# Sage can do \_\_\_!

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# Introduction





• System for Algebra and Geometry Experimentation



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- Originator: William Stein



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- CAS (Computer Algebra System) based on Python



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- CAS (Computer Algebra System) based on Python
- Free and open-source software

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### What is Sage?

- If you know how to write Python code, you can use Sage easily
  - Syntax is *almost* the same, but not exactly
  - There are some Sage-specific syntax, e.g. ^ has different meaning for pure Python and Sage
  - Do exact calculations with integers and rational numbers

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  - Sage = fancy (Python + GAP + PARI/GP + Singular + NTL + ...)
  - For better performance, Sage uses optimized libraries for specific tasks

- You can install it from https://www.sagemath.org/
- or you can visit https://sagecell.sagemath.org/ and use online
- Companion codes (jupyter notebooks) are available at https://gist.github.com/seewoo5/ 400dbb69b8a4a7831ea6f035d35ad08d

**Basic usage** 

#### **Pre-undergraduate**

- Add/multiply numbers
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- Factorize a number
- Solve polynomial equations
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**Exercise.** How many square-free numbers are there between 1 and 1M? (Hint: try list(factor(60)))

- Linear algebra
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- Can you make it faster? Try for N = 1000. (This question is for internship preparation)
- Can you find an asymptote as  $N \to \infty$ ? (This is a hard math question)

## **Basic number theory**

#### Undergraduate number theory

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- Quadratic reciprocity
- Fermat's little theorem
- Primitive roots

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**Exercise.** We have public keys for RSA cryptosystem:

n = 6700238097692010877, e = 4751936151942303811

and a ciphertext c = 6154760121873467048. Find the message m.

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- Extensions of  $\mathbb{Q}_p$
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**Exercise.** Choose an exercise from Marcus's book "Number Fields" and solve it with Sage.

- Elliptic curves
- Modular forms
- *L*-functions

Homeworks (if you enjoyed)

Implement Newton's method for quadratic polynomials over  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ .

• Check that  $\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}_p$  for

$$p = 479001599 = 12! - 1.$$

• If we expand it as  $\sqrt{2} = a_0 + a_1 \cdot p + a_2 \cdot p^2 + \cdots$ , then what are the two possible values of  $a_{100} \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$ ?

Choose your favorite prime p and integer  $n \ge 2$ . How many extensions of  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  of degree n are there? Can you construct some/all of them?

Let  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  be a number field which is the splitting field of

$$f(x) = x^5 - x^4 - 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x - 1.$$

K is known to be Galois over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

- Find as many as primes p that split completely in K.
- Could you find any patterns in your list? What can you conclude? (Hint: observe the primes modulo some integer.)
- Find closed form of zeros of f(x) = 0.

Consider the following two elliptic curves over  $\mathbb{Q}$ :

$$E_1 : y^2 = x^3 - 13392x - 1080432$$
$$E_2 : y^2 = x^3 - 432x + 8208.$$

For many primes  $p \neq 11$ , compare the number of  $\mathbb{F}_p$ -points on  $E_1$ and  $E_2$  (don't forget the point at infinity). What did you observe? Can you prove it? Consider the elliptic curve

$$E: y^2 + y = x^3 - 7.$$

Again, compute the number of  $\mathbb{F}_p$ -points on E for many primes  $p \neq 3$ .

- Observe the numbers modulo 3. What did you observe?
- Now, consider the discriminant form

$$\Delta(q) = q \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-q^n)^{24} = \sum_{n \ge 1} \tau(n) q^n.$$

For each prime  $p \neq 3$ , observe  $\tau(p) \pmod{3}$ . What did you find?

• How can you relate these two observations?

- Choose your favorite theorem with a constructive/algorithmic proof, and implement it in Sage.
- Choose your favorite conjecture and give evidences of it. You can also try to make your own conjecture.
- Arithmetic statistics
- Cryptography (RSA, Elliptic curve, Lattice, ...).
- Sage + ML, discover anything interesting.

