

# Sm1 OX Server

---

Edition : auto generated by oxgentexi on 27 November 2022

# 1 SM1

```
sm1 ox ox_sm1_forAsir . sm1.rr . sm1.rr $(OpenXM_HOME)/lib/asir-contrib . sm1
.. sm1 OpenXM/doc/kan96xx .
, sm1 server windows . cygwin , OpenXM/misc/packages/Windows sm1 windows .
. . .
X := C \ {0,1} = C \ V(x(x-1)) . X , x = 0, x = 1 1. , 1 2 . sm1 0 1 .
```

```
[283] sm1.deRham([x*(x-1), [x]]);
[1,2]
```

The author of sm1 : Nobuki Takayama, takayama@math.sci.kobe-u.ac.jp

The author of sm1 packages : Toshinori Oaku, oaku@twcu.ac.jp

Reference: [SST] Saito, M., Sturmfels, B., Takayama, N., Grobner Deformations of Hypergeometric Differential Equations, 1999, Springer. <http://www.math.kobe-u.ac.jp/KAN>

## 1.1 ox\_sm1\_forAsir

### 1.1.1 ox\_sm1\_forAsir

```
ox_sm1_forAsir
:: asir sm1 .

• ox_sm1_forAsir asir sm1.start sm1 .

,
ox_sm1_forAsir = $(OpenXM_HOME)/lib/sm1/bin/ox_sm1 + $(OpenXM_
HOME)/lib/sm1/callsm1.sm1 (macro file)
+ $(OpenXM_HOME)/lib/sm1/callsm1b.sm1 (macro file)
, , current directory, $(LOAD_SM1_PATH), $(OpenXM_HOME)/lib/sm1,
/usr/local/lib/sm1 .

• : sm1 $(OpenXM_HOME)/src/kxx/oxserver00.c, $(OpenXM_HOME)/src/kxx/sm1stackmachine.c
```

## 1.2

### 1.2.1 sm1.start

```
sm1.start()
:: localhost ox_sm1_forAsir .
```

*return*

- localhost ox\_sm1\_forAsir . ox\_sm1\_forAsir .
- Xm\_noX = 1 ox\_sm1\_forAsir .
- ord . , x dx (dx  $\partial/\partial x$ ) , sm1 , dx x . , cc sm1 .
- a z , d o , , x0, ..., x20, y0, ..., y20, z0, ..., z20 , (cf. Sm1\_ord\_list in sm1).

- `static Sm1_proc . sm1.get_Sm1_proc() .`  
`[260] ord([da,a,db,b]);`  
`[da,a,db,b,dx,dy,dz,x,y,z,dt,ds,t,s,u,v,w,`  
`..... omit .....`  
`]`  
`[261] a*da;`  
`a*da`  
`[262] cc*dcc;`  
`dcc*cc`  
`[263] sm1.mul(da,a,[a]);`  
`a*da+1`  
`[264] sm1.mul(a,da,[a]);`  
`a*da`  
  
`ox_launch, sm1.push_int0, sm1.push_poly0, ord`

### 1.2.2 sm1.sm1

`sm1.sm1(p,s)`

`:: sm1 s .`

*return*

*p*

*s*

- `p sm1 s . ( , 0)`  
`[261] sm1.sm1(0," ( (x-1)^2 ) . ");`  
`0`  
`[262] ox_pop_string(0);`  
`x^2-2*x+1`  
`[263] sm1.sm1(0," [(x*(x-1)) [(x)]] deRham ");`  
`0`  
`[264] ox_pop_string(0);`  
`[1 , 2]`  
  
`sm1.start, ox_push_int0, sm1.push_poly0, sm1.get_Sm1_proc().`

### 1.2.3 sm1.push\_int0

`sm1.push_int0(p,f)`

`:: f p .`

*return*

*p*

*f*

- `type(f) 2 () , f (type == 7) , ox_push_cmo .`
- `type(f) 0 (zero) , , 32 bit . ox_push_cmo(P,0) CMO_NULL , , 32 bit .`
- `sm1 , 32 bit bignum . type(f) 1 () , 32 bit integer . ox_push_cmo(p,1234) bignum`  
`1234 sm1 .`

- `ox_push_cmo` .
 

```
[219] P=sm1.start();
0
[220] sm1.push_int0(P,x*dx+1);
0
[221] A=ox_pop_cmo(P);
x*dx+1
[223] type(A);
7 (string)
[271] sm1.push_int0(0,[x*(x-1),[x]]);
0
[272] ox_execute_string(0," deRham ");
0
[273] ox_pop_cmo(0);
[1,2]
```

## Reference

`ox_push_cmo`

1.2.4 `sm1.gb`

```
sm1.gb([f,v,w]|proc=p,sorted=q,dehomogenize=r,needBack=n,ring_var=r)
:: v f .
```

```
sm1.gb_d([f,v,w]|proc=p)
:: v f . .
```

*return*

*p, q, r*

*f, v, w*

- `v f` .
- Weight `w` . , graded reverse lexicographic order .
- `sm1.gb f ( w ) ( w )` .
- `sm1.gb_d . . [ , , ]` .
- Term order , (SST Section 1.2) . `h` .
- `q , 3 , . , . r` , dehomogenize ( `h 1` ) .
- Reduced `in_w` , `sm1.auto_reduce(1)` .
- `needBack 1` , [groebner basis, initial, gb,1,all, [groebner basis, backward transformation]] . (`sm1.getAttribute`) .
- `ring_var ring_var_for_asir . sm1 ring . reduction` .
 

```
[293] sm1.gb([[x*dx+y*dy-1,x*y*dx*dy-2],[x,y]]);
[[x*dx+y*dy-1,y^2*dy^2+2],[x*dx,y^2*dy^2]]
, {x∂x + y∂y - 1, y2∂y2 + 2} 1 ≤ ∂y ≤ ∂x ≤ y ≤ x ≤ ... graded reverse lexicographic
order . {x∂x, y2∂y} leading monomial (initial monomial) .
[294] sm1.gb([[dx^2+dy^2-4,dx*dy-1],[x,y],[[dx,50,dy,2,x,1]]]);
```

```

[[dx+dy^3-4*dy,-dy^4+4*dy^2-1],[dx,-dy^4]]
m = x^a y^b ∂_x^c ∂_y^d m' = x^a' y^b' ∂_x^c' ∂_y^d' weight vector (dx,dy,x,y) = (50,2,1,0) ( m
50c+2d+a > 50c'+2d'+a' m' ) reverse lexicographic order ( 50c+2d+a = 50c'+2d'+a'
reverse lexicographic order ).
[294] F=sm1.gb([[dx^2+dy^2-4,dx*dy-1],[x,y],[[dx,50,dy,2,x,1]]]|sorted=1);
      map(print,F[2][0])$
      map(print,F[2][1])$
[595]
      sm1.gb(["dx*(x*dx +y*dy-2)-1","dy*(x*dx + y*dy -2)-1"],
            [x,y],[[dx,1,x,-1],[dy,1]]]);

[[x*dx^2+(y*dy-h^2)*dx-h^3,x*dy*dx+y*dy^2-h^2*dy-h^3,h^3*dx-h^3*dy],
 [x*dx^2+(y*dy-h^2)*dx,x*dy*dx+y*dy^2-h^2*dy-h^3,h^3*dx]]

[596]
      sm1.gb_d(["dx (x dx +y dy-2)-1","dy (x dx + y dy -2)-1"],
            "x,y",[dx,1,x,-1],[dy,1]]);
[[[e0,x,y,H,E,dx,dy,h],
 [0,-1,0,0,0,1,0,0],[0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0],[1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0],
 [0,1,1,1,1,1,1,0],[0,0,0,0,0,0,-1,0],[0,0,0,0,0,-1,0,0],
 [0,0,0,0,-1,0,0,0],[0,0,0,-1,0,0,0,0],[0,0,-1,0,0,0,0,0],
 [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1]],
 [(1)*<<0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0>>+(1)*<<0,1,0,0,0,2,0,0>>+(-1)*<<0,0,0,0,0,1,0,2>>+(-1)*
<<0,0,0,0,0,0,0,3>>,(1)*<<0,0,1,0,0,0,2,0>>+(1)*<<0,1,0,0,0,1,1,0>>+(-1)*<<0,0,0,
0,0,0,1,2>>+(-1)*<<0,0,0,0,0,0,0,3>>,(1)*<<0,0,0,0,0,1,0,3>>+(-1)*<<0,0,0,0,0,
1,3>>],
 [(1)*<<0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0>>+(1)*<<0,1,0,0,0,2,0,0>>+(-1)*<<0,0,0,0,0,1,0,2>>,(1)*<
<0,0,1,0,0,0,2,0>>+(1)*<<0,1,0,0,0,1,1,0>>+(-1)*<<0,0,0,0,0,1,2>>+(-1)*<<0,0,0,
0,0,0,0,3>>,(1)*<<0,0,0,0,0,1,0,3>>]]]
[1834] sm1.gb([[dx^2-x,dx],[x]] | needBack=1);
[[dx,dx^2-x,1],[dx,dx^2,1],gb,1,all,[[dx,dx^2-x,1],[[0,1],[1,0],[-dx,dx^2-x]]]]

      sm1.auto_reduce, sm1.reduction, sm1.rat_to_p

```

### 1.2.5 sm1.deRham

```

sm1.deRham([f,v]|proc=p)
      :: C^n - (the zero set of f=0) .

```

*return*

*p*

*f*

*v*

- $X = C^n \setminus V(f)$  . ,  $[\dim H^0(X,C), \dim H^1(X,C), \dim H^2(X,C), \dots, \dim H^n(X,C)]$
- $v . n = \text{length}(v)$  .

- `sm1.deRham . sm1.deRham(0,[x*y*z*(x+y+z-1)*(x-y),[x,y,z]]) .`
- `b-, ox_asir ox_sm1_forAsir .`  
`sm1(0,"[(parse) (oxasir.sm1) pushfile] extension"); , ox_asir . ox_asir_`  
`forAsir .`
- `sm1.deRham ox_reset(sm1.get_Sm1_proc()); , sm1 , ox_shutdown(sm1.get_Sm1_`  
`proc()); , ox_sm1_forAsir shutdown .`  
`[332] sm1.deRham([x^3-y^2,[x,y]]);`  
`[1,1,0]`  
`[333] sm1.deRham([x*(x-1),[x]]);`  
`[1,2]`  
`sm1.start, deRham (sm1 command)`

Algorithm:

Oaku, Takayama, An algorithm for de Rham cohomology groups of the complement of an affine variety via D-module computation, Journal of pure and applied algebra 139 (1999), 201–233.

### 1.2.6 sm1.hilbert

```
sm1.hilbert([f,v]|proc=p)
:: f .
```

```
hilbert_polynomial(f,v)
:: f .
```

*return*

*P*

*f, v*

- $f \ v \ h(k) .$
- $h(k) = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} F_k/I \cap F_k \ F_k \ k . I \ f .$
- `sm1.hilbert : f . , f , initial monomial . , f . , sm1 asir .`

```
[346] load("katsura")$
[351] A=hilbert_polynomial(katsura(5),[u0,u1,u2,u3,u4,u5]);
32
```

```
[279] load("katsura")$
[280] A=gr(katsura(5),[u0,u1,u2,u3,u4,u5],0)$
[281] dp_ord();
0
[282] B=map(dp_ht,map(dp_ptod,A,[u0,u1,u2,u3,u4,u5]));
[(1)*<<1,0,0,0,0,0>>,(1)*<<0,0,0,2,0,0>>,(1)*<<0,0,1,1,0,0>>,(1)*<<0,0,2,0,0,0>>,
(1)*<<0,1,1,0,0,0>>,(1)*<<0,2,0,0,0,0>>,(1)*<<0,0,0,1,1,1>>,(1)*<<0,0,0,1,2,0>>,
(1)*<<0,0,1,0,2,0>>,(1)*<<0,1,0,0,2,0>>,(1)*<<0,1,0,1,1,0>>,(1)*<<0,0,0,0,2,2>>,
(1)*<<0,0,1,0,1,2>>,(1)*<<0,1,0,0,1,2>>,(1)*<<0,1,0,1,0,2>>,(1)*<<0,0,0,0,3,1>>,
(1)*<<0,0,0,0,4,0>>,(1)*<<0,0,0,0,1,4>>,(1)*<<0,0,0,1,0,4>>,(1)*<<0,0,1,0,0,4>>,
```

```

(1)*<<0,1,0,0,0,4>>, (1)*<<0,0,0,0,0,6>>]
[283] C=map(dp_dtop,B,[u0,u1,u2,u3,u4,u5]);
[u0,u3^2,u3*u2,u2^2,u2*u1,u1^2,u5*u4*u3,u4^2*u3,u4^2*u2,u4^2*u1,u4*u3*u1,
u5^2*u4^2,u5^2*u4*u2,u5^2*u4*u1,u5^2*u3*u1,u5*u4^3,u4^4,u5^4*u4,u5^4*u3,
u5^4*u2,u5^4*u1,u5^6]
[284] sm1.hilbert([C,[u0,u1,u2,u3,u4,u5]]);
32

```

```
sm1.start, sm1.gb, longname
```

### 1.2.7 sm1.genericAnn

```
sm1.genericAnn([f,v]|proc=p)
:: f^s . v . , s v[0] , f rest(v) .
```

*return*

*p*

*f*

*v*

- , f^s . v . , s v[0] , f rest(v) .

```

[595] sm1.genericAnn([x^3+y^3+z^3,[s,x,y,z]]);
[-x*dx-y*dy-z*dz+3*s,z^2*dy-y^2*dz,z^2*dx-x^2*dz,y^2*dx-x^2*dy]

```

```
sm1.start
```

### 1.2.8 sm1.wTensor0

```
sm1.wTensor0([f,g,v,w]|proc=p)
:: f g D-module 0 .
```

*return*

*p*

*f, g, v, w*

- *f g* D- 0 .
- *v . w* weight .  $w[i]$   $v[i]$  weight .
- `sm1.wTensor0` `ox_sm1` `wRestriction0` . `wRestriction0` , generic weight *w* . Weight *w* generic .
- $F G f g . , 0 FG .$
- $f, g D , , D^r .$

```

[258] sm1.wTensor0([[x*dx -1, y*dy -4],[dx+dy,dx-dy^2],[x,y],[1,2]]);
[[-y*x*dx-y*x*dy+4*x+y],[5*x*dx^2+5*x*dx+2*y*dy^2+(-2*y-6)*dy+3],
[-25*x*dx+(-5*y*x-2*y^2)*dy^2+((5*y+15)*x+2*y^2+16*y)*dy-20*x-8*y-15],
[y^2*dy^2+(-y^2-8*y)*dy+4*y+20]]

```

## 1.2.9 sm1.reduction

```

sm1.reduction([f,g,v,w] |proc=p)
sm1.reduction([f,g,v] |proc=p)
sm1.reduction([f,g] |proc=p,ring_var=r)
sm1.reduction_verbose([f,g,v,w] |proc=p)
    ::

return
f
g, v, w
p      (ox_sm1 )
    • f homogenized , g (reduce) ; , , f . v . w , . sm1.reduction_noH , Weyl algebra .
    • : [r,c0,[c1,...,cm],g] g=[g1, ..., gm] , c0 f + c1 g1 + ... + cm gm = r . r/c0 normal form
    • , reducible .
    • sm1.reduction_d(P,F,G) sm1.reduction_noH_d(P,F,G) , .
    • mod_reduction . ox_sm1 ring_var ring . auto_reduce(1) . gb .
    • reduction_verbose [r,c0,[c1,...,cm],[g1,...gm],init,order] init order r initial.
[259] sm1.reduction([x^2+y^2-4, [y^4-4*y^2+1, x+y^3-4*y], [x,y]]);
[x^2+y^2-4, 1, [0,0], [y^4-4*y^2+1, x+y^3-4*y]]
[260] sm1.reduction([x^2+y^2-4, [y^4-4*y^2+1, x+y^3-4*y], [x,y], [[x,1]]);
[0,1, [-y^2+4, -x+y^3-4*y], [y^4-4*y^2+1, x+y^3-4*y]]

[1837] XM_debug=0$ S=sm1.syz([ [x^2-1, x^3-1, x^4-1], [x]])$
[1838] sm1.auto_reduce(1);
1
[1839] S0=sm1.gb([S[0], [x]]);
[[[-x^2-x-1, x+1, 0], [x^2+1, 0, -1]], [[0, x, 0], [0, 0, -1]]]
[1840] sm1.reduction([ [-x^4-x^3-x^2-x, x^3+x^2+x+1, -1], S0[0]]);
[[0, 0, 0], -1, [[x^2+1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0]], [[-x^2-x-1, x+1, 0], [x^2+1, 0, -1]]]

XM_debug=0$
sm1.auto_reduce(1)$
F=[x*y-1, x^2+y^2-4]$
Weight_vec=[[x, 10, y, 1]]$
printf("\n\nsyz----\n")$
S=sm1.syz([F, [x,y], Weight_vec]); // When Weight_vec is given, the TOP order is used.
// If the Weight_vec is not given, the POT order (e.g., (1,0,0)<(0,1,0)<(0,0,1)) with
Sgb=sm1.gb([S[0], [x,y], Weight_vec]);
R0=[x+y, x^2*y+x];
P=R0[0]*F[0]+R0[1]*F[1];
R=sm1.reduction_verbose([R0, Sgb[0], [x,y], Weight_vec]);

printf("\nMinimal representation=%a\n", R[0])$
printf("The initial of minimal rep=%a\n", R[4])$

```



```
printf("Order=%a\n",R[5][1][1])$
sm1.start, d_true_nf
```

### 1.2.10 sm1.xml\_tree\_to\_prefix\_string

```
sm1.xml_tree_to_prefix_string(s|proc=p)
:: XML OpenMath s .
```

*return* String

*p* Number

*s* String

- XML OpenMath *s* .
- `om_*` .
- `om_xml_to_cmo(OpenMath Tree Expression) CMO_TREE . asir CMO .`
- `java . (, /usr/local/jdk1.1.8/bin .)`

```
[263] load("om");
1
[270] F=om_xml(x^4-1);
control: wait OX
Trying to connect to the server... Done.
<OMOBJ><OMA><OMS name="plus" cd="basic"/><OMA>
<OMS name="times" cd="basic"/><OMA>
<OMS name="power" cd="basic"/><OMV name="x"/><OMI>4</OMI></OMA>
<OMI>1</OMI></OMA><OMA><OMS name="times" cd="basic"/><OMA>
<OMS name="power" cd="basic"/><OMV name="x"/><OMI>0</OMI></OMA>
<OMI>-1</OMI></OMA></OMA></OMOBJ>
[271] sm1.xml_tree_to_prefix_string(F);
basic_plus(basic_times(basic_power(x,4),1),basic_times(basic_power(x,0),-1))
om_*, OpenXM/src/OpenMath, eval_str
```

### 1.2.11 sm1.syz

```
sm1.syz([f,v,w]|proc=p)
:: v f syzygy .
```

*return*

*p*

*f, v, w*

- $[s, [g, m, t]]$ . *s f v* syzygy . *g f* weight vector *w* . *m f g . t g* syzygy . , :  $g = m f , s f = 0$ .
- Weight *w* . , graded reverse lexicographic order .
- Term order , (SST Section 1.2) . *h* .

```
[293] sm1.syz([[x*dx+y*dy-1,x*y*dx*dy-2],[x,y]]);
[[[y*x*dy*dx-2,-x*dx-y*dy+1]], generators of the syzygy
[[[x*dx+y*dy-1],[y^2*dy^2+2]], grobner basis
```

```

[[1,0],[y*dy,-1]],          transformation matrix
[[y*x*dy*dx-2,-x*dx-y*dy+1]]]
[294] sm1.syz([[x^2*dx^2+x*dx+y^2*dy^2+y*dy-4,x*y*dx*dy-1],[x,y],[[dx,-1,x,1]]]);
[[[y*x*dy*dx-1,-x^2*dx^2-x*dx-y^2*dy^2-y*dy+4]], generators of the syzygy
[[[x^2*dx^2+h^2*x*dx+y^2*dy^2+h^2*y*dy-4*h^4],[y*x*dy*dx-h^4], GB
[h^4*x*dx+y^3*dy^3+3*h^2*y^2*dy^2-3*h^4*y*dy]],
[[1,0],[0,1],[y*dy,-x*dx]],      transformation matrix
[[y*x*dy*dx-h^4,-x^2*dx^2-h^2*x*dx-y^2*dy^2-h^2*y*dy+4*h^4]]]

```

### 1.2.12 sm1.mul

```

sm1.mul(f,g,v|proc=p)
      :: sm1 f g v .

```

*return*

*p*

*f, g*

*v*

- sm1 f g v .
- sm1.mul\_h homogenized Weyl .
- BUG: sm1.mul(p0\*dp0,1,[p0]) dp0\*p0+1 . d, .

```

[277] sm1.mul(dx,x,[x]);
x*dx+1
[278] sm1.mul([x,y],[1,2],[x,y]);
x+2*y
[279] sm1.mul([[1,2],[3,4]],[[x,y],[1,2]],[x,y]);
[[x+2,y+4],[3*x+4,3*y+8]]

```

### 1.2.13 sm1.distraction

```

sm1.distraction([f,v,x,d,s]|proc=p)
      :: sm1 f distraction .

```

*return*

*p*

*f*

*v,x,d,s*

- *p* sm1 , *f* distraction *v* .
- *x* , *d* , , distract *x* , *d* . Distraction , *s* .
- Distraction  $x*dx$  *x* . Saito, Sturmfels, Takayama : Grobner Deformations of Hypergeometric Differential Equations page 68 .

```

[280] sm1.distraction([x*dx,[x],[x],[dx],[x]]);
x
[281] sm1.distraction([dx^2,[x],[x],[dx],[x]]);
x^2-x

```

```

[282] sm1.distraction([x^2,[x],[x],[dx],[x]]);
x^2+3*x+2
[283] fctr(@);
[[1,1],[x+1,1],[x+2,1]]
[284] sm1.distraction([x*dx*y+x^2*dx^2*dy,[x,y],[x],[dx],[x]]);
(x^2-x)*dy+x*y
      distraction2(sm1),

```

### 1.2.14 sm1.gkz

```

sm1.gkz([A,B]|proc=p)
      :: A B GKZ (A-hypergeometric system) .

```

*return*

*p*

*A, B*

- *A B GKZ (A-hypergeometric system) .*

```

[280] sm1.gkz([ [[1,1,1,1],[0,1,3,4]], [0,2] ]);
[[x4*dx4+x3*dx3+x2*dx2+x1*dx1,4*x4*dx4+3*x3*dx3+x2*dx2-2,
-dx1*dx4+dx2*dx3,-dx2^2*dx4+dx1*dx3^2,dx1^2*dx3-dx2^3,-dx2*dx4^2+dx3^3],
[x1,x2,x3,x4]]

```

### 1.2.15 sm1.mgkz

```

sm1.mgkz([A,W,B]|proc=p)
      :: A, weight W B modified GKZ (A-hypergeometric system) .

```

*return*

*p*

*A, W, B*

- *A, weight vector W B modified GKZ (A-hypergeometric system) .*
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/0707.0043>

```

[280] sm1.mgkz([ [[1,2,3]], [1,2,1], [a/2] ]);
[[6*x3*dx3+4*x2*dx2+2*x1*dx1-a,-x4*dx4+x3*dx3+2*x2*dx2+x1*dx1,
-dx2+dx1^2,-x4^2*dx3+dx1*dx2],[x1,x2,x3,x4]]

```

Modified A-hypergeometric system for  
 $A=(1,2,3)$ ,  $w=(1,2,1)$ ,  $\beta=(a/2)$ .

### 1.2.16 sm1.appell1

```

sm1.appell1(a|proc=p)
      :: F_1 F.D .

```

*return*

*p*

*a*

- Appell  $F_1$  Lauricella  $F_D(a,b_1,b_2,\dots,b_n,c;x_1,\dots,x_n)$  . ,  $a=(a,c,b_1,\dots,b_n)$  . .
- `sm1 appell1` , .

```
[281] sm1.appell1([1,2,3,4]);
[[((-x1+1)*x2*dx1-3*x2)*dx2+(-x1^2+x1)*dx1^2+(-5*x1+2)*dx1-3,
  (-x2^2+x2)*dx2^2+((-x1*x2+x1)*dx1-6*x2+2)*dx2-4*x1*dx1-4,
  ((-x2+x1)*dx1+3)*dx2-4*dx1],          equations
[x1,x2]]                                the list of variables

[282] sm1.gb(@);
[[((-x2+x1)*dx1+3)*dx2-4*dx1,((-x1+1)*x2*dx1-3*x2)*dx2+(-x1^2+x1)*dx1^2
  +(-5*x1+2)*dx1-3,(-x2^2+x2)*dx2^2+((-x2^2+x1)*dx1-3*x2+2)*dx2
  +(-4*x2-4*x1)*dx1-4,
  (x2^3+(-x1-1)*x2^2+x1*x2)*dx2^2+((-x1*x2+x1^2)*dx1+6*x2^2
  +(-3*x1-2)*x2+2*x1)*dx2-4*x1^2*dx1+4*x2-4*x1],
[x1*dx1*dx2,-x1^2*dx1^2,-x2^2*dx1*dx2,-x1*x2^2*dx2^2]]

[283] sm1.rank(sm1.appell1([1/2,3,5,-1/3]));
3

[285] Mu=2$ Beta = 1/3$
[287] sm1.rank(sm1.appell1([Mu+Beta,Mu+1,Beta,Beta,Beta]));
4
```

### 1.2.17 `sm1.appell4`

`sm1.appell4(a|proc=p)`  
 ::  $F_4$   $F_C$  .

*return*

*p*

*a*

- Appell  $F_4$  Lauricella  $F_C(a,b,c_1,c_2,\dots,c_n;x_1,\dots,x_n)$  . ,  $a=(a,b,c_1,\dots,c_n)$  . .
- `sm1 appell1` , .

```
[281] sm1.appell4([1,2,3,4]);
[[-x2^2*dx2^2+(-2*x1*x2*dx1-4*x2)*dx2+(-x1^2+x1)*dx1^2+(-4*x1+3)*dx1-2,
  (-x2^2+x2)*dx2^2+(-2*x1*x2*dx1-4*x2+4)*dx2-x1^2*dx1^2-4*x1*dx1-2],
  equations
[x1,x2]]                                the list of variables
```

```
[282] sm1.rank(@);
4
```

### 1.2.18 sm1.rank

```
sm1.rank(a|proc=p)
  :: a holonomic rank .
```

*return*

*p*

*a*

- *a* , generic point . , holonomic rank .
- *a* .
- *a* regular holonomic `sm1.rrank` holonomic rank . `sm1.rank` .

```
[284] sm1.gkz([ [[1,1,1,1],[0,1,3,4]], [0,2] ]);
[[x4*dx4+x3*dx3+x2*dx2+x1*dx1,4*x4*dx4+3*x3*dx3+x2*dx2-2,
-dx1*dx4+dx2*dx3, -dx2^2*dx4+dx1*dx3^2,dx1^2*dx3-dx2^3,-dx2*dx4^2+dx3^3],
[x1,x2,x3,x4]]
[285] sm1.rrank(@);
4
```

```
[286] sm1.gkz([ [[1,1,1,1],[0,1,3,4]], [1,2] ]);
[[x4*dx4+x3*dx3+x2*dx2+x1*dx1-1,4*x4*dx4+3*x3*dx3+x2*dx2-2,
-dx1*dx4+dx2*dx3,-dx2^2*dx4+dx1*dx3^2,dx1^2*dx3-dx2^3,-dx2*dx4^2+dx3^3],
[x1,x2,x3,x4]]
[287] sm1.rrank(@);
5
```

### 1.2.19 sm1.auto\_reduce

```
sm1.auto_reduce(s|proc=p)
  :: "AutoReduce" s .
```

*p*

*s*

- *s* 1 , , reduced .
- *s* 0 , reduced . .

### 1.2.20 sm1.slope

```
sm1.slope(ii,v,f_filtration,v_filtration|proc=p)
  :: ii slope .
```

```

return
p
ii      ()
v       ()
f_filtration (weight vector)
v_filtration
          (weight vector)
  • sm1.slope ii V filtration v_filtration (geometric) slope .
  • v .
  • , . 1 slope, 2 , weight vector microcharacteristic variety bihomogeneous .

```

Algorithm: "A.Assi, F.J.Castro-Jimenez and J.M.Granger, How to calculate the slopes of a D-module, Compositio Math, 104, 1-17, 1996" . Slope  $s'$  , , , Slope  $-s'$  .  $pF+qV$  microgap,  $-s'=q/p$  .  $s=1-1/s'$  slope .  $O(s)$  .  $s^{-1} \leq s$  .  $r=s-1=-1/s'$   $\kappa=1/r=-s'$  . Borel and Laplace  $1/\Gamma(1+m*r)$  factor,  $\exp(-\tau^\kappa)$  .

```
[284] A= sm1.gkz([ [[1,2,3]], [-3] ]);
```

```
[285] sm1.slope(A[0],A[1],[0,0,0,1,1,1],[0,0,-1,0,0,1]);
```

```
[286] A2 = sm1.gkz([ [[1,1,1,0],[2,-3,1,-3]], [1,0]]);
      (* This is an interesting example given by Laura Matusevich,
        June 9, 2001 *)
```

```
[287] sm1.slope(A2[0],A2[1],[0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1],[0,0,0,-1,0,0,0,1]);
```

```
sm.gb
```

### 1.2.21 sm1.ahg

```
sm1.ahg(A)
      : It is identical with sm1.gkz(A).
```

### 1.2.22 sm1.bfunction

```
sm1.bfunction(F)
      : It computes the global b-function of F.
```

Description:

It no longer calls sm1's original bfunction. Instead, it calls asir "bfct".

Algorithm:

M.Noro, Mathematical Software, icms 2002, pp.147–157.

Example:

```
sm1.bfunction(x^2-y^3);
```

**1.2.23 sm1.call\_sm1**

`sm1.call_sm1(F)`  
 : It executes  $F$  on the sm1 server. See also `sm1`.

**1.2.24 sm1.ecart\_homogenize01Ideal**

`sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal(A)`  
 : It (0,1)-homogenizes the ideal  $A[0]$ . Note that it is not an elementwise homogenization.

Example:

```
input1
F=[(1-x)*dx+1]$ FF=[F,"x,y"]$
sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal(FF);
input2
F=sm1.appell1([1,2,3,4]);
sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal(F);
```

**1.2.25 sm1.ecartd\_gb**

`sm1.ecartd_gb(A)`  
 : It returns a standard basis of  $A$  by using a tangent cone algorithm.  $h[0,1](D)$ -homogenization is used. If the option `rv="dp"` (`return_value="dp"`) is given, the answer is returned in distributed polynomials.

Note. Functions in the category `ecart` changes the global environment in the sm1 server. If you interrupted these functions, run `sm1.ecartd_gb` with a small input and terminate it normally. Then, the global environment is reset to the normal state. Reference. G. Granger, T. Oaku, N. Takayama, Tangent cone algorithm for homogeized differential operators, 2005.

Example:

```
input1
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+1,2*(1-x-y)*dy+1]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1]]]$
sm1.ecartd_gb(FF);
output1
[[(-2*x-2*y+2)*dx+h,(-2*x-2*y+2)*dy+h],[(-2*x-2*y+2)*dx,(-2*x-2*y+2)*dy]]
input2
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+h,2*(1-x-y)*dy+h]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1,dx,1,dy,1]],["noAutoHomogenize",1]]$
sm1.ecartd_gb(FF);
input3
F=[[x^2,y+x],[x+y,y^3],[2*x^2+x*y,y+x*x*y^3]]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1,dx,1,dy,1]],["degreeShift",[[0,1],[-3,1]]]]$
sm1.ecartd_gb(FF);
```

**1.2.26** `sm1.ecartd_gb_oxRingStructure`

`sm1.ecartd_gb_oxRingStructure()`  
: It returns the `oxRingStructure` of the most recent `ecartd_gb` computation.

**1.2.27** `sm1.ecartd_isSameIdeal_h`

`sm1.ecartd_isSameIdeal_h(F)`  
: Here,  $F=[II, JJ, V]$ . It compares two ideals  $II$  and  $JJ$  in  $h[0,1](D)$ -alg.

Example:

```
input
II=[(1-x)^2*dx+h*(1-x)]$ JJ = [(1-x)*dx+h]$
V=[x]$
sm1.ecartd_isSameIdeal_h([II, JJ, V]);
```

**1.2.28** `sm1.ecartd_reduction`

`sm1.ecartd_reduction(F, A)`  
: It returns a reduced form of  $F$  in terms of  $A$  by using a tangent cone algorithm.  $h[0,1](D)$ -homogenization is used. When the output is  $G$ ,  $G[3]$  is  $F$  and  $G[0]-(G[1]*A-\text{sum}(k, G[2][k]*G[3][k]))=0$  holds.  $F$  must be  $(0,1)$ -homogenized (see `sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal`). This function does not check if the given order is admissible for the `ecart` reduction. To do this check, use `sm1.ecartd_gb`.

Example:

```
input
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+h, 2*(1-x-y)*dy+h]$
FF=[F, "x, y", [[dx, 1, dy, 1], [x, -1, y, -1]]]$
G=sm1.ecartd_reduction(dx+dy, FF);
G[0]-(G[1]*(dx+dy)+G[2][0]*F[0]+G[2][1]*F[1]);
```

**1.2.29** `sm1.ecartd_reduction_noh`

`sm1.ecartd_reduction_noh(F, A)`  
: It returns a reduced form of  $F$  in terms of  $A$  by using a tangent cone algorithm.  $h[0,1](D)$ -homogenization is NOT used.  $A[0]$  must not contain the variable  $h$ .

Example:

```
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+1, 2*(1-x-y)*dy+1]$
FF=[F, "x, y", [[dx, 1, dy, 1], [x, -1, y, -1]]]$
sm1.ecartd_reduction_noh(dx+dy, FF);
```

**1.2.30** `sm1.ecartd_syz`

`sm1.ecartd_syz(A)`  
: It returns a syzygy of  $A$  by using a tangent cone algorithm.  $h[0,1](D)$ -homogenization is used. If the option `rv="dp"` (`return_value="dp"`) is given,



the answer is returned in distributed polynomials. The return value is in the format  $[s,[g,m,t]]$ .  $s$  is the generator of the syzygies,  $g$  is the Grobner basis,  $m$  is the translation matrix from the generators to  $g$ .  $t$  is the syzygy of  $g$ .

Example:

```
input1
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+1,2*(1-x-y)*dy+1]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1]]]$
sm1.ecartd_syz(FF);
input2
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+h,2*(1-x-y)*dy+h]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1,dx,1,dy,1]],["noAutoHomogenize",1]]$
sm1.ecartd_syz(FF);
```

### 1.2.31 sm1.gb\_oxRingStructure

`sm1.gb_oxRingStructure()`

: It returns the `oxRingStructure` of the most recent `gb` computation.

### 1.2.32 sm1.gb\_reduction

`sm1.gb_reduction(F,A)`

: It returns a reduced form of  $F$  in terms of  $A$  by using a normal form algorithm.  $h[1,1](D)$ -homogenization is used.

Example:

```
input
F=[2*(h-x-y)*dx+h^2,2*(h-x-y)*dy+h^2]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1,dx,1,dy,1]]]$
sm1.gb_reduction((h-x-y)^2*dx*dy,FF);
```

### 1.2.33 sm1.gb\_reduction\_noh

`sm1.gb_reduction_noh(F,A)`

: It returns a reduced form of  $F$  in terms of  $A$  by using a normal form algorithm.

Example:

```
input
F=[2*dx+1,2*dy+1]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1]]]$
sm1.gb_reduction_noh((1-x-y)^2*dx*dy,FF);
```

### 1.2.34 sm1.generalized\_bfunction

`sm1.generalized_bfunction(I,V,VD,W)`

: It computes the generalized b-function (indicial equation) of  $I$  with respect to the weight  $W$ .

Description:

It no longer calls `sm1`'s original function. Instead, it calls `asir "generic_bfct"`.

Example:

```
sm1.generalized_bfunction([x^2*dx^2-1/2,dy^2],[x,y],[dx,dy],[-1,0,1,0]);
```

### 1.2.35 `sm1.integration`

`sm1.integration(I,V,R)`

: It computes the integration of  $I$  as a D-module to the set defined by  $R$ .  $V$  is the list of variables. When the optional variable `degree=d` is given, only the integrations from 0 to  $d$  are computed. Note that, in case of vector input, INTEGRATION VARIABLES MUST APPEAR FIRST in the list of variable  $V$ . We are using `wbfRoots` to get the roots of b-functions, so we can use only generic weight vector for now.

`sm1.integration(I,V,R | degree=key0)`

: This function allows optional variables `degree`

Algorithm:

T.Oaku and N.Takayama, [math.AG/9805006](http://math.AG/9805006), <http://www.arxiv.org>

Example:

```
sm1.integration([dt - (3*t^2-x), dx + t],[t,x],[t]);
```

The output `[[n0,F0],[n1,F1],...]` means that  $H^0=D^n0/F0$ ,  $H^{-1}=D^n1/F1$ , ...

The free basis of the vector space  $D^n$  is denoted by  $e_0, e_1, \dots$

### 1.2.36 `sm1.isSameIdeal_in_Dalg`

`sm1.isSameIdeal_in_Dalg(I,J,V)`

: It compares two ideals  $I$  and  $J$  in  $D\_alg$  (algebraic  $D$  with variables  $V$ , no homogenization).

Example:

Input1

```
II=[(1-x)^2*dx+(1-x)]$ JJ = [(1-x)*dx+1]$ V=[x]$
```

```
sm1.isSameIdeal_in_Dalg(II, JJ, V);
```

### 1.2.37 `sm1.laplace`

`sm1.laplace(L,V,VL)`

: It returns the Laplace transformation of  $L$  for  $VL$ .  $V$  is the list of space variables. The numbers in coefficients must not be rational with a non-1 denominator. cf. `ptozp`

Example:

```
L1=sm1.laplace(dt-(3*t^2-x),[x,t],[t,dt]);
```

```
L2=sm1.laplace(dx+t,[x,t],[t,dt]);
```

```
sm1.restriction([L1,L2],[t,x],[t] | degree=0);
```

**1.2.38** `sm1.rat_to_p``sm1.rat_to_p(F)`

: It returns the denominator of  $F$  and the numerator of  $F$ . They are returned in a list. All elements of the denominator and numerator are polynomial objects with integer coefficients. Note that `dn` and `nm` do not regard rational numbers as a fractional object and this function is necessary to send data to `sm1`, which accept only integers and does not accept rational numbers.

Example:

```
sm1.rat_to_p(1/2*x+1);
  [x+2,2]
sm1.rat_to_p([1/2*x,1/3*x]);
  [[3*x,2*x],6]
```

**1.2.39** `sm1.restriction``sm1.restriction(I,V,R)`

: It computes the restriction of  $I$  as a  $D$ -module to the set defined by  $R$ .  $V$  is the list of variables. When the optional variable `degree=d` is given, only the restrictions from 0 to  $d$  are computed. Note that, in case of vector input, RESTRICTION VARIABLES MUST APPEAR FIRST in the list of variable  $V$ . We are using `wbfRoots` to get the roots of  $b$ -functions, so we can use only generic weight vector for now.

`sm1.restriction(I,V,R | degree=key0)`

: This function allows optional variables `degree`

Algorithm:

T.Oaku and N.Takayama, `math.AG/9805006`, <http://xxx.lanl.gov>

Example:

```
sm1.restriction([dx^2-x,dy^2-1],[x,y],[y]);
  The output [[n0,F0],[n1,F1],...] means that  $H^0=D^{n0}/F0$ ,  $H^{-1}=D^{n1}/F1$ , ...
  The free basis of the vector space  $D^n$  is denoted by  $e_0, e_1, \dots$ 
```

**1.2.40** `sm1.saturation``sm1.saturation(T)`

:  $T = [I,J,V]$ . It returns saturation of  $I$  with respect to  $J^\infty$ .  $V$  is a list of variables.

Example:

```
sm1.saturation([[x2^2,x2*x4, x2, x4^2], [x2,x4], [x2,x4]]);
```

**1.2.41** `sm1.ahg``sm1.ahg(A)`

: It identical with `sm1.gkz(A)`.

**1.2.42 sm1.bfunction**

`sm1.bfunction(F)`  
 : It computes the global b-function of  $F$ .

Description:

It no longer calls sm1's original bfunction. Instead, it calls asir "bfct".

Algorithm:

M.Noro, Mathematical Software, icms 2002, pp.147–157.

Example:

```
sm1.bfunction(x^2-y^3);
```

**1.2.43 sm1.call\_sm1**

`sm1.call_sm1(F)`  
 : It executes  $F$  on the sm1 server. See also sm1.

**1.2.44 sm1.ecart\_homogenize01Ideal**

`sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal(A)`  
 : It (0,1)-homogenizes the ideal  $A[0]$ . Note that it is not an elementwise homogenization.

Example:

```
input1
F=[(1-x)*dx+1]$ FF=[F,"x,y"]$
sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal(FF);
input2
F=sm1.appell1([1,2,3,4]);
sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal(F);
```

**1.2.45 sm1.ecartd\_gb**

`sm1.ecartd_gb(A)`  
 : It returns a standard basis of  $A$  by using a tangent cone algorithm.  $h[0,1](D)$ -homogenization is used. If the option `rv="dp"` (`return_value="dp"`) is given, the answer is returned in distributed polynomials.

Note. Functions in the category `ecart` changes the global environment in the sm1 server. If you interrupted these functions, run `sm1.ecartd_gb` with a small input and terminate it normally. Then, the global environment is reset to the normal state. Reference. G. Granger, T. Oaku, N. Takayama, Tangent cone algorithm for homogeized differential operators, 2005.

Example:

```
input1
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+1,2*(1-x-y)*dy+1]$
```

```

FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1]]]$
sm1.ecartd_gb(FF);
output1
[[(-2*x-2*y+2)*dx+h,(-2*x-2*y+2)*dy+h],[(-2*x-2*y+2)*dx,(-2*x-2*y+2)*dy]]
input2
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+h,2*(1-x-y)*dy+h]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1,dx,1,dy,1]],["noAutoHomogenize",1]]$
sm1.ecartd_gb(FF);
input3
F=[[x^2,y+x],[x+y,y^3],[2*x^2+x*y,y+x*x*y^3]]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1,dx,1,dy,1]],["degreeShift",[[0,1],[-3,1]]]]$
sm1.ecartd_gb(FF);

```

### 1.2.46 sm1.ecartd\_gb\_oxRingStructure

```
sm1.ecartd_gb_oxRingStructure()
```

: It returns the oxRingStructure of the most recent ecartd\_gb computation.

### 1.2.47 sm1.ecartd\_isSameIdeal\_h

```
sm1.ecartd_isSameIdeal_h(F)
```

: Here,  $F=[II, JJ, V]$ . It compares two ideals  $II$  and  $JJ$  in  $h[0,1](D)$ -alg.

Example:

```

input
II=[(1-x)^2*dx+h*(1-x)]$ JJ = [(1-x)*dx+h]$
V=[x]$
sm1.ecartd_isSameIdeal_h([II, JJ, V]);

```

### 1.2.48 sm1.ecartd\_reduction

```
sm1.ecartd_reduction(F,A)
```

: It returns a reduced form of  $F$  in terms of  $A$  by using a tangent cone algorithm.  $h[0,1](D)$ -homogenization is used. When the output is  $G$ ,  $G[3]$  is  $F$  and  $G[0]-(G[1]*A-\text{sum}(k,G[2][k]*G[3][k]))=0$  holds.  $F$  must be  $(0,1)$ -homogenized (see `sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal`). This function does not check if the given order is admissible for the ecart reduction. To do this check, use `sm1.ecartd_gb`.

Example:

```

input
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+h,2*(1-x-y)*dy+h]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1]]]$
G=sm1.ecartd_reduction(dx+dy,FF);
G[0]-(G[1]*(dx+dy)+G[2][0]*F[0]+G[2][1]*F[1]);

```

**1.2.49** `sm1.ecartd_reduction_noh`

`sm1.ecartd_reduction_noh(F,A)`

: It returns a reduced form of  $F$  in terms of  $A$  by using a tangent cone algorithm.  $h[0,1](D)$ -homogenization is NOT used.  $A[0]$  must not contain the variable  $h$ .

Example:

```
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+1,2*(1-x-y)*dy+1]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1]]]$
sm1.ecartd_reduction_noh(dx+dy,FF);
```

**1.2.50** `sm1.ecartd_syz`

`sm1.ecartd_syz(A)`

: It returns a syzygy of  $A$  by using a tangent cone algorithm.  $h[0,1](D)$ -homogenization is used. If the option `rv="dp"` (`return_value="dp"`) is given, the answer is returned in distributed polynomials. The return value is in the format `[s,[g,m,t]]`.  $s$  is the generator of the syzygies,  $g$  is the Grobner basis,  $m$  is the translation matrix from the generators to  $g$ .  $t$  is the syzygy of  $g$ .

Example:

```
input1
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+1,2*(1-x-y)*dy+1]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1]]]$
sm1.ecartd_syz(FF);
input2
F=[2*(1-x-y)*dx+h,2*(1-x-y)*dy+h]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1,dx,1,dy,1]],["noAutoHomogenize",1]]$
sm1.ecartd_syz(FF);
```

**1.2.51** `sm1.gb_oxRingStructure`

`sm1.gb_oxRingStructure()`

: It returns the `oxRingStructure` of the most recent `gb` computation.

**1.2.52** `sm1.gb_reduction`

`sm1.gb_reduction(F,A)`

: It returns a reduced form of  $F$  in terms of  $A$  by using a normal form algorithm.  $h[1,1](D)$ -homogenization is used.

Example:

```
input
F=[2*(h-x-y)*dx+h^2,2*(h-x-y)*dy+h^2]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1],[x,-1,y,-1,dx,1,dy,1]]]$
sm1.gb_reduction((h-x-y)^2*dx*dy,FF);
```

### 1.2.53 `sm1.gb_reduction_noh`

`sm1.gb_reduction_noh(F,A)`

: It returns a reduced form of  $F$  in terms of  $A$  by using a normal form algorithm.

Example:

```
input
F=[2*dx+1,2*dy+1]$
FF=[F,"x,y",[[dx,1,dy,1]]]$
sm1.gb_reduction_noh((1-x-y)^2*dx*dy,FF);
```

### 1.2.54 `sm1.generalized_bfunction`

`sm1.generalized_bfunction(I,V,VD,W)`

: It computes the generalized b-function (indicial equation) of  $I$  with respect to the weight  $W$ .

Description:

It no longer calls `sm1`'s original function. Instead, it calls `asir "generic_bfct"`.

Example:

```
sm1.generalized_bfunction([x^2*dx^2-1/2,dy^2],[x,y],[dx,dy],[-1,0,1,0]);
```

### 1.2.55 `sm1.integration`

`sm1.integration(I,V,R)`

: It computes the integration of  $I$  as a D-module to the set defined by  $R$ .  $V$  is the list of variables. When the optional variable `degree=d` is given, only the integrations from 0 to  $d$  are computed. Note that, in case of vector input, INTEGRATION VARIABLES MUST APPEAR FIRST in the list of variable  $V$ . We are using `wbfRoots` to get the roots of b-functions, so we can use only generic weight vector for now.

`sm1.integration(I,V,R | degree=key0)`

: This function allows optional variables `degree`

Algorithm:

T.Oaku and N.Takayama, `math.AG/9805006`, <http://www.arxiv.org>

Example:

```
sm1.integration([dt - (3*t^2-x), dx + t],[t,x],[t]);
The output [[n0,F0],[n1,F1],...] means that  $H^0=D^n0/F0$ ,  $H^{-1}=D^n1/F1$ , ...
The free basis of the vector space  $D^n$  is denoted by  $e_0, e_1, \dots$ 
```

### 1.2.56 `sm1.isSameIdeal_in_Dalg`

`sm1.isSameIdeal_in_Dalg(I,J,V)`

: It compares two ideals  $I$  and  $J$  in `D_alg` (algebraic  $D$  with variables  $V$ , no homogenization).

Example:

```
Input1
II=[(1-x)^2*dx+(1-x)]$ JJ = [(1-x)*dx+1]$ V=[x]$
sm1.isSameIdeal_in_Dalg(II,JJ,V);
```

### 1.2.57 sm1.laplace

`sm1.laplace(L,V,VL)`

: It returns the Laplace transformation of  $L$  for  $VL$ .  $V$  is the list of space variables. The numbers in coefficients must not be rational with a non-1 denominator. cf. `ptozp`

Example:

```
L1=sm1.laplace(dt-(3*t^2-x),[x,t],[t,dt]);
L2=sm1.laplace(dx+t,[x,t],[t,dt]);
sm1.restriction([L1,L2],[t,x],[t | degree=0]);
```

### 1.2.58 sm1.rat\_to\_p

`sm1.rat_to_p(F)`

: It returns the denominator of  $F$  and the numerator of  $F$ . They are returned in a list. All elements of the denominator and numerator are polynomial objects with integer coefficients. Note that `dn` and `nm` do not regard rational numbers as a fractional object and this function is necessary to send data to `sm1`, which accept only integers and does not accept rational numbers.

Example:

```
sm1.rat_to_p(1/2*x+1);
[x+2,2]
sm1.rat_to_p([1/2*x,1/3*x]);
[[3*x,2*x],6]
```

### 1.2.59 sm1.restriction

`sm1.restriction(I,V,R)`

: It computes the restriction of  $I$  as a  $D$ -module to the set defined by  $R$ .  $V$  is the list of variables. When the optional variable `degree=d` is given, only the restrictions from 0 to  $d$  are computed. Note that, in case of vector input, RESTRICTION VARIABLES MUST APPEAR FIRST in the list of variable  $V$ . We are using `wbfRoots` to get the roots of  $b$ -functions, so we can use only generic weight vector for now.

`sm1.restriction(I,V,R | degree=key0)`

: This function allows optional variables `degree`

Algorithm:

T.Oaku and N.Takayama, `math.AG/9805006`, <http://xxx.lanl.gov>



Example:

```
sm1.restriction([dx^2-x,dy^2-1],[x,y],[y]);
```

The output  $[[n_0, F_0], [n_1, F_1], \dots]$  means that  $H^0 = D^n 0 / F_0$ ,  $H^{-1} = D^{n-1} / F_1$ , ...

The free basis of the vector space  $D^n$  is denoted by  $e_0, e_1, \dots$

### 1.2.60 sm1.saturation

```
sm1.saturation(T)
```

:  $T = [I, J, V]$ . It returns saturation of  $I$  with respect to  $J^\infty$ .  $V$  is a list of variables.

Example:

```
sm1.saturation([[x^2, x^2*x^4, x^2, x^4^2], [x^2, x^4], [x^2, x^4]]);
```

# Index

(Index is nonexistent)

(Index is nonexistent)

## Short Contents

1	SM1 .....	1
	Index .....	25

# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>SM1</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	ox_sm1_forAsir	1
1.1.1	ox_sm1_forAsir	1
1.2		1
1.2.1	sm1.start	1
1.2.2	sm1.sm1	2
1.2.3	sm1.push_int0	2
1.2.4	sm1.gb	3
1.2.5	sm1.deRham	4
1.2.6	sm1.hilbert	5
1.2.7	sm1.genericAnn	6
1.2.8	sm1.wTensor0	6
1.2.9	sm1.reduction	7
1.2.10	sm1.xml_tree_to_prefix_string	8
1.2.11	sm1.syz	8
1.2.12	sm1.mul	9
1.2.13	sm1.distraction	9
1.2.14	sm1.gkz	10
1.2.15	sm1.mgkz	10
1.2.16	sm1.appell1	10
1.2.17	sm1.appell4	11
1.2.18	sm1.rank	12
1.2.19	sm1.auto_reduce	12
1.2.20	sm1.slope	12
1.2.21	sm1.ahg	13
1.2.22	sm1.bfunction	13
1.2.23	sm1.call_sm1	14
1.2.24	sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal	14
1.2.25	sm1.ecartd_gb	14
1.2.26	sm1.ecartd_gb_oxRingStructure	15
1.2.27	sm1.ecartd_isSameIdeal_h	15
1.2.28	sm1.ecartd_reduction	15
1.2.29	sm1.ecartd_reduction_noh	15
1.2.30	sm1.ecartd_syz	15
1.2.31	sm1.gb_oxRingStructure	16
1.2.32	sm1.gb_reduction	16
1.2.33	sm1.gb_reduction_noh	16
1.2.34	sm1.generalized_bfunction	16
1.2.35	sm1.integration	17
1.2.36	sm1.isSameIdeal_in_Dalg	17
1.2.37	sm1.laplace	17
1.2.38	sm1.rat_to_p	18
1.2.39	sm1.restriction	18

1.2.40	<code>sm1.saturation</code> .....	18
1.2.41	<code>sm1.ahg</code> .....	18
1.2.42	<code>sm1.bfunction</code> .....	19
1.2.43	<code>sm1.call_sm1</code> .....	19
1.2.44	<code>sm1.ecart_homogenize01Ideal</code> .....	19
1.2.45	<code>sm1.ecartd_gb</code> .....	19
1.2.46	<code>sm1.ecartd_gb_oxRingStructure</code> .....	20
1.2.47	<code>sm1.ecartd_isSameIdeal_h</code> .....	20
1.2.48	<code>sm1.ecartd_reduction</code> .....	20
1.2.49	<code>sm1.ecartd_reduction_noh</code> .....	21
1.2.50	<code>sm1.ecartd_syz</code> .....	21
1.2.51	<code>sm1.gb_oxRingStructure</code> .....	21
1.2.52	<code>sm1.gb_reduction</code> .....	21
1.2.53	<code>sm1.gb_reduction_noh</code> .....	22
1.2.54	<code>sm1.generalized_bfunction</code> .....	22
1.2.55	<code>sm1.integration</code> .....	22
1.2.56	<code>sm1.isSameIdeal_in_Dalg</code> .....	22
1.2.57	<code>sm1.laplace</code> .....	23
1.2.58	<code>sm1.rat_to_p</code> .....	23
1.2.59	<code>sm1.restriction</code> .....	23
1.2.60	<code>sm1.saturation</code> .....	24
<b>Index</b> .....		<b>25</b>

