

HAPcryst – An extension of the GAP package HAP for crystallographic groups

(Version 0.1.4)

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Abstract

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Contents

1	Introduction	5
1.1	Abstract and Notation	5
1.1.1	The natural action of crystallographic groups	5
1.2	Requirements	6
1.2.1	Recommendation concerning polymake	6
1.3	Global Variables	6
1.3.1	InfoHAPcryst	6
2	Bits and Pieces	7
2.1	Matrices and Vectors	7
2.1.1	SignRat	7
2.1.2	VectorModOne	7
2.1.3	IsSquareMat	7
2.1.4	DimensionSquareMat	7
2.2	Affine Matrices OnRight	8
2.2.1	LinearPartOfAffineMatOnRight	8
2.2.2	BasisChangeAffineMatOnRight	8
2.2.3	TranslationOnRightFromVector	8
2.3	Geometry	9
2.3.1	GramianOfAverageScalarProductFromFiniteMatrixGroup	9
2.3.2	Inequalities	9
2.3.3	BisectorInequalityFromPointPair	9
2.3.4	WhichSideOfHyperplane	9
2.3.5	RelativePositionPointAndPolygon	10
2.4	Space Groups	10
2.4.1	PointGroupRepresentatives	10
3	Algorithms of Orbit-Stabilizer Type	11
3.1	Orbit Stabilizer for Crystallographic Groups	11
3.1.1	OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight	11
3.1.2	OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRightOnSets	12
3.1.3	OrbitPartInVertexSetsStandardSpaceGroup	12
3.1.4	OrbitPartInFacesStandardSpaceGroup	13
3.1.5	OrbitPartAndRepresentativesInFacesStandardSpaceGroup	13
3.1.6	StabilizerOnSetsStandardSpaceGroup	13
3.1.7	RepresentativeActionOnRightOnSets	14

3.1.8	Getting other orbit parts	14
3.1.9	ShiftedOrbitPart	14
3.1.10	TranslationsToOneCubeAroundCenter	14
3.1.11	TranslationsToBox	14
4	Resolutions of Crystallographic Groups	16
4.1	Fundamental Domains	16
4.1.1	FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup	16
4.1.2	FundamentalDomainBieberbachGroup	17
4.1.3	FundamentalDomainFromGeneralPointAndOrbitPartGeometric	17
4.1.4	IsFundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup	17
4.2	Face Lattice and Resolution	17
4.2.1	ResolutionBieberbachGroup	17
4.2.2	FaceLatticeAndBoundaryBieberbachGroup	18
4.2.3	ResolutionFromFLandBoundary	18

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Abstract and Notation

HAPcryst is an extension for "Homological Algebra Programming" (HAP, [EII]) by Graham Ellis. It uses geometric methods to calculate resolutions for crystallographic groups. In this manual, we will use the terms "space group" and "crystallographic group" synonymous. As usual in GAP, group elements are supposed to act from the right. To emphasize this fact, some functions have names ending in "OnRight" (namely those, which rely on the action from the right). This is also meant to make work with HAPcryst and cryst [EG] easier.

The functions called "somethingStandardSpaceGroup" are supposed to work for standard crystallographic groups on left and right some time in the future. Currently only the versions acting on right are implemented. As in cryst [EG], space groups are represented as affine linear groups. For the computations in HAPcryst, crystallographic groups have to be in "standard form". That is, the translation basis has to be the standard basis of the space. This implies that the linear part of a group element need not be orthogonal with respect to the usual scalar product.

1.1.1 The natural action of crystallographic groups

There is some confusion about the way crystallographic groups are written. This concerns the question if we act on left or on right and if vectors are of the form $[1, \dots]$ or $[\dots, 1]$.

As mentioned, HAPcryst handles affine crystallographic groups on right (and maybe later also on left) acting on vectors of the form $[\dots, 1]$.

BUT: The functions in HAPcryst do not take augmented vectors as input (no leading or ending ones). The handling of vectors is done internally. So in HAPcryst, a crystallographic group is a group of $n \times n$ matrices which acts on a vector space of dimension $n - 1$ whose elements are vectors of length $n - 1$ (not n). Example:

```
Example
gap> G:=SpaceGroup(3,4); #This group acts on 3-Space
SpaceGroupOnRightBBNWZ( 3, 2, 1, 1, 2 )
gap> Display(Representative(G));
[ [ 1, 0, 0, 0 ],
  [ 0, 1, 0, 0 ],
  [ 0, 0, 1, 0 ],
  [ 0, 0, 0, 1 ] ]
gap> OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight(G,[1/2,0,0]);
rec( orbit := [ [ 1/2, 0, 0 ], [ 1/2, 1/2, 0 ] ],
```

```
stabilizer := Group([ [ [ 1, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 1, 0 ],
                      [ 0, 0, 0, 1 ] ] ] )
```

1.2 Requirements

The following packages and programs are required:

- The program polymake [GJ] is required to calculate fundamental domains. HAPcryst cannot calculate resolutions without polymake.
- The GAP package polymake, which provides an interface to the polymake program.
- The GAP package Cryst.

The following GAP packages are not required but highly recommended:

- HAP [EII]
- carat and CrystCat.

1.2.1 Recommendation concerning polymake

Calculating resolutions of Bieberbach groups involves convex hull computations. polymake by default uses cdd to compute convex hulls. Experiments suggest that lrs is the more suitable algorithm for the computations done in HAPcryst. You can change the behaviour of by editing the file "yourhome-directory/.polymake/prefer.pl". It should contain a section like this (just make sure lrs is before cdd, the position of beneath_beyond does not matter):

```
#####
application polytope;

prefer "*.convex_hull lrs, beneath_beyond, cdd";
```

1.3 Global Variables

HAPcryst itself does only have one global variable, namely InfoHAPcryst (1.3.1). But it does generate files for the use with polymake. Those files are written to the directory POLYMAKE_DATA_DIR (polymake: POLYMAKE_DATA_DIR)

1.3.1 InfoHAPcryst

◇ InfoHAPcryst

(info class)

At a level of 1 (the default), warnings are broadcast. At level 2, additional information is displayed. At level 0, HAPcryst remains silent.

Chapter 2

Bits and Pieces

This chapter contains a few very basic functions which are needed for space group calculations and were missing in standard GAP.

2.1 Matrices and Vectors

2.1.1 SignRat

◇ `SignRat(x)` (method)
Returns: sign of the rational number x (Standard GAP currently only has `SignInt`).

2.1.2 VectorModOne

◇ `VectorModOne(v)` (method)
Returns: Rational vector of the same length with entries in $[0, 1)$
For a rational vector v , this returns the vector with all entries taken "mod 1".

Example

```
gap> SignRat((-4)/(-2));
1
gap> SignRat(9/(-2));
-1
gap> VectorModOne([1/10, 100/9, 5/6, 6/5]);
[ 1/10, 1/9, 5/6, 1/5 ]
```

2.1.3 IsSquareMat

◇ `IsSquareMat(matrix)` (method)
Returns: true if *matrix* is a square matrix and false otherwise.

2.1.4 DimensionSquareMat

◇ `DimensionSquareMat(matrix)` (method)
Returns: Number of lines in the matrix *matrix* if it is square and fail otherwise

Example

```
gap> m:=[[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[9,6,12]];
[ [ 1, 2, 3 ], [ 4, 5, 6 ], [ 9, 6, 12 ] ]
```

```

gap> IsSquareMat(m);
true
gap> DimensionSquareMat(m);
3
gap> DimensionSquareMat([[1,2],[1,2,3]]);
Error, Matrix is not square called from

```

Affine mappings of n dimensional space are often written as a pair (A, v) where A is a linear mapping and v is a vector. GAP represents affine mappings by $n + 1$ times $n + 1$ matrices M which satisfy $M_{n+1,n+1} = 1$ and $M_{i,n+1} = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.

An affine matrix acts on an n dimensional space which is written as a space of $n + 1$ tuples with $n + 1$ st entry 1. Here we give two functions to handle these affine matrices.

2.2 Affine Matrices OnRight

2.2.1 LinearPartOfAffineMatOnRight

◇ `LinearPartOfAffineMatOnRight(mat)` (method)

Returns: the linear part of the affine matrix mat . That is, everything except for the last row and column.

2.2.2 BasisChangeAffineMatOnRight

◇ `BasisChangeAffineMatOnRight(transform, mat)` (method)

Returns: affine matrix with same dimensions as mat

A basis change $transform$ of an n dimensional space induces a transformation on affine mappings on this space. If mat is a affine matrix (in particular, it is $(n + 1) \times (n + 1)$), this method returns the image of mat under the basis transformation induced by $transform$.

Example

```

gap> c:=[[0,1],[1,0]];
[ [ 0, 1 ], [ 1, 0 ] ]
gap> m:=[[1/2,0,0],[0,2/3,0],[1,0,1]];
[ [ 1/2, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 2/3, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 1 ] ]
gap> BasisChangeAffineMatOnRight(c,m);
[ [ 2/3, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1/2, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 1 ] ]

```

2.2.3 TranslationOnRightFromVector

◇ `TranslationOnRightFromVector(v)` (method)

Returns: Affine matrix

Given a vector v with n entries, this method returns a $(n + 1) \times (n + 1)$ matrix which corresponds to the affine translation defined by v .

Example

```

gap> m:=TranslationOnRightFromVector([1,2,3]);;
gap> Display(m);
[ [ 1, 0, 0, 0 ],
  [ 0, 1, 0, 0 ],
  [ 0, 0, 1, 0 ],
  [ 1, 2, 3, 1 ] ]

```

```

[ 1, 2, 3, 1 ] ]
gap> LinearPartOfAffineMatOnRight(m);
[ [ 1, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 1 ] ]
gap> BasisChangeAffineMatOnRight([[3,2,1],[0,1,0],[0,0,1]],m);
[ [ 1, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 1, 0 ], [ 3, 4, 4, 1 ] ]

```

2.3 Geometry

2.3.1 GramianOfAverageScalarProductFromFiniteMatrixGroup

◇ `GramianOfAverageScalarProductFromFiniteMatrixGroup(G)` (method)

Returns: Symmetric positive definite matrix

For a finite matrix group G , the gramian matrix of the average scalar product is returned. This is the sum over all gg^t with $g \in G$ (actually it is enough to take a generating set). The group G is orthogonal with respect to the scalar product induced by the returned matrix.

2.3.2 Inequalities

Inequalities are represented in the same way they are represented in the polymake package. The vector (v_0, \dots, v_n) represents the inequality $0 \leq v_0 + v_1x_1 + \dots + v_nx_n$.

2.3.3 BisectorInequalityFromPointPair

◇ `BisectorInequalityFromPointPair(v1, v2[, gram])` (method)

Returns: vector of length $\text{Length}(v1)+1$

Calculates the inequality defining the half-space containing $v1$ such that $v1-v2$ is perpendicular on the bounding hyperplane. And $(v1-v2)/2$ is contained in the bounding hyperplane.

If the matrix *gram* is given, it is used as the gramian matrix. Otherwise, the standard scalar product is used. It is not checked if *gram* is positive definite or symmetric.

2.3.4 WhichSideOfHyperplane

◇ `WhichSideOfHyperplane(v, ineq)` (method)

Returns: -1 (below) 0 (in) or 1 (above).

Let v be a vector of length n and *ineq* an inequality represented by a vector of length $n+1$. Then `WhichSideOfHyperplane(v, ineq)` returns 1 if v is a solution of the inequality but not the equation given by *ineq*, it returns 0 if v is a solution to the equation and -1 if it is not a solution of the inequality *ineq*.

Example

```

gap> BisectorInequalityFromPointPair([0,0],[1,0]);
[ 1, -2, 0 ]
gap> ineq:=BisectorInequalityFromPointPair([0,0],[1,0],[[5,4],[4,5]]);
[ 5, -10, -8 ]
gap> ineq{[2,3]}*[1/2,0];
-5
gap> WhichSideOfHyperplane([0,0],ineq);
1
gap> WhichSideOfHyperplane([1/2,0],ineq);
0

```

2.3.5 RelativePositionPointAndPolygon

◇ `RelativePositionPointAndPolygon(point, poly)` (method)

Returns: one of "VERTEX", "FACET", "OUTSIDE", "INSIDE"

Let *poly* be a PolymakeObject and *point* a vector. If *point* is a vertex of *poly*, the string "VERTEX" is returned. If *point* lies inside *poly*, "INSIDE" is returned and if it lies in a facet, "FACET" is returned and if *point* does not lie inside *poly*, the function returns "OUTSIDE".

2.4 Space Groups

2.4.1 PointGroupRepresentatives

◇ `PointGroupRepresentatives(group)` (attribute)

◇ `PointGroupRepresentatives(group)` (method)

Returns: list of matrices

Given an AffineCrystGroupOnLeftOrRight *group*, this returns a list of representatives of the point group of *group*. That is, a system of representatives for the factor group modulo translations. This is an attribute of AffineCrystGroupOnLeftOrRight

Chapter 3

Algorithms of Orbit-Stabilizer Type

We introduce a way to calculate a sufficient part of an orbit and the stabilizer of a point.

3.1 Orbit Stabilizer for Crystallographic Groups

3.1.1 OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight

◇ `OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight (group, x)` (method)

Returns: A record containing

- `.stabilizer`: the stabilizer of x .
- `.orbit` set of vectors from $[0, 1)^n$ which represents the orbit.

Let x be a rational vector from $[0, 1)^n$ and $group$ a space group in standard form. The function then calculates the part of the orbit which lies inside the cube $[0, 1)^n$ and the stabilizer of x . Observe that every element of the full orbit differs from a point in the returned orbit only by a pure translation.

Note that the restriction to points from $[0, 1)^n$ makes sense if orbits should be compared and the vector passed to `OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight` should be an element of the returned orbit (part).

Example

```
gap> S:=SpaceGroup(3,5);;
gap> OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight(S,[1/2,0,9/11]);
rec( orbit := [ [ 0, 1/2, 2/11 ], [ 1/2, 0, 9/11 ] ],
      stabilizer := Group([ [ [ 1, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 1, 0 ],
                             [ 0, 0, 0, 1 ] ] ])) )
gap> OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight(S,[0,0,0]);
rec( orbit := [ [ 0, 0, 0 ] ], stabilizer := <matrix group with 2 generators> )
```

If you are interested in other parts of the orbit, you can use `VectorModOne` (2.1.2) for the base point and the functions `ShiftedOrbitPart` (3.1.9), `TranslationsToOneCubeAroundCenter` (3.1.10) and `TranslationsToBox` (3.1.11) for the resulting orbit

Suppose we want to calculate the part of the orbit of $[4/3, 5/3, 7/3]$ in the cube of sidelength 1 around this point:

Example

```

gap> S:=SpaceGroup(3,5);;
gap> p:=[4/3,5/3,7/3];;
gap> o:=OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight(S,VectorModOne(p)).orbit;
[ [ 1/3, 2/3, 1/3 ], [ 1/3, 2/3, 2/3 ] ]
gap> box:=p+[[-1,1],[1,-1],[1,1]];
[ [ 1/3, 8/3, 7/3 ], [ 1/3, 8/3, 7/3 ], [ 1/3, 8/3, 7/3 ] ]
gap> o2:=Concatenation(List(o,i->i+TranslationsToBox(i,box)));;
gap> # This is what we looked for. But it is somewhat large:
gap> Size(o2);
54

```

3.1.2 OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRightOnSets

◇ `OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRightOnSets(group, set)` (method)

Returns: A record containing

- `.stabilizer`: the stabilizer of *set*.
- `.orbit` set of sets of vectors from $[0,1]^n$ which represents the orbit.

Calculates orbit and stabilizer of a set of vectors. Just as `OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight` (3.1.1), it needs input from $[0,1]^n$. The returned orbit part `.orbit` is a set of sets such that every element of `.orbit` has a non-trivial intersection with the cube $[0,1]^n$. In general, these sets will not lie inside $[0,1]^n$ completely.

Example

```

gap> S:=SpaceGroup(3,5);;
gap> OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRightOnSets(S,[[0,0,0],[0,1/2,0]]);
rec( orbit := [ [ [ -1/2, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0 ] ],
                [ [ 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1/2, 0 ] ],
                [ [ 1/2, 0, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 0 ] ] ],
      stabilizer := Group([ [ [ 1, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 0 ],
                             [ 0, 0, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 1 ] ] ])) )

```

3.1.3 OrbitPartInVertexSetsStandardSpaceGroup

◇ `OrbitPartInVertexSetsStandardSpaceGroup(group, vertexset, allvertices)` (method)

Returns: Set of subsets of *allvertices*.

If *allvertices* is a set of vectors and *vertexset* is a subset thereof, then `OrbitPartInVertexSetsStandardSpaceGroup` returns that part of the orbit of *vertexset* which consists entirely of subsets of *allvertices*. Note that, unlike the other `OrbitStabilizer` algorithms, this does not require the input to lie in some particular part of the space.

Example

```

gap> S:=SpaceGroup(3,5);;
gap> OrbitPartInVertexSetsStandardSpaceGroup(S,[[0,1,5],[1,2,0]],
> Set([[1,2,0],[2,3,1],[1,2,6],[1,1,0],[0,1,5],[3/5,7,12],[1/17,6,1/2]]));
[ [ [ 0, 1, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 0 ] ], [ [ 1, 2, 6 ], [ 2, 3, 1 ] ] ]
gap> OrbitPartInVertexSetsStandardSpaceGroup(S, [[1,2,0]],
> Set([[1,2,0],[2,3,1],[1,2,6],[1,1,0],[0,1,5],[3/5,7,12],[1/17,6,1/2]]));
[ [ [ 0, 1, 5 ] ], [ [ 1, 1, 0 ] ], [ [ 1, 2, 0 ] ], [ [ 1, 2, 6 ] ], [ [ 2, 3, 1 ] ] ] ]

```

3.1.4 OrbitPartInFacesStandardSpaceGroup

◇ `OrbitPartInFacesStandardSpaceGroup(group, vertexset, faceset)` (method)

Returns: Set of subsets of *faceset*.

This calculates the orbit of a space group on sets restricted to a set of faces.

If *faceset* is a set of sets of vectors and *vertexset* is an element of *faceset*, then `OrbitPartInFacesStandardSpaceGroup` returns that part of the orbit of *vertexset* which consists entirely of elements of *faceset*.

Note that, unlike the other `OrbitStabilizer` algorithms, this does not require the input to lie in some particular part of the space.

3.1.5 OrbitPartAndRepresentativesInFacesStandardSpaceGroup

◇ `OrbitPartAndRepresentativesInFacesStandardSpaceGroup(group, vertexset, faceset)` (method)

Returns: A set of face-matrix pairs .

This is a slight variation of `OrbitPartInFacesStandardSpaceGroup` (3.1.4) that also returns a representative for every orbit element.

Example

```
gap> S:=SpaceGroup(3,5);;
gap> OrbitPartInVertexSetsStandardSpaceGroup(S, [[0,1,5],[1,2,0]],
> Set([[1,2,0],[2,3,1],[1,2,6],[1,1,0],[0,1,5],[3/5,7,12],[1/17,6,1/2]]));
[[ [ [ 0, 1, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 0 ] ], [ [ 1, 2, 6 ], [ 2, 3, 1 ] ] ]
gap> OrbitPartInFacesStandardSpaceGroup(S, [[0,1,5],[1,2,0]],
> Set([ [ [ 0, 1, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 0 ] ], [[1/17,6,1/2],[1,2,7]]));
[[ [ [ 0, 1, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 0 ] ] ]
gap> OrbitPartAndRepresentativesInFacesStandardSpaceGroup(S, [[0,1,5],[1,2,0]],
> Set([ [ [ 0, 1, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 0 ] ], [[1/17,6,1/2],[1,2,7]]));
[[ [ [ [ 0, 1, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 0 ] ],
      [ [ 1, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 1 ] ] ] ] ]
```

3.1.6 StabilizerOnSetsStandardSpaceGroup

◇ `StabilizerOnSetsStandardSpaceGroup(group, set)` (method)

Returns: finite group of affine matrices (OnRight)

Given a set *set* of vectors and a space group *group* in standard form, this method calculates the stabilizer of that set in the full crystallographic group.

Example

```
gap> G:=SpaceGroup(3,12);;
gap> v:=[ 0, 0,0 ];;
gap> s:=StabilizerOnSetsStandardSpaceGroup(G, [v]);
<matrix group with 2 generators>
gap> s2:=OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight(G,v).stabilizer;
<matrix group with 2 generators>
gap> s2=s;
true
```

3.1.7 RepresentativeActionOnRightOnSets

◇ `RepresentativeActionOnRightOnSets(group, set, imageset)` (method)

Returns: Affine matrix.

Returns an element of the space group S which takes the set set to the set $imageset$. The group must be in standard form and act on the right.

```

Example
gap> S:=SpaceGroup(3,5);
gap> RepresentativeActionOnRightOnSets(G, [[0,0,0],[0,1/2,0]],
>    [ [ 0, 1/2, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0 ] ]);
[ [ 0, -1, 0, 0 ], [ -1, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, -1, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 1 ] ]

```

3.1.8 Getting other orbit parts

HAPcryst does not calculate the full orbit but only the part of it having coefficients between $-1/2$ and $1/2$. The other parts of the orbit can be calculated using the following functions.

3.1.9 ShiftedOrbitPart

◇ `ShiftedOrbitPart(point, orbitpart)` (method)

Returns: Set of vectors

Takes each vector in $orbitpart$ to the cube unit cube centered in $point$.

```

Example
gap> ShiftedOrbitPart([0,0,0],[[1/2,1/2,1/3],[-1/2,1/2,1/2],[19,3,1]]);
[ [ 1/2, 1/2, 1/3 ], [ 1/2, 1/2, 1/2 ], [ 0, 0, 0 ] ]
gap> ShiftedOrbitPart([1,1,1],[[1/2,1/2,1/2],[-1/2,1/2,1/2]]);
[ [ 3/2, 3/2, 3/2 ] ]

```

3.1.10 TranslationsToOneCubeAroundCenter

◇ `TranslationsToOneCubeAroundCenter(point, center)` (method)

Returns: List of integer vectors

This method returns the list of all integer vectors which translate $point$ into the box $center+[-1/2,1/2]^n$

```

Example
gap> TranslationsToOneCubeAroundCenter([1/2,1/2,1/3],[0,0,0]);
[ [ 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, -1, 0 ], [ -1, 0, 0 ], [ -1, -1, 0 ] ]
gap> TranslationsToOneCubeAroundCenter([1,0,1],[0,0,0]);
[ [ -1, 0, -1 ] ]

```

3.1.11 TranslationsToBox

◇ `TranslationsToBox(point, box)` (method)

Returns: List of integer vectors or the empty list

Given a vector v and a list of pairs, this function returns the translation vectors (integer vectors) which take v into the box box . The box box has to be given as a list of pairs.

Example

```
gap> TranslationsToBox([0,0],[[1/2,2/3],[1/2,2/3]]);  
[ ]  
gap> TranslationsToBox([0,0],[[-3/2,1/2],[1,4/3]]);  
[ [ -1, 1 ], [ 0, 1 ] ]  
gap> TranslationsToBox([0,0],[[-3/2,1/2],[2,1]]);  
Error, Box must not be empty called from  
...
```

Chapter 4

Resolutions of Crystallographic Groups

4.1 Fundamental Domains

Let S be a crystallographic group. A Fundamental domain is a closed convex set containing a system of representatives for the Orbits of S in its natural action on euclidian space.

There are two algorithms for calculating fundamental domains in HAPcryst. One uses the geometry and relies on having the standard rule for evaluating the scalar product (i.e. the gramian matrix is the identity). The other one is independent of the gramian matrix but does only work for Bieberbach groups, while the first ("geometric") algorithm works for arbitrary crystallographic groups given a point with trivial stabilizer.

4.1.1 FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup

◇ `FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup([v], [,] G)` (method)

◇ `FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup(v, G)` (method)

Returns: a PolymakeObject

Let G be an `AffineCrystGroupOnRight` and v a vector. A fundamental domain containing v is calculated and returned as a `PolymakeObject`. The vector v is used as the starting point for a Dirichlet-Voronoi construction. If no v is given and G is a Bieberbach group, the origin is used as starting point.

The method for this calculation is chosen automatically depending on the group. The Gram-independent algorithm (see `FundamentalDomainBieberbachGroup` (4.1.2)) is used whenever possible.

Example

```
gap> fd:=FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup([1/2, 0, 1/5], SpaceGroup(3, 9));
<polymake object>
gap> Polymake(fd, "N_VERTICES");
24
gap> fd:=FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup(SpaceGroup(3, 9));
<polymake object>
gap> Polymake(fd, "N_VERTICES");
8
```

4.1.2 FundamentalDomainBieberbachGroup

◇ `FundamentalDomainBieberbachGroup(G)` (method)

◇ `FundamentalDomainBieberbachGroup(v, G[, gram])` (method)

Returns: a `PolymakeObject`

Given a starting vector v and a Bieberbach group G in standard form, this method calculates the Dirichlet domain with respect to v . If $gram$ is not supplied, the average gramian matrix is used (see `GramianOfAverageScalarProductFromFiniteMatrixGroup` (2.3.1)). It is not tested if $gram$ is symmetric and positive definite. It is also not tested, if the product defined by $gram$ is invariant under the point group of G .

4.1.3 FundamentalDomainFromGeneralPointAndOrbitPartGeometric

◇ `FundamentalDomainFromGeneralPointAndOrbitPartGeometric(v, orbit)` (method)

Returns: a `PolymakeObject`

Let v be a vector and $orbit$ a sufficiently large part of the orbit of v under a crystallographic group with standard-orthogonal point group (satisfying $A^t = A^{-1}$). A geometric algorithm is then used to calculate the Dirichlet domain with respect to v . This also works for crystallographic groups which are not Bieberbach. The point v has to have trivial stabilizer.

Example

```
gap> G:=SpaceGroup(3,9);;
gap> v:=[0,0,0];
[ 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> orbit:=OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight(G,v).orbit;
[ [ 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 1/2 ] ]
gap> fd:=FundamentalDomainFromGeneralPointAndOrbitPartGeometric(v,orbit);
<polymake object>
gap> Polymake(fd,"N_VERTICES");
8
```

4.1.4 IsFundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup

◇ `IsFundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup(poly, G)` (method)

Returns: true or false

This tests if a `PolymakeObject` $poly$ is a fundamental domain for the affine crystallographic group G in standard form.

The function tests the following: First, does the orbit of any vertex of $poly$ have a point inside $poly$ (if this is the case, false is returned). Second: Is every facet of $poly$ the image of a different facet under a group element which does not fix $poly$. If this is satisfied, true is returned.

4.2 Face Lattice and Resolution

For Bieberbach groups (torsion free crystallographic groups), the following functions calculate free resolutions. This calculation is done by finding a fundamental domain for the group.

4.2.1 ResolutionBieberbachGroup

◇ `ResolutionBieberbachGroup(G[, v])` (method)

Returns: a `HAPresolution`

Let G be a Bieberbach group given as an `AffineCrystGroupOnRight` and v a vector. Then a Dirichlet domain with respect to v is calculated using `FundamentalDomainBieberbachGroup` (4.1.2). From this domain, a resolution is calculated using `FaceLatticeAndBoundaryBieberbachGroup` (4.2.2) and `ResolutionFromFLandBoundary` (4.2.3). If v is not given, the origin is used.

```

Example
gap> R:=ResolutionBieberbachGroup(SpaceGroup(3,9));
Resolution of length 3 in characteristic
0 for SpaceGroupOnRightBBNWZ( 3, 2, 2, 2, 2 ) .
No contracting homotopy available.

gap> List([0..3],Dimension(R));
[ 1, 3, 3, 1 ]
gap> R:=ResolutionBieberbachGroup(SpaceGroup(3,9),[1/2,0,0]);
Resolution of length 3 in characteristic
0 for SpaceGroupOnRightBBNWZ( 3, 2, 2, 2, 2 ) .
No contracting homotopy available.

gap> List([0..3],Dimension(R));
[ 6, 12, 7, 1 ]

```

4.2.2 FaceLatticeAndBoundaryBieberbachGroup

◇ `FaceLatticeAndBoundaryBieberbachGroup(poly, group)` (method)

Returns: Record with entries `.hasse` and `.elts` representing a part of the hasse diagram and a lookup table of group elements

Let *group* be a torsion free `AffineCrystGroupOnRight` (that is, a Bieberbach group). Given a `PolymakeObject` *poly* representing a fundamental domain for *group*, this method uses `polymake` to calculate the face lattice of *poly*. From the set of faces, a system of representatives for *group*-orbits is chosen. For each representative, the boundary is then calculated. The list `.elts` contains elements of *group* (in fact, it is even a set). The structure of the returned list `.hasse` is as follows:

- The i -th entry contains a system of representatives for the $i - 1$ dimensional faces of *poly*.
- Each face is represented by a pair of lists `[vertices, boundary]`. The list of integers `vertices` represents the vertices of *poly* which are contained in this face. The enumeration is chosen such that an i in the list represents the i -th entry of the list `Polymake(poly, "VERTICES")`;
- The list `boundary` represents the boundary of the respective face. It is a list of pairs of integers `[j, g]`. The first entry lies between $-n$ and n , where n is the number of faces of dimension $i - 1$. This entry represents a face of dimension $i - 1$ (or its additive inverse as a module generator). The second entry `g` is the position of the matrix in `.elts`.

This representation is compatible with the representation of free $\mathbb{Z}G$ modules in `Hap` and this method essentially calculates a free resolution of *group*.

4.2.3 ResolutionFromFLandBoundary

◇ `ResolutionFromFLandBoundary(fl, group)` (method)

Returns: Free resolution

If fl is the record output by `FaceLatticeAndBoundaryBieberbachGroup` (4.2.2) and $group$ is the corresponding group, this function returns a `HapResolution` (`HapResolution`??). Of course, fl has to be generated from a fundamental domain for $group$

Example

```
gap> G:=SpaceGroup(3,165);
SpaceGroupOnRightBBNWZ( 3, 6, 1, 1, 4 )
gap> fd:=FundamentalDomainBieberbachGroup(G);
<polymake object>
gap> fl:=FaceLatticeAndBoundaryBieberbachGroup(fd,G);
gap> ResolutionFromFLandBoundary(fl,G);
Resolution of length 3 in characteristic
0 for SpaceGroupOnRightBBNWZ( 3, 6, 1, 1, 4 ) .
No contracting homotopy available.

gap> ResolutionFromFLandBoundary(fl,G);
Resolution of length 3 in characteristic
0 for SpaceGroupOnRightBBNWZ( 3, 6, 1, 1, 4 ) .
No contracting homotopy available.

gap> List([0..4],Dimension(last));
[ 2, 5, 4, 1, 0 ]
```

References

[EG] Bettina Eick and Franz G`00

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Index

- action of crystallographic groups, 5**
- BasisChangeAffineMatOnRight, 8
- BisectorInequalityFromPointPair, 9
- DimensionSquareMat, 7
- FaceLatticeAndBoundaryBieberbachGroup, 18
- FundamentalDomainBieberbachGroup, 17
- FundamentalDomainFromGeneralPointAndOrbitPartGeometric, 17
- FundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup, 16
- GramianOfAverageScalarProductFromFiniteMatrixGroup, 9
- InfoHAPcryst, 6
- installation, 6**
- IsFundamentalDomainStandardSpaceGroup, 17
- IsSquareMat, 7
- LinearPartOfAffineMatOnRight, 8
- OrbitPartAndRepresentativesInFacesStandardSpaceGroup, 13
- OrbitPartInFacesStandardSpaceGroup, 13
- OrbitPartInVertexSetsStandardSpaceGroup, 12
- OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRight, 11
- OrbitStabilizerInUnitCubeOnRightOnSets, 12
- PointGroupRepresentatives, 10
- polymake, 6**
- RelativePositionPointAndPolygon, 10
- RepresentativeActionOnRightOnSets, 14
- ResolutionBieberbachGroup, 17
- ResolutionFromFLandBoundary, 18
- ShiftedOrbitPart, 14
- SignRat, 7
- StabilizerOnSetsStandardSpaceGroup, 13
- TranslationOnRightFromVector, 8
- TranslationsToBox, 14
- TranslationsToOneCubeAroundCenter, 14
- VectorModOne, 7
- WhichSideOfHyperplane, 9