

A quick guide to caracas

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What is caracas?

caracas is an R package that gives symbolic mathematics in R. caracas is based on SymPy (a computer algebra system for Python).

Function names are kept the same as in R if the function does the same, but have been given a postfix `_` if the functionality is different (e.g. `sum_()`).

Creating symbols

<code>k <- symbol("k")</code>	<code>k</code>
<code>def_sym(a, b)</code>	<code>a</code> <code>b</code>
<code>def_sym_vec(c("a", "b"))</code>	<code>a</code> <code>b</code>
<code>v <- vector_sym(2, "v")</code>	<code>[[v1, v2]]^T</code>
<code>M <- matrix_sym(2, 2, "m")</code>	<code>[[m11, m12],</code> <code> [m21, m22]]</code>
<code>D <- matrix_sym_diag(2)</code>	<code>[[v1, 0],</code> <code> [0, v2]]</code>

Coerce R objects to symbols

<code>T2 <- matrix(c("a", "b", "b", "a"), nrow = 2)</code>	
<code>T3 <- toeplitz(c("a", "b", "0"))</code>	
<code>T2 <- as_sym(T2)</code>	<code>[[a, b],</code> <code> [b, a]]</code>
<code>T3 <- as_sym(T3)</code>	<code>[[a, b, 0],</code> <code> [b, a, b],</code> <code> [0, b, a]]</code>

Standard R functions

<code>c(v, v)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>cbind(v)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>rbind(v)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>sum(v)</code>	<code>v1 + v2</code>
<code>cumsum(v)</code>	<code>[[v1, v1 + v2]]^T</code>
<code>rep(v, times = 2)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>rep(v, each = 2)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>rev(v)</code>	<code>[[v2, v1]]^T</code>

Algebra

<code>simplify(cos(a)^2 + sin(a)^2)</code>	<code>1</code>
<code>solve_sys(a^2, -1, a)</code>	<code>a = -1i</code> <code>a = 1i</code>
<code>inv(T2)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>solve(T2)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>factor_(a^3 - a^2 + a - 1)</code>	<code>(a - 1)*(a^2 + 1)</code>
<code>expand((a - 1) * (a^2 + 1))</code>	<code>a^3 - a^2 + a - 1</code>

Calculus

<code>der(3 * a + a^2, a)</code>	<code>2*a + 3</code>
<code>sum_(1/a^2, a, 1, Inf)</code>	<code>pi^2/6</code>
<code>s <- sum_(1/a^2, a, 1, Inf, doit = FALSE)</code>	$\sum_{a=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a^2}$
<code>s</code>	<code>pi^2/6</code>
<code>doit(s)</code>	<code>exp(1)</code>
<code>lim((1 + a)^(1/a), a, 0)</code>	<code>exp(1)</code>
<code>f <- taylor(cos(a), x0 = 0, n = 3 + 1)</code>	
<code>drop_remainder(f)</code>	<code>1 - a^2/2</code>

Subsetting

<code>T3[1:2, 2:3]</code>	<code>[[b, 0],</code> <code> [a, b]]</code>
<code>T3[1:2]</code>	<code>[[a, b]]^T</code>
<code>T3[2]</code>	<code>b</code>
<code>T3[2,]</code>	<code>[[b, a, b]]^T</code>

Linear algebra

<code>rankMatrix_(T2)</code>	<code>2</code>
<code>rref(T2)</code>	<code>\$mat</code> <code>[[1, 0],</code> <code> [0, 1]]</code> <code>\$pivot_vars</code> <code>[1] 1 2</code>
<code>T2i <- solve(T2)</code>	
<code>scale_matrix(T2i, det(T2i))</code>	<code>1/(a^2 - b^2)*[</code> <code> [a, -b],</code> <code> [-b, a]]</code>
<code>QRdecomposition(D)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>LUdecomposition(D)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>chol(D, hermitian = FALSE)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>
<code>svd_(D)</code>	<i>output omitted</i>

Substitution and evaluation

<code>subs(T2, "b", "b-k")</code>	<code>[[a, b - k],</code> <code> [b - k, a]]</code>
<code>subs(T2, c("a", "b"), c(1, 2))</code>	<code>[[1, 2],</code> <code> [2, 1]]</code>

Coercion to R objects

```
T2e <- as.expression(T2) # or as_expr()
T2e
```

```
## expression(matrix(c(a, b, b, a), nrow = 2))
```

```
T2f <- as.function(T2) # or as_func()
```

```
eval(T2e, list(a = 1, b = 2)) # output omitted
T2f(a = 1, b = 2) # output omitted
T2f2 <- as.function(T2, vec_arg = TRUE)
T2f2(c(a = 1, b = 2)) # output omitted
```

Extending caracas

SymPy documentation at <https://docs.sympy.org/>.

With helper function `sympy_func()`:

```
sympy_func(T2, "inverse_BLOCK") # output omitted
sympy_func(T2, "upper_triangular") # output omitted
```

Calling SymPy directly via `reticulate`:

```
get_sympy()$diff("2*a*x**2", "x") |> as.character()
## [1] "4*a*x"
```

Output

Functions: `tex()`, `print(..., method = "prettyascii")` and others. Chunk type `rtex` for e.g. `rmarkdown/Quarto`.

