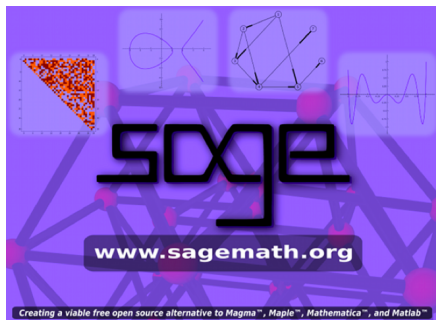


# Introduction to Sage

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February 26, 2011



## Mission Statement

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

- 1 *Mathematical features* of all of Magma, Maple, Mathematica, and Matlab
- 2 A notebook interface
- 3 Many books (undergraduate/grad curriculum)

## Sage Timeline

- **2005:** I released Sage 0.1... long year of very hard work.
- **2006:** (*2 Sage Days*) Sage is not just for number theory!
- **2007:** (*4 Sage Days*) Win prize—tons of publicity; 100% test requirements and peer review of all code; industry funding (Google, Microsoft).
- **2008:** (*7 Sage Days*) Release managers besides me.
- **2009:** (*8 Sage Days*) Better quality; more developers.
- **2010:** (*13 Sage Days*) More people; serious NSF support.
- **2011:** Revamping web interface (due to new funding), undergrad curriculum materials, new research tools.

# What is Sage?

## Sage

- **Python:** a mainstream programming language
- **Distribution:** over 90 open source packages
- **Interfaces:** smoothly combine packages
- **New code:** implements novel algorithms; over half million lines written by several hundred people.





sage

v4.6.1 (2011-01-13) · [f an](#) / [f Share](#) · [SS2](#) · [in](#) · [e](#) · [Language](#)

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**Sage** is a free [open-source](#) mathematics software system licensed under the GPL. It combines the power of many existing [open-source packages](#) into a common Python-based interface.

Mission: *Creating a viable free open source alternative to Magma, Maple, Mathematica and Matlab.*

### Try Sage Online

other: KAIST  
testing: alpha, Solaris SPARC



### Download 4.6.1

[Changelog](#) · [Source 4.6.1](#) · [Packages](#)

### Documentation

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### Search

47,942 Website Visits *this* month (Feb 2011)



Sage has interest from all over, but is still relatively small...  
(No advertising yet; all word of mouth/grassroots.)

# The Sage Notebook



**Sage** The Sage Notebook  
Version 4.6

## Welcome!

**Sage** is a different approach to mathematics software.

## The Sage Notebook

With the Sage Notebook anyone can create, collaborate on, and publish interactive worksheets. In a worksheet, one can write code using Sage, Python, and other software included in Sage.

## General and Advanced Pure and Applied Mathematics

Use Sage for studying calculus, elementary to very advanced number theory, cryptography, commutative algebra, group theory, graph theory, numerical and exact linear algebra, and more.

## Use an Open Source Alternative

By using Sage you help to support a viable open source alternative to Magma, Maple, Mathematica, and MATLAB. Sage includes many high-quality open source math packages.

## Sign into the Sage Notebook v4.6

Username

Password

Remember me

[Sign up for a new Sage Notebook account](#)

[Browse published Sage worksheets  
\(no login required\)](#)

# MAA talk on Sage - 20min

## MAA Talk on Sage

William Stein

February 26, 2011, Santa Rosa

### Factor

Factoring an integer:

```
factor(2012)
```

$2^2 \cdot 503$

Factoring a symbolic expression:

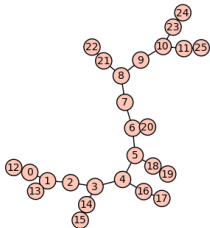
```
var('x,y')
factor(x^8 - y^2*e^(2*x))
```

$(x^4 - ye^x)(x^4 + ye^x)$

### Graph Theory



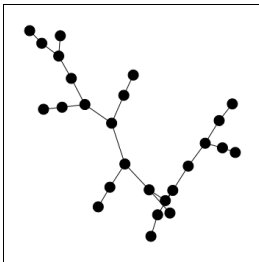
```
set_random_seed(1); G = graphs.RandomLobster(7, .6, .3); show(G)
```



```
G.automorphism_group()
```

```
((11, 23)(24, 25))
```

```
graph_editor(G)
```



live:

variable name: G

strength:

length:

[help](#)

[Save](#) [Close](#)



```
G.is_planar()
```

```
True
```

## Symbolic Integrals

```
integrate(sin(x)*tan(x), x)
```

```
 $-\frac{1}{2} \log(\sin(x) - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \log(\sin(x) + 1) - \sin(x)$ 
```

```
f = 1/sqrt(x^2 + 2*x - 1)
```

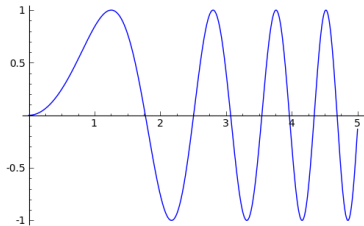
```
f.integrate(x)
```

```
 $\log(2x + 2\sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 1} + 2)$ 
```

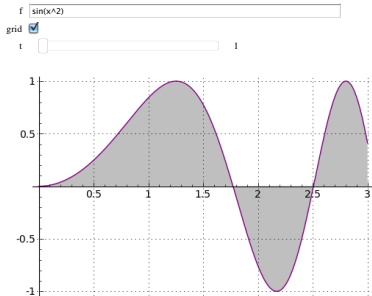
  
  
  
  
  
  

## Plotting Functions

```
plot(sin(x^2), (x,0,5))
```



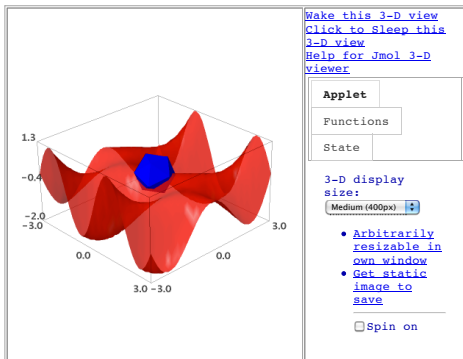
```
var('x')
@interact
def h(f=sin(x^2), grid=True, t=(1..20)):
    show(plot(f, (x, 0, 3),
             thickness=t, color='purple', fill=True,
             gridlines=grid))
```



◀ ▶

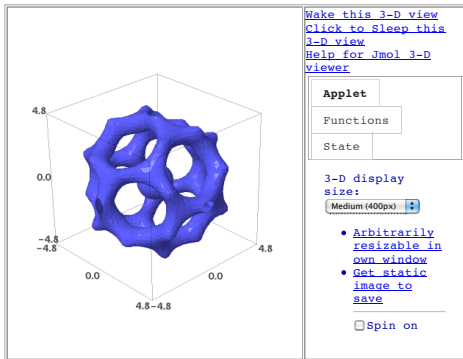
### Plotting a Function in 3D

```
f(x,y) = sin(x - y)*y*cos(x)
plot3d(f, (x,-3,3), (y,-3,3), opacity=.7, color='red') +
icosahedron(color='blue')
```



An implicit 3D plot:

```
T = RDF(golden_ratio)
var('x,y,z')
p = (2 - (cos(x + T*y) + cos(x - T*y) + cos(y + T*z) +
        cos(y - T*z) + cos(z - T*x) + cos(z + T*x)))
r = 4.77
implicit_plot3d(p, (x, -r, r), (y, -r, r), (z, -r, r),
plot_points=40)
```



## Image Compression

```
import pylab; import numpy
A_image = numpy.mean(pylab.imread(DATA + 'santarosa.png'), 2)
u,s,v = numpy.linalg.svd(A_image); S = numpy.zeros( A_image.shape
)
S[:len(s),:len(s)] = numpy.diag(s)
n = A_image.shape[0]
@interact
def svd_image(i = ("Eigenvalues (quality)",(20,
(1..A_image.shape[0]/2)))):
    A_approx = numpy.dot(numpy.dot(u[:, :i], S[:i, :i]), v[:, :i])
    g = graphics_array([matrix_plot(A_approx),
matrix_plot(A_image)])
    show(g, axes=False, figsize=(10,6))
```

```
html("Compressed to %.1f%% of size using %s eigenvalues."%(
    100*(2.0*i*n+i)/(n*n), i))
```

Eigenvalues (quality)

20

Compressed to 14.1% of size using 20 eigenvalues.

