

Floating-point numbers

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MPFR- and CXSC-based library for GAP

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Abstract

This document describes the package `Float`, which implements in `GAP` arbitrary-precision floating-point numbers.

For comments or questions on `Float` please contact the author.

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Chapter 1

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Chapter 2

Float package

2.1 A sample run

The extended floating-point capabilities of GAP are installed by loading the package via `LoadPackage("float");` and selecting new floating-point handlers via `SetFloats(MPFR)`, `SetFloats(MPFI)`, `SetFloats(MPC)` or `SetFloats(CXSC)`, depending on whether high-precision real, interval or complex arithmetic are desired, or whether a fast package containing all four real/complex element/interval arithmetic is desired:

Example

```
gap> LoadPackage("float");
Loading FLOAT 0.3 ...
true
gap> SetFloats(MPFR); # floating-point
gap> x := 4*Atan(1.0);
.314159e1
gap> Sin(x);
.169569e-30
gap> SetFloats(MPFR,1000); # 1000 bits
gap> x := 4*Atan(1.0);
.314159e1
gap> Sin(x);
.125154e-300
gap> String(x,300);
".3141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399375105820974944592307816406286\
208998628034825342117067982148086513282306647093844609550582231725359408128481\
117450284102701938521105559644622948954930381964428810975665933446128475648233\
78678316527120190914564856692346034861045432664821339360726024914127e1"
gap>
gap> SetFloats(MPFI); # intervals
gap> x := 4*Atan(1.0);
.314159e1(99)
gap> AbsoluteDiameter(x); Sup(x); Inf(x);
.100441e-29
.314159e1
.314159e1
gap> Sin(x);
-.140815e-29(97)
gap> 0.0 in last;
```

```
true
gap> 1.0; # exact representation
.1e1(inf)
gap> IncreaseInterval(last,0.001); # now only 8 significant bits
.1e1(8)
gap> IncreaseInterval(last,-0.002); # now becomes empty
\emptyset
gap> MinimalPolynomial(Rationals,Sqrt(2.0));
-2*x_1^2+1
gap> Cyc(last);
E(8)-E(8)^3
gap>
gap> SetFloats(MPC); # complex numbers
```

Chapter 3

Polynomials

3.1 The Floats pseudo-field

Polynomials with floating-point coefficients may be manipulated in GAP; though they behave, in subtle ways, quite differently than polynomials over rings.

The "pseudo-field" of floating-point numbers is an object in GAP, called `FLOAT_PSEUDOFIELD`. (It is not really a field, e.g. because addition of floating-point numbers is not associative). It may be used to create indeterminates, for example as

Example

```
gap> x := Indeterminate(FLOAT_PSEUDOFIELD, "x");
x
gap> 2*x^2+3;
2.0*x^2+3.0
gap> Value(last, 10);
203.0
```

3.2 Roots of polynomials

The Jenkins-Traub algorithm has been implemented, in arbitrary precision for MPFR and MPC.

Furthermore, CXSC can provide complex enclosures for the roots of a complex polynomial.

3.3 LLL lattice reduction

A faster implementation of the LLL lattice reduction algorithm has also been implemented. It is accessible via the commands `FPLLLReducedBasis(m)` and `FPLLLShortestVector(m)`.

Chapter 4

Implemented packages

4.1 MPFR

4.1.1 IsMPFRFloat

▷ IsMPFRFloat (filter)
▷ TYPE_MPFR (global variable)

The category of floating-point numbers.

Note that they are treated as commutative and scalar, but are not necessarily associative.

4.2 MPFI

4.2.1 IsMPFIFloat

▷ IsMPFIFloat (filter)
▷ TYPE_MPFI (global variable)

The category of intervals of floating-point numbers.

Note that they are treated as commutative and scalar, but are not necessarily associative.

4.3 MPC

4.3.1 IsMPCFloat

▷ IsMPCFloat (filter)
▷ TYPE_MPC (global variable)

The category of intervals of floating-point numbers.

Note that they are treated as commutative and scalar, but are not necessarily associative.

4.4 CXSC

4.4.1 IsCXSCReal

▷ IsCXSCReal	(filter)
▷ IsCXSCComplex	(filter)
▷ IsCXSCInterval	(filter)
▷ IsCXSCBox	(filter)
▷ TYPE_CXSC_RP	(global variable)
▷ TYPE_CXSC_CP	(global variable)
▷ TYPE_CXSC_RI	(global variable)
▷ TYPE_CXSC_CI	(global variable)

The category of floating-point numbers.

Note that they are treated as commutative and scalar, but are not necessarily associative.

4.5 FPLLL

4.5.1 FPLLLReducedBasis

▷ FPLLLReducedBasis(m)	(operation)
----------------------------	-------------

Returns: A matrix spanning the same lattice as m .

This function implements the LLL (Lenstra-Lenstra-Lovász) lattice reduction algorithm via the external library `fpLLL`.

The result is guaranteed to be optimal up to 1%.

4.5.2 FPLLLShortestVector

▷ FPLLLShortestVector(m)	(operation)
------------------------------	-------------

Returns: A short vector in the lattice spanned by m .

This function implements the LLL (Lenstra-Lenstra-Lovász) lattice reduction algorithm via the external library `fpLLL`, and then computes a short vector in this lattice.

The result is guaranteed to be optimal up to 1%.

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