGL(3,Eisenstein_Integers)" , "PSL(4,Z)" , "PSL(4,Z)_b" , "PSL(4,Z)_c" ,

provided by MATHIEU DUTOUR.
`DisplayAvailableCellComplexes();` Displays the cell complexes that are available in HAP.
`VisualizeTorsionSkeleton( groupName, p)` Executes the function TorsionSubcomplex(groupName, p) and vi
`ReduceTorsionSubcomplex( groupName, p)` This function start with the same operations as the function Torsion

It prints on the screen which cells to merge and which edges to cut off in order to reduce the p-torsion subcomplex w

Chapter 24

Simplicial Complexes

`Homology(T,n)` `Homology(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and a no
`RipsHomology(G,n)` `RipsHomology(G,n,p)` Inputs a graph G, a non-negative integer n (and optionally a prime nu
`Bettinumbers(T,n)` `Bettinumbers(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, simplicial complex
`ChainComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and returns the (ofte
`CechComplexOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a d-dimensional pure cubical complex T and returns a simplicial
`PureComplexToSimplicialComplex(T,k)` Inputs either a d-dimensional pure cubical complex T or a d-dimensior
`RipsChainComplex(G,n)` Inputs a graph G and a non-negative integer n. It returns $n+1$ terms of a chain complex
`VectorsToSymmetricMatrix(M)` `VectorsToSymmetricMatrix(M,distance)` Inputs a matrix M of rational num
`EulerCharacteristic(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and returns
`MaximalSimplicesToSimplicialComplex(L)` Inputs a list L whose entries are lists of vertices representing the m
`SkeletonOfSimplicialComplex(S,k)` Inputs a simplicial complex S and a positive integer k less than or equal to
`GraphOfSimplicialComplex(S)` Inputs a simplicial complex S and returns the graph of S.
`ContractibleSubcomplexOfSimplicialComplex(S)` Inputs a simplicial complex S and returns a (probably maxi
`PathComponentsOfSimplicialComplex(S,n)` Inputs a simplicial complex S and a nonnegative integer n. If $n = 0$
`QuillenComplex(G)` Inputs a finite group G and returns, as a simplicial complex, the order complex of the poset of
`SymmetricMatrixToIncidenceMatrix(S,t)` `SymmetricMatrixToIncidenceMatrix(S,t,d)` Inputs a symmetr
`IncidenceMatrixToGraph(M)` Inputs a symmetric 0/1 matrix M. It returns the graph with one vertex for each row
`CayleyGraphOfGroup(G,A)` Inputs a group G and a set A of generators. It returns the Cayley graph.
`PathComponentsOfGraph(G,n)` Inputs a graph G and a nonnegative integer n. If $n = 0$ the number of path compon
`ContractGraph(G)` Inputs a graph G and tries to remove vertices and edges to produce a smaller graph G' such that
`GraphDisplay(G)` This function uses GraphViz software to display a graph G.
`SimplicialMap(K,L,f)` `SimplicialMapNC(K,L,f)` Inputs simplicial complexes K , L and a function $f\colon K!.vertic$
`ChainMapOfSimplicialMap(f)` Inputs a simplicial map $f\colon K \to L$ and returns the corresponding chain map $C_*(f)\colon$
`SimplicialNerveOfGraph(G,d)` Inputs a graph G and returns a d-dimensional simplicial complex K whose 1-skel

Chapter 25

Cubical Complexes

`ArrayToPureCubicalComplexA,n)` Inputs an integer array A of dimension d and an integer n. It returns a d-dimen
`PureCubicalComplexA,n)` Inputs a binary array A of dimension d. It returns the corresponding d-dimensional pure
`PureCubicalComplexIntersection(S,T)` Inputs two pure cubical complexes with common dimension and array
`PureCubicalComplexUnion(S,T)` Inputs two pure cubical complexes with common dimension and array size. It re
`PureCubicalComplexDifference(S,T)` Inputs two pure cubical complexes with common dimension and array siz
`ReadImageAsPureCubicalComplex("file.png",n)` Reads an image file ("file.png", "file.eps", "file.bmp" etc) a
`ReadLinkImageAsPureCubicalComplex("file.png")` `ReadLinkImageAsPureCubicalComplex("file.png`
`ReadImageSequenceAsPureCubicalComplex("directory",n)` Reads the name of a directory containing a seque
`Size(T)` This returns the number of non-zero entries in the binary array of the cubical complex, or pure cubical com
`Dimension(T)` This returns the dimension of the cubical complex, or pure cubical complex T.
`WritePureCubicalComplexAsImage(T,"filename","ext")` Inputs a 2-dimensional pure cubical complex T, and
`ViewPureCubicalComplex(T)` `ViewPureCubicalComplex(T,"mozilla")` Inputs a 2-dimensional pure cubical c
`Homology(T,n)` `Homology(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and a no
`Bettinumbers(T,n)` `Bettinumbers(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, simplicial complex or
`DirectProductOfPureCubicalComplexes(M,N)` Inputs two pure cubical complexes M,N and returns their direct
`SuspensionOfPureCubicalComplex(M)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M and returns a pure cubical complex with
`EulerCharacteristic(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and returns
`PathComponentOfPureCubicalComplex(T,n)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and an integer n in the rane 1, ...,
`ChainComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and returns the (ofte
`ChainComplexOfPair(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex or cubical complex T and subcomplex S. It returns the
`ExcisedPureCubicalPair(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and subcomplex S. It returns the pair $[T \setminus intS, S$
`ChainInclusionOfPureCubicalPair(S,T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and subcomplex S. It returns the cha
`ChainMapOfPureCubicalPairs(M,S,N,T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex N and subcomplexes M, T and S in T. I
`ContractPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T of dimension d and removes d-dimensional c
`ContractedComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a structural copy of the complex obtained fro
`ZigZagContractedPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a homotopy equivalent
`ContractCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a cubical complex T and removes cells without changing the homotopy type
`DVFReducedCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a cubical complex T and returns a non-regular cubical complex R by const
`SkeletonOfCubicalComplex(T,n)` Inputs a cubical complex, or pure cubical complex T and positive integer n. It
`ContractibleSubomplexOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a maximal con
`AcyclicSubomplexOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a (not necessarily co
`HomotopyEquivalentMaximalPureCubicalSubcomplex(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T together with a p
`HomotopyEquivalentMinimalPureCubicalSubcomplex(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T together with a p
`BoundaryOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns its boundary as a pure cubical c
`SingularitiesOfPureCubicalComplex(T,radius,tolerance)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T together with a
`ThickenedPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a pure cubical complex S. If a eu
`CropPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a pure cubical complex S obtained fro
`BoundingPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a contractible pure cubical compl
`MorseFiltration(M,i,t,bool)` `MorseFiltration(M,i,t)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M of dimension d, an
`ComplementOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a pure cubical complex S. A
`PureCubicalComplexToTextFile(file,M)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M and a string containing the address o
`ThickeningFiltration(M,n)` `ThickeningFiltration(M,n,k)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M and a positive
`Dendrogram(M)` Inputs a filtered pure cubical complex M and returns data that specifies the dendrogram (or phyloge
`DendrogramDisplay(M)` Inputs a filtered pure cubical complex M, or alternatively inputs the out from the comman
`DendrogramToPersistentceMat(D)` Inputs the output of the function Dendrogram(M) and returns the correspondi
`ReadImageAsFilteredCubicalComplex(file,n)` Inputs a string containing the path to an image file, together wi
`ComplementOfFilteredCubicalComplex(M)` Inputs a filtered pure cubical complex M and returns the complemen

Chapter 26

Regular CW-Complexes

`SimplicialComplexToRegularCWComplex(K)` Inputs a simplicial complex K and returns the corresponding regula
`CubicalComplexToRegularCWComplex(K)` `CubicalComplexToRegularCWComplex(K,n)` Inputs a pure cubical c
`CriticalCellsOfRegularCWComplex(Y)` `CriticalCellsOfRegularCWComplex(Y,n)` Inputs a regular CW-com
`ChainComplex(Y)` Inputs a regular CW-complex Y and returns the cellular chain complex of a CW-complex W who
`ChainComplexOfRegularCWComplex(Y)` Inputs a regular CW-complex Y and returns the cellular chain complex of
`FundamentalGroup(Y)` `FundamentalGroup(Y,n)` Inputs a regular CW-complex Y and, optionally, the number of

Chapter 27

Knots and Links

`PureCubicalKnot(L)` `PureCubicalKnot(n,i)` Inputs a list $L = [[m1, n1], [m2, n2], ..., [mk, nk]]$ of pairs of integers
`ViewPureCubicalKnot(L)` Inputs a pure cubical link L and displays it.
`KnotSum(K,L)` Inputs two pure cubical knots K, L and returns their sum as a pure cubical knot. This function is not
`KnotGroup(K)` Inputs a pure cubical link K and returns the fundamental group of its complement. The group is retur
`AlexanderMatrix(G)` Inputs a finitely presented group G whose abelianization is infinite cyclic. It returns the Alex
`AlexanderPolynomial(K)` `AlexanderPolynomial(G)` Inputs either a pure cubical knot K or a finitely presented g
`ProjectionOfPureCubicalComplex(K)` Inputs an n-dimensional pure cubical complex K and returns an n-1-dir
`ReadPDBfileAsPureCubicalComplex(file)` `ReadPDBfileAsPureCubicalComplex(file,m ,c)` Inputs a prote

Chapter 28

Commutative diagrams and abstract categories

COMMUTATIVE DIAGRAMS

`HomomorphismChainToCommutativeDiagram(H)` Inputs a list $H = [h_1, h_2, ..., h_n]$ of mappings such that the comp
`NormalSeriesToQuotientDiagram(L)` `NormalSeriesToQuotientDiagram(L,M)` Inputs an increasing (or decr
`NerveOfCommutativeDiagram(D)` Inputs a commutative diagram D and returns the commutative diagram ND co
`GroupHomologyOfCommutativeDiagram(D,n)` `GroupHomologyOfCommutativeDiagram(D,n,prime)` `Group`
`PersistentHomologyOfCommutativeDiagramOfPGroups(D,n)` Inputs a commutative diagram D of finite p-gro

ABSTRACT CATEGORIES

`CategoricalEnrichment(X,Name)` Inputs a structure X such as a group or group homomorphism, together with t
`IdentityArrow(X)` Inputs an object X in some category, and returns the identity arrow on the object X.
`InitialArrow(X)` Inputs an object X in some category, and returns the arrow from the initial object in the categor
`TerminalArrow(X)` Inputs an object X in some category, and returns the arrow from X to the terminal object in the
`HasInitialObject(Name)` Inputs the name of a category and returns true or false depending on whether the categ
`HasTerminalObject(Name)` Inputs the name of a category and returns true or false depending on whether the cate
`Source(f)` Inputs an arrow f in some category, and returns its source.
`Target(f)` Inputs an arrow f in some category, and returns its target.
`CategoryName(X)` Inputs an object or arrow X in some category, and returns the name of the category.
`"*", "=", "+", "-"` Composition of suitable arrows f, g is given by $f * g$ when the source of f equals the target
`Object(X)` Inputs an object X in some category, and returns the GAP structure Y such that $X = CategoricalEnrich$
`Mapping(X)` Inputs an arrow f in some category, and returns the GAP structure Y such that $f = CategoricalEnrich$
`IsCategoryObject(X)` Inputs X and returns true if X is an object in some category.
`IsCategoryArrow(X)` Inputs X and returns true if X is an arrow in some category.

Chapter 29

Arrays and Pseudo lists

`Array(A,f)` Inputs an array A and a function f. It returns the the array obtained by applying f to each entry of A (ar
`PermuteArray(A,f)` Inputs an array A of dimension d and a permutation f of degree at most d. It returns the array
`ArrayDimension(A)` Inputs an array A and returns its dimension.
`ArrayDimensions(A)` Inputs an array A and returns its dimensions.
`ArraySum(A)` Inputs an array A and returns the sum of its entries.
`ArrayValue(A,x)` Inputs an array A and a coordinate vector x. It returns the value of the entry in A with coordinate
`ArrayValueFunctions(d)` Inputs a positive integer d and returns an efficient version of the function ArrayValue fo
`ArrayAssign(A,x,n)` Inputs an array A and a coordinate vector x and an integer n. It sets the entry of A with coord
`ArrayAssignFunctions(d)` Inputs a positive integer d and returns an efficient version of the function ArrayAssign
`ArrayIterate(d)` Inputs a positive integer d and returns a function ArrayIt(Dimensions,f). This function inputs a li
`BinaryArrayToTextFile(file,A)` Inputs a string containing the address of a file, and an array A of 0s and 1s. Th
`FrameArray(A)` Inputs an array A and returns the array obtained by appending a 0 to the beginning and end of each
`UnframeArray(A)` Inputs an array A and returns the array obtained by removing the first and last entry in each "row
`Add(L,x)` Let L be a pseudo list of length n, and x an object compatible with the entries in L. If x is not in L then thi
`Append(L,K)` Let L be a pseudo list and K a list whose objects are compatible with those in L. This operation applie
`ListToPseudoList(L)` Inputs a list L and returns the pseudo list representation of L.

Chapter 30

Parallel Computation - Core Functions

`ChildProcess()` `ChildProcess("computer.ac.wales")` `ChildProcess(["-m", "100000M", "-T"])` `Child`

- open a shell on thishost
- cd .ssh
- ls
-> if id_dsa, id_rsa etc exists, skip the next two steps!
- ssh-keygen -t rsa
- ssh-keygen -t dsa
- scp *.pub user@remotehost:~/
- ssh remotehost -l user
- cat id_rsa.pub >> .ssh/authorized_keys
- cat id_dsa.pub >> .ssh/authorized_keys
- rm id_rsa.pub id_dsa.pub
- exit

You should now be able to connect from "thishost" to "remotehost" without a password prompt.)
`ChildClose(s)` This closes the stream s to a child GAP process.
`ChildCommand("cmd;",s)` This runs a GAP command "cmd;" on the child process accessed by the stream s. Here
`NextAvailableChild(L)` Inputs a list *L* of child processes and returns a child in *L* which is ready for computation
`IsAvailableChild(s)` Inputs a child process *s* and returns true if s is currently available for computations, and fals
`ChildPut(A,"B",s)` This copies a GAP object A on the parent process to an object B on the child process s. (The c
`ChildGet("A",s)` This functions copies a GAP object A on the child process s and returns it on the parent process.
`HAPPrintTo("file",R)` Inputs a name "file" of a new text file and a HAP object R. It writes the object R to "file".
`HAPRead("file",R)` Inputs a name "file" containing a HAP object R and returns the object. Currently this is only i

Chapter 31

Parallel Computation - Extra Functions

`ChildFunction("function(arg);",s)` This runs the GAP function "function(arg);" on a child process accessed b
`ChildRead(s)` This returns, as a string, the output of the last application of $ChildFunction("function(arg);", s)$.
`ChildReadEval(s)` This returns, as an evaluated string, the output of the last application of $ChildFunction("functi$
`ParallelList(I,fn,L)` Inputs a list I, a function fn such that $fn(x)$ is defined for all x in I, and a list of children L

Chapter 32

Some functions for accessing basic data

`BoundaryMap(C)` Inputs a resolution, chain complex or cochain complex C and returns the function $C!.boundary$.
`BoundaryMatrix(C,n)` Inputs a chain or cochain complex C and integer n>0. It returns the n-th boundary map of C
`Dimension(C)`
`Dimension(M)` Inputs a resolution, chain complex or cochain complex C and returns the function $C!.dimension$. A
`EvaluateProperty(X,"name")` Inputs a component object X (such as a ZG-resolution or chain map) and a string
`GroupOfResolution(R)` Inputs a ZG-resolution R and returns the group G.
`Length(R)` Inputs a resolution R and returns its length (i.e. the number of terms of R that HAP has computed).
`Map(f)` Inputs a chain map, or cochain map or equivariant chain map f and returns the mapping function (as oppose
`Source(f)` Inputs a chain map, or cochain map, or equivariant chain map, or FpG-module homomorphism f and re
`Target(f)` Inputs a chain map, or cochain map, or equivariant chain map, or FpG-module homomorphism f and re

Chapter 33

Miscellaneous

`SL2Z(p)` `SL2Z(1/m)` Inputs a prime p or the reciprocal $1/m$ of a square free integer m. In the first case the functic
`BigStepLCS(G,n)` Inputs a group G and a positive integer n. It returns a subseries $G = L_1 > L_2 > \ldots L_k = 1$ of the lov
`Classify(L,Inv)` Inputs a list of objects L and a function Inv which computes an invariant of each object. It retur
`RefineClassification(C,Inv)` Inputs a list $C := Classify(L, OldInv)$ and returns a refined classification accorc
`Compose(f,g)` Inputs two FpG-module homomorphisms $f : M \longrightarrow N$ and $g : L \longrightarrow M$ with $Source(f) = Target($
`HAPcopyright()` This function provides details of HAP'S GNU public copyright licence.
`IsLieAlgebraHomomorphism(f)` Inputs an object f and returns true if f is a homomorphism $f : A \longrightarrow B$ of Lie a
`IsSuperperfect(G)` Inputs a group G and returns "true" if both the first and second integral homology of G is triv
`MakeHAPManual()` This function creates the manual for HAP from an XML file.
`PermToMatrixGroup(G,n)` Inputs a permutation group G and its degree n. Returns a bijective homomorphism f :
`SolutionsMatDestructive(M,B)` Inputs an $m \times n$ matrix M and a $k \times n$ matrix B over a field. It returns a k×m ma
`LinearHomomorphismsPersistenceMat(L)` Inputs a composable sequence L of vector space homomorphisms. I
`NormalSeriesToQuotientHomomorphisms(L)` Inputs an (increasing or decreasing) chain L of normal subgroups
`TestHap()` This runs a representative sample of HAP functions and checks to see that they produce the correct out

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