

Pensieve header: The “Speedy” engine sans γ .

Program

The “Speedy” Engine

Program

Internal Utilities

Program

Canonical Form:

Program

```
CCF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _] := ExpandDenominator@ExpandNumerator@Together[(
  Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ] /. ex- ey- => ex+y /. ex- => eCCF[x]]);
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _List] := CF /@  $\mathcal{E}$ ;
CF[ $sd\_SeriesData$ ] := MapAt[CF,  $sd$ , 3];
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _] := 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[ $\mathcal{E}$ ],  $vs$ ] /. ( $ps\_ \rightarrow c\_$ ) => CCF[ $c$ ] (Times @@  $vs^{ps}$ )]
];
CF[ $\mathcal{E}\_E$ ] := CF /@  $\mathcal{E}$ ; CF[ $E_{sp\_}[\mathcal{E}S\_]$ ] := CF /@  $E_{sp}[\mathcal{E}S]$ ;
```

Program

The Kronecker δ :

Program

```
In[ $\ast$ ]:= 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

```
In[ $\ast$ ]:= E /: E[L1_, Q1_, P1_] == E[L2_, Q2_, P2_] :=
  CF[L1 == L2] ^ CF[Q1 == Q2] ^ 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[ $\ast$ ]:= { $t^*$ ,  $b^*$ ,  $y^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $x^*$ ,  $z^*$ } = { $\tau$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\zeta$ };
{ $\tau^*$ ,  $\beta^*$ ,  $\eta^*$ ,  $\alpha^*$ ,  $\xi^*$ ,  $\zeta^*$ } = { $t$ ,  $b$ ,  $y$ ,  $a$ ,  $x$ ,  $z$ }; ( $u_{-i}$ )* := ( $u^*$ ) $i$ ;
```

Program

Upper to lower and lower to Upper:

Program

```

U21 = { B_{i-}^{p-} := e^{-p h b_i}, B^{p-} := e^{-p h b}, T_{i-}^{p-} := e^{p h t_i}, T^{p-} := e^{p h t}, A_{i-}^{p-} := e^{p \alpha_i}, A^{p-} := e^{p \alpha} };
L2U = { e^{c- b_i + d-} := B_i^{-c/h} e^d, e^{c- b + d-} := B^{-c/h} e^d,
        e^{c- t_i + d-} := T_i^{c/h} e^d, e^{c- t + d-} := T^{c/h} e^d,
        e^{c- \alpha_i + d-} := A_i^c e^d, e^{c- \alpha + d-} := A^c e^d,
        e^{\mathcal{E}-} := e^{\text{Expand@}\mathcal{E}} };

```

Program

Derivatives in the presence of exponentiated variables:

Program

```

D_b[f_] := \partial_b f - \hbar B \partial_B f; D_{b_i}[f_] := \partial_{b_i} f - \hbar B_i \partial_{B_i} f;
D_t[f_] := \partial_t f + \hbar T \partial_T f; D_{t_i}[f_] := \partial_{t_i} f + \hbar T_i \partial_{T_i} f;
D_\alpha[f_] := \partial_\alpha f + \mathcal{A} \partial_{\mathcal{A}} f; D_{\alpha_i}[f_] := \partial_{\alpha_i} f + \mathcal{A}_i \partial_{\mathcal{A}_i} f;
D_v[f_] := \partial_v f; D_{\{v,0\}}[f_] := f; D_{\{\}}[f_] := f; D_{\{v,n\_Integer\}}[f_] := D_v[D_{\{v,n-1\}}[f]];
D_{\{L\_List, Ls\_ \}}[f_] := D_{\{Ls\}}[D_L[f]];

```

Program

Finite Zips:

Program

```

collect[sd_SeriesData, \mathcal{L}_] := MapAt[collect[#, \mathcal{L}] &, sd, 3];
collect[\mathcal{E}_, \mathcal{L}_] := Collect[\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{L}];
Zip_{\{\}}[P_] := P;
Zip_{\mathcal{L}s_}[Ps_List] := Zip_{\mathcal{L}s} / @ Ps;
Zip_{\{\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}s\_ \}}[P_] := ((collect[P // Zip_{\{\mathcal{L}s\}}, \mathcal{L}] /. f_ . \mathcal{L}^{d-} := (D_{\{\mathcal{L}^*, d\}}[f])) /. \mathcal{L}^* \to \theta /.
  ((\mathcal{L}^* /. {b \to B, t \to T, \alpha \to \mathcal{A}}) \to 1))

```

Program

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

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

Program

```

QZip_{\mathcal{L}s\_List} @ \mathbb{E}[L_, Q_, P_] := Module[{\mathcal{L}, z, zs, c, ys, \eta s, qt, zrule, \mathcal{L}rule, out},
  zs = Table[\mathcal{L}^*, {\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}s}];
  c = CF[Q /. Alternatives @@ (\mathcal{L}s \cup zs) \to \theta];
  ys = CF@Table[\partial_{\mathcal{L}} (Q /. Alternatives @@ zs \to \theta), {\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}s}];
  \eta s = CF@Table[\partial_z (Q /. Alternatives @@ \mathcal{L}s \to \theta), {z, zs}];
  qt = CF@Inverse@Table[K\delta_{z, \mathcal{L}^*} - \partial_{z, \mathcal{L}} Q, {\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}s}, {z, zs}];
  zrule = Thread[zs \to CF[qt.(zs + ys)]];
  \mathcal{L}rule = Thread[\mathcal{L}s \to \mathcal{L}s + \eta s.qt];
  CF / @ \mathbb{E}[L, c + \eta s.qt.y s, Det[qt] Zip_{\mathcal{L}s}[P /. (zrule \cup \mathcal{L}rule)]];

```

Program

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

Program

```

LZip $\xi_s$ List@E[L_, Q_, P_] :=
Module[{ $\xi$ , z, zs, Zs, c, ys,  $\eta$ s, lt, zrulerule, Zrulerule,  $\xi$ rulerule, Q1, EEQ, EQ},
  zs = Table[ $\xi^*$ , { $\xi$ ,  $\xi$ s}];
  Zs = zs /. {b  $\rightarrow$  B, t  $\rightarrow$  T,  $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$  A};
  c = L /. Alternatives @@ ( $\xi$ s  $\cup$  zs)  $\rightarrow$  0 /. Alternatives @@ Zs  $\rightarrow$  1;
  ys = Table[ $\partial_\xi$  (L /. Alternatives @@ zs  $\rightarrow$  0), { $\xi$ ,  $\xi$ s}];
   $\eta$ s = Table[ $\partial_z$  (L /. Alternatives @@  $\xi$ s  $\rightarrow$  0), {z, zs}];
  lt = Inverse@Table[K $\delta_{z,\xi^*} - \partial_{z,\xi}L$ , { $\xi$ ,  $\xi$ s}, {z, zs}];
  zrulerule = Thread[zs  $\rightarrow$  lt.(zs + ys)];
  Zrulerule = Join[zrulerule,
    zrulerule /. r_Rule  $\rightarrow$  ((U = r[[1]] /. {b  $\rightarrow$  B, t  $\rightarrow$  T,  $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$  A})  $\rightarrow$  (U /. U21 /. r // . 12U))];
   $\xi$ rulerule = Thread[ $\xi$ s  $\rightarrow$   $\xi$ s +  $\eta$ s.lt];
  Q1 = Q /. (Zrulerule  $\cup$   $\xi$ rulerule);
  EEQ[ps___] := EEQ[ps] =
    (CF[e-Q1 DThread[{zs, {ps}}][eQ1]] /. {Alternatives @@ zs  $\rightarrow$  0, Alternatives @@ Zs  $\rightarrow$  1});
  CF@E[c +  $\eta$ s.lt.y.s, Q1 /. {Alternatives @@ zs  $\rightarrow$  0, Alternatives @@ Zs  $\rightarrow$  1},
    Det[lt] (Zip $\xi$ s[(EQ @@ zs) (P /. (Zrulerule  $\cup$   $\xi$ rulerule))] /.
      Derivative[ps___][EQ][___]  $\rightarrow$  EEQ[ps] /. _EQ  $\rightarrow$  1) ]];

```

Program

```

B_{i} [L_, R_] := L R;
B_{is___} [L_E, R_E] := Module[{n},
  Times[
    L /. Table[{v : b | B | t | T | a | x | y}_i  $\rightarrow$  vnei, {i, {is}}],
    R /. Table[{v :  $\beta$  |  $\tau$  |  $\alpha$  | A |  $\xi$  |  $\eta$ }_i  $\rightarrow$  vnei, {i, {is}}]
  ] // LZJoin@Table[{ $\beta$ nei,  $\tau$ nei, anei}, {i, {is}}] // QZipJoin@Table[{ $\xi$ nei, ynei}, {i, {is}}];
  B_{is___} [L_, R_] := B_{is} [L, R];

```

Program

E morphisms with domain and range.

Program

```

B_{is_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]) @@ B_{is} [E [L1, Q1, P1], E [L2, Q2, P2]];
Ed1  $\rightarrow$  r1 [L1_, Q1_, P1_] // Ed2  $\rightarrow$  r2 [L2_, Q2_, P2_] :=
  B_{r1  $\cap$  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_] ^:=
  (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_] ^:=
  E (d1  $\cup$  d2)  $\rightarrow$  (r1  $\cup$  r2) @@ (E [L1, Q1, P1] E [L2, Q2, P2]);
Edr [L_, Q_, P_] $k := Edr @@ E [L, Q, P] $k;
E_{i_Integer} [i_Integer] := { $\xi$ } [[i]];

```

Program

$E[\wedge]$

Program

```
Edr_[A_] := CF@
Module[{L, Δθ = Limit[A, ε → 0]}, Edr[L = Δθ /. (η | y | ξ | x)_ → 0, Δθ - L, eA-Δθ]$k /. 12U]
```

Program

Exponentials as needed.

Program

Task. Define $\text{Exp}_{m,i,k}[P]$ to compute $e^{\mathcal{O}(P)}$ to ϵ^k in the using the $m_{i,j \rightarrow i}$ multiplication, where P is an ϵ -dependent near-docile element, giving the answer in E -form.

Methodology. If $P_0 := P_{\epsilon=0}$ and $e^{\lambda \mathcal{O}(P)} = \mathcal{O}(e^{\lambda P_0} F(\lambda))$, then $F(\lambda = 0) = 1$ and we have:

$$\mathcal{O}(e^{\lambda P_0} (P_0 F(\lambda) + \partial_\lambda F)) = \mathcal{O}(\partial_\lambda e^{\lambda P_0} F(\lambda)) = \partial_\lambda \mathcal{O}(e^{\lambda P_0} F(\lambda)) = \partial_\lambda e^{\lambda \mathcal{O}(P)} = e^{\lambda \mathcal{O}(P)} \mathcal{O}(P) = \mathcal{O}(e^{\lambda P_0} F(\lambda)) \mathcal{O}(P).$$

This is a linear ODE for F . Setting inductively $F_k = F_{k-1} + \epsilon^k \varphi$ we find that $F_0 = 1$ and solve for φ .

Program

```
(* Bug: The first line is valid only if  $\mathcal{O}(e^{P_0}) = e^{\mathcal{O}(P_0)}$ . *)
Expm_,i_,0[P_] := Module[{LQ = Normal@P /. ε → 0},
E[LQ /. (x | y)i → 0, LQ /. (b | a | t)i → 0, 1 ];
```

Program

```
Expm_,i_,k_[P_] := Block[{$k = k},
Module[{P0, λ, φ, φs, F, j, rhs, eqn, pows, at0, atλ},
P0 = Normal@P /. ε → 0;
F = Normal@Last@Expm_,i_,k-1[λ P];
While[
rhs = mi,j→i[E{i}→{i}[λ P0 /. (x | y)i → 0, λ P0 /. (b | a | t)i → 0, F]k
si→j@E{i}→{i}[0, 0, P]k // Last // Normal;
eqn = CF[(∂λ F) + P0 F - rhs];
eqn != 0, (*do*)
pows = First /@ CoefficientRules[eqn, {yi, bi, ai, xi}];
F += Sum[εk φjs[λ] Times @@ {yi, bi, ai, xi}js, {js, pows}];
rhs = mi,j→i[E{i}→{i}[λ P0 /. (x | y)i → 0, λ P0 /. (b | a | t)i → 0, F]k
si→j@E{i}→{i}[0, 0, P]k // Last // Normal;
eqn = CF[(∂λ F) + P0 F - rhs];
φs = Table[φjs[λ], {js, pows}];
at0 = Table[φjs[0] == 0, {js, pows}];
atλ = (# == 0) & /@ (pows /. CoefficientRules[eqn, {yi, bi, ai, xi}]);
F = F /. DSolve[And@@ (at0 ∪ atλ), φs, λ] [1]
];
E{i}→{i}[P0 /. (x | y)i → 0, P0 /. (b | a | t)i → 0, F + 0[ε]k+1 /. λ → 1 ] ] ];
```

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

```

SetAttributes[Define, HoldAll];
Define[def_, defs__] := (Define[def]; Define[defs]);
Define[op_is__ =  $\epsilon$ _] := Module[{SD, ii, jj, kk, isp, nis, nisp, sis}, Block[{i, j, k},
  ReleaseHold[Hold[
    SD[op_nisp, $k_Integer, Block[{i, j, k}, op_isp, $k =  $\epsilon$ ; op_nis, $k]];
    SD[op_isp, op_{is}, $k]; SD[op_sis__, op_{sis}]];
  ] /. {SD → SetDelayed,
    isp → {is} /. {i → i_, j → j_, k → k_},
    nis → {is} /. {i → ii, j → jj, k → kk},
    nisp → {is} /. {i → ii_, j → jj_, k → kk_}
  }}] ]

```