

Contents

1	Resolutions of the ground ring	3
2	Resolutions of modules	5
3	Induced equivariant chain maps	6
4	Functors	7
5	Chain complexes	8
6	Sparse Chain complexes	9
7	Homology and cohomology groups	10
8	Poincare series	11
9	Cohomology ring structure	12
10	Cohomology rings of p-groups (mainly $p = 2$)	13
11	Commutator and nonabelian tensor computations	14
12	Lie commutators and nonabelian Lie tensors	15
13	Generators and relators of groups	16
14	Orbit polytopes and fundamental domains	17
15	Cocycles	18
16	Words in free ZG-modules	19
17	FpG-modules	20
18	Meataxe modules	21
19	G-Outer Groups	22
20	Cat-1-groups	23

21	Simplicial groups	24
22	Coxeter diagrams and graphs of groups	27
23	Torsion subcomplexes	28
24	Simplicial Complexes	29
25	Cubical Complexes	30
26	Regular CW-Complexes	32
27	Knots and Links	33
28	Commutative diagrams and abstract categories	34
29	Arrays and Pseudo lists	35
30	Parallel Computation - Core Functions	36
31	Parallel Computation - Extra Functions	37
32	Some functions for accessing basic data	38
33	Miscellaneous	39

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 by Tietze transformations.
 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[sqrt(-47)])" ,

It returns n terms of a free $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution for the group G described by the string. (Subscripts $_b$, $_c$, $_d$ denote alternating subscripts.)

Data for the first list of resolutions was provided by MATHIEU DUTOIR. Data for the second list was provided by MATHIEU DUTOIR.

FreeGResolution(P , n) FreeGResolution(P , n , p) Inputs a non-free $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution P with finite stabilizer group G and integer n and p .

ResolutionGTree(P , n) Inputs a non-free $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution P of dimension 1 (i.e. a G -tree) with finite stabilizer group G and integer n .

ResolutionSL2Z(p , n) Inputs positive integers m, n and returns n terms of a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution for the group $G = SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$.

ResolutionAbelianGroup(L , n) ResolutionAbelianGroup(G , n) Inputs a list $L := [m_1, m_2, \dots, m_d]$ of nonnegative integers and integer n .

ResolutionAlmostCrystalGroup(G , n) Inputs a positive integer n and an almost crystallographic pcg group G . It returns n terms of a free $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution.

ResolutionAlmostCrystalQuotient(G , n , c) ResolutionAlmostCrystalQuotient(G , n , c , $false$) An almost crystallographic pcg group G and integer n and c .

ResolutionArtinGroup(D , n) Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and an integer $n > 1$. It returns n terms of a free $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution for the Artin group $A(D)$.

ResolutionAsphericalPresentation(F , R , n) Inputs a free group F , a set R of words in F which constitute an aspherical presentation of a group G and integer n .

ResolutionBieberbachGroup(G) ResolutionBieberbachGroup(G , v) Inputs a torsion free crystallographic group G and integer v .

ResolutionCoxeterGroup(D , n) Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and an integer $n > 1$. It returns k terms of a free $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution for the Coxeter group $C(D)$.

ResolutionDirectProduct(R , S) ResolutionDirectProduct(R , S , "internal") Inputs a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution R and a $\mathbb{Z}H$ -resolution S .

ResolutionExtension(g , R , S) ResolutionExtension(g , R , S , "TestFiniteness") ResolutionExtension(g , R , S , n) Inputs a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution R , a $\mathbb{Z}H$ -resolution S and integer n .

ResolutionFiniteDirectProduct(R , S) ResolutionFiniteDirectProduct(R , S , "internal") Inputs a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution R and a $\mathbb{Z}H$ -resolution S .

ResolutionFiniteExtension($gensE$, $gensG$, R , n) ResolutionFiniteExtension($gensE$, $gensG$, R , n , $true$) Inputs a list of generators $gensE$ for a group E , a list of generators $gensG$ for a group G , a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution R and integer n .

ResolutionFiniteGroup($gens$, n) ResolutionFiniteGroup($gens$, n , $true$) ResolutionFiniteGroup($gens$, n , $false$) Inputs a list of generators $gens$ for a group G and integer n .

ResolutionFiniteSubgroup(R , K) ResolutionFiniteSubgroup(R , $gensG$, $gensK$) Inputs a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution R for a group G and a subgroup K of G .

ResolutionGraphOfGroups(D , n) ResolutionGraphOfGroups(D , n , L) Inputs a graph of groups D and a positive integer n .

ResolutionNilpotentGroup(G , n) ResolutionNilpotentGroup(G , n , "TestFiniteness") Inputs a nilpotent group G and integer n .

ResolutionNormalSeries(L , n) ResolutionNormalSeries(L , n , $true$) ResolutionNormalSeries(L , n , $false$) Inputs a list of subgroups L_i of a group G and integer n .

ResolutionPrimePowerGroup(P , n) ResolutionPrimePowerGroup(G , n , p) Inputs a p -group P and integer $n > 0$.

ResolutionSmallFpGroup(G , n) ResolutionSmallFpGroup(G , n , p) Inputs a small finitely presented group G and integer n .

ResolutionSubgroup(R , K) Inputs a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -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 $L = [L_1, \dots, L_k]$ of subgroups L_i of a finite group G .

TwistedTensorProduct(R , S , $EhomG$, $GmapE$, $NhomE$, $NEhomN$, $EltSE$, $Mult$, $InvE$) Inputs a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution R , a $\mathbb{Z}H$ -resolution S , and a map E from G to H .

ConjugatedResolution(R , x) Inputs a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution R and an element x from some group containing G . It returns a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution S such that $S = R \cdot x$.

RecalculateIncidenceNumbers(R) Inputs a $\mathbb{Z}G$ -resolution R which arises as the cellular chain complex of a regular n -gon.

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 free

Chapter 3

Induced equivariant chain maps

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

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 group
`TensorWithIntegralModule(R,f)` Inputs a ZG -resolution R and a group homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow GL_n(Z)$ to the group
`HomToGModule(R,A)` Inputs a ZG -resolution R and an abelian G -outer group A . It returns the G -cocomplex obtained
`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 (often) associated chain complex.

`ChainComplexOfPair(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex or cubical complex T and contractible subcomplex S . It returns the chain complex of the pair (T,S) .

`ChevalleyEilenbergComplex(X,n)` Inputs either a Lie algebra $X = A$ (over the ring of integers Z or over a field K) and an integer n . It returns the Chevalley-Eilenberg complex of X in degree n .

`LeibnizComplex(X,n)` Inputs either a Lie or Leibniz algebra $X = A$ (over the ring of integers Z or over a field K) and an integer n . It returns the Leibniz complex of X in degree n .

`SuspendedChainComplex(C)` Inputs a chain complex C and returns the chain complex S defined by applying the suspension operator to C .

`ReducedSuspendedChainComplex(C)` Inputs a chain complex C and returns the chain complex S defined by applying the reduced suspension operator to C .

`CoreducedChainComplex(C)` `CoreducedChainComplex(C,2)` Inputs a chain complex C and returns a quasi-isomorphic coreduced chain complex.

`TensorProductOfChainComplexes(C,D)` Inputs two chain complexes C and D of the same characteristic and returns their tensor product.

`LefschetzNumber(F)` Inputs a chain map $F:C \rightarrow C$ with common source and target. It returns the Lefschetz number of F .

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 not

`SparseRowInterchange(A,i,j,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

`Bettinnumbers(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 $X = (C \longrightarrow D)$ in
`CohomologyModule(C,n)` Inputs a G -cocomplex C together with a non-negative integer n . It returns the cohomology
`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 either a finite group $X = G$ or a nilpotent
`GroupHomology(X,n)` `GroupHomology(X,n,p)` Inputs a positive integer n and either a finite group $X = G$ or a nilpotent
`PersistentHomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries(S,n)` `PersistentHomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries(S,n,p)`
`PersistentCohomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries(S,n)` `PersistentCohomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries(S,n,p)`
`UniversalBarCode("UpperCentralSeries",n,d)` `UniversalBarCode("UpperCentralSeries",n,d,k)` Inputs
`PersistentHomologyOfSubGroupSeries(S,n)` `PersistentHomologyOfSubGroupSeries(S,n,p,Resolution)`
`PersistentHomologyOfFilteredChainComplex(C,n,p)` Inputs a filtered chain complex C (of characteristic 0 or
`PersistentHomologyOfCommutativeDiagramOfPGroups(D,n)` Inputs a commutative diagram D of finite p -groups
`PersistentHomologyOfPureCubicalComplex(L,n,p)` Inputs a positive integer n , a prime p and an increasing chain
`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 number
`BarCode(P)` Inputs an integer persistence matrix P and returns the same information in the form of a binary matrix (or
`BarCodeDisplay(P)` `BarCodeDisplay(P,"mozilla")` `BarCodeCompactDisplay(P)` `BarCodeCompactDisplay(P,"mozilla")`
`Homology(X,n)` Inputs either a chain complex $X = C$ or a chain map $X = (C \longrightarrow D)$. If $X = C$ then the torsion coefficients
`HomologyPb(C,n)` This is a back-up function which might work in some instances where `Homology(C,n)` fails. It is
`HomologyVectorSpace(X,n)` Inputs either a chain complex $X = C$ or a chain map $X = (C \longrightarrow D)$ in prime characteristic
`HomologyPrimePart(C,n,p)` Inputs a chain complex C in characteristic 0, a positive integer n , and a prime p . It returns
`LeibnizAlgebraHomology(A,n)` Inputs a Lie or Leibniz algebra $X = A$ (over the ring of integers Z or over a field K) and a positive integer
`LieAlgebraHomology(A,n)` Inputs a Lie algebra A (over the integers or a field) and a positive integer n . It returns the
`PrimePartDerivedFunctor(G,R,F,n)` Inputs a finite group G , a positive integer n , at least $n+1$ terms of a ZP -resolution
`RankHomologyPGroup(G,n)` `RankHomologyPGroup(R,n)` `RankHomologyPGroup(G,n,"empirical")` Inputs a (smallish) p -group
`RankPrimeHomology(G,n)` Inputs a (smallish) p -group G together with a positive integer n . It returns a function `dim`

Chapter 8

Poincare series

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EfficientNormalSubgroups(G) EfficientNormalSubgroups(G, k) Inputs a prime-power group G and, optional
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 compute cup products)
`IntegralRingGenerators(R,n)` Inputs at least $n+1$ terms of a ZG -resolution and integer $n > 0$. It returns a minimal set of generators for the integral cohomology ring.
`ModPCohomologyGenerators(G,n)` `ModPCohomologyGenerators(R)` Inputs either a p -group G and positive integer n , or a finite group G and a prime p dividing $|G|$. It returns a minimal set of generators for the mod p cohomology ring.
`ModPCohomologyRing(G,n)` `ModPCohomologyRing(G,n,level)` `ModPCohomologyRing(R)` `ModPCohomologyRing(R,n)` Inputs either a p -group G and positive integer n , or a finite group G and a prime p dividing $|G|$, or a finite group G and a prime p dividing $|G|$ and a positive integer n , or a finite group G and a prime p dividing $|G|$ and a positive integer n and a positive integer $level$. It returns the mod p cohomology ring.
`ModPRingGenerators(A)` Inputs a mod p cohomology ring A (created using the preceding function). It returns a minimal set of generators for the mod p cohomology ring.
`Mod2CohomologyRingPresentation(G)` `Mod2CohomologyRingPresentation(G,n)` `Mod2CohomologyRingPresentation(G,n,level)` Inputs either a 2-group G and positive integer n , or a finite group G and a prime $p=2$ dividing $|G|$ and a positive integer n , or a finite group G and a prime $p=2$ dividing $|G|$ and a positive integer n and a positive integer $level$. It returns the mod 2 cohomology ring presentation.

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 the f
`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 and
`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 L .

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

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

`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($G, X, \text{"mozilla"}$) Inputs a finite group G
IdentityAmongRelatorsDisplay(R, n) IdentityAmongRelatorsDisplay($R, n, \text{"mozilla"}$) 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 with
TorsionGeneratorsAbelianGroup(G) Inputs an abelian group G and returns a generating set $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ where n

Chapter 14

Orbit polytopes and fundamental domains

`CoxeterComplex(D)` `CoxeterComplex(D,n)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D of finite type. It returns a non-free ZW -resolution of the Coxeter complex of D .
`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 DUTOIR. Data for the second list is from [1].
`QuotientOfContractibleGcomplex(C,D)` Inputs a non-free ZG -resolution C and a finite subgroup D of G which is normal in G . It returns the quotient complex.
`TruncatedGComplex(R,m,n)` Inputs a non-free ZG -resolution R and two positive integers m and n . It returns the truncated complex.
`FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup(v,G)` Inputs a crystallographic group G (represented using `AffineCrys`) and a rational vector v of length n . It returns the fundamental domain.
`OrbitPolytope(G,v,L)` Inputs a permutation group or matrix group G of degree n and a rational vector v of length n . It returns the orbit polytope.
`PolytopalComplex(G,v)` `PolytopalComplex(G,v,n)` Inputs a permutation group or matrix group G of degree n and a rational vector v of length n . It returns the polytopal complex.
`PolytopalGenerators(G,v)` Inputs a permutation group or matrix group G of degree n and a rational vector v of length n . It returns the polytopal generators.
`VectorStabilizer(G,v)` Inputs a permutation group or matrix group G of degree n and a rational vector v of length n . It returns the vector stabilizer.

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 $f: G \times G \rightarrow A$. It returns a G -module A with the standard 2-cocycle f .
`CocycleCondition(R,n)` Inputs a resolution R and an integer $n > 0$. It returns an integer matrix M with the following property: $M \cdot \text{cocycles}(R, n) = 0$.
`StandardCocycle(R,f,n)` Inputs a ZG -resolution R (with contracting homotopy), a positive integer n and an integer matrix M . It returns a standard 2-cocycle f such that $M \cdot \text{cocycles}(R, n) = 0$.
`Syzygy(R,g)` Inputs a ZG -resolution R (with contracting homotopy) and a list $g = [g[1], \dots, g[n]]$ of elements in G . It returns a syzygy s such that $s \cdot g = 0$.

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 of Z is p , it returns the sum modulo p .

`AddFreeWordsModP(v,w,p)` Inputs two words v,w in a free ZG -module and the characteristic p of Z . It returns the sum modulo p .

`AlgebraicReduction(w)` Inputs a word w in a free ZG -module and returns a reduced version of the word in which no subword is a power of a generator.

`AlgebraicReduction(w,p)` Inputs a word w in a free ZG -module and returns a reduced version of the word in which no subword is a power of a generator modulo p .

`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 the alphabet. It prints the word w in terms of the generators.

`TietzeReduction(S,w)` Inputs a set S of words in a free ZG -module, and a word w in the module. The function returns a reduced version of w modulo S .

`ResolutionBoundaryOfWord(R,n,w)` Inputs a resolution R , a positive integer n and a list w representing a word in the module. It returns the boundary of the word w in the resolution R at level n .

Chapter 17

FpG-modules

`CompositionSeriesOfFpGModules(M)` Inputs an *FpG*-module M and returns a list of *FpG*-modules that constitute a composition series for M .

`DirectSumOfFpGModules(M,N)` `DirectSumOfFpGModules([M[1], M[2], ..., M[k]])` Inputs two *FpG*-modules M and N or a list of *FpG*-modules M_1, M_2, \dots, M_k and returns their direct sum.

`FpGModule(A,P)` `FpGModule(A,G,p)` Inputs a p -group P and a matrix A whose rows have length a multiple of the order of P and returns the *FpG*-module defined by A over P .

`FpGModuleDualBasis(M)` Inputs an *FpG*-module M . It returns a record R with two components: $R.freeModule$ is a free *FpG*-module and $R.dualBasis$ is a dual basis for M .

`FpGModuleHomomorphism(M,N,A)` `FpGModuleHomomorphismNC(M,N,A)` Inputs *FpG*-modules M and N over a common p -group G and a matrix A and returns a homomorphism from M to N .

`DesuspensionFpGModule(M,n)` `DesuspensionFpGModule(R,n)` Inputs a positive integer n and an *FpG*-module M or a record R and returns the desuspension of M by n .

`RadicalOfFpGModule(M)` Inputs an *FpG*-module M with G a p -group, and returns the Radical of M as an *FpG*-module.

`RadicalSeriesOfFpGModule(M)` Inputs an *FpG*-module M and returns a list of *FpG*-modules that constitute a radical series for M .

`GeneratorsOfFpGModule(M)` Inputs an *FpG*-module M and returns a matrix whose rows correspond to a minimal generating set for M .

`ImageOfFpGModuleHomomorphism(f)` Inputs an *FpG*-module homomorphism $f : M \rightarrow N$ 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 module and returns their intersection.

`IsFpGModuleHomomorphismData(M,N,A)` Inputs *FpG*-modules M and N over a common p -group G . Also inputs a matrix A and returns a record with fields `isHomomorphism` and `data`.

`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*-submodules of M .

`MultipleOfFpGModule(w,M)` Inputs an *FpG*-module M and a list $w := [g_1, \dots, g_t]$ of elements in the group $G = M$ and returns the multiple of M by w .

`ProjectedFpGModule(M,k)` Inputs an *FpG*-module M of ambient dimension $n|G|$, and an integer k between 1 and n and returns the projection of M onto a subspace of dimension $k|G|$.

`RandomHomomorphismOfFpGModules(M,N)` Inputs two *FpG*-modules M and N over a common group G . It returns a random homomorphism from M to N .

`Rank(f)` Inputs an *FpG*-module homomorphism $f : M \rightarrow N$ and returns the dimension of the image of f as a vector space over \mathbb{F}_p .

`SumOfFpGModules(M,N)` Inputs two *FpG*-modules M, N arising as submodules in a common free module $(FG)^n$ and returns their sum.

`SumOp(f,g)` Inputs two *FpG*-module homomorphisms $f, g : M \rightarrow N$ with common source and common target. It returns the sum $f + g$.

`VectorsToFpGModuleWords(M,L)` Inputs an *FpG*-module M and a list $L = [v_1, \dots, v_k]$ of vectors in M . It returns a list of words representing the vectors in L .

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 where $G = E/N$.
`GOuterGroupHomomorphismNC(A,B,phi)` `GOuterGroupHomomorphismNC()` Inputs G -outer groups A and B with common acting group G , and a group homomorphism $\phi: A \rightarrow B$. It returns a G -outer group homomorphism from A to B .
`GOuterHomomorphismTester(A,B,phi)` Inputs G -outer groups A and B with common acting group G , and a group homomorphism $\phi: A \rightarrow B$. It returns a boolean value indicating whether ϕ is a G -outer group homomorphism.
`Centre(A)` Inputs G -outer group A and returns the group theoretic centre of $\text{ActedGroup}(A)$ as a G -outer group.
`DirectProductGog(A,B)` `DirectProductGog(Lst)` Inputs G -outer groups A and B with common acting group G , and a list of G -outer groups. It returns the direct product of the G -outer groups as a G -outer group.

Chapter 20

Cat-1-groups

`AutomorphismGroupAsCatOneGroup(G)` Inputs a group G and returns the Cat-1-group C corresponding to the cross
`HomotopyGroup(C,n)` Inputs a cat-1-group C and an integer n . It returns the n th 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 $\alpha: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M)$.
`MooreComplex(C)` Inputs a cat-1-group C and returns its Moore complex as a G -complex (i.e. as a complex of group
`NormalSubgroupAsCatOneGroup(G,N)` Inputs a group G with normal subgroup N . It returns the Cat-1-group C cor
`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 f

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 length

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

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

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

$$[[+1, h_1, g_{11}, g_{12}, \dots, g_{1n}], [-1, h_2, g_{21}, g_{22}, \dots, g_{2n}] + \dots + [+1, h_k, g_{k1}, g_{k2}, \dots, g_{kn}].$$

`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 group

We represent a word

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

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

$$[[+1, g_{11}, g_{12}, \dots, g_{1n}], [-1, g_{21}, g_{22}, \dots, g_{2n}] + \dots + [+1, g_{k1}, g_{k2}, \dots, g_{kn}].$$

`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

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

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 $T = \text{TensorWithIntegers}(R)$. The function returns a component object HE with components

- $\text{HE}!.phi(n, w)$ 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 $\phi: BC_n(G) \rightarrow T_n$.
- $\text{HE}!.psi(n, w)$ 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 $\psi: T_n \rightarrow BC_n(G)$.
- $\text{HE}!.equiv(n, w)$ 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 $equiv(n, -): BC_n(G) \rightarrow BC_{n+1}(G)$ satisfying

$$w - \psi(\phi(w)) = d(n+1, equiv(n, w)) + equiv(n-1, d(n, w)).$$

where $d(n, -): BC_n(G) \rightarrow BC_{n-1}(G)$ 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 $[g_1|g_2|\dots|g_n]$ where the g_i range over G .

We represent a word

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

in $BC^n(G)$ as a list of lists:

$$[[+1, g_{11}, g_{12}, \dots, g_{1n}], [-1, g_{21}, g_{22}, \dots, g_{2n}] + \dots + [+1, g_{k1}, g_{k2}, \dots, g_{kn}].$$

`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 $d^n: BC^n(G) \rightarrow BC^{n+1}(G)$ 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 $[D_1, \dots, D_d]$ of the maximal connected components of D .

`CoxeterDiagramDegree(D, v)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and vertex v . It returns the degree of v (i.e. the number of edges incident to v).

`CoxeterDiagramDisplay(D)` `CoxeterDiagramDisplay(D, "web browser")` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and displays it in a web browser.

`CoxeterDiagramFpArtinGroup(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns the corresponding finitely presented Artin group.

`CoxeterDiagramFpCoxeterGroup(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns the corresponding finitely presented Coxeter group.

`CoxeterDiagramIsSpherical(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns "true" if the associated Coxeter group is spherical.

`CoxeterDiagramMatrix(D)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and returns a matrix representation of it. The matrix is given by (m_{ij}) where m_{ij} is the order of $s_i s_j$.

`CoxeterSubDiagram(D, V)` Inputs a Coxeter diagram D and a subset V of its vertices. It returns the full sub-diagram of D with vertices V .

`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 where x, y are elements of G .

`GraphOfGroupsDisplay(D)` `GraphOfGroupsDisplay(D, "web browser")` Inputs a graph of groups D and displays it in a web browser.

`GraphOfResolutions(D, n)` Inputs a graph of groups D and a positive integer n . It returns a graph of resolutions of D of order n .

`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 Mozilla browser.

`GraphOfGroupsTest(D)` Inputs an object D and tries to test whether it is a Graph of Groups. However, it DOES NOT always work.

`TreeOfGroupsToContractibleGcomplex(D, G)` Inputs a graph of groups D which is a tree, and also inputs the fundamental group G . It returns a contractible G -complex.

`TreeOfResolutionsToContractibleGcomplex(D, G)` Inputs a graph of resolutions D which is a tree, and also inputs the fundamental group G . It returns a contractible G -complex.

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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 . Zassenhaus.

`TorsionSubcomplex(groupName, p)` Inputs a cell complex with action of a group. In HAP, presently the following

"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 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-m})$, the latter

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

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 visualizes

`ReduceTorsionSubcomplex(groupName, p)` This function start with the same operations as the function `TorsionSubcomplex`

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 non-negative integer n . It returns the n -th homology group of T .

`RipsHomology(G,n)` `RipsHomology(G,n,p)` Inputs a graph G , a non-negative integer n (and optionally a prime number p). It returns the n -th Rips homology group of G .

`Bettinnumbers(T,n)` `Bettinnumbers(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, simplicial complex T and a non-negative integer n . It returns the n -th Bettin number of T .

`ChainComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and returns the (often infinite) chain complex of T .

`CechComplexOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a d -dimensional pure cubical complex T and returns a simplicial complex whose simplices are the non-empty intersections of the d -cubes of T .

`PureComplexToSimplicialComplex(T,k)` Inputs either a d -dimensional pure cubical complex T or a d -dimensional cubical complex T and a non-negative integer k . It returns the k -skeleton of the simplicial complex obtained from T by the Cech complex construction.

`RipsChainComplex(G,n)` Inputs a graph G and a non-negative integer n . It returns $n+1$ terms of a chain complex whose homology is the n -th Rips homology group of G .

`VectorsToSymmetricMatrix(M)` `VectorsToSymmetricMatrix(M,distance)` Inputs a matrix M of rational numbers and a non-negative integer $distance$. It returns a symmetric matrix whose entries are the distances between the rows of M .

`EulerCharacteristic(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and returns the Euler characteristic of T .

`MaximalSimplicesToSimplicialComplex(L)` Inputs a list L whose entries are lists of vertices representing the maximal simplices of a simplicial complex. It returns the simplicial complex.

`SkeletonOfSimplicialComplex(S,k)` Inputs a simplicial complex S and a positive integer k less than or equal to the dimension of S . It returns the k -skeleton of S .

`GraphOfSimplicialComplex(S)` Inputs a simplicial complex S and returns the graph of S .

`ContractibleSubcomplexOfSimplicialComplex(S)` Inputs a simplicial complex S and returns a (probably maximal) contractible subcomplex of S .

`PathComponentsOfSimplicialComplex(S,n)` Inputs a simplicial complex S and a nonnegative integer n . If $n=0$ it returns the number of path components of S . If $n>0$ it returns the number of path components of the n -skeleton of S .

`QuillenComplex(G)` Inputs a finite group G and returns, as a simplicial complex, the order complex of the poset of proper subgroups of G .

`SymmetricMatrixToIncidenceMatrix(S,t)` `SymmetricMatrixToIncidenceMatrix(S,t,d)` Inputs a symmetric 0/1 matrix M and a non-negative integer t (and optionally a non-negative integer d). It returns the t -th incidence matrix of the graph defined by M .

`IncidenceMatrixToGraph(M)` Inputs a symmetric 0/1 matrix M . It returns the graph with one vertex for each row of M and edges between vertices i and j if $M_{ij}=1$.

`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 components of G . If $n>0$ it returns the number of path components of the n -skeleton of G .

`ContractGraph(G)` Inputs a graph G and tries to remove vertices and edges to produce a smaller graph G' such that G and G' have the same homology.

`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 $f:K \rightarrow L$. It returns a simplicial map from K to L .

`ChainMapOfSimplicialMap(f)` Inputs a simplicial map $f:K \rightarrow L$ and returns the corresponding chain map $C_*(f):C_*(K) \rightarrow C_*(L)$.

`SimplicialNerveOfGraph(G,d)` Inputs a graph G and returns a d -dimensional simplicial complex K whose 1-skeleton is G .

Chapter 25

Cubical Complexes

`ArrayToPureCubicalComplex(A,n)` Inputs an integer array A of dimension d and an integer n . It returns a d -dimensional pure cubical complex.
`PureCubicalComplex(A,n)` Inputs a binary array A of dimension d . It returns the corresponding d -dimensional pure cubical complex.
`FramedPureCubicalComplex(M)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M and returns the pure cubical complex with a boundary.
`RandomCubeOfPureCubicalComplex(M)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M and returns a pure cubical complex R with boundary $\partial R = M$.
`PureCubicalComplexIntersection(S,T)` Inputs two pure cubical complexes with common dimension and array size. It returns the intersection.
`PureCubicalComplexUnion(S,T)` Inputs two pure cubical complexes with common dimension and array size. It returns the union.
`PureCubicalComplexDifference(S,T)` Inputs two pure cubical complexes with common dimension and array size. It returns the difference.
`ReadImageAsPureCubicalComplex("file.png",n)` Reads an image file ("file.png", "file.eps", "file.bmp" etc) and returns a pure cubical complex.
`ReadLinkImageAsPureCubicalComplex("file.png")` Reads a link image file ("file.png", "file.eps", "file.bmp" etc) and returns a pure cubical complex.
`ReadImageSequenceAsPureCubicalComplex("directory",n)` Reads the name of a directory containing a sequence of image files and returns a pure cubical complex.
`Size(T)` This returns the number of non-zero entries in the binary array of the cubical complex, or pure cubical complex T .
`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 a filename and extension. It writes the image to the file.
`ViewPureCubicalComplex(T)` `ViewPureCubicalComplex(T,"mozilla")` Inputs a 2-dimensional pure cubical complex T , and a browser name. It displays the image in the browser.
`Homology(T,n)` `Homology(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and a non-negative integer n . It returns the n -th homology group.
`Bettinnumbers(T,n)` `Bettinnumbers(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, simplicial complex or simplicial poset T and a non-negative integer n . It returns the n -th Betti number.
`DirectProductOfPureCubicalComplexes(M,N)` Inputs two pure cubical complexes M, N and returns their direct product.
`SuspensionOfPureCubicalComplex(M)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M and returns a pure cubical complex with boundary $\partial R = M$.
`EulerCharacteristic(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and returns the Euler characteristic.
`PathComponentOfPureCubicalComplex(T,n)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and an integer n in the range $1, \dots, \dim T$. It returns the n -th component.
`ChainComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex, or cubical complex, or simplicial complex T and returns the (often infinite) chain complex.
`ChainComplexOfPair(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex or cubical complex T and subcomplex S . It returns the chain complex of the pair.
`ExcisedPureCubicalPair(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and subcomplex S . It returns the pair $[T \setminus \text{int } S, S]$.
`ChainInclusionOfPureCubicalPair(S,T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and subcomplex S . It returns the chain inclusion.
`ChainMapOfPureCubicalPairs(M,S,N,T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex N and subcomplexes M, T and S in T . It returns the chain map.
`ContractPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T of dimension d and removes d -dimensional cells.
`ContractedComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a structural copy of the complex obtained from T by contracting.
`ZigZagContractedPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a homotopy equivalent complex obtained from T by contracting.
`ContractCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a cubical complex T and removes cells without changing the homotopy type.
`DVFRducedCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a cubical complex T and returns a non-regular cubical complex R by contracting.
`SkeletonOfCubicalComplex(T,n)` Inputs a cubical complex, or pure cubical complex T and positive integer n . It returns the n -skeleton.
`ContractibleSubomplexOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a maximal contractible subcomplex.
`AcyclicSubomplexOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a (not necessarily contractible) acyclic subcomplex.
`HomotopyEquivalentMaximalPureCubicalSubcomplex(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T together with a pure cubical complex S . It returns a maximal subcomplex homotopy equivalent to S .
`HomotopyEquivalentMinimalPureCubicalSubcomplex(T,S)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T together with a pure cubical complex S . It returns a minimal subcomplex homotopy equivalent to S .
`BoundaryOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns its boundary as a pure cubical complex.
`SingularitiesOfPureCubicalComplex(T,radius,tolerance)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T together with a radius and tolerance. It returns the singularities.
`ThickenedPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a pure cubical complex S . If a euclidean neighborhood retract.
`CropPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a pure cubical complex S obtained from T by cropping.
`BoundingPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a contractible pure cubical complex B with boundary $\partial B = T$.
`MorseFiltration(M,i,t,bool)` `MorseFiltration(M,i,t)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M of dimension d , an integer i and a real number t . It returns the i -th Morse filtration.
`ComplementOfPureCubicalComplex(T)` Inputs a pure cubical complex T and returns a pure cubical complex S . A cubical complex with boundary $\partial S = T$.
`PureCubicalComplexToTextFile(file,M)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M and a string containing the address of a file. It writes the complex to the file.
`ThickeningFiltration(M,n)` `ThickeningFiltration(M,n,k)` Inputs a pure cubical complex M and a positive integer n and a real number k . It returns the n -th thickening filtration.
`Dendrogram(M)` Inputs a filtered pure cubical complex M and returns data that specifies the dendrogram (or phylogenetic tree).
`DendrogramDisplay(M)` Inputs a filtered pure cubical complex M , or alternatively inputs the output from the command `Dendrogram(M)`. It displays the dendrogram.
`DendrogramToPersistentceMat(D)` Inputs the output of the function `Dendrogram(M)` and returns the corresponding persistence matrix.
`ReadImageAsFilteredCubicalComplex(file,n)` Inputs a string containing the path to an image file, together with a non-negative integer n . It returns a filtered cubical complex.
`ComplementOfFilteredCubicalComplex(M)` Inputs a filtered pure cubical complex M and returns the complement of M .

Chapter 26

Regular CW-Complexes

`SimplicialComplexToRegularCWComplex(K)` Inputs a simplicial complex K and returns the corresponding regular CW-complex.
`CubicalComplexToRegularCWComplex(K)` `CubicalComplexToRegularCWComplex(K,n)` Inputs a pure cubical complex K and returns the corresponding regular CW-complex.
`CriticalCellsOfRegularCWComplex(Y)` `CriticalCellsOfRegularCWComplex(Y,n)` Inputs a regular CW-complex Y and returns the critical cells of Y .
`ChainComplex(Y)` Inputs a regular CW-complex Y and returns the cellular chain complex of a CW-complex W whose universal cover is Y .
`ChainComplexOfRegularCWComplex(Y)` Inputs a regular CW-complex Y and returns the cellular chain complex of Y .
`FundamentalGroup(Y)` `FundamentalGroup(Y,n)` Inputs a regular CW-complex Y and, optionally, the number of generators.

Chapter 27

Knots and Links

`PureCubicalKnot(L)` `PureCubicalKnot(n,i)` Inputs a list $L = [[m_1, n_1], [m_2, n_2], \dots, [m_k, n_k]]$ 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 returned
`AlexanderMatrix(G)` Inputs a finitely presented group G whose abelianization is infinite cyclic. It returns the Alexander
`AlexanderPolynomial(K)` `AlexanderPolynomial(G)` Inputs either a pure cubical knot K or a finitely presented group
`ProjectionOfPureCubicalComplex(K)` Inputs an n -dimensional pure cubical complex K and returns an $n-1$ -dimensional
`ReadPDBfileAsPureCubicalComplex(file)` `ReadPDBfileAsPureCubicalComplex(file,m,c)` Inputs a protein structure file

Chapter 28

Commutative diagrams and abstract categories

COMMUTATIVE DIAGRAMS

`HomomorphismChainToCommutativeDiagram(H)` Inputs a list $H = [h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n]$ of mappings such that the composition of the mappings is the identity mapping.
`NormalSeriesToQuotientDiagram(L)` `NormalSeriesToQuotientDiagram(L,M)` Inputs an increasing (or decreasing) normal series L of a group G and returns the quotient diagram ND corresponding to L .
`NerveOfCommutativeDiagram(D)` Inputs a commutative diagram D and returns the commutative diagram ND corresponding to D .
`GroupHomologyOfCommutativeDiagram(D,n)` `GroupHomologyOfCommutativeDiagram(D,n,prime)` `GroupHomologyOfCommutativeDiagramOfPGroups(D,n)` Inputs a commutative diagram D of finite p -groups and returns the group homology of D .

ABSTRACT CATEGORIES

`CategoricalEnrichment(X,Name)` Inputs a structure X such as a group or group homomorphism, together with the name of a category, and returns the categorical enrichment of X .
`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 category to X .
`TerminalArrow(X)` Inputs an object X in some category, and returns the arrow from X to the terminal object in the category.
`HasInitialObject(Name)` Inputs the name of a category and returns true or false depending on whether the category has an initial object.
`HasTerminalObject(Name)` Inputs the name of a category and returns true or false depending on whether the category has a terminal object.
`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 of g .
`Object(X)` Inputs an object X in some category, and returns the GAP structure Y such that $X = \text{CategoricalEnrichment}(Y)$.
`Mapping(X)` Inputs an arrow f in some category, and returns the GAP structure Y such that $f = \text{CategoricalEnrichment}(Y)$.
`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 array obtained by applying f to each entry of A (and f to each entry of A).

`PermuteArray(A,f)` Inputs an array A of dimension d and a permutation f of degree at most d . It returns the array obtained by permuting the entries of A according to f .

`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 x .

`ArrayValueFunctions(d)` Inputs a positive integer d and returns an efficient version of the function `ArrayValue` for arrays of dimension d .

`ArrayAssign(A,x,n)` Inputs an array A and a coordinate vector x and an integer n . It sets the entry of A with coordinate x to n .

`ArrayAssignFunctions(d)` Inputs a positive integer d and returns an efficient version of the function `ArrayAssign` for arrays of dimension d .

`ArrayIterate(d)` Inputs a positive integer d and returns a function `ArrayIt(Dimensions,f)`. This function inputs a list of d integers and returns the value of the entry in the array `ArrayIt(Dimensions,f)` with coordinate x .

`BinaryArrayToTextFile(file,A)` Inputs a string containing the address of a file, and an array A of 0s and 1s. The file is created if it does not exist. The file contains the binary representation of the entries of A .

`FrameArray(A)` Inputs an array A and returns the array obtained by appending a 0 to the beginning and end of each "row" of A .

`UnframeArray(A)` Inputs an array A and returns the array obtained by removing the first and last entry in each "row" of A .

`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 this operation appends x to the end of L .

`Append(L,K)` Let L be a pseudo list and K a list whose objects are compatible with those in L . This operation appends the entries of K to the end of L .

`ListToPseudoList(L)` Inputs a list L and returns the pseudo list representation of L .

Parallel Computation - Core Functions

- 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

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 false otherwise.

ChildPut(A, "B", s) This copies a GAP object A on the parent process to an object B on the child process s . (The object B is created on the child process.)

ChildGet("A", s) This function 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 implemented for the HAP object `0`.

Chapter 31

Parallel Computation - Extra Functions

`ChildFunction("function(arg);",s)` This runs the GAP function "function(arg);" on a child process accessed by `s`.

`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("function(arg);",s)`.

`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 $C!.dimension$.
`EvaluateProperty(X,"name")` Inputs a component object X (such as a ZG -resolution or chain map) and a string `name`.
`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 opposed to the map itself).
`Source(f)` Inputs a chain map, or cochain map, or equivariant chain map, or FpG -module homomorphism f and returns the source module.
`Target(f)` Inputs a chain map, or cochain map, or equivariant chain map, or FpG -module homomorphism f and returns the target module.

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 function returns the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ group, in the second case it returns the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ group modulo m .

`BigStepLCS(G,n)` Inputs a group G and a positive integer n . It returns a subseries $G = L_1 > L_2 > \dots L_k = 1$ of the lower central series of G such that $|G/L_i| \leq n$.

`Classify(L,Inv)` Inputs a list of objects L and a function Inv which computes an invariant of each object. It returns a list of objects L and their invariants.

`RefineClassification(C,Inv)` Inputs a list $C := Classify(L, OldInv)$ and returns a refined classification according to the invariant Inv .

`Compose(f,g)` Inputs two FpG -module homomorphisms $f : M \rightarrow N$ and $g : L \rightarrow M$ with $Source(f) = Target(g)$. It returns the composition $f \circ g$.

`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 $f : A \rightarrow B$ of Lie algebras.

`IsSuperperfect(G)` Inputs a group G and returns "true" if both the first and second integral homology of G is trivial.

`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 $f : G \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{Z})$.

`SolutionsMatDestructive(M,B)` Inputs an $m \times n$ matrix M and a $k \times n$ matrix B over a field. It returns a $k \times m$ matrix C such that $MC = B$.

`LinearHomomorphismsPersistenceMat(L)` Inputs a composable sequence L of vector space homomorphisms. It returns a matrix M such that $M_{ij} = \dim \ker L_i \cap \text{Im } L_j$.

`NormalSeriesToQuotientHomomorphisms(L)` Inputs an (increasing or decreasing) chain L of normal subgroups of a group G . It returns a list of homomorphisms $f_i : G/L_i \rightarrow G/L_{i+1}$.

`TestHap()` This runs a representative sample of HAP functions and checks to see that they produce the correct output.

Index

- AcyclicSubomplexOfPureCubicalComplex, 31
- Add, 35
- AddFreeWords, 19
- AddFreeWordsModP, 19
- AlexanderMatrix, 33
- AlexanderPolynomial, 33
- AlgebraicReduction, 19
- Append, 35
- Array, 35
- ArrayAssign, 35
- ArrayAssignFunctions, 35
- ArrayDimension, 35
- ArrayDimensions, 35
- ArrayIterate, 35
- ArraySum, 35
- ArrayToPureCubicalComplex, 31
- ArrayValue, 35
- ArrayValueFunctions, 35
- AutomorphismGroupAsCatOneGroup, 23
- BaerInvariant, 14
- Bar Cocomplex, 26
- Bar Complex, 25
- Bar Resolution, 25
- BarCocomplexCoboundary, 26
- BarCode, 10
- BarCodeCompactDisplay, 10
- BarCodeDisplay, 10
- BarComplexBoundary, 25
- BarComplexEquivalence, 26
- BarResolutionBoundary, 25
- BarResolutionEquivalence, 25
- BarResolutionHomotopy, 25
- Bettinnumbers, 9, 29, 31
- BigStepLCS, 39
- BinaryArrayToTextFile, 35
- BoundaryMap, 38
- BoundaryMatrix, 38
- BoundaryOfPureCubicalComplex, 31
- BoundingPureCubicalComplex, 31
- CategoricalEnrichment, 34
- CategoryName, 34
- CayleyGraphOfGroup, 29
- CayleyGraphOfGroupDisplay, 16
- CcGroup (HAPcocyclic), 18
- CechComplexOfPureCubicalComplex, 29
- Centre, 22
- ChainComplex, 8, 32
- ChainComplexOfPair, 8
- ChainComplexOfRegularCWComplex, 32
- ChainComplexOfSimplicialGroup, 25
- ChainInclusionOfPureCubicalPair, 31
- ChainMapOfPureCubicalPairs, 31
- ChainMapOfSimplicialMap, 29
- ChevalleyEilenbergComplex, 8
- ChildClose, 36
- ChildCommand, 36
- ChildFunction, 37
- ChildGet, 36
- ChildProcess, 36
- ChildPut, 36
- ChildRead, 37
- ChildReadEval, 37
- Classify, 39
- Coclass, 14
- CocycleCondition, 18
- Cohomology, 10
- CohomologyModule, 10
- CohomologyPrimePart, 10
- ComplementOfFilteredCubicalComplex, 31
- ComplementOfPureCubicalComplex, 31
- Compose(f,g), 39
- CompositionSeriesOfFpGModules, 20
- ConjugatedResolution, 4
- ContractCubicalComplex, 31
- ContractedComplex, 31
- ContractGraph, 29

- ContractibleGcomplex, 17
- ContractibleSubcomplexOfSimplicialComplex, 29
- ContractibleSubcomplexOfPureCubicalComplex, 31
- ContractPureCubicalComplex, 31
- CoreducedChainComplex, 8
- CoxeterComplex, 17
- CoxeterDiagramComponents, 27
- CoxeterDiagramDegree, 27
- CoxeterDiagramDisplay, 27
- CoxeterDiagramFpArtinGroup, 27
- CoxeterDiagramFpCoxeterGroup, 27
- CoxeterDiagramIsSpherical, 27
- CoxeterDiagramMatrix, 27
- CoxeterDiagramVertices, 27
- CoxeterSubDiagram, 27
- CriticalCellsOfRegularCWComplex, 32
- CropPureCubicalComplex, 31
- CubicalComplexToRegularCWComplex, 32

- Dendrogram, 31
- DendrogramDisplay, 31
- DendrogramToPersistenceMat, 31
- DesuspensionFpGModule, 20
- DesuspensionMtxModule, 21
- Dimension, 38
- DirectProductGog, 22
- DirectProductOfPureCubicalComplexes, 31
- DirectSumOfFpGModules, 20
- DisplayAvailableCellComplexes, 28
- DVFRducedCubicalComplex, 31

- EilenbergMacLaneSimplicialGroup, 25
- EilenbergMacLaneSimplicialGroupMap, 25
- EpiCentre, 14
- EquivariantChainMap, 6
- EulerCharacteristic, 29
- EvaluateProperty, 38
- EvenSubgroup, 27
- ExpansionOfRationalFunction, 11
- ExtendScalars, 7

- FilteredTensorWithIntegers, 7
- FpGModule, 20
- FpGModuleDualBasis, 20
- FpGModuleHomomorphism, 20
- FpG_to_MtxModule, 21

- FrameArray, 35
- FramedPureCubicalComplex, 31
- FreeGResolution, 4
- FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup (HAPcryst), 17
- FundamentalGroup, 32
- FundamentalGroupOfRegularCWComplex, 32

- GeneratorsOfFpGModule, 20
- GeneratorsOfMtxModule, 21
- GOuterGroup, 22
- GOuterGroupHomomorphismNC, 22
- GOuterHomomorphismTester, 22
- GraphDisplay, 29
- GraphOfGroups, 27
- GraphOfGroupsDisplay, 27
- GraphOfGroupsTest, 27
- GraphOfResolutions, 27
- GraphOfResolutionsDisplay, 27
- GraphOfSimplicialComplex, 29
- GroupAlgebraAsFpGModule, 20
- GroupCohomology, 10
- GroupHomology, 10
- GroupHomologyOfCommutativeDiagram, 34
- GroupOfResolution, 38

- HAPcopyright, 39
- HAPPrintTo, 36
- HAPRead, 36
- HasInitialObject, 34
- HasTerminalObject, 34
- Homology, 10, 31
- HomologyPb, 10
- HomologyPrimePart, 10
- HomologyVectorSpace, 10
- HomomorphismChainToCommutativeDiagram, 34
- HomotopyEquivalentMaximalPureCubicalSubcomplex, 31
- HomotopyEquivalentMinimalPureCubicalSubcomplex, 31
- HomotopyGroup, 23, 25
- HomotopyModule, 23
- HomToGModule, 7
- HomToIntegers, 7
- HomToIntegersModP, 7
- HomToIntegralModule, 7

- IdentityAmongRelatorsDisplay, 16
- IdentityArrow, 34
- ImageOfFpGModuleHomomorphism, 20
- IncidenceMatrixToGraph, 29
- InduceScalars, 7
- InitialArrow, 34
- IntegralCupProduct, 12
- IntegralRingGenerators, 12
- IntersectionOfFpGModules, 20
- IsAspherical, 16
- IsAvailableChild, 36
- IsCategoryArrow, 34
- IsCategoryObject, 34
- IsFpGModuleHomomorphismData, 20
- IsLieAlgebraHomomorphism, 39
- IsPnormal, 28
- IsSuperperfect, 39
- KnotGroup, 33
- KnotSum, 33
- LefschetzNumber, 8
- LeibnizAlgebraHomology, 10
- LeibnizComplex, 8
- LeibnizQuasiCoveringHomomorphism, 15
- Length, 38
- LieAlgebraHomology, 10
- LieCoveringHomomorphism, 15
- LieEpiCentre, 15
- LieExteriorSquare, 15
- LieTensorCentre, 15
- LieTensorSquare, 15
- LinearHomomorphismsPersistenceMat, 39
- ListToPseudoList, 35
- LowerCentralSeriesLieAlgebra, 7
- MakeHAPManual, 39
- Map, 38
- Mapping, 34
- MaximalSimplicesToSimplicialComplex, 29
- MaximalSubmoduleOfFpGModule, 20
- MaximalSubmodulesOfFpGModule, 20
- Mod2CohomologyRingPresentation (HAP-prime), 13
- ModPCohomologyGenerators, 12
- ModPCohomologyRing, 12
- ModPRingGenerators, 12
- ModuleAsCatOneGroup, 23
- MooreComplex, 23, 25
- MorseFiltration, 31
- MultipleOfFpGModule, 20
- MultiplyWord, 19
- Negate, 19
- NegateWord, 19
- NerveOfCatOneGroup, 25
- NerveOfCommutativeDiagram, 34
- NextAvailableChild, 36
- NonabelianExteriorProduct, 14
- NonabelianSymmetricKernel, 14
- NonabelianSymmetricSquare, 14
- NonabelianTensorProduct, 14
- NonabelianTensorSquare, 14
- NormalSeriesToQuotientDiagram, 34
- NormalSeriesToQuotientHomomorphisms, 39
- NormalSubgroupAsCatOneGroup, 23
- Object, 34
- OrbitPolytope, 17
- ParallelList, 37
- PathComponentOfPureCubicalComplex, 31
- PathComponentsOfGraph, 29
- PathComponentsOfSimplicialComplex, 29
- PermToMatrixGroup, 39
- PermuteArray, 35
- PersistentCohomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries, 10
- PersistentHomologyOfCommutativeDiagramOfPGroups, 34
- PersistentHomologyOfFilteredChainComplex, 10
- PersistentHomologyOfPureCubicalComplex, 10
- PersistentHomologyOfQuotientGroupSeries, 10
- PersistentHomologyOfSubGroupSeries, 10
- PoincareSeries, 11
- PoincareSeriesLHS (HAPprime), 13
- PoincareSeriesPrimePart, 11
- PolytopalComplex, 17
- PolytopalGenerators, 17
- Prank, 11
- PresentationOfResolution, 16
- PrimePartDerivedFunctor, 10
- PrintZGword, 19
- ProjectedFpGModule, 20
- ProjectionOfPureCubicalComplex, 33

- PureComplexToSimplicialComplex, 29
- PureCubicalComplex, 31
- PureCubicalComplexDifference, 31
- PureCubicalComplexIntersection, 31
- PureCubicalComplexToTextFile, 31
- PureCubicalComplexUnion, 31
- PureCubicalKnot, 33
- QuasiIsomorph, 23
- QuillenComplex, 29
- QuotientOfContractibleGcomplex, 17
- RadicalOfFpGModule, 20
- RadicalSeriesOfFpGModule, 20
- RandomCubeOfPureCubicalComplex, 31
- RandomHomomorphismOfFpGModules, 20
- Rank, 20
- RankHomologyPGroup, 10
- RankMat, 9
- RankMatDestructive, 9
- RankPrimeHomology, 10
- ReadImageAsFilteredCubicalComplex, 31
- ReadImageAsPureCubicalComplex, 31
- ReadImageSequenceAsPureCubicalComplex, 31
- ReadLinkImageAsPureCubicalComplex, 31
- ReadPDBfileAsPureCubicalComplex, 33
- RecalculateIncidenceNumbers, 4
- ReducedSuspendedChainComplex, 8
- ReduceTorsionSubcomplex, 28
- RefineClassification, 39
- RelativeSchurMultiplier, 14
- ResolutionAbelianGroup, 4
- ResolutionAlmostCrystalGroup, 4
- ResolutionAlmostCrystalQuotient, 4
- ResolutionArithmeticGroup, 4
- ResolutionArtinGroup, 4
- ResolutionAsphericalPresentation, 4
- ResolutionBieberbachGroup (HAPcryst), 4
- ResolutionBoundaryOfWord, 19
- ResolutionCoxeterGroup, 4
- ResolutionDirectProduct, 4
- ResolutionExtension, 4
- ResolutionFiniteDirectProduct, 4
- ResolutionFiniteExtension, 4
- ResolutionFiniteGroup, 4
- ResolutionFiniteSubgroup, 4
- ResolutionFpGModule, 5
- ResolutionGraphOfGroups, 4
- ResolutionGTree, 4
- ResolutionNilpotentGroup, 4
- ResolutionNormalSeries, 4
- ResolutionPrimePowerGroup, 4
- ResolutionSL2Z, 4
- ResolutionSmallFpGroup, 4
- ResolutionSubgroup, 4
- ResolutionSubnormalSeries, 4
- RipsChainComplex, 29
- RipsHomology, 10
- SimplicialComplexToRegularCWComplex, 32
- SimplicialGroupMap, 25
- SimplicialMap, 29
- SimplicialMapNC, 29
- SimplicialNerveOfGraph, 29
- SingularitiesOfPureCubicalComplex, 31
- SkeletonOfCubicalComplex, 31
- SkeletonOfSimplicialComplex, 29
- SL2Z, 39
- SolutionsMatDestructive, 39
- Source, 34, 38
- SparseBoundaryMatrix, 9
- SparseChainComplex, 9
- SparseChainComplexOfRegularCWComplex, 9
- SparseMat, 9
- SparseRowAdd, 9
- SparseRowInterchange, 9
- SparseRowMult, 9
- SparseSemiEchelon, 9
- StandardCocycle, 18
- SumOfFpGModules, 20
- SumOp, 20
- SuspendedChainComplex, 8
- SuspensionOfPureCubicalComplex, 31
- SymmetricMatrixToIncidenceMatrix, 29
- Syzygy, 18
- Target, 34, 38
- TensorCentre, 14
- TensorProductOfChainComplexes, 8
- TensorWithIntegers, 7
- TensorWithIntegersModP, 7
- TensorWithIntegralModule, 7
- TensorWithRationals, 7
- TensorWithTwistedIntegers, 7

[TensorWithTwistedIntegersModP](#), 7
[TerminalArrow](#), 34
[TestHap](#), 39
[ThickenedPureCubicalComplex](#), 31
[ThickeningFiltration](#), 31
[ThirdHomotopyGroupOfSuspensionB](#), 14
[TietzeReducedResolution](#), 4
[TietzeReduction](#), 19
[TorsionGeneratorsAbelianGroup](#), 16
[TorsionSubcomplex](#), 28
[TreeOfGroupsToContractibleGcomplex](#), 27
[TreeOfResolutionsToContractibleGcomplex](#), 27
[TruncatedGComplex](#), 17
[TwistedTensorProduct](#), 4

[UnframeArray](#), 35
[UniversalBarCode](#), 10
[UpperEpicentralSeries](#), 14

[VectorStabilizer](#), 17
[VectorsToFpGModuleWords](#), 20
[VectorsToSymmetricMatrix](#), 29
[ViewPureCubicalComplex](#), 31
[ViewPureCubicalKnot](#), 33
[VisualizeTorsionSkeleton](#), 28

[WritePureCubicalComplexAsImage](#), 31

[XmodToHAP](#), 23

[ZigZagContractedPureCubicalComplex](#), 31
[ZZPersistentHomologyOfPureCubicalComplex](#),
[10](#)