

Introduction à PARI/GP

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Introduction

- ▶ PARI est une bibliothèque C, permettant des calculs rapides.
- ▶ GP est un interpréteur, donnant accès aux routines de PARI, mais bien plus simple à utiliser.
- ▶ GP est le nom du langage compris par GP.
- ▶ GP2C, le compilateur GP \rightarrow PARI permet de convertir les scripts GP en C.

Objets de base

? 1 + 1

%1 = 2

? 57!

%2 = 40526919504877216755680601905432...

? 2 / 6

%3 = 1/3

? (1+I)^2

%4 = 2*I

? (x+1)^2 \\ Polynôme en x.

%5 = x^2+2*x+1

? Mod(2,5)^3 \\ Z/5Z

%6 = Mod(3,5)

? Mod(x, x^2+x+1)^3 \\ Q[x]/(x^2+x+1)

%7 = Mod(1, x^2+x+1)

Aide

? ?

- 1: PROGRAMMING under GP
- 2: Standard monadic or dyadic OPERATORS
- 3: CONVERSIONS and similar elementary functions
- 4: functions related to COMBINATORICS
- 5: NUMBER THEORETICAL functions
- 6: POLYNOMIALS and power series
- 7: Vectors, matrices, LINEAR ALGEBRA and sets
- 8: TRANSCENDENTAL functions
- 9: SUMS, products, integrals and similar functions
- 10: General NUMBER FIELDS
- 11: Associative and central simple ALGEBRAS
- 12: ELLIPTIC CURVES
- 13: L-FUNCTIONS
- 14: MODULAR FORMS

Aide

```
? ?4
```

```
? ?eulerphi
```

```
%eulerphi(x): Euler's totient function of x.
```

```
? ??eulerphi
```

```
%eulerphi(x):
```

```
%
```

```
% Euler's phi (totient) function of the integer |
```

```
%
```

```
% ? eulerphi(40)
```

```
% %1 = 16
```

```
? ??
```

```
? ??refcard
```

```
? ??tutorial
```

Éléments de syntaxe

```
? A = 5 + 3; \\ affectation
```

```
? A
```

```
%15 = 8
```

```
? A == 2*4 \\ égalité, 1 vrai, 0 faux
```

```
%16 = 1
```

```
? A != 2^3 \\ différent, 1 vrai, 0 faux
```

```
%17 = 0
```

```
? if (A==9-1,print("OUI"),print("NON"));
```

```
% OUI
```

Vecteurs et matrices

```
? V = [1,2,3]~; \\ vecteur colonne
? L = [4,5,6]; \\ vecteur ligne
? M = [1,2,3;4,5,6]; \\ matrice avec 2 lignes et 3
? L*V
%22 = 32
? M*V
%23 = [14,32]~
? U = [1..10]
%24 = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
```


Composantes

```
? V[2]
```

```
%25 = 2
```

```
? L[1..2]
```

```
%26 = [4, 5]
```

```
? M[2, 2]
```

```
%27 = 5
```

```
? M[1, ]
```

```
%28 = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
? M[, 2]
```

```
%29 = [2, 5]~
```

```
? M[1..2, 1..2]
```

```
%30 = [1, 2; 4, 5]
```

Polymorphisme

Les fonctions s'adaptent au type d'entrée

```
? factor(91) \\ Z
```

```
%31 = [7, 1; 13, 1]
```

```
? factor(91+I) \\ Z[i]
```

```
%32 = [-1, 1; 1+I, 1; 4+5*I, 1; 1+10*I, 1]
```

```
? factor(x^4+4) \\ Z[x]
```

```
%33 = [x^2-2*x+2, 1; x^2+2*x+2, 1]
```

```
? factor((x^4+4)*I) \\ Z[i][x]
```

```
%34 = [x+(-1-I), 1; x+(1-I), 1; x+(-1+I), 1; x+(1+I), 1]
```

```
? factor((x^4+1)*Mod(1, a^2-2)) \\ Z[sqrt(2)][x]
```

```
%35 = [x^2+Mod(-a, a^2-2)*x+1, 1; x^2+Mod(a, a^2-2)*x+1
```

```
? factor((x^4+4)*Mod(1, 13)) \\ F_13[x]
```

```
%36 = [Mod(1, 13)*x+Mod(4, 13), 1; Mod(1, 13)*x+Mod(6, 13
```


Compréhension

```
? [a,b] = [1,2];  
? print("a=", a, " b=", b)  
% a=1 b=2  
? [n^2|n<-[1..10]]  
%43 = [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100]  
? [n^2|n<-[1..10], isprime(n)]  
%44 = [4, 9, 25, 49]
```

Structure de contrôle

- ▶ `while(cond, expr)`
- ▶ `for(var=debut, fin, expr(var))`
- ▶ `forstep(var=debut, fin, pas, expr(var))`
- ▶ `forprime(var=debut, fin, expr(var))`
- ▶ `fordiv(N, var, expr(var))`

Pour configurer la mémoire allouée par PARI, dans le fichier `.gprc` (ou `gprc.txt` sous Windows) ajouter

```
parisizemax=1G
```

ou faire

```
default (parisizemax, "1G");
```

si le message 'the PARI stack overflows !' apparaît.