

# promote SAGE für Forschung und Lehre

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# Agenda

## 1 HSB-Kontext

## 2 MATLAB vs SAGE

Lehre

Forschung

## 3 Folgerungen

# HSB-Kontext

**Alternativen** • die drei großen (proprietären) Ms

- MATLAB** • Industrie-Standard für Ingenieur-Mathematik
- MATLAB mit SIMULINK
- ist in Personalabteilungen bekannt

**HSB** FH mit einigen auch dualen Informatik-Studiengängen: hier technische Informatik, TI

**Mathe1** lineare Algebra und analytische Geometrie

**Mathe2** Analysis (Differential- und Integralrechnung, DGI)

**Mathe3** mehrdimensionale Analysis und Stochastik

**andere** Simulation und Modellbildung, Regelungstechnik etc

**Kompromiss** SAGE in Mathe2, MATLAB in Mathe3

## MATLAB vs SAGE

## Kontext

## MATLAB vs SAGE

Lehre

Forschung

## Folgerungen

	MATLAB	SAGE
Lizenz	proprietär	open source
programming	MATLAB, m-file	Python
erweiterbar	toolboxes	packages
Dokumentation	techdoc	SageStandardDoc
Referenz	/ref/doc.html	4.7.1: 6813p
tutorials	viele	einige, s.a. <a href="http://www.sagemath.org">www.sagemath.org</a>
Bücher	viele	'how to learn SAGEmath' 161Mio Python google hits
google: 'how learn * math'	10.5 Mio hits	9 Mio hits
community	S.a. <a href="http://mathworks.com">mathworks.com</a>	<a href="http://groups.google.com/groups/sage-support">groups.google.com/ groups/sage-support</a>
oo	nicht performant	built in, performant

# MATLAB vs SAGE – Lehre

unterschiedliche Unterstützung der Studis/Anwender

	MATLAB	SAGE
Installation	lokal	lokal <a href="http://www.sagenb.org">www.sagenb.org</a> <a href="http://sage.informatik.hs-bremen.de">sage.informatik.hs-bremen.de</a>
Hilfe-System	help helpdesk	command?(?) search
debugging	call sequence	call sequence

Usability beispielhaft bewertet anhand

- MATLAB- und SAGE-Hilfe-System
- MATLAB- und SAGE-debugging info

## MATLAB – help backslash

help \ liefert

Operators and special characters.

click auf mldivide in der Zeile

mldivide - Backslash or left matrix divide \

liefert

\ Back slash or left matrix divide.

$A \setminus B$  is the matrix division of  $A$  into  $B$ , which is roughly the same as  $\text{INV}(A) * B$ , except it is computed in a different way. If  $A$  is an  $N$ -by- $N$  matrix and  $B$  is a column vector with  $N$  components, or a matrix with several such columns, then  $X = A \setminus B$  is the solution to the equation  $A * X = B$  computed by Gaussian elimination. A warning message is printed if  $A$  is badly scaled or nearly singular.  $A \setminus \text{EYE}(\text{SIZE}(A))$  produces the inverse of  $A$ . .....

Optional erweiterter click liefert die ausführliche helpdesk-Dokumentation des Backslash-Operators mit Beispielen.

## SAGE – help backslash

`\?` nix; `search_doc('backslash')`, wähle `matrix2.html`,  
find 'backslash' auf p78 von pp88

```
solve_right(B, check=True)
```

If `self` is a matrix  $A$ , then this function returns a vector or matrix  $X$  such that  $AX = B$ . If  $B$  is a vector then  $X$  is a vector and if  $B$  is a matrix, then  $X$  is a matrix.

Note

In Sage one can also write `A \backslash B` for `A.solve_right(B)`, i.e., Sage implements the “the MATLAB/Octave backslash operator”.

INPUT:

- `B` - a matrix or vector
- `check` - bool (default: True) - if False and `self` is nonsquare, may not raise an error message even if there is no solution. This is faster but more dangerous.

OUTPUT: a matrix or vector

See also

[`solve\_left\(\)`](#)

EXAMPLES:

```
A = matrix(QQ, 3, [1,2,3,-1,2,5,2,3,1])
b = vector(QQ, [1,2,3])
x = A \ b; x
```

`(-13/12, 23/12, -7/12)`

## MATLAB vs SAGE – debug info

Kontext

MATLAB vs SAGE

Lehre

Forschung

Folgerungen

»  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}; x = A \backslash 1$   
 ??? Error using ==> mldivide  
 Matrix dimensions must agree.

```
A = matrix(RR,2,[1,2,3,4]); x = A\1;
```

[evaluate](#)

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "&lt;stdin&gt;", line 1, in &lt;module&gt;

File "\_sage\_input\_18.py", line 10, in &lt;module&gt;

exec compile(u'open("\_\_code\_\_.py","w").write("# -\*- coding: utf-8 -\*-\n" +

File "", line 1, in &lt;module&gt;

File "/tmp/tmp4mdInE/\_\_\_code\_\_.py", line 3, in &lt;module&gt;

exec compile(u'A = matrix(RR,\_sage\_const\_2 ,[\_sage\_const\_1 ,\_sage\_const\_2 ,\_s

File "", line 1, in &lt;module&gt;

File "/home/sage/sage/local/lib/python2.6/site-packages/sage/misc/preparser.py",  
return self.left.\_backslash(right)

File "matrix2.pyx", line 73, in sage.matrix.matrix2.Matrix.\_backslash (sage/m

File "matrix2.pyx", line 276, in sage.matrix.matrix2.Matrix.solve\_right (sage/m

File "element.pyx", line 306, in sage.structure.element.Element.\_\_getattr\_\_ (sa

File "parent.pyx", line 268, in sage.structure.parent.getattr\_from\_other\_class

File "parent.pyx", line 170, in sage.structure.parent.raise\_attribute\_error (sa

AttributeError: 'sage.rings.integer.Integer' object has no attribute 'nrows'



# SAGE – weitere Beispiele

- `plot?`, aber was sind matplotlib line options?
- Unterschied `type(obj)` und `obj.parent()`
- Graphen mit etikettierten Knoten
- ```
R.<x> = PolynomialRing(GF(2^m));  
var('z');  
Q.<z> = QuotientRing(R,GoppaPolynomial);
```

# MATLAB vs SAGE – Forschung

unterschiedliche Unterstützung der Forscher

**SAGE** überragendes Potential in Algebra und in diskreter Mathematik, z.B. post quantum cryptography [1], diskreter Mathematik [2]

Symbolic Calculus, 2D Graphics, 3D Graphics, Games, Graph Theory, Basic Structures, Cryptography, Combinatorics, Category Theory, Monoids, Groups, General Rings, Ideals, and Morphisms, Standard Commutative Rings, Algebraic Number Fields, p-Adics, Polynomial Rings, Power Series Rings, Algebras, Quaternion Algebras, Matrices and Spaces of Matrices, Modules, Combinatorial Geometry, Homology of Simplicial Complexes, L-Functions, Schemes, Elliptic and Plane Curves, Hyperelliptic Curves, Coding Theory, Arithmetic Subgroups of  $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ , General Hecke Algebras and Hecke Modules, Modular Symbols, Modular Forms, Modular Abelian Varieties, Miscellaneous Modular-Form-Related Modules etc

**MATLAB** bietet Simulink  
etwa (J)modelica in SAGE integrieren

# Folgerungen

SAGE zu einem breiten Einsatz zu verhelfen bedeutet

## usability

- Lehr-/Lernmaterial auf Deutsch bereitstellen
- Hilfe-System benutzerorientiert verbessern
- Darstellung der debugging-Information verbessern

## utility

- Modularisierung unterstützen
- hierarchisierbare, sichere Ablage von worksheets, vgl. `sage-support`
- Import und Export formatierter Daten, R
- Integration weiterer Pakete

# Referenzen

- [1] Thomas Risse: How SAGE helps to implement Goppa Codes and the McEliece Public Key Crypto System; Ubiquitous Computing and Communication Journal, UbiCC, ISSN 1992-8424, Special Issue on 5th International Conference on Information Technology (ICIT'11)  
[www.weblearn.hs-bremen.de/risse/papers/UbiCC2011](http://www.weblearn.hs-bremen.de/risse/papers/UbiCC2011)
- [2] Thomas Risse: SAGE, ein open source CAS vor allem auch für die diskrete Mathematik; Wismarer Frege-Reihe, ISSN 1862-1767, Heft 03/2010, S.34-40  
[www.weblearn.hs-bremen.de/risse/papers/Frege2010\\_03](http://www.weblearn.hs-bremen.de/risse/papers/Frege2010_03)
- [3] William A. Stein et al.: Sage Mathematics Software (Version 4.7.1); The Sage Development Team, 2011, [www.sagemath.org](http://www.sagemath.org)