Algebraic Number Theory

(PARI-GP version 2.10.1)

Binary Quadratic Forms

create $ax^2+bxy+cy^2$ (distance d)	`Qfb`$(a,b,c,\{d\})$
reduce x ($s=\sqrt{D}$, $l=\lfloor s\rfloor$)	`qfbred`$(x,\{flag\},\{D\},\{l\},\{s\})$
return $[y,g]$, $g\in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$, $y=g\cdot x$ reduced	`qfbredsl2`(x)
composition of forms	x`*`y or `qfbnucomp`(x,y,l)
n-th power of form	x`^`n or `qfbnupow`(x,n)
composition without reduction	`qfbcompraw`(x,y)
n-th power without reduction	`qfbpowraw`(x,n)
prime form of disc. x above prime p	`qfbprimeform`(x,p)
class number of disc. x	`qfbclassno`(x)
Hurwitz class number of disc. x	`qfbhclassno`(x)
solve $Q(x,y)=p$ in integers, p prime	`qfbsolve`(Q,p)

Quadratic Fields

quadratic number $\omega=\sqrt{x}$ or $(1+\sqrt{x})/2$	`quadgen`(x)
minimal polynomial of ω	`quadpoly`(x)
discriminant of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{x})$	`quaddisc`(x)
regulator of real quadratic field	`quadregulator`(x)
fundamental unit in real $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$	`quadunit`$(D,$`{'w}`$)$
class group of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$	`quadclassunit`$(D,\{flag\},\{t\})$
Hilbert class field of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$	`quadhilbert`$(D,\{flag\})$
... using specific class invariant ($D<0$)	`polclass`$(D,\{inv\})$
ray class field modulo f of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$	`quadray`$(D,f,\{flag\})$

General Number Fields: Initializations

The number field $K=\mathbf{Q}[X]/(f)$ is given by irreducible $f\in\mathbf{Q}[X]$. We denote $\theta=\bar{X}$ the canonical root of f in K. A *nf* structure contains a maximal order and allows operations on elements and ideals. A *bnf* adds class group and units. A *bnr* is attached to ray class groups and class field theory. A *rnf* is attached to relative extensions L/K.

init number field structure *nf*	`nfinit`$(f,\{flag\})$
known integer basis B	`nfinit`$([f,B])$
order maximal at $vp=[p_1,\dots,p_k]$	`nfinit`$([f,vp])$
order maximal at all $p\le P$	`nfinit`$([f,P])$
certify maximal order	`nfcertify`(nf)
nf members:	
a monic $F\in\mathbf{Z}[X]$ defining K	*nf*`.pol`
number of real/complex places	*nf*`.r1/r2/sign`
discriminant of *nf*	*nf*`.disc`
T_2 matrix	*nf*`.t2`
complex roots of F	*nf*`.roots`
integral basis of $\mathbf{Z}_K$ as powers of θ	*nf*`.zk`
different/codifferent	*nf*`.diff`, *nf*`.codiff`
index $[\mathbf{Z}_K:\mathbf{Z}[X]/(F)]$	*nf*`.index`
recompute *nf* using current precision	`nfnewprec`(nf)
init relative *rnf* $L=K[Y]/(g)$	`rnfinit`(nf,g)
init *bnf* structure	`bnfinit`$(f,\{flag\})$
bnf members: same as *nf*, plus	
underlying *nf*	*bnf*`.nf`
classgroup	*bnf*`.clgp`
regulator	*bnf*`.reg`
fundamental/torsion units	*bnf*`.fu`, *bnf*`.tu`
compress a *bnf* for storage	`bnfcompress`(bnf)
recover a *bnf* from compressed *bnfz*	`bnfinit`$(bnfz)$
add S-class group and units, yield *bnf*S	`bnfsunit`(bnf,S)
init class field structure *bnr*	`bnrinit`$(bnf,m,\{flag\})$
bnr members: same as *bnf*, plus	
underlying *bnf*	*bnr*`.bnf`
big ideal structure	*bnr*`.bid`
modulus	*bnr*`.mod`
structure of $(\mathbf{Z}_K/m)^*$	*bnr*`.zkst`

Fields, subfields, embeddings

Defining polynomials, embeddings

smallest poly defining $f=0$ (slow)	`polredabs`$(f,\{flag\})$
small poly defining $f=0$ (fast)	`polredbest`$(f,\{flag\})$
random Tschirnhausen transform of f	`poltschirnhaus`(f)
$\mathbf{Q}[t]/(f)\subset\mathbf{Q}[t]/(g)$? Isomorphic?	`nfisincl`(f,g), `nfisisom`
reverse polmod $a=A(t)$ mod $T(t)$	`modreverse`(a)
compositum of $\mathbf{Q}[t]/(f)$, $\mathbf{Q}[t]/(g)$	`polcompositum`$(f,g,\{flag\})$
compositum of $K[t]/(f)$, $K[t]/(g)$	`nfcompositum`$(nf,f,g,\{flag\})$
splitting field of K (degree divides d)	`nfsplitting`$(nf,\{d\})$
signs of real embeddings of x	`nfeltsign`$(nf,x,\{pl\})$
complex embeddings of x	`nfeltembed`$(nf,x,\{pl\})$
$T\in K[t]$, # of real roots of $\sigma(T)\in R[t]$	`nfpolsturm`$(nf,T,\{pl\})$

Subfields, polynomial factorization

subfields (of degree d) of *nf*	`nfsubfields`$(nf,\{d\})$
d-th degree subfield of $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta_n)$	`polsubcyclo`$(n,d,\{v\})$
roots of unity in *nf*	`nfrootsof1`(nf)
roots of g belonging to *nf*	`nfroots`(nf,g)
factor g in *nf*	`nffactor`(nf,g)
factor g mod prime pr in *nf*	`nffactormod`(nf,g,pr)

Linear and algebraic relations

poly of degree $\le k$ with root $x\in\mathbf{C}$	`algdep`(x,k)
alg. dep. with pol. coeffs for series s	`seralgdep`(s,x,y)
small linear rel. on coords of vector x	`lindep`(x)

Basic Number Field Arithmetic (nf)

Number field elements are `t_INT`, `t_FRAC`, `t_POL`, `t_POLMOD`, or `t_COL` (on integral basis *nf*`.zk`).

Basic operations

$x+y$	`nfeltadd`(nf,x,y)
$x\times y$	`nfeltmul`(nf,x,y)
x^n, $n\in\mathbf{Z}$	`nfeltpow`(nf,x,n)
x/y	`nfeltdiv`(nf,x,y)
$q=x$`\/`y :=`round`(x/y)	`nfeltdiveuc`(nf,x,y)
$r=x$`%`y := $x-(x$`\/`$y)y$	`nfeltmod`(nf,x,y)
... $[q,r]$ as above	`nfeltdivrem`(nf,x,y)
reduce x modulo ideal A	`nfeltreduce`(nf,x,A)
absolute trace $\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(x)$	`nfelttrace`(nf,x)
absolute norm $\mathrm{N}_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(x)$	`nfeltnorm`(nf,x)

Multiplicative structure of K^*; $K^*/(K^*)^n$

valuation $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x)$	`nfeltval`$(nf,x,\mathfrak{p})$
... write $x=\pi^{v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x)}y$	`nfeltval`$(nf,x,\mathfrak{p},\&y)$
quadratic Hilbert symbol (at $\mathfrak{p}$)	`nfhilbert`$(nf,a,b,\{\mathfrak{p}\})$
b such that $xb^n=v$ is small	`idealredmodpower`(nf,x,n)

Maximal order and discriminant

integral basis of field $\mathbf{Q}[x]/(f)$	`nfbasis`(f)
field discriminant of field $f=0$	`nfdisc`(f)
express x on integer basis	`nfalgtobasis`(nf,x)
express element x as a polmod	`nfbasistoalg`(nf,x)

Dedekind Zeta Function ζ_K, Hecke L series

$R=[c,w,h]$ in initialization means we restrict $s\in\mathbf{C}$ to domain $|\Re(s)-c|<w$, $|\Im(s)|<h$; $R=[w,h]$ encodes $[1/2,w,h]$ and $[h]$ encodes $R=[1/2,0,h]$ (critical line up to height h).

ζ_K as Dirichlet series, $N(I)<b$	`dirzetak`(nf,b)
init $\zeta_K^{(k)}(s)$ for $k\le n$	`L = lfuninit`$(bnf,R,\{n=0\})$
compute $\zeta_K(s)$ (n-th derivative)	`lfun`$(L,s,\{n=0\})$
compute $\Lambda_K(s)$ (n-th derivative)	`lfunlambda`$(L,s,\{n=0\})$
init $L_K^{(k)}(s,\chi)$ for $k\le n$	`L = lfuninit`$([bnr,chi],R,\{n=0\})$
compute $L_K(s,\chi)$ (n-th derivative)	`lfun`$(L,s,\{n\})$
Artin root number of K	`bnrrootnumber`$(bnr,chi,\{flag\})$
$L(1,\chi)$, for all χ trivial on H	`bnrL1`$(bnr,\{H\},\{flag\})$

Class Groups & Units (bnf, bnr)

Class field theory data $a_1,\{a_2\}$ is usually *bnr* (ray class field), *bnr*, H (congruence subgroup) or *bnr*, χ (character on `bnr.clgp`). Any of these define a unique abelian extension of K.

remove GRH assumption from *bnf*	`bnfcertify`(bnf)
expo. of ideal x on class gp	`bnfisprincipal`$(bnf,x,\{flag\})$
expo. of ideal x on ray class gp	`bnrisprincipal`$(bnr,x,\{flag\})$
expo. of x on fund. units	`bnfisunit`(bnf,x)
as above for S-units	`bnfissunit`$(bnfs,x)$
signs of real embeddings of *bnf*`.fu`	`bnfsignunit`(bnf)
narrow class group	`bnfnarrow`(bnf)

Class Field Theory

ray class number for modulus m	`bnrclassno`(bnf,m)
discriminant of class field	`bnrdisc`$(a_1,\{a_2\})$
ray class numbers, l list of moduli	`bnrclassnolist`(bnf,l)
discriminants of class fields	`bnrdisclist`$(bnf,l,\{arch\},\{flag\})$
decode output from `bnrdisclist`	`bnfdecodemodule`(nf,fa)
is modulus the conductor?	`bnrisconductor`$(a_1,\{a_2\})$
is class field (bnr,H) Galois over K^G	`bnrisgalois`(bnr,G,H)
action of automorphism on `bnr.gen`	`bnrgaloismatrix`(bnr,aut)
apply `bnrgaloismatrix` M to H	`bnrgaloisapply`(bnr,M,H)
characters on `bnr.clgp` s.t. $\chi(g_i)=e(v_i)$	`bnrchar`$(bnr,g,\{v\})$
conductor of character χ	`bnrconductor`(bnr,chi)
conductor of extension	`bnrconductor`$(a_1,\{a_2\},\{flag\})$
conductor of extension $K[Y]/(g)$	`rnfconductor`(bnf,g)
Artin group of extension $K[Y]/(g)$	`rnfnormgroup`(bnr,g)
subgroups of *bnr*, index <= b	`subgrouplist`$(bnr,b,\{flag\})$
rel. eq. for class field def'd by *sub*	`rnfkummer`$(bnr,sub,\{d\})$
same, using Stark units (real field)	`bnrstark`$(bnr,sub,\{flag\})$
is a an n-th power in K_v ?	`nfislocalpower`(nf,v,a,n)
cyclic L/K satisf. local conditions	`nfgrunwaldwang`(nf,P,D,pl)

Logarithmic class group

logarithmic ℓ-class group	`bnflog`(bnf,ℓ)
$[\tilde{e}(F_v/Q_p),\tilde{f}(F_v/Q_p)]$	`bnflogef`(bnf,pr)
$\exp\deg_F(A)$	`bnflogdegree`(bnf,A,ℓ)
is ℓ-extension L/K locally cyclotomic	`rnfislocalcyclo`(rnf)

Ideals: elements, primes, or matrix of generators in HNF

is id an ideal in nf ?	`nfisideal`(nf, id)
is x principal in bnf ?	`bnfisprincipal`(bnf, x)
give $[a, b]$, s.t. $a\mathbf{Z}_K + b\mathbf{Z}_K = x$	`idealtwoelt`$(nf, x, \{a\})$
put ideal a ($a\mathbf{Z}_K + b\mathbf{Z}_K$) in HNF form	`idealhnf`$(nf, a, \{b\})$
norm of ideal x	`idealnorm`(nf, x)
minimum of ideal x (direction v)	`idealmin`(nf, x, v)
LLL-reduce the ideal x (direction v)	`idealred`$(nf, x, \{v\})$

Ideal Operations

add ideals x and y	`idealadd`(nf, x, y)
multiply ideals x and y	`idealmul`$(nf, x, y, \{flag\})$
intersection of ideals x and y	`idealintersect`$(nf, x, y, \{flag\})$
n-th power of ideal x	`idealpow`$(nf, x, n, \{flag\})$
inverse of ideal x	`idealinv`(nf, x)
divide ideal x by y	`idealdiv`$(nf, x, y, \{flag\})$
Find $(a, b) \in x \times y$, $a + b = 1$	`idealaddtoone`$(nf, x, \{y\})$
coprime integral A, B such that $x = A/B$	`idealnumden`(nf, x)

Primes and Multiplicative Structure

factor ideal x in $\mathbf{Z}_K$	`idealfactor`(nf, x)
expand ideal factorization in K	`idealfactorback`$(nf, f, \{e\})$
is ideal A an n-th power ?	`idealispower`(nf, A, n)
expand elt factorization in K	`nffactorback`$(nf, f, \{e\})$
decomposition of prime p in $\mathbf{Z}_K$	`idealprimedec`(nf, p)
valuation of x at prime ideal pr	`idealval`(nf, x, pr)
weak approximation theorem in nf	`idealchinese`(nf, x, y)
$a \in K$, s.t. $v_\mathfrak{p}(a) = v_\mathfrak{p}(x)$ if $v_\mathfrak{p}(x) \neq 0$	`idealappr`(nf, x)
$a \in K$ such that $(a \cdot x, y) = 1$	`idealcoprime`(nf, x, y)
give bid =structure of $(\mathbf{Z}_K/id)^*$	`idealstar`$(nf, id, \{flag\})$
structure of $(1 + \mathfrak{p})/(1 + \mathfrak{p}^k)$	`idealprincipalunits`(nf, pr, k)
discrete log of x in $(\mathbf{Z}_K/bid)^*$	`ideallog`(nf, x, bid)
`idealstar` of all ideals of norm $\leq b$	`ideallist`$(nf, b, \{flag\})$
add Archimedean places	`ideallistarch`$(nf, b, \{ar\}, \{flag\})$
init `modpr` structure	`nfmodprinit`(nf, pr)
project t to $\mathbf{Z}_K/pr$	`nfmodpr`$(nf, t, modpr)$
lift from $\mathbf{Z}_K/pr$	`nfmodprlift`$(nf, t, modpr)$

Galois theory over Q

conjugates of a root θ of nf	`nfgaloisconj`$(nf, \{flag\})$
apply Galois automorphism s to x	`nfgaloisapply`(nf, s, x)
Galois group of field $\mathbf{Q}[x]/(f)$	`polgalois`(f)
initializes a Galois group structure G	`galoisinit`$(pol, \{den\})$
character table of G	`galoischartable`(G)
conjugacy classes of G	`galoisconjclasses`(G)
$\det(1 - \rho(g)T)$, χ character of ρ	`galoischarpoly`$(G, \chi, \{o\})$
$\det(\rho(g))$, χ character of ρ	`galoischardet`$(G, \chi, \{o\})$
action of p in nfgaloisconj form	`galoispermtopol`$(G, \{p\})$
identify as abstract group	`galoisidentify`(G)
export a group for GAP/MAGMA	`galoisexport`$(G, \{flag\})$
subgroups of the Galois group G	`galoissubgroups`(G)
is subgroup H normal?	`galoisisnormal`(G, H)
subfields from subgroups	`galoissubfields`$(G, \{flag\}, \{v\})$
fixed field	`galoisfixedfield`$(G, perm, \{flag\}, \{v\})$
Frobenius at maximal ideal P	`idealfrobenius`(nf, G, P)
ramification groups at P	`idealramgroups`(nf, G, P)
is G abelian?	`galoisisabelian`$(G, \{flag\})$
abelian number fields/$\mathbf{Q}$	`galoissubcyclo(N,H,{flag},{v})`

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The galpol package

query the package: polynomial	`galoisgetpol(a,b,{s})`
...: permutation group	`galoisgetgroup(a,b)`
...: group description	`galoisgetname(a,b)`

Relative Number Fields (rnf)

Extension L/K is defined by $T \in K[x]$.

absolute equation of L	`rnfequation`$(nf, T, \{flag\})$
is L/K abelian?	`rnfisabelian`(nf, T)
relative `nfalgtobasis`	`rnfalgtobasis`(rnf, x)
relative `nfbasistoalg`	`rnfbasistoalg`(rnf, x)
relative `idealhnf`	`rnfidealhnf`(rnf, x)
relative `idealmul`	`rnfidealmul`(rnf, x, y)
relative `idealtwoelt`	`rnfidealtwoelt`(rnf, x)

Lifts and Push-downs

absolute $\rightarrow$ relative representation for x	`rnfeltabstorel`(rnf, x)
relative $\rightarrow$ absolute representation for x	`rnfeltreltoabs`(rnf, x)
lift x to the relative field	`rnfeltup`(rnf, x)
push x down to the base field	`rnfeltdown`(rnf, x)

idem for x ideal: `(rnfideal)reltoabs`, `abstorel`, `up`, `down`

Norms and Trace

relative norm of element $x \in L$	`rnfeltnorm`(rnf, x)
relative trace of element $x \in L$	`rnfelttrace`(rnf, x)
absolute norm of ideal x	`rnfidealnormabs`(rnf, x)
relative norm of ideal x	`rnfidealnormrel`(rnf, x)
solutions of $N_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(y) = x \in \mathbf{Z}$	`bnfisintnorm`(bnf, x)
is $x \in \mathbf{Q}$ a norm from K?	`bnfisnorm`$(bnf, x, \{flag\})$
initialize T for norm eq. solver	`rnfisnorminit`$(K, pol, \{flag\})$
is $a \in K$ a norm from L?	`rnfisnorm`$(T, a, \{flag\})$
initialize t for Thue equation solver	`thueinit`(f)
solve Thue equation $f(x, y) = a$	`thue`$(t, a, \{sol\})$
characteristic poly. of a mod T	`rnfcharpoly`$(nf, T, a, \{v\})$

Factorization

factor ideal x in L	`rnfidealfactor`(rnf, x)
$[S, T]$: $T_{i,j} \mid S_i$; S primes of K above p	`rnfidealprimedec`(rnf, p)

Maximal order $\mathbf{Z}_L$ as a $\mathbf{Z}_K$-module

relative `polredbest`	`rnfpolredbest`(nf, T)
relative `polredabs`	`rnfpolredabs`(nf, T)
relative Dedekind criterion, prime pr	`rnfdedekind`(nf, T, pr)
discriminant of relative extension	`rnfdisc`(nf, T)
pseudo-basis of $\mathbf{Z}_L$	`rnfpseudobasis`(nf, T)

General $\mathbf{Z}_K$-modules: $M = [\text{matrix}, \text{vec. of ideals}] \subset L$

relative HNF / SNF	`nfhnf`(nf, M), `nfsnf`
multiple of det M	`nfdetint`(nf, M)
HNF of M where $d = nfdetint(M)$	`nfhnfmod`(x, d)
reduced basis for M	`rnflllgram`(nf, T, M)
determinant of pseudo-matrix M	`rnfdet`(nf, M)
Steinitz class of M	`rnfsteinitz`(nf, M)
$\mathbf{Z}_K$-basis of M if $\mathbf{Z}_K$-free, or 0	`rnfhnfbasis`(bnf, M)
n-basis of M, or $(n + 1)$-generating set	`rnfbasis`(bnf, M)
is M a free $\mathbf{Z}_K$-module?	`rnfisfree`(bnf, M)

Associative Algebras

A is a general associative algebra given by a multiplication table mt (over $\mathbf{Q}$ or $\mathbf{F}_p$); represented by al from `algtableinit`.

create al from mt (over $\mathbf{F}_p$)	`algtableinit`$(mt, \{p = 0\})$
group algebra $\mathbf{Q}[G]$ (or $\mathbf{F}_p[G]$)	`alggroup`$(G, \{p = 0\})$
center of group algebra	`alggroupcenter`$(G, \{p = 0\})$

Properties

is (mt, p) OK for algtableinit?	`algisassociative`$(mt, \{p = 0\})$
multiplication table mt	`algmultable`(al)
dimension of A over prime subfield	`algdim`(al)
characteristic of A	`algchar`(al)
is A commutative?	`algiscommutative`(al)
is A simple?	`algissimple`(al)
is A semi-simple?	`algissemisimple`(al)
center of A	`algcenter`(al)
Jacobson radical of A	`algradical`(al)
radical J and simple factors of A/J	`algsimpledec`(al)

Operations on algebras

create A/I, I two-sided ideal	`algquotient`(al, I)
create $A_1 \otimes A_2$	`algtensor`$(al1, al2)$
create subalgebra from basis B	`algsubalg`(al, B)
quotients by ortho. central idempotents e	`algcentralproj`(al, e)
isomorphic alg. with integral mult. table	`algmakeintegral`(mt)
prime subalgebra of semi-simple A over $\mathbf{F}_p$	`algprimesubalg`(al)
find isomorphism $A \cong M_d(\mathbf{F}_q)$	`algsplit(al)`

Operations on lattices in algebras

lattice generated by cols. of M	`alglathnf`(al, M)
...by the products xy, $x \in lat1$, $y \in lat2$	`alglatmul`$(al, lat1, lat2)$
sum $lat1 + lat2$ of the lattices	`alglatadd`$(al, lat1, lat2)$
intersection $lat1 \cap lat2$	`alglatinter`$(al, lat1, lat2)$
test $lat1 \subset lat2$	`alglatsubset`$(al, lat1, lat2)$
generalized index $(lat2 : lat1)$	`alglatindex`$(al, lat1, lat2)$
$\{x \in al \mid x \cdot lat1 \subset lat2\}$	`alglatlefttransporter`$(al, lat1, lat2)$
$\{x \in al \mid lat1 \cdot x \subset lat2\}$	`alglatrighttransporter`$(al, lat1, lat2)$
test $x \in lat$ (set c = coord. of x)	`alglatcontains`$(al, lat, x, \{\&c\})$
element of lat with coordinates c	`alglatelement`(al, lat, c)

Operations on elements

$a + b$, $a - b$, $-a$	`algadd`(al, a, b), `algsub`, `algneg`
$a \times b$, a^2	`algmul`(al, a, b), `algsqr`
a^n, a^{-1}	`algpow`(al, a, n), `alginv`
is x invertible ? (then set $z = x^{-1}$)	`algisinv`$(al, x, \{\&z\})$
find z such that $x \times z = y$	`algdivl`(al, x, y)
find z such that $z \times x = y$	`algdivr`(al, x, y)
does z s.t. $x \times z = y$ exist? (set it)	`algisdivl`$(al, x, y, \{\&z\})$
matrix of $v \mapsto x \cdot v$	`algtomatrix`(al, x)
absolute norm	`algnorm`(al, x)
absolute trace	`algtrace`(al, x)
absolute char. polynomial	`algcharpoly`(al, x)
given $a \in A$ and polynomial T, return $T(a)$	`algpoleval`(al, T, a)
random element in a box	`algrandom`(al, b)

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Central Simple Algebras

A is a central simple algebra over a number field K; represented by al from `alginit`; K is given by a nf structure.

create CSA from data	`alginit`$(B, C, \{v\}, \{maxord = 1\})$
multiplication table over K	$B = K$, $C = mt$
cyclic algebra $(L/K, \sigma, b)$	$B = rnf$, $C = [sigma, b]$
quaternion algebra $(a, b)_K$	$B = K$, $C = [a, b]$
matrix algebra $M_d(K)$	$B = K$, $C = d$
local Hasse invariants over K	$B = K$, $C = [d, [PR, HF], HI]$

Properties

type of al (mt, CSA)	`algtype`(al)
dimension of A over $\mathbf{Q}$	`algdim`$(al, 1)$
dimension of al over its center K	`algdim`(al)
degree of A $(= \sqrt{\dim_K A})$	`algdegree`(al)
al a cyclic algebra $(L/K, \sigma, b)$; return σ	`algaut`(al)
... return b	`algb`(al)
... return L/K, as an rnf	`algsplittingfield`(al)
split A over an extension of K	`algsplittingdata`(al)
splitting field of A as an rnf over center	`algsplittingfield`(al)
multiplication table over center	`algrelmultable`(al)
places of K at which A ramifies	`algramifiedplaces`(al)
Hasse invariants at finite places of K	`alghassef`(al)
Hasse invariants at infinite places of K	`alghassei`(al)
Hasse invariant at place v	`alghasse`(al, v)
index of A over K (at place v)	`algindex`$(al, \{v\})$
is al a division algebra? (at place v)	`algisdivision`$(al, \{v\})$
is A ramified? (at place v)	`algisramified`$(al, \{v\})$
is A split? (at place v)	`algissplit`$(al, \{v\})$

Operations on elements

reduced norm	`algnorm`(al, x)
reduced trace	`algtrace`(al, x)
reduced char. polynomial	`algcharpoly`(al, x)
express x on integral basis	`algalgtobasis`(al, x)
convert x to algebraic form	`algbasistoalg`(al, x)
map $x \in A$ to $M_d(L)$, L split. field	`algtomatrix`(al, x)

Orders

$\mathbf{Z}$-basis of order $\mathcal{O}_0$	`algbasis`(al)
discriminant of order $\mathcal{O}_0$	`algdisc`(al)
$\mathbf{Z}$-basis of natural order in terms $\mathcal{O}_0$'s basis	`alginvbasis`(al)

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