

# New GP features

## and how to use them

B. Allombert

IMB  
CNRS/Université Bordeaux 1

15/01/2013



## Simultaneous assignments

The syntax `[a, b, c] = V set a to V[1], b to V[2] and c to V[3]`.

Some examples of use :

```
[a,b] = [b,a] \\ Swap a and b;  
[q,r] = divrem(17,5) \\ set q = 3, r=2  
[u,v,d] = bezout(17,5) \\ set u = -2, v = 7, d = 1  
while(b, [a,b] = [b, a%b]) \\ Euclid algorithm
```

## Multi-if

GP allows `if()` statement with an arbitrary number of clauses. This can serve as a replacement for 'else if' or for switches/cases, with less parenthesis.

```
mycmpold(x, y) = if (x < y, -1, if (x > y, 1, 0));  
mycmp(x, y) = if (x < y, -1, x > y, 1, 0)
```

```
mytype(x) =  
{  
  t = type(x);  
  if (t == "t_INT", "integer",  
      t == "t_REAL", "real",  
      t == "t_COMPLEX", "complex",  
      "unknown")  
}
```

## Component extraction

Extracting a subvector :

```
V[2..4] = [V[2],V[3],V[4]]
```

```
V[^2] = [V[1], V[3], \ldots, V[#V]]
```

Extracting a submatrix :

```
M[, 2..4] = matrix with columns M[,2]...M[,4]
```

```
M[2..4,] = matrix with rows M[2, ]...M[4,]
```

```
M[2..4, 3..4] = 3 x 2 matrix M[2,3], M[2,4]
```

```
                    M[3,3], M[3,4]
```

```
                    M[4,3], M[4,4]
```

```
idem with ^2 instead of 2..4 to skip 2.
```

## Example :

```
comatrix(M)=matrix(#M,#M,i,j,\
    (-1)^(i+j)*matdet(M[^i,^j]));
M=mathilbert(3)
%7 = [1,1/2,1/3;1/2,1/3,1/4;1/3,1/4,1/5]
C=comatrix(M)/matdet(M)
%8 = [9,-36,30;-36,192,-180;30,-180,180]
C*M
%9 = [1,0,0;0,1,0;0,0,1]
```

## Concatenation

This is the reverse operation : `matconcat()` allow to build matrices by block :

```
concat ([1,2], [3,4]) = [1,2,3,4]
```

```
M1 = [1,2;3,4]; M2 = [5,6;7,8];
```

```
matconcat ([M1,M2;0,M1])
```

```
[1 2 5 6]
```

```
[3 4 7 8]
```

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

```
[0 0 3 4]
```

## Vector operations

**Ranges :**

$[n..m]$  gives the vector  $[n, n+1, \dots, m]$ .

**Apply :**

$[f(x) \mid x \leftarrow V]$  gives the vector

$[f(V[1]), \dots, f[V[\#V]]]$ .

**Select :**

$[x \mid x \leftarrow V, P(x)]$  only keep the components such that  $P$  is true.

**Both :**

$[f(x) \mid x \leftarrow V, P(x)]$



## Examples :

```
? [1..5]
```

```
%1 = [1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
? [x^2|x<-[1..5]]
```

```
%2 = [1,4,9,16,25]
```

```
? [x|x<-[1..5],isprime(x)]
```

```
%3 = [2,3,5]
```

```
? [x^2|x<-[1..5],isprime(x)]
```

```
%4 = [4,9,25]
```

## Iterators

**Unbounded forprime** : `forprime (p=2,,...)`

```
? forprime (p=2,, if (Mod(2,p^2)^(p-1)==1, return (p)))
%1 = 1093
```

**Loops over lattices vectors of small norms** :

```
? forqfvec (v, matid(6), 1, print (v))
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]~
[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]~
[0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0]~
[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]~
[0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]~
[1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]~
```

## Miscellaneous

```
? digits(83521) \\ digits in base 10
%17 = [8, 3, 5, 2, 1]
? digits(83521,16) \\ digits in base 16
%18 = [1, 4, 6, 4, 1]
? randomprime([100,200]) \\ between 100 and 200
%19 = 191
? printsep("<",1,2,3,4)
1<2<3<4
? vecmax([2,1,4,3],&m)
%20 = 4
? m
%21 = 3
? ellmul == ellpow
```