

images

Minimal and Canonical images

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Christopher Jefferson

Markus Pfeiffer

Rebecca Waldecker

Eliza Jonauskyte

Christopher Jefferson

Email: caj21@st-andrews.ac.uk

Homepage: <http://caj.host.cs.st-andrews.ac.uk/>

Markus Pfeiffer

Email: markus.pfeiffer@morphism.de

Homepage: <http://www.morphism.de/~markusp/>

Rebecca Waldecker

Email: rebecca.waldecker@mathematik.uni-halle.de

Homepage: <http://conway1.mathematik.uni-halle.de/~waldecker/>

Eliza Jonauskyte

Email: ej31@st-andrews.ac.uk

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Chapter 1

The Images Package

The GAP package Images implements efficient algorithms to calculate minimal images and canonical images of several different types of objects ,including sets and sets of sets, in permutation groups.

If you want help on applying Images to your problem, please contact the authors, who will be happy to look into if your problem can be solved with Images.

Chapter 2

Minimal and Canonical Images

Given a group G and action A , the minimal image of an object O is the smallest image of O under any element of G , under the action A .

As a more concrete example, let us consider the minimal image of the set $[2,3,5,7]$ under a group G .

We can calculate all the images of our set under G , then choose the smallest one.

Example

```
gap> G := Group((1,2,3)(4,5,6)(7,8,9), (1,4,7)(2,5,8)(3,6,9));;
gap> List(G, g -> OnSets([2,3,5,7], g) );
[ [ 2, 3, 5, 7 ], [ 1, 2, 4, 9 ], [ 1, 3, 6, 8 ], [ 2, 4, 8, 9 ],
  [ 1, 6, 7, 8 ], [ 3, 5, 7, 9 ], [ 1, 5, 6, 8 ], [ 3, 4, 5, 7 ],
  [ 2, 4, 6, 9 ] ]
gap> Minimum(List(G, g -> OnSets([2,3,5,7], g) ) );
[ 1, 2, 4, 9 ]
```

This is very inefficient, as it requires enumerating all members of G . The images package produces a function `MinimalImage`, which performs this same operation more efficiently.

Example

```
gap> LoadPackage("images", false);
true
gap> MinimalImage(G, [2,3,5,7], OnSets);
[ 1, 2, 4, 9 ]
```

The most common use of `MinimalImage` is to categorise objects into equivalence classes. This next example shows $[2,3,5,7]$ and $[1,6,7,8]$ are in the same orbit, while $[3,5,7,8]$ is in a different orbit.

Example

```
gap> MinimalImage(G, [2,3,5,7], OnSets);
[ 1, 2, 4, 9 ]
gap> MinimalImage(G, [1,6,7,8], OnSets);
[ 1, 2, 4, 9 ]
gap> MinimalImage(G, [3,5,7,8], OnSets);
[ 1, 2, 6, 8 ]
```

In this situation, we do not really need the minimal image, just a method of telling if two sets are in the same equivalence class.

Motivated by this, this package provides `CanonicalImage`. `CanonicalImage(G,O,A)` returns some image of O by an element of G under the action A , guaranteeing that if two objects O_1 and O_2

are in the same orbit of G then $\text{CanonicalImage}(G, O1, A) = \text{CanonicalImage}(G, O2, A)$. However, the canonical image is not "minimal" under any sensible ordering. The advantage of `CanonicalImage` is that it is much faster than `MinimalImage`, often by orders of magnitude.

WARNING: The value of `MinimalImage` will remain identical between versions of GAP and the Images package, unless bugs are discovered. This is NOT true for `CanonicalImage`.

2.1 Function documentation

2.1.1 MinimalImage

- ▷ `MinimalImage(G , pnt [, act][, $Config$])` (function)
- ▷ `IsMinimalImage(G , pnt [, act][, $Config$])` (function)
- ▷ `MinimalImagePerm(G , pnt [, act][, $Config$])` (function)

`MinimalImage` returns the minimal image of pnt under the group G . `IsMinimalImage` returns a boolean which is true if `MinimalImage` would return pnt (so the value is its own minimal image).

`MinimalImagePerm` returns the permutation which maps pnt to its minimal image.

The option `Config` defines a number of advanced configuration options, which are described in 'ImagesAdvancedConfig'.

2.1.2 IsMinimalImageLessThan

- ▷ `IsMinimalImageLessThan(G , A , B [, act][, $config$])` (function)

`IsMinimalImageLessThan` checks if the minimal image of A under the group G is smaller than B .

It returns `MinImage.Smaller`, `MinImage.Equal` or `MinImage.Larger`, if the minimal image of A is smaller, equal or larger than B .

The option `Config` defines a number of advanced configuration options, which are described in 'ImagesAdvancedConfig'.

2.1.3 CanonicalImage

- ▷ `CanonicalImage(G [, pnt][, act][, $Config$])` (function)
- ▷ `IsCanonicalImage(G [, pnt][, act][, $Config$])` (function)
- ▷ `CanonicalImagePerm(G [, pnt][, act][, $Config$])` (function)

`CanonicalImage` returns a canonical image of pnt under the group G . `IsCanonicalImage` returns a boolean which is true if `CanonicalImage` would return pnt (so the value is its own minimal image).

`CanonicalImagePerm` returns the permutation which maps pnt to its minimal image.

By default, these functions use the fastest algorithm for calculating canonical images, which is often changed in new versions of the package. The option `Config` defines a number of advanced configuration options, which are described in 'ImagesAdvancedConfig'. These include the ability to choose the canonicalising algorithm used.

2.1.4 ImagesAdvancedConfig

▷ ImagesAdvancedConfig (global variable)

This section describes the advanced configuration options for both `MinimalImage` (2.1.1) and `CanonicalImage` (2.1.3). Assume we have called `MinimalImage` (2.1.1) or `CanonicalImage` (2.1.3) with arguments (G,O,A).

order

The search ordering used while building the image. There are many configuration options available. We shall list here just the three most useful ones. A full list is in the paper "Minimal and Canonical Images" by the authors of this package.

`CanonicalConfig_Minimum`

Lexicographically smallest set – same as using `MinimalImage`.

`"CanonicalConfig_FixedMinOrbit`

Lexicographically smallest set under the ordering of the integers given by the `MinOrbitPerm` function.

`CanonicalConfig_RareRatioOrbitFixPlusMin`

The current best algorithm (default)

stabilizer

The group `Stabilizer` (??)(G,O,A), or a subgroup of this group. If this group is large, it is more efficient to pre-calculate it. Default behaviour is to calculate the group, pass `Group()` to disable this behaviour. This is not checked, and passing an incorrect group will produce incorrect answers.

disableStabilizerCheck (default false)

By default, during search we perform cheap checks to try to find extra elements of the stabilizer. Pass true to disable this check, this will make the algorithm MUCH slower if the stabilizer argument is a subgroup.

getStab (default false)(

Return the calculated value of `Stabilizer` (??)(G,O,A). This may return a subgroup rather than the whole stabilizer.

Chapter 3

Installing and Loading the Images Package

To install the Images package simply place Images into the pkg directory of your GAP installation.

3.1 Loading the Images Package

To use the Images Package you have to request it explicitly. This is done by calling `LoadPackage` (**Reference: `LoadPackage`**):

Example

```
gap> LoadPackage("images");  
true
```


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