

# \$SPAD/src/algebra product.spad

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## **Abstract**

This domain implements cartesian product for a pair of (possibly different) domains. If the underlying domains are both Finite then the resulting Product is also Finite and can be enumerated via `size()`, `index()`, `location()`, etc. The index of the second component (B) varies most quickly.

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# 1 domain PRODUCT Product

```
<domain PRODUCT Product>≡
)abbrev domain PRODUCT Product
++ Description:
++ This domain implements cartesian product
Product (A:SetCategory,B:SetCategory) : C == T
where
  C == SetCategory with
    if A has Finite and B has Finite then Finite
    if A has Monoid and B has Monoid then Monoid
    if A has AbelianMonoid and B has AbelianMonoid then AbelianMonoid
    if A has CancellationAbelianMonoid and
      B has CancellationAbelianMonoid then CancellationAbelianMonoid
    if A has Group and B has Group then Group
    if A has AbelianGroup and B has AbelianGroup then AbelianGroup
    if A has OrderedAbelianMonoidSup and B has OrderedAbelianMonoidSup
      then OrderedAbelianMonoidSup
    if A has OrderedSet and B has OrderedSet then OrderedSet

  makeprod      : (A,B) -> %
  ++ makeprod(a,b) \undocumented
  selectfirst   : % -> A
  ++ selectfirst(x) \undocumented
  selectsecond  : % -> B
  ++ selectsecond(x) \undocumented

T == add

--representations
Rep := Record(acomp:A,bcomp:B)

--declarations
x,y: %
i: NonNegativeInteger
p: NonNegativeInteger
a: A
b: B
d: Integer

--define
coerce(x):OutputForm == paren [(x.acomp)::OutputForm,
                                (x.bcomp)::OutputForm]

x=y ==
  x.acomp = y.acomp => x.bcomp = y.bcomp
  false
```

```

makeprod(a:A,b:B) :% == [a,b]

selectfirst(x:%) : A == x.accomp

selectsecond (x:%) : B == x.bcomp

if A has Monoid and B has Monoid then
  1 == [1$A,1$B]
  x * y == [x.accomp * y.accomp,x.bcomp * y.bcomp]
  x ** p == [x.accomp ** p ,x.bcomp ** p]

if A has Finite and B has Finite then
  size == size$A * size$B
  index(n) == [index(((n::Integer-1) quo size$B )+1)::PositiveInteger)$A,
              index(((n::Integer-1) rem size$B )+1)::PositiveInteger)$B]
  random() == [random()$A,random()$B]
  lookup(x) == ((lookup(x.accomp)$A::Integer-1) * size$B::Integer + lookup(x.bcomp)$B)
  hash(x) == hash(x.accomp)$A * size$B::SingleInteger + hash(x.bcomp)$B

if A has Group and B has Group then
  inv(x) == [inv(x.accomp),inv(x.bcomp)]

if A has AbelianMonoid and B has AbelianMonoid then
  0 == [0$A,0$B]

  x + y == [x.accomp + y.accomp,x.bcomp + y.bcomp]

  c:NonNegativeInteger * x == [c * x.accomp,c*x.bcomp]

if A has CancellationAbelianMonoid and
B has CancellationAbelianMonoid then
  subtractIfCan(x, y) : Union(%, "failed") ==
    (na:= subtractIfCan(x.accomp, y.accomp)) case "failed" => "failed"
    (nb:= subtractIfCan(x.bcomp, y.bcomp)) case "failed" => "failed"
    [na::A,nb::B]

if A has AbelianGroup and B has AbelianGroup then
  - x == [- x.accomp,-x.bcomp]
  (x - y):% == [x.accomp - y.accomp,x.bcomp - y.bcomp]
  d * x == [d * x.accomp,d * x.bcomp]

if A has OrderedAbelianMonoidSup and B has OrderedAbelianMonoidSup then
  sup(x,y) == [sup(x.accomp,y.accomp),sup(x.bcomp,y.bcomp)]

if A has OrderedSet and B has OrderedSet then
  x < y ==

```

```

        xa:= x.acompl ; ya:= y.acompl
        xa < ya => true
        xb:= x.bcompl ; yb:= y.bcompl
        xa = ya => (xb < yb)
        false

--      coerce(x:%):Symbol ==
--      PrintableForm()
--      formList([x.acompl::Expression,x.bcompl::Expression])$PrintableForm

```

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 $\langle license \rangle$

$\langle domain \textit{PRODUCT Product} \rangle$

## References

- [1] nothing