

GiNaC

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GiNaC Overview

- Developed since 1999
- Current version GiNaC 1.3.0
- C++ library
 - Algebra becomes part of the C++ language
- Small command-line interface: *ginsh*

- libginac vs. *ginsh*
(our first GiNaC program)
- Fundamentals of GiNaC
- Features step-by-step
- GiNaC for physicists

Programming GiNaC

- Write a C++ program, e.g. firstexample.cpp:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include <ginac/ginac.h>
using namespace GiNaC;

int main()
{
    symbol x("x");
    ex result = Li(2,x).diff(x);
    cout << result << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

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Library header

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}
```

New data types from GiNaC



Programming GiNaC

- Write a C++ program, e.g. firstexample.cpp:

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using namespace std;
#include <ginac/ginac.h>
using namespace GiNaC;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    symbol x("x");
```

```
    ex result = Li(2,x).diff(x);
```

```
    cout << result << endl;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Algebra in C++ !



- Compile the program:

```
$ g++ firstexample.cpp -lginac
```

- Run it:

```
$ ./a.out  
-log(1-x)*x(-1)
```


Using *ginsh*

```
ginsh - GiNaC Interactive Shell (GiNaC V1.3.0)
_____, _____ Copyright (C) 1999-2004 Johannes Gutenberg
(____) * _____ | Germany. This is free software with
  ._) i N a C | You are welcome to redistribute it un
<-----' For details type 'warranty;'.

```

Type ?? for a list of help topics.

```
> diff(Li(2,x),x);
-x^(-1)*log(1-x)
> _

```

- Exit *ginsh*: type `exit;` or press CTRL-D
- End lines with a semicolon
- Pressing TAB shows all available commands

Container for arbitrary algebraic expressions

→ *ex*

Container for arbitrary algebraic expressions

→ `ex`

After declaration

```
ex myexpr;
```

or as a function parameter

```
ex nloopfct(ex momentum)
{ ... }
```

Fundamentals of GiNaC

Container for arbitrary algebraic expressions

→ **ex**

After declaration

```
ex myexpr;
```

or as a function parameter

```
ex nloopfct(ex momentum)  
{ ... }
```

use it:

```
momentum = sqrt(p) * pow(mu, 2) - d;  
myexpr = sin(x).series(x, 10);  
cout << myexpr << endl;  
if (myexpr.has(x)) y = myexpr;
```

Fundamentals of GiNaC

Container for arbitrary algebraic expressions

→ `ex`

After declaration

```
ex myexpr;
```

or as a function parameter

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ex nloopfct(ex momentum)
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use it:

```
momentum = sqrt(p) * pow(mu, 2) - d;
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cout << myexpr << endl;
if (myexpr.has(x)) y = myexpr;
```

Symbols \rightarrow symbol

Declaration:

```
symbol x("x");  
symbol eps("epsilon")
```

Symbols \rightarrow `symbol`

Declaration:

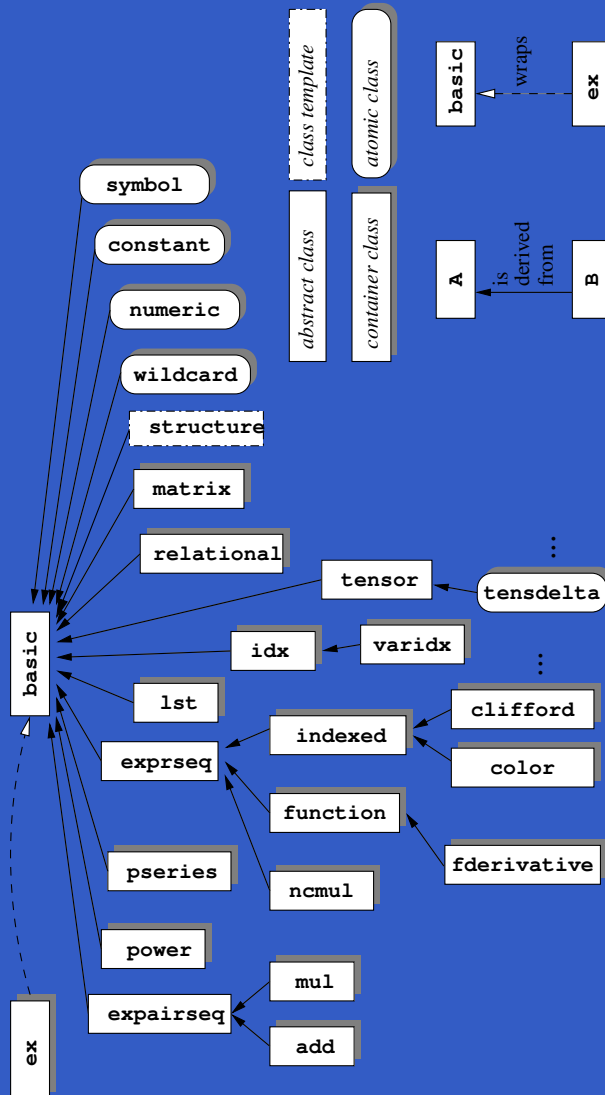
```
symbol x("x");  
symbol eps("epsilon")
```

What else?

- Numbers 1.34, 3/4, 2i, ...
- Operations +, -, diff, ...
- Mathematical functions and other objects

Fundamentals of GiNaC

Class hierarchy



hermite.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include <ginac/ginac.h>
using namespace GiNaC;

ex HermitePoly(const symbol& x, int n)
{
    ex HKer = exp(-pow(x, 2));
    return normal(pow(-1, n) * diff(HKer, x, n) / HKer);
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    if (argc != 2) return 1;
    int i = atoi(argv[1]);

    symbol z("z");
    cout << "H_" << i << "(z) == " << HermitePoly(z, i) << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Mathematical functions

- \sin , \cos , atan , asinh , ...
- sqrt , pow , exp , log
- tgamma , psi , beta , $\operatorname{factorial}$, $\operatorname{binomial}$
- Li , G , H , zeta
- abs , csgn , $\operatorname{conjugate}$, gcd , lcm

Expression manipulation

- `expand`

```
> expand((x+y)^5);
```

Expression manipulation

■ expand

```
> expand((x+y)^5);
```

■ collect

```
> f=expand((x+y)*(a-b));
```

```
x*a-y*b-b*x+y*a
```

```
> collect(f,x);
```

```
x*(-b+a)-y*b+y*a
```

Expression manipulation

■ expand

```
> expand((x+y)^5);
```

■ collect

```
> f=expand((x+y)*(a-b));
```

```
x*a-y*b-b*x+y*a
```

```
> collect(f,x);
```

```
x*(-b+a)-y*b+y*a
```

■ normal

```
> t1=(x^2 + 2*x + 1) / (x + 1);
```

```
> t2=(sin(x)^2 + 2*sin(x) + 1) / (sin(x) + 1);
```

```
> normal(t1*t2);
```

```
(1+sin(x))(-1)*(1+x)
```

■ subs

```
> f=Li(5,x);
```

```
> subs(f, x== -1);
```

```
-15/16*zeta(5)
```

Expression manipulation

■ subs

```
> f=Li(5,x);  
> subs(f, x== -1);  
-15/16*zeta(5)
```

■ evalf

```
> evalf(%);  
-0.9721197704469093059
```

Series expansion

■ diff

```
> diff(H({3,2,1},x), x, 3);  
(1-x)^(-1)*x^(-2)*S(1,2,x)+2*H(2,2,1,x)*x^(-3)  
-3*H(1,2,1,x)*x^(-3)
```


Series expansion

■ diff

```
> diff(H({3,2,1},x), x, 3);  
(1-x)^(-1)*x^(-2)*S(1,2,x)+2*H(2,2,1,x)*x^(-3)  
-3*H(1,2,1,x)*x^(-3)
```

■ series

```
> series(tgamma(1-eps), eps, 4);  
1+(Euler)*eps+(1/12*Pi^2+1/2*Euler^2)*eps^2  
+Order(eps^3)
```

Objects with indices

- Symbolic matrices
- Tensors
- Color algebra, Dirac algebra

```
symbol A("A");  
idx i(symbol("i"), 3), j(symbol(j), 3);  
ex e = indexed(A, i, j) * delta_tensor(i, j);  
e = e.simplify_indexed();
```

```
varidx mu(symbol("mu"), D);  
e = indexed(A, mu.toggle_variance());
```

SU(3) color algebra

- $\text{color_T}(a) \leftrightarrow t_a$
- $\text{color_f}(a, b, c) \leftrightarrow [t_a, t_b] = i f_{abc} t_c$
- $\text{color_d}(a, b, c) \leftrightarrow \{t_a, t_b\} = \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ab} + d_{abc} t_c$

→ `color.cpp`

- $f_{lab} f_{abk}$
- $t_k t_a t_b t_k$
- $\text{trace}(4t_a t_b t_k)$

Dirac algebra

$$\{\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu\} = 2g_{\mu\nu}$$

- `dirac_gamma(mu)`
- `dirac_ONE()`
- `dirac_gamma5()`
- `dirac_L()`
- `dirac_R()`
- `dirac_slash(p, dim)`
- `lorentz_g(mu, nu)`
- `dirac_trace(...)`

Calculating $|M|^2$

→ m.cpp

www.ginac.de