A short HAP tutorial

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Contents

Chapter 1

Simplicial complexes & CW complexes

1.1 The Klein bottle as a simplicial complex

The following example constructs the Klein bottle as a simplicial complex K on 9 vertices, and then constructs the cellular chain complex $C_* = C_*(K)$ from which the integral homology groups $H_1(K,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, $H_2(K,\mathbb{Z}) = 0$ are computed. The chain complex $D_* = C_* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_2$ is also constructed and used to compute the mod-2 homology vector spaces $H_1(K,\mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, $H_2(K,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2$. Finally, a presentation $\pi_1(K) = \langle x, y : yxy^{-1}x \rangle$ is computed for the fundamental group of K.

Example

```
gap> 2simplices:=
> [[1,2,5], [2,5,8], [2,3,8], [3,8,9], [1,3,9], [1,4,9],
>  [4,5,8], [4,6,8], [6,8,9], [6,7,9], [4,7,9], [4,5,7],
>  [1,4,6], [1,2,6], [2,6,7], [2,3,7], [3,5,7], [1,3,5]];;
gap> K:=SimplicialComplex(2simplices);
Simplicial complex of dimension 2.

gap> C:=ChainComplex(K);
Chain complex of length 2 in characteristic 0 .

gap> Homology(C,1);
[ 2, 0 ]
gap> Homology(C,2);
[  ]

gap> D:=TensorWithIntegersModP(C,2);
Chain complex of length 2 in characteristic 2 .

gap> Homology(D,1);
2
gap> Homology(D,2);
1

gap> G:=FundamentalGroup(K);
<fp group of size infinity on the generators [ f1, f2 ]>
gap> RelatorsOfFpGroup(G);
[ f2*f1*f2^-1*f1 ]
```

1.2 The Quillen complex

Given a group G one can consider the partially ordered set $\mathscr{A}_p(G)$ of all non-trivial elementary abelian p-subgroups of G, the partial order being set inclusion. The order complex $\Delta\mathscr{A}_p(G)$ is a simplicial complex which is called the *Quillen complex* .

The following example constructs the Quillen complex $\Delta\mathscr{A}_2(S_7)$ for the symmetric group of degree 7 and $p = 2$. This simplicial complex involves 11291 simplices, of which 4410 are 2-simplices..

Example

```
gap> K:=QuillenComplex(SymmetricGroup(7),2);
Simplicial complex of dimension 2.

gap> Size(K);
11291

gap> K!.nrSimplices(2);
4410
```

1.3 The Quillen complex as a reduced CW-complex

Any simplicial complex K can be regarded as a regular CW complex. Different datatypes are used in HAP for these two notions. The following continuation of the above Quillen complex example constructs a regular CW complex Y isomorphic to (i.e. with the same face lattice as) $K = \Delta\mathscr{A}_2(S_7)$. An advantage to working in the category of CW complexes is that it may be possible to find a CW complex X homotopy equivalent to Y but with fewer cells than Y. The cellular chain complex $C_*(X)$ of such a CW complex X is computed by the following commands. From the number of free generators of $C_*(X)$, which correspond to the cells of X, we see that there is a single 0-cell and 160 2-cells. Thus the Quillen complex $$\Delta{\cal A}_2(S_7) \simeq \bigvee_{1\le i\le 160} S^2$$ has the homotopy type of a wedge of 160 2-spheres. This homotopy equivalence is given in [Kso00, (15.1)] where it was obtained by purely theoretical methods.

Example

```
gap> Y:=RegularCWComplex(K);
Regular CW-complex of dimension 2

gap> C:=ChainComplex(Y);
Chain complex of length 2 in characteristic 0 .

gap> C!.dimension(0);
1
gap> C!.dimension(1);
0
gap> C!.dimension(2);
160
```

Note that for regular CW complexes Y the function `ChainComplex(Y)` returns the cellular chain complex $C_*(X)$ of a (typically non-regular) CW complex X homotopy equivalent to Y. The cellular chain complex $C_*(Y)$ of Y itself can be obtained as follows.

Example
```
gap> CC:=ChainComplexOfRegularCWComplex(Y);
Chain complex of length 2 in characteristic 0 .

gap> CC!.dimension(0);
1316
gap> CC!.dimension(1);
5565
gap> CC!.dimension(2);
4410
```

1.4 Constructing a regular CW-complex from its face lattice

The following example begins by creating a 2-dimensional annulus A as a regular CW-complex, and testing that it has the correct integral homology $H_0(A,\mathbb{Z})=\mathbb{Z}$, $H_1(A,\mathbb{Z})=\mathbb{Z}$, $H_2(A,\mathbb{Z})=0$.

Example
```
gap> FL:=[];; #The face lattice
gap> FL[1]:=[[1,0],[1,0],[1,0],[1,0]];;
gap> FL[2]:=[[2,1,2],[2,3,4],[2,1,4],[2,2,3],[2,1,4],[2,2,3]];;
gap> FL[3]:=[[4,1,2,3,4],[4,1,2,5,6]];;
gap> FL[4]:=[];;
gap> A:=RegularCWComplex(FL);
Regular CW-complex of dimension 2

gap> Homology(A,0);
[ 0 ]
gap> Homology(A,1);
[ 0 ]
gap> Homology(A,2);
[  ]
```

Next we construct the direct product $Y=A\times A\times A\times A\times A$ of five copies of the annulus. This is a 10-dimensional CW complex involving 248832 cells. It will be homotopy equivalent $Y\simeq X$ to a CW complex X involving fewer cells. The CW complex X may be non-regular. We compute the cochain complex $D_*=\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(C_*(X),\mathbb{Z})$ from which the cohomology groups
$H^0(Y,\mathbb{Z})=\mathbb{Z}$,
$H^1(Y,\mathbb{Z})=\mathbb{Z}^5$,
$H^2(Y,\mathbb{Z})=\mathbb{Z}^{10}$,
$H^3(Y,\mathbb{Z})=\mathbb{Z}^{10}$,
$H^4(Y,\mathbb{Z})=\mathbb{Z}^5$,
$H^5(Y,\mathbb{Z})=\mathbb{Z}$,
$H^6(Y,\mathbb{Z})=0$
are obtained.

Example
```
gap> Y:=DirectProduct(A,A,A,A,A);
Regular CW-complex of dimension 10
```

```
gap> Size(Y);
248832
gap> C:=ChainComplex(Y);
Chain complex of length 10 in characteristic 0 .

gap> D:=HomToIntegers(C);
Cochain complex of length 10 in characteristic 0 .

gap> Cohomology(D,0);
[ 0 ]
gap> Cohomology(D,1);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> Cohomology(D,2);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> Cohomology(D,3);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> Cohomology(D,4);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> Cohomology(D,5);
[ 0 ]
gap> Cohomology(D,6);
[  ]
```

1.5 Cup products

Continuing with the previous example, we consider the first and fifth generators $g_1^1, g_5^1 \in H^1(W,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^5$ and establish that their cup product $g_1^1 \cup g_5^1 = -g_7^2 \in H^2(W,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{10}$ is equal to minus the seventh generator of $H^2(W,\mathbb{Z})$. We also verify that $g_5^1 \cup g_1^1 = -g_1^1 \cup g_5^1$.

Example

```
gap> cup11:=CupProduct(FundamentalGroup(Y));
function( a, b ) ... end

gap> cup11([1,0,0,0,0],[0,0,0,0,1]);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0 ]

gap> cup11([0,0,0,0,1],[1,0,0,0,0]);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0 ]
```

This computation of low-dimensional cup products is achieved using group-theoretic methods to approximate the diagonal map $\Delta: Y \to Y \times Y$ in dimensions ≤ 2. In order to construct cup products in higher degrees HAP requires a cellular inclusion $\overline{Y} \hookrightarrow Y \times Y$ with projection $p: \overline{Y} \twoheadrightarrow Y$ that induces isomorphisms on integral homology. The function `DiagonalApproximation(Y)` constructs a candidate inclusion, but the projection $p: \overline{Y} \twoheadrightarrow Y$ needs to be tested for homology equivalence. If the candidate inclusion passes this test then the function `CupProduct(Y)`, involving the candidate space, can be used for cup products.

The following example calculates $g_3^3 \cup g_3^1 = g_1^4$ where $W = S \times S \times S \times S$ is the direct product of four circles, and where g_k^n denotes the k-th generator of $H^n(W,\mathbb{Z})$.

Example
```
gap> S:=SimplicialComplex([[1,2],[2,3],[1,3]]);;
gap> S:=RegularCWComplex(S);;
gap> W:=DirectProduct(S,S,S,S);;
gap> cup:=CupProduct(W);
function( p, q, vv, ww ) ... end

gap> cup(3,1,[0,0,1,0],[0,0,1,0]);
[ 1 ]

#Now test that the diagonal construction is valid.
gap> D:=DiagonalApproximation(W);;
gap> p:=D!.projection;
Map of regular CW-complexes

gap> P:=ChainMap(p);
Chain Map between complexes of length 4 .

gap> IsIsomorphismOfAbelianFpGroups(Homology(P,0));
true
gap> IsIsomorphismOfAbelianFpGroups(Homology(P,1));
true
gap> IsIsomorphismOfAbelianFpGroups(Homology(P,2));
true
gap> IsIsomorphismOfAbelianFpGroups(Homology(P,3));
true
gap> IsIsomorphismOfAbelianFpGroups(Homology(P,4));
true
```

1.6 CW maps and induced homomorphisms

A *strictly cellular* map $f{:}X \to Y$ of regular CW-complexes is a cellular map for which the image of any cell is a cell (of possibly lower dimension). Inclusions of CW-subcomplexes, and projections from a direct product to a factor, are examples of such maps. Strictly cellular maps can be represented in HAP, and their induced homomorphisms on (co)homology and on fundamental groups can be computed.

The following example begins by visualizing the trefoil knot $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}^3$. It then constructs a regular CW structure on the complement $Y = D^3 \setminus \mathrm{Nbhd}(\kappa)$ of a small tubular open neighbourhood of the knot lying inside a large closed ball D^3. The boundary of this tubular neighbourhood is a 2-dimensional CW-complex B homeomorphic to a torus $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ with fundamental group $\pi_1(B) =< a,b : aba^{-1}b^{-1} = 1 >$. The inclusion map $f{:}B \hookrightarrow Y$ is constructed. Then a presentation $\pi_1(Y) =< x,y \,|\, xy^{-1}x^{-1}yx^{-1}y^{-1} >$ and the induced homomorphism $$\pi_1(B)\rightarrow \pi_1(Y), a\mapsto y^{-1}xy^2xy^{-1}, b\mapsto y $$ are computed. This induced homomorphism is an example of a *peripheral system* and is known to contain sufficient information to characterize the knot up to ambient isotopy.

Finally, it is verified that the induced homology homomorphism $H_2(B,\mathbb{Z}) \to H_2(Y,\mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism.

Example
```
gap> K:=PureCubicalKnot(3,1);;
gap> ViewPureCubicalKnot(K);;
```

Example
```
gap> K:=PureCubicalKnot(3,1);;
gap> f:=KnotComplementWithBoundary(ArcPresentation(K));
Map of regular CW-complexes

gap> G:=FundamentalGroup(Target(f));
<fp group of size infinity on the generators [ f1, f2 ]>
gap> RelatorsOfFpGroup(G);
[ f1*f2^-1*f1^-1*f2*f1^-1*f2^-1 ]

gap> F:=FundamentalGroup(f);
[ f1, f2 ] -> [ f2^-1*f1*f2^2*f1*f2^-1, f1 ]


gap> phi:=ChainMap(f);
Chain Map between complexes of length 2 .

gap> H:=Homology(phi,2);
[ g1 ] -> [ g1 ]
```

Chapter 2

Cubical complexes & permutahedral complexes

2.1 Cubical complexes

A *finite simplicial complex* can be defined to be a CW-subcomplex of the canonical regular CW-structure on a simplex Δ^n of some dimension n. Analogously, a *finite cubical complex* is a CW-subcomplex of the regular CW-structure on a cube $[0,1]^n$ of some dimension n. Equivalently, but more conveniently, we can replace the unit interval $[0,1]$ by an interval $[0,k]$ with CW-structure involving $2k+1$ cells, namely one 0-cell for each integer $0 \le j \le k$ and one 1-cell for each open interval $(j, j+1)$ for $0 \le j \le k-1$. A *finite cuical complex* M is a CW-subcompex $M \subset [0,k_1] \times [0,k_2] \times \cdots [0,k_n]$ of a direct product of intervals, the direct product having the usual direct product CW-structure. The equivalence of these two definitions follows from the Gray code embedding of a mesh into a hypercube. We say that the cubical complex has *ambient dimension* n. A cubical complex M of ambient dimension n is said to be *pure* if each cell lies in the boundary of an n-cell. In other words, M is pure if it is a union of unit n-cubes in $\mathbb{R}^n$, each unit cube having vertices with integer coordinates.

HAP has a datatype for finite cubical complexes, and a slightly different datatype for pure cubical complexes.

The following example constructs the granny knot (the sum of a trefoil knot with its reflection) as a 3-dimensional pure cubical complex, and then displays it.

Example
```
gap> K:=PureCubicalKnot(3,1);
prime knot 1 with 3 crossings

gap> L:=ReflectedCubicalKnot(K);
Reflected( prime knot 1 with 3 crossings )

gap> M:=KnotSum(K,L);
prime knot 1 with 3 crossings + Reflected( prime knot 1 with 3 crossings )

gap> Display(M);
```

Next we construct the complement $Y = D^3 \setminus \mathring{M}$ of the interior of the pure cubical complex M. Here D^3 is a rectangular region with $M \subset \mathring{D}^3$. This pure cubical complex Y is a union of 5891 unit

3-cubes. We contract Y to get a homotopy equivalent pure cubical complex YY consisting of the union of just 775 unit 3-cubes. Then we convert YY to a regular CW-complex W involving 11939 cells. We contract W to obtain a homotopy equivalent regular CW-complex WW involving 5993 cells. Finally we compute the fundamental group of the complement of the granny knot, and use the presentation of this group to establish that the Alexander polynomial $P(x)$ of the granny is
$P(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 1$.

Example
```
gap> Y:=PureComplexComplement(M);
Pure cubical complex of dimension 3.

gap> Size(Y);
5891

gap> YY:=ZigZagContractedComplex(Y);
Pure cubical complex of dimension 3.

gap> Size(YY);
775

gap> W:=RegularCWComplex(YY);
Regular CW-complex of dimension 3

gap> Size(W);
11939

gap> WW:=ContractedComplex(W);
Regular CW-complex of dimension 2

gap> Size(WW);
5993

gap> G:=FundamentalGroup(WW);
<fp group of size infinity on the generators [ f1, f2, f3 ]>

gap> AlexanderPolynomial(G);
x_1^4-2*x_1^3+3*x_1^2-2*x_1+1
```

2.2 Permutahedral complexes

A finite pure cubical complex is a union of finitely many cubes in a tessellation of $\mathbb{R}^n$ by unit cubes. One can also tessellate $\mathbb{R}^n$ by permutahedra, and we define a finite n-dimensional pure *permutahedral complex* to be a union of finitely many permutahdra from such a tessellation. There are two features of pure permutahedral complexes that are particularly useful in some situations:

- Pure permutahedral complexes are topological manifolds with boundary.
- The method used for finding a smaller pure cubical complex M' homotopy equivalent to a given pure cubical complex M retains the homeomorphism type, and not just the homotopy type, of the space M.

To illustrate these features the following example begins by reading in a protein backbone from the online Protein Database, and storing it as a pure cubical complex K. The ends of the protein have been joined, and the homology $H_i(K,\mathbb{Z})=\mathbb{Z}$, $i=0,1$ is seen to be that of a circle. We can thus regard the protein as a knot $K\subset\mathbb{R}^3$. The protein is visualized as a pure permutahedral complex.

Example

```
gap> file:=HapFile("data1V2X.pdb");;
gap> K:=ReadPDBfileAsPurePermutahedralComplex("file");
Pure permutahedral complex of dimension 3.

gap> Homology(K,0);
[ 0 ]
gap> Homology(K,1);
[ 0 ]

Display(K);
```

An alternative method for seeing that the pure permutahedral complex K has the homotopy type of a circle is to note that it is covered by open permutahedra (small open neighbourhoods of the closed 3-dimensional permutahedral titles) and to form the nerve $N=Nerve(\mathscr{U})$ of this open covering $\mathscr{U}$. The nerve N has the same homotopy type as K. The following commands establish that N is a 1-dimensional simplicial complex and display N as a circular graph.

Example

```
gap> N:=Nerve(K);
Simplicial complex of dimension 1.

gap> Display(GraphOfSimplicialComplex(N));
```

The boundary of the pure permutahedral complex K is a 2-dimensional CW-complex B homeomorphic to a torus. We next use the advantageous features of pure permutahedral complexes to compute the homomorphism

$\phi\colon\pi_1(B)\to\pi_1(\mathbb{R}^3\setminus\mathring{K}), a\mapsto yx^{-3}y^2x^{-2}yxy^{-1}, b\mapsto yx^{-1}y^{-1}x^2y^{-1}$

where

$\pi_1(B)=<a,b : aba^{-1}b^{-1}=1>$,

$\pi_1(\mathbb{R}^3\setminus\mathring{K})\cong<x,y : y^2x^{-2}yxy^{-1}=1, yx^{-2}y^{-1}x(xy^{-1})^2=1>$.

Example

```
gap> Y:=PureComplexComplement(K);
Pure permutahedral complex of dimension 3.
gap> Size(Y);
418922

gap> YY:=ZigZagContractedComplex(Y);
Pure permutahedral complex of dimension 3.
gap> Size(YY);
3438

gap> W:=RegularCWComplex(YY);
Regular CW-complex of dimension 3

gap> f:=BoundaryMap(W);
```

```
Map of regular CW-complexes

gap> CriticalCells(Source(f));
[ [ 2, 1 ], [ 2, 261 ], [ 1, 1043 ], [ 1, 1626 ], [ 0, 2892 ], [ 0, 24715 ] ]

gap> F:=FundamentalGroup(f,2892);
[ f1, f2 ] -> [ f2*f1^-3*f2^2*f1^-2*f2*f1*f2^-1, f2*f1^-1*f2^-1*f1^2*f2^-1 ]

gap> G:=Target(F);
<fp group on the generators [ f1, f2 ]>
gap> RelatorsOfFpGroup(G);
[ f2^2*f1^-2*f2*f1*f2^-1, f2*f1^-2*f2^-1*f1*(f1*f2^-1)^2 ]
```

2.3 Constructing pure cubical and permutahedral complexes

An n-dimensional pure cubical or permutahedral complex can be created from an n-dimensional array of 0s and 1s. The following example creates and displays two 3-dimensional complexes.

Example
```
gap> A:=[[[0,0,0],[0,0,0],[0,0,0]],
>        [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]],
>        [[0,0,0],[0,0,0],[0,0,0]]];;
gap> M:=PureCubicalComplex(A);
Pure cubical complex of dimension 3.

gap> P:=PurePermutahedralComplex(A);
Pure permutahedral complex of dimension 3.

gap> Display(M);
gap> Display(P);
```

2.4 Computations in dynamical systems

Pure cubical complexes can be useful for rigourous interval arithmetic calculations in numerical analysis. They can also be useful for trying to estimate approximations of certain numerical quantities. To illustrate the latter we consider the *Henon map*

$$f\colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} y+1-ax^2 \\ bx \end{pmatrix}.$$

Starting with $(x_0, y_0) = (0,0)$ and iterating $(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) = f(x_n, y_n)$ with the parameter values $a = 1.4$, $b = 0.3$ one obtains a sequence of points which is known to be dense in the so called *strange attractor* $\mathscr{A}$ of the Henon map. The first 10 million points in this sequence are plotted in the following example, with arithmetic performed to 100 decimal places of accuracy. The sequence is stored as a 2-dimensional pure cubical complex where each 2-cell is square of side equal to $\varepsilon = 1/500$.

Example
```
gap> M:=HenonOrbit([0,0],14/10,3/10,10^7,500,100);
Pure cubical complex of dimension 2.
```

```
gap> Size(M);
10287

gap> Display(M);
```

Repeating the computation but with squares of side $\varepsilon = 1/1000$

Example

```
gap> M:=HenonOrbit([0,0],14/10,3/10,10^7,1000,100);

gap> Size(M);
24949
```

we obtain the heuristic estimate
$\delta \simeq \frac{\log 24949 - \log 10287}{\log 2} = 1.277$
for the box-counting dimension of the attractor $\mathscr{A}$.

Chapter 3

Covering spaces

Let Y denote a finite regular CW-complex. Let $\widetilde{Y}$ denote its universal covering space. The covering space inherits a regular CW-structure which can be computed and stored using the datatype of a $\pi_1 Y$-equivariant CW-complex. The cellular chain complex $C_*\widetilde{Y}$ of $\widetilde{Y}$ can be computed and stored as an equivariant chain complex. Given an admissible discrete vector field on Y, we can endow Y with a smaller non-regular CW-structre whose cells correspond to the critical cells in the vector field. This smaller CW-structure leads to a more efficient chain complex $C_*\widetilde{Y}$ involving one free generator for each critical cell in the vector field.

3.1 Cellular chains on the universal cover

The following commands construct a 6-dimensional regular CW-complex $Y \simeq S^1 \times S^1 \times S^1$ homotopy equivalent to a product of three circles.

Example

```
gap> A:=[[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]];;
gap> S:=PureCubicalComplex(A);;
gap> T:=DirectProduct(S,S,S);;
gap> Y:=RegularCWComplex(T);;
Regular CW-complex of dimension 6

gap> Size(Y);
110592
```

The CW-somplex Y has 110592 cells. The next commands construct a free $\pi_1 Y$-equivariant chain complex $C_*\widetilde{Y}$ homotopy equivalent to the chain complex of the universal cover of Y. The chain complex $C_*\widetilde{Y}$ has just 8 free generators.

Example

```
gap> Y:=ContractedComplex(Y);;
gap> CU:=ChainComplexOfUniversalCover(Y);;
gap> List([0..Dimension(Y)],n->CU!.dimension(n));
[ 1, 3, 3, 1 ]
```

The next commands construct a subgroup $H < \pi_1 Y$ of index 50 and the chain complex $C_*\widetilde{Y} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}H} \mathbb{Z}$ which is homotopy equivalent to the cellular chain complex $C_*\widetilde{Y}_H$ of the 50-fold cover $\widetilde{Y}_H$ of Y corresponding to H.

Example
```
gap> L:=LowIndexSubgroupsFpGroup(CU!.group,50);;
gap> H:=L[Length(L)-1];;
gap> Index(CU!.group,H);
50
gap> D:=TensorWithIntegersOverSubgroup(CU,H);
Chain complex of length 3 in characteristic 0 .

gap> List([0..3],D!.dimension);
[ 50, 150, 150, 50 ]
```

General theory implies that the 50-fold covering space $\widetilde{Y}_H$ should again be homotopy equivalent to a product of three circles. In keeping with this, the following commands verify that $\widetilde{Y}_H$ has the same integral homology as $S^1 \times S^1 \times S^1$.

Example
```
gap> Homology(D,0);
[ 0 ]
gap> Homology(D,1);
[ 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> Homology(D,2);
[ 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> Homology(D,3);
[ 0 ]
```

3.2 Spun knots and the Satoh tube map

We'll contruct two spaces Y,W with isomorphic fundamental groups and isomorphic intergal homology, and use the integral homology of finite covering spaces to establsh that the two spaces have distinct homotopy types.

By *spinning* a link $K \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ about a plane $P \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with $P \cap K = \emptyset$, we obtain a collection $Sp(K) \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ of knotted tori. The following commands produce the two tori obtained by spinning the Hopf link K and show that the space $Y = \mathbb{R}^4 \setminus Sp(K) = Sp(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus K)$ is connected with fundamental group $\pi_1 Y = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ and homology groups $H_0(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$, $H_1(Y) = \mathbb{Z}^2$, $H_2(Y) = \mathbb{Z}^4$, $H_3(Y,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^2$. The space Y is only constructed up to homotopy, and for this reason is 3-dimensional.

Example
```
gap> Hopf:=PureCubicalLink("Hopf");
Pure cubical link.

gap> Y:=SpunAboutInitialHyperplane(PureComplexComplement(Hopf));
Regular CW-complex of dimension 3

gap> Homology(Y,0);
[ 0 ]
gap> Homology(Y,1);
[ 0, 0 ]
gap> Homology(Y,2);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> Homology(Y,3);
```

```
[ 0, 0 ]
gap> Homology(Y,4);
[  ]
gap> GY:=FundamentalGroup(Y);;
gap> GeneratorsOfGroup(GY);
[ f2, f3 ]
gap> RelatorsOfFpGroup(GY);
[ f3^-1*f2^-1*f3*f2 ]
```

An alternative embedding of two tori $L \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ can be obtained by applying the 'tube map' of Shin Satoh to a welded Hopf link [Sat00]. The following commands construct the complement $W = \mathbb{R}^4 \setminus L$ of this alternative embedding and show that W has the same fundamental group and integral homology as Y above.

Example
```
gap> L:=HopfSatohSurface();
Pure cubical complex of dimension 4.

gap> W:=ContractedComplex(RegularCWComplex(PureComplexComplement(L)));
Regular CW-complex of dimension 3

gap> Homology(W,0);
[ 0 ]
gap> Homology(W,1);
[ 0, 0 ]
gap> Homology(W,2);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> Homology(W,3);
[ 0, 0 ]
gap> Homology(W,4);
[  ]

gap> GW:=FundamentalGroup(W);;
gap> GeneratorsOfGroup(GW);
[ f1, f2 ]
gap> RelatorsOfFpGroup(GW);
[ f1^-1*f2^-1*f1*f2 ]
```

Despite having the same fundamental group and integral homology groups, the above two spaces Y and W were shown by Kauffman and Martins [KFM08] to be not homotopy equivalent. Their technique involves the fundamental crossed module derived from the first three dimensions of the universal cover of a space, and counts the representations of this fundamental crossed module into a given finite crossed module. This homotopy inequivalence is recovered by the following commands which involves the 5-fold covers of the spaces.

Example
```
gap> CY:=ChainComplexOfUniversalCover(Y);
Equivariant chain complex of dimension 3
gap> LY:=LowIndexSubgroups(CY!.group,5);;
gap> invY:=List(LY,g->Homology(TensorWithIntegersOverSubgroup(CY,g),2));;
```

```
gap> CW:=ChainComplexOfUniversalCover(W);
Equivariant chain complex of dimension 3
gap> LW:=LowIndexSubgroups(CW!.group,5);;
gap> invW:=List(LW,g->Homology(TensorWithIntegersOverSubgroup(CW,g),2));;

gap> SSortedList(invY)=SSortedList(invW);
false
```

3.3 Cohomology with local coefficients

The $\pi_1 Y$-equivariant cellular chain complex $C_*\widetilde{Y}$ of the universal cover $\widetilde{Y}$ of a regular CW-complex Y can be used to compute the homology $H_n(Y,A)$ and cohomology $H^n(Y,A)$ of Y with local coefficients in a $\mathbb{Z}\pi_1 Y$-module A. To illustrate this we consister the space Y arising as the complement of the trefoil knot, with fundamental group $\pi_1 Y = \langle x,y : xyx = yxy \rangle$. We take $A = \mathbb{Z}$ to be the integers with non-trivial $\pi_1 Y$-action given by $x.1 = -1, y.1 = -1$. We then compute

$$\begin{array}{rcl} H_0(Y,A) & = & \mathbb{Z}_2\,, \\ H_1(Y,A) & = & \mathbb{Z}_3\,, \\ H_2(Y,A) & = & \mathbb{Z}\,. \end{array}$$

Example

```
gap> K:=PureCubicalKnot(3,1);;
gap> Y:=PureComplexComplement(K);;
gap> Y:=ContractedComplex(Y);;
gap> Y:=RegularCWComplex(Y);;
gap> Y:=SimplifiedComplex(Y);;
gap> C:=ChainComplexOfUniversalCover(Y);;
gap> G:=C!.group;;
gap> GeneratorsOfGroup(G);
[ f1, f2 ]
gap> RelatorsOfFpGroup(G);
[ f2^-1*f1^-1*f2^-1*f1*f2*f1, f1^-1*f2^-1*f1^-1*f2*f1*f2 ]
gap> hom:=GroupHomomorphismByImages(G,Group([[-1]]),[G.1,G.2],[[[-1]],[[-1]]]);;
gap> A:=function(x); return Determinant(Image(hom,x)); end;;
gap> D:=TensorWithTwistedIntegers(C,A); #Here the function A represents
gap> #the integers with twisted action of G.
Chain complex of length 3 in characteristic 0 .
gap> Homology(D,0);
[ 2 ]
gap> Homology(D,1);
[ 3 ]
gap> Homology(D,2);
[ 0 ]
```

3.4 Distinguishing between two non-homeomorphic homotopy equivalent spaces

The granny knot is the sum of the trefoil knot and its mirror image. The reef knot is the sum of two identical copies of the trefoil knot. The following commands show that the degree 1 homology homomorphisms

$H_1(p^{-1}(B),\mathbb{Z}) \to H_1(\widetilde{X}_H,\mathbb{Z})$

distinguish between the homeomorphism types of the complements $X \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ of the granny knot and the reef knot, where $B \subset X$ is the knot boundary, and where $p{:}\widetilde{X}_H \to X$ is the covering map corresponding to the finite index subgroup $H < \pi_1 X$. More precisely, $p^{-1}(B)$ is in general a union of path components

$p^{-1}(B) = B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \cdots \cup B_t$.

The function `FirstHomologyCoveringCokernels(f,c)` inputs an integer c and the inclusion $f{:}B \hookrightarrow X$ of a knot boundary B into the knot complement X. The function returns the ordered list of the lists of abelian invariants of cokernels

coker($H_1(p^{-1}(B_i),\mathbb{Z}) \to H_1(\widetilde{X}_H,\mathbb{Z})$)

arising from subgroups $H < \pi_1 X$ of index c. To distinguish between the granny and reef knots we use index $c = 6$.

Example
```
gap> K:=PureCubicalKnot(3,1);;
gap> L:=ReflectedCubicalKnot(K);;
gap> granny:=KnotSum(K,L);;
gap> reef:=KnotSum(K,K);;
gap> fg:=KnotComplementWithBoundary(ArcPresentation(granny));;
gap> fr:=KnotComplementWithBoundary(ArcPresentation(reef));;
gap> a:=FirstHomologyCoveringCokernels(fg,6);;
gap> b:=FirstHomologyCoveringCokernels(fr,6);;
gap> a=b;
false
```

3.5 Second homotopy groups of spaces with finite fundamental group

If $p:\widetilde{Y} \to Y$ is the universal covering map, then the fundamental group of $\widetilde{Y}$ is trivial and the Hurewicz homomorphism $\pi_2\widetilde{Y} \to H_2(\widetilde{Y},\mathbb{Z})$ from the second homotopy group of $\widetilde{Y}$ to the second integral homology of $\widetilde{Y}$ is an isomorphism. Furthermore, the map p induces an isomorphism $\pi_2\widetilde{Y} \to \pi_2 Y$. Thus $H_2(\widetilde{Y},\mathbb{Z})$ is isomorphic to the second homotopy group $\pi_2 Y$.

If the fundamental group of Y happens to be finite, then in principle we can calculate $H_2(\widetilde{Y},\mathbb{Z}) \cong \pi_2 Y$. We illustrate this computation for Y equal to the real projective plane. The above computation shows that Y has second homotopy group $\pi_2 Y \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Example
```
gap> K:=[ [1,2,3], [1,3,4], [1,2,6], [1,5,6], [1,4,5],
>         [2,3,5], [2,4,5], [2,4,6], [3,4,6], [3,5,6]];;

gap> K:=MaximalSimplicesToSimplicialComplex(K);
Simplicial complex of dimension 2.

gap> Y:=RegularCWComplex(K);
```

```
Regular CW-complex of dimension 2
gap> # Y is a regular CW-complex corresponding to the projective plane.

gap> U:=UniversalCover(Y);
Equivariant CW-complex of dimension 2

gap> G:=U!.group;;
gap> # G is the fundamental group of Y, which by the next command
gap> # is finite of order 2.
gap> Order(G);
2

gap> U:=EquivariantCWComplexToRegularCWComplex(U,Group(One(G)));
Regular CW-complex of dimension 2
gap> #U is the universal cover of Y

gap> Homology(U,0);
[ 0 ]
gap> Homology(U,1);
[  ]
gap> Homology(U,2);
[ 0 ]
```

3.6 Third homotopy groups of simply connected spaces

For any path connected space Y with universal cover $\widetilde{Y}$ there is an exact sequence
$\to \pi_4\widetilde{Y} \to H_4(\widetilde{Y},\mathbb{Z}) \to H_4(K(\pi_2\widetilde{Y},2),\mathbb{Z}) \to \pi_3\widetilde{Y} \to H_3(\widetilde{Y},\mathbb{Z}) \to 0$
due to J.H.C.Whitehead. Here $K(\pi_2(\widetilde{Y}),2)$ is an Eilenberg-MacLane space with second homotopy group equal to $\pi_2\widetilde{Y}$.

3.6.1 First example

Continuing with the above example where Y is the real projective plane, we see that $H_4(\widetilde{Y},\mathbb{Z}) = H_3(\widetilde{Y},\mathbb{Z}) = 0$ since $\widetilde{Y}$ is a 2-dimensional CW-space. The exact sequence implies $\pi_3\widetilde{Y} \cong H_4(K(\pi_2\widetilde{Y},2),\mathbb{Z})$. Furthermore, $\pi_3\widetilde{Y} = \pi_3 Y$. The following commands establish that $\pi_3 Y \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Example
```
gap> A:=AbelianPcpGroup([0]);
Pcp-group with orders [ 0 ]

gap> K:=EilenbergMacLaneSimplicialGroup(A,2,5);;
gap> C:=ChainComplexOfSimplicialGroup(K);
Chain complex of length 5 in characteristic 0 .

gap> Homology(C,4);
[ 0 ]
```

3.6.2 Second example

The following commands construct a 4-dimensional simplicial complex Y with 9 vertices and 36 4-dimensional simplices, and establish that

$\pi_1 Y = 0, \pi_2 Y = \mathbb{Z}, H_3(Y,\mathbb{Z}) = 0, H_4(Y,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}, H_4(K(\pi_2 Y,2),\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}.$

Example
```
gap> Y:=[ [ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 ], [ 1, 2, 4, 5, 9 ], [ 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 ],
>         [ 1, 2, 6, 4, 7 ], [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 ], [ 2, 3, 5, 6, 4 ],
>         [ 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 ], [ 2, 3, 6, 4, 9 ], [ 3, 1, 4, 5, 7 ],
>         [ 3, 1, 5, 6, 9 ], [ 3, 1, 6, 4, 5 ], [ 3, 1, 6, 4, 8 ],
>         [ 4, 5, 7, 8, 3 ], [ 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 ], [ 4, 5, 8, 9, 2 ],
>         [ 4, 5, 9, 7, 1 ], [ 5, 6, 7, 8, 2 ], [ 5, 6, 8, 9, 1 ],
>         [ 5, 6, 8, 9, 7 ], [ 5, 6, 9, 7, 3 ], [ 6, 4, 7, 8, 1 ],
>         [ 6, 4, 8, 9, 3 ], [ 6, 4, 9, 7, 2 ], [ 6, 4, 9, 7, 8 ],
>         [ 7, 8, 1, 2, 3 ], [ 7, 8, 1, 2, 6 ], [ 7, 8, 2, 3, 5 ],
>         [ 7, 8, 3, 1, 4 ], [ 8, 9, 1, 2, 5 ], [ 8, 9, 2, 3, 1 ],
>         [ 8, 9, 2, 3, 4 ], [ 8, 9, 3, 1, 6 ], [ 9, 7, 1, 2, 4 ],
>         [ 9, 7, 2, 3, 6 ], [ 9, 7, 3, 1, 2 ], [ 9, 7, 3, 1, 5 ] ];;

gap> Y:=MaximalSimplicesToSimplicialComplex(Y);
Simplicial complex of dimension 4.

gap> Y:=RegularCWComplex(Y);
Regular CW-complex of dimension 4

gap> Order(FundamentalGroup(Y));
1
gap> Homology(Y,2);
[ 0 ]
gap> Homology(Y,3);
[  ]
gap> Homology(Y,4);
[ 0 ]
```

Whitehead's sequence reduces to an exact sequence

$\mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z} \to \pi_3 Y \to 0$

in which the first map is $H_4(Y,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} \to H_4(K(\pi_2 Y,2),\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$. In order to determine $\pi_3 Y$ it remains compute this first map. This computation is currently not available in HAP.

[The simplicial complex in this second example is due to W. Kiihnel and T. F. Banchoff and is of the homotopy type of the complex projective plane. So, assuming this extra knowledge, we have $\pi_3 Y = 0$.]

Chapter 4

Topological data analysis

4.1 Persistent homology

Pairwise distances between 74 points from some metric space have been recorded and stored in a 74×74 matrix D. The following commands load the matrix, construct a filtration of length 100 on the first two dimensions of the assotiated clique complex (also known as the *Rips Complex*), and display the resulting degree 0 persistent homology as a barcode. A single bar with label n denotes n bars with common starting point and common end point.

Example

```
gap> file:=HapFile("data253a.txt");;
gap> Read(file);

gap> G:=SymmetricMatrixToFilteredGraph(D,100);
Filtered graph on 74 vertices.

gap> K:=FilteredRegularCWComplex(CliqueComplex(G,2));
Filtered regular CW-complex of dimension 2

gap> P:=PersistentBettiNumbers(K,0);;
gap> BarCodeCompactDisplay(P);
```

The next commands display the resulting degree 1 persistent homology as a barcode.

Example

```
gap> P:=PersistentBettiNumbers(K,1);;
gap> BarCodeCompactDisplay(P);
```

The following command displays the 1 skeleton of the simplicial complex arizing as the 65-th term in the filtration on the clique complex.

Example

```
gap> Y:=FiltrationTerm(K,65);
Regular CW-complex of dimension 1

gap> Display(HomotopyGraph(Y));
```

These computations suuggest that the dataset contains two persistent path components (or clusters), and that each path component is in some sense periodic. The final command displays one possible representation of the data as points on two circles.

4.1.1 Background to the data

Each point in the dataset was an image consisting of 732×761 pixels. This point was regarded as a vector in $\mathbb{R}^{732\times761}$ and the matrix D was constructed using the Euclidean metric. The images were the following:

4.2 Mapper clustering

The following example reads in a set S of vectors of rational numbers. It uses the Euclidean distance $d(u,v)$ between vectors. It fixes some vector $u_0\in S$ and uses the associated function $f\colon D \to [0,b] \subset \mathbb{R}, v \mapsto d(u_0,v)$. In addition, it uses an open cover of the interval $[0,b]$ consisting of 100 uniformly distributed overlapping open subintervals of radius $r = 29$. It also uses a simple clustering algorithm implemented in the function `cluster`.

These ingredients are input into the Mapper clustering procedure to produce a simplicial complex M which is intended to be a representation of the data. The complex M is 1-dimensional and the final command uses GraphViz software to visualize the graph. The nodes of this simplicial complex are "buckets" containing data points. A data point may reside in several buckets. The number of points in the bucket determines the size of the node. Two nodes are connected by an edge when their end-point nodes contain common data points.

Example

```
gap> file:=HapFile("data134.txt");;
gap> Read(file);
gap> dx:=EuclideanApproximatedMetric;;
gap> dz:=EuclideanApproximatedMetric;;
gap> L:=List(S,x->Maximum(List(S,y->dx(x,y))));;
gap> n:=Position(L,Minimum(L));;
gap> f:=function(x); return [dx(S[n],x)]; end;;
gap> P:=30*[0..100];; P:=List(P, i->[i]);;
gap> r:=29;;
gap> epsilon:=75;;
gap>  cluster:=function(S)
>    local Y, P, C;
>    if Length(S)=0 then return S; fi;
>    Y:=VectorsToOneSkeleton(S,epsilon,dx);
>    P:=PiZero(Y);
>    C:=Classify([1..Length(S)],P[2]);
>    return List(C,x->S{x});
>   end;;
gap> M:=Mapper(S,dx,f,dz,P,r,cluster);
Simplicial complex of dimension 1.

gap> Display(GraphOfSimplicialComplex(M));
```

4.2.1 Background to the data

The datacloud S consists of the 400 points in the plane shown in the following picture.

4.3 Digital image analysis

The following example reads in a digital image as a filtered pure cubical complexex. The filtration is obtained by thresholding at a sequence of uniformly spaced values on the greyscale range. The persistent homology of this filtered complex is calculated in degrees 0 and 1 and displayed as two barcodes.

Example
```
gap> file:=HapFile("image1.3.2.png");;
gap> F:=ReadImageAsFilteredPureCubicalComplex(file,20);
Filtered pure cubical complex of dimension 2.
gap> P:=PersistentBettiNumbers(F,0);;
gap> BarCodeCompactDisplay(P);
```

Example
```
gap> P:=PersistentBettiNumbers(F,1);;
gap> BarCodeCompactDisplay(P);
```

The 20 persistent bars in the degree 0 barcode suggest that the image has 20 objects. The degree 1 barcode suggests that 14 (or possibly 17) of these objects have holes in them.

4.3.1 Background to the data

The following image was used in the example.

Chapter 5

Group theoretic computations

5.1 Third homotopy group of a supsension of an Eilenberg-MacLane space

The following example uses the nonabelian tensor square of groups to compute the third homotopy group

$\pi_3(S(K(G,1))) = \mathbb{Z}^{30}$

of the suspension of the Eigenberg-MacLane space $K(G,1)$ for G the free nilpotent group of class 2 on four generators.

Example
```
gap> F:=FreeGroup(4);;G:=NilpotentQuotient(F,2);;
gap> ThirdHomotopyGroupOfSuspensionB(G);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
```

5.2 Representations of knot quandles

The following example constructs the finitely presented quandles associated to the granny knot and square knot, and then computes the number of quandle homomorphisms from these two finitely prresented quandles to the 17-th quandle in HAP's library of connected quandles of order 24. The number of homomorphisms differs between the two cases. The computation therefore establishes that the complement in $\mathbb{R}^3$ of the granny knot is not homeomorphic to the complement of the square knot.

Example
```
gap> Q:=ConnectedQuandle(24,17,"import");;
gap> K:=PureCubicalKnot(3,1);;
gap> L:=ReflectedCubicalKnot(K);;
gap> square:=KnotSum(K,L);;
gap> granny:=KnotSum(K,K);;
gap> gcsquare:=GaussCodeOfPureCubicalKnot(square);;
gap> gcgranny:=GaussCodeOfPureCubicalKnot(granny);;
gap> Qsquare:=PresentationKnotQuandle(gcsquare);;
gap> Qgranny:=PresentationKnotQuandle(gcgranny);;
gap> NumberOfHomomorphisms(Qsquare,Q);
408
```

```
gap> NumberOfHomomorphisms(Qgranny,Q);
24
```

5.3 Aspherical 2-complexes

The following example uses Polymake's linear programming routines to establish that the 2-complex associated to the group presentation $< x,y,z : xyx = yxy, yzy = zyz, xzx = zxz >$ is aspherical (that is, has contractible universal cover). The presentation is Tietze equivalent to the presentation used in the computer code, and the associated 2-complexes are thus homotopy equivalent.

Example
```
gap> F:=FreeGroup(6);;
gap> x:=F.1;;y:=F.2;;z:=F.3;;a:=F.4;;b:=F.5;;c:=F.6;;
gap> rels:=[a^-1*x*y, b^-1*y*z, c^-1*z*x, a*x*(y*a)^-1,
>     b*y*(z*b)^-1, c*z*(x*c)^-1];;
gap> Print(IsAspherical(F,rels),"\n");
Presentation is aspherical.

true
```

5.4 Bogomolov multiplier

The Bogomolov multiplier of a group is an isoclinism invariant. Using this property, the following example shows that there are precisely three groups of order 243 with non-trivial Bogomolov multiplier. The groups in question are numbered 28, 29 and 30 in GAP's library of small groups of order 243.

Example
```
gap> L:=AllSmallGroups(3^5);;
gap> C:=IsoclinismClasses(L);;
gap> for c in C do
> if Length(BogomolovMultiplier(c[1]))>0 then
> Print(List(c,g->IdGroup(g)),"\n\n\n"); fi;
> od;
[ [ 243, 28 ], [ 243, 29 ], [ 243, 30 ] ]
```

Chapter 6

Cohomology of groups

6.1 Finite groups

The following example computes the fourth integral cohomomogy of the Mathieu group M_{24}.

$H^4(M_{24},\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_{12}$

Example
```
gap> GroupCohomology(MathieuGroup(24),4);
[ 4, 3 ]
```

The following example computes the third integral homology of the Weyl group $W = Weyl(E_8)$, a group of order 696729600.

$H_3(Weyl(E_8),\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{12}$

Example
```
p> L:=SimpleLieAlgebra("E",8,Rationals);;
gap> W:=WeylGroup(RootSystem(L));;
gap> Order(W);
696729600
gap> GroupHomology(W,3);
[ 2, 2, 4, 3 ]
```

The preceding calculation could be achieved more quickly by noting that $W = Weyl(E_8)$ is a Coxeter group, and by using the associated Coxeter polytope. The following example uses this approach to compute the fourth integral homology of W. It begins by displaying the Coxeter diagram of W, and then computes

$H_4(Weyl(E_8),\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus Z_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$.

Example
```
gap> D:=[[1,[2,3]],[2,[3,3]],[3,[4,3],[5,3]],[5,[6,3]],[6,[7,3]],[7,[8,3]]];;
gap> CoxeterDiagramDisplay(D);
```

Example
```
gap> polytope:=CoxeterComplex_alt(D,5);;
gap> R:=FreeGResolution(polytope,5);
Resolution of length 5 in characteristic 0 for <matrix group with
8 generators> .
```

```
No contracting homotopy available.

gap> C:=TensorWithIntegers(R);
Chain complex of length 5 in characteristic 0 .

gap> Homology(C,4);
[ 2, 2, 2, 2 ]
```

The following example computes the sixth mod-2 homology of the Sylow 2-subgroup $Syl_2(M_{24})$ of the Mathieu group M_{24}.

$H_6(Syl_2(M_{24}),\mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2^{143}$

Example
```
gap> GroupHomology(SylowSubgroup(MathieuGroup(24),2),6,2);
[ 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
  2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
  2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
  2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
  2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
  2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
  2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 ]
```

The following example constructs the Poincare polynomial

$p(x) = \frac{1}{-x^3+3*x^2-3*x+1}$

for the cohomology $H^*(Syl_2(M_{12},\mathbb{F}_2)$. The coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $p(x)$ is equal to the dimension of the vector space $H^n(Syl_2(M_{12},\mathbb{F}_2)$. The computation involves SINGULAR's Groebner basis algorithms and the Lyndon-Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence.

Example
```
gap> G:=SylowSubgroup(MathieuGroup(12),2);;
gap> PoincareSeriesLHS(G);
(1)/(-x_1^3+3*x_1^2-3*x_1+1)
```

The following example constructs the polynomial

$p(x) = \frac{x^4-x^3+x^2-x+1}{x^6-x^5+x^4-2*x^3+x^2-x+1}$

whose coefficient of x^n is equal to the dimension of the vector space $H^n(M_{11},\mathbb{F}_2)$ for all n in the range $0 \le n \le 14$. The coefficient is not guaranteed correct for $n \ge 15$.

Example
```
gap> PoincareSeriesPrimePart(MathieuGroup(11),2,14);
(x_1^4-x_1^3+x_1^2-x_1+1)/(x_1^6-x_1^5+x_1^4-2*x_1^3+x_1^2-x_1+1)
```

6.2 Nilpotent groups

The following example computes

$H_4(N,\mathbb{Z}) = (Z_3)^4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{84}$

for the free nilpotent group N of class 2 on four generators.

Example
```
gap> F:=FreeGroup(4);; N:=NilpotentQuotient(F,2);;
gap> GroupHomology(N,4);
[ 3, 3, 3, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
```

6.3 Crystallographic groups

The following example computes

$H_5(G,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$

for the 3-dimensional crystallographic space group G with Hermann-Mauguin symbol "P62"

Example
```
gap> GroupHomology(SpaceGroupBBNWZ("P62"),5);
[ 2, 2 ]
```

6.4 Arithmetic groups

The following example computes

$H_6(SL_2(\mathscr{O},\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2$

for $\mathscr{O}$ the ring of integers of the number field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$.

Example
```
gap> C:=ContractibleGcomplex("SL(2,O-2)");;
gap> R:=FreeGResolution(C,7);;
gap> Homology(TensorWithIntegers(R),6);
[ 2, 12 ]
```

6.5 Artin groups

The following example computes

$H_5(G,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_3$

for G the classical braid group on eight strings.

Example
```
gap> D:=[[1,[2,3]],[2,[3,3]],[3,[4,3]],[4,[5,3]],[5,[6,3]],[6,[7,3]]];;
gap> CoxeterDiagramDisplay(D);;
```

Example
```
gap> R:=ResolutionArtinGroup(D,6);;
gap> C:=TensorWithIntegers(R);;
gap> Homology(C,5);
[ 3 ]
```

6.6 Graphs of groups

The following example computes

$H_5(G,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_2$

for G the graph of groups corresponding to the amalgamated product $G = S_5 *_{S_3} S_4$ of the symmetric groups S_5 and S_4 over the canonical subgroup S_3.

Example
```
gap> S5:=SymmetricGroup(5);SetName(S5,"S5");
gap> S4:=SymmetricGroup(4);SetName(S4,"S4");
gap> A:=SymmetricGroup(3);SetName(A,"S3");
gap> AS5:=GroupHomomorphismByFunction(A,S5,x->x);
gap> AS4:=GroupHomomorphismByFunction(A,S4,x->x);
gap> D:=[S5,S4,[AS5,AS4]];
gap> GraphOfGroupsDisplay(D);
```

Example
```
gap> R:=ResolutionGraphOfGroups(D,6);;
gap> Homology(TensorWithIntegers(R),5);
[ 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 ]
```

Chapter 7

Cohomology operations

7.1 Steenrod operations on the classifying space of a finite 2-group

The following example determines a presentation for the cohomology ring $H^*(Syl_2(M_{12}),\mathbb{Z}_2)$. The Lyndon-Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence, and Groebner basis routines from SINGULAR, are used to determine how much of a resolution to compute for the presentation.

Example
```
gap> G:=SylowSubgroup(MathieuGroup(12),2);;
gap> Mod2CohomologyRingPresentation(G);
Graded algebra GF(2)[ x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7 ] /
[ x_2*x_3, x_1*x_2, x_2*x_4, x_3^3+x_3*x_5,
  x_1^2*x_4+x_1*x_3*x_4+x_3^2*x_4+x_3^2*x_5+x_1*x_6+x_4^2+x_4*x_5,
  x_1^2*x_3^2+x_1*x_3*x_5+x_3^2*x_5+x_3*x_6,
  x_1^3*x_3+x_3^2*x_4+x_3^2*x_5+x_1*x_6+x_3*x_6+x_4*x_5,
  x_1*x_3^2*x_4+x_1*x_3*x_6+x_1*x_4*x_5+x_3*x_4^2+x_3*x_4*x_5+x_3*x_5^\
2+x_4*x_6, x_1^2*x_3*x_5+x_1*x_3^2*x_5+x_3^2*x_6+x_3*x_5^2,
  x_3^2*x_4^2+x_3^2*x_5^2+x_1*x_5*x_6+x_3*x_4*x_6+x_4*x_5^2,
  x_1*x_3*x_4^2+x_1*x_3*x_4*x_5+x_1*x_3*x_5^2+x_3^2*x_5^2+x_1*x_4*x_6+\
x_2^2*x_7+x_2*x_5*x_6+x_3*x_4*x_6+x_3*x_5*x_6+x_4^2*x_5+x_4*x_5^2+x_6^\
2, x_1*x_3^2*x_6+x_3^2*x_4*x_5+x_1*x_5*x_6+x_4*x_5^2,
  x_1^2*x_3*x_6+x_1*x_5*x_6+x_2^2*x_7+x_2*x_5*x_6+x_3*x_5*x_6+x_6^2
 ] with indeterminate degrees [ 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4 ]
```

The command `CohomologicalData(G,n)` prints complete information for the cohomology ring $H^*(G,Z_2)$ of a 2-group G provided that the integer n is at least the maximal degree of a relator in a minimal set of relators for the ring. Groebner basis routines from SINGULAR are called involved in the example.

The following example produces complete information on the Steenrod algebra of group number 8 in GAP's library of groups of order 32.

Example
```
Group number: 8
Group description: C2 . ((C4 x C2) : C2) = (C2 x C2) . (C4 x C2)

Cohomology generators
Degree 1: a, b
Degree 2: c, d
```

```
Degree 3: e
Degree 5: f, g
Degree 6: h
Degree 8: p

Cohomology relations
1: f^2
2: c*h+e*f
3: c*f
4: b*h+c*g
5: b*e+c*d
6: a*h
7: a*g
8: a*f+b*f
9: a*e+c^2
10: a*c
11: a*b
12: a^2
13: d*e*h+e^2*g+f*h
14: d^2*h+d*e*f+d*e*g+f*g
15: c^2*d+b*f
16: b*c*g+e*f
17: b*c*d+c*e
18: b^2*g+d*f
19: b^2*c+c^2
20: b^3+a*d
21: c*d^2*e+c*d*g+d^2*f+e*h
22: c*d^3+d*e^2+d*h+e*f+e*g
23: b^2*d^2+c*d^2+b*f+e^2
24: b^3*d
25: d^3*e^2+d^2*e*f+c^2*p+h^2
26: d^4*e+b*c*p+e^2*g+g*h
27: d^5+b*d^2*g+b^2*p+f*g+g^2

Poincare series
(x^5+x^2+1)/(x^8-2*x^7+2*x^6-2*x^5+2*x^4-2*x^3+2*x^2-2*x+1)

Steenrod squares
Sq^1(c)=0
Sq^1(d)=b*b*b+d*b
Sq^1(e)=c*b*b
Sq^2(e)=e*d+f
Sq^1(f)=c*d*b*b+d*d*b*b
Sq^2(f)=g*b*b
Sq^4(f)=p*a
Sq^1(g)=d*d*d+g*b
Sq^2(g)=0
Sq^4(g)=c*d*d*d*b+g*d*b*b+g*d*d+p*a+p*b
Sq^1(h)=c*d*d*b+e*d*d
Sq^2(h)=d*d*d*b*b+c*d*d*d+g*c*b
Sq^4(h)=d*d*d*d*b*b+g*e*d+p*c
Sq^1(p)=c*d*d*d*b
```

```
Sq^2(p)=d*d*d*d*b*b+c*d*d*d*d
Sq^4(p)=d*d*d*d*d*b*b+d*d*d*d*d*d+g*d*d*d*b+g*g*d+p*d*d
```

7.2 Steenrod operations on the classifying space of a finite p-group

The following example constructs the first eight degrees of the mod-3 cohomology ring $H^*(G,\mathbb{Z}_3)$ for the group G number 4 in GAP's library of groups of order 81. It determines a minimal set of ring generators lying in degree ≤ 8 and it evaluates the Bockstein operator on these generators. Steenrod powers for $p \geq 3$ are not implemented as no efficient method of implementation is known.

Example

```
gap> G:=SmallGroup(81,4);;
gap> A:=ModPSteenrodAlgebra(G,8);;
gap> List(ModPRingGenerators(A),x->Bockstein(A,x));
[ 0*v.1, 0*v.1, v.5, 0*v.1, (Z(3))*v.7+v.8+(Z(3))*v.9 ]
```

Chapter 8

Bredon homology

8.1 Davis complex

The following example computes the Bredon homology

$\underline{H}_0(W,\mathscr{R}) = \mathbb{Z}^{21}$

for the infinite Coxeter group W associated to the Dynkin diagram shown in the computation, with coefficients in the complex representation ring.

Example
```
gap> D:=[[1,[2,3]],[2,[3,3]],[3,[4,3]],[4,[5,6]]];;
gap> CoxeterDiagramDisplay(D);
```

Example
```
gap> C:=DavisComplex(D);;
gap> D:=TensorWithComplexRepresentationRing(C);;
gap> Homology(D,0);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
```

8.2 Arithmetic groups

The following example computes the Bredon homology

$\underline{H}_0(SL_2(\mathscr{O}_{-3}),\mathscr{R}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^9$

$\underline{H}_1(SL_2(\mathscr{O}_{-3}),\mathscr{R}) = \mathbb{Z}$

for $\mathscr{O}_{-3}$ the ring of integers of the number field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$, and $\mathscr{R}$ the complex reflection ring.

Example
```
gap> R:=ContractibleGcomplex("SL(2,O-3)");;
gap> IsRigid(R);
false
gap> S:=BaryCentricSubdivision(R);;
gap> IsRigid(S);
true
gap> C:=TensorWithComplexRepresentationRing(S);;
gap> Homology(C,0);
[ 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
gap> Homology(C,1);
```

```
[ 0 ]
```

8.3 Crystallographic groups

The following example computes the Bredon homology

$\underline{H}_0(G,\mathscr{R}) = \mathbb{Z}^{17}$

for G the second crystallographic group of dimension 4 in GAP's library of crystallographic groups, and for $\mathscr{R}$ the Burnside ring.

Example

```
gap> G:=SpaceGroup(4,2);;
gap> gens:=GeneratorsOfGroup(G);;
gap> B:=CrystGFullBasis(G);;
gap> R:=CrystGcomplex(gens,B,1);;
gap> IsRigid(R);
false
gap> S:=CrystGcomplex(gens,B,0);;
gap> IsRigid(S);
true
gap> D:=TensorWithBurnsideRing(S);;
gap> Homology(D,0);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
```

Chapter 9

Simplicial groups

9.1 Crossed modules

The following example concerns the crossed module
$\partial\colon G \to Aut(G), g \mapsto (x \mapsto gxg^{-1})$
associated to the dihedral group G of order 16. This crossed module represents, up to homotopy type, a connected space X with $\pi_i X = 0$ for $i \geq 3$, $\pi_2 X = Z(G)$, $\pi_1 X = Aut(G)/Inn(G)$. The space X can be represented, up to homotopy, by a simplicial group. That simplicial group is used in the example to compute
$H_1(X,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$,
$H_2(X,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2$,
$H_3(X,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$,
$H_4(X,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$,
$H_5(X,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$.
The simplicial group is obtained by viewing the crossed module as a crossed complex and using a nonabelian version of the Dold-Kan theorem.

Example

```
gap> C:=AutomorphismGroupAsCatOneGroup(DihedralGroup(16));
Cat-1-group with underlying group Group(
[ f1, f2, f3, f4, f5, f6, f7, f8, f9 ] ) .

gap> Size(C);
512
gap> Q:=QuasiIsomorph(C);
Cat-1-group with underlying group Group( [ f9, f8, f1, f2*f3, f5 ] ) .

gap> Size(Q);
32

gap> N:=NerveOfCatOneGroup(Q,6);
Simplicial group of length 6

gap> K:=ChainComplexOfSimplicialGroup(N);
Chain complex of length 6 in characteristic 0 .

gap> Homology(K,1);
[ 2, 2 ]
```

```
gap> Homology(K,2);
[ 2 ]
gap> Homology(K,3);
[ 2, 2, 2 ]
gap> Homology(K,4);
[ 2, 2, 2 ]
gap> Homology(K,5);
[ 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 ]
```

9.2 Eilenberg-MacLane spaces

The following example concerns the Eilenberg-MacLane space $X = K(\mathbb{Z},3)$ which is a path-connected space with $\pi_3 X = \mathbb{Z}$, $\pi_i X = 0$ for $3 \neq i \geq 1$. This space is represented by a simplicial group, and perturbation techniques are used to compute
$H_7(X,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_3$.

Example

```
gap> A:=AbelianPcpGroup([0]);;AbelianInvariants(A);
[ 0 ]
gap> K:=EilenbergMacLaneSimplicialGroup(A,3,8);
Simplicial group of length 8

gap> C:=ChainComplexOfSimplicialGroup(K);
Chain complex of length 8 in characteristic 0 .

gap> Homology(C,7);
[ 3 ]
```

Chapter 10

Congruence Subgroups, Cuspidal Cohomology and Hecke Operators

In this chapter we explain how HAP can be used to make computions about modular forms associated to congruence subgroups Γ of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

10.1 Eichler-Shimura isomorphism

We begin by recalling the Eichler-Shimura isomorphism [Eic57][Shi59]

$$S_k(\Gamma) \oplus \overline{S_k(\Gamma)} \oplus E_k(\Gamma) \cong_{\mathsf{Hecke}} H^1(\Gamma, M_{k-2})$$

which relates the cohomology of groups to the theory of modular forms associated to a finite index subgroup Γ of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. In subsequent sections we explain how to compute with the right-hand side of the isomorphism. But first, for completeness, let us define the terms on the left-hand side.

Let N be a positive integer. A subgroup Γ of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is said to be a *congruence subgroup* of level N if it contains the kernel of the canonical homomorphism $\pi_N \colon SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \to SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$. So any congruence subgroup is of finite index in $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$, but the converse is not true.

One congruence subgroup of particular interest is the group $\Gamma(N) = \ker(\pi_N)$, known as the *principal congruence subgroup* of level N. Another congruence subgroup of particular interest is the group $\Gamma_0(N)$ of those matrices that project to upper triangular matrices in $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$.

A *modular form* of weight k for a congruence subgroup Γ is a complex valued function on the upper-half plane, $f \colon \mathfrak{h} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : Re(z) > 0\} \to \mathbb{C}$, satisfying:

- $f(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}) = (cz+d)^k f(z)$ for $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma$,
- f is 'holomorphic' on the *extended upper-half plane* $\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathfrak{h} \cup \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ obtained from the upper-half plane by 'adjoining a point at each cusp'.

The collection of all weight k modular forms for Γ form a vector space $M_k(\Gamma)$ over $\mathbb{C}$.

A modular form f is said to be a *cusp form* if $f(\infty) = 0$. The collection of all weight k cusp forms for Γ form a vector subspace $S_k(\Gamma)$. There is a decomposition

$$M_k(\Gamma) \cong S_k(\Gamma) \oplus E_k(\Gamma)$$

involving a summand $E_k(\Gamma)$ known as the *Eisenstein space*. See [Ste07] for further introductory details on modular forms.

The Eichler-Shimura isomorphism is more than an isomorphism of vector spaces. It is an isomorphism of Hecke modules: both sides admit notions of *Hecke operators*, and the isomorphism preserves these operators. The bar on the left-hand side of the isomorphism denotes complex conjugation. See [Wie78] for a full account of the isomorphism.

On the right-hand side of the isomorphism, the $\mathbb{Z}\Gamma$-module $M_{k-2}\subset\mathbb{C}[x,y]$ denotes the space of homogeneous degree $k-2$ polynomials with action of Γ given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\cdot p(x,y) = p(ax+cy,bx+dy)\ .$$

In particular $M_0=\mathbb{C}$ is the trivial module.

In the following sections we explain how to use the right-hand side of the Eichler-Shimura isomorphism to compute eigenvalues of the Hecke operators restricted to the subspace $S_k(\Gamma)$ of cusp forms.

10.2 Generators for $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and the cubic tree

The matrices $S=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $T=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ generate $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and it is not difficult to devise an algorithm for expressing an arbitrary integer matrix A of determinant 1 as a word in S, T and their inverses. The following illustrates such an algorithm.

Example

```
gap> A:=[[4,9],[7,16]];;
gap> word:=AsWordInSL2Z(A);
[ [ [ 1, 0 ], [ 0, 1 ] ], [ [ 0, 1 ], [ -1, 0 ] ], [ [ 1, -1 ], [ 0, 1 ] ],
  [ [ 0, 1 ], [ -1, 0 ] ], [ [ 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1 ] ], [ [ 0, 1 ], [ -1, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 1, -1 ], [ 0, 1 ] ], [ [ 1, -1 ], [ 0, 1 ] ], [ [ 1, -1 ], [ 0, 1 ] ],
  [ [ 0, 1 ], [ -1, 0 ] ], [ [ 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1 ] ], [ [ 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1 ] ] ]
gap> Product(word);
[ [ 4, 9 ], [ 7, 16 ] ]
```

It is convenient to introduce the matrix $U=ST=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The matrices S and U also generate $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. In fact we have a free presentation $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})=\langle S,T\,|\,S^4=U^6=1\rangle$.

The *cubic tree* $\mathscr{T}$ is a tree (*i.e.* a 1-dimensional contractible regular CW-complex) with countably infinitely many edges in which each vertex has degree 3. We can realize the cubic tree $\mathscr{T}$ by taking the left cosets of $\mathscr{U}=\langle U\rangle$ in $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ as vertices, and joining cosets $x\mathscr{U}$ and $y\mathscr{U}$ by an edge if, and only if, $x^{-1}y\in\mathscr{U}S\mathscr{U}$. Thus the vertex $\mathscr{U}$ is joined to $S\mathscr{U}$, $US\mathscr{U}$ and $U^2S\mathscr{U}$. The vertices of this tree are in one-to-one correspondence with all reduced words in S, U and U^2 that, apart from the identity, end in S.

From our realization of the cubic tree $\mathscr{T}$ we see that $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on $\mathscr{T}$ in such a way that each vertex is stabilized by a cyclic subgroup conjugate to $\mathscr{U}=\langle U\rangle$ and each edge is stabilized by a cyclic subgroup conjugate to $\mathscr{S}=\langle S\rangle$.

In order to store this action of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ on the cubic tree $\mathscr{T}$ we just need to record the following finite amount of information.

10.3 One-dimensional fundamental domains and generators for congruence subgroups

Recall that a *cell structure* on a space X is a partition of X into subsets e_i such that each e_i is homeomorphic to an open Euclidean ball of some dimension. We say that e_i is an *n-cell* if it is homeomorphic to the open n-dimensional ball. We say that the cell structure is *reduced* if it has precisely one 0-cell. A CW-complex is a cell complex satisfying extra conditions.

Suppose that we wish to compute a set of generators for a congruence subgroup Γ. The required generators correspond to the 1-cells of a reduced classifying CW-complex (or free resolution) $B(\Gamma)$. Such a classifying complex can be constructed, using perturbation techniques, from $\mathscr{T}$ and reduced classifying CW-complexes $B(stab(e^0))$, $B(Stab(e^1))$ for the stabilizer groups of a vertex and edge of $\mathscr{T}$. In this construction, the 1-cells of $B(\Gamma)$ are in one-one correspondence with generators for the first homology of the quotient graph $\Gamma\setminus\mathscr{T}$ together with the 1-cells of $B(stab(e^0))$. If Γ acts freely on the vertices of $\mathscr{T}$ then the 1-cells of $B(\Gamma)$ are in one-one correspondence with just the generators for the first homology of $\Gamma\setminus\mathscr{T}$. To determine the quotient $\Gamma\setminus\mathscr{T}$ we need to determine a cellular subspace $D_\Gamma\subset\mathscr{T}$ whose images under the action of Γ cover $\mathscr{T}$ and are pairwise either disjoint or identical. The subspace D_Γ will not be a CW-complex as it won't be closed, but it can be chosen to be connected, and hence contractible. We call D_Γ a *fundamental region* for Γ. We denote by $\mathring{D}_\Gamma$ the largest CW-subcomplex of D_Γ. The vertices of $\mathring{D}_\Gamma$ are the same as the vertices of D_Γ. Thus $\mathring{D}_\Gamma$ is a subtree of the cubic tree whose vertices correspond to coset representatives of Γ in $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. For each vertex v in the tree $\mathring{D}_\Gamma$ define $\eta(v) = 3-\mathrm{degree}(v)$. Then the number of homology generators for $\Gamma\setminus\mathscr{T}$ will be $(1/2)\sum_{v\in\mathring{D}_\Gamma}\eta(v)$. The role of tree diagrams in the study of congruence subgroups of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is explained in detail in [Kul91].

Suppose that we wish to calculate a set of generators for the principal congruence subgroup $\Gamma(N)$ of level N. Note that $\Gamma(N)$ intersects trivially with $\mathscr{U}$, and hence $\Gamma(N)$ acts freely on the vertices of the cubical tree $\mathscr{T}$. The following commands determine generators for $\Gamma(6)$ and display $\mathring{D}_{\Gamma(6)}$.

Example
```
gap> G:=HAP_PrincipalCongruenceSubgroup(6);;
gap> gens:=GeneratorsOfGroup(G);
[ [ [ -65, 18 ], [ 18, -5 ] ], [ [ -41, 18 ], [ 66, -29 ] ],
  [ [ -29, 12 ], [ 12, -5 ] ], [ [ -17, -12 ], [ -24, -17 ] ],
  [ [ -17, -6 ], [ -48, -17 ] ], [ [ -5, 6 ], [ -6, 7 ] ],
  [ [ -5, 18 ], [ -12, 43 ] ], [ [ 1, -6 ], [ 0, 1 ] ],
  [ [ 1, 0 ], [ -6, 1 ] ], [ [ 7, -18 ], [ -12, 31 ] ],
  [ [ 7, 12 ], [ 18, 31 ] ], [ [ 7, 18 ], [ 12, 31 ] ],
  [ [ 13, -18 ], [ -18, 25 ] ], [ [ 19, -30 ], [ -12, 19 ] ] ]
gap> HAP_SL2TreeDisplay(G);
```

The congruence subgroup $\Gamma_0(N)$ does not act freely on the vertices of $\mathscr{T}$. However, we can replace $\mathscr{T}$ by a double cover $\mathscr{T}'$ which admits a free action of $\Gamma_0(N)$ on its vertices. The following commands display $\mathring{D}_{\Gamma(39)}$ for a fundamental region in $\mathscr{T}'$.

Example
```
gap> G:=HAP_CongruenceSubgroupGamma0(39);;
gap> HAP_SL2TreeDisplay(G);
```

To compute D_Γ one only needs to be able to test whether a given matrix lies in Γ or not. However, for speed, the above calculations of D_Γ take advantage in GAP's facility for iterating over elements of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$. An algorithm that does not use this facility is also implemented but seems to be a bit slower in general.

Given an inclusion $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ of congruence subgroups, it is straightforward to use the trees $\mathring{D}_{\Gamma'}$ and $\mathring{D}_\Gamma$ to compute a system of coset representative for $\Gamma' \setminus \Gamma$.

10.4 Cohomology of congruence subgroups

To compute the cohomology $H^n(\Gamma, A)$ of a congruence subgroup Γ with coefficients in a $\mathbb{Z}\Gamma$-module A we need to construct $n+1$ terms of a free $\mathbb{Z}G$-resolution of $\mathbb{Z}$. We can do this by first using perturbation techniques (as described in [BE14]) to combine the cubic tree with resolutions for the cyclic groups of order 4 and 6 in order to produce a free $\mathbb{Z}G$-resolution R_* for $G = SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. This resolution is also a free $\mathbb{Z}\Gamma$-resolution with each term of rank

$$\mathrm{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}\Gamma} R_k = |G : \Gamma| \times \mathrm{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}G} R_k \ .$$

For congruence subgroups of lowish index in G this resolution suffices to make computations. The following commands compute

$$H^1(\Gamma_0(39), \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^9 \ .$$

Example

```
gap> R:=ResolutionSL2Z_alt(2);
Resolution of length 2 in characteristic 0 for SL(2,Integers) .

gap> gamma:=HAP_CongruenceSubgroupGamma0(39);;
gap> S:=ResolutionFiniteSubgroup(R,gamma);
Resolution of length 2 in characteristic 0 for
CongruenceSubgroupGamma0( 39)  .

gap> Cohomology(HomToIntegers(S),1);
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
```

The following commands show that $\mathrm{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}\Gamma_0(39)} R_1 = 112$ but that it is possible to apply 'Tietze like' simplifications to R_* to obtain a free $\mathbb{Z}\Gamma_0(39)$-resolution T_* with $\mathrm{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}\Gamma_0(39)} T_1 = 11$. It is more efficient to work with T_* when making cohomology computations with coefficients in a module A of large rank.

Example

```
gap> S!.dimension(1);
112
gap> T:=TietzeReducedResolution(S);
Resolution of length 2 in characteristic 0 for CongruenceSubgroupGamma0(
39)  .

gap> T!.dimension(1);
11
```

The above computations establish that the space $M_2(\Gamma_0(39))$ of weight 2 modular forms is of dimension 9.

10.5 Cuspidal cohomology

To define and compute cuspidal cohomology we consider the action of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ on the upper-half plane $\mathfrak{h}$ given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} z = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} .$$

A standard 'fundamental domain' for this action is the region

$$\begin{array}{rl} D = & \{z \in \mathfrak{h} \ : \ |z| > 1, |\mathrm{Re}(z)| < \frac{1}{2}\} \\ & \cup \{z \in \mathfrak{h} \ : \ |z| \geq 1, \mathrm{Re}(z) = -\frac{1}{2}\} \\ & \cup \{z \in \mathfrak{h} \ : \ |z| = 1, -\frac{1}{2} \leq \mathrm{Re}(z) \leq 0\} \end{array}$$

illustrated below.

The action factors through an action of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z}) = SL_2(\mathbb{Z})/\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$. The images of D under the action of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ cover the upper-half plane, and any two images have at most a single point in common. The possible common points are the bottom left-hand corner point which is stabilized by $\langle U \rangle$, and the bottom middle point which is stabilized by $\langle S \rangle$.

A congruence subgroup Γ has a 'fundamental domain' D_Γ equal to a union of finitely many copies of D, one copy for each coset in $\Gamma \setminus SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. The quotient space $X = \Gamma \setminus \mathfrak{h}$ is not compact, and can be compactified in several ways. We are interested in the Borel-Serre compactification. This is a space X^{BS} for which there is an inclusion $X \hookrightarrow X^{BS}$ and this inclusion is a homotopy equivalence. One defines the *boundary* $\partial X^{BS} = X^{BS} - X$ and uses the inclusion $\partial X^{BS} \hookrightarrow X^{BS} \simeq X$ to define the cuspidal cohomology group, over the ground ring $\mathbb{C}$, as

$$H^n_{cusp}(\Gamma, M_{k-2}) = \ker(\ H^n(X, M_{k-2}) \rightarrow H^n(\partial X^{BS}, M_{k-2})\ ).$$

Stricly speaking, this is the definition of *interior cohomology* $H^n_!(\Gamma, M_{k-2})$ and not cuspidal cohomology. However, for congruence subgroups of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ there is an equality $H^n_!(\Gamma, M_{k-2}) = H^n_{cusp}(\Gamma, M_{k-2})$.

Working over $\mathbb{C}$ has the advantage of avoiding the technical issue that Γ does not necessarily act freely on $\mathfrak{h}$ since there are points with finite cyclic stabilizer groups in $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. But it has the disadvantage of losing information about torsion in cohomology. So HAP confronts the issue by working with a contractible CW-complex $\tilde{X}^{BS}$ on which Γ acts freely, and Γ-equivariant inclusion $\partial\tilde{X}^{BS} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}^{BS}$. The definition of cuspidal cohomology that we use, which coincides with the above definition when working over $\mathbb{C}$, is

$$H^n_{cusp}(\Gamma, A) = \ker(\ H^n(\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}\Gamma}(C_*(\tilde{X}^{BS}), A)\,) \rightarrow H^n(\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}\Gamma}(C_*(\tilde{\partial X}^{BS}), A)\ ).$$

The following data is recorded and, using perturbation theory, is combined with free resolutions for C_4 and C_6 to constuct $\tilde{X}^{BS}$.

The following commands calculate

$$H^1_{cusp}(\Gamma_0(39), \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^6 .$$

Example

```
gap> gamma:=HAP_CongruenceSubgroupGamma0(39);;
gap> c:=CuspidalIntegralCohomology(gamma,1);
[ g1, g2, g3, g4, g5, g6, g7, g8, g9 ] -> [ g1^-1*g3, g1^-1*g3, g1^-1*g3,
  g1^-1*g3, g1^-1*g2, g1^-1*g3, g1^-1*g4, g1^-1*g4, g1^-1*g4 ]
```

```
gap> AbelianInvariants(Kernel(c));
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
```

From the Eichler-Shimura isomorphism and the already calculated dimension of $M_2(\Gamma_0(39)) \cong \mathbb{C}^9$, we deduce from this cuspidal cohomology that the space $S_2(\Gamma_0(39))$ of cuspidal weight 2 forms is of dimension 3, and the Eisenstein space $E_2(\Gamma_0(39)) \cong \mathbb{C}^3$ is of dimension 3.

10.6 Hecke operators

A congruence subgroup $\Gamma \le SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and element $g \in SL_n(\mathbb{Q})$ determine the subgroup $\Gamma' = \Gamma \cap g\Gamma g^{-1}$ and homomorphisms

$$\Gamma \hookleftarrow \Gamma' \xrightarrow{\gamma \mapsto g^{-1}\gamma g} g^{-1}\Gamma' g \hookrightarrow \Gamma\,.$$

These homomorphisms give rise to homomorphisms of cohomology groups

$$H^k(\Gamma,\mathbb{Z}) \xleftarrow{tr} H^k(\Gamma',\mathbb{Z}) \xleftarrow{\alpha} H^k(g^{-1}\Gamma' g,\mathbb{Z}) \xleftarrow{\beta} H^k(\Gamma,\mathbb{Z})$$

with α, β functorial maps, and tr the transfer map. We define the composite $T_g = tr \circ \alpha \circ \beta\colon H^k(\Gamma,\mathbb{Z}) \to H^k(\Gamma,\mathbb{Z})$ to be the *Hecke operator* determined by g. Further details on this description of Hecke operators can be found in [Ste07, Appendix by P. Gunnells].

The following commands computs T_g for $k = 1$, $g = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ and $\Gamma = \Gamma_0(39)$.

Example

```
gap> gamma:=HAP_CongruenceSubgroupGamma0(39);;
gap> p:=2;;N:=1;;h:=HeckeOperator(gamma,p,N);;
gap> AbelianInvariants(Source(h));
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]

gap> A:=HomomorphismAsMatrix(h);;
gap> Display(A);
[ [ -4,  2,  4,  4, -3,  0,  3,  3, -3 ],
  [ -4, -2,  6,  4,  1,  0,  1,  1, -1 ],
  [ -3,  1,  3,  4,  0,  0,  1,  1, -1 ],
  [ -3,  1,  4,  2, -4,  2,  4,  4, -4 ],
  [ -5, -1,  7,  4,  2,  0, -1, -1,  1 ],
  [ -7, -3,  6,  6,  0,  2,  2,  2, -2 ],
  [ -1,  7,  2, -4, -5,  2,  5, -1,  1 ],
  [ -2, -2,  4,  4,  0,  0, -4,  2,  4 ],
  [  0,  4,  1, -4, -5,  2,  2,  2,  4 ] ]
gap> Eigenvalues(Rationals,A);
[ 6, -2 ]
```

Chapter 11

Parallel computation

11.1 An embarassingly parallel computation

The following example creates five child processes and uses them simultaneously to compute the second integral homology of each of the 267 groups of order 64. The final command shows that

$H_2(G,\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2^{15}$

for the 267-th group G in GAP's library of small groups.

Example

```
gap> Processes:=List([1..5],i->ChildProcess());;
gap> fn:=function(i);return GroupHomology(SmallGroup(64,i),2);end;;
gap> for p in Processes do
> ChildPut(fn,"fn",p);
> od;

gap> NrSmallGroups(64);
267

gap> L:=ParallelList([1..267],"fn",Processes);;

gap> L[267];
[ 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 ]
```

The function `ParallelList()` is built from HAP's six core functions for parallel computation.

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