

Package ‘weyl’

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Type Package

Title The Weyl Algebra

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Description A suite of routines for Weyl algebras. Notation follows Coutinho (1995, ISBN 0-521-55119-6, ``A Primer of Algebraic D-Modules"). Uses 'disordR' discipline (Hankin 2022 <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2210.03856](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2210.03856)>). To cite the package in publications, use Hankin 2022 <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2212.09230](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2212.09230)>.

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Imports disordR (>= 0.0-8), freealg (>= 1.0-4), spray (>= 1.0-27)

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<https://robinhankin.github.io/weyl/>

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weyl-package *The Weyl Algebra*

Description

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Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

```

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Type:        Package
Title:       The Weyl Algebra
Version:     0.0-6
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```

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zero	The zero operator

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5982-0415>>)

Maintainer: Robin K. S. Hankin <hankin.robin@gmail.com>

Examples

```
x <- rweyl(d=1)
y <- rweyl(d=1)
z <- rweyl(d=1)

is.zero(x*(y*z) - (x*y)*z) # should be TRUE
```

coeffs

Manipulate the coefficients of a weyl object

Description

Manipulate the coefficients of a weyl object. The coefficients are di sord objects.

Usage

```
coeffs(S) <- value
```

Arguments

S	A weyl object
value	Numeric

Details

To access coefficients of a weyl object S, use `spray::coeffs(S)` [package idiom is `coeffs(S)`]. Similarly to access the index matrix use `index(s)`.

The replacement method is package-specific; use `coeffs(S) <-value`.

Value

Extraction methods return a `disord` object (possibly dropped); replacement methods return a `weyl` object.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
(a <- rweyl(9))
coeffs(a)
coeffs(a)[coeffs(a)<3] <- 100
a
```

constant

The constant term

Description

The *constant* of a `weyl` object is the coefficient of the term with all zeros.

Usage

```
constant(x, drop = TRUE)
constant(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	Object of class <code>weyl</code>
drop	Boolean with default <code>TRUE</code> meaning to return the value of the coefficient, and <code>FALSE</code> meaning to return the corresponding <code>Weyl</code> object
value	Constant value to replace existing one

Value

Returns a numeric or weyl object

Note

The constant.weyl() function is somewhat awkward because it has to deal with the difficult case where the constant is zero and drop=FALSE.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
(a <- rweyl()+700)
constant(a)
constant(a,drop=FALSE)

constant(a) <- 0
constant(a)
constant(a,drop=FALSE)

constant(a+66) == constant(a) + 66
```

degree

The degree of a weyl object

Description

The *degree* of a monomial weyl object $x^a \partial^b$ is defined as $a + b$. The degree of a general weyl object expressed as a linear combination of monomials is the maximum of the degrees of these monomials. Following Coutinho we have:

- $\deg(d_1 + d_2) \leq \max(\deg(d_1) + \deg(d_2))$
- $\deg(d_1 d_2) = \deg(d_1) + \deg(d_2)$
- $\deg(d_1 d_2 - d_2 d_1) \leq \deg(d_1) + \deg(d_2) - 2$

Usage

deg(S)

Arguments

S Object of class weyl

Value

Nonnegative integer (or $-\infty$ for the zero Weyl object)

Note

The degree of the zero object is conventionally $-\infty$.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
(a <- rweyl())
deg(a)

d1 <- rweyl(n=2)
d2 <- rweyl(n=2)

deg(d1+d2) <= deg(d1) + deg(d2)
deg(d1*d2) == deg(d1) + deg(d2)
deg(d1*d2-d2*d1) <= deg(d1) + deg(d2) -2
```

derivation

Derivations

Description

A *derivation* D of an algebra A is a linear operator that satisfies $D(d_1 d_2) = d_1 D(d_2) + D(d_1) d_2$, for every $d_1, d_2 \in A$. If a derivation is of the form $D(d) = [d, f] = df - fd$ for some fixed $f \in A$, we say that D is an *inner* derivation.

Function `as.der()` returns a derivation with `as.der(f)(g)=fg-gf`.

Usage

```
as.der(S)
```

Arguments

S Weyl object

Value

Returns a function, a derivation

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
(o <- rweyl(n=2,d=2))
(f <- as.der(o))

d1 <-rweyl(n=1,d=2)
d2 <-rweyl(n=2,d=2)

f(d1*d2) == d1*f(d2) + f(d1)*d2 # should be TRUE
```

dim	<i>The dimension of a weyl object</i>
-----	---------------------------------------

Description

The *dimension* of a weyl algebra is the number of variables needed; it is half the `spray::arity()`.
The *dimension* of a Weyl algebra generated by $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \partial_{x_1}, \partial_{x_2}, \dots, \partial_{x_n}\}$ is n (not $2n$).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'weyl'
dim(x)
```

Arguments

x Object of class weyl

Value

Integer

Note

Empty spray objects give zero-dimensional weyl objects.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
(a <- rweyl())
dim(a)
```

dot-class	<i>Class “dot”</i>
-----------	--------------------

Description

The dot object is defined so that idiom like `.[x, y]` returns the commutator, that is, $xy - yx$.

The dot object is generated by running script `inst/dot.Rmd`, which includes some further discussion and technical documentation, and creates file `dot.rda` which resides in the `data/` directory.

The `borcherds` vignette discusses this in a more general context.

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object of any class
<code>i, j</code>	elements to commute
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to <code>dot_error()</code> , currently ignored

Value

Always returns an object of the same class as `xy`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
x <- rweyl(n=1, d=2)
y <- rweyl(n=1, d=2)
z <- rweyl(n=1, d=2)

.[x, .[y, z]] + .[y, .[z, x]] + .[z, .[x, y]] # Jacobi identity
```

drop	<i>Drop redundant information</i>
------	-----------------------------------

Description

Coerce constant weyl objects to numeric

Usage

```
drop(x)
```


Arguments

x Weyl object

Details

If its argument is a constant weyl object, coerce to numeric.

Value

Returns either a length-one numeric vector or its argument, a weyl object

Note

Many functions in the package take drop as an argument which, if TRUE, means that the function returns a dropped value.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
a <- rweyl() + 67
drop(a)

drop(idweyl(9))

drop(constant(a, drop=FALSE))
```

grade

The grade of a weyl object

Description

The *grade* of a homogeneous term of a Weyl algebra is the sum of the powers. Thus the grade of $4xy^2\partial_x^3\partial_y^4$ is $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$.

The functionality documented here closely follows the equivalent in the **clifford** package.

Coutinho calls this the *symbol map*.

Usage

```
grade(C, n, drop=TRUE)
grade(C,n) <- value
grades(x)
```

Arguments

C, x	Weyl object
n	Integer vector specifying grades to extract
value	Replacement value, a numeric vector
drop	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to coerce a constant operator to numeric, and FALSE meaning not to

Details

Function `grades()` returns an (unordered) vector specifying the grades of the constituent terms. Function `grades<-()` allows idiom such as `grade(x, 1:2) <- 7` to operate as expected [here to set all coefficients of terms with grades 1 or 2 to value 7].

Function `grade(C, n)` returns a Weyl object with just the elements of grade `g`, where `g %in% n`.

The zero grade term, `grade(C, 0)`, is given more naturally by `constant(C)`.

Value

Integer vector or weyl object

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
a <- rweyl(30)

grades(a)
grade(a, 1:4)
grade(a, 5:9) <- -99
a
```

horner

Horner's method

Description

Horner's method

Usage

```
horner(W, v)
```

Arguments

W	Weyl object
v	Numeric vector of coefficients

Details

Given a formal polynomial

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n$$

it is possible to express $p(x)$ in the algebraically equivalent form

$$p(x) = a_0 + x(a_1 + x(a_2 + \cdots + x(a_{n-1} + xa_n)\cdots))$$

which is much more efficient for evaluation, as it requires only n multiplications and n additions, and this is optimal.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[oom](#)

Examples

```
horner(x, 1:5)
horner(x+d, 1:3)

2+x+d |> horner(1:3) |> horner(1:2)
```

identity

The identity operator

Description

The identity operator maps any function to itself.

Usage

```
idweyl(d)
## S3 method for class 'weyl'
as.id(S)
is.id(S)
```

Arguments

d Integer specifying dimensionality of the weyl object (twice the spray arity)
S A weyl object

Value

A weyl object corresponding to the identity operator

Note

The identity function cannot be called “id()” because then R would not know whether to create a spray or a weyl object.

Examples

```
idweyl(7)

a <- rweyl(d=5)
a
is.id(a)
is.id(1+a-a)
as.id(a)

a == a*1
a == a*as.id(a)
```

oom

One over one minus

Description

Uses Taylor’s theorem to give one over one minus a Weyl object

Usage

```
oom(W, n)
```

Arguments

W	Weyl object
n	Order of expansion

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[horner](#)

Examples

```
oom(x+d,4)

W <- x+x*d
oom(W,4)*(1-W) == 1-W^5
```

Ops

*Arithmetic Ops Group Methods for the Weyl algebra***Description**

Allows arithmetic operators such as addition, multiplication, division, integer powers, etc. to be used for weyl objects. Idiom such as $x^2 + y*z/5$ should work as expected. Addition and subtraction, and scalar multiplication, are the same as those of the **spray** package; but “*” is interpreted as functional composition, and “^” is interpreted as repeated composition. A number of helper functions are documented here (which are not designed for the end-user).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'weyl'
Ops(e1, e2 = NULL)
weyl_prod_helper1(a,b,c,d)
weyl_prod_helper2(a,b,c,d)
weyl_prod_helper3(a,b,c,d)
weyl_prod_univariate_onerow(S1,S2,func)
weyl_prod_univariate_nrow(S1,S2)
weyl_prod_multivariate_onerow_singlecolumn(S1,S2,column)
weyl_prod_multivariate_onerow_allcolumns(S1,S2)
weyl_prod_multivariate_nrow_allcolumns(S1,S2)
weyl_power_scalar(S,n)
```

Arguments

S, S1, S2, e1, e2	Objects of class weyl, elements of a Weyl algebra
a, b, c, d	Integers, see details
column	column to be multiplied
n	Integer power (non-negative)
func	Function used for products

Details

All arithmetic is as for spray objects, apart from * and ^. Here, * is interpreted as operator concatenation: Thus, if w_1 and w_2 are Weyl objects, then w_1w_2 is defined as the operator that takes f to $w_1(w_2f)$.

Functions such as `weyl_prod_multivariate_nrow_allcolumns()` are low-level helper functions with self-explanatory names. In this context, “univariate” means the first Weyl algebra, generated by $\{x, \partial\}$, subject to $x\partial - \partial x = 1$; and “multivariate” means the algebra generated by $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \partial_{x_1}, \partial_{x_2}, \dots, \partial_{x_n}\}$ where $n > 1$.

The product is somewhat user-customisable via option `prodfunc`, which affects function `weyl_prod_univariate_onerow()`. Currently the package offers three examples: `weyl_prod_helper1()`, `weyl_prod_helper2()`, and `weyl_prod_helper3()`. These are algebraically identical but occupy different positions on the efficiency-readability scale. The option defaults to `weyl_prod_helper3()`, which is the fastest but most opaque. The vignette provides further details, motivation, and examples.

Powers, as in x^n , are defined in the usual way. Negative powers will always return an error.

Value

Generally, return a weyl object

Note

Function `weyl_prod_univariate_nrow()` is present for completeness, it is not used in the package

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
x <- rweyl(n=1,d=2)
y <- rweyl(n=1,d=2)
z <- rweyl(n=2,d=2)

x*(y+z) == x*y + x*z
is.zero(x*(y*z) - (x*y)*z)
```

print.weyl

Print methods for weyl objects

Description

Printing methods for weyl objects follow those for the **spray** package, with some additional functionality.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'weyl'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x A weyl object
 ... Further arguments, currently ignored

Details

Option `polyform` determines whether the object is to be printed in matrix form or polynomial form: as in the **spray** package, this option governs dispatch to either `print_spray_polyform()` or `print_spray_matrixform()`.

```
> a <- rweyl()
> a    # default print method
A member of the Weyl algebra:
  x  y  z dx dy dz    val
  1  2  2  2  1  0 =   3
  2  2  0  0  1  1 =   2
  0  0  0  1  1  2 =   1
> options(polyform = TRUE)
> a
A member of the Weyl algebra:
+3*x*y^2*z^2*dx^2*dy +2*x^2*y^2*dy*dz +dx*dy*dz^2
> options(polyform = FALSE) # restore default
```

Irrespective of the value of `polyform`, option `weylvars` controls the variable names. If `NULL` (the default), then sensible values are used: either `[xyz]` if the dimension is three or less, or integers. But option `weylvars` is user-settable:

```
> options(weylvars=letters[18:20])
> a
A member of the Weyl algebra:
  r  s  t dr ds dt    val
  1  2  2  2  1  0 =   3
  2  2  0  0  1  1 =   2
  0  0  0  1  1  2 =   1
> options(polyform=TRUE)
> a
A member of the Weyl algebra:
+3*r*s^2*t^2*dr^2*ds +2*r^2*s^2*ds*dt +dr*ds*dt^2
> options(polyform=FALSE) ; options(weylvars=NULL)
```

If the user sets `weylvars`, the print method tries to do the Right Thing (tm). If set to `c("a", "b", "c")`, for example, the generators are named `c(" a", " b", " c", "da", "db", "dc")` [note the spaces]. If the algebra is univariate, the names will be something like `d` and `x`. No checking is performed and if the length is not equal to the dimension, undesirable behaviour may occur. For the love of God, do not use a variable named `d`. Internally, `weylvars` works by changing the `sprayvars` option in the **spray** package.

Note that, as for `spray` objects, this option has no algebraic significance: it only affects the print method.

Value

Returns a weyl object.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
a <- rweyl()
print(a)
options(polyform=TRUE)
print(a)
```

rweyl

Random weyl objects

Description

Creates random weyl objects: quick-and-dirty examples of Weyl algebra elements

Usage

```
rweyl(nterms = 3, vals = seq_len(nterms), dim = 3, powers = 0:2)
rweyl1(nterms = 15, vals = seq_len(nterms), dim = 4, powers = 0:5)
rweyl11(nterms = 50, vals = seq_len(nterms), dim = 8, powers = 0:7)
```

Arguments

nterms	Number of terms in output
vals	Values of coefficients
dim	Dimension of weyl object
powers	Set from which to sample the entries of the index matrix

Details

Function `rweyl()` creates a smallish random Weyl object; `rweyl1()` and `rweyl11()` create successively more complicated objects.

These functions use `spray::rspray()`, so the note there about repeated rows in the index matrix resulting in fewer than `nterms` terms applies.

Function `rweyl1()` returns a one-dimensional Weyl object.

Value

Returns a weyl object

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
rweyl()
rweyl1()
rweyl(d=7)

options(polyform = TRUE)
rweyl1()
options(polyform = FALSE) # restore default
```

spray *Create spray objects*

Description

Function `spray()` creates a sparse array; function `weyl()` coerces a spray object to a Weyl object.

Usage

```
spray(M, x, addrepeats=FALSE)
```

Arguments

M	An integer-valued matrix, the index of the weyl object
x	Numeric vector of coefficients
addrepeats	Boolean, specifying whether repeated rows are to be added

Details

The function is discussed and motivated in the **spray** package.

Value

Return a weyl or a Boolean

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
(W <- spray(matrix(1:36,6,6),1:6))
weyl(W)

as.weyl(15,d=3)
```

Description

Basic functions for weyl objects

Usage

```
weyl(M)
is.weyl(M)
as.weyl(val,d)
is.ok.weyl(M)
```

Arguments

M	A weyl or spray object
val, d	Value and dimension for weyl object

Details

To create a weyl object, pass a spray to function `weyl()`, as in `weyl(M)`. To create a spray object to pass to `weyl()`, use function `spray()`, which is a synonym for `spray::spray()`.

Function `weyl()` is the formal creator method; `is.weyl()` tests for weyl objects and `is.ok.weyl()` checks for well-formed sprays. Function `as.weyl()` tries (but not very hard) to infer what the user intended and return the right thing.

Value

Return a weyl or a Boolean

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
(W <- spray(matrix(1:36,6,6),1:6))
weyl(W)

as.weyl(15,d=3)

is.ok.weyl(spray(matrix(1:30,5,6)))
is.ok.weyl(spray(matrix(1:30,6,5)))
```

weyl-class	<i>Class “weyl”</i>
------------	---------------------

Description

The formal S4 class for weyls.

Objects from the Class

Objects *can* be created by calls of the form `new("weyl", ...)` but this is not encouraged. Use functions `weyl()` or `as.weyl()` instead.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

x_and_d	<i>Generating elements for the first Weyl algebra</i>
---------	---

Description

Variables `x` and `d` correspond to operator x and ∂_x ; they are provided for convenience. These elements generate the one-dimensional Weyl algebra.

Note that a similar system for multivariate Weyl algebras is not desirable. We might want to consider the Weyl algebra generated by $\{x, y, z, \partial_x, \partial_y, \partial_z\}$ and correspondingly define `R` variables `x, y, z, dx, dy, dz`. But then variable `x` is ambiguous: is it a member of the first Weyl algebra or the third?

Usage

```
data(x_and_d)
```

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
d
x

.[d, x] # dx-xd==1

d^3 * x^4

(1-d*x*d)*(x^2-d^3)
```

`zero`*The zero operator*

Description

The zero operator maps any function to the zero function (which maps anything to zero). To test for being zero, use `spray::is.zero()`; package idiom would be `is.zero()`.

Usage

```
zero(d)
```

Arguments

`d` Integer specifying dimensionality of the weyl object (twice the spray arity)

Value

A weyl object corresponding to the zero operator (or a Boolean for `is.zero()`)

Examples

```
(a <- rweyl(d=5))
is.zero(a)
is.zero(a-a)
is.zero(a*0)

a == a + zero(dim(a))
```

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