

Pensieve header: The “Speedy” engine, from pensieve://Projects/SL2Portfolio2/.

Program

The “Speedy” Engine

Program

Internal Utilities

Program

Canonical Form:

Program

```
In[=]:= CCF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _] := PPCCF@ExpandDenominator@ExpandNumerator@PPTogether@Together[PPExp[  
    Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ] //. $e^x \cdot e^y \rightarrow e^{x+y}$  /. $e^x \rightarrow e^{CCF[x]}$ ]];  
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _List] := CF /@  $\mathcal{E}$ ;  
CF[ $sd$ _SeriesData] := MapAt[CF,  $sd$ , 3];  
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _] := PPCF@Module[  
    {vs = Cases[ $\mathcal{E}$ , (y | b | t | a | x |  $\eta$  |  $\beta$  |  $\tau$  |  $\alpha$  |  $\xi$ )_,  $\infty$ ]  $\cup$  {y, b, t, a, x,  $\eta$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\xi$ }},  
    Total[CoefficientRules[Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ], vs] /. (ps_  $\rightarrow$  c_)  $\rightarrow$  CCF[c] (Times @@ vsps)]  
];  
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _E] := CF /@  $\mathcal{E}$ ; CF[Esp___[ $\mathcal{E}$ s___]] := CF /@ Esp[ $\mathcal{E}$ s];
```

Program

The Kronecker δ :

Program

```
In[=]:= K $\delta$  /: K $\delta$ i_,j_ := If[i == j, 1, 0];
```

Program

Equality, multiplication, and degree-adjustment of perturbed Gaussians; E[L, Q, P] stands for $e^{L+Q}P$:

Program

```
E /: E[L1_, Q1_, P1_]  $\equiv$  E[L2_, Q2_, P2_] :=  
    CF[L1 == L2]  $\wedge$  CF[Q1 == Q2]  $\wedge$  CF[Normal[P1 - P2] == 0];  
E /: E[L1_, Q1_, P1_] E[L2_, Q2_, P2_] := E[L1 + L2, Q1 + Q2, P1 * P2];  
E[L_, Q_, P_]$k := E[L, Q, Series[Normal@P, { $\epsilon$ , 0, $k}]];
```

Program

Zip and Bind

Program

Variables and their duals:

Program

```
In[=]:= {t*, b*, y*, a*, x*, z*} = { $\tau$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\zeta$ };  
{ $\tau$ *,  $\beta$ *,  $\eta$ *,  $\alpha$ *,  $\xi$ *,  $\zeta$ *} = {t, b, y, a, x, z}; (ui_)* := (u*)i;
```

Program

```
In[=]:= U21 = {Bip → e-p h γ bi, Bp → e-p h γ b, Tip → ep h ti, Tp → ep h t, Aip → ep γ αi, Ap → ep γ α};
12U = {ec. bi+d.. → Bi-c/(h γ) ed, ec. b+d.. → B-c/(h γ) ed,
ec. ti+d.. → Tic/h ed, ec. t+d.. → Tc/h ed,
ec. αi+d.. → Aic/γ ed, ec. α+d.. → Ac/γ ed,
eδ → eExpand@e};
```

Program

```
In[=]:= Db[f_] := ∂bf - h γ B ∂Bf; Dbi[f_] := ∂bif - h γ Bi ∂Bif;
Dt[f_] := ∂tf + h T ∂Tf; Dti[f_] := ∂tif + h Ti ∂Tif;
Dα[f_] := ∂αf + γ A ∂Af; Dαi[f_] := ∂αif + γ Ai ∂Aif;
Dv[f_] := ∂vf; D{v_,0}[f_] := f; D{}[f_] := f; D{v_,n_Integer}[f_] := Dv[D{v,n-1}[f]];
D{L_List, ls___}[f_] := Dls[DL[f]];
```

Program

Finite Zips:

Program

```
In[=]:= collect[sd_SeriesData, L_] := MapAt[collect[#, L] &, sd, 3];
collect[ε_, L_] := PPCollect@Collect[ε, L];
Zip[][{P_}] := P;
Zip[ps_][Ps_List] := Zip[ps] /@ Ps;
Zip[L_, ls___][P_] := PPZip[
  (collect[P // Zip[ls], L] /. f_. Ld → (D{L^*,d}[f])) /. L* → 0 /.
  ((L* /. {b → B, t → T, α → A}) → 1)]
```

Program

QZip implements the “Q-level zips” on $E(L, Q, P) = e^{L+Q} P(\epsilon)$. Such zips regard the L variables as scalars.

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle P(z_i, \zeta^j) e^{c+\eta^i z_i + y_j \zeta^j + q_j^i z_i \zeta^j} \right\rangle &= |\tilde{q}| \left\langle P(z_i, \zeta^j) e^{c+\eta^i z_i} \Big|_{z_i \rightarrow \tilde{q}_i^k (z_k + y_k)} \right\rangle \\ &= |\tilde{q}| e^{c+\eta^i \tilde{q}_i^k y_k} \left\langle P \left(\tilde{q}_i^k (z_k + y_k), \zeta^j + \eta^i \tilde{q}_i^j \right) \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Program

```
QZip[ps_List]@E[L_, Q_, P_] := PPQZip@Module[{L, z, zs, c, ys, ηs, qt, zrule, grule, out},
  zs = Table[L^*, {L, ps}];
  c = CF[Q /. Alternatives @@ (ps ∪ zs) → 0];
  ys = CF@Table[∂L(Q /. Alternatives @@ zs → 0), {L, ps}];
  ηs = CF@Table[∂z(Q /. Alternatives @@ ps → 0), {z, zs}];
  qt = CF@Inverse@Table[K δz,L - ∂z,L Q, {L, ps}, {z, zs}];
  zrule = Thread[zs → CF[qt.(zs + ys)]];
  grule = Thread[ps → ps + ηs.qt];
  CF /@ E[L, c + ηs.qt.ys, Det[qt] Zip[ps][P /. (zrule ∪ grule)]]];
```

Program

Upper to lower and lower to Upper:

Program

```
In[]:= 
U21 = {Bip → e-p h γ bi, Bp → e-p h γ b, Tip → ep h ti, Tp → ep h t, Aip → ep γ αi, Ap → ep γ α};
l2U = {ec. bi+di → Bi-c/(h γ) ed, ec. b+d → B-c/(h γ) ed,
ec. ti+di → Tic/h ed, ec. t+d → Tc/h ed,
ec. αi+di → Aic/γ ed, ec. α+d → Ac/γ ed,
eδ → eExpand@e};
```

Program

LZip implements the “L-level zips” on $\mathbb{E}(L, Q, P) = Pe^{L+Q}$. Such zips regard all of Pe^Q as a single “P”. Here the z ’s are b and α and the ζ ’s are β and a .

Program

```
LZipGS_List@ $\mathbb{E}[L, Q, P] :=$ 
PPLzip@Module[{ $\zeta$ , z, zs, Zs, c, ys, ηs, lt, zrule, Zrule, ζrule, Q1, EEQ, EQ},
zs = Table[ $\zeta^*$ , { $\zeta$ , GS}];
Zs = zs /. {b → B, t → T, α → A};
c = L /. Alternatives @@ (GS ∪ zs) → 0;
ys = Table[ $\partial_\zeta(L /. Alternatives @@ zs \rightarrow 0)$ , { $\zeta$ , GS}];
ηs = Table[ $\partial_z(L /. Alternatives @@ GS \rightarrow 0)$ , {z, zs}];
lt = Inverse@Table[K $\delta_{z, \zeta^*} - \partial_{z, \zeta} L$ , { $\zeta$ , GS}, {z, zs}];
zrule = Thread[zs → lt.(zs + ys)];
Zrule = Join[zrule,
zrule /. r_Rule → ((U = r[[1]] /. {b → B, t → T, α → A}) → (U /. U21 /. r // l2U));
ζrule = Thread[GS → GS + ηs.lt];
Q1 = Q /. (Zrule ∪ ζrule);
EEQ[ps___] := EEQ[ps] = PP"EEQ"@
(CF[e-Q1 DThread[{zs, {ps}}][eQ1]] /. {Alternatives @@ zs → 0, Alternatives @@ Zs → 1});
CF@ $\mathbb{E}[c + \eta s.lt.ys, Q1 /. {Alternatives @@ zs \rightarrow 0, Alternatives @@ Zs \rightarrow 1},$ 
Det[lt] (ZipGS[(EQ @@ zs) (P /. (Zrule ∪ ζrule))]) /.
Derivative[ps___][EQ][___] → EEQ[ps] /. _EQ → 1) ]];
```

Program

```
B{}[L, R] := L R;
B{is}[L1 $\mathbb{E}$ , R1 $\mathbb{E}$ ] := PPB@Module[{n},
Times[
L /. Table[(v : b | B | t | T | a | x | y)i → vn@i, {i, {is}}],
R /. Table[(v : β | τ | α | A | ξ | η)i → vn@i, {i, {is}}]
] // LZipJoin@Table[{βn@i, τn@i, an@i}, {i, {is}}] // QZipJoin@Table[{ξn@i, ηn@i}, {i, {is}}]];
Bis[L, R] := B{is}[L, R];
```

Program

E morphisms with domain and range.

Program

```
In[=]:= Bis_List[Ed1_ $\rightarrow$ r1_[L1_, Q1_, P1_], Ed2_ $\rightarrow$ r2_[L2_, Q2_, P2_]] :=  
    E(d1 $\cup$ Complement[d2, is]) $\rightarrow$ (r2 $\cup$ Complement[r1, is]) @@ Bis[E[L1, Q1, P1], E[L2, Q2, P2]];  
Ed1_ $\rightarrow$ r1_[L1_, Q1_, P1_] // Ed2_ $\rightarrow$ r2_[L2_, Q2_, P2_] :=  
    Br1 $\cap$ d2[Ed1_ $\rightarrow$ r1_[L1, Q1, P1], Ed2_ $\rightarrow$ r2_[L2, Q2, P2]];  
Ed1_ $\rightarrow$ r1_[L1_, Q1_, P1_]  $\equiv$  Ed2_ $\rightarrow$ r2_[L2_, Q2_, P2_]  $\wedge$ :=  
    (d1 == d2)  $\wedge$  (r1 == r2)  $\wedge$  (E[L1, Q1, P1]  $\equiv$  E[L2, Q2, P2]);  
Ed1_ $\rightarrow$ r1_[L1_, Q1_, P1_] Ed2_ $\rightarrow$ r2_[L2_, Q2_, P2_]  $\wedge$ :=  
    E(d1 $\cup$ d2) $\rightarrow$ (r1 $\cup$ r2) @@ (E[L1, Q1, P1] E[L2, Q2, P2] );  
Ed_ $\rightarrow$ r_[L_, Q_, P_]$k := Ed $\rightarrow$ r @@ E[L, Q, P]$k;  
E_[E___][i_] := {E}[[i]];
```

Program

“Define” Code

Program

`Define[lhs = rhs, ...]` defines the lhs to be rhs, except that rhs is computed only once for each value of \$k. Fancy Mathematica not for the faint of heart. Most readers should ignore.

Program

```
In[=]:= SetAttributes[Define, HoldAll];  
Define[def_, defs__] := (Define[def]; Define[defs]);  
Define[op_is_ = &] := Module[{SD, ii, jj, kk, isp, nis, nisp, sis}, Block[{i, j, k},  
    ReleaseHold[Hold[  
        SD[opnisp,$k_Integer, PPBoot@Block[{i, j, k}, opisp,$k = &; opnis,$k]];  
        SD[opisp, op{is},$k]; SD[opsis__, op{sis}]];  
    ] /. {SD  $\rightarrow$  SetDelayed,  
        isp  $\rightarrow$  {is} /. {i  $\rightarrow$  i_, j  $\rightarrow$  j_, k  $\rightarrow$  k_},  
        nis  $\rightarrow$  {is} /. {i  $\rightarrow$  ii, j  $\rightarrow$  jj, k  $\rightarrow$  kk},  
        nisp  $\rightarrow$  {is} /. {i  $\rightarrow$  ii_, j  $\rightarrow$  jj_, k  $\rightarrow$  kk_}  
    ]]]
```