

Package ‘elliptic’

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Author Robin K. S. Hankin

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Description A suite of elliptic and related functions including Weierstrass and Jacobi forms. Also includes various tools for manipulating and visualizing complex functions.

Maintainer Robin K. S. Hankin <hankin.robin@gmail.com>

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elliptic-package	<i>Elliptic and modular functions</i>
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Description

A suite of elliptic and related functions including Weierstrass and Jacobi forms. Also includes various tools for manipulating and visualizing complex functions

Details

The primary function in package **elliptic** is `P()`: this calculates the Weierstrass \wp function, and may take named arguments that specify either the invariants `g` or half periods `Omega`. The derivative is given by function `Pdash` and the Weierstrass sigma and zeta functions are given by functions `sigma()` and `zeta()` respectively; these are documented in `?P`. Jacobi forms are documented under `?sn` and modular forms under `?J`.

Notation follows Abramowitz and Stegun (1965) where possible, although there only real invariants are considered; `?e1e2e3` and `?parameters` give a more detailed discussion. Various equations from

AMS-55 are implemented (for fun); the functions are named after their equation numbers in AMS-55; all references are to this work unless otherwise indicated.

The package uses Jacobi's theta functions (`?theta` and `?theta.neville`) where possible: they converge very quickly.

Various number-theoretic functions that are required for (eg) converting a period pair to primitive form (`?as.primitive`) are implemented; see `?divisor` for a list.

The package also provides some tools for numerical verification of complex analysis such as contour integration (`?myintegrate`) and Newton-Raphson iteration for complex functions (`?newton_raphson`).

Complex functions may be visualized using `view()`; this is customizable but has an extensive set of built-in colourmaps.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

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Examples

```

## Example 8, p666, RHS:
P(z=0.07 + 0.1i, g=c(10,2))

## Now a nice little plot of the zeta function:
x <- seq(from=-4,to=4,len=100)
z <- outer(x,1i*x,"+")
par(pty="s")
view(x,x,limit(zeta(z,c(1+1i,2-3i))),nlevels=3,scheme=1)
view(x,x,P(z*3,params=equianharmonic()),real=FALSE)

## Some number theory:
mobius(1:10)
plot(divisor(1:300,k=1),type="s",xlab="n",ylab="divisor(n,1)")

## Primitive periods:
as.primitive(c(3+4.01i , 7+10i))
as.primitive(c(3+4.01i , 7+10i),n=10) # Note difference

## Now some contour integration:
f <- function(z){1/z}
u <- function(x){exp(2i*pi*x)}
udash <- function(x){2i*pi*exp(2i*pi*x)}
integrate.contour(f,u,udash) - 2*pi*1i

x <- seq(from=-10,to=10,len=200)
z <- outer(x,1i*x,"+")
view(x,x,P(z,params=lemniscatic()),real=FALSE)
view(x,x,P(z,params=pseudolemniscatic()),real=FALSE)
view(x,x,P(z,params=equianharmonic()),real=FALSE)

```

amn

matrix a on page 637

Description

Matrix of coefficients of the Taylor series for $\sigma(z)$ as described on page 636 and tabulated on page 637.

Usage

```
amn(u)
```

Arguments

u Integer specifying size of output matrix

Details

Reproduces the coefficients a_{mn} on page 637 according to recurrence formulae 18.5.7 and 18.5.8, p636. Used in equation 18.5.6.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
amn(12) #page 637
```

as.primitive	<i>Converts basic periods to a primitive pair</i>
--------------	---

Description

Given a pair of basic periods, returns a primitive pair and (optionally) the unimodular transformation used.

Usage

```
as.primitive(p, n = 3, tol = 1e-05, give.answers = FALSE)
is.primitive(p, n = 3, tol = 1e-05)
```

Arguments

p	Two element vector containing the two basic periods
n	Maximum magnitude of matrix entries considered
tol	Numerical tolerance used to determine reality of period ratios
give.answers	Boolean, with TRUE meaning to return extra information (unimodular matrix and the magnitudes of the primitive periods) and default FALSE meaning to return just the primitive periods

Details

Primitive periods are not unique. This function follows Chandrasekharan and others (but not, of course, Abramowitz and Stegun) in demanding that the real part of p_1 , and the imaginary part of p_2 , are nonnegative.

Value

If `give.answers` is TRUE, return a list with components

M	The unimodular matrix used
p	The pair of primitive periods
mags	The magnitudes of the primitive periods

Note

Here, “unimodular” includes the case of determinant minus one.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

K. Chandrasekharan 1985. *Elliptic functions*, Springer-Verlag

Examples

```
as.primitive(c(3+5i,2+3i))
as.primitive(c(3+5i,2+3i),n=5)

##Rounding error:
is.primitive(c(1,1i))

## Try
is.primitive(c(1,1.001i))
```

ck

Coefficients of Laurent expansion of Weierstrass P function

Description

Calculates the coefficients of the Laurent expansion of the Weierstrass \wp function in terms of the invariants

Usage

```
ck(g, n=20)
```

Arguments

g	The invariants: a vector of length two with $g=c(g_2, g_3)$
n	length of series

Details

Calculates the series c_k as per equation 18.5.3, p635.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also[P.laurent](#)**Examples**

```
#Verify 18.5.16, p636:
x <- ck(g=c(0.1+1.1i,4-0.63i))
14*x[2]*x[3]*(389*x[2]^3+369*x[3]^2)/3187041-x[11] #should be zero

# Now try a random example by comparing the default (theta function) method
# for P(z) with the Laurent expansion:

z <- 0.5-0.3i
g <- c(1.1-0.2i, 1+0.4i)
series <- ck(15,g=g)
1/z^2+sum(series*(z^2)^(0:14)) - P(z,g=g) #should be zero
```

congruence

Solves $mx+by=1$ for x and y **Description**

Solves the Diophantine equation $mx + by = 1$ for x and y . The function is named for equation 57 in Hardy and Wright.

Usage

```
congruence(a, l = 1)
```

Arguments

a	Two element vector with $a=c(m,n)$
l	Right hand side with default 1

Value

In the usual case of $(m,n) = 1$, returns a square matrix whose rows are a and $c(x,y)$. This matrix is a unimodular transformation that takes a pair of basic periods to another pair of basic periods.

If $(m,n) \neq 1$ then more than one solution is available (for example `congruence(c(4,6),2)`). In this case, extra rows are added and the matrix is no longer square.

Note

This function does not generate *all* unimodular matrices with a given first row (here, it will be assumed that the function returns a square matrix).

For a start, this function only returns matrices all of whose elements are positive, and if a is unimodular, then after `diag(a) <- -diag(a)`, both a and $-a$ are unimodular (so if a was originally generated by `congruence()`, neither of the derived matrices could be).

Now if the first row is $c(1, 23)$, for example, then the second row need only be of the form $c(n, 1)$ where n is any integer. There are thus an infinite number of unimodular matrices whose first row is $c(1, 23)$. While this is (somewhat) pathological, consider matrices with a first row of, say, $c(2, 5)$. Then the second row could be $c(1, 3)$, or $c(3, 8)$ or $c(5, 13)$. Function `congruence()` will return only the first of these.

To systematically generate all unimodular matrices, use `unimodular()`, which uses Farey sequences.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

G. H. Hardy and E. M. Wright 1985. *An introduction to the theory of numbers*, Oxford University Press (fifth edition)

See Also

[unimodular](#)

Examples

```
M <- congruence(c(4,9))
det(M)

o <- c(1,1i)
g2.fun(o) - g2.fun(o,maxiter=840) #should be zero
```

coqueraux

Fast, conceptually simple, iterative scheme for Weierstrass P functions

Description

Fast, conceptually simple, iterative scheme for Weierstrass \wp functions, following the ideas of Robert Coqueraux

Usage

```
coqueraux(z, g, N = 5, use.fpp = FALSE, give = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	Primary complex argument
<code>g</code>	Invariants; if an object of type <code>parameters</code> is supplied, the invariants will be extracted appropriately
<code>N</code>	Number of iterations to use
<code>use.fpp</code>	Boolean, with default <code>FALSE</code> meaning to <i>not</i> reduce <code>z</code> to the fpp. Setting to <code>TRUE</code> reduces <code>z</code> to the fpp via <code>parameters()</code> : this is more accurate (see example) but slower
<code>give</code>	Boolean, with <code>TRUE</code> meaning to return an estimate of the error, and <code>FALSE</code> meaning to return just the value

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

R. Coqueroaux, 1990. *Iterative method for calculation of the Weierstrass elliptic function*, IMA Journal of Numerical Analysis, volume 10, pp119-128

Examples

```
z <- seq(from=1+1i, to=30-10i, len=55)
p <- P(z, c(0, 1))
c.true <- coqueroaux(z, c(0, 1), use.fpp=TRUE)
c.false <- coqueroaux(z, c(0, 1), use.fpp=FALSE)
plot(1:55, abs(p-c.false))
points(1:55, abs(p-c.true), pch=16)
```

divisor
Number theoretic functions

Description

Various useful number theoretic functions

Usage

```
divisor(n, k=1)
primes(n)
factorize(n)
mobius(n)
totient(n)
liouville(n)
```

Arguments

n, k Integers

Details

Functions `primes()` and `factorize()` cut-and-pasted from Bill Venables's `conf.design` package, version 0.0-3. Function `primes(n)` returns a vector of all primes not exceeding `n`; function `factorize(n)` returns an integer vector of nondecreasing primes whose product is `n`.

The others are multiplicative functions, defined in Hardy and Wright:

Function `divisor()`, also written $\sigma_k(n)$, is the divisor function defined on p239. This gives the sum of the k^{th} powers of all the divisors of `n`. Setting $k = 0$ corresponds to $d(n)$, which gives the number of divisors of `n`.

Function `mobius()` is the Moebius function (p234), giving zero if `n` has a repeated prime factor, and $(-1)^q$ where $n = p_1 p_2 \dots p_q$ otherwise.

Function `totient()` is Euler's totient function (p52), giving the number of integers smaller than `n` and relatively prime to it.

Function `liouville()` gives the Liouville function.

Note

The divisor function crops up in `g2.fun()` and `g3.fun()`. Note that this function is not called `sigma()` to avoid conflicts with Weierstrass's σ function (which ought to take priority in this context).

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin and Bill Venables (`primes()` and `factorize()`)

References

G. H. Hardy and E. M. Wright, 1985. *An introduction to the theory of numbers* (fifth edition). Oxford University Press.

Examples

```
mobius(1)
mobius(2)
divisor(140)
divisor(140,3)
```

```
plot(divisor(1:100,k=1),type="s",xlab="n",ylab="divisor(n,1)")
```

```
plot(cumsum(liouville(1:1000)),type="l",main="does the function ever exceed zero?")
```

`e16.28.1`*Numerical verification of equations 16.28.1 to 16.28.5*

Description

Verifies formulae 16.28.1 to 16.28.5 on p576

Usage`e16.28.1(z, m, ...)``e16.28.2(z, m, ...)``e16.28.3(z, m, ...)``e16.28.4(z, m, ...)``e16.28.5(m, ...)`**Arguments**

<code>z</code>	Complex number
----------------	----------------

<code>m</code>	Parameter m
----------------	---------------

<code>...</code>	Extra arguments passed to <code>theta[1-4]()</code>
------------------	---

Details

Returns the left hand side minus the right hand side of each formula. Each formula documented here is identically zero; nonzero values are returned due to numerical errors and should be small.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun 1965. *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*. New York, Dover.

Examples

```
plot(e16.28.4(z=1:6000,m=0.234))
```

```
plot(abs(e16.28.4(z=1:6000,m=0.234+0.1i)))
```

e18.10.9

Numerical checks of equations 18.10.9-11, page 650

Description

Numerical checks of equations 18.10.9-11, page 650. Function returns LHS minus RHS.

Usage

e18.10.9(parameters)

Arguments

parameters An object of class “parameters”

Value

Returns a complex vector of length three: e_1, e_2, e_3

Note

A good check for the three e 's being in the right order.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun 1965. *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*. New York, Dover.

Examples

```
e18.10.9(parameters(g=c(0,1)))  
e18.10.9(parameters(g=c(1,0)))
```

e1e2e3 *Calculate e1, e2, e3 from the invariants*

Description

Calculates e1, e2, e3 from the invariants using either polyroot or Cardano's method.

Usage

```
e1e2e3(g, use.laurent=TRUE, AnS=is.real(g), Omega=NULL, tol=1e-6)
eee.cardano(g)
```

Arguments

g	Two-element vector with $g=c(g_2, g_3)$
use.laurent	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to use <code>P.laurent()</code> to determine the correct ordering for the e : $\wp(\omega_1), \wp(\omega_2), \wp(\omega_3)$. Setting to FALSE means to return the solutions of the cubic equation directly: this is much faster, but is not guaranteed to find the e_i in the right order (the roots are found according to the vagaries of <code>polyroot()</code>)
AnS	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to define ω_3 as per ams-55, and FALSE meaning to follow Whittaker and Watson, and define ω_1 and ω_2 as the primitive half periods, and $\omega_3 = -\omega_1 - \omega_2$. This is also consistent with Chandrasekharan except the factor of 2. Also note that setting AnS to TRUE forces the e to be real
Omega	A pair of primitive half periods, if known. If supplied, the function uses them to calculate approximate values for the three e s (but supplies values calculated by <code>polyroot()</code> , which are much more accurate). The function needs the approximate values to determine in which order the e s should be, as <code>polyroot()</code> returns roots in whichever order the polynomial solver gives them in
tol	Real, relative tolerance criterion for terminating Laurent summation

Value

Returns a three-element vector.

Note

Function `parameters()` calls `e1e2e3()`, so **do not use** `parameters()` **to determine argument g, because doing so will result in a recursive loop.**

Just to be specific: `e1e2e3(g=parameters(...))` will fail. It would be pointless anyway, because `parameters()` returns (inter alia) e_1, e_2, e_3 anyway.

There is considerable confusion about the order of e_1, e_2 and e_3 , essentially due to Abramowitz and Stegun's definition of the half periods being inconsistent with that of Chandrasekharan's, and Mathematica's. It is not possible to reconcile A and S's notation for theta functions with Chandrasekharan's definition of a primitive pair. Thus, the convention adopted here is the rather strange-seeming

choice of $e_1 = \wp(\omega_1/2)$, $e_2 = \wp(\omega_3/2)$, $e_3 = \wp(\omega_2/2)$. This has the advantage of making equation 18.10.5 (p650, ams55), and equation 09.13.27.0011.01, return three identical values.

The other scheme to rescue 18.10.5 would be to define (ω_1, ω_3) as a primitive pair, and to require $\omega_2 = -\omega_1 - \omega_3$. This is the method adopted by Mathematica; it is no more inconsistent with ams55 than the solution used in package **elliptic**. However, this scheme suffers from the disadvantage that the independent elements of Omega would have to be supplied as `c(omega1, NA, omega3)`, and this is inimical to the precepts of R.

One can realize the above in practice by considering what this package calls “ ω_2 ” to be *really* ω_3 , and what this package calls “ $\omega_1 + \omega_2$ ” to be *really* ω_2 . Making function `half.periods()` return a three element vector with names `omega1`, `omega3`, `omega2` might work on some levels, and indeed might be the correct solution for a user somewhere; but it would be confusing. This confusion would dog my weary steps for ever more.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

Mathematica

Examples

```
sum(e1e2e3(g=c(1,2)))
```

equianharmonic

Special cases of the Weierstrass elliptic function

Description

Gives parameters for the equianharmonic case, the lemniscatic case, and the pseudolemniscatic case.

Usage

```
equianharmonic(...)
lemniscatic(...)
pseudolemniscatic(...)
```

Arguments

... Ignored

Details

These functions return values from section 18.13, p652; 18.14, p658; and 18.15, p662. They use elementary functions (and the gamma function) only, so ought to be more accurate and faster than calling `parameters(g=c(1,0))` directly.

Note that the values for the half periods correspond to the general case for complex g_2 and g_3 so are simple linear combinations of those given in AnS.

One can use `parameters("equianharmonic")` *et seq* instead.

Value

Returns a list with the same elements as `parameters()`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun 1965. *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*. New York, Dover.

See Also

[parameters](#)

Examples

```
P(z=0.1+0.1212i,params=equianharmonic())

x <- seq(from=-10,to=10,len=200)
z <- outer(x,1i*x,"+")
view(x,x,P(z,params=lemniscatic()),real=FALSE)
view(x,x,P(z,params=pseudolemniscatic()),real=FALSE)
view(x,x,P(z,params=equianharmonic()),real=FALSE)
```

 eta

Dedekind's eta function

Description

Dedekind's η function

Usage

```
eta(z, ...)
eta.series(z, maxiter=300)
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	Complex argument
<code>...</code>	In function <code>eta()</code> , extra arguments sent to <code>theta3()</code>
<code>maxiter</code>	In function <code>eta.series()</code> , maximum value of iteration

Details

Function `eta()` uses Euler's formula, viz

$$\eta(z) = e^{\pi iz/12} \theta_3\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{z}{2}, 3z\right)$$

Function `eta.series()` is present for validation (and interest) only; it uses the infinite product formula, viz:

$$\eta(z) = e^{\pi iz/12} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - e^{2\pi inz})$$

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

K. Chandrasekharan 1985. *Elliptic functions*, Springer-Verlag.

See Also

[farey](#)

Examples

```
z <- seq(from=1+1i, to=10+0.06i, len=999)
plot(eta(z))

max(abs(eta(z)-eta.series(z)))
```

farey

Farey sequences

Description

Returns the Farey sequence of order n

Usage

```
farey(n, print=FALSE, give.series = FALSE)
```

Arguments

n	Order of Farey sequence
print	Boolean, with TRUE meaning to print out the text version of the Farey sequence in human-readable form. Default value of FALSE means not to print anything
give.series	Boolean, with TRUE meaning to return the series explicitly, and default FALSE meaning to return a 3 dimensional array as detailed below

Details

If give.series takes its default value of FALSE, return a matrix a of dimension $c(2, u)$ where u is a (complicated) function of n. If $v \leftarrow a[i,]$, then $v[1]/v[2]$ is the i^{th} term of the Farey sequence. Note that $\det(a[(n):(n+1),]) = -1$

If give.series is TRUE, then return a matrix a of size $c(4, u-1)$. If $v \leftarrow a[i,]$, then $v[1]/v[2]$ and $v[3]/v[4]$ are successive pairs of the Farey sequence. Note that $\det(\text{matrix}(a[, i], 2, 2)) = -1$

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

G. H. Hardy and E. M. Wright 1985. *An introduction to the theory of numbers*, Oxford University Press (fifth edition)

See Also

[unimodular](#)

Examples

```
farey(3)
```

fpp

Fundamental period parallelogram

Description

Reduce $z = x + iy$ to a congruent value within the fundamental period parallelogram (FPP). Function mn() gives (real, possibly noninteger) m and n such that $z = m \cdot p_1 + n \cdot p_2$.

Usage

```
fpp(z, p, give=FALSE)
mn(z, p)
```

Arguments

z	Primary complex argument
p	Vector of length two with first element the first period and second element the second period. Note that p is the period, so $p_1 = 2\omega_1$, where ω_1 is the half period
give	Boolean, with TRUE meaning to return M and N, and default FALSE meaning to return just the congruent values

Details

Function fpp() is fully vectorized.

Use function mn() to determine the “coordinates” of a point.

Use `floor(mn(z,p)) %% p` to give the complex value of the (unique) point in the same period parallelogram as z that is congruent to the origin.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
p <- c(1.01+1.123i, 1.1+1.43i)
mn(z=1:10,p) %% p ## should be close to 1:10

#Now specify some periods:
p2 <- c(1+1i,1-1i)

#Define a sequence of complex numbers that zooms off to infinity:
u <- seq(from=0,by=pi+1i*exp(1),len=2007)

#and plot the sequence, modulo the periods:
plot(fpp(z=u,p=p2))

#and check that the resulting points are within the qpp:
polygon(c(-1,0,1,0),c(0,1,0,-1))
```

g.fun

Calculates the invariants g2 and g3

Description

Calculates the invariants g_2 and g_3 using any of a number of methods

Usage

```

g.fun(b, ...)
g2.fun(b, use.first=TRUE, ...)
g3.fun(b, use.first=TRUE, ...)
g2.fun.lambert(b, nmax=50, tol=1e-10, strict=TRUE)
g3.fun.lambert(b, nmax=50, tol=1e-10, strict=TRUE)
g2.fun.direct(b, nmax=50, tol=1e-10)
g3.fun.direct(b, nmax=50, tol=1e-10)
g2.fun.fixed(b, nmax=50, tol=1e-10, give=FALSE)
g3.fun.fixed(b, nmax=50, tol=1e-10, give=FALSE)
g2.fun.vectorized(b, nmax=50, tol=1e-10, give=FALSE)
g3.fun.vectorized(b, nmax=50, tol=1e-10, give=FALSE)

```

Arguments

b	Half periods. NB: the arguments are the half periods as per AMS55! In these functions, argument b is interpreted as per <code>p1.tau()</code>
nmax	Maximum number of terms to sum. See details section for more discussion
tol	Numerical tolerance for stopping: summation stops when adding an additional term makes less
strict	Boolean, with default (where taken) TRUE meaning to <code>stop()</code> if convergence is not achieved in nmax terms. Setting to FALSE returns the partial sum and a warning.
give	Boolean, with default (where taken) TRUE meaning to return the partial sums. See examples section for an example of this argument in use
...	In functions <code>g.fun()</code> , <code>g2.fun()</code> and <code>g3.fun()</code> , extra arguments passed to <code>theta1()</code> and friends
use.first	In function <code>g2.fun()</code> and <code>g3.fun()</code> , Boolean with default TRUE meaning to use Wolfram's first formula (remember to cite this) and FALSE meaning to use the second

Details

Functions `g2.fun()` and `g3.fun()` use theta functions which converge very quickly. These functions are the best in most circumstances. The theta functions include a loop that continues to add terms until the partial sum is unaltered by addition of the next term. Note that summation continues until *all* elements of the argument are properly summed, so performance is limited by the single worst-case element.

The following functions are provided for interest only, although there is a remote possibility that some weird circumstances may exist in which they are faster than the theta function approach.

Functions `g2.fun.divisor()` and `g3.fun.divisor()` use Chandrasekharan's formula on page 83. This is generally slower than the theta function approach

Functions `g2.fun.lambert()` and `g3.fun.lambert()` use a Lambert series to accelerate Chandrasekharan's formula. In general, it is a little better than the divisor form.

Functions `g2.fun.fixed()` and `g3.fun.fixed()` also use Lambert series. These functions are vectorized in the sense that the function body uses only vector operations. These functions do

not take a vector argument. They are called “fixed” because the number of terms used is fixed in advance (unlike `g2.fun()` and `g3.fun()`).

Functions `g2.fun.vectorized()` and `g3.fun.vectorized()` also use Lambert series. They are fully vectorized in that they take a vector of periods or period ratios, unlike the previous two functions. However, this can lead to loss of precision in some cases (specifically when the periods give rise to widely varying values of `g2` and `g3`).

Functions `g2.fun.direct()` and `g3.fun.direct()` use a direct summation. These functions are absurdly slow. In general, the Lambert series functions converge much faster; and the “default” functions `g2.fun()` and `g3.fun()`, which use theta functions, converge faster still.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

Mathematica website

Examples

```
g.fun(half.periods(g=c(8,4+1i))) ## should be c(8,4+1i)

## Example 4, p664, LHS:
omega <- c(10,11i)
(g2 <- g2.fun(omega))
(g3 <- g3.fun(omega))
e1e2e3(Re(c(g2,g3)))

## Example 4, p664, RHS:
omega2 <- 10
omega2dash <- 11i
omega1 <- (omega2-omega2dash)/2 ## From figure 18.1, p630
(g2 <- g2.fun(c(omega1,omega2)))
(g3 <- g3.fun(c(omega1,omega2)))
e1e2e3(Re(c(g2,g3)))
```

half.periods

Calculates half periods in terms of e

Description

Calculates half periods in terms of e

Usage

```
half.periods(ignore=NULL, e=NULL, g=NULL, primitive)
```

Arguments

e	e
g	g
ignore	Formal argument present to ensure that e or g is named (ignored)
primitive	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to return primitive periods and FALSE to return the direct result of Legendre's iterative scheme

Details

Parameter $e=c(e_1, e_2, e_3)$ are the values of the Weierstrass \wp function at the half periods:

$$e_1 = \wp(\omega_1) \quad e_2 = \wp(\omega_2) \quad e_3 = \wp(\omega_3)$$

where

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 = 0$$

.

Also, e is given by the roots of the cubic equation $x^3 - g_2x - g_3 = 0$, but the problem is finding which root corresponds to which of the three elements of e .

Value

Returns a pair of primitive half periods

Note

Function `parameters()` uses function `half.periods()` internally, so do not use `parameters()` to determine e .

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun 1965. *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*. New York, Dover.

Examples

```
half.periods(g=c(8,4))           ## Example 6, p665, LHS

u <- half.periods(g=c(-10,2))
message(c(u[1]-u[2] , u[1]+u[2])) ## Example 6, p665, RHS

half.periods(g=c(10,2))         ## Example 7, p665, LHS

u <- half.periods(g=c(7,6))
message(c(u[1],2*u[2]+u[1]))    ## Example 7, p665, RHS
```

```

half.periods(g=c(1,1i, 1.1+1.4i))
half.periods(e=c(1,1i, 2, 1.1+1.4i))

g.fun(half.periods(g=c(8,4)))      ## should be c(8,4)

```

J

Various modular functions

Description

Modular functions including Klein's modular function J (aka Dedekind's Valenz function J, aka the Klein invariant function, aka Klein's absolute invariant), the lambda function, and Delta.

Usage

```

J(tau, use.theta = TRUE, ...)
lambda(tau, ...)

```

Arguments

tau	τ ; it is assumed that $\text{Im}(\tau) > 0$
use.theta	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to use the theta function expansion, and FALSE meaning to evaluate g2 and g3 directly
...	Extra arguments sent to either theta1() et seq, or g2.fun() and g3.fun() as appropriate

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

K. Chandrasekharan 1985. *Elliptic functions*, Springer-Verlag.

Examples

```

J(2.3+0.23i,use.theta=TRUE)
J(2.3+0.23i,use.theta=FALSE)

#Verify that J(z)=J(-1/z):
z <- seq(from=1+0.7i,to=-2+1i,len=20)
plot(abs((J(z)-J(-1/z))/J(z)))

# Verify that lambda(z) = lambda(Mz) where M is a modular matrix with b,c

```

```

# even and a,d odd:

M <- matrix(c(5,4,16,13),2,2)
z <- seq(from=1+1i,to=3+3i,len=100)
plot(lambda(z)-lambda(M %mob% z,maxiter=100))

#Now a nice little plot; vary n to change the resolution:
n <- 50
x <- seq(from=-0.1, to=2,len=n)
y <- seq(from=0.02,to=2,len=n)

z <- outer(x,1i*y,"+")
f <- lambda(z,maxiter=40)
g <- J(z)
view(x,y,f,scheme=04,real.contour=FALSE,main="try higher resolution")
view(x,y,g,scheme=10,real.contour=FALSE,main="try higher resolution")

```

K.fun

quarter period K

Description

Calculates the K.fun in terms of either m (K.fun()) or k (K.fun.k()).

Usage

```
K.fun(m, strict=TRUE, maxiter=7)
```

Arguments

<code>m</code>	Real or complex parameter
<code>strict</code>	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to return an error if the sequence has not converged exactly, and FALSE meaning to return the partial sum, and a warning
<code>maxiter</code>	Maximum number of iterations

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

R. Coquereaux, A. Grossman, and B. E. Lautrup. *Iterative method for calculation of the Weierstrass elliptic function*. IMA Journal of Numerical Analysis, vol 10, pp119-128, 1990

Examples

```

K.fun(0.09) # AMS-55 give 1.60804862 in example 7 on page 581

# next example not run because: (i), it needs gsl; (ii) it gives a warning.
## Not run:
K.fun(0.4,strict=F, maxiter=4) - ellint_Kcomp(sqrt(0.4))

## End(Not run)

```

latplot

Plots a lattice of periods on the complex plane

Description

Given a pair of basic periods, plots a lattice of periods on the complex plane

Usage

```
latplot(p, n=10, do.lines=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

p	Vector of length two with first element the first period and second element the second period. Note that $p_1 = 2\omega_1$
n	Size of lattice
do.lines	Boolean with default TRUE meaning to show boundaries between adjacent period parallelograms
...	Extra arguments passed to plot(). See examples section for working use

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

K. Chandrasekharan 1985. *Elliptic functions*, Springer-Verlag.

Examples

```

p1 <- c(1,1i)
p2 <- c(2+3i,5+7i)
latplot(p1)
latplot(p2,xlim=c(-4,4),ylim=c(-4,4),n=40)

```

lattice	<i>Lattice of complex numbers</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

Returns a lattice of numbers generated by a given complex basis.

Usage

```
lattice(p,n)
```

Arguments

p	Complex vector of length two giving a basis for the lattice
n	size of lattice

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
lattice(c(1+10i,100+1000i),n=2)
plot(lattice(c(1+1i,1.1+1.4i),5))
```

limit	<i>Limit the magnitude of elements of a vector</i>
-------	--

Description

Deals appropriately with objects with a few very large elements

Usage

```
limit(x, upper=quantile(Re(x),0.99,na.rm=TRUE), lower=quantile(Re(x),0.01,na.rm=TRUE), na = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of real or complex values
upper	Upper limit
lower	Lower limit
na	Boolean, with default FALSE meaning to “clip” x (if real) by setting elements of x with $x > \text{high}$ to high; if TRUE, set such elements to NA. If x is complex, this argument is ignored

Details

If x is complex, low is ignored and the function returns x , after executing $x[abs(x)>high] <- NA$.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
x <- c(rep(1,5),300, -200)
limit(x,100)
limit(x,upper=200,lower= -400)
limit(x,upper=200,lower= -400,na=TRUE)
```

message

Messages numbers near the real line to be real

Description

Returns the Real part of numbers near the real line

Usage

```
message(z, tol = 1e-10)
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	vector of complex numbers to be massaged
<code>tol</code>	Tolerance

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
message(1+1i)
message(1+1e-11i)

message(c(1,1+1e-11i,1+10i))
```

misc *Manipulate real or imaginary components of an object*

Description

Manipulate real or imaginary components of an object

Usage

```
Im(x) <- value  
Re(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	Complex-valued object
value	Real-valued object

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
x <- 1:10  
Im(x) <- 1  
  
x <- 1:5  
Im(x) <- 1/x
```

mob *Moebius transformations*

Description

Moebius transformations

Usage

```
mob(M, x)  
M %mob% x
```

Arguments

M	2-by-2 matrix of integers
x	vector of values to be transformed

Value

Returns a value with the same attributes as `x`. Elementwise, if

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

then `mob(M, x)` is $\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$.

Note

This function does not check for `M` being having integer elements, nor for the determinant being unity.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

Wikipedia contributors, "Mobius transformation," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia (accessed February 13, 2011).

See Also

[unimodular](#)

Examples

```
M <- matrix(c(11,6,9,5),2,2)
x <- seq(from=1+1i,to=10-2i,len=6)

M %mob% x
plot(mob(M,x))
```

myintegrate

Complex integration

Description

Integration of complex valued functions along the real axis (`myintegrate()`), along arbitrary paths (`integrate.contour()`), and following arbitrary straight line segments (`integrate.segments()`).

Usage

```
myintegrate(f, lower, upper, ...)
integrate.contour(f,u,udash, ...)
integrate.segments(f,points, close=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

f	function, possibly complex valued
lower, upper	Lower and upper limits of integration in myintegrate(); real numbers (for complex values, use integrate.contour() or integrate.segments())
u	Function mapping $[0, 1]$ to the contour. For a closed contour, require that $u(0) = u(1)$
udash	Derivative of u
points	In function integrate.segments(), a vector of complex numbers. Integration will be taken over straight segments joining consecutive elements of points
close	In function integrate.segments(), a Boolean variable with default TRUE meaning to integrate along the segment from points[n] to points[1] in addition to the internal segments
...	Extra arguments passed to integrate()

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
# To integrate round the unit circle, we need the contour and its
# derivative:

u <- function(x){exp(pi*2i*x)}
udash <- function(x){pi*2i*exp(pi*2i*x)}

# First, some elementary functions, for practice:
integrate.contour(function(z){1/z},u,udash)      # should be 2*pi*i
integrate.contour(function(z){log(z)},u,udash)  # should be -2*pi*i
integrate.contour(function(z){sin(z)+1/z^2},u,udash) # should be zero

# Now, some elliptic functions:
g <- c(3,2+4i)
Zeta <- function(z){zeta(z,g)}
Sigma <- function(z){sigma(z,g)}
WeierstrassP <- function(z){P(z,g)}

jj <- integrate.contour(Zeta,u,udash)
abs(jj-2*pi*1i)          # should be zero
abs(integrate.contour(Sigma,u,udash))      # should be zero
abs(integrate.contour(WeierstrassP,u,udash)) # should be zero

# Now integrate  $f(x) = \exp(1i*x)/(1+x^2)$  from  $-\text{Inf}$  to  $+\text{Inf}$  along the
# real axis, using the Residue Theorem. This tells us that integral of
#  $f(z)$  along any closed path is equal to  $\pi*2i$  times the sum of the
# residues inside it. Take a semicircular path P from  $-R$  to  $+R$  along
# the real axis, then following a semicircle in the upper half plane, of
```

```

# radius R to close the loop. Now consider large R. Then P encloses a
# pole at +1i [there is one at -1i also, but this is outside P, so
# irrelevant here] at which the residue is -1i/2e. Thus the integral of
# f(z) = 2i*pi*(-1i/2e) = pi/e along P; the contribution from the
# semicircle tends to zero as R tends to infinity; thus the integral
# along the real axis is the whole path integral, or pi/e.

# We can now reproduce this result analytically. First, choose an R:
R <- 400

# now define P. First, the semicircle, u1:
u1 <- function(x){R*exp(pi*1i*x)}
u1dash <- function(x){R*pi*1i*exp(pi*1i*x)}

# and now the straight part along the real axis, u2:
u2 <- function(x){R*(2*x-1)}
u2dash <- function(x){R*2}

# Better define the function:
f <- function(z){exp(1i*z)/(1+z^2)}

# OK, now carry out the path integral. I'll do it explicitly, but note
# that the contribution from the first integral should be small:

answer.approximate <-
  integrate.contour(f,u1,u1dash) +
  integrate.contour(f,u2,u2dash)

# And compare with the analytical value:
answer.exact <- pi/exp(1)
abs(answer.approximate - answer.exact)

# Now try the same thing but integrating over a triangle, using
# integrate.segments(). Use a path P' with base from -R to +R along the
# real axis, closed by two straight segments, one from +R to 1i*R, the
# other from 1i*R to -R:

abs(integrate.segments(f,c(-R,R,1i*R))- answer.exact)

# Observe how much better one can do by integrating over a big square
# instead:

abs(integrate.segments(f,c(-R,R,R+1i*R, -R+1i*R))- answer.exact)

# Now in the interests of search engine findability, here is an
# application of Cauchy's integral formula, or Cauchy's formula. I will
# use it to find sin(0.8):

u <- function(x){exp(pi*2i*x)}
udash <- function(x){pi*2i*exp(pi*2i*x)}

```

```
g <- function(z){sin(z)/(z-0.8)}  
a <- 1/(2i*pi)*integrate.contour(g,u,udash)  
  
abs(a-sin(0.8))
```

near.match	<i>Are two vectors close to one another?</i>
------------	--

Description

Returns TRUE if each element of x and y are “near” one another

Usage

```
near.match(x, y, tol=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	First object
y	Second object
tol	Relative tolerance with default NULL meaning to use machine precision

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
x <- rep(1,6)  
near.match(x, x+rnorm(6)/1e10)
```

newton_raphson *Newton Raphson iteration to find roots of equations*

Description

Newton-Raphson iteration to find roots of equations with the emphasis on complex functions

Usage

```
newton_raphson(initial, f, fdash, maxiter, give=TRUE, tol = .Machine$double.eps)
```

Arguments

<code>initial</code>	Starting guess
<code>f</code>	Function for which $f(z) = 0$ is to be solved for z
<code>fdash</code>	Derivative of function (note: Cauchy-Riemann conditions assumed)
<code>maxiter</code>	Maximum number of iterations attempted
<code>give</code>	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to give output based on that of <code>uniroot()</code> and FALSE meaning to return only the estimated root
<code>tol</code>	Tolerance: iteration stops if $ f(z) < tol$

Details

Bog-standard implementation of the Newton-Raphson algorithm

Value

If `give` is FALSE, returns z with $|f(z)| < tol$; if TRUE, returns a list with elements `root` (the estimated root), `f.root` (the function evaluated at the estimated root; should have small modulus), and `iter`, the number of iterations required.

Note

Previous versions of this function used the miss-spelling “Rapheson”.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
#Find the two square roots of 2+i:
f <- function(z){z^2-(2+1i)}
fdash <- function(z){2*z}
newton_raphson( 1.4+0.3i, f, fdash, maxiter=10)
newton_raphson(-1.4-0.3i, f, fdash, maxiter=10)
```

```
#Now find the three cube roots of unity:
g <- function(z){z^3-1}
gdash <- function(z){3*z^2}
newton_raphson(-0.5+1i,g,gdash,maxiter=10)
newton_raphson(-0.5-1i,g,gdash,maxiter=10)
newton_raphson(+0.5+0i,g,gdash,maxiter=10)
```

nome	<i>Nome in terms of m or k</i>
------	--------------------------------

Description

Calculates the nome in terms of either m (`nome()`) or k (`nome.k()`).

Usage

```
nome(m)
nome.k(k)
```

Arguments

m	Real parameter
k	Real parameter with $k = m^2$

Note

The nome is defined as $e^{-i\pi K'/K}$, where K and iK' are the quarter periods (see page 576 of AMS-55). These are calculated using function `K.fun()`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[K.fun](#)

Examples

```
nome(0.09) # AMS-55 give 0.00589414 in example 7 on page 581
```

P.laurent

Laurent series for elliptic and related functions

Description

Laurent series for various functions

Usage

```
P.laurent(z, g=NULL, tol=0, nmax=80)
Pdash.laurent(z, g=NULL, nmax=80)
sigma.laurent(z, g=NULL, nmax=8, give.error=FALSE)
sigmadash.laurent(z, g=NULL, nmax=8, give.error=FALSE)
zeta.laurent(z, g=NULL, nmax=80)
```

Arguments

z	Primary argument (complex)
g	Vector of length two with $g=c(g_2, g_3)$
tol	Tolerance
give.error	In <code>sigma.laurent()</code> , Boolean with default FALSE meaning to return the computed value and TRUE to return the error (as estimated by the sum of the absolute values of the terms along the minor long diagonal of the matrix).
nmax	Number of terms used (or, for <code>sigma()</code> , the size of matrix used)

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
sigma.laurent(z=1+1i, g=c(0, 4))
```

p1.tau

Does the right thing when calling g2.fun() and g3.fun()

Description

Takes vectors and interprets them appropriately for input to `g2.fun()` and `g3.fun()`. Not really intended for the end user.

Usage

```
p1.tau(b)
```

Arguments

b Vector of periods

Details

If b is of length two, interpret the elements as ω_1 and ω_2 respectively.

If a two-column matrix, interpret the columns as ω_1 and ω_2 respectively.

Otherwise, interpret as a vector of $\tau = \omega_1/\omega_2$.

Value

Returns a two-component list:

p1 First period
tau Period ratio

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
p1.tau(c(1+1i,1.1+23.123i))
```

parameters

Parameters for Weierstrass's P function

Description

Calculates the invariants g_2 and g_3 , the e-values e_1, e_2, e_3 , and the half periods ω_1, ω_2 , from any one of them.

Usage

```
parameters(Omega=NULL, g=NULL, description=NULL)
```

Arguments

Omega Vector of length two, containing the **half periods** (ω_1, ω_2)
g Vector of length two: (g_2, g_3)
description string containing “equianharmonic”, “lemniscatic”, or “pseudolemniscatic”, to specify one of A and S's special cases

Value

Returns a list with the following items:

Omega	<p>A complex vector of length 2 giving the fundamental half periods ω_1 and ω_2. Notation follows Chandrasekharan: half period ω_1 is 0.5 times a (nontrivial) period of minimal modulus, and ω_2 is 0.5 times a period of smallest modulus having the property ω_2/ω_1 not real.</p> <p>The relevant periods are made unique by the further requirement that $Re(\omega_1) > 0$, and $Im(\omega_2) > 0$; but note that this often results in sign changes when considering cases on boundaries (such as real g_2 and g_3).</p> <p>Note Different definitions exist for ω_3! A and S use $\omega_3 = \omega_2 - \omega_1$, while Whittaker and Watson (eg. page 443), and Mathematica, have $\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 = 0$</p>
q	The nome. Here, $q = e^{\pi i \omega_2 / \omega_1}$.
g	Complex vector of length 2 holding the invariants
e	Complex vector of length 3. Here e_1, e_2 , and e_3 are defined by

$$e_1 = \wp(\omega_1/2) \quad e_2 = \wp(\omega_2/2), \quad e_3 = \wp(\omega_3/2)$$

where ω_3 is defined by $\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 = 0$.

Note that the e s are also defined as the three roots of $x^3 - g_2x - g_3 = 0$; but this method cannot be used in isolation because the roots may be returned in the wrong order.

Delta	The quantity $g_2^3 - 27g_3^2$, often denoted Δ
Eta	<p>Complex vector of length 3 often denoted η. Here $\eta = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$ are defined in terms of the Weierstrass zeta function with $\eta_i = \zeta(\omega_i)$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$.</p> <p>Note that the name of this element is capitalized to avoid confusion with function <code>eta()</code></p>
is.AnS	Boolean, with TRUE corresponding to real invariants, as per Abramowitz and Stegun
given	character string indicating which parameter was supplied. Currently, one of "o" (omega), or "g" (invariants)

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
## Example 6, p665, LHS
parameters(g=c(10,2+0i))
```

```
## Example 7, p665, RHS
a <- parameters(g=c(7,6)) ; attach(a)
c(omega2=Omega[1], omega2dash=Omega[1]+Omega[2]*2)
```

```
## verify 18.3.37:
Eta[2]*Omega[1]-Eta[1]*Omega[2] #should be close to pi*i/2

## from Omega to g and and back;
## following should be equivalent to c(1,1i):
parameters(g=parameters(Omega=c(1,1i))$g)$Omega
```

pari

Wrappers for PARI functions

Description

Wrappers for the three elliptic functions of PARI

Usage

```
P.pari(z, Omega, pari.fun="ellwp", numerical=TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	Complex argument
<code>Omega</code>	Half periods
<code>pari.fun</code>	String giving the name of the function passed to PARI. Values of <code>ellwp</code> , <code>ellsigma</code> , and <code>ellzeta</code> , are acceptable here for the Weierstrass \wp function, the σ function, and the ζ function respectively
<code>numerical</code>	Boolean with default <code>TRUE</code> meaning to return the complex value returned by PARI, and <code>FALSE</code> meaning to return the ascii string returned by PARI

Details

This function calls PARI via an `R system()` call.

Value

Returns an object with the same attributes as `z`.

Note

Function translates input into, for example, `"ellwp([1+1*I, 2+3*I], 1.111+5.1132*I)"` and pipes this string directly into `gp`.

The PARI system clearly has more powerful syntax than the basic version that I'm using here, but I can't (for example) figure out how to vectorize any of the calls.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References<http://www.pari-gp-home.de/>**Examples**

```
## Not run: #this in a dontrun environment because it requires pari/gp
z <- seq(from=1,to=3+2i,len=34)
p <- c(1,1i)
plot(abs(P.pari(z=z,Omega=p) - P(z=z,Omega=p)))
plot(zeta(z=z,params=parameters(Omega=p))- P.pari(z=z,Omega=c(p),pari.fun="ellzeta"))

## End(Not run)
```

sn

*Jacobi form of the elliptic functions***Description**

Jacobian elliptic functions

Usage

```
ss(u,m, ...)
sc(u,m, ...)
sn(u,m, ...)
sd(u,m, ...)
cs(u,m, ...)
cc(u,m, ...)
cn(u,m, ...)
cd(u,m, ...)
ns(u,m, ...)
nc(u,m, ...)
nn(u,m, ...)
nd(u,m, ...)
ds(u,m, ...)
dc(u,m, ...)
dn(u,m, ...)
dd(u,m, ...)
```

Arguments

u	Complex argument
m	Parameter
...	Extra arguments, such as maxiter, passed to theta.?()

Details

All sixteen Jacobi elliptic functions.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun 1965. *Handbook of mathematical functions*. New York: Dover

See Also

[theta](#)

Examples

```
#Example 1, p579:
nc(1.9965,m=0.64)
# (some problem here)

# Example 2, p579:
dn(0.20,0.19)

# Example 3, p579:
dn(0.2,0.81)

# Example 4, p580:
cn(0.2,0.81)

# Example 5, p580:
dc(0.672,0.36)

# Example 6, p580:
Theta(0.6,m=0.36)

# Example 7, p581:
cs(0.53601,0.09)

# Example 8, p581:
sn(0.61802,0.5)

#Example 9, p581:
sn(0.61802,m=0.5)

#Example 11, p581:
cs(0.99391,m=0.5)
# (should be 0.75 exactly)

#and now a pretty picture:
```

```

n <- 300
K <- K.fun(1/2)
f <- function(z){1i*log((z-1.7+3i)*(z-1.7-3i)/(z+1-0.3i)/(z+1+0.3i))}
# f <- function(z){log((z-1.7+3i)/(z+1.7+3i)*(z+1-0.3i)/(z-1-0.3i))}
x <- seq(from=-K,to=K,len=n)
y <- seq(from=0,to=K,len=n)
z <- outer(x,1i*y,"+")
view(x,y,(f(sn(z,m=1/2))),nlevels=44,imag.contour=TRUE,real.cont=TRUE,code=1,drawlabels=FALSE,main="Potential f
rect(-K,0,K,K,lwd=3)

```

sqrti

Generalized square root

Description

Square root wrapper that keeps answer real if possible, coerces to complex if not.

Usage

```
sqrti(x)
```

Arguments

x Vector to return square root of

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```

sqrti(1:10) #real
sqrti(-10:10) #coerced to complex (compare sqrt(-10:10))
sqrti(1i+1:10) #complex anyway

```

theta	<i>Jacobi theta functions 1-4</i>
-------	-----------------------------------

Description

Computes Jacobi's four theta functions for complex z in terms of the parameter m or q .

Usage

```
theta1 (z, ignore=NULL, m=NULL, q=NULL, give.n=FALSE, maxiter=30)
theta2 (z, ignore=NULL, m=NULL, q=NULL, give.n=FALSE, maxiter=30)
theta3 (z, ignore=NULL, m=NULL, q=NULL, give.n=FALSE, maxiter=30)
theta4 (z, ignore=NULL, m=NULL, q=NULL, give.n=FALSE, maxiter=30)
theta.00(z, ignore=NULL, m=NULL, q=NULL, give.n=FALSE, maxiter=30)
theta.01(z, ignore=NULL, m=NULL, q=NULL, give.n=FALSE, maxiter=30)
theta.10(z, ignore=NULL, m=NULL, q=NULL, give.n=FALSE, maxiter=30)
theta.11(z, ignore=NULL, m=NULL, q=NULL, give.n=FALSE, maxiter=30)
Theta (u, m, ...)
Theta1(u, m, ...)
H (u, m, ...)
H1(u, m, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>z, u</code>	Complex argument of function
<code>ignore</code>	Dummy variable whose intention is to force the user to name the second argument either m or q .
<code>m</code>	Does not seem to have a name. The variable is introduced in section 16.1, p569
<code>q</code>	The nome q , defined in section 16.27, p576
<code>give.n</code>	Boolean with default FALSE meaning to return the function evaluation, and TRUE meaning to return a two element list, with first element the function evaluation, and second element the number of iterations used
<code>maxiter</code>	Maximum number of iterations used. Note that the series generally converge very quickly
<code>...</code>	In functions that take it, extra arguments passed to <code>theta1()</code> et seq; notably, <code>maxiter</code>

Details

Should have a `tol` argument.

Functions `theta.00()` et seq are just wrappers for `theta1()` et seq, following Whittaker and Watson's terminology on p487; the notation does not appear in Abramowitz and Stegun.

- `theta.11()` = `theta1()`
- `theta.10()` = `theta2()`

- `theta.00()` = `theta3()`
- `theta.01()` = `theta4()`

Value

Returns a complex-valued object with the same attributes as either `z`, or `(m` or `q)`, whichever wasn't recycled.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun 1965. *Handbook of mathematical functions*. New York: Dover

See Also

[theta.neville](#)

Examples

```
m <- 0.5
derivative <- function(small){(theta1(small,m=m)-theta1(0,m=m))/small}
right.hand.side1 <- theta2(0,m=m)*theta3(0,m=m)*theta4(0,m=m)
right.hand.side2 <- theta1.dash.zero(m)

derivative(1e-5)-right.hand.side1 #should be zero
derivative(1e-5)-right.hand.side2 #should be zero
```

theta.neville

Neville's form for the theta functions

Description

Neville's notation for theta functions as per section 16.36 of Abramowitz and Stegun.

Usage

```
theta.s(u, m, method = "16.36.6", ...)
theta.c(u, m, method = "16.36.6", ...)
theta.d(u, m, method = "16.36.7", ...)
theta.n(u, m, method = "16.36.7", ...)
```

Arguments

u	Primary complex argument
m	Real parameter
method	Character string corresponding to A and S's equation numbering scheme
...	Extra arguments passed to the method function, such as <code>maxiter</code>

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun 1965. *Handbook of mathematical functions*. New York: Dover

Examples

```
#Figure 16.4.
m <- 0.5
K <- K.fun(m)
Kdash <- K.fun(1-m)
x <- seq(from=0,to=4*K,len=100)
plot(x/K,theta.s(x,m=m),type="l",lty=1,main="Figure 16.4, p578")
points(x/K,theta.n(x,m=m),type="l",lty=2)
points(x/K,theta.c(x,m=m),type="l",lty=3)
points(x/K,theta.d(x,m=m),type="l",lty=4)
abline(0,0)
```

```
#plot a graph of something that should be zero:
x <- seq(from=-4,to=4,len=55)
plot(x,(e16.37.1(x,0.5)-theta.s(x,0.5)),pch="+",main="error: note vertical scale")
```

```
#now table 16.1 on page 582 et seq:
alpha <- 85
m <- sin(alpha*pi/180)^2
## K <- ellint_Kcomp(sqrt(m))
K <- K.fun(m)
u <- K/90*5*(0:18)
u.deg <- round(u/K*90)
cbind(u.deg,"85"=theta.s(u,m)) # p582, last col.
cbind(u.deg,"85"=theta.n(u,m)) # p583, last col.
```

theta1.dash.zero	<i>Derivative of theta1</i>
------------------	-----------------------------

Description

Calculates θ'_1 as a function of either m or k

Usage

```
theta1.dash.zero(m, ...)
theta1.dash.zero.q(q, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>m</code>	real parameter
<code>q</code>	Real parameter
<code>...</code>	Extra arguments passed to <code>theta1()</code> et seq, notably <code>maxiter</code>

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
#Now, try and get 16.28.6, p576: theta1dash=theta2*theta3*theta4:

m <- 0.5
derivative <- function(small){(theta1(small,m=m)-theta1(0,m=m))/small}
right.hand.side <- theta2(0,m=m)*theta3(0,m=m)*theta4(0,m=m)
derivative(1e-7)-right.hand.side
```

theta1dash	<i>Derivatives of theta functions</i>
------------	---------------------------------------

Description

First, second, and third derivatives of the theta functions

Usage

```
theta1dash(z, ignore = NULL, m = NULL, q = NULL, give.n = FALSE, maxiter = 30)
theta1dashdash(z, ignore = NULL, m = NULL, q = NULL, give.n = FALSE, maxiter = 30)
theta1dashdashdash(z, ignore = NULL, m = NULL, q = NULL, give.n = FALSE, maxiter = 30)
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	Primary complex argument
<code>ignore</code>	Dummy argument to force the user to name the next argument either <code>m</code> or <code>q</code>
<code>m</code>	<code>m</code> as documented in <code>theta1()</code>
<code>q</code>	<code>q</code> as documented in <code>theta1()</code>
<code>give.n</code>	Boolean with default FALSE meaning to return the function evaluation, and TRUE meaning to return a two element list, with first element the function evaluation, and second element the number of iterations used
<code>maxiter</code>	Maximum number of iterations

Details

Uses direct expansion as for `theta1()` et seq

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun 1965. *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*. New York, Dover

See Also

[theta](#)

Examples

```
m <- 0.3+0.31i
z <- seq(from=1,to=2+1i,len=7)
delta <- 0.001
deriv.numer <- (theta1dashdash(z=z+delta,m=m) - theta1dashdash(z=z,m=m))/delta
deriv.exact <- theta1dashdashdash(z=z+delta/2,m=m)
abs(deriv.numer-deriv.exact)
```

unimodular

Unimodular matrices

Description

Systematically generates unimodular matrices; numerical verification of a function's unimodularity

Usage

```
unimodular(n)
unimodularity(n,o, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

n	Maximum size of entries of matrices
o	Two element vector
FUN	Function whose unimodularity is to be checked
...	Extra arguments passed to FUN

Details

Here, a ‘unimodular’ matrix is of size 2×2 , with integer entries and a determinant of unity.

Value

Function `unimodular()` returns an array `a` of dimension `c(2, 2, u)` (where `u` is a complicated function of `n`). Thus 3-slices of `a` (that is, `a[, , i]`) are unimodular.

Function `unimodularity()` returns the result of applying `FUN()` to the unimodular transformations of `o`. The function returns a vector of length `dim(unimodular(n))[3]`; if `FUN()` is unimodular and roundoff is neglected, all elements of the vector should be identical.

Note

In function `as.primitive()`, a ‘unimodular’ may have determinant minus one.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[as.primitive](#)

Examples

```
unimodular(3)

o <- c(1,1i)
plot(abs(unimodularity(3,o,FUN=g2.fun,maxiter=100)-g2.fun(o)))
```

view	<i>Visualization of complex functions</i>
------	---

Description

Visualization of complex functions using colourmaps and contours

Usage

```
view(x, y, z, scheme = 0, real.contour = TRUE, imag.contour = real.contour,
     default = 0, col="black", r0=1, power=1, show.scheme=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x,y	Vectors showing real and imaginary components of complex plane; same functionality as arguments to <code>image()</code>
z	Matrix of complex values to be visualized
scheme	<p>Visualization scheme to be used. A numeric value is interpreted as one of the (numbered) provided schemes; see source code for details, as I add new schemes from time to time and the code would in any case dominate anything written here.</p> <p>A default of zero corresponds to Thaller (1998): see references. For no colour (ie a white background), set scheme to a negative number.</p> <p>If scheme does not correspond to a built-in function, the <code>switch()</code> statement “drops through” and provides a white background (use this to show just real or imaginary contours; a value of -1 will always give this behaviour)</p> <p>If not numeric, scheme is interpreted as a function that produces a colour; see examples section below. See details section for some tools that make writing such functions easier</p>
real.contour, imag.contour	Boolean with default TRUE meaning to draw contours of constant $Re(z)$ (resp: $Im(z)$) and FALSE meaning not to draw them
default	Complex value to be assumed for colouration, if z takes NA or infinite values; defaults to zero. Set to NA for no substitution (ie plot z “as is”); usually a bad idea
col	Colour (sent to <code>contour()</code>)
r0	If scheme=0, radius of Riemann sphere as used by Thaller
power	<p>Defines a slight generalization of Thaller’s scheme. Use high values to emphasize areas of high modulus (white) and low modulus (black); use low values to emphasize the argument over the whole of the function’s domain.</p> <p>This argument is also applied to some of the other schemes where it makes sense</p>
show.scheme	Boolean, with default FALSE meaning to perform as advertized and visualize a complex function; and TRUE meaning to return the function corresponding to the value of argument scheme
...	Extra arguments passed to <code>image()</code> and <code>contour()</code>

Details

The examples given for different values of scheme are intended as examples only: the user is encouraged to experiment by passing homemade colour schemes (and indeed to pass such schemes to the author).

Scheme 0 implements the ideas of Thaller: the complex plane is mapped to the Riemann sphere, which is coded with the North pole white (indicating a pole) and the South Pole black (indicating a zero). The equator (that is, complex numbers of modulus r_0) maps to colours of maximal saturation.

Function `view()` includes several tools that simplify the creation of suitable functions for passing to scheme.

These include:

`breakup()`: Breaks up a continuous map: `function(x){ifelse(x>1/2,3/2-x,1/2-x)}`

`g()`: maps positive real to $[0, 1]$: `function(x){0.5+atan(x)/pi}`

`scale()`: scales range to $[0, 1]$: `function(x){(x-min(x))/(max(x)-min(x))}`

`wrap()`: wraps phase to $[0, 1]$: `function(x){1/2+x/(2*pi)}`

Note

Additional ellipsis arguments are given to both `image()` and `contour()` (typically, `nlevels`). The resulting `warning()` from one or other function is suppressed by `suppressWarnings()`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

B. Thaller 1998. *Visualization of complex functions*, The Mathematica Journal, 7(2):163–180

Examples

```
n <- 55
x <- seq(from=-4,to=4,len=n)
y <- x
z <- outer(x,1i*y,"+")
view(x,y,limit(1/z),scheme=2)
view(x,y,limit(1/z),scheme=18)
```

```
view(x,y,limit(1/z+1/(z-1-1i)^2),scheme=5)
view(x,y,limit(1/z+1/(z-1-1i)^2),scheme=17)
```

```
view(x,y,z^2,scheme=15,main="try finer resolution")
view(x,y,sn(z,m=1/2+0.3i),scheme=6,nlevels=33,drawlabels=FALSE)
```

```
view(x,y,limit(P(z,c(1+2.1i,1.3-3.2i))),scheme=2,nlevels=6,drawlabels=FALSE)
view(x,y,limit(Pdash(z,c(0,1))),scheme=6,nlevels=7,drawlabels=FALSE)
view(x,x,limit(zeta(z,c(1+1i,2-3i))),nlevels=6,scheme=4,col="white")
```

```
# Now an example with a bespoke colour function:

fun <- function(z){hcl(h=360*wrap(Arg(z)),c= 100 * (Mod(z) < 1))}
view(x,x,limit(zeta(z,c(1+1i,2-3i))),nlevels=6,scheme=fun)

view(scheme=10, show.scheme=TRUE)
```

WeierstrassP

*Weierstrass P and related functions***Description**

Weierstrass elliptic function and its derivative, Weierstrass sigma function, and the Weierstrass zeta function

Usage

```
P(z, g=NULL, Omega=NULL, params=NULL, use.fpp=TRUE, give.all.3=FALSE, ...)
Pdash(z, g=NULL, Omega=NULL, params=NULL, use.fpp=TRUE, ...)
sigma(z, g=NULL, Omega=NULL, params=NULL, use.theta=TRUE, ...)
zeta(z, g=NULL, Omega=NULL, params=NULL, use.fpp=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	Primary complex argument
<code>g</code>	Invariants $g=c(g_2, g_3)$. Supply exactly one of (g, Omega, params)
<code>Omega</code>	Half periods
<code>params</code>	Object with class “parameters” (typically provided by <code>parameters()</code>)
<code>use.fpp</code>	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to calculate $\wp(z^C)$ where z^C is congruent to z in the period lattice. The default means that accuracy is greater for large z but has the deficiency that slight discontinuities may appear near parallelogram boundaries
<code>give.all.3</code>	Boolean, with default FALSE meaning to return $\wp(z)$ and TRUE meaning to return the other forms given in equation 18.10.5, p650. Use TRUE to check for accuracy
<code>use.theta</code>	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to use theta function forms, and FALSE meaning to use a Laurent expansion. Usually, the theta function form is faster, but not always
<code>...</code>	Extra parameters passed to <code>theta1()</code> and <code>theta1dash()</code>

Note

In this package, function `sigma()` is the Weierstrass sigma function. For the number theoretic divisor function also known as “sigma”, see `divisor()`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

R. K. S. Hankin. *Introducing Elliptic, an R package for Elliptic and Modular Functions*. Journal of Statistical Software, Volume 15, Issue 7. February 2006.

Examples

```
## Example 8, p666, RHS:
P(z=0.07 + 0.1i,g=c(10,2))

## Example 8, p666, RHS:
P(z=0.1 + 0.03i,g=c(-10,2))
## Right answer!

## Compare the Laurent series, which also gives the Right Answer (tm):
P.laurent(z=0.1 + 0.03i,g=c(-10,2))

## Now a nice little plot of the zeta function:
x <- seq(from=-4,to=4,len=100)
z <- outer(x,1i*x,"+")
view(x,x,limit(zeta(z,c(1+1i,2-3i))),nlevels=6,scheme=1)

#now figure 18.5, top of p643:
p <- parameters(Omega=c(1+0.1i,1+1i))
n <- 40

f <- function(r,i1,i2=1)seq(from=r+1i*i1, to=r+1i*i2,len=n)
g <- function(i,r1,r2=1)seq(from=1i*i+r1,to=1i*i+2,len=n)

solid.lines <-
  c(
    f(0.1,0.5),NA,
    f(0.2,0.4),NA,
    f(0.3,0.3),NA,
    f(0.4,0.2),NA,
    f(0.5,0.0),NA,
    f(0.6,0.0),NA,
    f(0.7,0.0),NA,
    f(0.8,0.0),NA,
    f(0.9,0.0),NA,
    f(1.0,0.0)
  )
dotted.lines <-
  c(
    g(0.1,0.5),NA,
    g(0.2,0.4),NA,
    g(0.3,0.3),NA,
    g(0.4,0.2),NA,
    g(0.5,0.0),NA,
    g(0.6,0.0),NA,
    g(0.7,0.0),NA,
```

```
g(0.8,0.0),NA,  
g(0.9,0.0),NA,  
g(1.0,0.0),NA  
)  
  
plot(P(z=solid.lines,params=p),xlim=c(-4,4),ylim=c(-6,0),type="l",asp=1)  
lines(P(z=dotted.lines,params=p),xlim=c(-4,4),ylim=c(-6,0),type="l",lty=2)
```

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