

SageManifolds

A free tool for differential geometry and tensor calculus

Éricourgoulhon¹, Michał Bejger²

¹Laboratoire Univers et Théories (LUTH)
CNRS / Observatoire de Paris / Université Paris Diderot
92190 Meudon, France

<http://luth.obspm.fr/~luthier/gourgoulhon/>

²Centrum Astronomiczne im. M. Kopernika (CAMK)
Warsaw, Poland

<http://users.camk.edu.pl/bejger/>

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- 1 An overview of Sage
- 2 The SageManifolds project
- 3 Conclusion and perspectives

Outline

- 1 An overview of Sage
- 2 The SageManifolds project
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Sage in a few words

- **Sage** is a **free open-source** mathematics software
- it is based on the **Python** programming language
- it makes use of **many pre-existing open-sources packages**, among which
 - **Maxima** (symbolic calculations, since 1967 !)
 - **GAP** (group theory)
 - **PARI/GP** (number theory)
 - **Singular** (polynomial computations)
 - **matplotlib** (high quality figures)

and provides a uniform interface to them

- William Stein (Univ. of Washington) created Sage in 2005; since then, **~150 developers** have joined the Sage team

The mission

Create a viable free open source alternative to Magma, Maple, Mathematica and Matlab.

Advantages of Sage

Sage is free

Freedom means

- 1 everybody can use it, by downloading the software from <http://sagemath.org>
- 2 everybody can examine the source code and improve it

Sage is based on Python

- no need to learn a specific syntax to use it
- easy access for students
- Python is a very powerful object oriented language, with a neat syntax

Sage is developing and spreading fast

...sustained by an important community of developers

The Sage book



by Paul Zimmermann et al.

Just published ! (May 2013)

Released under *Creative Commons* license:

- freely downloadable from
<http://sagebook.gforge.inria.fr/>
- printed copies can be ordered at moderate price (10 €)

English translation in progress...

A quick overview of Sage

It's time for a demo...

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Existing softwares for differential geometry

Packages for proprietary softwares:

- **xAct** free package for Mathematica [J.-M. Martin-Garcia]
- **Ricci** free package for Mathematica [J. L. Lee]
- **MathTensor** package for Mathematica [S. M. Christensen & L. Parker]
- **DifferentialGeometry** included in Maple [I. M. Anderson & E. S. Cheb-Terrab]
- **Atlas 2** for Maple and Mathematica
- ...

Standalone softwares:

- **SHEEP**, **Classi**, **STensor**, based on Lisp, developed in 1970's and 1980's (free) [R. d'Inverno, I. Frick, J. Åman, J. Skea, et al.]
- **Cadabra** field theory (free) [K. Peeters]
- **SnapPy** topology and geometry of 3-manifolds, based on Python (free) [M. Culler, N. M. Dunfield & J. R. Weeks]
- ...

cf. pretty complete list on <http://www.xact.es/links.html>

Existing softwares for differential geometry

Two types of **tensor computations**:

Abstract computations

- xAct/xTensor
- MathTensor
- Ricci
- Cadabra

Component computations

- xAct/xCoba
- Atlas 2
- DifferentialGeometry
- SageManifolds

The situation in Sage

Sage is well developed in many domains of mathematics:
number theory, group theory, linear algebra, etc.

...but not too much in the area of **differential geometry**:

Already in Sage

- differential forms on an open subset of Euclidean space (*with a fixed set of coordinates*) (J. Vankerschaver)

Proposed extensions (Trac)

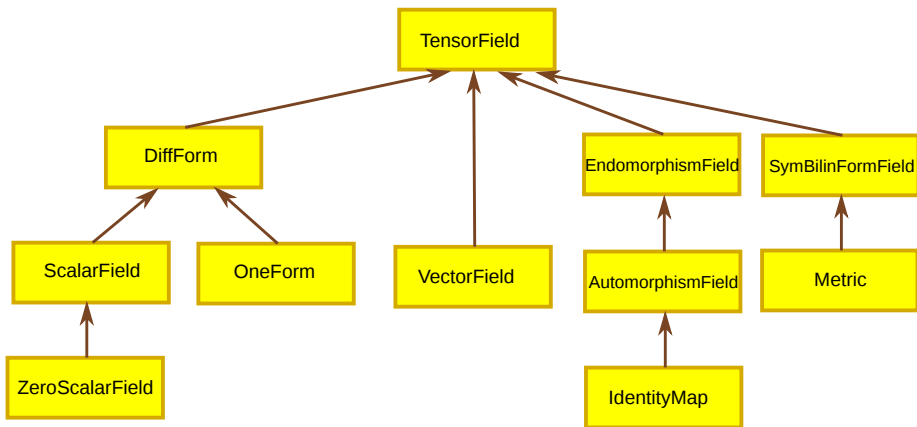
- parametrized 2-surfaces in 3-dim. Euclidean space (M. Malakhaltsev, J. Vankerschaver, V. Delecroix, trac #10132)
- 2-D hyperbolic geometry (V. Delecroix, M. Raum, trac #9439)

SageManifolds

A new set of *Python classes* implementing differential geometry in Sage:

- **Manifold**: differentiable manifolds over \mathbb{R} , of arbitrary dimension
- **SubManifold**: submanifolds
- **Point**: points on a manifold
- **Chart**: charts
- **DiffMapping, Diffeomorphism**: differential mappings between manifolds
- **ScalarField**: differential mappings to \mathbb{R}
- **TensorField, VectorField, SymBilinFormField**, etc.: tensor fields on a manifold
- **DiffForm, OneForm**: p -forms
- **VectorFrame, CoordBasis**: vector frames on a manifold, including tetrads and coordinate bases
- **Components, CompWithSym**, etc.: components of a tensor field in a given vector frame
- **AffConnection, LeviCivitaConnection**: affine connections
- **Metric, RiemannMetric, LorentzMetric**: pseudo-Riemannian metrics

Inheritance diagram of the tensor field classes



Basic SageManifolds objects are coordinate-free

1. The scalar field case

Scalar field on the manifold \mathcal{M} : (differentiable) mapping $f : U \subset \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

A scalar field maps *points*, not *coordinates*, to real numbers

\implies an object f in the `ScalarField` class has different *coordinate representations* in different charts defined on \mathcal{M} .

The various coordinate representations are stored as a *Python dictionary* whose keys are the names of the various charts:

$$f.\text{express} = \{ C : F, \hat{C} : \hat{F}, \dots \}$$

$$\text{with } \underbrace{f(p)}_{\text{point}} = F(\underbrace{x^1, \dots, x^n}_{\text{coord. of } p \text{ in chart } C}) = \hat{F}(\underbrace{\hat{x}^1, \dots, \hat{x}^n}_{\text{coord. of } p \text{ in chart } \hat{C}}) = \dots$$

Basic SageManifolds objects are coordinate-free

2. The tensor field case

Given a vector frame (e_i) with dual coframe (e^i) , the components of a tensor field T in this frame are *scalar fields*, since

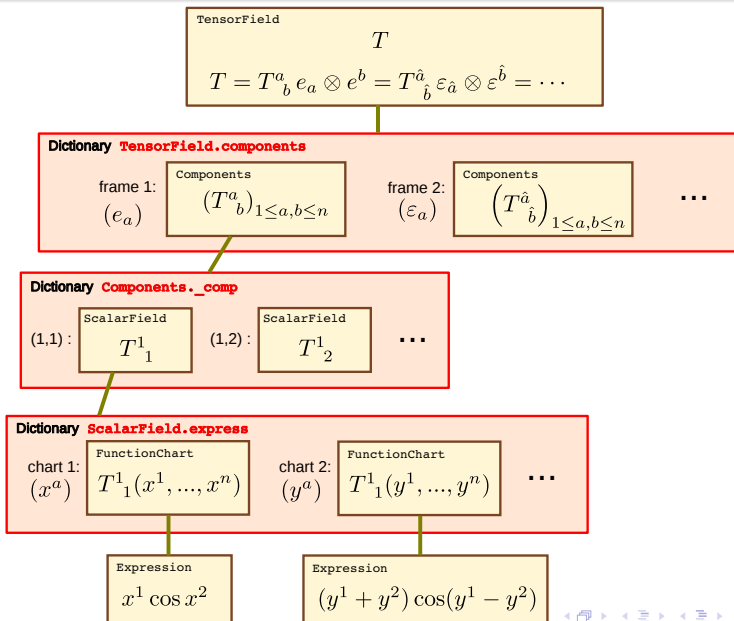
$$T^{i\dots}_{j\dots} = T(e^i, \dots, e_j, \dots)$$

\implies an object T in the **TensorField** class has different sets of components $T^{i\dots}_{j\dots}$ in different vector frames, each component in a given set being an object of the **ScalarField** class

The various sets of components are stored as a *Python dictionary* whose keys are the names of the various vector frames:

$$T.\text{components} = \left\{ (e) : (T^{i\dots}_{j\dots}), (\hat{e}) : (\hat{T}^{i\dots}_{j\dots}), \dots \right\}$$

Tensor field implementation



SageManifolds at work: the Kerr-Newman example

1. Checking Maxwell equations

SM_Kerr_Newman -- Sage - Mozilla Firefox

SageManifolds: examples SM_Kerr_Newman - Sage

localhost:8080/home/admin/80/

```
dX = M.coframe('BL_b') ; dX
(dt, dr, dθ, dφ)
```

The electromagnetic field tensor F is formed as [cf. e.g. Eq. (33.5) of Misner, Thorne & Wheeler (1973)]

```
F = q/rho2^2 * (r^2 - a^2*cos(th)^2)* dX(1).wedge( dX(0) - a*sin(th)^2* dX(3) ) + \
2*q/rho2^2 * a*r*cos(th)*sin(th)* dX(2).wedge( (r^2+a^2)* dX(3) - a* dX(0) )
```

```
F.set_name('F') ; F.show()
```

$$F = \left(\frac{a^2 q \cos(\theta)^2 - q r^2}{a^4 \cos(\theta)^4 + 2a^2 r^2 \cos(\theta)^2 + r^4} \right) dt \wedge dr + \left(\frac{2a^2 q r \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta)}{a^4 \cos(\theta)^4 + 2a^2 r^2 \cos(\theta)^2 + r^4} \right) dt \wedge d\theta + \left(\frac{(a^3 q \cos(\theta)^2 - a q r^2) \sin(\theta)^2}{a^4 \cos(\theta)^4 + 2a^2 r^2 \cos(\theta)^2 + r^4} \right) dr \wedge d\phi + \left(\frac{2(a^3 q r + a q r^2)}{a^4 \cos(\theta)^4 + 2a^2 r^2 \cos(\theta)^2 + r^4} \right) d\theta \wedge d\phi$$

The Hodge dual of F :

```
star_F = F.hodge_star(g) ; star_F.show()
```

$$\star F = \left(\frac{2a q r \cos(\theta)}{a^4 \cos(\theta)^4 + 2a^2 r^2 \cos(\theta)^2 + r^4} \right) dt \wedge dr + \left(-\frac{(a^3 q \cos(\theta)^2 - a q r^2) \sin(\theta)}{a^4 \cos(\theta)^4 + 2a^2 r^2 \cos(\theta)^2 + r^4} \right) dt \wedge d\theta + \left(-\frac{2(a^4 q r \sin(\theta)^4 \cos(\theta) - (a^4 q r + a^2 q r^3) \sin(\theta)^2 \cos(\theta))}{a^6 \cos(\theta)^6 + 3a^4 r^2 \cos(\theta)^4 + 3a^2 r^4 \cos(\theta)^2 + r^6} \right) d\theta \wedge d\phi$$

Maxwell equations

Let us check that F obeys the two (source-free) Maxwell equations:

```
xder(F).show()
dF = 0
```

```
xder(star_F).show()
d*F = 0
```

SageManifolds at work: the Kerr-Newman example

2. Checking Einstein equations

Copy of SM_Kerr_Newman -- Sage - Mozilla Firefox

SageManifolds: examples Copy of SM_Kerr_Newman ...

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The Einstein tensor is

```
G = g.ricci() - 1/2*g.ricci_scalar()*g ; print G
```

field of symmetric bilinear forms '+Ric(g)' on the 4-dimensional manifold 'M'

Since the Ricci scalar is zero, the Einstein tensor reduces to the Ricci tensor:

```
G == g.ricci()
```

True

The invariant $F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$ of the electromagnetic field:

```
F2 = F.contract(0, F.up(g), 0).self_contract(0, 1) ; print F2
```

scalar field on the 4-dimensional manifold 'M'

```
F2.show()
```

$$(t, r, \theta, \phi) \mapsto - \frac{2(a^4 q^2 \cos(\theta)^4 - 6a^2 q^2 r^2 \cos(\theta)^2 + q^2 r^4)}{a^8 \cos(\theta)^8 + 4a^6 r^2 \cos(\theta)^6 + 6a^4 r^4 \cos(\theta)^4 + 4a^2 r^6 \cos(\theta)^2 + r^8}$$

The energy-momentum tensor of the electromagnetic field:

```
T = 1/(4*pi)*( F.contract(0, F.up(g), 0), 0) - 1/4*F2 * g ; print T
```

tensor field of type (0,2) on the 4-dimensional manifold 'M'

Check of the Einstein equation:

```
G == 8*pi*T
```

True

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Conclusion and perspectives

- **SageManifolds** is a **work in progress**
(~ 18,000 lines of Python code up to now)
- A preliminary version (v0.2) is available as a Sage package at
<http://sagemanifolds.obspm.fr/>
- The current development version (to become v0.3 in a few days) is available on the Git repository
<https://gitroc.obspm.fr/gitweb/SageManifolds.git>
- *Already present*: submanifolds, pullback and pushforward, standard tensor calculus (tensor product, contraction, symmetrization, etc.), exterior calculus, Lie derivatives, affine connections, curvature, torsion, pseudo-Riemannian metrics, Weyl tensor, Hodge duality
- *Not implemented yet (but should be soon)*: extrinsic geometry of pseudo-Riemannian submanifolds
- *To do*:
 - improve the integration into Sage
 - merge other diff. geom. projects into SageManifolds, such as the parametrized 2-surfaces developed by M. Malakhaltsev, J. Vankerschaver & V. Delecroix (trac #10132)
 - add more functionalities: symplectic forms, fibre bundles, spinors, variational calculus, etc.