

numericalsgps -- a package for numerical semigroups

Version 1.5.0

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Version 1.5.x

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Colophon

This work started when (in 2004) the first author visited the University of Granada in part of a sabbatical year. Since Version 0.96 (released in 2008), the package is maintained by the first two authors. Bug reports, suggestions and comments are, of course, welcome. Please use our email addresses to this effect.

If you have benefited from the use of the *numericalsgps* GAP package in your research, please cite it in addition to GAP itself, following the scheme proposed in <https://www.gap-system.org/Contacts/cite.html>.

If you have predominantly used the functions in the Appendix, contributed by other authors, please cite in addition these authors, referring "software implementations available in the GAP package *NumericalSgps*".

Contents

1	Introduction	7
2	Numerical Semigroups	10
2.1	Generating Numerical Semigroups	10
2.2	Some basic tests	15
3	Basic operations with numerical semigroups	19
3.1	Invariants	19
3.2	Wilf's conjecture	30
4	Presentations of Numerical Semigroups	32
4.1	Presentations of Numerical Semigroups	32
4.2	Binomial ideals associated to numerical semigroups	34
4.3	Uniquely Presented Numerical Semigroups	35
5	Constructing numerical semigroups from others	37
5.1	Adding and removing elements of a numerical semigroup	37
5.2	Intersections, sums, quotients, dilatations, numerical duplications and multiples by integers	38
5.3	Constructing the set of all numerical semigroups containing a given numerical semigroup	41
5.4	Constructing the set of numerical semigroups with given Frobenius number	41
5.5	Constructing the set of numerical semigroups with given maximum primitive	42
5.6	Constructing the set of numerical semigroups with genus g	43
5.7	Constructing the set of numerical semigroups with a given set of pseudo-Frobenius numbers	44
6	Irreducible numerical semigroups	47
6.1	Irreducible numerical semigroups	47
6.2	Complete intersection numerical semigroups	49
6.3	Almost-symmetric numerical semigroups	54
6.4	Several approaches generalizing the concept of symmetry	55
7	Ideals of numerical semigroups	57
7.1	Definitions and basic operations	57
7.2	Decomposition into irreducibles	71
7.3	Blow ups and closures	72

7.4	Patterns for ideals	77
7.5	Graded associated ring of numerical semigroup	80
8	Numerical semigroups with maximal embedding dimension	83
8.1	Numerical semigroups with maximal embedding dimension	83
8.2	Numerical semigroups with the Arf property and Arf closures	84
8.3	Saturated numerical semigroups	88
9	Nonunique invariants for factorizations in numerical semigroups	90
9.1	Factorizations in Numerical Semigroups	90
9.2	Invariants based on lengths	93
9.3	Invariants based on distances	98
9.4	Primality	102
9.5	Homogenization of Numerical Semigroups	104
9.6	Divisors, posets	105
9.7	Feng-Rao distances and numbers	107
9.8	Numerical semigroups with Apéry sets having special factorization properties	108
10	Polynomials and numerical semigroups	110
10.1	Generating functions or Hilbert series	110
10.2	Semigroup of values of algebraic curves	113
10.3	Semigroups and Legendrian curves	117
11	Order induced by a numerical semigroup	118
11.1	Posets induced by numerical semigroups	118
11.2	Hasse diagrams related to numerical semigroups	120
12	Affine semigroups	122
12.1	Defining affine semigroups	122
12.2	Gluings of affine semigroups	130
12.3	Presentations of affine semigroups	131
12.4	Factorizations in affine semigroups	134
12.5	Finitely generated ideals of affine semigroups	138
13	Good semigroups	143
13.1	Defining good semigroups	143
13.2	Notable elements	145
13.3	Symmetric good semigroups	151
13.4	Arf good closure	151
13.5	Good ideals	152
14	Numerical sets	156
14.1	Definitions and basic operations	156
14.2	Notable elements of numerical sets	161
14.3	Associated sets to numerical semigroups	162
14.4	Integer partitions associated to numerical sets	163

15 External packages	167
15.1 Using external packages	167
16 Dot functions	169
16.1 Dot functions	169
A Generalities	176
A.1 Bézout sequences	176
A.2 Periodic subadditive functions	177
B "Random" functions	178
B.1 Random functions for numerical semigroups	178
B.2 Random functions for affine semigroups	180
B.3 Random functions for good semigroups	181
C Contributions	182
C.1 Functions implemented by A. Sammartano	182
C.2 Functions implemented by C. O'Neill	182
C.3 Functions implemented by K. Stokes	183
C.4 Functions implemented by I. Ojeda and C. J. Moreno Ávila	183
C.5 Functions implemented by I. Ojeda	183
C.6 Functions implemented by A. Sánchez-R. Navarro	183
C.7 Functions implemented by G. Zito	184
C.8 Functions implemented by A. Herrera-Poyatos	184
C.9 Functions implemented by Benjamin Heredia	184
C.10 Functions implemented by Juan Ignacio García-García	184
C.11 Functions implemented by C. Cisto	184
C.12 Functions implemented by N. Matsuoka	184
C.13 Functions implemented by N. Maugeri	184
C.14 Functions implemented by H. Martín Cruz	185
C.15 Functions implemented by J. Angulo Rodríguez	185
C.16 Functions implemented by F. Strazzanti	185
C.17 Functions implemented by M. Yeşil	185
C.18 Functions implemented by A. Unanue Bidal	185
C.19 Functions implemented by Rajesh Kumar Sau	186
C.20 Functions implemented by Neeraj Kumar	186
References	194
Index	195

Chapter 1

Introduction

A *numerical semigroup* is a subset of the set $\mathbb{N}$ of nonnegative integers that is closed under addition, contains 0 and whose complement in $\mathbb{N}$ is finite. The smallest positive integer belonging to a numerical semigroup is its *multiplicity*.

Let S be a numerical semigroup and A be a subset of S . We say that A is a *system of generators* of S if $S = \{k_1 a_1 + \cdots + k_n a_n \mid n, k_1, \dots, k_n \in \mathbb{N}, a_1, \dots, a_n \in A\}$. The set A is a *minimal system of generators* of S if no proper subset of A is a system of generators of S .

Every numerical semigroup has a unique minimal system of generators. This is a data that can be used in order to uniquely define a numerical semigroup. Observe that since the complement of a numerical semigroup in the set of nonnegative integers is finite, this implies that the greatest common divisor of the elements of a numerical semigroup is 1, and the same condition must be fulfilled by its minimal system of generators (or by any of its systems of generators).

Given a numerical semigroup S and a nonzero element s in it, one can consider for every integer i ranging from 0 to $s - 1$, the smallest element in S congruent with i modulo s , say $w(i)$ (this element exists since the complement of S in $\mathbb{N}$ is finite). Clearly $w(0) = 0$. The set $\text{Ap}(S, s) = \{w(0), w(1), \dots, w(s - 1)\}$ is called the *Apéry set* of S with respect to s . Note that a nonnegative integer x congruent with i modulo s belongs to S if and only if $w(i) \leq x$. Thus the pair $(s, \text{Ap}(S, s))$ fully determines the numerical semigroup S (and can be used to easily solve the membership problem to S). This set is in fact one of the most powerful tools known for numerical semigroups, and it is used almost everywhere in the computation of components and invariants associated to a numerical semigroup. Usually the element s is taken to be the multiplicity, since in this way the resulting Apéry set is the smallest possible.

A *gap* of a numerical semigroup S is a nonnegative integer not belonging to S . The set of gaps of S is usually denoted by $H(S)$, and clearly determines uniquely S . Note that if x is a gap of S , then so are all the nonnegative integers dividing it. Thus in order to describe S we do not need to know all its gaps, but only those that are maximal with respect to the partial order induced by division in $\mathbb{N}$. These gaps are called *fundamental gaps*.

The largest nonnegative integer not belonging to a numerical semigroup S is the *Frobenius number* of S . If S is the set of nonnegative integers, then clearly its Frobenius number is -1 , otherwise its Frobenius number coincides with the maximum of the gaps (or fundamental gaps) of S . The Frobenius number plus one is known as the *conductor* of the semigroup. In this package we refer to the elements in the semigroup that are less than or equal to the conductor as *small elements* of the semigroup. Observe that from the definition, if S is a numerical semigroup with Frobenius number f , then $f + \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \subseteq S$. An integer z is a *pseudo-Frobenius number* of S if $z + S \setminus \{0\} \subseteq S$. Thus the

Frobenius number of S is one of its pseudo-Frobenius numbers. The *type* of a numerical semigroup is the cardinality of the set of its pseudo-Frobenius numbers.

The number of numerical semigroups having a given Frobenius number is finite. The elements in this set of numerical semigroups that are maximal with respect to set inclusion are precisely those numerical semigroups that cannot be expressed as intersection of two other numerical semigroups containing them properly, and thus they are known as *irreducible* numerical semigroups. Clearly, every numerical semigroup is the intersection of (finitely many) irreducible numerical semigroups.

A numerical semigroup S with Frobenius number f is *symmetric* if for every integer x , either $x \in S$ or $f - x \in S$. The set of irreducible numerical semigroups with odd Frobenius number coincides with the set of symmetric numerical semigroups. The numerical semigroup S is *pseudo-symmetric* if f is even and for every integer x not equal to $f/2$ either $x \in S$ or $f - x \in S$. The set of irreducible numerical semigroups with even Frobenius number is precisely the set of pseudo-symmetric numerical semigroups. These two classes of numerical semigroups have been widely studied in the literature due to their nice applications in Algebraic Geometry. This is probably one of the main reasons that made people turn their attention on numerical semigroups again in the last decades. Symmetric numerical semigroups can be also characterized as those with type one, and pseudo-symmetric numerical semigroups are those numerical semigroups with type two and such that its pseudo-Frobenius numbers are its Frobenius number and its Frobenius number divided by two.

Another class of numerical semigroups that caught the attention of researchers working on Algebraic Geometry and Commutative Ring Theory is the class of numerical semigroups with maximal embedding dimension. The *embedding dimension* of a numerical semigroup is the cardinality of its minimal system of generators. It can be shown that the embedding dimension is at most the multiplicity of the numerical semigroup. Thus *maximal embedding dimension* numerical semigroups are those numerical semigroups for which their embedding dimension and multiplicity coincide. These numerical semigroups have nice maximal properties, not only (of course) related to their embedding dimension, but also by means of their presentations. Among maximal embedding dimension there are two classes of numerical semigroups that have been studied due to the connections with the equivalence of algebroid branches. A numerical semigroup S is *Arf* if for every $x \geq y \geq z \in S$, then $x + y - z \in S$; and it is *saturated* if the following condition holds: if $s, s_1, \dots, s_r \in S$ are such that $s_i \leq s$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_r \in \mathbb{Z}$ are such that $z_1 s_1 + \dots + z_r s_r \geq 0$, then $s + z_1 s_1 + \dots + z_r s_r \in S$.

If we look carefully inside the set of fundamental gaps of a numerical semigroup, we see that there are some fulfilling the condition that if they are added to the given numerical semigroup, then the resulting set is again a numerical semigroup. These elements are called *special gaps* of the numerical semigroup. A numerical semigroup other than the set of nonnegative integers is irreducible if and only if it has only a special gap.

The inverse operation to the one described in the above paragraph is that of removing an element of a numerical semigroup. If we want the resulting set to be a numerical semigroup, then the only thing we can remove is a minimal generator.

Let a, b, c, d be positive integers such that $a/b < c/d$, and let $I = [a/b, c/d]$. Then the set $S(I) = \mathbb{N} \cap \bigcup_{n \geq 0} nI$ is a numerical semigroup. This class of numerical semigroups coincides with that of sets of solutions to equations of the form $Ax \bmod B \leq Cx$ with A, B, C positive integers. A numerical semigroup in this class is said to be *proportionally modular*.

A sequence of positive rational numbers $a_1/b_1 < \dots < a_n/b_n$ with a_i, b_i positive integers is a *Bézout sequence* if $a_{i+1}b_i - a_i b_{i+1} = 1$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$. If $a/b = a_1/b_1 < \dots < a_n/b_n = c/d$, then $S([a/b, c/d]) = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$. Bézout sequences are not only interesting for this fact, they have shown to be a major tool in the study of proportionally modular numerical semigroups.

If S is a numerical semigroup and k is a positive integer, then the set $S/k = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid kx \in S\}$ is a numerical semigroup, known as the *quotient* S by k .

Let m be a positive integer. A *subadditive* function with period m is a map $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $f(0) = 0$, $f(x+y) \leq f(x) + f(y)$ and $f(x+m) = f(x)$. If f is a subadditive function with period m , then the set $M_f = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid f(x) \leq x\}$ is a numerical semigroup. Moreover, every numerical semigroup is of this form. Thus a numerical semigroup can be given by a subadditive function with a given period. If S is a numerical semigroup and $s \in S, s \neq 0$, and $\text{Ap}(S, s) = \{w(0), w(1), \dots, w(s-1)\}$, then $f(x) = w(x \bmod s)$ is a subadditive function with period s such that $M_f = S$.

Let S be a numerical semigroup generated by $\{n_1, \dots, n_k\}$. Then we can define the following morphism (called sometimes the factorization morphism) by $\varphi : \mathbb{N}^k \rightarrow S$, $\varphi(a_1, \dots, a_k) = a_1 n_1 + \dots + a_k n_k$. If σ is the kernel congruence of φ (that is, $a\sigma b$ if $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b)$), then S is isomorphic to $\mathbb{N}^k/\sigma$. A *presentation* for S is a system of generators (as a congruence) of σ . If $\{n_1, \dots, n_p\}$ is a minimal system of generators, then a *minimal presentation* is a presentation such that none of its proper subsets is a presentation. Minimal presentations of numerical semigroups coincide with presentations with minimal cardinality, though in general these two concepts are not the same for an arbitrary commutative semigroup.

A set I of integers is an *ideal relative to a numerical semigroup* S provided that $I + S \subseteq I$ and that there exists $d \in S$ such that $d + I \subseteq S$. If $I \subseteq S$, we simply say that I is an *ideal* of S . If I and J are relative ideals of S , then so is $I - J = \{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid z + J \subseteq I\}$, and it is tightly related to the operation ":" of ideals in a commutative ring.

In this package we have implemented the functions needed to deal with the elements exposed in this introduction.

Many of the algorithms, and the necessary background to understand them, can be found in the monographs [RGS99a], [RGS09] and [AGS16b]. Some examples in these books have been illustrated with the help of this package. So the reader can also find there more examples on the usage of the functions implemented here.

This package was presented in [DGSM06]. For a survey of the features of this package, see [DGS16].

Chapter 2

Numerical Semigroups

This chapter describes how to create numerical semigroups in GAP and perform some basic tests.

2.1 Generating Numerical Semigroups

We recall some definitions from Chapter 1.

A numerical semigroup is a subset of the set $\mathbb{N}$ of nonnegative integers that is closed under addition, contains 0 and whose complement in $\mathbb{N}$ is finite.

We refer to the elements in a numerical semigroup that are less than or equal to the conductor as *small elements* of the semigroup.

A *gap* of a numerical semigroup S is a nonnegative integer not belonging to S . The *fundamental gaps* of S are those gaps that are maximal with respect to the partial order induced by division in $\mathbb{N}$.

Given a numerical semigroup S and a nonzero element s in it, one can consider for every integer i ranging from 0 to $s - 1$, the smallest element in S congruent with i modulo s , say $w(i)$ (this element exists since the complement of S in $\mathbb{N}$ is finite). Clearly $w(0) = 0$. The set $\text{Ap}(S, s) = \{w(0), w(1), \dots, w(s - 1)\}$ is called the *Apéry set* of S with respect to s .

Let a, b, c, d be positive integers such that $a/b < c/d$, and let $I = [a/b, c/d]$. Then the set $S(I) = \mathbb{N} \cap \bigcup_{n \geq 0} nI$ is a numerical semigroup. This class of numerical semigroups coincides with that of sets of solutions to equations of the form $Ax \bmod B \leq Cx$ with A, B, C positive integers. A numerical semigroup in this class is said to be *proportionally modular*. If $C = 1$, then it is said to be *modular*.

There are different ways to specify a numerical semigroup S , namely, by its generators; by its gaps, its fundamental or special gaps by its Apéry set, just to name some. In this section we describe functions that may be used to specify, in one of these ways, a numerical semigroup in GAP.

2.1.1 NumericalSemigroup (by generators)

▷ `NumericalSemigroup([String, ]List)` (function)
▷ `NumericalSemigroupByGenerators(List)` (function)

`List` is a list of nonnegative integers with greatest common divisor equal to one. These integers may be given as a list or by a sequence of individual elements. The output is the numerical semigroup spanned by `List`.

`String` does not need to be present. When it is present, it must be "generators".

Example

```
gap> s1 := NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> s2 := NumericalSemigroup([3,5,7]);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> s3 := NumericalSemigroupByGenerators(3,5,7);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> s4 := NumericalSemigroupByGenerators([3,5,7]);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> s5 := NumericalSemigroup("generators",3,5,7);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> s6 := NumericalSemigroup("generators",[3,5,7]);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> s1=s2;s2=s3;s3=s4;s4=s5;s5=s6;
true
true
true
true
true
```

2.1.2 NumericalSemigroupBySubAdditiveFunction

- ▷ NumericalSemigroupBySubAdditiveFunction(List) (function)
- ▷ NumericalSemigroup(String, List) (function)

A periodic subadditive function with period m is given through the list of images of the integers from 1 to m , [Ros07]. The image of m has to be 0. The output is the numerical semigroup determined by this subadditive function.

In the second form, String must be "subadditive".

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroupBySubAdditiveFunction([5,4,2,0]);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> t := NumericalSemigroup("subadditive",[5,4,2,0]);
gap> s=t;
true
```

2.1.3 NumericalSemigroupByAperyList

- ▷ NumericalSemigroupByAperyList(List) (function)
- ▷ NumericalSemigroup(String, List) (function)

List is an Apéry list. The output is the numerical semigroup whose Apéry set with respect to the length of given list is List.

In the second form, String must be "apery".

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,11);
gap> ap := AperyListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(s,20);
[ 0, 21, 22, 3, 24, 25, 6, 27, 28, 9, 30, 11, 12, 33, 14, 15, 36, 17, 18, 39 ]
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroupByAperyList(ap);
gap> r := NumericalSemigroup("apery",ap);
```

```
gap> s:=t;t=r;
true
true
```

2.1.4 NumericalSemigroupBySmallElements

- ▷ `NumericalSemigroupBySmallElements(List)` (function)
- ▷ `NumericalSemigroup(String, List)` (function)

List is the set of small elements of a numerical semigroup, that is, the set of all elements not greater than the conductor. The output is the numerical semigroup with this set of small elements. When no such semigroup exists, an error is returned.

In the second form, String must be "elements".

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,11);;
gap> se := SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 ]
gap> t := NumericalSemigroupBySmallElements(se);;
gap> r := NumericalSemigroup("elements",se);;
gap> s:=t;t=r;
true
true
gap> e := [ 0, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 ];
[ 0, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 ]
gap> NumericalSemigroupBySmallElements(e);
Error, The argument does not represent a numerical semigroup called from
<function "NumericalSemigroupBySmallElements">( <arguments> )
called from read-eval loop at line 35 of *stdin*
you can 'quit;' to quit to outer loop, or
you can 'return;' to continue
brk>
```

2.1.5 NumericalSemigroupByGaps

- ▷ `NumericalSemigroupByGaps(List)` (function)
- ▷ `NumericalSemigroup(String, List)` (function)

List is the set of gaps of a numerical semigroup. The output is the numerical semigroup with this set of gaps. When no semigroup exists with the given set as set of gaps, an error is returned.

In the second form, String must be "gaps".

Example

```
gap> g := [ 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16 ];;
gap> s := NumericalSemigroupByGaps(g);;
gap> t := NumericalSemigroup("gaps",g);;
gap> s:=t;
true
gap> h := [ 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16 ];;
gap> NumericalSemigroupByGaps(h);
Error, The argument does not represent the gaps of a numerical semigroup called
from
```

```

<function "NumericalSemigroupByGaps">( <arguments> )
  called from read-eval loop at line 34 of *stdin*
you can 'quit;' to quit to outer loop, or
you can 'return;' to continue
brk>

```

2.1.6 NumericalSemigroupByFundamentalGaps

- ▷ NumericalSemigroupByFundamentalGaps(List) (function)
- ▷ NumericalSemigroup(String, List) (function)

List is the set of fundamental gaps of a numerical semigroup, [RGSGGJM04]. The output is the numerical semigroup determined by these gaps. When the given set contains elements (which will be gaps) that are not fundamental gaps, they are silently removed.

In the second form, String must be "fundamentalgaps".

```

Example
gap> fg := [ 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35 ];;
gap> NumericalSemigroupByFundamentalGaps(fg);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> NumericalSemigroup("fundamentalgaps",fg);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> last=last2;
true
gap> gg := [ 11, 17, 20, 22, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35 ];; #22 is not fundamental
gap> NumericalSemigroup("fundamentalgaps",fg);
<Numerical semigroup>

```

2.1.7 NumericalSemigroupByAffineMap

- ▷ NumericalSemigroupByAffineMap(a, b, c) (function)
- ▷ NumericalSemigroup(String, a, b, c) (function)

Given three nonnegative integers a , b and c , with $a, c > 0$ and $\gcd(b, c) = 1$, this function returns the least (with respect to set order inclusion) numerical semigroup containing c and closed under the map $x \mapsto ax + b$. The procedure is explained in [Ugo17].

In the second form, String must be "affinemap".

```

Example
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroupByAffineMap(3,1,3);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18 ]
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup("affinemap",3,1,3);;
gap> s=t;
true

```

2.1.8 ModularNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ ModularNumericalSemigroup(a, b) (function)
- ▷ NumericalSemigroup(String, a, b) (function)

Given two positive integers a and b , this function returns a modular numerical semigroup satisfying $ax \bmod b \leq x$, [RGSUB05].

In the second form, `String` must be "modular".

Example

```
gap> ModularNumericalSemigroup(3,7);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 3x mod 7 <= x >
gap> NumericalSemigroup("modular",3,7);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 3x mod 7 <= x >
```

2.1.9 ProportionallyModularNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `ProportionallyModularNumericalSemigroup(a, b, c)` (function)
- ▷ `NumericalSemigroup(String, a, b)` (function)

Given three positive integers a , b and c , this function returns a proportionally modular numerical semigroup satisfying $ax \bmod b \leq cx$, [RAGGUB03].

In the second form, `String` must be "propmodular".

Example

```
gap> ProportionallyModularNumericalSemigroup(3,7,12);
<Proportionally modular numerical semigroup satisfying 3x mod 7 <= 12x >
gap> NumericalSemigroup("propmodular",3,7,12);
<Proportionally modular numerical semigroup satisfying 3x mod 7 <= 12x >
```

When $c = 1$, the semigroup is seen as a modular numerical semigroup.

Example

```
gap> NumericalSemigroup("propmodular",67,98,1);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 67x mod 98 <= x >
```

Numerical semigroups generated by an interval of positive integers are known to be proportionally modular, and thus they are treated as such, since membership and other problems can be solved efficiently for these semigroups.

2.1.10 NumericalSemigroupByInterval

- ▷ `NumericalSemigroupByInterval(List)` (function)
- ▷ `NumericalSemigroup(String, List)` (function)

The input is a list of rational numbers defining a closed interval. The output is the semigroup of numerators of all rational numbers in this interval, [RAGGUB03].

`String` does not need to be present. When it is present, it must be "interval".

Example

```
gap> NumericalSemigroupByInterval(7/5,5/3);
<Proportionally modular numerical semigroup satisfying 25x mod 35 <= 4x >
gap> NumericalSemigroup("interval",[7/5,5/3]);
<Proportionally modular numerical semigroup satisfying 25x mod 35 <= 4x >
gap> SmallElements(last);
[ 0, 3, 5 ]
```

2.1.11 NumericalSemigroupByOpenInterval

- ▷ `NumericalSemigroupByOpenInterval(List)` (function)
- ▷ `NumericalSemigroup(String, List)` (function)

The input is a list of rational numbers defining an open interval. The output is the semigroup of numerators of all rational numbers in this interval, [RUB06].

String does not need to be present. When it is present, it must be "openinterval".

Example

```
gap> NumericalSemigroupByOpenInterval(7/5,5/3);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> NumericalSemigroup("openinterval",[7/5,5/3]);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(last);
[ 0, 3, 6, 8 ]
```

2.2 Some basic tests

This section describes some basic tests on numerical semigroups. The first described tests refer to what the semigroup is currently known to be (not necessarily the way it was created). Then are presented functions to test if a given list represents the small elements, gaps or the Apéry set (see 1) of a numerical semigroup; to test if an integer belongs to a numerical semigroup and if a numerical semigroup is a subsemigroup of another one.

2.2.1 IsNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupByGenerators(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupByInterval(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupByOpenInterval(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupBySubAdditiveFunction(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupByApéryList(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupBySmallElements(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupByGaps(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupByFundamentalGaps(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsProportionallyModularNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `IsModularNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (attribute)

NS is a numerical semigroup and these attributes are available (their names should be self explanatory).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7);
<Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>
gap> ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(s,30);
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroupByApéryList(last);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> IsNumericalSemigroupByGenerators(s);
true
```

```
gap> IsNumericalSemigroupByGenerators(t);
false
gap> IsNumericalSemigroupByAperyList(s);
false
gap> IsNumericalSemigroupByAperyList(t);
true
```

2.2.2 RepresentsSmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ RepresentsSmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(*L*) (attribute)

Tests if the list *L* (which has to be a set) may represent the “small” elements of a numerical semigroup.

Example

```
gap> L:= [ 0, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 ];
[ 0, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 ]
gap> RepresentsSmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(L);
true
gap> L:= [ 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 ];
[ 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 ]
gap> RepresentsSmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(L);
false
```

2.2.3 RepresentsGapsOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ RepresentsGapsOfNumericalSemigroup(*L*) (attribute)

Tests if the list *L* may represent the gaps (see 1) of a numerical semigroup.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7);
<Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>
gap> L:=GapsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 11 ]
gap> RepresentsGapsOfNumericalSemigroup(L);
true
gap> L:=Set(List([1..21], i->RandomList([1..50])));
[ 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 19, 24, 28, 31, 35, 42, 50 ]
gap> RepresentsGapsOfNumericalSemigroup(L);
false
```

2.2.4 IsAperyListOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ IsAperyListOfNumericalSemigroup(*L*) (function)

Tests whether a list *L* of integers may represent the Apéry list of a numerical semigroup. It returns true when the periodic function represented by *L* is subadditive (see RepresentsPeriodicSubAdditiveFunction (A.2.1)) and the remainder of the division of *L*[*i*] by the length of *L* is *i* and returns false otherwise (the criterium used is the one explained in [Ros96b]).

Example

```
gap> IsAperyListOfNumericalSemigroup([0,21,7,28,14]);
true
```

2.2.5 IsSubsemigroupOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ IsSubsemigroupOfNumericalSemigroup(S , T) (function)

S and T are numerical semigroups. Tests whether T is contained in S .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 5x mod 53 <= x >
gap> T:=NumericalSemigroup(2,3);
<Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>
gap> IsSubsemigroupOfNumericalSemigroup(T,S);
true
gap> IsSubsemigroupOfNumericalSemigroup(S,T);
false
```

2.2.6 IsSubset

▷ IsSubset(S , T) (attribute)

S is a numerical semigroup. T can be a numerical semigroup, in which case the function is just a synonym of IsSubsemigroupOfNumericalSemigroup (2.2.5), or a list of integers, in which case tests whether all elements of the list belong to S .

Example

```
gap> ns1 := NumericalSemigroup(5,7);;
gap> ns2 := NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11);;
gap> IsSubset(ns1,ns2);
false
gap> IsSubset(ns2,[5,15]);
true
gap> IsSubset(ns1,[5,11]);
false
gap> IsSubset(ns2,ns1);
true
```

2.2.7 BelongsToNumericalSemigroup

▷ BelongsToNumericalSemigroup(n , S) (operation)

▷ \in(n , S) (operation)

n is an integer and S is a numerical semigroup. Tests whether n belongs to S . \in(n , S) calls the infix variant n in S , and both can be seen as a short for BelongsToNumericalSemigroup(n , S). Several methods are implemented for membership, depending on the properties of S known. For instance, there are methods if any of the following information is known: Apéry set, small elements, defining (proportionally) modular Diophantine equation, fundamental gaps, generators.

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);  
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying  $5x \bmod 53 \leq x$  >  
gap> BelongsToNumericalSemigroup(15,S);  
false  
gap> 15 in S;  
false  
gap> SmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(S);  
[ 0, 11, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43 ]  
gap> BelongsToNumericalSemigroup(13,S);  
true  
gap> 13 in S;  
true
```

Chapter 3

Basic operations with numerical semigroups

This chapter describes some basic functions to deal with notable elements in a numerical semigroup. A section including functions to test Wilf's conjecture is also included in this chapter. We provide some functions that allow to treat a numerical semigroup as a list, and thus easy the task to access to its elements.

3.1 Invariants

In this section we present formulas to compute invariants and notable elements of a numerical semigroup. Some tests depending on these invariants are provided here, like being an acute or an ordinary numerical semigroup. We also present procedures to construct iterators from a numerical semigroup, or to retrieve several elements from a numerical semigroup as if it were a list (with infinitely many elements).

3.1.1 Multiplicity (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `Multiplicity(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `MultiplicityOfNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (attribute)

NS is a numerical semigroup. Returns the multiplicity of *NS*, which is the smallest positive integer belonging to *NS*. Depending on the information known about *NS*, different methods are implemented. There are methods for the following cases: generators are known, Apéry set is known, it is a modular numerical semigroup, or it is proportionally modular (and thus is defined by a closed interval [RV08]).

Example

```
gap> NumericalSemigroup(3,5);
<Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>
gap> Multiplicity(last);
3
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 7,53);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 7x mod 53 <= x >
gap> MultiplicityOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
8
```

3.1.2 Generators (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `Generators(S)` (attribute)
- ▷ `GeneratorsOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (attribute)
- ▷ `MinimalGenerators(S)` (attribute)
- ▷ `MinimalGeneratingSystemOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (attribute)
- ▷ `MinimalGeneratingSystem(S)` (attribute)

S is a numerical semigroup. `GeneratorsOfNumericalSemigroup` returns a set of generators of S , which may not be minimal. The shorter name `Generators` may be used. `MinimalGeneratingSystemOfNumericalSemigroup` returns the minimal set of generators of S . The shorter names `MinimalGenerators` or `MinimalGeneratingSystem` may be used.

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 5x mod 53 <= x >
gap> Generators(S);
[ 11, 12, 13, 32, 53 ]
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup(3, 5, 53);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> GeneratorsOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
[ 3, 5, 53 ]
gap> MinimalGenerators(S);
[ 3, 5 ]
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystemOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
[ 3, 5 ]
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystem(S)=MinimalGeneratingSystemOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
true
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7,15);
<Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>
gap> HasGenerators(s);
true
gap> HasMinimalGenerators(s);
false
gap> MinimalGenerators(s);
[ 3, 5, 7 ]
gap> Generators(s);
[ 3, 5, 7, 15 ]
```

3.1.3 EmbeddingDimension (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `EmbeddingDimension(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `EmbeddingDimensionOfNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (attribute)

NS is a numerical semigroup. It returns the cardinality of its minimal generating system.

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7,15);
<Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>
gap> EmbeddingDimension(s);
3
gap> EmbeddingDimensionOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
3
```

3.1.4 SmallElements (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `SmallElements(NS)` (attribute)
 ▷ `SmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (attribute)

`NS` is a numerical semigroup. It returns the list of small elements of `NS`. Of course, the time consumed to return a result may depend on the way the semigroup is given.

Example

```
gap> SmallElements(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
[ 0, 3, 5 ]
gap> SmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
[ 0, 3, 5 ]
```

3.1.5 Length (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `Length(NS)` (attribute)

`NS` is a numerical semigroup. It returns the number of small elements of `NS` below the conductor. This corresponds with the length of the semigroup ring modulo the conductor ideal. See also `LengthOfGoodSemigroup` (13.2.14).

Example

```
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
2
```

3.1.6 FirstElementsOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `FirstElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(n, NS)` (function)

`NS` is a numerical semigroup. It returns the list with the first n elements of `NS`.

Example

```
gap> FirstElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(2, NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
[ 0, 3 ]
gap> FirstElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(10, NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
[ 0, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ]
```

3.1.7 ElementsUpTo

- ▷ `ElementsUpTo(NS, b)` (function)

`NS` is a numerical semigroup, b a positive integer. It returns the set of elements of `NS` up to b .

Example

```
gap> ns := NumericalSemigroup(5,7);;
gap> SmallElements(ns);
[ 0, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24 ]
gap> ElementsUpTo(ns, 18);
[ 0, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17 ]
gap> ElementsUpTo(ns, 27);
[ 0, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 ]
```

3.1.8 $\backslash[\backslash]$ (for numerical semigroups)

▷ $\backslash[\backslash](S, r)$ (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and r is an integer. It returns the r -th element of S .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> S[53];
68
```

3.1.9 $\backslash\{\backslash\}$ (for numerical semigroups)

▷ $\backslash\{\backslash\}(S, ls)$ (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and ls is a list of integers. It returns the list $[S[r] : r \text{ in } ls]$.

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> S{[1..5]};
[ 0, 7, 8, 14, 15 ]
```

3.1.10 NextElementOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ NextElementOfNumericalSemigroup(S, r) (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and r is an integer. It returns the least integer greater than r belonging to S .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> NextElementOfNumericalSemigroup(S,9);
14
gap> NextElementOfNumericalSemigroup(16,S);
17
gap> NextElementOfNumericalSemigroup(S,FrobeniusNumber(S))=Conductor(S);
true
```

3.1.11 ElementNumber_NumericalSemigroup

▷ ElementNumber_NumericalSemigroup(S, r) (function)

▷ RthElementOfNumericalSemigroup(S, r) (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and r is an integer. Both functions (which are like synonyms) return the r -th element of S .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> ElementNumber_NumericalSemigroup(S,53);
68
gap> RthElementOfNumericalSemigroup(S,53);
68
```

3.1.12 NumberElement_NumericalSemigroup

▷ `NumberElement_NumericalSemigroup( $S$ ,  $r$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and r is an integer. It returns the position of r in S (and fail if the integer is not in the semigroup).

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> NumberElement_NumericalSemigroup(S,68);
53
```

3.1.13 Iterator (for numerical semigroups)

▷ `Iterator( $S$ )` (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup. It returns an iterator over S .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> iter:=Iterator(S);
<iterator>
gap> NextIterator(iter);
0
gap> NextIterator(iter);
7
gap> NextIterator(iter);
8
```

3.1.14 Difference (for numerical semigroups)

▷ `Difference( $S$ ,  $T$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `DifferenceOfNumericalSemigroups( $S$ ,  $T$ )` (function)

S , T are numerical semigroups. The output is the set $S \setminus T$.

Example

```
gap> ns1 := NumericalSemigroup(5,7);;
gap> ns2 := NumericalSemigroup(7,11,12);;
gap> Difference(ns1,ns2);
[ 5, 10, 15, 17, 20, 27 ]
gap> Difference(ns2,ns1);
[ 11, 18, 23 ]
gap> DifferenceOfNumericalSemigroups(ns2,ns1);
[ 11, 18, 23 ]
```

3.1.15 ApéryList (for numerical semigroup with respect to element)

▷ `ApéryList( $S$ ,  $n$ )` (attribute)
 ▷ `ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement( $S$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and n is a positive element of S . Computes the Apéry list of S with respect to n . It contains for every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, in the $i+1$ th position, the smallest element in the semigroup congruent with i modulo n .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);;
gap> ApéryList(S,12);
[ 0, 13, 26, 39, 52, 53, 54, 43, 32, 33, 22, 11 ]
gap> ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(S,12);
[ 0, 13, 26, 39, 52, 53, 54, 43, 32, 33, 22, 11 ]
gap> First(S,x-> x mod 12 =1);
13
```

3.1.16 ApéryList (for numerical semigroup with respect to multiplicity)

- ▷ `ApéryList( $S$ )` (attribute)
- ▷ `ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is a numerical semigroup. It computes the Apéry list of S with respect to the multiplicity of S .

Example

```
gap> ApéryList(NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11));
[ 0, 11, 7, 18, 14 ]
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);;
gap> ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
[ 0, 12, 13, 25, 26, 38, 39, 51, 52, 53, 32 ]
```

3.1.17 ApéryList (for numerical semigroup with respect to integer)

- ▷ `ApéryList( $S$ ,  $m$ )` (attribute)
- ▷ `ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTInteger( $S$ ,  $m$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and m is an integer. Computes the Apéry list of S with respect to m , that is, the set of elements x in S such that $x-m$ is not in S . If m is an element in S , then the output of `ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTInteger`, as sets, is the same as `ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement`, though without side effects, in the sense that this information is no longer used by the package. The output of `ApéryList` is the same as `ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTInteger`.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,13,19,27);;
gap> ApéryList(s,11);
[ 0, 10, 13, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 46, 52, 55 ]
gap> ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTInteger(s,11);
[ 0, 10, 13, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 46, 52, 55 ]
gap> Length(last);
18
gap> ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTInteger(s,10);
[ 0, 13, 19, 26, 27, 32, 38, 45, 51, 54 ]
gap> ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(s,10);
[ 0, 51, 32, 13, 54, 45, 26, 27, 38, 19 ]
gap> ApéryList(s,10);
[ 0, 51, 32, 13, 54, 45, 26, 27, 38, 19 ]
```



```
gap> Length(last);
10
```

3.1.18 ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupAsGraph

▷ `ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupAsGraph(ap)` (function)

`ap` is the Apéry list of a numerical semigroup. This function returns the adjacency list of the graph (ap, E) where the edge $u -> v$ is in E iff $v - u$ is in ap . The 0 is ignored.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7);
gap> ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(s,10);
[ 0, 21, 12, 3, 14, 15, 6, 7, 18, 9 ]
gap> ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupAsGraph(last);
[ , [ 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 ],, [ 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 ],
[ 7, 14, 21 ],, [ 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 ],, [ 12, 15, 18, 21 ],,
[ 14, 21 ], [ 15, 18, 21 ],, [ 18, 21 ],, [ 21 ] ]
```

3.1.19 KunzCoordinates (for a numerical semigroup and (optionally) an integer)

▷ `KunzCoordinates(S[, m])` (operation)

▷ `KunzCoordinatesOfNumericalSemigroup(S[, m])` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup, and m is a nonzero element of S . The second argument is optional, and if missing it is assumed to be the multiplicity of S .

Then the Apéry set of m in S has the form $[0, k_1m + 1, \dots, k_{m-1}m + m - 1]$, and the output is the $(m-1)$ -uple $[k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{m-1}]$. See [GSHKR17].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> KunzCoordinates(s);
[ 2, 1 ]
gap> KunzCoordinatesOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 2, 1 ]
gap> KunzCoordinates(s,5);
[ 1, 1, 0, 1 ]
gap> KunzCoordinatesOfNumericalSemigroup(s,5);
[ 1, 1, 0, 1 ]
```

3.1.20 KunzPolytope

▷ `KunzPolytope(m)` (function)

m is a positive integer.

The Kunz coordinates of the semigroups with multiplicity m are solutions of a system of inequalities $Ax \geq b$ (see [RGSB02]). The output is the matrix $(A| -b)$.

Example

```
gap> KunzPolytope(3);
[ [ 1, 0, -1 ], [ 0, 1, -1 ], [ 2, -1, 0 ], [ -1, 2, 1 ] ]
```

3.1.21 CocycleOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement

▷ `CocycleOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement( $S$ ,  $m$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup, and m is a nonzero element of S . The output is the matrix $h(i, j) = (w(i) + w(j) - w((i + j) \bmod m)) / m$, where $w(i)$ is the smallest element in S congruent with i modulo m (and thus it is in the Apéry set of m), [GSHKR17].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> CocycleOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(s,3);
[ [ 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 3, 4 ], [ 0, 4, 1 ] ]
```

3.1.22 FrobeniusNumber (for numerical semigroup)

▷ `FrobeniusNumber( $NS$ )` (attribute)

▷ `FrobeniusNumberOfNumericalSemigroup( $NS$ )` (attribute)

The largest nonnegative integer not belonging to a numerical semigroup S is the *Frobenius number* of S . If S is the set of nonnegative integers, then clearly its Frobenius number is -1 , otherwise its Frobenius number coincides with the maximum of the gaps (or fundamental gaps) of S .

NS is a numerical semigroup. It returns the Frobenius number of NS . Of course, the time consumed to return a result may depend on the way the semigroup is given or on the knowledge already produced on the semigroup.

Example

```
gap> FrobeniusNumber(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
4
gap> FrobeniusNumberOfNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
4
```

3.1.23 Conductor (for numerical Semigroup)

▷ `Conductor( $NS$ )` (attribute)

▷ `ConductorOfNumericalSemigroup( $NS$ )` (attribute)

This is just a synonym of `FrobeniusNumberOfNumericalSemigroup( $NS$ )+1`.

Example

```
gap> Conductor(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
5
gap> ConductorOfNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
5
```

3.1.24 PseudoFrobenius

▷ `PseudoFrobenius( $S$ )` (attribute)

▷ `PseudoFrobeniusOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (attribute)

An integer z is a *pseudo-Frobenius number* of S if $z + S \setminus \{0\} \subseteq S$.

S is a numerical semigroup. It returns the set of pseudo-Frobenius numbers of S .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 5x mod 53 <= x >
gap> PseudoFrobenius(S);
[ 21, 40, 41, 42 ]
gap> PseudoFrobeniusOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
[ 21, 40, 41, 42 ]
```

3.1.25 Type (of a numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `Type(NS)` (operation)
- ▷ `TypeOfNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (attribute)

Stands for `Length(PseudoFrobeniusOfNumericalSemigroup (NS))`.

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 5x mod 53 <= x >
gap> Type(S);
4
gap> TypeOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
4
```

3.1.26 Gaps (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `Gaps(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `GapsOfNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (attribute)

A *gap* of a numerical semigroup S is a nonnegative integer not belonging to S . `NS` is a numerical semigroup. Both return the set of gaps of NS .

Example

```
gap> Gaps(NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11));
[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13 ]
gap> GapsOfNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
[ 1, 2, 4 ]
```

3.1.27 Weight (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `Weight(NS)` (attribute)

If $l_1 < \dots < l_g$ are the gaps of NS , then its (Weierstrass) weight is $\sum_{i=1}^g (l_i - i)$. See [KS22].

Example

```
gap> Weight(NumericalSemigroup(4,5,6,7));
0
gap> Weight(NumericalSemigroup(4,5));
9
```

3.1.28 Deserts

- ▷ `Deserts(NS)` (operation)
- ▷ `DesertsOfNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (function)

NS is a numerical semigroup. The output is the list with the runs of gaps of NS . See [ADGS20].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> Deserts(s);
[ [ 1, 2 ], [ 4 ] ]
gap> DesertsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ [ 1, 2 ], [ 4 ] ]
```

3.1.29 IsOrdinary (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `IsOrdinary(NS)` (property)
- ▷ `IsOrdinaryNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (property)

NS is a numerical semigroup. Detects if the semigroup is ordinary, that is, with less than two deserts.

This filter implies `IsAcuteNumericalSemigroup` (3.1.30).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> IsOrdinary(s);
false
```

3.1.30 IsAcute (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `IsAcute(NS)` (property)
- ▷ `IsAcuteNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (property)

NS is a numerical semigroup. Detects if the semigroup is acute, that is, it is either ordinary or its last desert (the one with the Frobenius number) has less elements than the preceding one ([BA04]).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> IsAcute(s);
true
```

3.1.31 Holes (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `Holes(NS)` (attribute)
- ▷ `HolesOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (attribute)

S is a numerical semigroup. Returns the set of gaps x of S such that $F(S) - x$ is also a gap, where $F(S)$ stands for the Frobenius number of S . See [EHPT20].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5);;
gap> Holes(s);
```

```
[ ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> HolesOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 2 ]
```

3.1.32 LatticePathAssociatedToNumericalSemigroup

▷ `LatticePathAssociatedToNumericalSemigroup(S, p, q)` (attribute)

S is a numerical semigroup and p, q are two coprime elements in S .

In this setting S is an oversemigroup of $\langle p, q \rangle$, and consequently every gap of S is a gap of $\langle p, q \rangle$. If c is the conductor of $\langle p, q \rangle$, then every gap g of $\langle p, q \rangle$ can be written uniquely as $g = c - 1 - (ap + bq)$ for some nonnegative integers a, b . We say that (a, b) are the coordinates associated to g .

The output is a path in $\mathbb{N}^2$ so that is between the coordinates of the gaps of $\langle p, q \rangle$ and the line $ax + by = c - 1$. See [KW14].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(16,17,71,72);;
gap> LatticePathAssociatedToNumericalSemigroup(s,16,17);
[ [ 0, 14 ], [ 1, 13 ], [ 2, 12 ], [ 3, 11 ], [ 4, 10 ], [ 5, 9 ], [ 6, 8 ],
  [ 7, 7 ], [ 8, 6 ], [ 9, 5 ], [ 10, 4 ], [ 11, 3 ], [ 12, 2 ], [ 13, 1 ],
  [ 14, 0 ] ]
```

3.1.33 Genus (for numerical semigroup)

▷ `Genus(NS)` (attribute)

▷ `GenusOfNumericalSemigroup(NS)` (attribute)

NS is a numerical semigroup. It returns the number of gaps of NS .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(16,17,71,72);;
gap> Genus(s);
80
gap> GenusOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
80
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 5x mod 53 <= x >
gap> Genus(S);
26
```

3.1.34 FundamentalGaps (for numerical semigroup)

▷ `FundamentalGaps(S)` (attribute)

▷ `FundamentalGapsOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (attribute)

S The *fundamental gaps* of S are those gaps that are maximal with respect to the partial order induced by division in $\mathbb{N}$. It returns the set of fundamental gaps of S .

Example

```
gap> FundamentalGaps(NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11));
[ 6, 8, 9, 13 ]
```

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 5x mod 53 <= x >
gap> FundamentalGapsOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
[ 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 40, 41, 42 ]
gap> GapsOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29,
  30, 31, 40, 41, 42 ]
gap> Gaps(NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11));
[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13 ]
```

3.1.35 SpecialGaps (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ SpecialGaps(S) (attribute)
- ▷ SpecialGapsOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (attribute)

The *special gaps* of a numerical semigroup S are those fundamental gaps such that if they are added to the given numerical semigroup, then the resulting set is again a numerical semigroup. S is a numerical semigroup. It returns the special gaps of S .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 5x mod 53 <= x >
gap> SpecialGaps(S);
[ 40, 41, 42 ]
gap> SpecialGapsOfNumericalSemigroup(S);
[ 40, 41, 42 ]
```

3.2 Wilf's conjecture

Let S be a numerical semigroup, with conductor c and embedding dimension e . Denote by l the cardinality of the set of elements in S smaller than c . Wilf in [Wil78] asked whether or not $l/c \geq 1/e$ for all numerical semigroups. In this section we give some functions to experiment with this conjecture, as defined in [Eli18].

3.2.1 WilfNumber (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ WilfNumber(S) (attribute)
- ▷ WilfNumberOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (attribute)

S is a numerical semigroup. Let c , e and l be the conductor, embedding dimension and number of elements smaller than c in S . Returns $el - c$, which was conjectured by Wilf to be nonnegative.

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup(13,25,37);;
gap> WilfNumber(s);
96
gap> l:=NumericalSemigroupsWithGenus(10);;
gap> Filtered(l, s->WilfNumber(s)<0);
[ ]
gap> Maximum(Set(l, s->WilfNumberOfNumericalSemigroup(s)));
70
```

3.2.2 EliahouNumber (for numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `EliahouNumber( $S$ )` (attribute)
 ▷ `TruncatedWilfNumberOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is a numerical semigroup. Let c , m , s and l be the conductor, multiplicity, number of generators smaller than c , and number of elements smaller than c in S , respectively. Let q and r be the quotient and nonpositive remainder of the division of c by m , that is, $c = qm - r$. Returns $sl - qd_q + r$, where d_q corresponds with the number of integers in $[c, c + m[$ that are not minimal generators of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroupWithGivenElementsAndFrobenius([14,22,23],55);;
gap> EliahouNumber(s);
-1
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,9);;
gap> TruncatedWilfNumberOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
4
```

3.2.3 ProfileOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `ProfileOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is a numerical semigroup. Let c and m be the conductor and multiplicity of S , respectively. Let q and r be the quotient and nonpositive remainder of the division of c by m , that is, $c = qm - r$. Returns a list of lists of integers, each list is the cardinality of $S \cap [jm - r, (j+1)m - r[$ with j in $[1..q-1]$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,9);;
gap> ProfileOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 2, 1 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroupWithGivenElementsAndFrobenius([14,22,23],55);;
gap> ProfileOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 3, 0, 0 ]
```

3.2.4 EliahouSlicesOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `EliahouSlicesOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is a numerical semigroup. Let c and m be the conductor and multiplicity of S , respectively. Let q and r be the quotient and nonpositive remainder of the division of c by m , that is, $c = qm - r$. Returns a list of lists of integers, each list is the set $S \cap [jm - r, (j+1)m - r[$ with j in $[1..q]$. So this is a partition of the set of small elements of S (without 0 and c).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,9);;
gap> EliahouSlicesOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ [ 5, 7 ], [ 9, 10, 12 ] ]
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14 ]
```

Chapter 4

Presentations of Numerical Semigroups

In this chapter we explain how to compute a minimal presentation of a numerical semigroup. Recall that a minimal presentation is a minimal generating system of the kernel congruence of the factorization map of the numerical semigroup. If S is a numerical semigroup minimally generated by $\{n_1, \dots, n_e\}$, then the factorization map is the epimorphism $\varphi : \mathbb{N}^e \rightarrow S$, $(x_1, \dots, x_e) \mapsto x_1 n_1 + \dots + x_e n_e$; its kernel is the congruence $\{(a, b) \mid \varphi(a) = \varphi(b)\}$.

The set of minimal generators is stored in a set, and so it may not be arranged as the user gave them. This may affect the arrangement of the coordinates of the pairs in a minimal presentation, since every coordinate is associated to a minimal generator.

4.1 Presentations of Numerical Semigroups

In this section we provide a way to compute minimal presentations of a numerical semigroup. These presentations are constructed from some special elements in the semigroup (Betti elements) whose associated graphs are nonconnected. A generalization of these graphs are the simplicial complexes called shaded sets of an element.

If the variable `NumSgpsUseEliminationForMinimalPresentations` is set to true, then minimal presentations are computed via binomial ideals and elimination.

4.1.1 MinimalPresentation (for numerical semigroups)

▷ `MinimalPresentation(S)` (operation)
▷ `MinimalPresentationOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is a list of lists with two elements. Each list of two elements represents a relation between the minimal generators of the numerical semigroup. If $\{\{x_1, y_1\}, \dots, \{x_k, y_k\}\}$ is the output and $\{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$ is the minimal system of generators of the numerical semigroup, then $\{x_i, y_i\} = \{\{a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in}\}, \{b_{i1}, \dots, b_{in}\}\}$ and $a_{i1}m_1 + \dots + a_{in}m_n = b_{i1}m_1 + \dots + b_{in}m_n$.

Any other relation among the minimal generators of the semigroup can be deduced from the ones given in the output.

The algorithm implemented is described in [Ros96a] (see also [RGS99b]).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;  
gap> MinimalPresentation(s);
```



```

[ [ [ 0, 0, 2 ], [ 3, 1, 0 ] ], [ [ 0, 1, 1 ], [ 4, 0, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 1 ] ] ]
gap> MinimalPresentationOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ [ [ 0, 0, 2 ], [ 3, 1, 0 ] ], [ [ 0, 1, 1 ], [ 4, 0, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 1 ] ] ]

```

The first element in the list means that $1 \times 3 + 1 \times 7 = 2 \times 5$, and the others have similar meanings.

4.1.2 GraphAssociatedToElementInNumericalSemigroup

▷ GraphAssociatedToElementInNumericalSemigroup(n , S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n is an element in S .

The output is a pair. If $\{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$ is the set of minimal generators of S , then the first component is the set of vertices of the graph associated to n in S , that is, the set $\{m_i \mid n - m_i \in S\}$, and the second component is the set of edges of this graph, that is, $\{\{m_i, m_j\} \mid n - (m_i + m_j) \in S\}$.

This function is used to compute a minimal presentation of the numerical semigroup S , as explained in [Ros96a].

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> GraphAssociatedToElementInNumericalSemigroup(10,s);
[ [ 3, 5, 7 ], [ [ 3, 7 ] ] ]

```

4.1.3 BettiElements (of numerical semigroup)

▷ BettiElements(S) (operation)

▷ BettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

The output is the set of elements in S whose associated graph is nonconnected [GSO10].

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> BettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 10, 12, 14 ]
gap> BettiElements(s);
[ 10, 12, 14 ]

```

4.1.4 IsMinimalRelationOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ IsMinimalRelationOfNumericalSemigroup(p , S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and p is a pair (a relation) of lists of integers. Determines if the pair p is a minimal relation in a minimal presentation of S .

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9);;
gap> MinimalPresentation(s);
[ [ [ 0, 0, 2 ], [ 0, 3, 0 ] ], [ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 3, 0, 0 ] ] ]
gap> IsMinimalRelationOfNumericalSemigroup([ [2,1,0], [0,0,2] ], s);
false

```

```
gap> IsMinimalRelationOfNumericalSemigroup([[3,1,0],[0,0,2]],s);
true
```

4.1.5 AllMinimalRelationsOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ AllMinimalRelationsOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the union of all minimal presentations of S . Notice that if $[x,y]$ is a minimal relator, then either $[x,y]$ or $[y,x]$ will be in the output, but not both.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9);;
gap> MinimalPresentation(s);
[[ [ 0, 0, 2 ], [ 0, 3, 0 ] ], [ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 3, 0, 0 ] ] ]
gap> AllMinimalRelationsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[[ [ 0, 3, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 2 ] ], [ [ 3, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 2, 0 ] ], [ [ 3, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 2 ] ] ]
```

4.1.6 DegreesOfPrimitiveElementsOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ DegreesOfPrimitiveElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

The output is the set of elements s in S such that there exists a minimal solution to $msg \cdot x - msg \cdot y = 0$, such that x, y are factorizations of s , and msg is the minimal generating system of S . Betti elements are primitive, but not the way around in general.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> DegreesOfPrimitiveElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 21, 28, 35 ]
```

4.1.7 ShadedSetOfElementInNumericalSemigroup

▷ ShadedSetOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(n, S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n is an element in S .

The output is a simplicial complex C . If $\{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$ is the set of minimal generators of S , then $L \in C$ if $n - \sum_{i \in L} m_i \in S$ ([SW86]).

This function is a generalization of the graph associated to n .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> ShadedSetOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(10,s);
[[ ], [ 3 ], [ 3, 7 ], [ 5 ], [ 7 ] ]
```

4.2 Binomial ideals associated to numerical semigroups

Let S be a numerical semigroup, and let K be a field. Let $\{n_1, \dots, n_e\}$ be a set of minimal generators of S , and let $K[x_1, \dots, x_e]$ be the ring of polynomial in the indeterminates $x_1, \dots, x_e$ and with coefficients in K . Let $K[t]$ be the ring of polynomials in t with coefficients in K .

Let $\varphi : K[x_1, \dots, x_e] \rightarrow K[t]$ be the ring homomorphism determined by $\varphi(x_i) = t^{n_i}$ for all i . The image of this morphism is usually known as the *semigroup ring associated* to S . The kernel is the (*binomial*) *ideal associated* to S . According to [Her70], from the exponents of the binomials in this ideal we can recover a presentation of S and viceversa.

4.2.1 BinomialIdealOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `BinomialIdealOfNumericalSemigroup([K, ]S)` (operation)

The argument K is optional; when it is not supplied, the field of rational numbers is taken as base field. S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the binomial ideal associated to S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> BinomialIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(GF(2),s);
<two-sided ideal in GF(2)[x_1,x_2,x_3], (3 generators)>
gap> GeneratorsOfTwoSidedIdeal(last);
[ x_1^3*x_2+x_3^2, x_1^4+x_2*x_3, x_1*x_3+x_2^2 ]
gap> BinomialIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
<two-sided ideal in Rationals[x_1,x_2,x_3], (3 generators)>
gap> GeneratorsOfTwoSidedIdeal(last);
[ -x_1^3*x_2+x_3^2, -x_1^4+x_2*x_3, -x_1*x_3+x_2^2 ]
gap> MinimalPresentation(s);
[[ [ 0, 0, 2 ], [ 3, 1, 0 ] ], [ [ 0, 1, 1 ], [ 4, 0, 0 ] ],
[ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 1 ] ] ]
```

4.3 Uniquely Presented Numerical Semigroups

A numerical semigroup S is uniquely presented if for any two minimal presentations σ and τ and any $(a,b) \in \sigma$, either $(a,b) \in \tau$ or $(b,a) \in \tau$, that is, there is essentially a unique minimal presentation (up to arrangement of the components of the pairs in it).

4.3.1 IsUniquelyPresented (for numerical semigroups)

▷ `IsUniquelyPresented(S)` (property)

▷ `IsUniquelyPresentedNumericalSemigroup(S)` (property)

S is a numerical semigroup.

The output is true if S has uniquely presented. The implementation is based on [GSO10].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> IsUniquelyPresented(s);
true
gap> IsUniquelyPresentedNumericalSemigroup(s);
true
```

4.3.2 IsGeneric (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `IsGeneric( $S$ )` (property)
- ▷ `IsGenericNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (property)

S is a numerical semigroup.

The output is true if S has a generic presentation, that is, in every minimal relation all generators occur. These semigroups are uniquely presented (see [BGS11]).

This filter implies `IsUniquelyPresentedNumericalSemigroup` (4.3.1).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> IsGeneric(s);
true
gap> IsGenericNumericalSemigroup(s);
true
```

Chapter 5

Constructing numerical semigroups from others

This chapter provides several functions to construct numerical semigroups from others (via intersections, quotients by an integer, removing or adding integers, etc.).

5.1 Adding and removing elements of a numerical semigroup

In this section we show how to construct new numerical semigroups from a given numerical semigroup. Two dual operations are presented. The first one removes a minimal generator from a numerical semigroup. The second adds a special gap to a semigroup (see [RGSGGJM03]).

5.1.1 RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromNumericalSemigroup

▷ `RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n is one of its minimal generators.

The output is the numerical semigroup $S \setminus \{n\}$ (see [RGSGGJM03]; $S \setminus \{n\}$ is a numerical semigroup if and only if n is a minimal generator of S).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromNumericalSemigroup(7,s);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystemOfNumericalSemigroup(last);
[ 3, 5 ]
```

5.1.2 AddSpecialGapOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `AddSpecialGapOfNumericalSemigroup( $g$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and g is a special gap of S .

The output is the numerical semigroup $S \cup \{g\}$ (see [RGSGGJM03], where it is explained why this set is a numerical semigroup).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> s2:=RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromNumericalSemigroup(5,s);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> s3:=AddSpecialGapOfNumericalSemigroup(5,s2);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> SmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(s) =
> SmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(s3);
true
gap> s=s3;
true
```

5.2 Intersections, sums, quotients, dilatations, numerical duplications and multiples by integers

We provide functions to build numerical semigroups from others by means of intersections, quotients, multiples and related constructions.

5.2.1 Intersection (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `Intersection( $S$ ,  $T$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `IntersectionOfNumericalSemigroups( $S$ ,  $T$ )` (function)

S and T are numerical semigroups. Computes the intersection of S and T (which is a numerical semigroup).

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup("modular", 5,53);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 5x mod 53 <= x >
gap> T := NumericalSemigroup(2,17);
<Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>
gap> SmallElements(S);
[ 0, 11, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43 ]
gap> SmallElements(T);
[ 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 ]
gap> Intersection(S,T);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(last);
[ 0, 12, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43 ]
gap> IntersectionOfNumericalSemigroups(S,T) = Intersection(S,T);
true
```

5.2.2 $\backslash +$ (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ $\backslash + (S, T)$ (operation)

S and T are numerical semigroups. Computes the sum of S and T (which is a numerical semigroup).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,9);;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(6,7);;
gap> MinimalGenerators(s+t);
[ 4, 6, 7, 9 ]
```

5.2.3 QuotientOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `QuotientOfNumericalSemigroup(S, n)` (function)
 ▷ `\/(S, n)` (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and n is an integer. Computes the quotient of S by n , that is, the set $\{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid nx \in S\}$, which is again a numerical semigroup. S / n may be used as a short for `QuotientOfNumericalSemigroup(S, n)`.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,29);
<Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38,
  39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56 ]
gap> t:=QuotientOfNumericalSemigroup(s,7);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(t);
[ 0, 3, 5, 6, 8 ]
gap> u := s / 7;
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(u);
[ 0, 3, 5, 6, 8 ]
```

5.2.4 MultipleOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `MultipleOfNumericalSemigroup(S, a, b)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup, and a and b are positive integers. Computes $aS \cup \{b, b+1, \rightarrow\}$. If b is smaller than ac , with c the conductor of S , then a warning is displayed.

Example

```
gap> N:=NumericalSemigroup(1);;
gap> s:=MultipleOfNumericalSemigroup(N,4,20);;
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 ]
```

5.2.5 NumericalDuplication

- ▷ `NumericalDuplication(S, E, b)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup, and E ideal of S , and b is a positive odd integer, so that $2S \cup (2E + b)$ is a numerical semigroup (this extends slightly the original definition where b was imposed to be in S , [DS13]; now the condition imposed is $E + E + b \subseteq S$). Computes $2S \cup (2E + b)$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> e:=6+s;
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> ndup:=NumericalDuplication(s,e,3);
<Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>
gap> SmallElements(ndup);
[ 0, 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24 ]
```

5.2.6 AsNumericalDuplication

▷ AsNumericalDuplication(T)

(function)

T is a numerical semigroup. Detects whether or not T can be expressed as NumericalDuplication(S, E, b), with E a proper ideal of S . Returns the list $[S, E, b]$ if this is possible, and fail otherwise.

Notice that a numerical semigroup can be represented in different ways as a numerical duplication.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> ndup:=NumericalDuplication(s,6+s,11);;
gap> asdup:=AsNumericalDuplication(ndup);
[ <Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>, <Ideal of numerical semigroup>, 3 ]
gap> ndup = CallFuncList(NumericalDuplication,asdup);
true
```

5.2.7 InductiveNumericalSemigroup

▷ InductiveNumericalSemigroup(a, b)

(function)

a and b are lists of positive integers, with k the length of a and b , and such that $b[i+1] \geq a[i]b[i]$ ($0 \leq i \leq k-1$). Computes inductively $S_0 = \mathbb{N}$ and $S_{i+1} = a[i]S_i \cup \{a[i]b[i], a[i]b[i] + 1, \dots\}$, and returns S_k .

Example

```
gap> s:=InductiveNumericalSemigroup([4,2],[5,23]);;
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 42, 44, 46 ]
```

5.2.8 DilatationOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ DilatationOfNumericalSemigroup(S, a)

(function)

S is a numerical semigroup, and a is a positive integer. If M is the maximal ideal of S , then a must be in $M - 2M$. Computes the numerical semigroup $\{0\} \cup \{a + s \mid s \in M\}$, see [BS19].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,4,5);;
gap> m:=MaximalIdeal(s);;
gap> SmallElements(m-2*m);
[ -3 ]
```



```
gap> d:=DilatationOfNumericalSemigroup(s,3);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(d);
[ 0, 6 ]
```

5.3 Constructing the set of all numerical semigroups containing a given numerical semigroup

In order to construct the set of numerical semigroups containing a fixed numerical semigroup S , one first constructs its unitary extensions, that is to say, the sets $S \cup \{g\}$ that are numerical semigroups with g a positive integer. This is achieved by constructing the special gaps of the semigroup, and then adding each of them to the numerical semigroup. Then we repeat the process for each of these new numerical semigroups until we reach $\mathbb{N}$.

These procedures are described in [RSGGJM03].

5.3.1 OverSemigroups (of a numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `OverSemigroups(s)` (operation)
- ▷ `OverSemigroupsNumericalSemigroup(s)` (function)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is the set of numerical semigroups containing it.

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> OverSemigroups(s);
[ <The numerical semigroup N>, <Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 3 generators> ]
gap> List(last,s->MinimalGenerators(s));
[ [ 1 ], [ 2, 3 ], [ 3 .. 5 ], [ 3, 5, 7 ] ]
gap> OverSemigroupsNumericalSemigroup(s) = OverSemigroups(s);
true
```

5.4 Constructing the set of numerical semigroups with given Frobenius number

Finding the set of all numerical semigroups with a given Frobenius number is not accomplished via over semigroups. In order to achieve this, we use fundamental gaps. If the multiplicity is fixed, then the construction relies on the calculation of irreducible numerical semigroups with that Frobenius number and multiplicity.

5.4.1 NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberFG

- ▷ `NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberFG(f)` (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f . The algorithm implemented is given in [RSGGJM04].

Example

```
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberFG(15));
200
```

5.4.2 NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity

▷ `NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity( $f$ ,  $m$ )` (function)

f and m are integers. The output is the set of numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f and multiplicity m . The algorithm implemented is given in [BOR21].

Example

```
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity(15,6));
28
```

5.4.3 NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber

▷ `NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber( $f$ )` (function)

f is an integer. As happens with the function `NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberFG` (5.4.1), the output is the set of numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f . It makes use of `NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity` (5.4.2) to compute the semigroups with the Frobenius number given for all the possible multiplicities.

Example

```
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(15));
200
```

5.4.4 NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberPC

▷ `NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberPC( $f$ )` (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f . It relies on pre-computed data, which is available for small values of f .

Example

```
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberPC(15));
200
```

5.5 Constructing the set of numerical semigroups with given maximum primitive

Finding the set of all numerical semigroups with a given maximum primitive.

5.5.1 NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitiveAndMultiplicity

▷ `NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitiveAndMultiplicity( $M$ ,  $m$ )` (function)

M and m are integers. The output is the set of numerical semigroups with maximum primitive M and multiplicity m . The algorithm implemented is based on work by M. Delgado and Neeraj Kumar.

Example

```
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitiveAndMultiplicity(15,6));
27
```

5.5.2 NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitive

▷ `NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitive( $M$ )` (function)

M is an integer. The output is the set of numerical semigroups with maximum primitive M . It makes use of `NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitiveAndMultiplicity` (5.5.1) to compute the semigroups with the given maximum primitive for all the possible multiplicities.

Example

```
gap> NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitive(5);
[ <Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 2 generators> ]
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitive(15));
194
```

5.5.3 NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitivePC

▷ `NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitivePC( $M$ )` (function)

M is an integer. The output is the set of numerical semigroups with maximum primitive M . It relies on pre-computed data, which is available for small values of M .

Example

```
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitivePC(15));
194
```

5.6 Constructing the set of numerical semigroups with genus g

Given a numerical semigroup of genus g (that is, with exactly g gaps), removing minimal generators, one obtains numerical semigroups of genus $g+1$. In order to avoid repetitions, we only remove minimal generators greater than the Frobenius number of the numerical semigroup (this is accomplished with the local function `sons`).

These procedures are described in [RGSGB03] and [BA08].

5.6.1 NumericalSemigroupsWithGenus

▷ `NumericalSemigroupsWithGenus( $g$ )` (function)

g is a nonnegative integer. The output is the set of numerical semigroups with genus g . If the user just wants to use some numerical semigroup with a given genus pseudo-randomly chosen, he is probably looking for the function `RandomNumericalSemigroupWithGenus` (B.1.7).

Example

```
gap> NumericalSemigroupsWithGenus(5);
[ <Numerical semigroup with 6 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 5 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 5 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 5 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 5 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 2 generators> ]
gap> List(last, MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 6 .. 11 ], [ 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 ], [ 5, 6, 8, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 7, 9 ],
  [ 5, 6, 7, 8 ], [ 4, 6, 7 ], [ 4, 7, 9, 10 ], [ 4, 6, 9, 11 ],
  [ 4, 5, 11 ], [ 3, 8, 10 ], [ 3, 7, 11 ], [ 2, 11 ] ]
```

5.6.2 NumericalSemigroupsWithGenusPC

▷ NumericalSemigroupsWithGenusPC(g)

(function)

g is a nonnegative integer. The output is the set of numerical semigroups with genus g . It relies on pre-computed data, which is available for small values of g .

Example

```
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsWithGenusPC(15));
2857
```

5.7 Constructing the set of numerical semigroups with a given set of pseudo-Frobenius numbers

Refer to PseudoFrobeniusOfNumericalSemigroup (3.1.24).

These procedures are described in [DGSRP16], and are used to find the set of numerical semigroups with a prescribed set of pseudo-Frobenius numbers.

5.7.1 ForcedIntegersForPseudoFrobenius

▷ ForcedIntegersForPseudoFrobenius(PF)

(function)

PF is a list of positive integers (given as a list or individual elements). The output is:

- in case there exists a numerical semigroup S such that $PF(S) = PF$:
 - a list $[forced_gaps, forced_elts]$ such that:
 - * $forced_gaps$ is contained in $\mathbb{N} - S$ for any numerical semigroup S such that $PF(S) = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$

* forced_elts is contained in S for any numerical semigroup S such that $PF(S) = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$

- "fail" in case it is found some condition that fails.

Example

```
gap> pf := [ 58, 64, 75 ];
[ 58, 64, 75 ]
gap> ForcedIntegersForPseudoFrobenius(pf);
[ [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 25, 29, 32, 58, 64, 75 ],
  [ 0, 59, 60, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76 ] ]
```

5.7.2 SimpleForcedIntegersForPseudoFrobenius

▷ SimpleForcedIntegersForPseudoFrobenius(fg , fe , PF) (function)

Is just a quicker version of ForcedIntegersForPseudoFrobenius (5.7.1)

fg is a list of integers that we require to be gaps of the semigroup; fe is a list of integers that we require to be elements of the semigroup; PF is a list of positive integers. The output is:

- in case there exists a numerical semigroup S such that $PF(S) = PF$:
 - a list $[forced_gaps, forced_elts]$ such that:
 - * $forced_gaps$ is contained in $\mathbb{N} - S$ for any numerical semigroup S such that $PF(S) = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$
 - * forced_elts is contained in S for any numerical semigroup S such that $PF(S) = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$
- "fail" in case it is found some condition that fails.

Example

```
gap> pf := [ 15, 20, 27, 35 ];;
gap> fint := ForcedIntegersForPseudoFrobenius(pf);
[ [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 20, 27, 35 ],
  [ 0, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 ] ]
gap> free := Difference([1..Maximum(pf)], Union(fint));
[ 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24 ]
gap> SimpleForcedIntegersForPseudoFrobenius(fint[1], Union(fint[2], [free[1]]), pf);
[ [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 27, 35 ],
  [ 0, 11, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 ] ]
```

5.7.3 NumericalSemigroupsWithPseudoFrobeniusNumbers

▷ NumericalSemigroupsWithPseudoFrobeniusNumbers(PF) (function)

PF is a list of positive integers (given as a list or individual elements). The output is: a list of numerical semigroups S such that $PF(S)=PF$. When $\text{Length}(PF)=1$, it makes use of the function NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber (5.4.3)

Example

```
gap> pf := [ 58, 64, 75 ];
[ 58, 64, 75 ]
```

```

gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsWithPseudoFrobeniusNumbers(pf));
561
gap> pf := [11,19,22];;
gap> NumericalSemigroupsWithPseudoFrobeniusNumbers(pf);
[ <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup>,
  <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup> ]
gap> List(last,MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 7, 9, 17, 20 ], [ 7, 10, 13, 16, 18 ], [ 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 ],
  [ 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21 ],
  [ 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 ] ]
gap> Set(last2,PseudoFrobeniusOfNumericalSemigroup);
[ [ 11, 19, 22 ] ]
g

```

5.7.4 ANumericalSemigroupWithPseudoFrobeniusNumbers

▷ ANumericalSemigroupWithPseudoFrobeniusNumbers(PF)

(function)

PF is a list of positive integers (given as a list or individual elements). Alternatively, a record with fields "pseudo_frobenius" and "max_attempts" may be given. The output is: A numerical semigroup S such that $PF(S) = PF$. Returns fail if it concludes that it does not exist and suggests to use NumericalSemigroupsWithPseudoFrobeniusNumbers if it is not able to conclude...

When $Length(PF) = 1$ or $Length(PF) = 2$ and $2 * PF[1] = PF[2]$, it makes use of the function AnIrreducibleNumericalSemigroupWithFrobeniusNumber (6.1.4).

Example

```

gap> pf := [ 83, 169, 173, 214, 259 ];;
gap> ANumericalSemigroupWithPseudoFrobeniusNumbers(pf);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> gen := MinimalGeneratingSystem(last);
[ 38, 57, 64, 72, 79, 98, 99, 106, 118, 120, 124, 132, 134, 146, 147, 154,
  165, 168, 179 ]
gap> ns := NumericalSemigroup(gen);
<Numerical semigroup with 19 generators>
gap> PseudoFrobeniusOfNumericalSemigroup(ns);
[ 83, 169, 173, 214, 259 ]

```

Chapter 6

Irreducible numerical semigroups

An irreducible numerical semigroup is a semigroup that cannot be expressed as the intersection of numerical semigroups properly containing it.

It is not difficult to prove that a semigroup is irreducible if and only if it is maximal (with respect to set inclusion) in the set of all numerical semigroups having its same Frobenius number (see [RB03]). Hence, according to [FGR87] (respectively [BDF97]), symmetric (respectively pseudo-symmetric) numerical semigroups are those irreducible numerical semigroups with odd (respectively even) Frobenius number.

In [RSGGJM03] it is shown that a nontrivial numerical semigroup is irreducible if and only if it has only one special gap. We use this characterization.

In old versions of the package, we first constructed an irreducible numerical semigroup with the given Frobenius number (as explained in [RGS04]), and then we constructed the rest from it. The present version uses a faster procedure presented in [BR13].

Every numerical semigroup can be expressed as an intersection of irreducible numerical semigroups. If S can be expressed as $S = S_1 \cap \dots \cap S_n$, with S_i irreducible numerical semigroups, and no factor can be removed, then we say that this decomposition is minimal. Minimal decompositions can be computed by using Algorithm 26 in [RSGGJM03].

6.1 Irreducible numerical semigroups

In this section we provide membership tests to the two families that conform the set of irreducible numerical semigroups. We also give a procedure to compute the set of all irreducible numerical semigroups with fixed Frobenius number (or equivalently genus, since for irreducible numerical semigroups once the Frobenius number is fixed, so is the genus). Also we give a function to compute the decomposition of a numerical semigroup as an intersection of irreducible numerical semigroups.

6.1.1 IsIrreducible (for numerical semigroups)

▷ `IsIrreducible(s)` (property)
▷ `IsIrreducibleNumericalSemigroup(s)` (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if s is irreducible, false otherwise.

This filter implies `IsAlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroup` (6.3.3) and `IsAcuteNumericalSemigroup` (3.1.30).

Example

```
gap> IsIrreducible(NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9));
true
gap> IsIrreducibleNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(4,6,7,9));
false
```

6.1.2 IsSymmetric (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ IsSymmetric(s) (attribute)
- ▷ IsSymmetricNumericalSemigroup(s) (attribute)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if s is symmetric, false otherwise.
This filter implies IsIrreducibleNumericalSemigroup (6.1.1).

Example

```
gap> IsSymmetric(NumericalSemigroup(10,23));
true
gap> IsSymmetricNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(10,11,23));
false
```

6.1.3 IsPseudoSymmetric (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ IsPseudoSymmetric(s) (property)
- ▷ IsPseudoSymmetricNumericalSemigroup(s) (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if s is pseudo-symmetric, false otherwise.
This filter implies IsIrreducibleNumericalSemigroup (6.1.1).

Example

```
gap> IsPseudoSymmetric(NumericalSemigroup(6,7,8,9,11));
true
gap> IsPseudoSymmetricNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9));
false
```

6.1.4 AnIrreducibleNumericalSemigroupWithFrobeniusNumber

- ▷ AnIrreducibleNumericalSemigroupWithFrobeniusNumber(f) (function)

f is an integer. When $f = 0$ or $f \leq -2$, the output is fail. Otherwise, the output is an irreducible numerical semigroup with Frobenius number f . From the way the procedure is implemented, the resulting semigroup has at most four generators (see [RGS04]).

Example

```
gap> s := AnIrreducibleNumericalSemigroupWithFrobeniusNumber(28);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> MinimalGenerators(s);
[ 3, 17, 31 ]
gap> FrobeniusNumber(s);
28
```


6.1.5 IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber

▷ IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(f) (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of all irreducible numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f . The algorithm is inspired in [BR13].

Example

```
gap> Length(IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(19));
20
```

6.1.6 IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity

▷ IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity(f, m) (function)

f and m are integers. The output is the set of all irreducible numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f and multiplicity m . The implementation appears in [BOR21].

Example

```
gap> Length(IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity(31,11));
16
```

6.1.7 DecomposeIntoIrreducibles (for numerical semigroup)

▷ DecomposeIntoIrreducibles(s) (function)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is a set of irreducible numerical semigroups containing it. These elements appear in a minimal decomposition of s as intersection into irreducibles.

Example

```
gap> DecomposeIntoIrreducibles(NumericalSemigroup(5,6,8));
[ <Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 4 generators> ]
```

6.2 Complete intersection numerical semigroups

The cardinality of a minimal presentation of a numerical semigroup is always greater than or equal to its embedding dimension minus one. Complete intersection numerical semigroups are numerical semigroups reaching this bound, and they are irreducible. It can be shown that every complete intersection (other than $\mathbb{N}$) is a complete intersection if and only if it is the gluing of two complete intersections. When in this gluing, one of the copies is isomorphic to $\mathbb{N}$, then we obtain a free semigroup in the sense of [BC77]. Two special kinds of free semigroups are telescopic semigroups ([KP95]) and those associated to an irreducible planar curve ([Zar86]). We use the algorithms presented in [AGS13] to find the set of all complete intersections (also free, telescopic and associated to irreducible planar curves) numerical semigroups with given Frobenius number.

6.2.1 AsGluingOfNumericalSemigroups

▷ `AsGluingOfNumericalSemigroups(s)` (function)

s is a numerical semigroup. Returns all partitions $\{A_1, A_2\}$ of the minimal generating set of s such that s is a gluing of $\langle A_1 \rangle$ and $\langle A_2 \rangle$ by $\gcd(A_1)\gcd(A_2)$.

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup( 10, 15, 16 );
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> AsGluingOfNumericalSemigroups(s);
[ [ [ 10, 15 ], [ 16 ] ], [ [ 10, 16 ], [ 15 ] ] ]
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup( 18, 24, 34, 46, 51, 61, 74, 8 );
<Numerical semigroup with 8 generators>
gap> AsGluingOfNumericalSemigroups(s);
[ ]
```

6.2.2 IsCompleteIntersection

▷ `IsCompleteIntersection(s)` (property)

▷ `IsACompleteIntersectionNumericalSemigroup(s)` (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if the numerical semigroup is a complete intersection, that is, the cardinality of a (any) minimal presentation equals its embedding dimension minus one.

This filter implies `IsSymmetricNumericalSemigroup` (6.1.2) and `IsCyclotomicNumericalSemigroup` (10.1.8).

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup( 10, 15, 16 );
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> IsCompleteIntersection(s);
true
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup( 18, 24, 34, 46, 51, 61, 74, 8 );
<Numerical semigroup with 8 generators>
gap> IsACompleteIntersectionNumericalSemigroup(s);
false
```

6.2.3 CompleteIntersectionNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber

▷ `CompleteIntersectionNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(f)` (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of all complete intersection numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f .

Example

```
gap> Length(CompleteIntersectionNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(57));
34
```

6.2.4 IsFree

- ▷ `IsFree(s)` (property)
- ▷ `IsFreeNumericalSemigroup(s)` (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if the numerical semigroup is free in the sense of [BC77]: it is either $\mathbb{N}$ or the gluing of a copy of $\mathbb{N}$ with a free numerical semigroup.

This filter implies `IsACompleteIntersectionNumericalSemigroup` (6.2.2).

Example

```
gap> IsFree(NumericalSemigroup(10,15,16));
true
gap> IsFreeNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
false
```

6.2.5 FreeNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber

- ▷ `FreeNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(f)` (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of all free numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f .

Example

```
gap> Length(FreeNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(57));
33
```

6.2.6 IsTelescopic

- ▷ `IsTelescopic(s)` (property)
- ▷ `IsTelescopicNumericalSemigroup(s)` (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if the numerical semigroup is telescopic in the sense of [KP95]: it is either $\mathbb{N}$ or the gluing of $\langle n_e \rangle$ and $s' = \langle n_1/d, \dots, n_{e-1}/d \rangle$, and s' is again a telescopic numerical semigroup, where $n_1 < \dots < n_e$ are the minimal generators of s .

This filter implies `IsAperySetBetaRectangular` (6.2.12) and `IsFree` (6.2.4).

Example

```
gap> IsTelescopic(NumericalSemigroup(4,11,14));
false
gap> IsTelescopicNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(4,11,14));
false
gap> IsFree(NumericalSemigroup(4,11,14));
true
```

6.2.7 TelescopicNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber

- ▷ `TelescopicNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(f)` (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of all telescopic numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f .

Example

```
gap> Length(TelescopicNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(57));
20
```

6.2.8 IsUniversallyFree

- ▷ `IsUniversallyFree(s)` (property)
 ▷ `IsUniversallyFreeNumericalSemigroup(s)` (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if the numerical semigroup is free for all the arrangements of its minimal generators.

This filter implies `IsTelescopic` (6.2.6).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,15,18);;
gap> IsUniversallyFree(s);
true
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9);;
gap> IsFree(s);
true
gap> IsUniversallyFree(s);
false
```

6.2.9 IsNumericalSemigroupAssociatedIrreduciblePlanarCurveSingularity

- ▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupAssociatedIrreduciblePlanarCurveSingularity(s)` (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if the numerical semigroup is associated to an irreducible planar curve singularity ([Zar86]). These semigroups are telescopic.

This filter implies `IsAperySetAlphaRectangular` (6.2.13) and `IsTelescopicNumericalSemigroup` (6.2.6).

Example

```
gap> ns := NumericalSemigroup(4,11,14);;
gap> IsNumericalSemigroupAssociatedIrreduciblePlanarCurveSingularity(ns);
false
gap> ns := NumericalSemigroup(4,11,19);;
gap> IsNumericalSemigroupAssociatedIrreduciblePlanarCurveSingularity(ns);
true
```

6.2.10 NumericalSemigroupsPlanarSingularityWithFrobeniusNumber

- ▷ `NumericalSemigroupsPlanarSingularityWithFrobeniusNumber(f)` (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of all numerical semigroups associated to irreducible planar curves singularities with Frobenius number f .

Example

```
gap> Length(NumericalSemigroupsPlanarSingularityWithFrobeniusNumber(57));
7
```

6.2.11 IsAperySetGammaRectangular

- ▷ `IsAperySetGammaRectangular(S)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Test for the γ -rectangularity of the Apéry Set of a numerical semigroup. This test is the implementation of the algorithm given in [DMS14]. Numerical Semigroups with this property are free and thus complete intersections.

This filter implies `IsFreeNumericalSemigroup` (6.2.4).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> IsAperySetGammaRectangular(s);
false
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> IsAperySetGammaRectangular(s);
true
```

6.2.12 IsAperySetBetaRectangular

▷ `IsAperySetBetaRectangular( $S$ )`

(function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Test for the β -rectangularity of the Apéry Set of a numerical semigroup. This test is the implementation of the algorithm given in [DMS14]; β -rectangularity implies γ -rectangularity.

This filter implies `IsAperySetGammaRectangular` (6.2.11).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> IsAperySetBetaRectangular(s);
false
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> IsAperySetBetaRectangular(s);
true
```

6.2.13 IsAperySetAlphaRectangular

▷ `IsAperySetAlphaRectangular( $S$ )`

(function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Test for the α -rectangularity of the Apéry Set of a numerical semigroup. This test is the implementation of the algorithm given in [DMS14]; α -rectangularity implies β -rectangularity.

This filter implies `IsAperySetBetaRectangular` (6.2.12).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> IsAperySetAlphaRectangular(s);
false
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> IsAperySetAlphaRectangular(s);
true
```

6.3 Almost-symmetric numerical semigroups

A numerical semigroup is almost-symmetric ([BF97]) if its genus is the arithmetic mean of its Frobenius number and type. We use a procedure presented in [RGS14] to determine the set of all almost-symmetric numerical semigroups with given Frobenius number. In order to do this, we first calculate the set of all almost-symmetric numerical semigroups that can be constructed from an irreducible numerical semigroup.

6.3.1 AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsFromIrreducible

▷ `AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsFromIrreducible(s)` (function)

`s` is an irreducible numerical semigroup. The output is the set of almost-symmetric numerical semigroups that can be constructed from `s` by removing some of its generators (as explained in [RGS14]).

Example

```
gap> ns := NumericalSemigroup(5,8,9,11);;
gap> AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsFromIrreducible(ns);
[ <Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 5 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 5 generators> ]
gap> List(last, MinimalGeneratingSystemOfNumericalSemigroup);
[ [ 5, 8, 9, 11 ], [ 5, 8, 11, 14, 17 ], [ 5, 9, 11, 13, 17 ] ]
```

6.3.2 AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsFromIrreducibleAndGivenType

▷ `AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsFromIrreducibleAndGivenType(s, t)` (function)

`s` is an irreducible numerical semigroup and `t` is a positive integer. The output is the set of almost-symmetric numerical semigroups with type `t` that can be constructed from `s` by removing some of its generators (as explained in [BOR18]).

Example

```
gap> ns := NumericalSemigroup(5,8,9,11);;
gap> AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsFromIrreducibleAndGivenType(ns,4);
[ <Numerical semigroup with 5 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 5 generators> ]
gap> List(last, MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 5, 8, 11, 14, 17 ], [ 5, 9, 11, 13, 17 ] ]
```

6.3.3 IsAlmostSymmetric

▷ `IsAlmostSymmetric(s)` (function)

▷ `IsAlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroup(s)` (function)

`s` is a numerical semigroup. The output is `true` if the numerical semigroup is almost symmetric.

Example

```
gap> IsAlmostSymmetric(NumericalSemigroup(5,8,11,14,17));
true
gap> IsAlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(5,8,11,14,17));
true
```

6.3.4 AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber

▷ `AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber( $f$  [,  $ts$ ])` (function)

f is an integer, and so is ts . The output is the set of all almost symmetric numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f , and type greater than or equal to ts . If ts is not specified, then it is considered to be equal to one, and so the output is the set of all almost symmetric numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f .

Example

```
gap> Length(AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(12));
15
gap> Length(IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(12));
2
gap> List(AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(12,4),Type);
[ 12, 10, 8, 8, 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 ]
```

6.3.5 AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndType

▷ `AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndType( $f$ ,  $t$ )` (function)

f is an integer and so is t . The output is the set of all almost symmetric numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f and type t .

Example

```
gap> Length(AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndType(12,4));
5
```

6.4 Several approaches generalizing the concept of symmetry

Let S be a numerical semigroup and let R be its semigroup ring $K[[S]]$. We say that S has the generalized Gorenstein property if its semigroup ring has this property. For the definition and characterization of generalized Gorenstein rings please see [GIKT17].

A numerical semigroup is said to be nearly Gorenstein if its maximal ideal is contained in its trace ideal [HHS19]. Every almost symmetric numerical semigroup is nearly Gorenstein.

A numerical semigroup S with canonical ideal K is a generalized almost symmetric numerical semigroup if either $2K = K$ (symmetric) or $2K \setminus K = \{F(S) - x_1, \dots, F(S) - x_r, F(S)\}$ for some $x_1, \dots, x_r \in M \setminus 2M$ (minimal generators) and $x_i - x_j \notin (S - M) \setminus S$ (not pseudo-Frobenius numbers), see [DS21]. As expected, every almost symmetric numerical semigroup is a generalized almost symmetric numerical semigroup.

6.4.1 IsGeneralizedGorenstein

▷ `IsGeneralizedGorenstein( $s$ )` (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if the semigroup ring $K[[S]]$ is generalized Gorenstein using the characterization by Goto-Kumashiro [MK17].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,8);;
gap> IsAlmostSymmetric(s);
```

```
false
gap> IsGeneralizedGorenstein(s);
true
```

6.4.2 IsNearlyGorenstein

▷ `IsNearlyGorenstein(s)` (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is true if the semigroup is nearly Gorenstein, and false otherwise.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,12,25);;
gap> IsAlmostSymmetric(s);
false
gap> IsNearlyGorenstein(s);
true
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,8);;
gap> IsNearlyGorenstein(s);
false
```

6.4.3 NearlyGorensteinVectors

▷ `NearlyGorensteinVectors(s)` (operation)

s is a numerical semigroup. The output is a lists of lists (making the cartesian product of them yields all possible NG-vectors). If n_i is the i th generator of s , in the i th position of the list it returns all pseudo-Frobenius numbers f of s such that $n_i + f - f'$ is in s for all f a pseudo-Frobenius number of s , [MS21].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,12,25);;
gap> IsAlmostSymmetric(s);
false
gap> IsNearlyGorenstein(s);
true
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,8);;
gap> IsNearlyGorenstein(s);
false
```

6.4.4 IsGeneralizedAlmostSymmetric

▷ `IsGeneralizedAlmostSymmetric(s)` (property)

s is a numerical semigroup. Determines whether or not s is a generalized almost symmetric numerical semigroup.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(9, 24, 39, 43, 77);;
gap> IsGeneralizedAlmostSymmetric(s);
true
gap> IsAlmostSymmetric(s);
false
```


Chapter 7

Ideals of numerical semigroups

Let S be a numerical semigroup. A set I of integers is an *ideal relative* to a numerical semigroup S provided that $I + S \subseteq I$ and that there exists $d \in S$ such that $d + I \subseteq S$.

If $\{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$ is a subset of $\mathbb{Z}$, then the set $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} + S = \bigcup_{n=1}^k i_n + S$ is an ideal relative to S , and $\{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$ is a system of generators of I . A system of generators M is minimal if no proper subset of M generates the same ideal. Usually, ideals are specified by means of its generators and the ambient numerical semigroup to which they are ideals (for more information see for instance [BDF97]).

7.1 Definitions and basic operations

We describe in this section the basic functions to create and compute notable elements of ideals of numerical semigroups. We also include iterators and functions to treat ideals as lists, which eases the access to its elements.

7.1.1 IdealOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `IdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $l$ ,  $S$ )` (function)
▷ `+( $l$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and l a list of integers. The output is the ideal of S generated by l . There are several shortcuts for this function, as shown in the example.

Example

```
gap> IdealOfNumericalSemigroup([3,5],NumericalSemigroup(9,11));
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> [3,5]+NumericalSemigroup(9,11);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> last=last2;
true
gap> 3+NumericalSemigroup(5,9);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
```

7.1.2 IsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `IsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $Obj$ )` (function)

Tests if the object *Obj* is an ideal of a numerical semigroup.

Example

```
gap> I:=[1..7]+NumericalSemigroup(7,19);;
gap> IsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I);
true
gap> IsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(2);
false
```

7.1.3 MinimalGenerators (for ideal of numerical semigroup)

- ▷ MinimalGenerators(*I*) (attribute)
- ▷ MinimalGeneratingSystem(*I*) (attribute)
- ▷ MinimalGeneratingSystemOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(*I*) (attribute)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the minimal system of generators of *I*.

Example

```
gap> MinimalGenerators([3,5]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11));
[ 3 ]
gap> I:=[3,5,9]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11);;
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystem(I);
[ 3 ]
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystemOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I);
[ 3 ]
```

7.1.4 RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromIdeal (for an ideal of numerical semigroup)

- ▷ RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromIdeal(*I*, *n*) (operation)
- ▷ RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromIdeal(*n*, *I*) (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup and *n* is a minimal generator of *I* (if not, an error is raised). The output is the ideal $I \setminus \{n\}$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6,17,19,21);;
gap> i:=[0,2,7]+s;;
gap> j:=RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromIdeal(7,i);;
gap> Difference(i,j);
[ 7 ]
gap> j:=RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromIdeal(i,7);
true
```

7.1.5 Generators (for ideal of numerical semigroup)

- ▷ Generators(*I*) (attribute)
- ▷ GeneratorsOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(*I*) (attribute)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is a system of generators of the ideal.

Remark: from Version 1.0.1 on, this value does not change even when a set of minimal generators is computed.

Example

```
gap> I:=[3,5,9]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11);;
gap> Generators(I);
[ 3, 5, 9 ]
gap> GeneratorsOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I);
[ 3, 5, 9 ]
gap> MinimalGenerators(I);
[ 3 ]
```

7.1.6 AmbientNumericalSemigroupOfIdeal

▷ AmbientNumericalSemigroupOfIdeal(I) (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup, say S . The output is S .

Example

```
gap> I:=[3,5,9]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11);;
gap> AmbientNumericalSemigroupOfIdeal(I);
<Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>
```

7.1.7 IsIntegral (for ideal of numerical semigroup)

▷ IsIntegral(I) (property)

▷ IsIntegralIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I) (property)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup, say S . Detects if $I \subseteq S$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,5);;
gap> IsIntegral(10+s);
true
gap> IsIntegral(4+s);
false
gap> IsIntegralIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(10+s);
true
```

7.1.8 AllIntegralIdealsContainingConductor

▷ AllIntegralIdealsContainingConductor(S) (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup; outputs the set of all integral ideals of S containing the conductor ideal of S ($S - \mathbb{N}$).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,5,7);;
gap> Set(AllIntegralIdealsContainingConductor(s),SmallElements);
[ [ 0, 4, 5, 7 ], [ 4, 5, 7 ], [ 4, 7 ], [ 5, 7 ], [ 7 ] ]
```

7.1.9 IsComplementOfIntegralIdeal

▷ IsComplementOfIntegralIdeal(X, S) (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and X is a subset of S . Determines if the subset X of S is the complement of an integral ideal of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,15,19);;
gap> i:=[20,21,25]+s;;
gap> d:=Difference(0+s,i);
[ 0, 10, 11, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29, 33, 34, 37, 38, 48 ]
gap> IsComplementOfIntegralIdeal(d,s);
true
gap> d:=DivisorsOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(50,s);
[ 0, 10, 11, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39, 40, 50 ]
gap> IsComplementOfIntegralIdeal(d,s);
true
```

7.1.10 IdealByDivisorClosedSet

▷ IdealByDivisorClosedSet(X , S) (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and X is a subset of S with the following property: for all x in X and every y in S with $x - y$ in S , the integer y is also in X . The output is the integral ideal $S \setminus X$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,15,19);;
gap> i:=[20,21,25]+s;;
gap> d:=Difference(0+s,i);
[ 0, 10, 11, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29, 33, 34, 37, 38, 48 ]
gap> i=IdealByDivisorClosedSet(d,s);
true
```

7.1.11 SmallElements (for ideal of numerical semigroup)

▷ SmallElements(I) (attribute)
 ▷ SmallElementsOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I) (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is a list with the elements in I that are less than or equal to the greatest integer not belonging to the ideal plus one.

Example

```
gap> I:=[3,5,9]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11);;
gap> SmallElements(I);
[ 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 ]
gap> SmallElements(I) = SmallElementsOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I);
true
gap> J:=[2,11]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11);;
gap> SmallElements(J);
[ 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ]
```

7.1.12 IdealOfNumericalSemigroupBySmallElements

▷ IdealOfNumericalSemigroupBySmallElements(I , S) (function)

L is a list of integers and S is a numerical semigroup. Checks if L is the list of small elements of an ideal of S and, in this case, returns this ideal. Otherwise it raises an error.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6,17,19,21);;
gap> i:=[0,2,7]+s;;
gap> i=IdealOfNumericalSemigroupBySmallElements(SmallElements(i),s);
true
```

7.1.13 Conductor (for ideal of numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `Conductor( $I$ )` (attribute)
- ▷ `ConductorOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $I$ )` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the largest element in `SmallElements( $I$ )`.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,5);;
gap> Conductor(10+s);
15
gap> ConductorOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(10+s);
15
```

7.1.14 FrobeniusNumber (for ideal of numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `FrobeniusNumber( $I$ )` (attribute)
- ▷ `FrobeniusNumberOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $I$ )` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the largest element not belonging to I .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,5);;
gap> FrobeniusNumber(0+s);
4
```

7.1.15 PseudoFrobenius (for ideal of numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `PseudoFrobenius( $I$ )` (attribute)
- ▷ `PseudoFrobeniusOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $I$ )` (attribute)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the set of pseudo-Frobenius numbers of I , that is the set $I - M \setminus I$, with M the maximal ideal of the ambient semigroup of I (see [ADGS20]).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> i:=4+s;;
gap> PseudoFrobenius(i);
[ 6, 8 ]
gap> PseudoFrobenius(s)=PseudoFrobenius(0+s);
true
```

7.1.16 Type (for ideal of numerical semigroup)

▷ `Type( $I$ )` (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the cardinality of the set of pseudo-Frobenius numbers of I (see [DS21]).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> k:=CanonicalIdeal(s);;
gap> Type(k);
1
```

7.1.17 AddPseudoFrobeniusNumberToIdeal (for a pseudo-Frobenius number of an ideal of numerical semigroup)

▷ `AddPseudoFrobeniusNumberToIdeal( $f$ ,  $I$ )` (operation)

▷ `AddPseudoFrobeniusNumberToIdeal( $I$ ,  $f$ )` (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup and f is a pseudo-Frobenius number of I . The output is the ideal $I \cup \{f\}$. If f is not a pseudo-Frobenius number of I , an error is raised.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6,17,19,21);;
gap> i:=[0,2,7]+s;;
gap> pf:=PseudoFrobenius(i);
[ 11, 15, 22 ]
gap> SmallElements(i);
[ 0, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 ]
gap> j:=AddPseudoFrobeniusNumberToIdeal(11,i);;
gap> SmallElements(j);
[ 0, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 ]
```

7.1.18 Minimum (minimum of ideal of numerical semigroup)

▷ `Minimum( $I$ )` (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the minimum of I .

Example

```
gap> J:=[2,11]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11);;
gap> Minimum(J);
2
```

7.1.19 NormalizedIdeals (for a numerical semigroup)

▷ `NormalizedIdeals( $I$ )` (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the set of all the ideals of S whose minimum is zero; it uses the procedure explained in [Cas24].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> is:=NormalizedIdeals(s);;
gap> Set(is,MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 0 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 0, 1, 2 ], [ 0, 2 ], [ 0, 2, 4 ], [ 0, 4 ] ]
```

Every oversemigroup is a normalized ideal.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7);;
gap> is:=NormalizedIdeals(s);;
gap> os:=OverSemigroups(s);;
gap> IsSubset(is,os);
true
gap> IsSubset(os,is);
false
```

7.1.20 BelongsToIdealOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `BelongsToIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $I$ )` (function)
 ▷ `\in( $n$ ,  $I$ )` (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup, n is an integer. The output is `true` if n belongs to I .
 $n \in I$ can be used for short.

Example

```
gap> J:=[2,11]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11);;
gap> BelongsToIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(9,J);
false
gap> 9 in J;
false
gap> BelongsToIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(10,J);
true
gap> 10 in J;
true
```

7.1.21 ElementNumber_IdealOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `ElementNumber_IdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $I$ ,  $r$ )` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup and r is an integer. It returns the r -th element of I .

Example

```
gap> I := [2,5]+ NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> ElementNumber_IdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I,10);
19
```

7.1.22 NumberElement_IdealOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `NumberElement_IdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $I$ ,  $r$ )` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup and r is an integer. It returns the position of r in I (and fail if the integer is not in the ideal).

Example

```
gap> I := [2,5]+ NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> NumberElement_IdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I,19);
10
```

7.1.23 $\backslash[\backslash]$ (for ideals of numerical semigroups)

▷ $\backslash[\backslash](I, r)$ (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup and r is an integer. It returns the r -th element of I .

Example

```
gap> I := [2,5]+ NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> I[10];
19
```

7.1.24 $\backslash\{\backslash\}$ (for ideals of numerical semigroups)

▷ $\backslash\{\backslash\}(I, ls)$ (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup and ls is a list of integers. It returns the list $[I[r] : r \text{ in } ls]$.

Example

```
gap> I := [2,5]+ NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> I[{10..13}];
[ 19, 20, 21, 22 ]
```

7.1.25 Iterator (for ideals of numerical semigroups)

▷ $\text{Iterator}(I)$ (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. It returns an iterator over I .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,10,11);;
gap> i:=[2,3]+s;;
gap> iter:=Iterator(i);
<iterator>
gap> NextIterator(iter);
2
gap> NextIterator(iter);
3
gap> NextIterator(iter);
6
gap> SmallElements(i);
[ 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 ]
```


7.1.26 IdealOfElementsGreaterThanOrEqualTo (for an element in a numerical semigroup)

▷ IdealOfElementsGreaterThanOrEqualTo(x , S) (operation)

▷ IdealOfElementsGreaterThanOrEqualTo(S , x) (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and x is an element of S . The output is the integral ideal $\{s \in S : s \geq x\}$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6,17,19,21);;
gap> SmallElements(IdealOfElementsGreaterThanOrEqualTo(s,19));
[ 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33 ]
```

7.1.27 IsIntegrallyClosed (for an ideal of a numerical semigroup)

▷ IsIntegrallyClosed(I) (property)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. Determines if I is integrally closed, that is, if $I = \{s \in S : s \geq m\}$, with m the minimum of I .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6,17,19,21);;
gap> i:=[0,6,7]+s;;
gap> IsIntegrallyClosed(i);
false
gap> j:=IdealOfElementsGreaterThanOrEqualTo(23,s);;
gap> IsIntegrallyClosed(j);
true
```

7.1.28 SumIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ SumIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup(I , J) (function)

▷ $+(I, J)$ (function)

I , J are ideals of a numerical semigroup. The output is the sum of both ideals $\{i+j \mid i \in I, j \in J\}$.

Example

```
gap> I:=[3,5,9]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11);;
gap> J:=[2,11]+NumericalSemigroup(2,11);;
gap> I+J;
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystemOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(last);
[ 5, 14 ]
gap> SumIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup(I,J);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystemOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(last);
[ 5, 14 ]
```

7.1.29 AsNumericalSemigroup (for idempotent ideals of a numerical semigroup)

▷ `AsNumericalSemigroup(I)` (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup such that $I + I = I$ (that is, an idempotent ideal), and thus it is a numerical semigroup. The output is I as a numerical semigroup.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(11,17,19,21);;
gap> i:=[ 0, 4, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20 ]+s;;
gap> i+i=i;
true
gap> SmallElements(i);
[ 0, 4, 8, 11 ]
gap> SmallElements(AsNumericalSemigroup(i));
[ 0, 4, 8, 11 ]
```

7.1.30 MultipleOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `MultipleOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(n, I)` (function)

▷ `*(n, I)` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup, n is a non negative integer. The output is the ideal $I + \dots + I$ (n times).

$n * I$ can be used for short.

Example

```
gap> I:=[0,1]+NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> MultipleOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(2,I) = 2*I;
true
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystemOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(2*I);
[ 0, 1, 2 ]
```

7.1.31 SubtractIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `SubtractIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup(I, J)` (function)

▷ `-(I, J)` (function)

I, J are ideals of a numerical semigroup. The output is the ideal $\{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid z + J \subseteq I\}$.

$I - J$ can be used as a short for `SubtractIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup(I, J)`.

$S - J$ is a synonym of $(0 + S) - J$, if S is the ambient semigroup of I and J . The following example appears in [HS04].

Example

```
gap> S:=NumericalSemigroup(14, 15, 20, 21, 25);;
gap> I:=[0,1]+S;;
gap> II:=S-I;;
gap> MinimalGenerators(I);
[ 0, 1 ]
gap> MinimalGenerators(II);
[ 14, 20 ]
gap> MinimalGenerators(I+II);
[ 14, 15, 20, 21 ]
```

7.1.32 Difference (for ideals of numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `Difference(I, J)` (operation)
- ▷ `DifferenceOfIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup(I, J)` (function)

I, J are ideals of a numerical semigroup. J must be contained in I . The output is the set $I \setminus J$.
If one of the arguments is a numerical semigroup S , it is considered as the ideal $0 + S$.

Example

```
gap> S:=NumericalSemigroup(14, 15, 20, 21, 25);;
gap> I:=[0,1]+S;
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> 2*I-2*I;
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> I-I;
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> ii := 2*I-2*I;
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> i := I-I;
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> Difference(last2,last);
[ 26, 27, 37, 38 ]
gap> DifferenceOfIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup(ii,i);
[ 26, 27, 37, 38 ]
gap> Difference(i,ii);
[ ]
```

7.1.33 TranslationOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `TranslationOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(k, I)` (function)
- ▷ `+(k, I)` (function)

Given an ideal I of a numerical semigroup S and an integer k , returns an ideal of the numerical semigroup S generated by $\{i_1 + k, \dots, i_n + k\}$, where $\{i_1, \dots, i_n\}$ is the system of generators of I .

As a synonym to `TranslationOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(k, I)` the expression $k + I$ may be used.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(13,23);;
gap> l:=List([1..6], _ -> Random([8..34]));
[ 22, 29, 34, 25, 10, 12 ]
gap> I:=IdealOfNumericalSemigroup(l, s);;
gap> It:=TranslationOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(7,I);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> It2:=7+I;
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> It2=It;
true
```

7.1.34 IsStable (for ideals of a numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `IsStable(I)` (property)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup; checks if $I + I = \min(I) + I$. If $\min(I) = 0$, this is equivalent to say that I is idempotent.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> is:=NormalizedIdeals(s);;
gap> os:=Filtered(is,i->i+i=i);;
gap> os=Filtered(is,IsStable);
true
gap> Length(os);
4
```

7.1.35 IsUlrich

▷ IsUlrich(I)

(property)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup S ; checks if I is Ulrich, that is, if I is principal or it is stable, integral, proper, and $I \setminus 2I$ is disjoint union of $(S \setminus I) + x$ with x running over the minimal generators of I .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> m:=MaximalIdeal(s);;
gap> IsUlrich(m);
true
gap> i:=IdealOfElementsGreaterThanOrEqualTo(5,s);;
gap> IsUlrich(i);
false
```

7.1.36 Union (for ideals of numerical semigroup)

▷ Union(I, J)

(function)

I, J are ideals of a numerical semigroup. The output is the union of both ideals.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> I:=2+s;;
gap> J:=3+s;;
gap> Union(I,J);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> Generators(last);
[ 2, 3 ]
```

7.1.37 Intersection (for ideals of numerical semigroups)

▷ Intersection(I, J)

(operation)

▷ IntersectionIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup(I, J)

(function)

Given two ideals I and J of a numerical semigroup S returns the ideal of the numerical semigroup S which is the intersection of the ideals I and J .

Example

```
gap> i:=IdealOfNumericalSemigroup([75,89],s);;
gap> j:=IdealOfNumericalSemigroup([115,289],s);;
gap> Intersection(i,j);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> IntersectionIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup(i,j) = Intersection(i,j);
true
```

7.1.38 MaximalIdeal (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ MaximalIdeal(S) (operation)
- ▷ MaximalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

Returns the maximal ideal of the numerical semigroup S .

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup(3,7);;
gap> MaximalIdeal(s);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> MaximalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(s) = MaximalIdeal(s);
true
```

7.1.39 CanonicalIdeal (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ CanonicalIdeal(S) (operation)
- ▷ CanonicalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. Computes the (standard) canonical ideal of S ([BF97]): $\{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g - x \notin S\}$, where g is the Frobenius number of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> m:=MaximalIdeal(s);;
gap> c:=CanonicalIdeal(s);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> c-(c-m)=m;
true
gap> id:=3+s;
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> c-(c-id)=id;
true
gap> CanonicalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(s) = c;
true
```

7.1.40 IsCanonicalIdeal

- ▷ IsCanonicalIdeal(E) (property)
- ▷ IsCanonicalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(E) (property)

E is an ideal of a numerical semigroup, say S . Determines if E is a translation of the canonical ideal of S , or equivalently, for every ideal J , $E - (E - J) = J$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> c:=3+CanonicalIdeal(s);;
gap> c-(c-(3+s))=3+s;
true
gap> IsCanonicalIdeal(c);
true
gap> IsCanonicalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(c);
true
```

7.1.41 IsAlmostCanonicalIdeal

▷ `IsAlmostCanonicalIdeal( $E$ )` (property)

E is an ideal of a numerical semigroup, say S . Set I to be a translation of E so that its conductor is the same as the conductor of S , and let M and K be the maximal and canonical ideals of S , respectively. Then E is almost canonical if $I - M = K - M$ (see [DS21]). Determines if E almost canonical.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> IsAlmostSymmetric(s);
true
gap> IsAlmostCanonical(MaximalIdeal(s));
true
```

7.1.42 TraceIdeal (for numerical semigroups)

▷ `TraceIdeal( $S$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `TraceIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. Computes the trace ideal of S ([HHS21]), that is, $K + (S - K)$, with K the canonical ideal of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> MinimalGenerators(TraceIdeal(s));
[ 3, 5, 7 ]
```

7.1.43 TypeSequence (for numerical semigroups)

▷ `TypeSequence( $S$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `TypeSequenceOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Computes the type sequence of a numerical semigroup. That is, the sequence $t_i(S) = \#(S(i) \setminus S(i-1))$, with $S(i) = \{s \in S \mid s \geq s_i\}$ and s_i the i th element of S .

This function is the implementation of the algorithm given in [BDF97].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> TypeSequence(s);
[ 13, 3, 4, 4, 7, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1,
```

```

1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1,
1, 1, 1 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> TypeSequenceOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 ]

```

7.2 Decomposition into irreducibles

Let I be an ideal of a numerical semigroup S . We say that I is $\mathbb{Z}$ -irreducible if it cannot be expressed as a finite intersection of other relative ideals properly containing it. Every ideal I can be expressed as an intersection of exactly t irreducible ideals of S , where t is the type of I . These irreducible ideals are unique and are known as the *irreducible $\mathbb{Z}$ -components* of I . Recall that an ideal is integral (or proper) if it is contained in its ambient semigroup. We say that an integral ideal is *irreducible* if it cannot be expressed as an intersection of other proper integral ideals. Every integral ideal admits a unique decomposition into irredundant irreducible integral ideals.

7.2.1 IrreducibleZComponents

▷ IrreducibleZComponents(I) (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the list of irreducible $\mathbb{Z}$ -components of I . These are calculated using Proposition 24 in [ADGS20].

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> i:=[4,5]+s;;
gap> zc:=IrreducibleZComponents(i);
[ <Ideal of numerical semigroup>, <Ideal of numerical semigroup> ]
gap> List(zc,MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 2, 4 ], [ -2, 0 ] ]
gap> i=Intersection(zc);
true

```

7.2.2 DecomposeIntegralIdealIntoIrreducibles

▷ DecomposeIntegralIdealIntoIrreducibles(I) (operation)

I is an integral ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the list of irreducible integral ideals whose intersection is the unique irredundant decomposition of I into integral proper ideals. The computations are performed using Theorem 4 in [ADGS20].

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> i:=10+s;;
gap> di:=DecomposeIntegralIdealIntoIrreducibles(i);
[ <Ideal of numerical semigroup>, <Ideal of numerical semigroup> ]
gap> List(di,MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 8, 10 ], [ 10, 12 ] ]
gap> i=Intersection(di);
true

```

7.3 Blow ups and closures

The blow up of an ideal I of a numerical semigroup is the ideal $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} nI - nI$. In this section we provide functions to compute the blow up and related invariants.

7.3.1 HilbertFunctionOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `HilbertFunctionOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $I$ )` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup, n is a non negative integer. I must be contained in its ambient semigroup. The output is the cardinality of the set $nI \setminus (n+1)I$.

Example

```
gap> I:=[6,9,11]+NumericalSemigroup(6,9,11);;
gap> List([1..7],n->HilbertFunctionOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(n,I));
[ 3, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 ]
```

7.3.2 HilbertFunction

▷ `HilbertFunction( $I$ )` (attribute)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. I must be contained in its ambient semigroup (integral ideal). The output is a function that maps to each n the cardinality of the set $nI \setminus (n+1)I$.

Example

```
gap> I:=[6,9,11]+NumericalSemigroup(6,9,11);;
gap> List([1..7],n->HilbertFunction(I)(n));
[ 3, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 ]
```

7.3.3 BlowUp (for ideals of numerical semigroups)

▷ `BlowUp( $I$ )` (operation)

▷ `BlowUpIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $I$ )` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the ideal $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} nI - nI$.

Example

```
gap> I:=[0,2]+NumericalSemigroup(6,9,11);;
gap> BlowUp(I);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(last);
[ 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 ]
gap> BlowUpIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I);;
gap> SmallElementsOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(last);
[ 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 ]
```

7.3.4 ReductionNumber (for ideals of numerical semigroups)

▷ `ReductionNumber( $I$ )` (attribute)

▷ `ReductionNumberIdealNumericalSemigroup( $I$ )` (attribute)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the least integer such that $nI + i = (n+1)I$, where $i = \min(I)$.

Example

```
gap> I:=[0,2]+NumericalSemigroup(6,9,11);;
gap> ReductionNumber(I);
2
gap> ReductionNumberIdealNumericalSemigroup(I);
2
```

7.3.5 BlowUp (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `BlowUp( $S$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `BlowUpOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. If M is the maximal ideal of the numerical semigroup, then the output is the numerical semigroup $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} nM - nM$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> BlowUp(s);
<Numerical semigroup with 10 generators>
gap> SmallElements(last);
[ 0, 5, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39,
  40, 41, 42, 44 ]
gap> BlowUpOfNumericalSemigroup(s);;
gap> SmallElements(last);
[ 0, 5, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39,
  40, 41, 42, 44 ]
gap> m:=MaximalIdeal(s);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> BlowUp(m);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(last);
[ 0, 5, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39,
  40, 41, 42, 44 ]
```

7.3.6 LipmanSemigroup

- ▷ `LipmanSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

This is just a synonym of `BlowUpOfNumericalSemigroup` (7.3.5).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> LipmanSemigroup(s);
<Numerical semigroup with 10 generators>
gap> SmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(last);
[ 0, 5, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39,
  40, 41, 42, 44 ]
```

7.3.7 RatliffRushNumber

- ▷ `RatliffRushNumber( $I$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `RatliffRushNumberOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $I$ )` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup S . The output is the least integer such that $S \cap (n+1)I - nI$ is the Ratliff-Rush closure of I (see [DGH01]).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup([9..17]);;
gap> i:=[9,10,12]+s;;
gap> RatliffRushNumber(i);
3
gap> ReductionNumber(i);
4
```

7.3.8 RatliffRushClosure

- ▷ `RatliffRushClosure( $I$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `RatliffRushClosureOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $I$ )` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup S . The output is the Ratliff-Rush closure of I : $S \cap \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (n+1)I - nI$ (see [DGH01]).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,5,6,7);;
gap> i:=[4,5]+s;;
gap> MinimalGenerators(RatliffRushClosure(i));
[ 4, 5, 6, 7 ]
```

7.3.9 AsymptoticRatliffRushNumber

- ▷ `AsymptoticRatliffRushNumber( $I$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `AsymptoticRatliffRushNumberOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $I$ )` (function)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the least n such that the Ratliff-Rush closure of mI equals mI for all $m \geq n$ (see [DGH01]).

Example

```
gap> i:=[4,5]+NumericalSemigroup([4..7]);;
gap> AsymptoticRatliffRushNumber(i);
3
```

7.3.10 MultiplicitySequence

- ▷ `MultiplicitySequence( $S$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `MultiplicitySequenceOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is a list with the multiplicities of the sequence $S \subseteq L(S) \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, where $L(\cdot)$ means `LipmanSemigroup` (7.3.6).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5);;
gap> MultiplicitySequence(s);
[ 3, 2, 1 ]
gap> MultiplicitySequenceOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 3, 2, 1 ]
```

7.3.11 MicroInvariants

- ▷ `MicroInvariants(S)` (operation)
- ▷ `MicroInvariantsOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (function)

Returns the microinvariants of the numerical semigroup S defined in [Eli01]. For their computation we have used the formula given in [BF06]. The Apéry set of S and its blow up are involved in this computation.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> bu:=BlowUpOfNumericalSemigroup(s);;
gap> ap:=AperyListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(s,30);;
gap> apbu:=AperyListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(bu,30);;
gap> (ap-apbu)/30;
[ 0, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 4, 3, 3, 1, 4, 4, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2,
  5, 4, 3, 3, 2 ]
gap> MicroInvariants(s)=last;
true
gap> MicroInvariantsOfNumericalSemigroup(s)=MicroInvariants(s);
true
```

7.3.12 AperyList (for ideals of numerical semigroups with respect to element)

- ▷ `AperyList(I, n)` (operation)
- ▷ `AperyListOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(I, n)` (function)

I is an ideal and n is an integer. Computes the set of elements x of I such that $x-n$ is not in the ideal I , where n is supposed to be in the ambient semigroup of I . The element in the i th position of the output list (starting in 0) is congruent with i modulo n . See [Cas24]

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,13);;
gap> i:=[12,14]+s;;
gap> AperyList(i,10);
[ 40, 51, 12, 23, 14, 25, 36, 27, 38, 49 ]
gap> AperyListOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(i,10);
[ 40, 51, 12, 23, 14, 25, 36, 27, 38, 49 ]
```

7.3.13 AperyList (for ideals of numerical semigroups with respect to multiplicity)

- ▷ `AperyList(I)` (operation)

I is an ideal. Computes the Apéry list of I with respect to the multiplicity of its ambient numerical semigroup.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,9);;
gap> i:=[0,1,2]+s;;
gap> ApéryList(i);
[ 0, 1, 2, 8, 9 ]
```

7.3.14 KunzCoordinates (for ideals of numerical semigroups with respect to element)

▷ `KunzCoordinates( $I$ ,  $n$ )`

(operation)

I is an ideal and n is an integer that must be in the ambient numerical semigroup of I . Computes the a tuple $(k_1, \dots, k_{n-1})$ such that $\{0, k_1n + 1, k_2n + 2, \dots, k_{n-1}n - 1\}$ is the Apéry set of I with respect to n . See [Cas24]

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6,17,19,21);;
gap> i:=[0,2,7]+s;;
gap> KunzCoordinates(i,17);
[ 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1 ]
```

7.3.15 KunzCoordinates (for ideals of numerical semigroups with respect to multiplicity)

▷ `KunzCoordinates( $I$ )`

(operation)

I is an ideal. Computes the Kunz coordinates of I with respect to the multiplicity of its ambient numerical semigroup.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6,17,19,21);;
gap> i:=[0,2,7]+s;;
gap> KunzCoordinates(i);
[ 1, 0, 3, 4, 2 ]
```

7.3.16 ApéryTable

▷ `ApéryTable( $S$ )`

(operation)

▷ `ApéryTableOfNumericalSemigroup( $s$ )`

(function)

Computes the Apéry table associated to the numerical semigroup s as explained in [CBJZA13], that is, a list containing the Apéry list of s with respect to its multiplicity and the Apéry lists of kM (with M the maximal ideal of s) with respect to the multiplicity of s , for $k \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, where r is the reduction number of M (see `ReductionNumberIdealNumericalSemigroup(7.3.4)`).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,13);;
gap> ApéryTable(s);
[ [ 0, 11, 22, 13, 24, 35, 26, 37, 48, 39 ],
  [ 10, 11, 22, 13, 24, 35, 26, 37, 48, 39 ],
  [ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 35, 26, 37, 48, 39 ],
```

```
[ 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 48, 39 ],
[ 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 ] ]
gap> ApéryTableOfNumericalSemigroup(s) = ApéryTable(s);
true
```

7.3.17 StarClosureOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `StarClosureOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(i[, is])` (function)

i is an ideal and is (optional) is a set of ideals (all from the same numerical semigroups). If is is not provided, it is assumed to be empty. The output is $i^{*_{is}}$, where $*_{is}$ is the star operation generated by is : $(s - (s - i)) \cap_{k \in is} (k - (k - i))$. The implementation uses Section 3 of [Spi15].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> StarClosureOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup([0,2]+s,[0,4]+s);;
gap> MinimalGenerators(last);
[ 0, 2, 4 ]
```

7.3.18 IsReflexive (for an ideal of a numerical semigroup)

▷ `IsReflexive(i)` (property)

i is an ideal. Checks whether $i = s - (s - i)$, where s is the ambient numerical semigroup of i .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> i:=[0,2]+s;;
gap> IsReflexive(i);
false
gap> IsReflexive(s-(s-i));
true
```

7.4 Patterns for ideals

In this section we document the functions implemented by K. Stokes related to patterns of ideals in numerical semigroups. The correctness of the algorithms can be found in [Sto16].

7.4.1 IsAdmissiblePattern

▷ `IsAdmissiblePattern(p)` (function)

p is the list of integers that are the coefficients of a pattern.

Returns true or false depending if the pattern is admissible or not (see [BAGS06]).

Example

```
gap> IsAdmissiblePattern([1,1,-1]);
true
gap> IsAdmissiblePattern([1,-2]);
false
```

7.4.2 IsStronglyAdmissiblePattern

▷ IsStronglyAdmissiblePattern(p) (function)

p is the list of integers that are the coefficients of a pattern.

Returns true or false depending if the pattern is strongly admissible or not (see [BAGS06]).

Example

```
gap> IsAdmissiblePattern([1,-1]);
true
gap> IsStronglyAdmissiblePattern([1,-1]);
false
gap> IsStronglyAdmissiblePattern([1,1,-1]);
true
```

7.4.3 AsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ AsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(I , T) (operation)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup S , and T is a numerical semigroup. It raises an error if I is not an ideal of T . Otherwise, outputs I as an ideal of T . This function required I to be integral prior to version 1.4.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,5);;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,14);;
gap> AsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(10+s,t);
fail
gap> AsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(100+s,t);
<Ideal of numerical semigroup>
```

7.4.4 BoundForConductorOfImageOfPattern

▷ BoundForConductorOfImageOfPattern(p , C) (function)

p is the list of integers that are the coefficients of an admissible pattern. C is a positive integer. Calculates an upper bound of the smallest element K in $p(I)$ such that all integers larger than K belong to $p(I)$, where I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. Instead of taking I as parameter, the function takes C , which is assumed to be the conductor of I .

Example

```
gap> BoundForConductorOfImageOfPattern([1,1,-1],10);
10
```

7.4.5 ApplyPatternToIdeal

▷ ApplyPatternToIdeal(p , I) (function)

p is the list of integers that are the coefficients of a strongly admissible pattern. I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup.

Outputs $p(I)$, represented as $[d, p(I)/d]$, where d is the gcd of the coefficients of p . All elements of $p(I)$ are divisible by d , and $p(I)/d$ is an ideal of some numerical semigroup. It is returned as the

maximal ideal of the numerical semigroup $p(I)/d \cup \{0\}$. The ambient numerical semigroup can later be changed with the function `AsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup`.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,5);;
gap> i:=10+s;;
gap> ApplyPatternToIdeal([1,1,-1],i);
[ 1, <Ideal of numerical semigroup> ]
```

7.4.6 ApplyPatternToNumericalSemigroup

▷ `ApplyPatternToNumericalSemigroup(p, S)` (function)

p is the list of integers that are the coefficients of a strongly admissible pattern. S is a numerical semigroup.

Outputs `ApplyPatternToIdeal(p, 0+S)`.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,5);;
gap> ApplyPatternToNumericalSemigroup([1,1,-1],s);
[ 1, <Ideal of numerical semigroup> ]
gap> SmallElements(last[2]);
[ 0, 3, 5 ]
```

7.4.7 IsAdmittedPatternByIdeal

▷ `IsAdmittedPatternByIdeal(p, I, J)` (function)

p is the list of integers that are the coefficients of a strongly admissible pattern. I and J are ideals of certain numerical semigroups.

Tests whether or not $p(I)$ is contained in J .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,5);;
gap> i:=[3,5]+s;;
gap> IsAdmittedPatternByIdeal([1,1,-1],i,i);
false
gap> IsAdmittedPatternByIdeal([1,1,-1],i,0+s);
true
```

7.4.8 IsAdmittedPatternByNumericalSemigroup

▷ `IsAdmittedPatternByNumericalSemigroup(p, S, T)` (function)

p is the list of integers that are the coefficients of a strongly admissible pattern. S and T are numerical semigroups.

Tests whether or not $p(S)$ is contained in T .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,5);;
gap> IsAdmittedPatternByNumericalSemigroup([1,1,-1],s,s);
true
gap> IsArfNumericalSemigroup(s);
true
```

7.5 Graded associated ring of numerical semigroup

This section contains several functions to test properties of the graded (with respect to the maximal ideal) semigroup ring $\mathbb{K}[[S]]$ (with S a numerical semigroup).

7.5.1 IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCM

▷ IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCM(S) (property)

S is a numerical semigroup. Returns true if the graded ring associated to $K[[S]]$ is Cohen-Macaulay, and false otherwise. This test is the implementation of the algorithm given in [BF06].

This filter implies IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupBuchsbaum (7.5.2).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCM(s);
false
gap> MicroInvariantsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 0, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 4, 3, 3, 1, 4, 4, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2,
  5, 4, 3, 3, 2 ]
gap> List(AperyListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(s,30),
> w->MaximumDegreeOfElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(w,s));
[ 0, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 4, 3, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2,
  5, 4, 3, 1, 2 ]
gap> last=last2;
false
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCM(s);
true
gap> MicroInvariantsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 0, 2, 1, 1 ]
gap> List(AperyListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement(s,4),
> w->MaximumDegreeOfElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(w,s));
[ 0, 2, 1, 1 ]
```

7.5.2 IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupBuchsbaum

▷ IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupBuchsbaum(S) (property)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Returns true if the graded ring associated to $K[[S]]$ is Buchsbaum, and false otherwise. This test is the implementation of the algorithm given in [DMV09].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupBuchsbaum(s);
true
```


7.5.3 TorsionOfAssociatedGradedRingNumericalSemigroup

▷ `TorsionOfAssociatedGradedRingNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

This function returns the set of elements in the numerical semigroup S corresponding to a $\mathbb{K}$ -basis of the torsion submodule of the associated graded ring of the numerical semigroup ring $\mathbb{K}[[S]]$. It uses the Apéry table as explained in [CBJZA13].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> TorsionOfAssociatedGradedRingNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 181, 153, 157, 193, 169, 148 ]
```

7.5.4 BuchsbaumNumberOfAssociatedGradedRingNumericalSemigroup

▷ `BuchsbaumNumberOfAssociatedGradedRingNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

This function returns the smallest non-negative integer k for which the associated graded ring G of a given numerical semigroup ring is k -Buchsbaum, that is, the least k for which the torsion submodule of G is annihilated by the k -th power of the homogeneous maximal ideal of G .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> BuchsbaumNumberOfAssociatedGradedRingNumericalSemigroup(s);
1
gap> IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupBuchsbaum(s);
true
```

7.5.5 IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupGorenstein

▷ `IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupGorenstein( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Returns true if the graded ring associated to $K[[S]]$ is Gorenstein, and false otherwise. This test is the implementation of the algorithm given in [DMS11].

This filter implies `IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCM` (7.5.1), `IsMpureNumericalSemigroup` (9.8.2), and `IsSymmetricNumericalSemigroup` (6.1.2).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupGorenstein(s);
false
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupGorenstein(s);
true
```

7.5.6 IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCI

▷ `IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCI( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Returns `true` if the Complete Intersection property of the associated graded ring of a numerical semigroup ring associated to $K[[S]]$, and `false` otherwise. This test is the implementation of the algorithm given in [DMS13].

This filter implies `IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupGorenstein` (7.5.5) and `IsAperySetGammaRectangular` (6.2.11).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCI(s);
false
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCI(s);
true
```

Chapter 8

Numerical semigroups with maximal embedding dimension

If S is a numerical semigroup and m is its multiplicity (the least positive integer belonging to it), then the embedding dimension e of S (the cardinality of the minimal system of generators of S) is less than or equal to m . We say that S has *maximal embedding dimension* (MED for short) when $e = m$. The intersection of two numerical semigroups with the same multiplicity and maximal embedding dimension is again of maximal embedding dimension. Thus we define the MED closure of a non-empty subset of positive integers $M = \{m < m_1 < \dots < m_n < \dots\}$ with $\gcd(M) = 1$ as the intersection of all MED numerical semigroups with multiplicity m .

Given a MED numerical semigroup S , we say that $M = \{m_1 < \dots < m_k\}$ is a MED system of generators if the MED closure of M is S . Moreover, M is a minimal MED generating system for S provided that every proper subset of M is not a MED system of generators of S . Minimal MED generating systems are unique, and in general are smaller than the classical minimal generating systems (see [RGSGB03]).

8.1 Numerical semigroups with maximal embedding dimension

This section describes the basic functions to deal with maximal embedding dimension numerical semigroups, and MED generating systems.

8.1.1 IsMED

- ▷ `IsMED( $S$ )` (property)
- ▷ `IsMEDNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (property)

S is a numerical semigroup. Returns true if S is a MED numerical semigroup and false otherwise.

Example

```
gap> IsMED(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
true
gap> IsMEDNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(3,5));
false
```

8.1.2 MEDClosure

- ▷ MEDClosure(S) (operation)
- ▷ MEDNumericalSemigroupClosure(S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. Returns the MED closure of S .

Example

```
gap> s := MEDClosure(NumericalSemigroup(3,5));
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> MinimalGenerators(s);
[ 3, 5, 7 ]
gap> MEDNumericalSemigroupClosure(NumericalSemigroup(3,5)) = s;
true
```

8.1.3 MinimalMEDGeneratingSystemOfMEDNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ MinimalMEDGeneratingSystemOfMEDNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a MED numerical semigroup. Returns the minimal MED generating system of S .

Example

```
gap> MinimalMEDGeneratingSystemOfMEDNumericalSemigroup(
> NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
[ 3, 5 ]
```

8.2 Numerical semigroups with the Arf property and Arf closures

A numerical semigroup S is *Arf* if for every x, y, z in S with $x \geq y \geq z$, one has that $x + y - z \in S$. Numerical semigroups with the Arf property are a special kind of numerical semigroups with maximal embedding dimension.

The intersection of two Arf numerical semigroups is again Arf, and thus we can consider the Arf closure of a set of nonnegative integers with greatest common divisor equal to one. Analogously as with MED numerical semigroups, we define Arf systems of generators and minimal Arf generating system for an Arf numerical semigroup. These are also unique (see [RGSGB04]).

8.2.1 IsArf

- ▷ IsArf(S) (property)
- ▷ IsArfNumericalSemigroup(S) (property)

S is a numerical semigroup. Returns true if S is an Arf numerical semigroup and false otherwise. This property implies IsMED (8.1.1) and IsAcuteNumericalSemigroup (3.1.30).

Example

```
gap> IsArf(NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7));
true
gap> IsArfNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(3,7,11));
false
gap> IsMED(NumericalSemigroup(3,7,11));
true
```

8.2.2 ArfClosure (of numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `ArfClosure( $S$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `ArfNumericalSemigroupClosure( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. Returns the Arf closure of S .

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup(3,7,11);;
gap> t := ArfClosure(s);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> MinimalGenerators(t);
[ 3, 7, 8 ]
gap> ArfNumericalSemigroupClosure(s) = t;
true
```

8.2.3 ArfCharactersOfArfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `ArfCharactersOfArfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)
- ▷ `MinimalArfGeneratingSystemOfArfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is an Arf numerical semigroup. Returns the minimal Arf generating system of S . The current version of this algorithm is due to G. Zito.

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup(3,7,8);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> ArfCharactersOfArfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 3, 7 ]
gap> MinimalArfGeneratingSystemOfArfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 3, 7 ]
```

8.2.4 ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber

- ▷ `ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber( $f$ )` (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of all Arf numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f . The current version of this algorithm is due to G. Zito.

Example

```
gap> ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(10);
[ <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup>,
  <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup>,
  <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup> ]
gap> Set(last, MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 3, 11, 13 ], [ 4, 11, 13, 14 ], [ 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 ],
  [ 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 ], [ 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17 ],
  [ 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 ], [ 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 ],
  [ 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 ], [ 11 .. 21 ] ]
```

8.2.5 ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberUpTo

▷ `ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberUpTo( $f$ )` (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of all Arf numerical semigroups with Frobenius number less than or equal to f . The current version of this algorithm is due to G. Zito.

Example

```
gap> Length(ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberUpTo(10));
46
```

8.2.6 ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenus

▷ `ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenus( $g$ )` (function)

g is a nonnegative integer. The output is the set of all Arf numerical semigroups with genus equal to g . The current version of this algorithm is due to G. Zito.

Example

```
gap> Length(ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenus(10));
21
```

8.2.7 ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenusUpTo

▷ `ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenusUpTo( $g$ )` (function)

g is a nonnegative integer. The output is the set of all Arf numerical semigroups with genus less than or equal to g . The current version of this algorithm is due to G. Zito.

Example

```
gap> Length(ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenusUpTo(10));
86
```

8.2.8 ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenusAndFrobeniusNumber

▷ `ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenusAndFrobeniusNumber( $g$ ,  $f$ )` (function)

f and g are integers. The output is the set of all Arf numerical semigroups with genus g and Frobenius number f . The algorithm is explained in [GSHKR17].

Example

```
gap> ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenusAndFrobeniusNumber(10,13);
[ <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup>,
  <Numerical semigroup>, <Numerical semigroup> ]
gap> List(last,MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21 ], [ 6, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19 ],
  [ 5, 12, 14, 16, 18 ], [ 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19 ], [ 4, 14, 15, 17 ] ]
```

8.2.9 ArfSpecialGaps

▷ `ArfSpecialGaps( $s$ )` (operation)

s is an Arf numerical semigroup. The output is the set of gaps g of s such that $s \cup \{g\}$ is an Arf numerical semigroup. The implementation is based on [Sü22].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,24,25,26,27,28,29,31,32,33);;
gap> ArfSpecialGaps(s);
[ 15, 22, 23 ]
```

8.2.10 ArfOverSemigroups

▷ ArfOverSemigroups(s)

(operation)

s is an Arf numerical semigroup. The output is the set of Arf oversemigroups of s . The implementation is based on [Sü22].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6,9,11,13,14,16);;
gap> List(ArfOverSemigroups(s),MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 1 ], [ 2, 3 ], [ 2, 5 ], [ 2, 7 ], [ 2, 9 ], [ 3 .. 5 ], [ 3, 5, 7 ],
  [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 3, 8, 10 ], [ 3, 10, 11 ], [ 3, 11, 13 ], [ 4 .. 7 ],
  [ 4, 6, 7, 9 ], [ 4, 6, 9, 11 ], [ 5 .. 9 ], [ 6 .. 11 ],
  [ 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 ], [ 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 ],
  [ 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 ] ]
```

8.2.11 IsArfIrreducible

▷ IsArfIrreducible(s)

(property)

s is an Arf numerical semigroup. Detects if s is Arf-irreducible, that is, irreducible in the Frobenius variety of Arf numerical semigroups. The implementation is based on [Sü22].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroupBySmallElements([0,10,17,20]);;
gap> IsArfIrreducible(s);
true
gap> IsIrreducible(s);
false
```

8.2.12 DecomposeIntoArfIrreducibles

▷ DecomposeIntoArfIrreducibles(s)

(operation)

s is an Arf numerical semigroup. The output is a set of Arf irreducible numerical semigroups whose intersection is s . This decomposition is not redundant in the sense that no semigroup can be removed. The implementation is based on [Sü22].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6,9,11,13,14,16);;
gap> List(DecomposeIntoArfIrreducibles(s),MinimalGenerators);
[ [ 2, 9 ], [ 3, 11, 13 ] ]
```

8.3 Saturated numerical semigroups

A numerical semigroup S is *saturated* if the following condition holds: $s, s_1, \dots, s_r$ in S are such that $s_i \leq s$ for all i in $\{1, \dots, r\}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_r$ in $\mathbb{Z}$ are such that $z_1 s_1 + \dots + z_r s_r \geq 0$, then $s + z_1 s_1 + \dots + z_r s_r$ in S . Saturated numerical semigroups are a special kind of numerical semigroups with maximal embedding dimension.

The intersection of two saturated numerical semigroups is again saturated, and thus we can consider the saturated closure of a set of nonnegative integers with greatest common divisor equal to one (see [RGS09]).

8.3.1 IsSaturated

- ▷ `IsSaturated( $S$ )` (property)
- ▷ `IsSaturatedNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (property)

S is a numerical semigroup. Returns true if S is a saturated numerical semigroup and false otherwise.

This property implies `IsArf` (8.2.1).

Example

```
gap> IsSaturated(NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9,11));
true
gap> IsSaturatedNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 19 ));
false
```

8.3.2 SaturatedClosure (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `SaturatedClosure( $S$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `SaturatedNumericalSemigroupClosure( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. Returns the saturated closure of S .

Example

```
gap> s := NumericalSemigroup(8, 9, 12, 13, 15);;
gap> SaturatedClosure(s);
<Numerical semigroup>
gap> MinimalGenerators(last);
[ 8 .. 15 ]
gap> SaturatedNumericalSemigroupClosure(s) = SaturatedClosure(s);
true
```

8.3.3 SaturatedNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber

- ▷ `SaturatedNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber( $f$ )` (function)

f is an integer. The output is the set of all saturated numerical semigroups with Frobenius number f .

Example

```
gap> SaturatedNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(10);
[ <Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>,
  <Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>,
  ... ]
```



```
<Numerical semigroup with 6 generators>,  
<Numerical semigroup with 6 generators>,  
<Numerical semigroup with 7 generators>,  
<Numerical semigroup with 8 generators>,  
<Numerical semigroup with 9 generators>,  
<Numerical semigroup with 11 generators> ]  
gap> List(last,MinimalGenerators);  
[ [ 3, 11, 13 ], [ 4, 11, 13, 14 ], [ 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 ],  
  [ 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 ], [ 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 ],  
  [ 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 ], [ 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 ],  
  [ 11 .. 21 ] ]
```

Chapter 9

Nonunique invariants for factorizations in numerical semigroups

Let S be a numerical semigroup minimally generated by $\{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$. A *factorization* of an element $s \in S$ is an n -tuple $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ of nonnegative integers such that $s = a_1 m_1 + \dots + a_n m_n$. The *length* of a is $|a| = a_1 + \dots + a_n$. Given two factorizations a and b of s , the *distance* between a and b is $d(a, b) = \max\{|a - \gcd(a, b)|, |b - \gcd(a, b)|\}$, where $\gcd((a_1, \dots, a_n), (b_1, \dots, b_n)) = (\min(a_1, b_1), \dots, \min(a_n, b_n))$. In the literature, factorizations are sometimes called representations or expressions of the element in terms of the generators.

If $l_1 > \dots > l_k$ are the lengths of all the factorizations of $s \in S$, the *delta set* associated to s is $\Delta(s) = \{l_1 - l_2, \dots, l_k - l_{k-1}\}$.

The *catenary degree* of an element in S is the least positive integer c such that for any two of its factorizations a and b , there exists a chain of factorizations starting in a and ending in b and so that the distance between two consecutive links is at most c . The *catenary degree* of S is the supremum of the catenary degrees of the elements in S .

The *tame degree* of S is the least positive integer t such that for any factorization a of an element s in S , and any i such that $s - m_i \in S$, there exists another factorization b of s so that the distance to a is at most t and $b_i \neq 0$.

The ω -*primality* of an element s in S is the least positive integer k such that if $(\sum_{i \in I} s_i) - s \in S, s_i \in S$, then there exists $\Omega \subseteq I$ with cardinality k such that $(\sum_{i \in \Omega} s_i) - s \in S$. The ω -*primality* of S is the maximum of the ω -primality of its minimal generators.

The basic properties of these constants can be found in [GHK06]. The algorithm used to compute the catenary and tame degree is an adaptation of the algorithms appearing in [CGSL⁺06] for numerical semigroups (see [CGSD07]). The computation of the elasticity of a numerical semigroup reduces to m/n with m the multiplicity of the semigroup and n its largest minimal generator (see [CHM06] or [GHK06]).

9.1 Factorizations in Numerical Semigroups

Denumerants, sets of factorizations, R-classes, and L-shapes are described in this section.

9.1.1 FactorizationsIntegerWRTList

▷ `FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(n, ls)` (function)

`ls` is a list of integers and `n` an integer. The output is the set of factorizations of `n` in terms of the elements in the list `ls`. This function uses `RestrictedPartitions` (**Reference: RestrictedPartitions**).

Example

```
gap> FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(100,[11,13,15,19]);
[ [ 2, 6, 0, 0 ], [ 3, 4, 1, 0 ], [ 4, 2, 2, 0 ], [ 5, 0, 3, 0 ],
  [ 5, 2, 0, 1 ], [ 6, 0, 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1, 2, 3 ], [ 1, 1, 0, 4 ] ]
```

9.1.2 Factorizations (for an element in a numerical semigroup)

▷ `Factorizations(n, S)` (operation)

▷ `Factorizations(S, n)` (operation)

▷ `FactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(n, S)` (function)

`S` is a numerical semigroup and `n` an element of `S`. The output is the set of factorizations of `n` in terms of the minimal generating set of `S`.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);;
gap> Factorizations(1100,s);
[ [ 0, 8, 1, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0 ], [ 5, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1 ],
  [ 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1 ] ]
gap> Factorizations(s,1100)=Factorizations(1100,s);
true
gap> FactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(1100,s)=Factorizations(1100,s);
true
```

9.1.3 FactorizationsElementListWRTNumericalSemigroup

▷ `FactorizationsElementListWRTNumericalSemigroup(l, S)` (function)

`S` is a numerical semigroup and `l` a list of elements of `S`.

Computes the factorizations of all the elements in `l`.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,13);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> FactorizationsElementListWRTNumericalSemigroup([100,101,103],s);
[ [ [ 0, 2, 6 ], [ 1, 7, 1 ], [ 3, 4, 2 ], [ 5, 1, 3 ], [ 10, 0, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 0, 8, 1 ], [ 1, 0, 7 ], [ 2, 5, 2 ], [ 4, 2, 3 ], [ 9, 1, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 0, 7, 2 ], [ 2, 4, 3 ], [ 4, 1, 4 ], [ 7, 3, 0 ], [ 9, 0, 1 ] ] ]
```

9.1.4 RClassesOfSetOfFactorizations

▷ `RClassesOfSetOfFactorizations(ls)` (function)

ls is a set of factorizations (a list of lists of nonnegative integers with the same length). The output is the set of $\mathcal{R}$ -classes of this set of factorizations as defined in Chapter 7 of [RGS09].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,19,23);;
gap> BettiElements(s);
[ 30, 33, 42, 57, 69 ]
gap> Factorizations(69,s);
[ [ 5, 0, 1, 0 ], [ 2, 1, 2, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 3 ] ]
gap> RClassesOfSetOfFactorizations(last);
[ [ [ 2, 1, 2, 0 ], [ 5, 0, 1, 0 ] ], [ [ 0, 0, 0, 3 ] ] ]
```

9.1.5 LShapes

- ▷ LShapes(S) (operation)
- ▷ LShapesOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the number of LShapes associated to S . These are ways of arranging the set of factorizations of the elements in the Apéry set of the largest generator, so that if one factorization x is chosen for w and $w - w' \in S$, then only the factorization of x' of w' with $x' \leq x$ can be in the LShape (and if there is no such a factorization, then we have no LShape with x in it), see [AGGS10].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9);;
gap> LShapes(s);
[ [ [ 0, 0 ], [ 1, 0 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 2, 0 ], [ 1, 1 ], [ 0, 2 ], [ 2, 1 ],
    [ 1, 2 ], [ 2, 2 ] ],
  [ [ 0, 0 ], [ 1, 0 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 2, 0 ], [ 1, 1 ], [ 3, 0 ], [ 2, 1 ],
    [ 4, 0 ], [ 5, 0 ] ] ]
gap> LShapesOfNumericalSemigroup(s) = LShapes(s);
true
```

9.1.6 RFMatrices

- ▷ RFMatrices(f , S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup, and f is a pseudo-Frobenius number of S .

The output is the list of RF-matrices associated to f . The i th row of each matrix contains the coefficients of a combination of f in terms of the minimal generators of the semigroup, obtained by subtraction the i th generator to the factorizations of f plus the i th generator of S , see [Mos16].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(6, 7, 9, 10);;
gap> RFMatrices(8,s);
[ [ [ -1, 2, 0, 0 ], [ 1, -1, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 1, -1, 1 ], [ 3, 0, 0, -1 ] ],
  [ [ -1, 2, 0, 0 ], [ 1, -1, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 1, -1, 1 ], [ 0, 0, 2, -1 ] ] ]
```

9.1.7 DenumerantOfElementInNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ DenumerantOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(n , S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n a positive integer. The output is the number of factorizations of n in terms of the minimal generating set of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,195,272,278,286);;
gap> DenumerantOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(1311,s);
6
```

9.1.8 DenumerantFunction

▷ DenumerantFunction(S) (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is a function that for a given n computes the number of factorizations of n in terms of the minimal generating set of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,195,272,278,286);;
gap> DenumerantFunction(s)(1311);
6
```

9.1.9 DenumerantIdeal (denumerant ideal of a given number of factorizations in a numerical semigroup)

▷ DenumerantIdeal(n, S) (operation)

▷ DenumerantIdeal(S, n) (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and n a nonnegative integer. The output is the ideal of elements in S with more than n factorizations. If we add zero to this set, we obtain what is called in [Kom24] an n -semigroup.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,195,272,278,286);;
gap> 1311 in DenumerantIdeal(6,s);
false
gap> 1311 in DenumerantIdeal(5,s);
true
```

9.2 Invariants based on lengths

This section is devoted to nonunique factorization invariants based on lengths of factorizations. There are some families of numerical semigroups related to maximal denumerantes; membership tests for these families are proved here.

9.2.1 LengthsOfFactorizationsIntegerWRTList

▷ LengthsOfFactorizationsIntegerWRTList(n, ls) (function)

ls is a list of integers and n an integer. The output is the set of lengths of the factorizations of n in terms of the elements in ls .

Example

```
gap> LengthsOfFactorizationsIntegerWRTList(100,[11,13,15,19]);
[ 6, 8 ]
```

9.2.2 LengthsOfFactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup

▷ `LengthsOfFactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n an element of S . The output is the set of lengths of the factorizations of n in terms of the minimal generating set of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);
<Numerical semigroup with 6 generators>
gap> LengthsOfFactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(1100,s);
[ 4, 6, 8, 9 ]
```

9.2.3 Elasticity (for the factorizations of an element in a numerical semigroup)

▷ `Elasticity( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `Elasticity( $S$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `ElasticityOfFactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n an element of S . The output is the maximum length divided by the minimum length of the factorizations of n in terms of the minimal generating set of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);;
gap> e := Elasticity(1100,s);
9/4
gap> Elasticity(1100,s) = Elasticity(s,1100);
true
gap> ElasticityOfFactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(1100,s)= e;
true
```

9.2.4 Elasticity (for numerical semigroups)

▷ `Elasticity( $S$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `ElasticityOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the elasticity of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);;
gap> Elasticity(s);
286/101
gap> ElasticityOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
286/101
```

9.2.5 DeltaSet (for a set of integers)

▷ `DeltaSet( $ls$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `DeltaSetOfSetOfIntegers( $ls$ )` (function)

ls is list of integers. The output is the Delta set of the elements in ls , that is, the set of differences of consecutive elements in the list.

Example

```
gap> LengthsOfFactorizationsIntegerWRTList(100,[11,13,15,19]);
[ 6, 8 ]
gap> DeltaSet(last);
[ 2 ]
gap> DeltaSetOfSetOfIntegers(last2);
[ 2 ]
```

9.2.6 DeltaSet (for the factorizations of an element in a numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `DeltaSet( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `DeltaSet( $S$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)
- ▷ `DeltaSetOfFactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n an element of S . The output is the Delta set of the factorizations of n in terms of the minimal generating set of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);;
gap> d := DeltaSet(1100,s);
[ 1, 2 ]
gap> DeltaSet(s,1100) = d;
true
gap> DeltaSetOfFactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(1100,s) = d;
true
```

9.2.7 DeltaSetPeriodicityBoundForNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `DeltaSetPeriodicityBoundForNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. Computes the bound where the periodicity starts for Delta sets of the elements in S ; see [GGMFVT15].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11);;
gap> DeltaSetPeriodicityBoundForNumericalSemigroup(s);
60
```

9.2.8 DeltaSetPeriodicityStartForNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `DeltaSetPeriodicityStartForNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Computes the element where the periodicity starts for Delta sets of the elements in S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11);;
gap> DeltaSetPeriodicityStartForNumericalSemigroup(s);
21
```

9.2.9 DeltaSetListUpToElementWRTNumericalSemigroup

▷ `DeltaSetListUpToElementWRTNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup, n an integer.

Computes the Delta sets of the integers up to (and including) n , if an integer is not in S , the corresponding Delta set is empty.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11);;
gap> DeltaSetListUpToElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(31,s);
[[ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ],
 [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ 2 ], [ ], [ ], [ 2 ], [ ],
 [ 2 ], [ ], [ 2 ], [ 2 ], [ ]]
```

9.2.10 DeltaSetUnionUpToElementWRTNumericalSemigroup

▷ `DeltaSetUnionUpToElementWRTNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup, n a nonnegative integer.

Computes the union of the delta sets of the elements of S up to and including n , using a ring buffer to conserve memory.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11);;
gap> DeltaSetUnionUpToElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(60,s);
[ 2 ]
```

9.2.11 DeltaSet (for a numerical semigroup)

▷ `DeltaSet( $S$ )` (operation)

▷ `DeltaSetOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Computes the Delta set of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11);;
gap> DeltaSet(s);
[ 2 ]
gap> DeltaSetOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 2 ]
```

9.2.12 MaximumDegree

▷ `MaximumDegree( $S$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)

▷ `MaximumDegreeOfElementWRTNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n a nonnegative integer. The output is the maximum length of the factorizations of n in terms of the minimal generating set of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);
<Numerical semigroup with 6 generators>
gap> MaximumDegree(1100,s);
9
gap> MaximumDegreeOfElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(1100,s);
9
```

9.2.13 IsAdditiveNumericalSemigroup

▷ IsAdditiveNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. Detects if S is additive, that is, $\text{ord}(m+x) = \text{ord}(x) + 1$ for all x in S , where m is the multiplicity of S (ord corresponds to `MaximumDegreeOfElementWRTNumericalSemigroup` (9.2.12); see Section 9.8 for an alternate definition). For these semigroups $\text{gr}_m(K[[S]])$ is Cohen-Macaulay (see [BH13]).

Example

```
gap> l:=IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(31);;
gap> Length(l);
109
gap> Length(Filtered(l,IsAdditiveNumericalSemigroup));
99
```

9.2.14 MaximalDenumerant (for element in numerical semigroup)

▷ MaximalDenumerant(n, S) (operation)
 ▷ MaximalDenumerant(S, n) (operation)
 ▷ MaximalDenumerantOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(n, S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n an element of S . The output is the number of factorizations of n in terms of the minimal generating set of S with maximal length.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);;
gap> MaximalDenumerant(1100,s);
1
gap> MaximalDenumerant(s,1311);
2
gap> MaximalDenumerantOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(1311,s);
2
```

9.2.15 MaximalDenumerantOfSetOfFactorizations

▷ MaximalDenumerantOfSetOfFactorizations(ls) (function)

ls is list of factorizations (a list of lists of nonnegative integers with the same length). The output is number of elements in ls with maximal length.

Example

```
gap> FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(100,[11,13,15,19]);
[[ 2, 6, 0, 0 ], [ 3, 4, 1, 0 ], [ 4, 2, 2, 0 ], [ 5, 0, 3, 0 ], [ 5, 2, 0, 1 ],
```

```
[ 6, 0, 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1, 2, 3 ], [ 1, 1, 0, 4 ] ]
gap> MaximalDenumerantOfSetOfFactorizations(last);
6
```

9.2.16 MaximalDenumerant

- ▷ `MaximalDenumerant(S)` (operation)
- ▷ `MaximalDenumerantOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the maximal denumerant of S , that is, the maximum of the maximal denumerants of the elements in S (see [BH13]).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);;
gap> MaximalDenumerant(s);
4
gap> MaximalDenumerantOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
4
```

9.2.17 Adjustment

- ▷ `Adjustment(S)` (operation)
- ▷ `AdjustmentOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the adjustment of S as defined in [BH13].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);;
gap> a := Adjustment(s);
[ 0, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 95, 96, 107, 108, 119, 120, 131, 132, 143,
  144, 155, 156, 167, 168, 171, 177, 179, 180, 183, 185, 189, 190, 191, 192,
  195, 197, 201, 203, 204, 207, 209, 213, 215, 216, 219, 221, 225, 227, 228,
  231, 233, 237, 239, 240, 243, 245, 249, 251, 252, 255, 257, 261, 263, 264,
  266, 267, 269, 273, 275, 276, 279, 280, 281, 285, 287, 288, 292, 293, 299,
  300, 304, 305, 311, 312, 316, 317, 323, 324, 328, 329, 335, 336, 340, 341,
  342, 347, 348, 352, 353, 354, 356, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 368,
  370, 371, 372, 374, 376, 377, 378, 380, 382, 383, 384, 388, 389, 390, 394,
  395, 396, 400, 401, 402, 406, 407, 408, 412, 413, 414, 418, 419, 420, 424,
  425, 426, 430, 431, 432, 436, 437, 438, 442, 444, 448, 450, 451, 454, 456,
  460, 465, 466, 472, 477, 478, 484, 489, 490, 496, 501, 502, 508, 513, 514,
  519, 520, 525, 526, 527, 531, 532, 533, 537, 539, 543, 545, 549, 551, 555,
  561, 567, 573, 579, 585, 591, 597, 603, 609, 615, 621, 622, 627, 698, 704,
  710, 716, 722 ]
gap> AdjustmentOfNumericalSemigroup(s) = a;
true
```

9.3 Invariants based on distances

This section is devoted to invariants that rely on the concept of distance between two factorizations.

9.3.1 CatenaryDegree (for sets of factorizations)

- ▷ `CatenaryDegree(ls)` (operation)
 ▷ `CatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(ls)` (function)

ls is a set of factorizations (a list of lists of nonnegative integers with the same length). The output is the catenary degree of this set of factorizations.

Example

```
gap> FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(100,[11,13,15,19]);
[ [ 2, 6, 0, 0 ], [ 3, 4, 1, 0 ], [ 4, 2, 2, 0 ], [ 5, 0, 3, 0 ],
  [ 5, 2, 0, 1 ], [ 6, 0, 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1, 2, 3 ], [ 1, 1, 0, 4 ] ]
gap> CatenaryDegree(last);
5
gap> CatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(last2);
5
```

9.3.2 AdjacentCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations

- ▷ `AdjacentCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(ls)` (function)

ls is a set of factorizations. The output is the adjacent catenary degree of this set of factorizations, that is, the supremum of the distance between to sets of factorizations with adjacent lengths. More precisely, if $l_1, \dots, l_t$ are the lengths of the factorizations of the elements in *ls*, and Z_{l_i} is the set of factorizations in *ls* with length l_i , then the adjacent catenary degree is the maximum of the distances $d(Z_{l_i}, Z_{l_{i+1}})$.

Example

```
gap> FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(100,[11,13,15,19]);
[ [ 2, 6, 0, 0 ], [ 3, 4, 1, 0 ], [ 4, 2, 2, 0 ], [ 5, 0, 3, 0 ], [ 5, 2, 0, 1 ],
  [ 6, 0, 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1, 2, 3 ], [ 1, 1, 0, 4 ] ]
gap> AdjacentCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(last);
5
```

9.3.3 EqualCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations

- ▷ `EqualCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(ls)` (function)

ls is a set of factorizations. The same as `CatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations`, but now the factorizations joined by the chain must have the same length, and the elements in the chain also. Equivalently, if $l_1, \dots, l_t$ are the lengths of the factorizations of the elements in *ls*, and Z_{l_i} is the set of factorizations in *ls* with length l_i , then the equal catenary degree is the maximum of the `CatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations` of $d(Z_{l_i}, Z_{l_{i+1}})$. See [GSOSRN13].

Example

```
gap> FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(100,[11,13,15,19]);
[ [ 2, 6, 0, 0 ], [ 3, 4, 1, 0 ], [ 4, 2, 2, 0 ], [ 5, 0, 3, 0 ], [ 5, 2, 0, 1 ],
  [ 6, 0, 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1, 2, 3 ], [ 1, 1, 0, 4 ] ]
gap> EqualCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(last);
2
```

9.3.4 MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations

▷ `MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(ls)` (function)

`ls` is a set of factorizations. The same as `CatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations`, but now the factorizations are joined by a chain with nondecreasing lengths. Equivalently, it is the maximum of the `AdjacentCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations` and the `EqualCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations`. See [GSOSRN13].

Example

```
gap> FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(100,[11,13,15,19]);
[ [ 2, 6, 0, 0 ], [ 3, 4, 1, 0 ], [ 4, 2, 2, 0 ], [ 5, 0, 3, 0 ], [ 5, 2, 0, 1 ],
  [ 6, 0, 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1, 2, 3 ], [ 1, 1, 0, 4 ] ]
gap> MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(last);
5
```

9.3.5 CatenaryDegree (for element in a numerical semigroup)

▷ `CatenaryDegree(n, S)` (operation)
 ▷ `CatenaryDegree(S, n)` (operation)
 ▷ `CatenaryDegreeOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(n, S)` (function)

`n` is a nonnegative integer and `S` is a numerical semigroup. The output is the catenary degree of `n` relative to `S`.

Example

```
gap> CatenaryDegree(157,NumericalSemigroup(13,18));
0
gap> CatenaryDegree(NumericalSemigroup(13,18),1157);
18
gap> CatenaryDegreeOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(1157,NumericalSemigroup(13,18));
18
```

9.3.6 TameDegree (for sets of factorizations)

▷ `TameDegree(ls)` (operation)
 ▷ `TameDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(ls)` (function)

`ls` is a set of factorizations (a list of lists of nonnegative integers with the same length). The output is the tame degree of this set of factorizations.

Example

```
gap> FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(100,[11,13,15,19]);
[ [ 2, 6, 0, 0 ], [ 3, 4, 1, 0 ], [ 4, 2, 2, 0 ], [ 5, 0, 3, 0 ],
  [ 5, 2, 0, 1 ], [ 6, 0, 1, 1 ], [ 0, 1, 2, 3 ], [ 1, 1, 0, 4 ] ]
gap> TameDegree(last);
4
gap> TameDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations(last2);
4
```

9.3.7 CatenaryDegree (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `CatenaryDegree( $S$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `CatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the catenary degree of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);
<Numerical semigroup with 6 generators>
gap> CatenaryDegree(s);
8
gap> CatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
8
```

9.3.8 DegreesOfEqualPrimitiveElementsOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `DegreesOfEqualPrimitiveElementsOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

The output is the set of elements s in S such that there exists a minimal solution to $msg \cdot x - msg \cdot y = 0$, such that x, y are factorizations with the same length of s , and msg is the minimal generating system of S . These elements are used to compute the equal catenary degree of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> DegreesOfEqualPrimitiveElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 3, 5, 7, 10 ]
```

9.3.9 EqualCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `EqualCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the equal catenary degree of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> EqualCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
2
```

9.3.10 DegreesOfMonotonePrimitiveElementsOfNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `DegreesOfMonotonePrimitiveElementsOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup.

The output is the set of elements s in S such that there exists a minimal solution to $msg \cdot x - msg \cdot y = 0$, such that x, y are factorizations of s , with $|x| \leq |y|$; msg stands the minimal generating system of S . These elements are used to compute the monotone catenary degree of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> DegreesOfMonotonePrimitiveElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 21, 28, 35 ]
```

9.3.11 MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the monotone catenary degree of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,23,31,44);;
gap> CatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
9
gap> MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
21
```

9.3.12 TameDegree (for numerical semigroups)

▷ `TameDegree( $S$ )` (operation)

▷ `TameDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the tame degree of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(101,113,196,272,278,286);
<Numerical semigroup with 6 generators>
gap> TameDegree(s);
14
gap> TameDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
14
```

9.3.13 TameDegree (for element in numerical semigroups)

▷ `TameDegree( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)

▷ `TameDegree( $S$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)

▷ `TameDegreeOfElementInNumericalSemigroup( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

n is an element of the numerical semigroup S . The output is the tame degree of n in S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,13);;
gap> TameDegree(100,s);
5
gap> TameDegree(s,100);
5
gap> TameDegreeOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(100,s);
5
```

9.4 Primality

There are no primes among the irreducible elements (minimal generators) of a numerical semigroup. However, there is a way to measure how far an element is from being prime: the ω -primality.

9.4.1 OmegaPrimality (for an element in a numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `OmegaPrimality(n, S)` (operation)
- ▷ `OmegaPrimality(S, n)` (operation)
- ▷ `OmegaPrimalityOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(n, S)` (function)

n is an element of the numerical semigroup S . The output is the ω -primality of n in S as explained in [BGS11]. The current implementation is due to Chris O'Neill based on a work in progress with Pelayo and Thomas.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,13);;
gap> OmegaPrimality(100,s);
13
gap> OmegaPrimality(s,100);
13
gap> OmegaPrimalityOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(100,s);
13
```

9.4.2 OmegaPrimalityOfElementListInNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `OmegaPrimalityOfElementListInNumericalSemigroup(l, S)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and l a list of elements of S .
Computes the omega-values of all the elements in l .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,13);;
gap> l:=FirstElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(100,s);;
gap> List(l,x->OmegaPrimalityOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(x,s)); time;
[ 0, 4, 5, 5, 4, 6, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 8, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 7, 8, 9, 8, 8, 8,
  8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,
  10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13, 12, 12, 12, 12,
  12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 15, 14, 14, 14,
  14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 16, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15 ]
218
gap> OmegaPrimalityOfElementListInNumericalSemigroup(l,s);time;
[ 0, 4, 5, 5, 4, 6, 7, 6, 6, 6, 7, 8, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 7, 8, 9, 8, 8, 8,
  8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,
  10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13, 12, 12, 12, 12,
  12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 15, 14, 14, 14,
  14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 16, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15 ]
10
```

9.4.3 OmegaPrimality (for a numerical semigroup)

- ▷ `OmegaPrimality(S)` (operation)
- ▷ `OmegaPrimalityOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the maximum of the ω -primalitys of the minimal generators of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,13);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> OmegaPrimality(s);
5
gap> OmegaPrimalityOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
5
```

9.5 Homogenization of Numerical Semigroups

Let S be a numerical semigroup minimally generated by $\{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$. The homogenization of S , S^{hom} is the semigroup generated by $\{(1,0), (1,m_1), \dots, (1,m_n)\}$. The catenary degree of S^{hom} coincides with the homogeneous catenary degree of S , and it is between the catenary and the monotone catenary degree of S . The advantage of this catenary degree is that is less costly to compute than the monotone catenary degree, and has some nice interpretations ([GSOSRN13]). This section contains the auxiliary functions needed to compute the homogeneous catenary degree.

9.5.1 BelongsToHomogenizationOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ BelongsToHomogenizationOfNumericalSemigroup(n , S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n a list with two entries (a pair). The output is true if the n belongs to the homogenization of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,13);
gap> BelongsToHomogenizationOfNumericalSemigroup([10,23],s);
true
gap> BelongsToHomogenizationOfNumericalSemigroup([1,23],s);
false
```

9.5.2 FactorizationsInHomogenizationOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ FactorizationsInHomogenizationOfNumericalSemigroup(n , S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n a list with two entries (a pair). The output is the set of factorizations n in terms of the minimal generating system of the homogenization of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,13);
gap> FactorizationsInHomogenizationOfNumericalSemigroup([20,230],s);
[ [ 0, 0, 15, 5 ], [ 0, 2, 12, 6 ], [ 0, 4, 9, 7 ],
  [ 0, 6, 6, 8 ], [ 0, 8, 3, 9 ], [ 0, 10, 0, 10 ],
  [ 1, 1, 7, 11 ], [ 1, 3, 4, 12 ], [ 1, 5, 1, 13 ],
  [ 2, 0, 2, 16 ] ]
gap> FactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup(230,s);
[ [ 23, 0, 0 ], [ 12, 10, 0 ], [ 1, 20, 0 ], [ 14, 7, 1 ],
  [ 3, 17, 1 ], [ 16, 4, 2 ], [ 5, 14, 2 ], [ 18, 1, 3 ],
  [ 7, 11, 3 ], [ 9, 8, 4 ], [ 11, 5, 5 ], [ 0, 15, 5 ],
  [ 13, 2, 6 ], [ 2, 12, 6 ], [ 4, 9, 7 ], [ 6, 6, 8 ],
```



```
[ 8, 3, 9 ], [ 10, 0, 10 ], [ 1, 7, 11 ], [ 3, 4, 12 ],
[ 5, 1, 13 ], [ 0, 2, 16 ] ]
```

9.5.3 HomogeneousBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ HomogeneousBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the set of Betti elements of the homogenization of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,17,19);;
gap> BettiElements(s);
[ 57, 68, 70 ]
gap> HomogeneousBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
[ [ 5, 57 ], [ 5, 68 ], [ 6, 95 ], [ 7, 70 ], [ 9, 153 ] ]
```

9.5.4 HomogeneousCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ HomogeneousCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the homogeneous catenary degree of S . Observe that for a single element in the homogenization of S , its catenary degree can be computed with CatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations and FactorizationsInHomogenizationOfNumericalSemigroup.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,17,19);;
gap> CatenaryDegree(s);
7
gap> HomogeneousCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
9
```

9.6 Divisors, posets

Given a numerical semigroup S and two integers a, b , we write $a \leq_S b$ if $b - a \in S$. We also say that a divides b (with respect to S). The semigroup S with this binary relation is a poset.

The set of divisors of n in S will be denoted by $D_S(n)$. If we are given $n_1, \dots, n_r \in S$, the set of the divisors of these elements is $D(n_1, \dots, n_r) = \bigcup_{i=1}^r D(n_i)$.

For a numerical semigroup S , we can define the sequence $\{v_i\}_{i \geq 1}$, with v_i the number of divisors of the i th element in S . It can be shown that the first $2g - c$ elements of the sequence uniquely determine the semigroup (with c the conductor of S and g its genus), see [BA13].

There is another sequence associated to divisors that also determines the semigroup. Let $S = \{\lambda_0 = 0 < \lambda_1 \dots\}$ be a numerical semigroup. We can define the following binary operation on $\mathbb{N}$: $i \oplus_S i = k$, where k is such that $\lambda_i + \lambda_j = \lambda_k$. Set $\tau_i = \max\{j \in \mathbb{N} : \text{exists } k \in \{j, \dots, i\} \text{ with } j \oplus_S k = i\}$. The first $2c - g + 1$ determine uniquely S (see [BA13]).

Translated to code, the definition of τ_i could be as follows.

Example

```
TauNS := function(i,S)
  local d, D, si;
```

```

D:=DivisorsOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(S[i+1],S);
si:=S[i+1];
d:=Maximum(Intersection(D,[0..Int(si/2)]));
return NumberElement_NumericalSemigroup(S,d)-1;
end;

```

9.6.1 MoebiusFunctionAssociatedToNumericalSemigroup

▷ `MoebiusFunctionAssociatedToNumericalSemigroup(S, n)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and n is an integer. As $(S, \leq_S)$ is a poset, we can define the Möbius function associated to it as in [CRA13]. The output is the value of the Möbius function in the integer n , that is, the alternate sum of the number of chains from 0 to n .

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> MoebiusFunctionAssociatedToNumericalSemigroup(s,10);
2
gap> MoebiusFunctionAssociatedToNumericalSemigroup(s,34);
25

```

9.6.2 MoebiusFunction

▷ `MoebiusFunction(S)` (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup. As $(S, \leq_S)$ is a poset, we can define the Möbius function associated to it as in [CRA13]. The output is the Möbius function associated to S .

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> List([1..10],MoebiusFunction(s));
[ 0, 0, -1, 0, -1, 0, -1, 1, 0, 2 ]

```

9.6.3 DivisorsOfElementInNumericalSemigroup

▷ `DivisorsOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(S, n)` (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and n is an integer. The arguments can also be given as n, S . The output is the set of divisors of n in S . See [ADGS20].

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11);;
gap> DivisorsOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(s,20);
[ 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 ]
gap> DivisorsOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(20,s);
[ 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 ]

```

9.6.4 NumericalSemigroupByNuSequence

▷ `NumericalSemigroupByNuSequence(nuseq)` (function)

nuseq is a list of integers that represents a ν -sequence, that is, the i th element in the sequence is the number of divisors of the i th element in a certain numerical semigroup. Though the sequence is finite, it is understood that from the last element every entry increases exactly by one.

The output is the only numerical semigroup whose ν -sequence is $nusec \cup \{k, k+1, \dots\}$ (with k the last element of *nusec*).

The implementation is inspired in Theorem 1.54 in [BA13].

Example

```
gap> NuSequence:=S->List([1..2*Conductor(S)-Genus(S)],
i->Length(DivisorsOfElementInNumericalSemigroup(S[i],S)));;
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,11);;
gap> NuSequence(s);
[ 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 4, 4, 6, 4, 6, 5, 8, 9, 8, 9, 10, 12, 12 ]
gap> s=NumericalSemigroupByNuSequence(last);
true
```

9.6.5 NumericalSemigroupByTauSequence

▷ NumericalSemigroupByTauSequence(*tauseq*)

(function)

tauseq is a list of integers that represents a τ -sequence. Though the sequence is finite, it is understood that $\tau_{k+2i} = \tau_{k+2i+1}$, with k the length of the list, and this amount increases by one as i increases.

The output is the only numerical semigroup whose τ -sequence is $tausec \cup \{l+1, l+1, l+2, l+2, \dots\}$ (with l the last element of *tausec*).

The implementation is inspired in Theorem 1.60 in [BA13].

Example

```
gap> tau:=[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4 ];
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4 ]
gap> MinimalGenerators(NumericalSemigroupByTauSequence(tau));
[ 6, 7, 8, 17 ]
```

9.7 Feng-Rao distances and numbers

Let S be a numerical semigroup and let $n \in S$. The Feng-Rao distance of n is then defined as $\delta_S(n) = \min\{\#D(x) \mid n \leq x, x \in S\}$.

The r th generalized distance is $\delta_S^r(n) = \{\#D(n_1, \dots, n_r) \mid n \leq n_1 < \dots < n_r, n_i \in S\}$. See [ADGS20]

9.7.1 FengRaoDistance

▷ FengRaoDistance(S , r , m)

(function)

S is a numerical semigroup, r and m integers. The output is the r -th Feng-Rao distance of the element m in the numerical semigroup S .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup(7,9,17);;
gap> FengRaoDistance(S,6,100);
86
```

9.7.2 FengRaoNumber

▷ `FengRaoNumber( $S$ ,  $r$ )` (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and r is an integer. The output is the r -th Feng-Rao number of the numerical semigroup S .

Example

```
gap> S := NumericalSemigroup(7,8,17);;
gap> FengRaoNumber(S,209);
224
gap> FengRaoNumber(209,S);
224
```

9.8 Numerical semigroups with Apéry sets having special factorization properties

Let S be a numerical semigroup with maximal ideal M , and let $x \in S$. The order of x , denoted $\text{ord}(x)$ is the largest positive integer k such that $x \in kM \setminus (k+1)M$. Notice that the order of an element corresponds with `MaximumDegreeOfElementWRTNumericalSemigroup` (9.2.12).

Recall that for $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$, we write $x \leq_S y$ if $y - x \in S$. Define the relation $\preceq_S$ on S as $x \preceq_S y$ if $x \leq_S y$ and $\text{ord}(y) = \text{ord}(x) + \text{ord}(y - x)$.

A numerical semigroup S with multiplicity m is said to be pure if the maximal elements of $\text{Ap}(S, m)$ with respect to $\leq_S$ have all the same order. The semigroup S is M -pure if the maximal elements of $\text{Ap}(S, m)$ with respect to $\preceq_S$ have all the same order, [Bry10].

The numerical semigroup S is said to be homogeneous if for every element in $\text{Ap}(S, m)$, its set of lengths is a singleton (that is, all its factorizations have the same length), [JZA18].

A numerical semigroup S is supersymmetric if it is symmetric, additive, and whenever $w + w' = f + m$ for some $w, w' \in \text{Ap}(S, m)$ (with m the multiplicity and f the Frobenius number), we have $\text{ord}(w + w') = \text{ord}(w) + \text{ord}(w')$, see [BH13].

9.8.1 IsPure

▷ `IsPure( $S$ )` (property)

▷ `IsPureNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (property)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Test for the purity of the numerical semigroup S . This test is based on [Bry10].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> IsPure(s);
false
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> IsPureNumericalSemigroup(s);
true
```

9.8.2 IsMpure

- ▷ `IsMpure( $S$ )` (property)
- ▷ `IsMpureNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (property)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Test for the M-Purity of the numerical semigroup S . This test is based on [Bry10].

This filter implies `IsPureNumericalSemigroup` (9.8.1).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(30, 35, 42, 47, 148, 153, 157, 169, 181, 193);;
gap> IsMpure(s);
false
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11);;
gap> IsMpureNumericalSemigroup(s);
true
```

9.8.3 IsHomogeneousNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `IsHomogeneousNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (property)

S is a numerical semigroup.

Detects if S is homogeneous.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,11,12,25);;
gap> IsHomogeneousNumericalSemigroup(s);
false
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> IsHomogeneousNumericalSemigroup(s);
true
```

9.8.4 IsSuperSymmetricNumericalSemigroup

- ▷ `IsSuperSymmetricNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. Detects if S is supersymmetric.

Example

```
gap> l:=IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(31);;
gap> Length(l);
109
gap> Length(Filtered(l,IsSuperSymmetricNumericalSemigroup));
64
```

Chapter 10

Polynomials and numerical semigroups

Polynomials appear related to numerical semigroups in several ways. One of them is through their associated generating function (or Hilbert series), and another via value semigroups of a curve; and curves might be defined by polynomials. In this chapter we present several functions to compute the polynomial and Hilbert series associated to a numerical semigroup, and to calculate the respective numerical semigroups given a set of defining polynomials.

10.1 Generating functions or Hilbert series

Let S be a numerical semigroup. The Hilbert series or generating function associated to S is $H_S(x) = \sum_{s \in S} x^s$ (actually it is the Hilbert function of the ring $K[S]$ with K a field). See for instance [Mor14].

10.1.1 NumericalSemigroupPolynomial

▷ `NumericalSemigroupPolynomial(s, x)` (function)

s is a numerical semigroups and x a variable (or a value to evaluate in). The output is the polynomial $1 + (x - 1) \sum_{s \in \mathbb{N} \setminus S} x^s$, which equals $(1 - x)H_S(x)$.

Example

```
gap> x:=X(Rationals,"x");;
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,9);;
gap> NumericalSemigroupPolynomial(s,x);
x^14-x^13+x^12-x^11+x^9-x^8+x^7-x^6+x^5-x+1
```

10.1.2 IsNumericalSemigroupPolynomial

▷ `IsNumericalSemigroupPolynomial(f)` (function)

f is a polynomial in one variable. The output is true if there exists a numerical semigroup S such that f equals $(1 - x)H_S(x)$, that is, the polynomial associated to S (false otherwise).

Example

```
gap> x:=X(Rationals,"x");;
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,6,7,8);;
gap> f:=NumericalSemigroupPolynomial(s,x);
x^10-x^9+x^5-x+1
```

```
gap> IsNumericalSemigroupPolynomial(f);
true
```

10.1.3 NumericalSemigroupFromNumericalSemigroupPolynomial

▷ NumericalSemigroupFromNumericalSemigroupPolynomial(f) (function)

f is a polynomial associated to a numerical semigroup (otherwise yields error). The output is the numerical semigroup S such that f equals $(1-x)H_S(x)$.

Example

```
gap> x:=X(Rationals,"x");;
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,6,7,8);;
gap> f:=NumericalSemigroupPolynomial(s,x);
x^10-x^9+x^5-x+1
gap> NumericalSemigroupFromNumericalSemigroupPolynomial(f)=s;
true
```

10.1.4 HilbertSeriesOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ HilbertSeriesOfNumericalSemigroup(s, x) (function)

s is a numerical semigroup and x a variable (or a value to evaluate in). The output is the series $\sum_{s \in S} x^s$. The series is given as a rational function.

Example

```
gap> x:=X(Rationals,"x");;
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,9);;
gap> HilbertSeriesOfNumericalSemigroup(s,x);
(x^14-x^13+x^12-x^11+x^9-x^8+x^7-x^6+x^5-x+1)/(-x+1)
```

10.1.5 GraeffePolynomial

▷ GraeffePolynomial(p) (function)

p is a polynomial. Computes the Graeffe polynomial of p . Needed to test if p is a cyclotomic polynomial (see [BD89]).

Example

```
gap> x:=Indeterminate(Rationals,1);; SetName(x,"x");
gap> GraeffePolynomial(x^2-1);
x^2-2*x+1
```

10.1.6 IsCyclotomicPolynomial

▷ IsCyclotomicPolynomial(p) (function)

p is a polynomial. Detects if p is a cyclotomic polynomial using the procedure given in [BD89].

Example

```
gap> CyclotomicPolynomial(Rationals,3);
x^2+x+1
```

```
gap> IsCyclotomicPolynomial(last);
true
```

10.1.7 IsKroneckerPolynomial

▷ IsKroneckerPolynomial(p) (function)

p is a polynomial. Detects if p is a Kronecker polynomial, that is, a monic polynomial with integer coefficients having all its roots in the unit circumference, or equivalently, a product of cyclotomic polynomials. The current implementation has been done with A. Herrera-Poyatos, following [BD89].

Example

```
gap> x:=X(Rationals,"x");;
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9);;
gap> p:=NumericalSemigroupPolynomial(s,x);
x^5-x^4+x^3-x+1
gap> q:=NumericalSemigroupPolynomial(t,x);
x^12-x^11+x^8-x^7+x^6-x^5+x^4-x+1
gap> IsKroneckerPolynomial(p);
false
gap> IsKroneckerPolynomial(q);
true
```

10.1.8 IsCyclotomicNumericalSemigroup

▷ IsCyclotomicNumericalSemigroup(s) (function)

s is a numerical semigroup. Detects if the polynomial associated to s is a Kronecker polynomial.

Example

```
gap> l:=CompleteIntersectionNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(21);;
gap> ForAll(l,IsCyclotomicNumericalSemigroup);
true
```

10.1.9 CyclotomicExponentSequence

▷ CyclotomicExponentSequence(s , k) (operation)

s is a numerical semigroup and k is a positive integer. Outputs the list of the first k elements of the cyclotomic exponent sequence of s (see [CGSM16]).

The sequence will be truncated if the semigroup is cyclotomic and k is bigger than the last nonzero element in its sequence.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,4);;
gap> CyclotomicExponentSequence(s,20);
[ 1, 0, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> CyclotomicExponentSequence(s,20);
[ 1, 0, -1, 0, -1, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, -1, 0, -1, 0 ]
```


10.1.10 WittCoefficients

▷ `WittCoefficients(p, k)` (operation)

p is a univariate polynomial with integer coefficients and $p(1) = 1$. Then $p(x) = \prod_{n \geq 0} (1 - x^n)^{e_n}$, for some integers e_n . The output is the list $[e_1, \dots, e_k]$, and it is computed by using [CGSHPM19].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,4);;
gap> x:=Indeterminate(Rationals,"x");;
gap> p:=NumericalSemigroupPolynomial(s,x);;
gap> WittCoefficients(p,20);
[ 1, 0, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
```

The difference with this example and the one in `CyclotomicExponentSequence` (10.1.9) is that in that case a cyclotomic check is performed that slows down the process.

10.1.11 IsSelfReciprocalUnivariatePolynomial

▷ `IsSelfReciprocalUnivariatePolynomial(p)` (function)

p is a univariate polynomial. Detects if p is selfreciprocal. A numerical semigroup is symmetric if and only if it is selfreciprocal, [Mor14]. The current implementation is due to A. Herrera-Poyatos.

Example

```
gap> l:=IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber(13);;
gap> x:=X(Rationals,"x");;
gap> ForAll(l, s->
> IsSelfReciprocalUnivariatePolynomial(NumericalSemigroupPolynomial(s,x)));
true
```

10.2 Semigroup of values of algebraic curves

Let $f(x,y) \in \mathbb{K}[x,y]$, with $\mathbb{K}$ an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. Let $f(x,y) = y^n + a_1(x)y^{n-1} + \dots + a_n(x)$ be a nonzero polynomial of $\mathbb{K}[x][y]$. After possibly a change of variables, we may assume that, that $\deg_x(a_i(x)) \leq i-1$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. For $g \in \mathbb{K}[x,y]$ that is not a multiple of f , define $\text{int}(f,g) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} \frac{\mathbb{K}[x,y]}{(f,g)}$. If f has one place at infinity, then the set $\{\text{int}(f,g) \mid g \in \mathbb{K}[x,y] \setminus (f)\}$ is a free numerical semigroup (and thus a complete intersection).

10.2.1 SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurveWithSinglePlaceAtInfinity

▷ `SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurveWithSinglePlaceAtInfinity(f)` (function)

f is a polynomial in the variables `X(Rationals,1)` and `X(Rationals,2)`. Computes the semigroup $\{\text{int}(f,g) \mid g \in \mathbb{K}[x,y] \setminus (f)\}$, where $\text{int}(f,g) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} (\mathbb{K}[x,y]/(f,g))$. The algorithm checks if f has one place at infinity. If the extra argument "all" is given, then the output is the δ -sequence and approximate roots of f . The method is explained in [AGS16a].

Example

```
gap> x:=Indeterminate(Rationals,1);; SetName(x,"x");
gap> y:=Indeterminate(Rationals,2);; SetName(y,"y");
```

```
gap> f:=((y^3-x^2)^2-x*y^2)^4-(y^3-x^2);;
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurveWithSinglePlaceAtInfinity(f,"all");
[ [ 24, 16, 28, 7 ], [ y, y^3-x^2, y^6-2*x^2*y^3+x^4-x*y^2 ] ]
```

10.2.2 IsDeltaSequence

▷ IsDeltaSequence(*l*)

(function)

l is a list of positive integers. Assume that *l* equals $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_h$. Then *l* is a δ -sequence if $\gcd(a_0, \dots, a_h) = 1$, $\langle a_0, \dots, a_s \rangle$ is free, $a_k D_k > a_{k+1} D_{k+1}$ and $a_0 > a_1 > D_2 > D_3 > \dots > D_{h+1}$, where $D_1 = a_0$, $D_k = \gcd(D_{k-1}, a_{k-1})$.

Every δ -sequence generates a numerical semigroup that is the semigroup of values of a plane curve with one place at infinity.

Example

```
gap> IsDeltaSequence([24,16,28,7]);
true
```

10.2.3 DeltaSequencesWithFrobeniusNumber

▷ DeltaSequencesWithFrobeniusNumber(*f*)

(function)

f is an integer. Computes the set of all δ -sequences generating numerical semigroups with Frobenius number *f*.

Example

```
gap> DeltaSequencesWithFrobeniusNumber(21);
[ [ 8, 6, 11 ], [ 10, 4, 15 ], [ 12, 8, 6, 11 ], [ 14, 4, 11 ],
  [ 15, 10, 4 ], [ 23, 2 ] ]
```

10.2.4 CurveAssociatedToDeltaSequence

▷ CurveAssociatedToDeltaSequence(*l*)

(function)

l is a δ -sequence. Computes a curve in the variables $X(\text{Rationals}, 1)$ and $X(\text{Rationals}, 2)$ whose semigroup of values is generated by the *l*.

Example

```
gap> CurveAssociatedToDeltaSequence([24,16,28,7]);
y^24-8*x^2*y^21+28*x^4*y^18-56*x^6*y^15-4*x*y^20+70*x^8*y^12+24*x^3*y^17-56*x^10*y^9-60*x^5*y^14+28*x^12*y^6+80*x^7*y^11+6*x^2*y^16-8*x^14*y^3-60*x^9*y^8-24*x^4*y^13+x^16+24*x^11*y^5+36*x^6*y^10-4*x^13*y^2-24*x^8*y^7-4*x^3*y^12+6*x^10*y^4+8*x^5*y^9-4*x^7*y^6+x^4*y^8-y^3+x^2
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurveWithSinglePlaceAtInfinity(last,"all");
[ [ 24, 16, 28, 7 ], [ y, y^3-x^2, y^6-2*x^2*y^3+x^4-x*y^2 ] ]
```

10.2.5 SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurve

▷ SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurve(*f*)

(function)

f is a polynomial in the variables $X(\text{Rationals},1)$ and $X(\text{Rationals},2)$. The singular package is mandatory. Either by loading it prior to numerical semigroups or by using `NumSgpsUseSingular()`. If f is irreducible, computes the semigroup $\{\text{int}(f,g) \mid g \in \mathbb{K}[x,y] \setminus (f)\}$, where $\text{int}(f,g) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathbb{K}[[x,y]]/(f,g))$. If it has two components, the output is the value semigroup in two variables, and thus a good semigroup. If there are more components, then the output is that of *semigroup* in the alexpoly singular library.

Example

```
gap> x:=X(Rationals,"x");; y:=X(Rationals,"y");;
gap> f:= y^4-2*x^3*y^2-4*x^5*y+x^6-x^7;
      -x^7+x^6-4*x^5*y-2*x^3*y^2+y^4
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurve(f);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> MinimalGenerators(last);
[ 4, 6, 13 ]
gap> f:=(y^4-2*x^3*y^2-4*x^5*y+x^6-x^7)*(y^2-x^3);;
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurve(f);
<Good semigroup>
gap> MinimalGoodGenerators(last);
[ [ 2, 4 ], [ 3, 6 ], [ 10, 13 ], [ 11, 13 ], [ 13, 29 ], [ 15, 13 ] ]
```

10.2.6 SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Local

▷ `SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Local(arg)`

(function)

The function admits one or two parameters. In any case, the first is a list of polynomials *pol*s. And the second can be the string "basis" or an integer *val*.

If only one argument is given, the output is the semigroup of all possible orders of $K[[\text{pol}s]]$ provided that $K[[x]]/K[[\text{pol}s]]$ has finite length. If the second argument "basis" is given, then the output is a (reduced) basis of the algebra $K[[\text{pol}s]]$ such that the orders of the basis elements generate minimally the semigroup of orders of $K[[\text{pol}s]]$. If an integer *val* is the second argument, then the output is a polynomial in $K[[\text{pol}s]]$ with order *val* (fail if there is no such polynomial, that is, *val* is not in the semigroup of values).

The method is explained in [AGSM17].

Example

```
gap> x:=Indeterminate(Rationals,"x");;
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Local([x^4,x^6+x^7,x^13]);
<Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystem(last);
[ 4, 6, 13, 15 ]
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Local([x^4,x^6+x^7,x^13], "basis");
[ x^4, x^7+x^6, x^13, x^15 ]
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Local([x^4,x^6+x^7,x^13], 20);
x^20
```

10.2.7 SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Global

▷ `SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Global(arg)`

(function)

The function admits one or two parameters. In any case, the first is a list of polynomials pol_s . And the second can be the string "basis" or an integer val .

If only one argument is given, the output is the semigroup of all possible degrees of $K[pol_s]$ provided that $K[x]/K[pol_s]$ has finite length. If the second argument "basis" is given, then the output is a (reduced) basis of the algebra $K[pol_s]$ such that the degrees of the basis elements generate minimally the semigroup of degrees of $K[pol_s]$. If an integer val is the second argument, then the output is a polynomial in $K[pol_s]$ with degree val (fail if there is no such polynomial, that is, val is not in the semigroup of values).

The method is explained in [AGSM17].

Example

```
gap> x:=Indeterminate(Rationals,"x");;
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Global([x^4,x^6+x^7,x^13]);
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystem(last);
[ 4, 7, 13 ]
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Global([x^4,x^6+x^7,x^13],"basis");
[ x^4, x^7+x^6, x^13 ]
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Global([x^4,x^6+x^7,x^13],12);
x^12
gap> SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Global([x^4,x^6+x^7,x^13],6);
fail
```

10.2.8 GeneratorsModule_Global

▷ GeneratorsModule_Global(A , M)

(function)

A and M are lists of polynomials in the same variable. The output is a basis of the ideal $MK[A]$, that is, a set F such that $\deg(F)$ generates the ideal $\deg(MK[A])$ of $\deg(K[A])$, where $\deg$ stands for degree. The method is explained in [AAGS19].

Example

```
gap> t:=Indeterminate(Rationals,"t");;
gap> A:=[t^6+t,t^4];;
gap> M:=[t^3,t^4];;
gap> GeneratorsModule_Global(A,M);
[ t^3, t^4, t^5, t^6 ]
```

10.2.9 GeneratorsKahlerDifferentials

▷ GeneratorsKahlerDifferentials(A)

(function)

A is a list of polynomials in the same variable. The output is $GeneratorsModule_Global(A, M)$, with M the set of derivatives of the elements in A .

Example

```
gap> t:=Indeterminate(Rationals,"t");;
gap> GeneratorsKahlerDifferentials([t^3,t^4]);
[ t^2, t^3 ]
```

10.2.10 IsMonomialNumericalSemigroup

▷ `IsMonomialNumericalSemigroup(S)` (property)

S is a numerical semigroup. Tests whether S a monomial numerical semigroup.

Let R a Noetherian ring such that $K \subseteq R \subseteq K[[t]]$, K is a field of characteristic zero, the algebraic closure of R is $K[[t]]$, and the conductor $(R : K[[t]])$ is not zero. If $v : K((t)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the natural valuation for $K((t))$, then $v(R)$ is a numerical semigroup.

Let S be a numerical semigroup minimally generated by $\{n_1, \dots, n_e\}$. The semigroup ring associated to S is $K[[S]] = K[[t^{n_1}, \dots, t^{n_e}]]$. A ring is called a semigroup ring if it is of the form $K[[S]]$, for some numerical semigroup S . We say that S is a monomial numerical semigroup if for any R as above with $v(R) = S$, R is a semigroup ring. See [Mic02] for details.

Example

```
gap> IsMonomialNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(4,6,7));
true
gap> IsMonomialNumericalSemigroup(NumericalSemigroup(4,6,11));
false
```

10.3 Semigroups and Legendrian curves

10.3.1 LegendrianGenericNumericalSemigroup

▷ `LegendrianGenericNumericalSemigroup(n, m)` (function)

n and m are coprime integers with $m \geq 2n + 1$. The output is the semigroup of a generic element in the class of irreducible Legendrian singularities with equisingularity equal to the topological type of $y^n = x^m$, as described in Section 5 of [AN09].

Example

```
gap> s:=LegendrianGenericNumericalSemigroup(5,11);;
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 ]
```

Chapter 11

Order induced by a numerical semigroup

Every numerical semigroup S induces an order on the set of integers: $a \leq_S b$ if $b - a \in S$. The fact that $\leq_S$ is a (partial) order follows from the fact that S is cancellative and reduced (the only unit is zero) monoid.

11.1 Posets induced by numerical semigroups

11.1.1 PosetNS (for numerical semigroup and list of integers)

- ▷ `PosetNS(S, A)` (operation)
- ▷ `PosetNS(A, S)` (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup and A is a set of integers. Returns the poset with ground set A and order defined by the binary relation induced by S : $a \preceq b$ if $b - a$ in S .

Example

```
gap> l:=[1..10];;
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,8);;
gap> p:=PosetNS(l,s);
<Poset defined wrt to numerical semigroup>
```

11.1.2 MaximalElements (for posets defined by numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `MaximalElements(P)` (operation)

P is a poset induced by a numerical semigroup. Returns the list of maximal elements of P .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,8);;
gap> l:=[1..10];;
gap> p:=PosetNS(l,s);;
gap> MaximalElements(p);
[ 10, 9, 8 ]
gap> Type(s)=Length(MaximalElements(PosetNS(AperyList(s),s)));
true
```

11.1.3 MinimalElements (for posets defined by numerical semigroups)

▷ MinimalElements(P) (operation)

P is a poset induced by a numerical semigroup. Returns the list of minimal elements of P .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,8);;
gap> l:=[1..10];;
gap> p:=PosetNS(l,s);;
gap> MinimalElements(p);
[ 1, 2, 3 ]
```

11.1.4 Upset (for posets defined by numerical semigroups)

▷ Upset(P , l) (operation)

P is a poset induced by a numerical semigroup, l is a list of integers (contained in the ground set of P). Returns the upset of the list l in the poset P , that is, all elements of P greater than or equal to some element of l .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> l:=[1..10];;
gap> p:=PosetNS(l,s);;
gap> Upset(p,[2,4]);
[ 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 ]
gap> Upset(p,[2])=Filtered(l,i->i-2 in s);
true
```

11.1.5 Downset (for posets defined by numerical semigroups)

▷ Downset(P , l) (operation)

P is a poset induced by a numerical semigroup, l is a list of integers (contained in the ground set of P). Returns the downset of the list l in the poset P , that is, all elements of P less than or equal to some element of l .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> l:=[1..10];;
gap> p:=PosetNS(l,s);;
gap> Downset(p,[5,6]);
[ 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 ]
gap> p:=PosetNS(s,ApéryList(s));;
gap> Downset(p,Multiplicity(s)+PseudoFrobenius(s))=GroundSet(p);
true
```

11.1.6 AntichainsOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ AntichainsOfNumericalSemigroup(S , A) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and A is a set of integers. Returns the set of antichains (sets of non-comparable elements) of A with respect to the ordering $a \preceq b$ if $b - a$ in S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> AntichainsOfNumericalSemigroup(s,Gaps(s));
[ [ ], [ 4 ], [ 2 ], [ 2, 4 ], [ 1 ], [ 1, 2 ] ]
```

11.1.7 Antichains

▷ `Antichains( $P$ )` (operation)

P is a poset defined by a numerical semigroup. Returns the set of antichains (sets of non-comparable elements) of P .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> p:=PosetNS(s,Gaps(s));;
gap> Antichains(p);
[ [ ], [ 4 ], [ 2 ], [ 2, 4 ], [ 1 ], [ 1, 2 ] ]
gap> Antichains(p)=AntichainsOfNumericalSemigroup(s,Gaps(s));
true
```

11.2 Hasse diagrams related to numerical semigroups

11.2.1 HasseDiagramOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `HasseDiagramOfNumericalSemigroup( $S$ ,  $A$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and A is a set of integers. Returns a binary relation which is the Hasse diagram of A with respect to the ordering $a \preceq b$ if $b - a$ in S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> HasseDiagramOfNumericalSemigroup(s,[1,2,3]);
<general mapping: <object> -> <object> >
```

11.2.2 HasseDiagram

▷ `HasseDiagram( $P$ )` (operation)

P is a poset defined by a numerical semigroup. Returns a binary relation which is the Hasse diagram of P .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> p:=PosetNS(s,Gaps(s));;
gap> HasseDiagram(p)=HasseDiagramOfNumericalSemigroup(s,Gaps(s));
true
```


11.2.3 HasseDiagramOfBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `HasseDiagramOfBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(S)` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup. Applies `HasseDiagramOfBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup` with arguments S and its Betti elements.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> HasseDiagramOfBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
<general mapping: <object> -> <object> >
```

11.2.4 HasseDiagramOfAperyListOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `HasseDiagramOfAperyListOfNumericalSemigroup(S[, n])` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup, n is an integer (optional, if not provided, the multiplicity of the semigroup is taken as its value). Applies `HasseDiagramOfBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup` (11.2.3) with arguments S and the Apéry set of S with respect to n .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> HasseDiagramOfAperyListOfNumericalSemigroup(s);
<general mapping: <object> -> <object> >
gap> HasseDiagramOfAperyListOfNumericalSemigroup(s,10);
<general mapping: <object> -> <object> >
```

Chapter 12

Affine semigroups

An *affine semigroup* S is a finitely generated cancellative monoid that is reduced (no units other than 0) and is torsion-free ($as = bs$ implies $a = b$, with $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ and $s \in S$). Up to isomorphism any affine semigroup can be viewed as a finitely generated submonoid of $\mathbb{N}^k$ for some positive integer k . Thus affine semigroups are a natural generalization of numerical semigroups.

Some of the functions in this chapter may work considerably faster when some external package is installed and its use is allowed. When this is the case, it is referred in the function documentation. We refer the user to Chapter 15 for details on the use of external packages.

12.1 Defining affine semigroups

The most common way to give an affine semigroup is by any of its systems of generators. As for numerical semigroups, any affine semigroup admits a unique minimal system of generators. A system of generators can be represented as a list of lists of nonnegative integers; all lists in the list having the same length (a matrix actually). If G is a subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}^k$, then $S = G \cap \mathbb{N}^k$ is an affine semigroup (these semigroups are called *full affine semigroups*). As G can be represented by its defining equations (homogeneous and some of them possibly in congruences), we can represent S by the defining equations of G ; indeed S is just the set of nonnegative solutions of this system of equations. We can represent the equations as a list of lists of integers, all with the same length. Every list is a row of the matrix of coefficients of the system of equations. For the equations in congruences, if we arrange them so that they are the first ones in the list, we provide the corresponding moduli in a list. So for instance, the equations $x + y \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, $x - 2y = 0$ will be represented as $[[1,1],[1,-2]]$ and the moduli $[2]$.

As happens with numerical semigroups, there are different ways to specify an affine semigroup S , namely, by means of a system of generators, a system of homogeneous linear Diophantine equations or a system of homogeneous linear Diophantine inequalities, just to mention some. In this section we describe functions that may be used to specify, in one of these ways, an affine semigroup in GAP.

12.1.1 AffineSemigroup (by generators)

▷ `AffineSemigroup([String, ]List)` (function)
▷ `AffineSemigroupByGenerators(List)` (function)

`List` is a list of n -tuples of nonnegative integers, if the semigroup to be created is n -dimensional. The n -tuples may be given as a list or by a sequence of individual elements. The output is the affine

semigroup spanned by List.

String does not need to be present. When it is present, it must be "generators" and List must be a list, not a sequence of individual elements.

Example

```
gap> s1 := AffineSemigroup([1,3],[7,2],[1,5]);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 3 generators>
gap> s2 := AffineSemigroup([[1,3],[7,2],[1,5]]);
gap> s3 := AffineSemigroupByGenerators([1,3],[7,2],[1,5]);
gap> s4 := AffineSemigroupByGenerators([[1,3],[7,2],[1,5]]);
gap> s5 := AffineSemigroup("generators",[[1,3],[7,2],[1,5]]);
gap> Length(Set([s1,s2,s3,s4,s5]));
1
```

12.1.2 AffineSemigroupByEquations

- ▷ AffineSemigroupByEquations(List) (function)
- ▷ AffineSemigroup(String, List) (function)

List is a list with two components. The first represents a matrix with integer coefficients, say $A = (a_{ij})$, and so it is a list of lists of integers all with the same length. The second component is a list of positive integers, say $d = (d_i)$, which may be empty. The list d must be of length less than or equal to the length of A (number of rows of A).

The output is the full semigroup of nonnegative integer solutions to the system of homogeneous equations

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n &\equiv 0 \pmod{d_1}, \\ &\dots \\ a_{k1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{kn}x_n &\equiv 0 \pmod{d_k}, \\ a_{k+11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{k+1n}x_n &= 0, \\ &\dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

If d is empty, then there will be no equations in congruences.

As pointed at the beginning of the section, the equations $x + y \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, $x - 2y = 0$ will be represented as A equal to $[[1,1],[1,-2]]$ and the moduli d equal to $[2]$.

In the second form, String must be "equations".

Example

```
gap> s1 := AffineSemigroup("equations",[[[1,1],[3]]]);
<Affine semigroup>
gap> s2 := AffineSemigroupByEquations([[-2,1],[3]]);
<Affine semigroup>
gap> s1=s2;
true
```

12.1.3 AffineSemigroupByInequalities

- ▷ AffineSemigroupByInequalities(List) (function)
- ▷ AffineSemigroup(String, List) (function)

List is a list of lists (a matrix) of integers that represents a set of inequalities.

Returns the (normal) affine semigroup of nonnegative integer solutions of the system of inequalities $List \times X \geq 0$.

In the second form, String must be "inequalities".

Example

```
gap> a1:=AffineSemigroup("inequalities",[[2,-1],[-1,3]]);
<Affine semigroup>
gap> a2:=AffineSemigroupByInequalities([[2,-1],[-1,3]]);
<Affine semigroup>
gap> a1=a2;
true
```

12.1.4 AffineSemigroupByPMInequality

▷ AffineSemigroupByPMInequality(f , b , g) (function)

▷ AffineSemigroup(String, List) (function)

f , g are lists of integers and b is a positive integer.

Returns the proportionally modular affine semigroup defined by the $f \times X \pmod{b} \leq g \times X$

In the second form, String must be "pminequality".

Example

```
gap> s:=AffineSemigroupByPMInequality([0, 1, 1, 0, -1], 4, [1, 0, -2, -3, 1]);
<Affine semigroup>
gap> [ 3, 0, 0, 4, 12 ] in s;
true
gap> [ 3, 0, 0, 4, 1 ] in s;
false
```

12.1.5 AffineSemigroupByGaps

▷ AffineSemigroupByGaps(List) (function)

▷ AffineSemigroup([String,]List) (function)

In the second form, String must be "gaps" and List must be a list, not a sequence of individual elements.

In the first form, List is a list of n -tuples of nonnegative integers, if the semigroup to be created is n -dimensional. The n -tuples may be given as a list or by a sequence of individual elements. The output is the affine semigroup with gaps List. If the given set is not a set of gaps of a numerical semigroup, then the function raises an error.

Example

```
gap> gaps := [[1,0,0,0],[1,1,0,0],[2,0,0,0],[2,1,0,0],[5,0,0,0]];
gap> a1 := AffineSemigroup("gaps", gaps );
<Affine semigroup>
gap> a2 := AffineSemigroupByGaps( gaps );
<Affine semigroup>
gap> a1 = a2;
true
gap> Generators(a1);;
gap> Set(last);
```

```
[ [ 0, 0, 0, 1 ], [ 0, 0, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 0, 1 ],
  [ 1, 0, 1, 0 ], [ 1, 2, 0, 0 ], [ 2, 0, 0, 1 ], [ 2, 0, 1, 0 ],
  [ 2, 2, 0, 0 ], [ 3, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 4, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 5, 1, 0, 0 ] ]
```

12.1.6 FiniteComplementIdealExtension

▷ FiniteComplementIdealExtension(List)

(function)

List is a list or sequence of n -tuples of nonnegative integers. If the monoid $M = \{0\} \cup (\text{List} + \mathbb{N}^n)$ is an affine semigroup (equivalently, M has finitely many gaps), then the output is M . Otherwise, an error is raised.

Example

```
gap> s:=FiniteComplementIdealExtension([[0,2],[1,1],[3,0]]);
<Affine semigroup>
gap> MinimalGenerators(s);
[ [ 0, 3 ], [ 1, 1 ], [ 0, 2 ], [ 3, 0 ], [ 2, 1 ], [ 1, 2 ], [ 3, 1 ], [ 5, 0 ], [ 4, 0 ] ]
gap> s:=FiniteComplementIdealExtension([0,2],[1,1],[3,0]);
<Affine semigroup>
```

12.1.7 Gaps (for affine semigroup)

▷ Gaps(S)

(attribute)

S is an affine semigroup, the output is its set of gaps, if this set has finitely many elements. Otherwise the output is 'fail' and a warning is raised. The procedure is inspired in [CFR18]

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([[1,0,0,0],[3,1,0,0],[1,2,0,0],[0,0,1,0],
> [0,2,1,0],[0,1,1,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,2,0,1],[0,1,0,1],[0,3,0,0],
> [0,5,0,0],[0,4,0,0]]);
<Affine semigroup in 4 dimensional space, with 12 generators>
gap> Set(Gaps(a));
[ [ 0, 1, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 2, 0, 0 ], [ 1, 1, 0, 0 ], [ 2, 1, 0, 0 ] ]
gap> n := AffineSemigroup([1,1],[0,1]);
gap> Gaps(n);
#I The given affine semigroup has infinitely many gaps
fail
```

12.1.8 Genus (for affine semigroup)

▷ Genus(S)

(attribute)

S is an affine semigroup, the output is the cardinality of its set of gaps, if this set is finite. Otherwise the output is 'infinite'. The procedure is inspired in [CFR18]

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([[1,0,0,0],[3,1,0,0],[1,2,0,0],[0,0,1,0],
> [0,2,1,0],[0,1,1,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,2,0,1],[0,1,0,1],[0,3,0,0],
> [0,5,0,0]]);
<Affine semigroup in 4 dimensional space, with 11 generators>
gap> Genus(a);
```

```

7
gap> n := AffineSemigroup([1,1],[0,1]);
gap> Genus(n);
#I The given affine semigroup has infinitely many gaps
infinity
gap> last > 10^50;
true

```

12.1.9 PseudoFrobenius (for affine semigroup)

▷ PseudoFrobenius(S)

(attribute)

S is an affine semigroup, the output is its set of pseudo-Frobenius vectors, that is, the gaps g of S such that for every nonzero element s of S , the vector $g + s$ is in S . The package will only find pseudo-Frobenius vectors for affine semigroups with a finite set of gaps.

Example

```

gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([1,0,0,0],[3,1,0,0],[1,2,0,0],[0,0,1,0],
> [0,2,1,0],[0,1,1,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,2,0,1],[0,1,0,1],[0,3,0,0],
> [0,5,0,0],[0,4,0,0]);
<Affine semigroup in 4 dimensional space, with 12 generators>
gap> PseudoFrobenius(a);
[ [ 0, 2, 0, 0 ], [ 2, 1, 0, 0 ] ]

```

12.1.10 SpecialGaps (for affine semigroup)

▷ SpecialGaps(S)

(attribute)

S is an affine semigroup, the output is its set of special gaps of S , that is, the gaps g of S such that $S \cup \{g\}$ is a semigroup. Special gaps can only be computed in the package for affine semigroups with finitely many gaps.

Example

```

gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([1,0,0,0],[3,1,0,0],[1,2,0,0],[0,0,1,0],
> [0,2,1,0],[0,1,1,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,2,0,1],[0,1,0,1],[0,3,0,0],
> [0,5,0,0],[0,4,0,0]);
<Affine semigroup in 4 dimensional space, with 12 generators>
gap> SpecialGaps(a);
[ [ 0, 2, 0, 0 ], [ 2, 1, 0, 0 ] ]

```

12.1.11 Generators (for affine semigroup)

▷ Generators(S)

(function)

▷ GeneratorsOfAffineSemigroup(S)

(function)

S is an affine semigroup, the output is a system of generators.

Example

```

gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([1,0],[0,1],[1,1]);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 3 generators>
gap> Generators(a);
[ [ 0, 1 ], [ 1, 0 ], [ 1, 1 ] ]

```

12.1.12 MinimalGenerators (for affine semigroup)

- ▷ `MinimalGenerators( $S$ )` (function)
 ▷ `MinimalGeneratingSystem( $S$ )` (function)

S is an affine semigroup, the output is its system of minimal generators.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([[1,0],[0,1],[1,1]]);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 3 generators>
gap> MinimalGenerators(a);
[ [ 0, 1 ], [ 1, 0 ] ]
```

12.1.13 RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromAffineSemigroup

- ▷ `RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromAffineSemigroup( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is an affine semigroup and n is one of its minimal generators.

The output is the affine semigroup $S \setminus \{n\}$ ($S \setminus \{n\}$ is an affine semigroup if and only if n is a minimal generator of S).

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,4]);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 2 generators>
gap> b:=RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromAffineSemigroup([2,0],a);Generators(b);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 4 generators>
[ [ 0, 4 ], [ 2, 4 ], [ 4, 0 ], [ 6, 0 ] ]
```

12.1.14 AddSpecialGapOfAffineSemigroup

- ▷ `AddSpecialGapOfAffineSemigroup( $g$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

S is an semigroup and g is a special gap of S .

The output is the numerical semigroup $S \cup \{g\}$ (see [RGSJJM03], where it is explained why this set is a numerical semigroup).

Example

```
gap> s:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[3,0],[0,4],[0,5],[1,1]);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 5 generators>
gap> t:=AddSpecialGapOfAffineSemigroup([1,12],s);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 6 generators>
gap> Gaps(s);
[ [ 0, 1 ], [ 0, 2 ], [ 0, 3 ], [ 0, 6 ], [ 0, 7 ], [ 0, 11 ], [ 1, 0 ], [ 1, 2 ], [ 1, 3 ], [ 1, 7 ], [ 1, 8 ], [ 1, 12 ], [ 2, 1 ], [ 2, 3 ], [ 3, 2 ], [ 4, 3 ] ]
gap> Gaps(t);
[ [ 0, 1 ], [ 0, 2 ], [ 0, 3 ], [ 0, 6 ], [ 0, 7 ], [ 0, 11 ], [ 1, 0 ], [ 1, 2 ], [ 1, 3 ], [ 1, 7 ], [ 1, 8 ], [ 2, 1 ], [ 2, 3 ], [ 3, 2 ], [ 4, 3 ] ]
```

12.1.15 AsAffineSemigroup

- ▷ `AsAffineSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a numerical semigroup, the output is S regarded as an affine semigroup.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(1310,1411,1546,1601);
<Numerical semigroup with 4 generators>
gap> MinimalPresentationOfNumericalSemigroup(s);;time;
2960
gap> a:=AsAffineSemigroup(s);
<Affine semigroup in 1 dimensional space, with 4 generators>
gap> GeneratorsOfAffineSemigroup(a);
[ [ 1310 ], [ 1411 ], [ 1546 ], [ 1601 ] ]
gap> MinimalPresentationOfAffineSemigroup(a);;time;
237972
```

If we use the package SingularInterface, the speed up is considerable.

Example

```
gap> NumSgpsUseSingularInterface();
...
gap> MinimalPresentationOfAffineSemigroup(a);;time;
32
```

12.1.16 IsAffineSemigroup

- ▷ IsAffineSemigroup(AS) (attribute)
- ▷ IsAffineSemigroupByGenerators(AS) (attribute)
- ▷ IsAffineSemigroupByEquations(AS) (attribute)
- ▷ IsAffineSemigroupByInequalities(AS) (attribute)

AS is an affine semigroup and these attributes are available (their names should be self explanatory). They reflect what is currently known about the semigroup.

Example

```
gap> a1:=AffineSemigroup([[3,0],[2,1],[1,2],[0,3]]);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 4 generators>
gap> IsAffineSemigroupByEquations(a1);
false
gap> IsAffineSemigroupByGenerators(a1);
true
gap> ns := NumericalSemigroup(3,5);
<Numerical semigroup with 2 generators>
gap> IsAffineSemigroup(ns);
false
gap> as := AsAffineSemigroup(ns);
<Affine semigroup in 1 dimensional space, with 2 generators>
gap> IsAffineSemigroup(as);
true
```

12.1.17 BelongsToAffineSemigroup

- ▷ BelongsToAffineSemigroup(v , a) (function)
- ▷ $\backslash\text{in}(v, a)$ (operation)

v is a list of nonnegative integers and a an affine semigroup. Returns true if the vector is in the semigroup, and false otherwise.

If the semigroup is full and its equations are known (either because the semigroup was defined by equations, or because the user has called `IsFullAffineSemigroup(a)` and the output was true), then membership is performed by evaluating v in the equations. The same holds for normal semigroups and its defining inequalities. If the set of gaps is finite and known, then membership is just checking that v has nonnegative integers and it is not in the set of gaps.

`v in a` can be used for short.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([[2,0],[0,2],[1,1]]);
gap> BelongsToAffineSemigroup([5,5],a);
true
gap> BelongsToAffineSemigroup([1,2],a);
false
gap> [5,5] in a;
true
gap> [1,2] in a;
false
```

12.1.18 IsFull

- ▷ `IsFull(S)` (property)
- ▷ `IsFullAffineSemigroup(S)` (property)

S is an affine semigroup.

Returns true if the semigroup is full, false otherwise. The semigroup is full if whenever $a, b \in S$ and $b - a \in \mathbb{N}^k$, then $a - b \in S$, where k is the dimension of S .

If the semigroup is full, then its equations are stored in the semigroup for further use.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup("equations",[[[1,1,1],[0,0,2]],[2,2]]);
gap> IsFull(a);
true
gap> IsFullAffineSemigroup(a);
true
```

12.1.19 HilbertBasisOfSystemOfHomogeneousEquations

- ▷ `HilbertBasisOfSystemOfHomogeneousEquations(ls, m)` (operation)

ls is a list of lists of integers and m a list of integers. The elements of ls represent the rows of a matrix A . The output is a minimal generating system (Hilbert basis) of the set of nonnegative integer solutions of the system $Ax = 0$ where the k first equations are in the congruences modulo $m[i]$, with k the length of m .

If the package `NormalizInterface` has not been loaded, then Contejean-Devie algorithm is used [CD94] instead (if this is the case, congruences are treated as in [RGS98]).

Example

```
gap> HilbertBasisOfSystemOfHomogeneousEquations([[1,0,1],[0,1,-1]],[2]);
[[ 0, 2, 2 ], [ 1, 1, 1 ], [ 2, 0, 0 ]]
```

If C is a pointed cone (a cone in $\mathbb{Q}^k$ not containing lines and $0 \in C$), then $S = C \cap \mathbb{N}^k$ is an affine semigroup (known as normal affine semigroup). So another way to give an affine semigroup is by a set of homogeneous inequalities, and we can represent these inequalities by its coefficients. If we put them in a matrix S can be defined as the set of nonnegative integer solutions to $Ax \geq 0$.

12.1.20 HilbertBasisOfSystemOfHomogeneousInequalities

▷ `HilbertBasisOfSystemOfHomogeneousInequalities(ls)` (operation)

ls is a list of lists of integers. The elements of *ls* represent the rows of a matrix A . The output is a minimal generating system (Hilbert basis) of the set of nonnegative integer solutions to $Ax \geq 0$.

If the package `NormalizInterface` has not been loaded, then Contejean-Devie algorithm is used [CD94] instead (the use of slack variables is described in [RGSB02]).

Example

```
gap> HilbertBasisOfSystemOfHomogeneousInequalities([[2,-3],[0,1]]);
[ [ 1, 0 ], [ 2, 1 ], [ 3, 2 ] ]
```

12.1.21 EquationsOfGroupGeneratedBy

▷ `EquationsOfGroupGeneratedBy(M)` (function)

M is a matrix of integers. The output is a pair $[A, m]$ that represents the set of defining equations of the group spanned by the rows of M : $Ax = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{n_t} \times \mathbb{Z}^k$, with $m = [n_1, \dots, n_t]$.

Example

```
gap> EquationsOfGroupGeneratedBy([[1,2,0],[2,-2,2]]);
[ [ [ 0, 0, -1 ], [ -2, 1, 3 ] ], [ 2 ] ]
```

12.1.22 BasisOfGroupGivenByEquations

▷ `BasisOfGroupGivenByEquations(A, m)` (function)

A is a matrix of integers and m is a list of positive integers. The output is a basis for the group with defining equations $Ax = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{n_t} \times \mathbb{Z}^k$, with $m = [n_1, \dots, n_t]$.

Example

```
gap> BasisOfGroupGivenByEquations([[0,0,1],[2,-1,-3]],[2]);
[ [ -1, -2, 0 ], [ -2, 2, -2 ] ]
```

12.2 Gluings of affine semigroups

Let S_1 and S_2 be two affine semigroups with the same dimension generated by A_1 and A_2 , respectively. We say that the affine semigroup S generated by the union of A_1 and A_2 is a gluing of S_1 and S_2 if $G(S_1) \cap G(S_2) = d\mathbb{Z}$ ($G(\cdot)$ stands for group spanned by) for some $d \in S_1 \cap S_2$.

The algorithm used is explained in [RGS99c].

12.2.1 GluingOfAffineSemigroups

▷ `GluingOfAffineSemigroups(a1, a2)` (function)

`a1`, `a2` are affine semigroups. Determines if they can be glued, and if so, returns the gluing. Otherwise it returns fail.

Example

```
gap> a1:=AffineSemigroup([[2,0],[0,2]]);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 2 generators>
gap> a2:=AffineSemigroup([[1,1]]);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 1 generators>
gap> GluingOfAffineSemigroups(a1,a2);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 3 generators>
gap> Generators(last);
[ [ 0, 2 ], [ 1, 1 ], [ 2, 0 ] ]
```

12.3 Presentations of affine semigroups

A *minimal presentation* of an affine semigroup is defined analogously as for numerical semigroups (see Chapter 4). We warn the user to take into account that minimal generators are stored in a set, and thus might be arranged in a different way to the initial input. If a presentation is needed with a certain arrangement in the set of generators, or some of the generators are not necessarily minimal, then `GeneratorsOfKernelCongruence` (12.3.3) is recommended.

12.3.1 CircuitsOfKernelCongruence

▷ `CircuitsOfKernelCongruence(M)` (operation)

M is matrix with nonnegative integer coefficients. The output is the set of circuits (pairs with minimal support) of the congruence $\{(x,y) \mid xM = yM\}$. The computation is performed by using Lemma 8.8 in [ES96].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9);
gap> CircuitsOfKernelCongruence([[4],[6],[9]]);
[ [ [ 3, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 2, 0 ] ], [ [ 9, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 4 ] ], [ [ 0, 3, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 2 ] ] ]
gap> MinimalPresentation(s);
[ [ [ 0, 0, 2 ], [ 0, 3, 0 ] ], [ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 3, 0, 0 ] ] ]
```

12.3.2 PrimitiveRelationsOfKernelCongruence

▷ `PrimitiveRelationsOfKernelCongruence(M)` (operation)

M is matrix with nonnegative integer coefficients. The output is the set of primitive relations of the congruence $R = \{(x,y) \mid xM = yM\}$. A pair (relation) (x,y) in R is primitive if $x \neq y$ and it cannot be expressed as a sum of two nonzero pairs in R .

Example

```
gap> PrimitiveRelationsOfKernelCongruence([[4],[6],[9]]);
[ [ [ 0, 0, 2 ], [ 0, 3, 0 ] ], [ [ 0, 0, 2 ], [ 3, 1, 0 ] ],
```

```
[ [ 0, 0, 4 ], [ 9, 0, 0 ] ], [ [ 0, 1, 2 ], [ 6, 0, 0 ] ],
[ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 3, 0, 0 ] ] ]
```

12.3.3 GeneratorsOfKernelCongruence

▷ `GeneratorsOfKernelCongruence(M)`

(operation)

M is matrix with nonnegative integer coefficients. The output is a system of generators of the congruence $\{(x, y) \mid xM = yM\}$.

The main difference with `MinimalPresentationOfAffineSemigroup` (12.3.6) is that the matrix M can have repeated rows and these are not treated as a set.

Example

```
gap> M := [[2,0],[0,2],[1,1]];
[ [ 2, 0 ], [ 0, 2 ], [ 1, 1 ] ]
gap> GeneratorsOfKernelCongruence(M);
[ [ [ 0, 0, 2 ], [ 1, 1, 0 ] ] ]
```

12.3.4 CanonicalBasisOfKernelCongruence

▷ `CanonicalBasisOfKernelCongruence(M, Ord)`

(operation)

M is matrix with nonnegative integer coefficients, Ord a term ordering. The output is a canonical basis of the congruence $\{(x, y) \mid xM = yM\}$ (see [RGS99b]). This corresponds with the exponents of the Gröbner basis of the kernel ideal of the morphism $x_i \mapsto Y^{m_i}$, with m_i the i th row of M .

Accepted term orderings are lexicographic (`MonomialLexOrdering()`), graded lexicographic (`MonomialGrlexOrdering()`) and reversed graded lexicographic (`MonomialGrevlexOrdering()`).

Example

```
gap> M:=[[3],[5],[7]];
gap> CanonicalBasisOfKernelCongruence(M, MonomialLexOrdering());
[ [ [ 0, 7, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 5 ] ], [ [ 1, 0, 1 ], [ 0, 2, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 1, 5, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 4 ] ], [ [ 2, 3, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 3 ] ],
  [ [ 3, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 2 ] ], [ [ 4, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 1 ] ] ]
gap> CanonicalBasisOfKernelCongruence(M, MonomialGrlexOrdering());
[ [ [ 0, 7, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 5 ] ], [ [ 1, 0, 1 ], [ 0, 2, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 1, 5, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 4 ] ], [ [ 2, 3, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 3 ] ],
  [ [ 3, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 2 ] ], [ [ 4, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 1 ] ] ]
gap> CanonicalBasisOfKernelCongruence(M, MonomialGrevlexOrdering());
[ [ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 1 ] ], [ [ 3, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 2 ] ],
  [ [ 4, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 1 ] ] ]
```

12.3.5 GraverBasis

▷ `GraverBasis(M)`

(operation)

M is matrix with integer coefficients. The output is a Graver basis for M .

Example

```
gap> gr:=GraverBasis([[3,5,7]]);
[ [ -7, 0, 3 ], [ -5, 3, 0 ], [ -4, 1, 1 ], [ -3, -1, 2 ], [ -2, -3, 3 ],
  [ -1, -5, 4 ], [ -1, 2, -1 ], [ 0, -7, 5 ], [ 0, 7, -5 ], [ 1, -2, 1 ],
```

```
[ 1, 5, -4 ], [ 2, 3, -3 ], [ 3, 1, -2 ], [ 4, -1, -1 ], [ 5, -3, 0 ],
[ 7, 0, -3 ] ]
```

12.3.6 MinimalPresentation (for affine semigroup)

- ▷ `MinimalPresentation(a)` (operation)
- ▷ `MinimalPresentationOfAffineSemigroup(a)` (operation)

`a` is an affine semigroup. The output is a minimal presentation for `a`.

There are four methods implemented for this function, depending on the packages loaded. All of them use elimination, and Herzog's correspondence, computing the kernel of a ring homomorphism ([Her70]). The fastest procedure is achieved when `SingularInterface` is loaded, followed by `Singular`. The procedure that does not use external packages uses internal GAP Gröbner basis computations and thus it is slower. Also in this case, from the Gröbner basis, a minimal set of generating binomials must be refined, and for this `Rclasses` are used (if `NormalizInterface` is loaded, then the factorizations are faster). The `4ti2` implementation uses `4ti2` internal Gröbner bases and factorizations are done via `zsolve`.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);;
gap> MinimalPresentation(a);
[ [ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 1 ] ] ]
gap> MinimalPresentationOfAffineSemigroup(a);
[ [ [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 1 ] ] ]
```

12.3.7 BettiElements (of affine semigroup)

- ▷ `BettiElements(a)` (operation)
- ▷ `BettiElementsOfAffineSemigroup(a)` (operation)

`a` is an affine semigroup. The output is the set of Betti elements of `a` (defined as for numerical semigroups).

This function relies on the computation of a minimal presentation.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);;
gap> BettiElements(a);
[ [ 2, 2 ] ]
gap> BettiElementsOfAffineSemigroup(a);
[ [ 2, 2 ] ]
```

12.3.8 ShadedSetOfElementInAffineSemigroup

- ▷ `ShadedSetOfElementInAffineSemigroup(v, a)` (function)

`a` is an affine semigroup and `v` is an element in `a`. This is a translation to affine semigroups of `ShadedSetOfElementInNumericalSemigroup` (4.1.7).

12.3.9 IsGeneric (for affine semigroups)

- ▷ `IsGeneric(a)` (property)
- ▷ `IsGenericAffineSemigroup(a)` (property)

`a` is an affine semigroup.

The same as `IsGenericNumericalSemigroup` (4.3.2) but for affine semigroups.

This property implies `IsUniquelyPresentedAffineSemigroup` (12.3.10).

12.3.10 IsUniquelyPresented (for affine semigroups)

- ▷ `IsUniquelyPresented(a)` (property)
- ▷ `IsUniquelyPresentedAffineSemigroup(a)` (property)

`a` is an affine semigroup.

The same as the homonym function for numerical semigroups (4.3.1), but for affine semigroups.

12.3.11 DegreesOfPrimitiveElementsOfAffineSemigroup

- ▷ `DegreesOfPrimitiveElementsOfAffineSemigroup(a)` (operation)

`a` is an affine semigroup. The output is the set of primitive elements of `a` (defined as for numerical semigroups).

This function has three implementations (methods), one using Graver basis via the Lawrence lifting of `a` and the other (much faster) using `NormalizInterface`. Also a `4ti2` version using its Graver basis computation is provided.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);;
gap> DegreesOfPrimitiveElementsOfAffineSemigroup(a);
[ [ 0, 2 ], [ 1, 1 ], [ 2, 0 ], [ 2, 2 ] ]
```

12.4 Factorizations in affine semigroups

The invariants presented here are defined as for numerical semigroups (Chapter 9).

As with presentations, the user should take into account that minimal generators are stored in a set, and thus might be arranged in a different way to the initial input.

12.4.1 FactorizationsVectorWRTList

- ▷ `FactorizationsVectorWRTList(v, ls)` (operation)

`v` is a list of nonnegative integers and `ls` is a list of lists of nonnegative integers. The output is set of factorizations of `v` in terms of the elements of `ls`.

If no extra package is loaded, then factorizations are computed recursively; and thus slowly. If `NormalizInterface` is loaded, then a system of equations is solved with `Normaliz`, and the performance is much better. If `4ti2Interface` is loaded instead, then factorizations are calculated using `zsolve` command of `4ti2`.

Example

```
gap> FactorizationsVectorWRTList([5,5],[[2,0],[0,2],[1,1]]);
[ [ 2, 2, 1 ], [ 1, 1, 3 ], [ 0, 0, 5 ] ]
```

12.4.2 Factorizations (for an element in an affine semigroup)

- ▷ Factorizations(*v*, *a*) (operation)
- ▷ Factorizations(*a*, *v*) (operation)

v is a list of nonnegative integers and *a* is an affine semigroup. The output is set of factorizations of *v* in terms of the minimal generators of *a*.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 3 generators>
gap> Factorizations([5,5],a);
[ [ 2, 1, 2 ], [ 1, 3, 1 ], [ 0, 5, 0 ] ]
gap> Factorizations(a,[5,5]);
[ [ 2, 1, 2 ], [ 1, 3, 1 ], [ 0, 5, 0 ] ]
gap> MinimalGenerators(a);
[ [ 0, 2 ], [ 1, 1 ], [ 2, 0 ] ]
```

12.4.3 Elasticity (for the factorizations of an element in an affine semigroup)

- ▷ Elasticity(*n*, *a*) (operation)
- ▷ Elasticity(*a*, *n*) (operation)
- ▷ ElasticityOfFactorizationsElementWRTAffineSemigroup(*n*, *a*) (function)

a is an affine semigroup and *n* an element of *a*. The output is the maximum length divided by the minimum length of the factorizations of *n* in terms of the minimal generating set of *a*.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);;
gap> Elasticity([5,5],a);
1
gap> Elasticity(a,[5,5]);
1
gap> ElasticityOfFactorizationsElementWRTAffineSemigroup([5,5],a);
1
```

12.4.4 Elasticity (for affine semigroups)

- ▷ Elasticity(*a*) (operation)
- ▷ ElasticityOfAffineSemigroup(*a*) (operation)

a is an affine semigroup. The output is the elasticity of *a* (defined as for numerical semigroups).

The procedure used is based on [Phi10], where it is shown that the elasticity can be computed by using circuits. The set of circuits is calculated using [ES96].

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);;
gap> Elasticity(a);
```

```

1
gap> ElasticityOfAffineSemigroup(a);
1

```

12.4.5 DeltaSet (for an affine semigroup)

- ▷ DeltaSet(a) (operation)
- ▷ DeltaSetOfAffineSemigroup(a) (function)

a is an affine semigroup. The output is the Delta set of a (defined as for numerical semigroups). The the procedure used is explained in [\[GSOW19\]](#).

Example

```

gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);
gap> DeltaSet(a);
[ ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(10,13,15,47);
gap> a:=AsAffineSemigroup(s);
gap> DeltaSetOfAffineSemigroup(a);
[ 1, 2, 3, 5 ]

```

12.4.6 CatenaryDegree (for affine semigroups)

- ▷ CatenaryDegree(a) (operation)
- ▷ CatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a) (function)

a is an affine semigroup. The output is the catenary degree of a (defined as for numerical semigroups).

Example

```

gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);
gap> CatenaryDegree(a);
2
gap> CatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a);
2

```

12.4.7 EqualCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup

- ▷ EqualCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a) (function)

a is an affine semigroup. The output is the equal catenary degree of a (defined as for numerical semigroups).

This function relies on the results presented in [\[GSOSRN13\]](#).

12.4.8 HomogeneousCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup

- ▷ HomogeneousCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a) (function)

a is an affine semigroup. The output is the homogeneous catenary degree of a (defined as for numerical semigroups).

This function is based on [\[GSOSRN13\]](#).

12.4.9 MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup

▷ `MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a)` (function)

`a` is an affine semigroup. The output is the monotone catenary degree of `a` (defined as for numerical semigroups), computed as explained in [Phi10].

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup("inequalities",[2,-1],[-1,3]);
<Affine semigroup>
gap> GeneratorsOfAffineSemigroup(a);
[ [ 1, 1 ], [ 1, 2 ], [ 2, 1 ], [ 3, 1 ] ]
gap> CatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a);
3
gap> EqualCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a);
2
gap> HomogeneousCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a);
3
gap> MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a);
3
```

12.4.10 TameDegree (for affine semigroups)

▷ `TameDegree(a)` (operation)
 ▷ `TameDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a)` (operation)

`a` is an affine semigroup. The output is the tame degree of `a` (defined as for numerical semigroups). If `a` is given by equations (or its equations are known), then the procedure explained in [GSOW19] is used.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);;
gap> TameDegree(a);
2
gap> TameDegreeOfAffineSemigroup(a);
2
```

12.4.11 OmegaPrimality (for an element in an affine semigroup)

▷ `OmegaPrimality(v, a)` (operation)
 ▷ `OmegaPrimality(a, v)` (operation)
 ▷ `OmegaPrimalityOfElementInAffineSemigroup(v, a)` (operation)

`v` is a list of nonnegative integers and `a` is an affine semigroup. The output is the omega primality of `a` (defined as for numerical semigroups). Returns 0 if the element is not in the semigroup.

The implementation of this procedure is performed as explained in [BGS11] (also, if the semigroup has defining equations, then it takes advantage of this fact as explained in this reference).

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);;
gap> OmegaPrimality(a,[5,5]);
6
gap> OmegaPrimality([5,5],a);
```

```
6
gap> OmegaPrimalityOfElementInAffineSemigroup([5,5],a);
6
```

12.4.12 OmegaPrimality (for an affine semigroup)

▷ `OmegaPrimality(a)` (operation)
 ▷ `OmegaPrimalityOfAffineSemigroup(a)` (function)

`a` is an affine semigroup. The output is the omega primality of `a` (defined as for numerical semigroups).

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2],[1,1]);;
gap> OmegaPrimality(a);
2
gap> OmegaPrimalityOfAffineSemigroup(a);
2
```

12.5 Finitely generated ideals of affine semigroups

Let S be an affine semigroup contained in $\mathbb{N}^n$ for some positive integer n . We say that $I \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ is an ideal of S if $I + S \subseteq I$. A subset X is a system of generators of I if $I = \bigcup_{i \in X} i + S$. And this system is a minimal system if no proper subset of X generates I . In this section we present some procedures dealing with finitely generated ideals of affine semigroups.

12.5.1 IdealOfAffineSemigroup

▷ `IdealOfAffineSemigroup(l, S)` (function)
 ▷ `+(l, S)` (function)

S is an affine semigroup, and l a list of lists of integers (with the same length as the dimension of S) or l is a list of integers with the same length as the dimension of S (a principal ideal). The output is the ideal of S generated by l .

There are several shortcuts for this function, as shown in the example.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> i:=IdealOfAffineSemigroup([[1,0],[0,3]],a);
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> [[1,0],[0,3]]+a=i;
true
gap> [0,1]+a;
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> IsSubset(i,[1,0]+a);
true
gap> IsSubset([1,0]+a,i);
false
```

12.5.2 IsIdealOfAffineSemigroup

▷ `IsIdealOfAffineSemigroup(Obj)` (function)

Tests if the object *Obj* is an ideal of an affine semigroup.

Example

```
gap> i:=[2,0]+AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> IsIdealOfAffineSemigroup(i);
true
```

12.5.3 MinimalGenerators (for ideal of an affine semigroup)

▷ `MinimalGenerators(I)` (attribute)

I is an ideal of a numerical semigroup. The output is the minimal system of generators of *I*.

Example

```
gap> i:=[[1,0],[3,0]]+AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> MinimalGenerators(i);
[ [ 1, 0 ] ]
```

12.5.4 Generators (for ideal of an affine semigroup)

▷ `Generators(I)` (attribute)

I is an ideal of an affine semigroup. The output is a system of generators of the ideal.

Example

```
gap> i:=[[1,0],[3,0]]+AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> Generators(i);
[ [ 1, 0 ], [ 3, 0 ] ]
```

12.5.5 AmbientAffineSemigroupOfIdeal

▷ `AmbientAffineSemigroupOfIdeal(I)` (function)

I is an ideal of an affine semigroup, say *S*. The output is *S*.

Example

```
gap> i:=[2,0]+AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> AmbientAffineSemigroupOfIdeal(i);
<Affine semigroup in 2 dimensional space, with 2 generators>
```

12.5.6 IsIntegral (for ideals of affine semigroups)

▷ `IsIntegral(I)` (property)

▷ `IsIntegralIdealOfAffineSemigroup(I)` (property)

I is an ideal of an affine semigroup, say *S*. Detects if $I \subseteq S$.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> IsIntegral([1,0]+a);
false
gap> IsIntegral([2,0]+a);
true
```

12.5.7 BelongsToIdealOfAffineSemigroup

- ▷ `BelongsToIdealOfAffineSemigroup(I, I)` (function)
 ▷ `\in(I, I)` (operation)

I is an ideal of an affine semigroup, I is list of integers. The output is true if I belongs to I .
 $I \text{ in } I$ can be used for short.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> i:=[2,0]+a;
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> [2,0] in i;
true
gap> [4,4] in i;
true
gap> [1,2] in i;
false
```

12.5.8 SumIdealsOfAffinSemigroup

- ▷ `SumIdealsOfAffinSemigroup(I, J)` (function)
 ▷ `+(I, J)` (operation)

I, J are ideals of an affine semigroup. The output is the sum of both ideals $\{i+j \mid i \in I, j \in J\}$.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> i:=[2,0]+a;
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> j:=[[1,0],[0,1]]+a;
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> i+j;
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> MinimalGenerators(i+j);
[ [ 2, 1 ], [ 3, 0 ] ]
```

12.5.9 MultipleOfIdealOfAffineSemigroup

- ▷ `MultipleOfIdealOfAffineSemigroup(n, I)` (function)
 ▷ `* (n, I)` (function)

I is an ideal of an affine semigroup, n is a non negative integer. The output is the ideal $I + \dots + I$ (n times).

$n * I$ can be used for short.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> j:=[[1,0],[0,1]]+a;
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> 2*j;
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> MinimalGenerators(2*j);
[ [ 0, 2 ], [ 1, 1 ], [ 2, 0 ] ]
```

12.5.10 TranslationOfIdealOfAffineSemigroup

- ▷ TranslationOfIdealOfAffineSemigroup(l , I) (function)
 ▷ $+(l, I)$ (function)

Given an ideal I of an affine semigroup S and a list of integers l , returns an ideal of the numerical semigroup S generated by $\{i_1 + l, \dots, i_n + l\}$, where $\{i_1, \dots, i_n\}$ is the system of generators of I .

As a synonym to TranslationOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(l , I), the expression $l + I$ may be used.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> j:=[[1,0],[0,1]]+a;;
gap> [2,2]+j;
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> MinimalGenerators([2,2]+j);
[ [ 2, 3 ], [ 3, 2 ] ]
```

12.5.11 UnionIdealsOfAffineSemigroup

- ▷ UnionIdealsOfAffineSemigroup(I , J) (function)
 ▷ Union(I , J) (function)

I , J are ideals of an affine semigroup. The output is the union of both ideals.

Example

```
gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> i:=[2,0]+a;;
gap> j:=[[1,0],[0,1]]+a;;
gap> Union(i,j);
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> MinimalGenerators(Union(i,j));
[ [ 0, 1 ], [ 1, 0 ], [ 2, 0 ] ]
```

12.5.12 Intersection (for ideals of affine semigroups)

- ▷ Intersection(I , J) (operation)
 ▷ IntersectionIdealsOfAffineSemigroup(I , J) (function)

Given two ideals I and J of an affine semigroup S returns the ideal of the affine semigroup S that is the intersection of the ideals I and J .

Example

```

gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([1,0],[0,1]);;
gap> i:=[2,0]+a;;
gap> j:=[1,0],[0,1]+a;;
gap> Intersection(i,j);
#I Using contejeanDevieAlgorithm for Hilbert Basis. Please, consider using NormalizInterface, 4t
#I Using contejeanDevieAlgorithm for Hilbert Basis. Please, consider using NormalizInterface, 4t
<Ideal of affine semigroup>
gap> MinimalGenerators(Intersection(i,j));
#I Using contejeanDevieAlgorithm for Hilbert Basis. Please, consider using NormalizInterface, 4t
#I Using contejeanDevieAlgorithm for Hilbert Basis. Please, consider using NormalizInterface, 4t
[ [ 2, 0 ] ]

```

12.5.13 MaximalIdeal (for affine semigroups)

▷ MaximalIdeal(S)

(operation)

Returns the maximal ideal of the affine semigroup S .

Example

```

gap> a:=AffineSemigroup([2,0],[0,2]);;
gap> MinimalGenerators(MaximalIdeal(a));
[ [ 0, 2 ], [ 2, 0 ] ]

```

Chapter 13

Good semigroups

We will only cover here good semigroups of $\mathbb{N}^2$.

A *good semigroup* S is a submonoid of $\mathbb{N}^2$, with the following properties.

(G1) It is closed under infimums (minimum componentwise).

(G2) If $a, b \in M$ and $a_i = b_i$ for some $i \in \{1, 2\}$, then there exists $c \in M$ such that $c_i > a_i = b_i$ and $c_j = \min\{a_j, b_j\}$, with $j \in \{1, 2\} \setminus \{i\}$.

(G3) There exists $C \in \mathbb{N}^n$ such that $C + \mathbb{N}^n \subseteq S$.

Value semigroups of algebroid branches are good semigroups, but there are good semigroups that are not of this form. Since good semigroups are closed under infimums, if C_1 and C_2 fulfill $C_i + \mathbb{N}^n \subseteq S$, then $C_1 \wedge C_2 + \mathbb{N}^n \subseteq S$. So there is a minimum C fulfilling $C + \mathbb{N}^n \subseteq S$, which is called the *conductor* of S .

The contents of this chapter are described in [DGSMT18].

13.1 Defining good semigroups

Good semigroups can be constructed with numerical duplications, amalgamations, cartesian products, or by giving some of its generators and a candidate for conductor. Not every set determines a good semigroup; this is because the intersection of good semigroups might not be a good semigroup. So the terminology "good semigroup generated" by a set is a bit fragile.

13.1.1 IsGoodSemigroup

▷ IsGoodSemigroup(S) (function)

Detects if S is an object of type good semigroup.

13.1.2 NumericalSemigroupDuplication

▷ NumericalSemigroupDuplication(S, E) (function)

S is a numerical semigroup and E is an ideal of S with $E \subseteq S$. The output is $S \bowtie E = D \cup (E \times E) \cup \{a \wedge b \mid a \in D, b \in E \times E\}$, where $D = \{(s, s) \mid s \in S\}$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=6+s;;
```

```

gap> dup:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);
<Good semigroup>
gap> l:=Cartesian([1..11],[1..11]);;
gap> Intersection(dup,l);
[ [ 3, 3 ], [ 5, 5 ], [ 6, 6 ], [ 6, 7 ], [ 6, 8 ], [ 6, 9 ], [ 6, 10 ],
  [ 6, 11 ], [ 7, 6 ], [ 7, 7 ], [ 8, 6 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 9, 6 ], [ 9, 9 ],
  [ 9, 10 ], [ 9, 11 ], [ 10, 6 ], [ 10, 9 ], [ 10, 10 ], [ 11, 6 ],
  [ 11, 9 ], [ 11, 11 ] ]
gap> [384938749837,349823749827] in dup;
true

```

13.1.3 AmalgamationOfNumericalSemigroups

▷ AmalgamationOfNumericalSemigroups(S , E , b)

(function)

S is a numerical semigroup, E is an ideal of a numerical semigroup T with $E \subseteq T$, and b is an integer such that multiplication by b is a morphism from S to T , say g . The output is $S \bowtie^g E = D \cup (g^{-1}(E) \times E) \cup \{a \wedge b \mid a \in D, b \in g^{-1}(E) \times E\}$, where $D = \{(s, bs) \mid s \in S\}$.

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(2,3);;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(3,4);;
gap> e:=3+t;;
gap> dup:=AmalgamationOfNumericalSemigroups(s,e,2);;
gap> [2,3] in dup;
true

```

13.1.4 CartesianProductOfNumericalSemigroups

▷ CartesianProductOfNumericalSemigroups(S , T)

(function)

S and T are numerical semigroups. The output is $S \times T$, which is a good semigroup.

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(2,3);;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(3,4);;
gap> IsGoodSemigroup(CartesianProductOfNumericalSemigroups(s,t));
true

```

13.1.5 GoodSemigroup

▷ GoodSemigroup(X , C)

(function)

X is a list of points with nonnegative integer coordinates and C is a pair of nonnegative integers (a list with two elements). If M is the affine and infimum closure of X , decides if it is a good semigroup, and if so, outputs it.

Example

```

gap> G:=[4,3],[7,13],[11,17],[14,27],[15,27],[16,20],[25,12],[25,16];;
[ [ 4, 3 ], [ 7, 13 ], [ 11, 17 ], [ 14, 27 ], [ 15, 27 ], [ 16, 20 ],
  [ 25, 12 ], [ 25, 16 ] ]
gap> C:=[25,27];

```



```
[ 25, 27 ]
gap> GoodSemigroup(G,C);
<Good semigroup>
```

13.2 Notable elements

Good semigroups are a natural extension of numerical semigroups, and so some of their notable elements are called in the same way as in the one dimensional case.

13.2.1 BelongsToGoodSemigroup

▷ `BelongsToGoodSemigroup( $v$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `\in( $v$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)

S is a good semigroup and v is a pair of integers. The output is `true` if v is in S , and `false` otherwise. Other ways to use this operation are `\in( $v$ ,  $S$ )` and `$v$  in  $S$` .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(2,3);;
gap> e:=6+s;;
gap> dup:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);;
gap> BelongsToGoodSemigroup([2,2],dup);
true
gap> [2,2] in dup;
true
gap> [3,2] in dup;
false
```

13.2.2 Conductor (for good semigroups)

▷ `Conductor( $S$ )` (function)
 ▷ `ConductorOfGoodSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a good semigroup. The output is its conductor.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=6+s;;
gap> dup:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);
<Good semigroup>
gap> Conductor(dup);
[ 11, 11 ]
gap> ConductorOfGoodSemigroup(dup);
[ 11, 11 ]
```

13.2.3 Multiplicity (for good semigroups)

▷ `Multiplicity( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is a good semigroup. The output is its multiplicity (the minimum of the nonzero elements of the semigroup with respect to the usual partial order). If the semigroup is not local, it returns an error.

Example

```
gap> s:=GoodSemigroup([[2,2],[3,3]],[4,4]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> Multiplicity(s);
[ 2, 2 ]
```

13.2.4 IsLocal (for good semigroups)

▷ IsLocal(S)

(property)

S is a good semigroup. Returns true if the semigroup is local, and false otherwise.

Example

```
gap> s:=GoodSemigroup([[2,2],[3,3]],[4,4]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> IsLocal(s);
true
```

13.2.5 SmallElements (for good semigroup)

▷ SmallElements(S)

(function)

▷ SmallElementsOfGoodSemigroup(S)

(function)

S is a good semigroup. The output is its set of small elements, that is, the elements smaller than its conductor with respect to the usual partial ordering.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=6+s;;
gap> dup:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);
<Good semigroup>
gap> SmallElementsOfGoodSemigroup(dup);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 3, 3 ], [ 5, 5 ], [ 6, 6 ], [ 6, 7 ], [ 6, 8 ], [ 6, 9 ],
  [ 6, 10 ], [ 6, 11 ], [ 7, 6 ], [ 7, 7 ], [ 8, 6 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 9, 6 ],
  [ 9, 9 ], [ 9, 10 ], [ 9, 11 ], [ 10, 6 ], [ 10, 9 ], [ 10, 10 ],
  [ 11, 6 ], [ 11, 9 ], [ 11, 11 ] ]
```

13.2.6 RepresentsSmallElementsOfGoodSemigroup

▷ RepresentsSmallElementsOfGoodSemigroup(X)

(function)

X is a list of points in the nonnegative orthant of the plane with integer coordinates. Determines if it represents the set of small elements of a good semigroup.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=6+s;;
gap> dup:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);
<Good semigroup>
gap> SmallElementsOfGoodSemigroup(dup);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 3, 3 ], [ 5, 5 ], [ 6, 6 ], [ 6, 7 ], [ 6, 8 ], [ 6, 9 ], [ 6, 10 ],
  [ 6, 11 ], [ 7, 6 ], [ 7, 7 ], [ 8, 6 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 9, 6 ], [ 9, 9 ], [ 9, 10 ],
```

```

[ 9, 11 ], [ 10, 6 ], [ 10, 9 ], [ 10, 10 ], [ 11, 6 ], [ 11, 9 ], [ 11, 11 ] ]
gap> RepresentsSmallElementsOfGoodSemigroup(last);
true

```

13.2.7 GoodSemigroupBySmallElements

▷ GoodSemigroupBySmallElements(X)

(function)

X is a list of points in the nonnegative orthant of the plane with integer coordinates. Determines if it represents the set of small elements of a good semigroup, and then outputs the good semigroup having X as set of small elements.

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=6+s;;
gap> dup:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);
<Good semigroup>
gap> SmallElementsOfGoodSemigroup(dup);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 3, 3 ], [ 5, 5 ], [ 6, 6 ], [ 6, 7 ], [ 6, 8 ], [ 6, 9 ], [ 6, 10 ],
  [ 6, 11 ], [ 7, 6 ], [ 7, 7 ], [ 8, 6 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 9, 6 ], [ 9, 9 ], [ 9, 10 ],
  [ 9, 11 ], [ 10, 6 ], [ 10, 9 ], [ 10, 10 ], [ 11, 6 ], [ 11, 9 ], [ 11, 11 ] ]
gap> G:=GoodSemigroupBySmallElements(last);
<Good semigroup>
gap> dup=G;
true

```

13.2.8 MaximalElementsOfGoodSemigroup

▷ MaximalElementsOfGoodSemigroup(S)

(attribute)

S is a good semigroup. The output is the set of elements (x,y) of S with the following property: there is no other element (x',y') in S with $(x,y) \leq (x',y')$ sharing a coordinate with (x,y) .

Example

```

gap> G:=[[4,3],[7,13],[11,17]];;
gap> g:=GoodSemigroup(G,[11,17]);;
gap> mx:=MaximalElementsOfGoodSemigroup(g);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 4, 3 ], [ 7, 13 ], [ 8, 6 ] ]

```

13.2.9 IrreducibleMaximalElementsOfGoodSemigroup

▷ IrreducibleMaximalElementsOfGoodSemigroup(S)

(attribute)

S is a good semigroup. The output is the set of elements nonzero maximal elements that cannot be expressed as a sum of two nonzero maximal elements of the good semigroup.

Example

```

gap> G:=[[4,3],[7,13],[11,17]];;
gap> g:=GoodSemigroup(G,[11,17]);;
gap> IrreducibleMaximalElementsOfGoodSemigroup(g);
[ [ 4, 3 ], [ 7, 13 ] ]

```

13.2.10 GoodSemigroupByMaximalElements

▷ `GoodSemigroupByMaximalElements( $S$ ,  $T$ ,  $M$ ,  $C$ )` (function)

S and T are numerical semigroups, M is a list of pairs in $S \times T$. C is the conductor, and thus a pair of nonnegative integers. The output is the set of elements of $S \times T$ that are not above an element in M , that is, if they share a coordinate with an element in M , then they must be smaller or equal to that element with respect to the usual partial ordering. The output is a good semigroup, if M is an correct set of maximal elements.

Example

```
gap> G:=[[4,3],[7,13],[11,17]];;
gap> g:=GoodSemigroup(G,[11,17]];;
gap> sm:=SmallElements(g);;
gap> mx:=MaximalElementsOfGoodSemigroup(g);;
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroupBySmallElements(Set(sm,x->x[1]));;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroupBySmallElements(Set(sm,x->x[2]));;
gap> Conductor(g);
[ 11, 15 ]
gap> gg:=GoodSemigroupByMaximalElements(s,t,mx,[11,15]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> gg=g;
true
```

13.2.11 MinimalGoodGenerators

▷ `MinimalGoodGenerators( $S$ )` (attribute)

▷ `MinimalGoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodSemigroup( $S$ )` (function)

S is a good semigroup. The output is its minimal good generating system (which is unique in the local case, [DGSMT18]).

`MinimalGoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodSemigroup` and `MinimalGoodGenerators` are synonyms.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=6+s;;
gap> dup:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);
<Good semigroup>
gap> MinimalGoodGenerators(dup);
[ [ 3, 3 ], [ 5, 5 ], [ 6, 11 ], [ 7, 7 ], [ 11, 6 ] ]
gap> MinimalGoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodSemigroup(dup);
[ [ 3, 3 ], [ 5, 5 ], [ 6, 11 ], [ 7, 7 ], [ 11, 6 ] ]
```

13.2.12 ProjectionOfAGoodSemigroup

▷ `ProjectionOfAGoodSemigroup( $S$ ,  $num$ )` (function)

S is a good semigroup and num is an integer, 1 or 2, which identify the numerical semigroup projection to compute. The output is the projection $S_i = \{\alpha_i \mid (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in S\}$.

Example

```
gap> S:=GoodSemigroupBySmallElements([ [ 0, 0 ], [ 4, 5 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 8, 5 ],
[ 8, 7 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 8, 10 ], [ 11, 5 ], [ 11, 7 ], [ 11, 8 ], [ 11, 10 ],
[ 12, 5 ], [ 12, 7 ], [ 12, 8 ], [ 12, 10 ], [ 15, 5 ], [ 15, 7 ], [ 15, 8 ],
[ 15, 10 ], [ 16, 5 ], [ 16, 7 ], [ 16, 8 ], [ 16, 10 ], [ 18, 5 ], [ 19, 7 ],
[ 19, 8 ], [ 19, 10 ], [ 20, 7 ], [ 20, 8 ], [ 20, 10 ], [ 22, 7 ], [ 22, 8 ],
[ 22, 10 ], [ 23, 7 ], [ 23, 8 ], [ 23, 10 ], [ 24, 7 ], [ 24, 8 ], [ 24, 10 ],
[ 25, 7 ], [ 25, 8 ], [ 26, 7 ], [ 26, 10 ]]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> S1:=ProjectionOfGoodSemigroup(S,1);
gap> SmallElements(S1);
[ 0, 4, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22 ]
gap> S2:=ProjectionOfGoodSemigroup(S,2);
gap> SmallElements(S2);
[ 0, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 ]
```

13.2.13 Genus (for good semigroup)

- ▷ Genus(S) (attribute)
 ▷ GenusOfGoodSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a good semigroup. The output is the genus of S , defined as $g(S) = d(\mathbb{N}^2 \setminus C(S))$, where $C(S) = \{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in S \mid (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \geq c\}$, and c is the conductor.

Example

```
gap> S:=GoodSemigroupBySmallElements([ [ 0, 0 ], [ 4, 5 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 8, 5 ],
[ 8, 7 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 8, 10 ], [ 11, 5 ], [ 11, 7 ], [ 11, 8 ], [ 11, 10 ],
[ 12, 5 ], [ 12, 7 ], [ 12, 8 ], [ 12, 10 ], [ 15, 5 ], [ 15, 7 ], [ 15, 8 ],
[ 15, 10 ], [ 16, 5 ], [ 16, 7 ], [ 16, 8 ], [ 16, 10 ], [ 18, 5 ], [ 19, 7 ],
[ 19, 8 ], [ 19, 10 ], [ 20, 7 ], [ 20, 8 ], [ 20, 10 ], [ 22, 7 ], [ 22, 8 ],
[ 22, 10 ], [ 23, 7 ], [ 23, 8 ], [ 23, 10 ], [ 24, 7 ], [ 24, 8 ], [ 24, 10 ],
[ 25, 7 ], [ 25, 8 ], [ 26, 7 ], [ 26, 10 ]]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> GenusOfGoodSemigroup(S);
21
```

13.2.14 Length (for good semigroup)

- ▷ Length(S) (attribute)
 ▷ LengthOfGoodSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a good semigroup. The output is the length of S , defined as $g(S) = d(S \setminus C(S))$, where $C(S) = \{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in S \mid (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \geq c\}$ (c is the conductor).

When the good semigroup is the good semigroup of valuation of a ring R , it corresponds to the length of R/C as R -module, with C the conductor of R . See [BDF00b], [BDF00a], [DdlM88].

Example

```
gap> S:=GoodSemigroupBySmallElements([ [ 0, 0 ], [ 4, 5 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 8, 5 ],
[ 8, 7 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 8, 10 ], [ 11, 5 ], [ 11, 7 ], [ 11, 8 ], [ 11, 10 ],
[ 12, 5 ], [ 12, 7 ], [ 12, 8 ], [ 12, 10 ], [ 15, 5 ], [ 15, 7 ], [ 15, 8 ],
[ 15, 10 ], [ 16, 5 ], [ 16, 7 ], [ 16, 8 ], [ 16, 10 ], [ 18, 5 ], [ 19, 7 ],
[ 19, 8 ], [ 19, 10 ], [ 20, 7 ], [ 20, 8 ], [ 20, 10 ], [ 22, 7 ], [ 22, 8 ],
```

```

[ 22, 10 ], [ 23, 7 ], [ 23, 8 ], [ 23, 10 ], [ 24, 7 ], [ 24, 8 ], [ 24, 10 ],
[ 25, 7 ], [ 25, 8 ], [ 26, 7 ], [ 26, 10 ] ]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> Length(S);
15
gap> LengthOfGoodSemigroup(S);
15

```

13.2.15 ApérySetOfGoodSemigroup

▷ ApérySetOfGoodSemigroup(S)

(function)

S is a good semigroup. The output is the list of the Apéry set of S , defined as $Ap(S) = \{\alpha \in S \mid \alpha - e \notin S, \text{ where } e \text{ is the multiplicity of the good semigroup.}\}$

Example

```

gap> S:=GoodSemigroupBySmallElements([ [ 0, 0 ], [ 4, 5 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 8, 5 ],
[ 8, 7 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 8, 10 ], [ 11, 5 ], [ 11, 7 ], [ 11, 8 ], [ 11, 10 ],
[ 12, 5 ], [ 12, 7 ], [ 12, 8 ], [ 12, 10 ], [ 15, 5 ], [ 15, 7 ], [ 15, 8 ],
[ 15, 10 ], [ 16, 5 ], [ 16, 7 ], [ 16, 8 ], [ 16, 10 ], [ 18, 5 ], [ 19, 7 ],
[ 19, 8 ], [ 19, 10 ], [ 20, 7 ], [ 20, 8 ], [ 20, 10 ], [ 22, 7 ], [ 22, 8 ],
[ 22, 10 ], [ 23, 7 ], [ 23, 8 ], [ 23, 10 ], [ 24, 7 ], [ 24, 8 ], [ 24, 10 ],
[ 25, 7 ], [ 25, 8 ], [ 26, 7 ], [ 26, 10 ] ]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> ApérySetOfGoodSemigroup(S);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 8, 5 ], [ 8, 7 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 8, 12 ], [ 8, 13 ],
[ 8, 14 ], [ 8, 15 ], [ 11, 5 ], [ 11, 7 ], [ 11, 8 ], [ 11, 10 ],
[ 11, 11 ], [ 11, 12 ], [ 11, 13 ], [ 11, 14 ], [ 11, 15 ], [ 12, 5 ],
[ 12, 7 ], [ 12, 8 ], [ 12, 11 ], [ 12, 14 ], [ 15, 5 ], [ 15, 7 ],
[ 15, 8 ], [ 15, 11 ], [ 15, 14 ], [ 16, 5 ], [ 16, 7 ], [ 16, 8 ],
[ 16, 11 ], [ 16, 14 ], [ 18, 5 ], [ 19, 7 ], [ 19, 8 ], [ 19, 11 ],
[ 19, 14 ], [ 20, 7 ], [ 20, 8 ], [ 20, 11 ], [ 20, 14 ], [ 22, 7 ],
[ 22, 8 ], [ 22, 11 ], [ 22, 12 ], [ 22, 13 ], [ 22, 14 ], [ 22, 15 ],
[ 23, 7 ], [ 23, 8 ], [ 23, 10 ], [ 23, 11 ], [ 23, 14 ], [ 24, 7 ],
[ 24, 8 ], [ 24, 10 ], [ 24, 11 ], [ 24, 14 ], [ 25, 7 ], [ 25, 8 ],
[ 26, 7 ], [ 26, 10 ], [ 26, 11 ], [ 26, 14 ], [ 27, 7 ], [ 27, 10 ],
[ 27, 11 ], [ 27, 14 ], [ 28, 7 ], [ 28, 10 ], [ 28, 11 ], [ 28, 14 ],
[ 29, 7 ], [ 29, 10 ], [ 29, 11 ], [ 29, 14 ], [ 29, 15 ], [ 30, 7 ],
[ 30, 10 ], [ 30, 11 ], [ 30, 13 ], [ 30, 14 ] ]

```

13.2.16 StratifiedApérySetOfGoodSemigroup

▷ StratifiedApérySetOfGoodSemigroup(S)

(function)

S is a good semigroup. The function prints the number of level of the Apéry Set. The output is a list where the i th element is the i th level of the Apéry Set of S .

Example

```

gap> S:=GoodSemigroupBySmallElements([ [ 0, 0 ], [ 4, 5 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 8, 5 ],
[ 8, 7 ], [ 8, 8 ], [ 8, 10 ], [ 11, 5 ], [ 11, 7 ], [ 11, 8 ], [ 11, 10 ],
[ 12, 5 ], [ 12, 7 ], [ 12, 8 ], [ 12, 10 ], [ 15, 5 ], [ 15, 7 ], [ 15, 8 ],
[ 15, 10 ], [ 16, 5 ], [ 16, 7 ], [ 16, 8 ], [ 16, 10 ], [ 18, 5 ], [ 19, 7 ],

```

```

[ 19, 8 ], [ 19, 10 ], [ 20, 7 ], [ 20, 8 ], [ 20, 10 ], [ 22, 7 ], [ 22, 8 ],
[ 22, 10 ], [ 23, 7 ], [ 23, 8 ], [ 23, 10 ], [ 24, 7 ], [ 24, 8 ], [ 24, 10 ],
[ 25, 7 ], [ 25, 8 ], [ 26, 7 ], [ 26, 10 ] ]));
gap> StratifiedApérySetOfGoodSemigroup(S);
[ [ [ 0, 0 ] ], [ [ 4, 6 ], [ 8, 5 ], [ 11, 5 ] ],
  [ [ 8, 7 ], [ 11, 7 ], [ 12, 5 ], [ 15, 5 ], [ 16, 5 ], [ 18, 5 ] ],
  [ [ 8, 8 ], [ 11, 8 ], [ 12, 7 ], [ 15, 7 ], [ 16, 7 ], [ 19, 7 ],
    [ 20, 7 ], [ 22, 7 ], [ 23, 7 ], [ 24, 7 ], [ 25, 7 ] ],
  [ [ 8, 12 ], [ 8, 13 ], [ 8, 14 ], [ 11, 10 ], [ 11, 11 ], [ 12, 8 ],
    [ 15, 8 ], [ 16, 8 ], [ 19, 8 ], [ 20, 8 ], [ 22, 8 ], [ 23, 8 ],
    [ 24, 8 ], [ 25, 8 ], [ 26, 7 ], [ 27, 7 ], [ 28, 7 ], [ 29, 7 ],
    [ 30, 7 ] ],
  [ [ 8, 15 ], [ 11, 12 ], [ 11, 13 ], [ 11, 14 ], [ 12, 11 ], [ 15, 11 ],
    [ 16, 11 ], [ 19, 11 ], [ 20, 11 ], [ 22, 11 ], [ 23, 10 ], [ 24, 10 ],
    [ 26, 10 ], [ 27, 10 ], [ 28, 10 ], [ 29, 10 ], [ 30, 10 ] ],
  [ [ 11, 15 ], [ 12, 14 ], [ 15, 14 ], [ 16, 14 ], [ 19, 14 ], [ 20, 14 ],
    [ 22, 12 ], [ 22, 13 ], [ 22, 14 ], [ 23, 11 ], [ 24, 11 ], [ 26, 11 ],
    [ 27, 11 ], [ 28, 11 ], [ 29, 11 ], [ 30, 11 ] ],
  [ [ 22, 15 ], [ 23, 14 ], [ 24, 14 ], [ 26, 14 ], [ 27, 14 ], [ 28, 14 ],
    [ 29, 14 ], [ 30, 13 ] ], [ [ 29, 15 ], [ 30, 14 ] ] ]

```

13.3 Symmetric good semigroups

The concept of symmetry in a numerical semigroup extends to good semigroups. Here we describe a test for symmetry.

13.3.1 IsSymmetric (for good semigroups)

▷ IsSymmetric(S) (attribute)
 ▷ IsSymmetricGoodSemigroup(S) (attribute)

S is a good semigroup. Determines if S is a symmetric good semigroup.

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=CanonicalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(s);;
gap> e:=15+e;;
gap> dup:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);;
gap> IsSymmetric(dup);
true
gap> IsSymmetricGoodSemigroup(dup);
true

```

13.4 Arf good closure

The definition of Arf good semigroup is similar to the definition of Arf numerical semigroup. In this section, we provide a function to compute the Arf good closure of a good semigroup.

13.4.1 ArfClosure (of good semigroup)

- ▷ `ArfClosure( $S$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `ArfGoodSemigroupClosure( $S$ )` (function)

S is a good semigroup. Determines the Arf good semigroup closure of S .

Example

```
gap> G:=[[3,3],[4,4],[5,4],[4,6]];
[ [ 3, 3 ], [ 4, 4 ], [ 5, 4 ], [ 4, 6 ] ]
gap> C:=[6,6];
[ 6, 6 ]
gap> S:=GoodSemigroup(G,C);
<Good semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(S);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 3, 3 ], [ 4, 4 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 5, 4 ], [ 6, 6 ] ]
gap> A:=ArfClosure(S);
<Good semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(A);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 3, 3 ], [ 4, 4 ] ]
gap> ArfGoodSemigroupClosure(S) = ArfClosure(S);
true
```

13.5 Good ideals

A relative ideal I of a relative good semigroup M is a relative good ideal if I fulfills conditions (G1) and (G2) of the definition of good semigroup.

13.5.1 GoodIdeal

- ▷ `GoodIdeal( $X$ ,  $S$ )` (function)

X is a list of points with nonnegative integer coordinates and S is good semigroup. Decides if the closure of $X + S$ under infimums is a relative good ideal of S , and if so, outputs it.

Example

```
gap> G:=[[4,3],[7,13],[11,17],[14,27],[15,27],[16,20],[25,12],[25,16]];
[ [ 4, 3 ], [ 7, 13 ], [ 11, 17 ], [ 14, 27 ], [ 15, 27 ], [ 16, 20 ],
[ 25, 12 ], [ 25, 16 ] ]
gap> C:=[25,27];
[ 25, 27 ]
gap> g := GoodSemigroup(G,C);
<Good semigroup>
gap> i:=GoodIdeal([[2,3]],g);
<Good ideal of good semigroup>
```

13.5.2 GoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodIdeal

- ▷ `GoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodIdeal( $I$ )` (function)

I is a good ideal of a good semigroup. The output is a good generating system of I .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=10+s;;
gap> d:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);;
gap> e:=GoodIdeal([[2,3],[3,2],[2,2]],d);;
gap> GoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodIdeal(e);
[ [ 2, 2 ], [ 2, 3 ], [ 3, 2 ] ]
```

13.5.3 AmbientGoodSemigroupOfGoodIdeal

▷ AmbientGoodSemigroupOfGoodIdeal(I)

(function)

If I is a good ideal of a good semigroup M , then the output is M . The output is a good generating system of I .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=10+s;;
gap> a:=AmalgamationOfNumericalSemigroups(s,e,5);;
gap> e:=GoodIdeal([[2,3],[3,2],[2,2]],a);;
gap> a=AmbientGoodSemigroupOfGoodIdeal(e);
true
```

13.5.4 MinimalGoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodIdeal

▷ MinimalGoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodIdeal(I)

(function)

I is a good ideal of a good semigroup. The output is the minimal good generating system of I .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=10+s;;
gap> d:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);;
gap> e:=GoodIdeal([[2,3],[3,2],[2,2]],d);;
gap> MinimalGoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodIdeal(e);
[ [ 2, 3 ], [ 3, 2 ] ]
```

13.5.5 BelongsToGoodIdeal

▷ BelongsToGoodIdeal(v , I)

(operation)

▷ \in(v , I)

(operation)

I is a good ideal of a good semigroup and v is a pair of integers. The output is true if v is in I , and false otherwise. Other ways to use this operation are \in(v , I) and v in I .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=10+s;;
gap> d:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);;
gap> e:=GoodIdeal([[2,3],[3,2]],d);;
gap> [1,1] in e;
false
```

```
gap> [2,2] in e;
true
```

13.5.6 SmallElements (for good ideal)

- ▷ SmallElements(I) (function)
- ▷ SmallElementsOfGoodIdeal(I) (function)

I is a good ideal. The output is its set of small elements, that is, the elements smaller than its conductor and larger than its minimum element (with respect to the usual partial ordering).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=10+s;;
gap> d:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);;
gap> e:=GoodIdeal([[2,3],[3,2]],d);;
gap> SmallElements(e);
[ [ 2, 2 ], [ 2, 3 ], [ 3, 2 ], [ 5, 5 ], [ 5, 6 ], [ 6, 5 ], [ 7, 7 ] ]
```

13.5.7 CanonicalIdealOfGoodSemigroup

- ▷ CanonicalIdealOfGoodSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a good semigroup. The output is the canonical ideal of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> e:=10+s;;
gap> d:=NumericalSemigroupDuplication(s,e);;
gap> c:=CanonicalIdealOfGoodSemigroup(d);;
gap> MinimalGoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodIdeal(c);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 2, 2 ] ]
```

13.5.8 AbsoluteIrreduciblesOfGoodSemigroup

- ▷ AbsoluteIrreduciblesOfGoodSemigroup(S) (function)

S is a good semigroup; this function returns the absolute irreducibles of S : nonzero elements of the semigroup that are irreducible with respect to both operations (that is, in the semiring $(S, \min, +)$). The notations (x, ∞) and (∞, y) denote that starting from a certain element the respective line is included in the semigroup.

Example

```
gap> S:=GoodSemigroupBySmallElements([ [ 0, 0 ], [ 5, 4 ], [ 5, 8 ], [ 5, 11 ],
[ 5, 12 ], [ 5, 13 ], [ 6, 4 ], [ 7, 8 ], [ 7, 11 ], [ 7, 12 ], [ 7, 14 ],
[ 8, 8 ], [ 8, 11 ], [ 8, 12 ], [ 8, 15 ], [ 8, 16 ], [ 8, 17 ], [ 8, 18 ],
[ 10, 8 ], [ 10, 11 ], [ 10, 12 ], [ 10, 15 ], [ 10, 16 ], [ 10, 17 ],
[ 10, 18 ], [ 11, 8 ], [ 11, 11 ], [ 11, 12 ], [ 11, 15 ], [ 11, 16 ],
[ 11, 17 ], [ 12, 8 ], [ 12, 11 ], [ 12, 12 ], [ 12, 15 ], [ 12, 16 ],
[ 12, 18 ] ]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> AbsoluteIrreduciblesOfGoodSemigroup(S);
```

```
[ [ 5, 13 ], [ 6, 4 ], [ 7, 14 ], [ 8, infinity ], [ 10, infinity ],
  [ 12, infinity ], [ infinity, 8 ], [ infinity, 11 ], [ infinity, 18 ] ]
```

13.5.9 TracksOfGoodSemigroup

▷ TracksOfGoodSemigroup(S)

(function)

S is a good semigroup. This function returns the tracks of the good semigroup (see [MZ20] for the definition of track). Tracks behave like minimal generators in a numerical semigroups, because removing the elements of a track from the semigroup, with the exception of the infimums of incomparable elements, we obtain a good semigroup contained in S .

A track $T(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ is represented with the list of the elements $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ that determine it completely.

Example

```
gap> S:=GoodSemigroupBySmallElements([ [ 0, 0 ], [ 4, 3 ], [ 8, 6 ], [ 8, 7 ],
[ 12, 6 ], [ 12, 9 ], [ 12, 10 ], [ 16, 6 ], [ 16, 9 ], [ 16, 12 ], [ 16, 13 ],
[ 16, 14 ], [ 18, 6 ], [ 20, 9 ], [ 20, 12 ], [ 20, 13 ], [ 20, 15 ], [ 20, 16 ],
[ 20, 17 ], [ 22, 9 ], [ 24, 12 ], [ 24, 13 ], [ 24, 15 ], [ 24, 16 ], [ 24, 18 ],
[ 26, 12 ], [ 26, 13 ], [ 28, 12 ], [ 28, 15 ], [ 28, 16 ], [ 28, 18 ], [ 30, 12 ],
[ 30, 15 ], [ 30, 16 ], [ 30, 18 ] ]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> TracksOfGoodSemigroup(S);
[ [ [ 4, 3 ] ], [ [ 8, 7 ], [ 18, 6 ] ],
  [ [ 30, infinity ], [ infinity, 16 ] ],
  [ [ 31, infinity ], [ infinity, 16 ] ], [ [ 31, infinity ] ],
  [ [ 33, infinity ], [ infinity, 16 ] ], [ [ 33, infinity ] ] ]
```

Chapter 14

Numerical sets

A numerical set is a subset of the non-negative integers containing 0 and with finite complement in the non-negative integers. Numerical semigroups and normalized ideals of numerical semigroups (ideals whose minimal elements are zero) are particular cases of numerical sets.

14.1 Definitions and basic operations

We describe in this section the basic functions to create and compute notable elements of numerical sets.

14.1.1 NumericalSetBySmallElements

▷ `NumericalSetBySmallElements(L)` (function)

L is a list of non-negative integers containing 0. The output is the numerical set $L \cup (\max(L) + \mathbb{N})$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,1,2,3,5,6,9,10,12]);
<Numerical set>
gap> Print(s);
{0,...,3,5,6,9,10,12,->}
```

14.1.2 NumericalSetByGaps

▷ `NumericalSetByGaps(L)` (function)

L is a list of positive integers containing 0. The output is the numerical set $\mathbb{N} \setminus L$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByGaps([1,3,5]);
<Numerical set>
gap> Gaps(s);
[ 1, 3, 5 ]
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 2, 4, 6 ]
```

14.1.3 AsNumericalSet (for numerical semigroups)

- ▷ `AsNumericalSet( $S$ )` (operation)
 ▷ `AsNumericalSet( $I$ )` (operation)

S is a numerical semigroup; I is a normalized ideal of a numerical semigroup (that is an ideal whose minimal element is zero). The output is S (or I) considered as a numerical set.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,5);;
gap> Print(AsNumericalSet(s));
{0,4,5,8,9,10,12,->}
gap> i:=[0,1]+s;;
gap> Print(AsNumericalSet(i));
{0,1,4,5,6,8,->}
```

14.1.4 AsNumericalSemigroup (for numerical sets)

- ▷ `AsNumericalSemigroup( $S$ )` (operation)

S is a numerical set. The output is S considered as a numerical semigroup provided that $S + S = S$ (otherwise, it raises an error).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,5);;
gap> Print(AsNumericalSet(s));
{0,4,5,8,9,10,12,->}
gap> i:=[0,1]+s;;
gap> Print(AsNumericalSet(i));
{0,1,4,5,6,8,->}
```

14.1.5 AsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup (for numerical sets)

- ▷ `AsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup( $R$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)

R is a numerical set and S is a numerical semigroup. The output is R considered as an ideal of S provided that $R + S = R$ (otherwise, it raises an error).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,7,5);;
gap> r:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2]);;
gap> SmallElements(AsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup(r,s))=SmallElements(r);
true
```

14.1.6 IsNumericalSet

- ▷ `IsNumericalSet( $Obj$ )` (function)

Tests if the object Obj is a numerical set.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,1,3]);
<Numerical set>
```

```
gap> IsNumericalSet(s);
true
```

14.1.7 Difference (for numerical sets)

▷ `Difference( $S, R$ )` (operation)

S and R can be numerical sets, numerical semigroups or lists of integers. The output is $S \setminus R$. In some cases, the output is a numerical set.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,5);;
gap> t:=Difference(s,[5..10]);
<Numerical set>
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12 ]
gap> SmallElements(t);
[ 0, 4, 12 ]
gap> Difference([0..Conductor(s)],s)=Gaps(s);
true
```

14.1.8 $\backslash[\backslash]$ (for numerical sets)

▷ $\backslash[\backslash](ns, r)$ (operation)

ns is an a numerical set and r is a positive integer. It returns the r -th element of ns .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,5,6,9]);;
gap> s[1];
0
gap> s[3];
5
gap> s[7];
11
```

14.1.9 $\backslash\{\backslash\}$ (for numerical sets)

▷ $\backslash\{\backslash\}(ns, ls)$ (operation)

ns is a numerical set and ls is a list of positive integers. It returns the list $[ns[r] : r \text{ in } ls]$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,5,6,9]);;
gap> s{[1..10]};
[ 0, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 ]
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 2, 5, 6, 9 ]
```

14.1.10 Position (for numerical sets)

▷ `Position(ns, r[, f])` (operation)

`ns` is an a numerical set, `r` is an object, and `f` is an index; it works exactly as *Position* for lists considering `ns` as an infinite list of integers.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,3,5]);;
gap> Position(s,-3);
fail
gap> Position(s,0);
1
gap> Position(s,0,1);
fail
```

14.1.11 Positions (for numerical sets)

▷ `Positions(ns, r)` (operation)

`ns` is an a numerical set and `r` is an object; it works exactly as *Positions* for lists considering `ns` as an infinite list of integers.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,3,5]);;
gap> Positions(s,2);
[ ]
gap> Positions(s,3);
[ 2 ]
```

14.1.12 Union (for numerical sets)

▷ `Union(R, S)` (operation)

`R`, `S` are numerical sets (one of them can be a numerical semigroup).

One of the arguments can also be a list of non-negative integers.

The output is the union of both arguments, and it is a numerical set.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,5,6,9]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,6]);;
gap> SmallElements(Union(s,t));
[ 0, 2, 5 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,5,6,9]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(4,7);;
gap> SmallElements(Union(s,t));
[ 0, 2, 4 ]
gap> t:=Union(s,[2,5]);;
gap> SmallElements(t);
[ 0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 ]
```

14.1.13 Intersection (for numerical sets)

▷ `Intersection( $R$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)

R , S are numerical sets (one of them can be a numerical semigroup). The output is the intersection of both numerical sets.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,5,6,9]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7);;
gap> SmallElements(Intersection(s,t));
[ 0, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24 ]
gap> t:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,6]);;
gap> SmallElements(Intersection(s,t));
[ 0, 6, 9 ]
```

14.1.14 + (for numerical sets)

▷ `+( $R$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)

R , S are numerical sets (one of them can be a numerical semigroup). The output is the sum of both numerical sets.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,5,6,9]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,7]);;
gap> SmallElements(s+t);
[ 0, 2, 5 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,5,6,9]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7);;
gap> SmallElements(s+t);
[ 0, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 ]
```

14.1.15 * (for numerical sets and positive integers)

▷ `*( $n$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)

S is a numerical set and n is a positive integer. The output is the sum of S n times.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,5,6,9]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,7]);;
gap> SmallElements(s+t);
[ 0, 2, 5 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,5,6,9]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7);;
gap> SmallElements(s+t);
[ 0, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 ]
```


14.2 Notable elements of numerical sets

14.2.1 SmallElements (for numerical sets)

▷ `SmallElements( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is numerical set. The output is the set of small elements of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByGaps([1,3,5]);;
gap> SmallElements(s);
[ 0, 2, 4, 6 ]
```

14.2.2 Multiplicity (for numerical sets)

▷ `Multiplicity( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is numerical set. The output is least positive integer in S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByGaps([1,3,5]);;
gap> Multiplicity(s);
2
```

14.2.3 Gaps (for numerical sets)

▷ `Gaps( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is numerical set. The output is the set of gaps of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByGaps([1,3,5]);;
gap> Gaps(s);
[ 1, 3, 5 ]
```

14.2.4 Genus (for numerical sets)

▷ `Genus( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is numerical set. The output is the number of gaps of S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByGaps([1,3,5]);;
gap> Genus(s);
3
```

14.2.5 Conductor (for numerical sets)

▷ `Conductor( $S$ )` (attribute)

S is numerical set. The output is the largest element in $SmallElements(S)$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByGaps([1,3,5]);;
gap> Conductor(s);
6
```

14.2.6 FrobeniusNumber (for numerical sets)

▷ FrobeniusNumber(S)

(attribute)

S is a numerical set. The output is the largest integer not belonging to S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByGaps([1,3,5]);;
gap> FrobeniusNumber(s);
5
```

14.2.7 DualNumericalSet

▷ DualNumericalSet(S)

(operation)

S is a numerical set or a numerical semigroup. The output is the dual of S . If S has gaps $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n = f$ and conductor c , then its dual has small elements $0, f - g_{n-1}, \dots, f - g_1, c$.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,4,8,10]);;
gap> SmallElements(DualNumericalSet(s));
[ 0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,5);;
gap> s=DualNumericalSet(s);
true
```

14.3 Associated sets to numerical semigroups

14.3.1 AtomMonoid

▷ AtomMonoid(S)

(operation)

S is a numerical set. The output is the atom monoid of S , which is a numerical semigroup defined as the set of all integers n such that $n + S$ is a subset of S (see [AM02]).

Example

```
gap> ns:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,3,5,7]);;
gap> SmallElements(AtomMonoid(ns));
[ 0, 5, 7 ]
```

14.3.2 AssociatedNumericalSets

▷ AssociatedNumericalSets(S)

(operation)

S is a numerical semigroup. The output is the list of associated numerical sets of S (all numerical sets such that its atom monoid is S). The algorithm is based on Algorithm 5.1 in [CKL⁺23] and was implemented by Aritz Unanue Bidal.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(17,20,27,19);;
gap> as:=AssociatedNumericalSets(s);;
gap> ForAll(as,ns->IsAssociatedNumericalSetOfNumericalSemigroup(ns,s));
true
gap> ForAll(as,ns->AtomMonoid(ns)=s);
true
```

14.3.3 IsAssociatedNumericalSetOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ `IsAssociatedNumericalSetOfNumericalSemigroup( $R$ ,  $S$ )` (operation)

R is a numerical set and S is a numerical semigroup. Determines if R is an ideal of S and if $R-R=S$ (see [KKM⁺25]). Equivalently, it checks if the atom monoid of R is equal to S .

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,4]);;
gap> IsAssociatedNumericalSetOfNumericalSemigroup(t,s);
false
gap> r:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,3,5,6,8]);;
gap> IsAssociatedNumericalSetOfNumericalSemigroup(r,s);
true
```

14.4 Integer partitions associated to numerical sets

14.4.1 IntegerPartition

▷ `IntegerPartition( $S$ )` (operation)

S is a numerical set or a numerical semigroup. The output is the integer partition associated to S , which is the one associated to its Young diagram. The algorithm used is the one explained in [Yeş25].

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,4,6,7,9,10,12]);;
gap> IntegerPartition(s);
[ 6, 4, 2, 1, 1, 1 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,7,9,11,13);;
gap> IntegerPartition(s);
[ 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1 ]
```

14.4.2 FerrersDiagram

▷ `FerrersDiagram( $S$ )` (operation)

S is a numerical set or a numerical semigroup. The output is the integer partition associated to S . It also displays the Ferrers diagram associated to this partition.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByIntegerPartition([4,2,1]);;
gap> FerrersDiagram(s);
....
```

```

..
.
[ 4, 2, 1 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(3,5,7);;
gap> FerrersDiagram(s);
..
.
.

```

14.4.3 NumericalSetByIntegerPartition

▷ NumericalSetByIntegerPartition(L) (function)

L is a list that is either empty or of non-increasing positive integers, and represents an integer partition. The output is numerical set associated to L . The algorithm used is the one described in [Yeş25].

Example

```

gap> SmallElements(NumericalSetByIntegerPartition([]));
[ 0 ]
gap> IntegerPartition(NumericalSetByIntegerPartition([6,3,1]))=[6,3,1];
true

```

14.4.4 HookLengths

▷ HookLengths(S) (operation)

S is a numerical set or a numerical semigroup. The output is the list of hook lengths associated to the integer partition associated to S . The algorithm used is the one explained in [Yeş25].

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0, 5, 7, 9]);;
gap> HookLengths(s);
[ [ 8, 3, 1 ], [ 6, 1 ], [ 4 ], [ 3 ], [ 2 ], [ 1 ] ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(5,6,11,13,14);;
gap> HookLengths(s);
[ [ 9, 4, 3 ], [ 8, 3, 2 ], [ 7, 2, 1 ], [ 4 ], [ 3 ], [ 2 ], [ 1 ] ]

```

14.4.5 BondedSum

▷ BondedSum(S, T) (operation)

The arguments are numerical sets or numerical semigroups. The output is the bonded sum of them as explained in [Yeş25]. If the small elements of S are $\{0 = s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ and the small elements of T are $\{0 = t_0, t_1, \dots, t_m\}$, then the small elements of the bonded sum of S and T are $\{0 = s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n - 1, t_1 + s_n - 1, t_2 + s_n - 1, \dots, t_m + s_n - 1\}$.

In terms of the Young diagrams associated to the arguments, the resulting numerical set is the one corresponding to the Young diagram obtained by placing the diagram of the second above and on the right of the first, so that the first row of the first is followed by the last row of the second.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2,4]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2]);;
gap> SmallElements(BondedSum(s,t));
[ 0, 2, 3, 5 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSetByIntegerPartition([4,2,1]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetByIntegerPartition([4,3,1]);;
gap> IntegerPartition(BondedSum(s,t));
[ 8, 7, 5, 2, 1 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(2,5);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2]);;
gap> SmallElements(BondedSum(s,t));
[ 0, 2, 3, 5 ]
```

14.4.6 CojointSum

▷ CojointSum(S , T) (operation)

The arguments are numerical sets or numerical semigroups. The output is the cojoint sum of them as defined in [Yeş25]. If the small elements of S are $\{0 = s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ and the small elements of T are $\{0 = t_0, t_1, \dots, t_m\}$, then the small elements of the bonded sum of S and T are $\{0 = s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, t_1 + s_n - 1, t_2 + s_n - 1, \dots, t_m + s_n - 1\}$.

In terms of the Young diagrams associated to the arguments, the resulting numerical set is the one corresponding to the Young diagram obtained by placing the diagram of the second above and on the right of the second, so that the last column of the first is below by the first column of the second.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByIntegerPartition([4,2,1]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetByIntegerPartition([4,3,1]);;
gap> IntegerPartition(CojointSum(s,t));
[ 7, 6, 4, 4, 2, 1 ]
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(2,5);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetBySmallElements([0,2]);;
gap> SmallElements(CojointSum(s,t));
[ 0, 2, 5 ]
```

14.4.7 EndToEndSum

▷ EndToEndSum(S , T) (operation)

The arguments are numerical sets or numerical semigroups. The output is the end to end sum of them as described in [Yeş25]. If the small elements of S are $\{0 = s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ and the small elements of T are $\{0 = t_0, t_1, \dots, t_m\}$, then the small elements of the bonded sum of S and T are $\{0 = s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n, t_1 + s_n, t_2 + s_n, \dots, t_m + s_n\}$.

In terms of the Young diagrams associated to the arguments, the resulting numerical set is the one corresponding to the Young diagram obtained by placing the diagram of the second above and on the right of the second (in diagonal).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSetByIntegerPartition([4,2,1]);;
gap> t:=NumericalSetByIntegerPartition([4,3,1]);;
```

```
gap> IntegerPartition(EndToEndSum(s,t));  
[ 8, 7, 5, 4, 2, 1 ]  
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(2,3);;  
gap> t:=NumericalSemigroup(3,4,5);;  
gap> SmallElements(EndToEndSum(s,t));  
[ 0, 2, 5 ]
```

Chapter 15

External packages

The use of the packages `NormalizInterface` [GHS14] (an interface to `Normaliz` [BIRC14]; or in its absence `4ti2Interface` [Gut], an interface to `4ti2` [tt]), `SingularInterface` (an interface to `Singular` [DGPS12]; or in its absence `Singular` [CdG12]) is highly recommended for many of the functions presented in this chapter. However, whenever possible a method not depending on these packages is also provided (though slower). The package tests if the user has downloaded any of the above packages, and if so puts `NumSgpsCanUsePackage` to true, where `Package` is any of the above.

15.1 Using external packages

As mentioned above some methods are specifically implemented to take advantage of several external packages. The following functions can be used in case these packages have not been loaded prior to `numericalsgps`.

15.1.1 NumSgpsUse4ti2

▷ `NumSgpsUse4ti2()` (function)

Tries to load the package `4ti2Interface`. If the package is available, then it also loads methods implemented using functions in this package.

15.1.2 NumSgpsUse4ti2gap

▷ `NumSgpsUse4ti2gap()` (function)

Tries to load the package `4ti2gap`. If the package is available, then it also loads methods implemented using functions in this package.

15.1.3 NumSgpsUseNormaliz

▷ `NumSgpsUseNormaliz()` (function)

Tries to load the package `NormalizInterface`. If the package is available, then it also loads methods implemented using functions in this package.

15.1.4 NumSgpsUseSingular

▷ NumSgpsUseSingular() (function)

Tries to load the package `singular`. If the package is available, then it also loads methods implemented using functions in this package.

To prevent incompatibilities, the package will not load if `SingularInterface` has been already loaded.

15.1.5 NumSgpsUseSingularInterface

▷ NumSgpsUseSingularInterface() (function)

Tries to load the package `SingularInterface`. If the package is available, then it also loads methods implemented using functions in this package.

To prevent incompatibilities, the package will not load if `singular` has been already loaded.

Chapter 16

Dot functions

16.1 Dot functions

We provide several functions to translate graphs related to numerical and affine semigroups to the dot language. This can either be used with graphviz or any javascript library that interprets dot language. We give the alternative to use DotSplash that uses viz.js.

16.1.1 DotBinaryRelation

▷ `DotBinaryRelation(br[, opt])` (function)

`br` is a binary relation. Returns a GraphViz dot that represents the binary relation `br`. The set of vertices of the resulting graph is the source of `br`. Edges join those elements which are related with respect to `br`.

Example

```
gap> br:=BinaryRelationByElements(Domain([1,2]), [DirectProductElement([1,2])]);
<general mapping: <object> -> <object> >
gap> Print(DotBinaryRelation(br));
digraph NSGraph{rankdir = TB; edge[dir=back];
1 [label="1"];
2 [label="2"];
2 -> 1;
}
```

The argument `opt` is optional and must be a record. It may include general options regarding the graph, edges and nodes. It may also include specific options for nodes (a function that depends on the node) or edges (a function in two variables to be applied to the nodes connected by the edge). The complete list of options is `graph`, `edge`, `node` (these are general), `nodelabel`, `nodestyle`, `nodecolor`, `nodefillcolor`, `nodeshape`, `nodefontsize`, `nodefontcolor` (these are for nodes), `edgelabel`, `edgestyle`, `edgecolor`, `edgefontsize`, `edgefontcolor`, `arrowsize`.

Example

```
gap> d6:=Domain(DivisorsInt(12));;
gap> rels6:=Filtered(Tuples(d6,2),a-> a[2] mod a[1]=0);;
gap> r6:=BinaryRelationByElements(d6,List(rels6,Tuple));;
gap> r6:=HasseDiagramBinaryRelation(r6);;
gap> style:=function ( x )
```

```

>   if IsPrimeInt(x) then
>       return "filled";
>   else
>       return "solid";
>   fi;
>   return;
> end;
function( x ) ... end
gap> color:=function ( x )
>   if x mod 2 = 1 then
>       return "lightblue";
>   else
>       return "orange";
>   fi;
>   return;
> end;
function( x ) ... end
gap> lale:=function(x,y)
>   return y/x;
> end;
function( x, y ) ... end
gap> style:=function(x,y)
>   if y/x=2 then
>       return "dashed";
>   else
>       return "solid";
>   fi;
> end;
function( x, y ) ... end
gap> colore:=function(x,y)
>   if y/x>2 then
>       return "red";
>   else
>       return "black";
>   fi;
> end;
function( x, y ) ... end
gap> Print(DotBinaryRelation(r6,
    rec(graph:="rankdir=LR",
        nodestyle:=style,
        nodecolor:=color,
        edgelabel:=lale,
        edgestyle:=style,
        edgecolor:=colore,
        arrowsize:={x,y}->"0.2"))));

digraph NSGraph{
graph [rankdir=LR]; edge [dir=back];
1 [label="1" style="solid" color="lightblue" ];
2 [label="2" style="filled" color="orange" ];
3 [label="3" style="filled" color="lightblue" ];
4 [label="4" style="solid" color="orange" ];

```

```

5 [label="6" style="solid" color="orange" ];
6 [label="12" style="solid" color="orange" ];
2 -> 1 [label="2" style="dashed" color="black" arrowsize="0.2" ];
3 -> 1 [label="3" style="solid" color="red" arrowsize="0.2" ];
4 -> 2 [label="2" style="dashed" color="black" arrowsize="0.2" ];
5 -> 2 [label="3" style="solid" color="red" arrowsize="0.2" ];
5 -> 3 [label="2" style="dashed" color="black" arrowsize="0.2" ];
6 -> 4 [label="3" style="solid" color="red" arrowsize="0.2" ];
6 -> 5 [label="2" style="dashed" color="black" arrowsize="0.2" ];
}

```

16.1.2 DotTreeOfGluingOfNumericalSemigroup

▷ DotTreeOfGluingOfNumericalSemigroup(S)

(function)

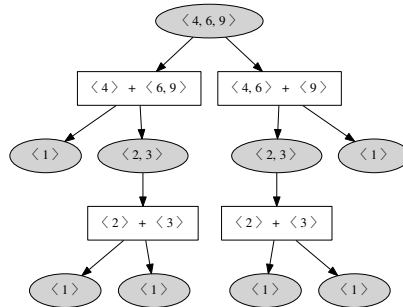
S is a numerical semigroup. It outputs a tree (in dot) representing the many ways S can be decomposed as a gluing of numerical semigroups (and goes recursively in the factors).

Example

```

gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9);;
gap> Print(DotOverSemigroupsNumericalSemigroup(s));
digraph NSGraph{rankdir = TB;
0 [label="< 4, 6, 9 >"];
0 [label="< 4, 6, 9 >", style=filled];
1 [label="< 4 > + < 6, 9 >" , shape=box];
2 [label="< 1 >", style=filled];
3 [label="< 2, 3 >", style=filled];
4 [label="< 2 > + < 3 >" , shape=box];
5 [label="< 1 >", style=filled];
6 [label="< 1 >", style=filled];
7 [label="< 4, 6 > + < 9 >" , shape=box];
8 [label="< 2, 3 >", style=filled];
10 [label="< 2 > + < 3 >" , shape=box];
11 [label="< 1 >", style=filled];
12 [label="< 1 >", style=filled];
9 [label="< 1 >", style=filled];
0 -> 1;
1 -> 2;
1 -> 3;
3 -> 4;
4 -> 5;
4 -> 6;
0 -> 7;
7 -> 8;
7 -> 9;
8 -> 10;
10 -> 11;
10 -> 12;
}

```



16.1.3 DotOverSemigroupsNumericalSemigroup

▷ DotOverSemigroupsNumericalSemigroup(S)

(function)

S is a numerical semigroup. It outputs the Hasse diagram (in dot) of oversemigroups of S . Nodes corresponding to irreducible semigroups are filled in gray (pseudo-symmetric in dark gray). Edges are labelled with the special gap added.

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9);;
gap> Print(DotOverSemigroupsNumericalSemigroup(s));
digraph NSGraph{rankdir = TB; edge[dir=back]; node[shape=box,style=rounded]
1 [label="< 1 >", style="rounded,filled"];
2 [label="< 2, 3 >", style="rounded,filled"];
3 [label="< 2, 5 >", style="rounded,filled"];
4 [label="< 2, 7 >", style="rounded,filled"];
5 [label="< 2, 9 >", style="rounded,filled"];
6 [label="< 3, 4, 5 >", style="rounded,filled", fillcolor="darkgray"];
7 [label="< 3, 4 >", style="rounded,filled"];
8 [label="< 4, 5, 6, 7 >"];
9 [label="< 4, 5, 6 >", style="rounded,filled"];
10 [label="< 4, 6, 7, 9 >"];
11 [label="< 4, 6, 9, 11 >"];
12 [label="< 4, 6, 9 >", style="rounded,filled"];
1 -> 2 [label="1" fontsize=10];
2 -> 3 [label="3" fontsize=10];
2 -> 6 [label="2" fontsize=10];
3 -> 4 [label="5" fontsize=10];
3 -> 8 [label="2" fontsize=10];
4 -> 5 [label="7" fontsize=10];
4 -> 10 [label="2" fontsize=10];
5 -> 11 [label="2" fontsize=10];
6 -> 7 [label="5" fontsize=10];
6 -> 8 [label="3" fontsize=10];
7 -> 10 [label="3" fontsize=10];
8 -> 9 [label="7" fontsize=10];
8 -> 10 [label="5" fontsize=10];
9 -> 11 [label="5" fontsize=10];
10 -> 11 [label="7" fontsize=10];
11 -> 12 [label="11" fontsize=10];
```

```
}

```

16.1.4 DotRosalesGraph (for affine semigroup)

- ▷ DotRosalesGraph(n , S) (operation)
 ▷ DotRosalesGraph(n , S) (operation)

S is either numerical or an affine semigroup and n is an element in S . It outputs the graph associated to n in S (see GraphAssociatedToElementInNumericalSemigroup (4.1.2)).

Example

```
gap> s:=NumericalSemigroup(4,6,9);;
gap> Print(DotRosalesGraph(15,s));
graph NSGraph{
1 [label="6"];
2 [label="9"];
2 -- 1;
}
```

16.1.5 DotFactorizationGraph

- ▷ DotFactorizationGraph(f) (operation)

f is a set of factorizations. Returns the graph (in dot) of factorizations associated to f : a complete graph whose vertices are the elements of f . Edges are labelled with distances between the nodes they join. Kruskal algorithm is used to draw in red a spanning tree with minimal distances. Thus the catenary degree is reached in the edges of the tree.

Example

```
gap> f:=FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(20,[3,5,7]);
[ [ 5, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 4, 0 ], [ 1, 2, 1 ], [ 2, 0, 2 ] ]
gap> Print(DotFactorizationGraph(f));
graph NSGraph{
1 [label=" (5, 1, 0)"];
2 [label=" (0, 4, 0)"];
3 [label=" (1, 2, 1)"];
4 [label=" (2, 0, 2)"];
2 -- 3[label="2", color="red"];
3 -- 4[label="2", color="red"];
1 -- 3[label="4", color="red"];
1 -- 4[label="4" ];
2 -- 4[label="4" ];
1 -- 2[label="5" ];
}
```

16.1.6 DotEliahouGraph

- ▷ DotEliahouGraph(f) (operation)

f is a set of factorizations. Returns the Eliahou graph (in dot) of factorizations associated to f : a graph whose vertices are the elements of f , and there is an edge between two vertices if they have common support. Edges are labelled with distances between nodes they join.

Example

```
gap> f:=FactorizationsIntegerWRTList(20,[3,5,7]);
[ [ 5, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 4, 0 ], [ 1, 2, 1 ], [ 2, 0, 2 ] ]
gap> Print(DotEliahouGraph(f));
graph NSGraph{
1 [label=" (5, 1, 0) "];
2 [label=" (0, 4, 0) "];
3 [label=" (1, 2, 1) "];
4 [label=" (2, 0, 2) "];
2 -- 3[label="2" ];
3 -- 4[label="2" ];
1 -- 3[label="4" ];
1 -- 4[label="4" ];
1 -- 2[label="5" ];
}
```

16.1.7 SetDotNSEngine

▷ SetDotNSEngine(engine)

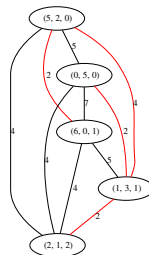
(function)

This function sets the value of DotNSEngine to engine, which must be any of the following "circo", "dot", "fdp", "neato", "osage", "twopi". This tells viz.js which graphviz engine to use.

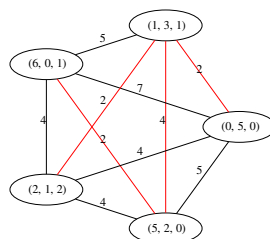
Example

```
gap> SetDotNSEngine("circo");
true
```

Here is an example with the default dot engine



And one with circo engine



16.1.8 DotSplash

▷ `DotSplash(dots...)` (function)

Launches a browser and visualizes the dots diagrams provided as arguments. It outputs the html page displayed as a string, and prints the location of the temporary file that contains it.

Appendix A

Generalities

Here we describe some functions which are not specific for numerical semigroups but are used to do computations with them. As they may have interest by themselves, we describe them here.

A.1 Bézout sequences

A sequence of positive rational numbers $a_1/b_1 < \dots < a_n/b_n$ with a_i, b_i positive integers is a *Bézout sequence* if $a_{i+1}b_i - a_ib_{i+1} = 1$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$.

The following function uses an algorithm presented in [BR09].

A.1.1 BezoutSequence

▷ `BezoutSequence(arg)` (function)

`arg` consists of two rational numbers or a list of two rational numbers. The output is a Bézout sequence with ends the two rational numbers given. (Warning: rational numbers are silently transformed into irreducible fractions.)

Example

```
gap> BezoutSequence(4/5, 53/27);  
[ 4/5, 1, 3/2, 5/3, 7/4, 9/5, 11/6, 13/7, 15/8, 17/9, 19/10, 21/11, 23/12,  
 25/13, 27/14, 29/15, 31/16, 33/17, 35/18, 37/19, 39/20, 41/21, 43/22,  
 45/23, 47/24, 49/25, 51/26, 53/27 ]
```

A.1.2 IsBezoutSequence

▷ `IsBezoutSequence(L)` (function)

`L` is a list of rational numbers. `IsBezoutSequence` returns true or false according to whether `L` is a Bézout sequence or not.

Example

```
gap> IsBezoutSequence([ 4/5, 1, 3/2, 5/3, 7/4, 9/5, 11/6]);  
true  
gap> IsBezoutSequence([ 4/5, 1, 3/2, 5/3, 7/4, 9/5, 11/3]);  
Take the 6 and the 7 elements of the sequence  
false
```


A.1.3 CeilingOfRational

▷ `CeilingOfRational(r)` (function)

Returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to the rational r .

Example

```
gap> CeilingOfRational(3/5);
1
```

A.2 Periodic subadditive functions

A periodic function f of period m from the set $\mathbb{N}$ of natural numbers into itself may be specified through a list of m natural numbers. The function f is said to be *subadditive* if $f(i+j) \leq f(i) + f(j)$ and $f(0) = 0$.

A.2.1 RepresentsPeriodicSubAdditiveFunction

▷ `RepresentsPeriodicSubAdditiveFunction(L)` (function)

L is a list of integers. `RepresentsPeriodicSubAdditiveFunction` returns true or false according to whether L represents a periodic subadditive function f periodic of period m or not. To avoid defining $f(0)$ (which we assume to be 0) we define $f(m) = 0$ and so the last element of the list must be 0. This technical need is due to the fact that positions in a list must be positive (not a 0).

Example

```
gap> RepresentsPeriodicSubAdditiveFunction([1,2,3,4,0]);
true
```

A.2.2 IsListOfIntegersNS

▷ `IsListOfIntegersNS(L)` (function)

Detects whether L is a nonempty list of integers.

Example

```
gap> IsListOfIntegersNS([1,-1,0]);
true
gap> IsListOfIntegersNS(2);
false
gap> IsListOfIntegersNS([[2],3]);
false
gap> IsListOfIntegersNS([]);
false
gap> IsListOfIntegersNS([1,1/2]);
false
```

Appendix B

"Random" functions

Here we describe some functions which allow to create several "random" objects. We make use of the function `RandomList`.

B.1 Random functions for numerical semigroups

B.1.1 `RandomNumericalSemigroup`

▷ `RandomNumericalSemigroup(n, a [, b])` (function)

Returns a “random” numerical semigroup with no more than n generators in $[1..a]$ (or in $[a..b]$, if b is present).

Example

```
gap> RandomNumericalSemigroup(3,9);  
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>  
gap> RandomNumericalSemigroup(3,9,55);  
<Numerical semigroup with 3 generators>
```

B.1.2 `RandomListForNS`

▷ `RandomListForNS(n, a, b)` (function)

Returns a set of length not greater than n of random integers in $[a..b]$ whose GCD is 1. It is used to create "random" numerical semigroups.

Example

```
gap> RandomListForNS(13,1,79);  
[ 22, 26, 29, 31, 34, 46, 53, 61, 62, 73, 76 ]
```

B.1.3 `RandomModularNumericalSemigroup`

▷ `RandomModularNumericalSemigroup(k [, m])` (function)

Returns a “random” modular numerical semigroup $S(a,b)$ with $a \leq k$ (see 1) and multiplicity at least m , were m is the second argument, which may not be present..

Example

```
gap> RandomModularNumericalSemigroup(9);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 5x mod 6 <= x >
gap> RandomModularNumericalSemigroup(10,25);
<Modular numerical semigroup satisfying 4x mod 157 <= x >
```

B.1.4 RandomProportionallyModularNumericalSemigroup

▷ RandomProportionallyModularNumericalSemigroup(k , m) (function)

Returns a “random” proportionally modular numerical semigroup $S(a,b,c)$ with $a \leq k$ (see 1) and multiplicity at least m , where m is the second argument, which may not be present.

Example

```
gap> RandomProportionallyModularNumericalSemigroup(9);
<Proportionally modular numerical semigroup satisfying 2x mod 3 <= 2x >
gap> RandomProportionallyModularNumericalSemigroup(10,25);
<Proportionally modular numerical semigroup satisfying 6x mod 681 <= 2x >
```

B.1.5 RandomListRepresentingSubAdditiveFunction

▷ RandomListRepresentingSubAdditiveFunction(m , a) (function)

Produces a “random” list representing a subadditive function (see 1) which is periodic with period m (or less). When possible, the images are in $[a..20*a]$. (Otherwise, the list of possible images is enlarged.)

Example

```
gap> RandomListRepresentingSubAdditiveFunction(7,9);
[ 173, 114, 67, 0 ]
gap> RepresentsPeriodicSubAdditiveFunction(last);
true
```

B.1.6 NumericalSemigroupWithRandomElementsAndFrobenius

▷ NumericalSemigroupWithRandomElementsAndFrobenius(n , $mult$, $frob$) (function)

Produces a “random” semigroup containing (at least) n elements greater than or equal to $mult$ and less than $frob$, chosen at random. The semigroup returned has multiplicity chosen at random but no smaller than $mult$ and having Frobenius number chosen at random but not greater than $frob$. Returns *fail* if $frob$ is greater than $mult$.

Example

```
gap> ns := NumericalSemigroupWithRandomElementsAndFrobenius(5,10,50);
<Numerical semigroup with 17 generators>
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystem(ns);
[ 12, 13, 19, 27, 47 ]
gap> SmallElements(ns);
[ 0, 12, 13, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43 ]
gap> ns2 := NumericalSemigroupWithRandomElementsAndFrobenius(5,10,9);
#I The third argument must not be smaller than the second
fail
```

```
gap> ns3 := NumericalSemigroupWithRandomElementsAndFrobenius(5,10,10);
<Proportionally modular numerical semigroup satisfying 20x mod 200 <= 10x >
gap> MinimalGeneratingSystem(ns3);
[ 10 .. 19 ]
gap> SmallElements(ns3);
[ 0, 10 ]
```

B.1.7 RandomNumericalSemigroupWithGenus

▷ RandomNumericalSemigroupWithGenus(g) (function)

Produces a pseudo-random numerical semigroup with genus g .

Example

```
gap> RandomNumericalSemigroupWithGenus(7);Gaps(last);
<Numerical semigroup with 7 generators>
[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 ]
```

B.2 Random functions for affine semigroups

B.2.1 RandomAffineSemigroupWithGenusAndDimension

▷ RandomAffineSemigroupWithGenusAndDimension(g, d) (function)

Produces a pseudo-random affine semigroup with genus g and dimension d .

Example

```
gap> RandomAffineSemigroupWithGenusAndDimension(10,3);Gaps(last);
<Affine semigroup in 3 dimensional space, with 66 generators>
[ [ 0, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 2, 0 ], [ 0, 3, 0 ], [ 0, 4, 0 ], [ 0, 5, 0 ],
  [ 0, 7, 0 ], [ 1, 0, 0 ], [ 1, 1, 0 ], [ 2, 0, 0 ], [ 3, 0, 0 ] ]
```

B.2.2 RandomAffineSemigroup

▷ RandomAffineSemigroup(n, d, m) (function)

Returns an affine semigroup generated by a $n*d$ matrix where d (the dimension) is randomly chosen from $[1..d]$ and n (the number of generators) is randomly chosen from $[1..n]$. The entries of the matrix are randomly chosen from $[0..m]$ (when the third argument is not present, m is taken as $n*d$)

Example

```
gap> RandomAffineSemigroup(5,5);Generators(last);
<Affine semigroup in 5 dimensional space, with 4 generators>
[ [ 4, 10, 10, 8, 20 ], [ 9, 12, 16, 3, 16 ], [ 14, 19, 14, 3, 20 ],
  [ 16, 6, 0, 7, 13 ] ]
gap> RandomAffineSemigroup(5,5,3);Generators(last);
<Affine semigroup in 4 dimensional space, with 5 generators>
[ [ 0, 2, 1, 3 ], [ 1, 3, 3, 2 ], [ 2, 3, 3, 2 ], [ 3, 1, 2, 1 ],
  [ 3, 3, 1, 0 ] ]
```

B.2.3 RandomFullAffineSemigroup

▷ `RandomFullAffineSemigroup(n, d, m)` (function)

Returns a full affine semigroup either given by equations or inequalities (when no string is given, one is chosen at random). The matrix is an $n \times d$ matrix where d (the dimension) is randomly chosen from $[1..d]$ and n is randomly chosen from $[1..n]$. When it is given by equations, the moduli are chosen at random. The entries of the matrix (and moduli) are randomly chosen from $[0..m]$ (when the third integer is not present, m is taken as $n \times d$)

Example

```
gap> RandomFullAffineSemigroup(5,5,3);Generators(last);
<Affine semigroup>
#I Using contejeanDevieAlgorithm for Hilbert Basis. Please, consider using
NormalizInterface, 4ti2Interface or 4ti2gap.
[ [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 1, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0 ],
  [ 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ] ]
```

B.3 Random functions for good semigroups

B.3.1 RandomGoodSemigroupWithFixedMultiplicity

▷ `RandomGoodSemigroupWithFixedMultiplicity(m, cond)` (function)

This function produces a "random" semigroup with multiplicity m and with conductor bounded by $cond$

Example

```
gap> S:=RandomGoodSemigroupWithFixedMultiplicity([6,7],[30,30]);
<Good semigroup>
gap> SmallElements(S);
[ [ 0, 0 ], [ 6, 7 ], [ 9, 8 ], [ 9, 10 ], [ 9, 11 ], [ 9, 14 ], [ 9, 15 ],
  [ 9, 16 ], [ 10, 8 ], [ 11, 10 ], [ 11, 11 ], [ 12, 10 ], [ 12, 14 ],
  [ 13, 10 ], [ 13, 15 ], [ 13, 16 ], [ 15, 10 ], [ 15, 15 ], [ 15, 16 ],
  [ 16, 10 ], [ 16, 15 ], [ 17, 10 ], [ 17, 16 ] ]
```

Appendix C

Contributions

Sebastian Gutsche helped in the implementation of inference of properties from already known properties, and also with the integration of `4ti2Interface`. Max Horn adapted the definition of the objects numerical and affine semigroups; they behave like lists of integers or lists of lists of integers (affine case), and one can intersect numerical semigroups with lists of integers, or affine semigroup with cartesian products of lists of integers.

C.1 Functions implemented by A. Sammartano

A. Sammartano implemented the following functions.

- `IsAperySetGammaRectangular` (6.2.11),
- `IsAperySetBetaRectangular` (6.2.12),
- `IsAperySetAlphaRectangular` (6.2.13),
- `TypeSequenceOfNumericalSemigroup` (7.1.43),
- `IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupBuchsbaum` (7.5.2),
- `IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupBuchsbaum` (7.5.2),
- `TorsionOfAssociatedGradedRingNumericalSemigroup` (7.5.3),
- `BuchsbaumNumberOfAssociatedGradedRingNumericalSemigroup` (7.5.4),
- `IsMpureNumericalSemigroup` (9.8.2),
- `IsPureNumericalSemigroup` (9.8.1),
- `IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupGorenstein` (7.5.5),
- `IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCI` (7.5.6).

C.2 Functions implemented by C. O'Neill

Chris implemented the following functions described in [BOP17]:

- `OmegaPrimalityOfElementListInNumericalSemigroup` (9.4.2),
- `FactorizationsElementListWRTNumericalSemigroup` (9.1.3),
- `DeltaSetPeriodicityBoundForNumericalSemigroup` (9.2.7),
- `DeltaSetPeriodicityStartForNumericalSemigroup` (9.2.8),
- `DeltaSetListUpToElementWRTNumericalSemigroup` (9.2.9),
- `DeltaSetUnionUpToElementWRTNumericalSemigroup` (9.2.10),
- `DeltaSetOfNumericalSemigroup` (9.2.11).

And contributed to:

`DeltaSetOfAffineSemigroup` (12.4.5). Also he implemented the new version of `AperyListOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement` (3.1.15).

C.3 Functions implemented by K. Stokes

Klara Stokes helped with the implementation of functions related to patterns for ideals of numerical semigroups 7.4.

C.4 Functions implemented by I. Ojeda and C. J. Moreno Ávila

Ignacio and Carlos Jesús implemented the algorithms given in [Rou08] and [MCOT15] for the calculation of the Frobenius number and Apéry set of a numerical semigroup using Gröbner basis calculations. Since the new implementation by Chris was included, these algorithms are no longer used.

C.5 Functions implemented by I. Ojeda

Ignacio also implemented the following functions.

`AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsFromIrreducibleAndGivenType` (6.3.2),
`AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndType` (6.3.5),
`NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity` (5.4.2),
`IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity` (6.1.6).
 Ignacio also implemented the new versions of
`AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber` (6.3.4),
`NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber` (5.4.3),

C.6 Functions implemented by A. Sánchez-R. Navarro

Alfredo helped in the implementation of methods for `4ti2gap` of the following functions.

`FactorizationsVectorWRTList` (12.4.1),
`DegreesOfPrimitiveElementsOfAffineSemigroup` (12.3.11),
`MinimalPresentationOfAffineSemigroup` (12.3.6).
 He also helped in preliminary versions of the following functions.
`CatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations` (9.3.1),
`TameDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations` (9.3.6),
`TameDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup` (9.3.12),
`TameDegreeOfAffineSemigroup` (12.4.10),
`OmegaPrimalityOfElementInAffineSemigroup` (12.4.11),
`CatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup` (12.4.6),
`MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations` (9.3.4).
`EqualCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations` (9.3.3).
`AdjacentCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations` (9.3.2).
`HomogeneousCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup` (12.4.8).

C.7 Functions implemented by G. Zito

Giuseppe gave the algorithms for the current version functions

`ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber` (8.2.4),
`ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberUpTo` (8.2.5),
`ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenus` (8.2.6),
`ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenusUpTo` (8.2.7),
`ArfCharactersOfArfNumericalSemigroup` (8.2.3).

C.8 Functions implemented by A. Herrera-Poyatos

Andrés Herrera-Poyatos gave new implementations of

`IsSelfReciprocalUnivariatePolynomial` (10.1.11) and
`IsKroneckerPolynomial` (10.1.7). Andrés is also coauthor of the dot functions, see Chapter 16

C.9 Functions implemented by Benjamin Heredia

Benjamin Heredia implemented a preliminary version of

`FengRaoDistance` (9.7.1).

C.10 Functions implemented by Juan Ignacio García-García

Juan Ignacio implemented a preliminary version of

`NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber` (5.4.3).

C.11 Functions implemented by C. Cisto

Carmelo provided some functions to deal with affine semigroups given by gaps, and to compute gaps of affine semigroups with finite genus, see for instance

`AffineSemigroupByGaps` (12.1.5),
`RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromAffineSemigroup` (12.1.13),
`AddSpecialGapOfAffineSemigroup` (12.1.14).

C.12 Functions implemented by N. Matsuoka

Naoyuki implemented the function associated to the generalized Gorenstein property, see Section 6.4.

C.13 Functions implemented by N. Maugeri

Nicola fixed the implementation of `ArfGoodSemigroupClosure` (13.4.1). He also implemented

`ProjectionOfAGoodSemigroup` (13.2.12),
`GenusOfGoodSemigroup` (13.2.13),
`LengthOfGoodSemigroup` (13.2.14),
`ApérySetOfGoodSemigroup` (13.2.15),

StratifiedApérySetOfGoodSemigroup (13.2.16),
 AbsoluteIrreduciblesOfGoodSemigroup (13.5.8),
 TracksOfGoodSemigroup (13.5.9),
 RandomGoodSemigroupWithFixedMultiplicity (B.3.1). And the multiplicity and local property for good semigroups.

C.14 Functions implemented by H. Martín Cruz

Helena helped in the implementation of the code for ideals of affine semigroups 12.5

C.15 Functions implemented by J. Angulo Rodríguez

Jorge implemented the code corresponding to decompositions of ideals into irreducibles 7.2. He also implemented NumericalSemigroupByNuSequence (9.6.4) and NumericalSemigroupByTauSequence (9.6.5).

C.16 Functions implemented by F. Strazzanti

Francesco helped in the implementation of the following methods.

IsAlmostCanonicalIdeal (7.1.41),
 TraceIdealOfNumericalSemigroup (7.1.42),
 IsNearlyGorenstein (6.4.2),
 IsGeneralizedAlmostSymmetric (6.4.4),
 IsHomogeneousNumericalSemigroup (9.8.3),
 AsNumericalDuplication (5.2.6),
 RFMatrices (9.1.6),
 DilatationOfNumericalSemigroup (5.2.8).

C.17 Functions implemented by M. Yeşil

Mehmet Yeşil contributed to the following functions.

IntegerPartition (14.4.1),
 NumericalSetByIntegerPartition (14.4.3),
 HookLengths (14.4.4),
 DualNumericalSet (14.2.7),
 BondedSum (14.4.5),
 CojointSum (14.4.6),
 EndToEndSum (14.4.7).

C.18 Functions implemented by A. Unanue Bidal

Araitz Unanue Bidal implemented the following function.

AssociatedNumericalSets (14.3.2).

C.19 Functions implemented by Rajesh Kumar Sau

Rajesh Kumar Sau helped in the implementation of the function and definition related to Ulrich ideals of numerical semigroups: `IsUlrich` ([7.1.35](#)).

C.20 Functions implemented by Neeraj Kumar

Neeraj Kumar helped in the implementation of functions related to counting numerical semigroups by maximum primitive:

`NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitiveAndMultiplicity` ([5.5.1](#)),
`NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitive` ([5.5.2](#)).

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Index

- *
 - for multiple of ideal of affine semigroup, [140](#)
 - for multiple of ideal of numerical semigroup, [66](#)
 - for numerical sets and positive integers, [160](#)
- +
- for defining ideal of affine semigroup, [138](#)
- for defining ideal of numerical semigroup, [57](#)
- for ideals of affine semigroup, [140](#)
- for ideals of numerical semigroup, [65](#)
- for numerical sets, [160](#)
- translation of ideal of affine semigroup, [141](#)
- translation of ideal of numerical semigroup, [67](#)
-
- for ideals of numerical semigroup, [66](#)
- \+
- for numerical semigroups, [38](#)
- \/
- quotient of numerical semigroup, [39](#)
- \[\]
- for ideals of numerical semigroups, [64](#)
- for numerical semigroups, [22](#)
- for numerical sets, [158](#)
- \{ \}
- for ideals of numerical semigroups, [64](#)
- for numerical semigroups, [22](#)
- for numerical sets, [158](#)
- \in
- membership for good ideal, [153](#)
- membership for good semigroup, [145](#)
- membership test for numerical semigroup, [17](#)
- membership test in affine semigroup, [128](#)
- membership test in ideal of affine semigroup, [140](#)
- membership test in ideal of numerical semigroup, [63](#)
- AbsoluteIrreduciblesOfGoodSemigroup, [154](#)
- AddPseudoFrobeniusNumberToIdeal
 - for a pseudo-Frobenius number of an ideal of numerical semigroup, [62](#)
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup and one of its pseudo-Frobenius numbers, [62](#)
- AddSpecialGapOfAffineSemigroup, [127](#)
- AddSpecialGapOfNumericalSemigroup, [37](#)
- AdjacentCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations, [99](#)
- Adjustment, [98](#)
- AdjustmentOfNumericalSemigroup, [98](#)
- AffineSemigroup
 - by equations, [123](#)
 - by gaps, [124](#)
 - by generators, [122](#)
 - by inequalities, [123](#)
 - by pminequality, [124](#)
- AffineSemigroupByEquations, [123](#)
- AffineSemigroupByGaps, [124](#)
- AffineSemigroupByGenerators, [122](#)
- AffineSemigroupByInequalities, [123](#)
- AffineSemigroupByPMInequality, [124](#)
- AllIntegralIdealsContainingConductor, [59](#)
- AllMinimalRelationsOfNumericalSemigroup, [34](#)
- AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsFromIrreducible, [54](#)
- AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsFromIrreducibleAndGivenType, [54](#)
- AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber, [55](#)
- AlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndType, [55](#)
- AmalgamationOfNumericalSemigroups, [144](#)

- AmbientAffineSemigroupOfIdeal, 139
- AmbientGoodSemigroupOfGoodIdeal, 153
- AmbientNumericalSemigroupOfIdeal, 59
- AnIrreducibleNumericalSemigroupWith-
FrobeniusNumber, 48
- Antichains, 120
- AntichainsOfNumericalSemigroup, 119
- ANumericalSemigroupWithPseudo-
FrobeniusNumbers, 46
- ApéryList
 - for ideals of numerical semigroups with re-
spect to element, 75
 - for ideals of numerical semigroups with re-
spect to multiplicity, 75
 - for numerical semigroup with respect to ele-
ment, 23
 - for numerical semigroup with respect to inte-
ger, 24
 - for numerical semigroup with respect to mul-
tiplicity, 24
- ApéryListOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroupW-
RTElement, 75
- ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroup, 24
- ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupAsGraph,
25
- ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRT-
Element, 23
- ApéryListOfNumericalSemigroupWRT-
Integer, 24
- ApérySetOfGoodSemigroup, 150
- ApéryTable, 76
- ApéryTableOfNumericalSemigroup, 76
- ApplyPatternToIdeal, 78
- ApplyPatternToNumericalSemigroup, 79
- ArfCharactersOfArfNumericalSemigroup,
85
- ArfClosure
 - of good semigroup, 152
 - of numerical semigroup, 85
- ArfGoodSemigroupClosure, 152
- ArfNumericalSemigroupClosure, 85
- ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobenius-
Number, 85
- ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobenius-
NumberUpTo, 86
- ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenus, 86
- ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenusAnd-
FrobeniusNumber, 86
- ArfNumericalSemigroupsWithGenusUpTo, 86
- ArfOverSemigroups, 87
- ArfSpecialGaps, 86
- AsAffineSemigroup, 127
- AsGluingOfNumericalSemigroups, 50
- AsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 78
 - for numerical sets, 157
- AsNumericalDuplication, 40
- AsNumericalSemigroup
 - for idempotent ideals of a numerical semi-
group, 66
 - for numerical sets, 157
- AsNumericalSet
 - for normalized ideals of numerical semi-
groups, 157
 - for numerical semigroups, 157
- AssociatedNumericalSets, 162
- AsymptoticRatliffRushNumber, 74
- AsymptoticRatliffRushNumberOfIdealOf-
NumericalSemigroup, 74
- AtomMonoid, 162
- BasisOfGroupGivenByEquations, 130
- BelongsToAffineSemigroup, 128
- BelongsToGoodIdeal, 153
- BelongsToGoodSemigroup, 145
- BelongsToHomogenizationOfNumerical-
Semigroup, 104
- BelongsToIdealOfAffineSemigroup, 140
- BelongsToIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 63
- BelongsToNumericalSemigroup, 17
- BettiElements
 - of affine semigroup, 133
 - of numerical semigroup, 33
- BettiElementsOfAffineSemigroup, 133
- BettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup, 33
- BezoutSequence, 176
- BinomialIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 35
- BlowUp
 - for ideals of numerical semigroups, 72
 - for numerical semigroups, 73
- BlowUpIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 72
- BlowUpOfNumericalSemigroup, 73
- BondedSum, 164
- BoundForConductorOfImageOfPattern, 78

- BuchsbaumNumberOfAssociatedGradedRing-
NumericalSemigroup, 81
- CanonicalBasisOfKernelCongruence, 132
- CanonicalIdeal
 - for numerical semigroups, 69
- CanonicalIdealOfGoodSemigroup, 154
- CanonicalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 69
- CartesianProductOfNumericalSemigroups, 144
- CatenaryDegree
 - for a numerical semigroup and one of its elements, 100
 - for affine semigroups, 136
 - for element in a numerical semigroup, 100
 - for numerical semigroups, 101
 - for sets of factorizations, 99
- CatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup, 136
- CatenaryDegreeOfElementInNumerical-
Semigroup, 100
- CatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup, 101
- CatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations, 99
- CeilingOfRational, 177
- CircuitsOfKernelCongruence, 131
- CocycleOfNumericalSemigroupWRTElement, 26
- CojointSum, 165
- CompleteIntersectionNumerical-
SemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber, 50
- Conductor
 - for good semigroups, 145
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, 61
 - for numerical Semigroup, 26
 - for numerical sets, 161
- ConductorOfGoodSemigroup, 145
- ConductorOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 61
- ConductorOfNumericalSemigroup, 26
- CurveAssociatedToDeltaSequence, 114
- CyclotomicExponentSequence, 112
- DecomposeIntegralIdealInto-
Irreducibles, 71
- DecomposeIntoArfIrreducibles, 87
- DecomposeIntoIrreducibles
 - for numerical semigroup, 49
- DegreesOfEqualPrimitiveElementsOf-
NumericalSemigroup, 101
- DegreesOfMonotonePrimitiveElementsOf-
NumericalSemigroup, 101
- DegreesOfPrimitiveElementsOfAffine-
Semigroup, 134
- DegreesOfPrimitiveElementsOfNumerical-
Semigroup, 34
- DeltaSequencesWithFrobeniusNumber, 114
- DeltaSet
 - for a numerical semigroup, 96
 - for a set of integers, 94
 - for an affine semigroup, 136
 - for the factorizations in a numerical semigroup of one of its elements, 95
 - for the factorizations of an element in a numerical semigroup, 95
- DeltaSetListUpToElementWRTNumerical-
Semigroup, 96
- DeltaSetOfAffineSemigroup, 136
- DeltaSetOfFactorizationsElementWRT-
NumericalSemigroup, 95
- DeltaSetOfNumericalSemigroup, 96
- DeltaSetOfSetOfIntegers, 94
- DeltaSetPeriodicityBoundForNumerical-
Semigroup, 95
- DeltaSetPeriodicityStartForNumerical-
Semigroup, 95
- DeltaSetUnionUpToElementWRTNumerical-
Semigroup, 96
- DenumerantFunction, 93
- DenumerantIdeal
 - denumerant ideal of a given number of factorizations in a numerical semigroup, 93
 - denumerant ideal of semigroup with respect to a number of factorizations, 93
- DenumerantOfElementInNumerical-
Semigroup, 92
- Deserts, 28
- DesertsOfNumericalSemigroup, 28
- Difference
 - for ideals of numerical semigroups, 67
 - for numerical semigroups, 23
 - for numerical sets, 158
- DifferenceOfIdealsOfNumerical-
Semigroup, 67

- DifferenceOfNumericalSemigroups, [23](#)
- DilatationOfNumericalSemigroup, [40](#)
- DivisorsOfElementInNumericalSemigroup, [106](#)
- DotBinaryRelation, [169](#)
- DotEliahouGraph, [173](#)
- DotFactorizationGraph, [173](#)
- DotOverSemigroupsNumericalSemigroup, [172](#)
- DotRosalesGraph
 - for affine semigroup, [173](#)
 - for numerical semigroup, [173](#)
- DotSplash, [175](#)
- DotTreeOfGluingsOfNumericalSemigroup, [171](#)
- Downset
 - for posets defined by numerical semigroups, [119](#)
- DualNumericalSet, [162](#)
- Elasticity
 - for affine semigroups, [135](#)
 - for numerical semigroups, [94](#)
 - for the factorizations in a numerical semigroup of one of its elements, [94](#)
 - for the factorizations in an affine semigroup of one of its elements, [135](#)
 - for the factorizations of an element in a numerical semigroup, [94](#)
 - for the factorizations of an element in an affine semigroup, [135](#)
- ElasticityOfAffineSemigroup, [135](#)
- ElasticityOfFactorizationsElementWRTAffineSemigroup, [135](#)
- ElasticityOfFactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup, [94](#)
- ElasticityOfNumericalSemigroup, [94](#)
- ElementNumber_IdealOfNumericalSemigroup, [63](#)
- ElementNumber_NumericalSemigroup, [22](#)
- ElementsUpTo, [21](#)
- EliahouNumber
 - for numerical semigroup, [31](#)
- EliahouSlicesOfNumericalSemigroup, [31](#)
- EmbeddingDimension
 - for numerical semigroup, [20](#)
- EmbeddingDimensionOfNumericalSemigroup, [20](#)
- EndToEndSum, [165](#)
- EqualCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup, [136](#)
- EqualCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup, [101](#)
- EqualCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations, [99](#)
- EquationsOfGroupGeneratedBy, [130](#)
- Factorizations, [135](#)
 - for a numerical semigroup and one of its elements, [91](#)
 - for an element in a numerical semigroup, [91](#)
 - for an element in an affine semigroup, [135](#)
- FactorizationsElementListWRTNumericalSemigroup, [91](#)
- FactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup, [91](#)
- FactorizationsInHomogenizationOfNumericalSemigroup, [104](#)
- FactorizationsIntegerWRTList, [90](#)
- FactorizationsVectorWRTList, [134](#)
- FengRaoDistance, [107](#)
- FengRaoNumber, [108](#)
- FerrersDiagram, [163](#)
- FiniteComplementIdealExtension, [125](#)
- FirstElementsOfNumericalSemigroup, [21](#)
- ForcedIntegersForPseudoFrobenius, [44](#)
- FreeNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber, [51](#)
- FrobeniusNumber
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, [61](#)
 - for numerical semigroup, [26](#)
 - for numerical sets, [162](#)
- FrobeniusNumberOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, [61](#)
- FrobeniusNumberOfNumericalSemigroup, [26](#)
- FundamentalGaps
 - for numerical semigroup, [29](#)
- FundamentalGapsOfNumericalSemigroup, [29](#)
- Gaps
 - for affine semigroup, [125](#)
 - for numerical semigroup, [27](#)
 - for numerical sets, [161](#)

- GapsOfNumericalSemigroup, [27](#)
- Generators
 - for affine semigroup, [126](#)
 - for ideal of an affine semigroup, [139](#)
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, [58](#)
 - for numerical semigroup, [20](#)
- GeneratorsKahlerDifferentials, [116](#)
- GeneratorsModule_Global, [116](#)
- GeneratorsOfAffineSemigroup, [126](#)
- GeneratorsOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, [58](#)
- GeneratorsOfKernelCongruence, [132](#)
- GeneratorsOfNumericalSemigroup, [20](#)
- Genus
 - for affine semigroup, [125](#)
 - for good semigroup, [149](#)
 - for numerical semigroup, [29](#)
 - for numerical sets, [161](#)
- GenusOfGoodSemigroup, [149](#)
- GenusOfNumericalSemigroup, [29](#)
- GluingsOfAffineSemigroups, [131](#)
- GoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodIdeal, [152](#)
- GoodIdeal, [152](#)
- GoodSemigroup, [144](#)
- GoodSemigroupByMaximalElements, [148](#)
- GoodSemigroupBySmallElements, [147](#)
- GraeffePolynomial, [111](#)
- GraphAssociatedToElementInNumericalSemigroup, [33](#)
- GraverBasis, [132](#)
- HasseDiagram, [120](#)
- HasseDiagramOfApéryListOfNumericalSemigroup, [121](#)
- HasseDiagramOfBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup, [121](#)
- HasseDiagramOfNumericalSemigroup, [120](#)
- HilbertBasisOfSystemOfHomogeneousEquations, [129](#)
- HilbertBasisOfSystemOfHomogeneousInequalities, [130](#)
- HilbertFunction, [72](#)
- HilbertFunctionOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, [72](#)
- HilbertSeriesOfNumericalSemigroup, [111](#)
- Holes
 - for numerical semigroup, [28](#)
- HolesOfNumericalSemigroup, [28](#)
- HomogeneousBettiElementsOfNumericalSemigroup, [105](#)
- HomogeneousCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup, [136](#)
- HomogeneousCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup, [105](#)
- HookLengths, [164](#)
- IdealByDivisorClosedSet, [60](#)
- IdealOfAffineSemigroup, [138](#)
- IdealOfElementsGreaterThanOrEqualTo
 - for a numerical semigroup and one if its elements, [65](#)
 - for an element in a numerical semigroup, [65](#)
- IdealOfNumericalSemigroup, [57](#)
- IdealOfNumericalSemigroupBySmallElements, [60](#)
- InductiveNumericalSemigroup, [40](#)
- IntegerPartition, [163](#)
- Intersection
 - for ideals of affine semigroups, [141](#)
 - for ideals of numerical semigroups, [68](#)
 - for numerical semigroups, [38](#)
 - for numerical sets, [160](#)
- IntersectionIdealsOfAffineSemigroup, [141](#)
- IntersectionIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup, [68](#)
- IntersectionOfNumericalSemigroups, [38](#)
- IrreducibleMaximalElementsOfGoodSemigroup, [147](#)
- IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumber, [49](#)
- IrreducibleNumericalSemigroupsWithFrobeniusNumberAndMultiplicity, [49](#)
- IrreducibleZComponents, [71](#)
- IsACompleteIntersectionNumericalSemigroup, [50](#)
- IsAcute
 - for numerical semigroups, [28](#)
- IsAcuteNumericalSemigroup, [28](#)
- IsAdditiveNumericalSemigroup, [97](#)
- IsAdmissiblePattern, [77](#)
- IsAdmittedPatternByIdeal, [79](#)

- IsAdmittedPatternByNumericalSemigroup, 79
- IsAffineSemigroup, 128
- IsAffineSemigroupByEquations, 128
- IsAffineSemigroupByGenerators, 128
- IsAffineSemigroupByInequalities, 128
- IsAlmostCanonicalIdeal, 70
- IsAlmostSymmetric, 54
- IsAlmostSymmetricNumericalSemigroup, 54
- IsAperyListOfNumericalSemigroup, 16
- IsAperySetAlphaRectangular, 53
- IsAperySetBetaRectangular, 53
- IsAperySetGammaRectangular, 52
- IsArf, 84
- IsArfIrreducible, 87
- IsArfNumericalSemigroup, 84
- IsAssociatedNumericalSetOfNumericalSemigroup, 163
- IsBezoutSequence, 176
- IsCanonicalIdeal, 69
- IsCanonicalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 69
- IsComplementOfIntegralIdeal, 59
- IsCompleteIntersection, 50
- IsCyclotomicNumericalSemigroup, 112
- IsCyclotomicPolynomial, 111
- IsDeltaSequence, 114
- IsFree, 51
- IsFreeNumericalSemigroup, 51
- IsFull, 129
- IsFullAffineSemigroup, 129
- IsGeneralizedAlmostSymmetric, 56
- IsGeneralizedGorenstein, 55
- IsGeneric
 - for affine semigroups, 134
 - for numerical semigroups, 36
- IsGenericAffineSemigroup, 134
- IsGenericNumericalSemigroup, 36
- IsGoodSemigroup, 143
- IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupBuchsbaum, 80
- IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCI, 81
- IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupCM, 80
- IsGradedAssociatedRingNumericalSemigroupGorenstein, 81
- IsHomogeneousNumericalSemigroup, 109
- IsIdealOfAffineSemigroup, 139
- IsIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 57
- IsIntegral
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, 59
 - for ideals of affine semigroups, 139
- IsIntegralIdealOfAffineSemigroup, 139
- IsIntegralIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 59
- IsIntegrallyClosed
 - for an ideal of a numerical semigroup, 65
- IsIrreducible
 - for numerical semigroups, 47
- IsIrreducibleNumericalSemigroup, 47
- IsKroneckerPolynomial, 112
- IsListOfIntegersNS, 177
- IsLocal
 - for good semigroups, 146
- IsMED, 83
- IsMEDNumericalSemigroup, 83
- IsMinimalRelationOfNumericalSemigroup, 33
- IsModularNumericalSemigroup, 15
- IsMonomialNumericalSemigroup, 117
- IsMpure, 109
- IsMpureNumericalSemigroup, 109
- IsNearlyGorenstein, 56
- IsNumericalSemigroup, 15
- IsNumericalSemigroupAssociatedIrreduciblePlanarCurveSingularity, 52
- IsNumericalSemigroupByAperyList, 15
- IsNumericalSemigroupByFundamentalGaps, 15
- IsNumericalSemigroupByGaps, 15
- IsNumericalSemigroupByGenerators, 15
- IsNumericalSemigroupByInterval, 15
- IsNumericalSemigroupByOpenInterval, 15
- IsNumericalSemigroupBySmallElements, 15
- IsNumericalSemigroupBySubAdditiveFunction, 15
- IsNumericalSemigroupPolynomial, 110
- IsNumericalSet, 157
- IsOrdinary
 - for numerical semigroups, 28
- IsOrdinaryNumericalSemigroup, 28

- IsProportionallyModularNumericalSemigroup, 15
- IsPseudoSymmetric
 - for numerical semigroups, 48
- IsPseudoSymmetricNumericalSemigroup, 48
- IsPure, 108
- IsPureNumericalSemigroup, 108
- IsReflexive
 - for an ideal of a numerical semigroup, 77
- IsSaturated, 88
- IsSaturatedNumericalSemigroup, 88
- IsSelfReciprocalUnivariatePolynomial, 113
- IsStable
 - for ideals of a numerical semigroup, 67
- IsStronglyAdmissiblePattern, 78
- IsSubsemigroupOfNumericalSemigroup, 17
- IsSubset, 17
- IsSuperSymmetricNumericalSemigroup, 109
- IsSymmetric
 - for good semigroups, 151
 - for numerical semigroups, 48
- IsSymmetricGoodSemigroup, 151
- IsSymmetricNumericalSemigroup, 48
- IsTelescopic, 51
- IsTelescopicNumericalSemigroup, 51
- IsUlrich, 68
- IsUniquelyPresented
 - for affine semigroups, 134
 - for numerical semigroups, 35
- IsUniquelyPresentedAffineSemigroup, 134
- IsUniquelyPresentedNumericalSemigroup, 35
- IsUniversallyFree, 52
- IsUniversallyFreeNumericalSemigroup, 52
- Iterator
 - for ideals of numerical semigroups, 64
 - for numerical semigroups, 23
- KunzCoordinates
 - for a numerical semigroup and (optionally) an integer, 25
 - for ideals of numerical semigroups with respect to element, 76
 - for ideals of numerical semigroups with respect to multiplicity, 76
- KunzCoordinatesOfNumericalSemigroup, 25
- KunzPolytope, 25
- LatticePathAssociatedToNumericalSemigroup, 29
- LegendrianGenericNumericalSemigroup, 117
- Length
 - for good semigroup, 149
 - for numerical semigroup, 21
- LengthOfGoodSemigroup, 149
- LengthsOfFactorizationsElementWRTNumericalSemigroup, 94
- LengthsOfFactorizationsIntegerWRTLList, 93
- LipmanSemigroup, 73
- LShapes, 92
- LShapesOfNumericalSemigroup, 92
- MaximalDenumerant, 98
 - for a numerical semigroup and one of its elements, 97
 - for element in numerical semigroup, 97
- MaximalDenumerantOfElementInNumericalSemigroup, 97
- MaximalDenumerantOfNumericalSemigroup, 98
- MaximalDenumerantOfSetOfFactorizations, 97
- MaximalElements
 - for posets defined by numerical semigroups, 118
- MaximalElementsOfGoodSemigroup, 147
- MaximalIdeal
 - for affine semigroups, 142
 - for numerical semigroups, 69
- MaximalIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 69
- MaximumDegree, 96
- MaximumDegreeOfElementWRTNumericalSemigroup, 96
- MEDClosure, 84
- MEDNumericalSemigroupClosure, 84
- MicroInvariants, 75
- MicroInvariantsOfNumericalSemigroup, 75
- MinimalArfGeneratingSystemOfArfNumericalSemigroup, 85
- MinimalElements

- for posets defined by numerical semigroups, 119
- MinimalGeneratingSystem
 - for affine semigroup, 127
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, 58
 - for numerical semigroup, 20
- MinimalGeneratingSystemOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 58
- MinimalGeneratingSystemOfNumericalSemigroup, 20
- MinimalGenerators
 - for affine semigroup, 127
 - for ideal of an affine semigroup, 139
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, 58
 - for numerical semigroup, 20
- MinimalGoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodIdeal, 153
- MinimalGoodGeneratingSystemOfGoodSemigroup, 148
- MinimalGoodGenerators, 148
- MinimalMEDGeneratingSystemOfMEDNumericalSemigroup, 84
- MinimalPresentation
 - for affine semigroup, 133
 - for numerical semigroups, 32
- MinimalPresentationOfAffineSemigroup, 133
- MinimalPresentationOfNumericalSemigroup, 32
- Minimum
 - minimum of ideal of numerical semigroup, 62
- ModularNumericalSemigroup, 13
- MoebiusFunction, 106
- MoebiusFunctionAssociatedToNumericalSemigroup, 106
- MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfAffineSemigroup, 137
- MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup, 102
- MonotoneCatenaryDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations, 100
- MultipleOfIdealOfAffineSemigroup, 140
- MultipleOfIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 66
- MultipleOfNumericalSemigroup, 39
- Multiplicity
 - for good semigroups, 145
 - for numerical semigroup, 19
 - for numerical sets, 161
- MultiplicityOfNumericalSemigroup, 19
- MultiplicitySequence, 74
- MultiplicitySequenceOfNumericalSemigroup, 74
- NearlyGorensteinVectors, 56
- NextElementOfNumericalSemigroup, 22
- NormalizedIdeals
 - for a numerical semigroup, 62
- NumberElement_IdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 63
- NumberElement_NumericalSemigroup, 23
- NumericalDuplication, 39
- NumericalSemigroup
 - by (closed) interval, 14
 - by affine map, 13
 - by Apéry list, 11
 - by fundamental gaps, 13
 - by gaps, 12
 - by generators, 10
 - by modular condition, 13
 - by open interval, 15
 - by proportionally modular condition, 14
 - by small elements, 12
 - by subadditive function, 11
- NumericalSemigroupByAffineMap, 13
- NumericalSemigroupByApéryList, 11
- NumericalSemigroupByFundamentalGaps, 13
- NumericalSemigroupByGaps, 12
- NumericalSemigroupByGenerators, 10
- NumericalSemigroupByInterval, 14
- NumericalSemigroupByNuSequence, 106
- NumericalSemigroupByOpenInterval, 15
- NumericalSemigroupBySmallElements, 12
- NumericalSemigroupBySubAdditiveFunction, 11
- NumericalSemigroupByTauSequence, 107
- NumericalSemigroupDuplication, 143
- NumericalSemigroupFromNumericalSemigroupPolynomial, 111
- NumericalSemigroupPolynomial, 110
- NumericalSemigroupsPlanarSingularityWithFrobeniusNumber, 52

- NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobenius-Number, [42](#)
- NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobenius-NumberAndMultiplicity, [42](#)
- NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobenius-NumberFG, [41](#)
- NumericalSemigroupsWithFrobenius-NumberPC, [42](#)
- NumericalSemigroupsWithGenus, [43](#)
- NumericalSemigroupsWithGenusPC, [44](#)
- NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitive, [43](#)
- NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitive-AndMultiplicity, [42](#)
- NumericalSemigroupsWithMaxPrimitivePC, [43](#)
- NumericalSemigroupsWithPseudo-FrobeniusNumbers, [45](#)
- NumericalSemigroupWithRandomElements-AndFrobenius, [179](#)
- NumericalSetByGaps, [156](#)
- NumericalSetByIntegerPartition, [164](#)
- NumericalSetBySmallElements, [156](#)
- NumSgpsUse4ti2, [167](#)
- NumSgpsUse4ti2gap, [167](#)
- NumSgpsUseNormalize, [167](#)
- NumSgpsUseSingular, [168](#)
- NumSgpsUseSingularInterface, [168](#)
- OmegaPrimality
 - for a numerical semigroup, [103](#)
 - for a numerical semigroup and one of its elements, [103](#)
 - for an affine semigroup, [138](#)
 - for an affine semigroup and one of its elements, [137](#)
 - for an element in a numerical semigroup, [103](#)
 - for an element in an affine semigroup, [137](#)
- OmegaPrimalityOfAffineSemigroup, [138](#)
- OmegaPrimalityOfElementInAffine-Semigroup, [137](#)
- OmegaPrimalityOfElementInNumerical-Semigroup, [103](#)
- OmegaPrimalityOfElementListIn-NumericalSemigroup, [103](#)
- OmegaPrimalityOfNumericalSemigroup, [103](#)
- OverSemigroups
 - of a numerical semigroup, [41](#)
- OverSemigroupsNumericalSemigroup, [41](#)
- PosetNS
 - for list of integers and numerical semigroup, [118](#)
 - for numerical semigroup and list of integers, [118](#)
- Position
 - for numerical sets, [159](#)
- Positions
 - for numerical sets, [159](#)
- PrimitiveRelationsOfKernelCongruence, [131](#)
- ProfileOfNumericalSemigroup, [31](#)
- ProjectionOfAGoodSemigroup, [148](#)
- ProportionallyModularNumerical-Semigroup, [14](#)
- PseudoFrobenius, [26](#)
 - for affine semigroup, [126](#)
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, [61](#)
- PseudoFrobeniusOfIdealOfNumerical-Semigroup
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, [61](#)
- PseudoFrobeniusOfNumericalSemigroup, [26](#)
- QuotientOfNumericalSemigroup, [39](#)
- RandomAffineSemigroup, [180](#)
- RandomAffineSemigroupWithGenusAnd-Dimension, [180](#)
- RandomFullAffineSemigroup, [181](#)
- RandomGoodSemigroupWithFixed-Multiplicity, [181](#)
- RandomListForNS, [178](#)
- RandomListRepresentingSubAdditive-Function, [179](#)
- RandomModularNumericalSemigroup, [178](#)
- RandomNumericalSemigroup, [178](#)
- RandomNumericalSemigroupWithGenus, [180](#)
- RandomProportionallyModularNumerical-Semigroup, [179](#)
- RatliffRushClosure, [74](#)
- RatliffRushClosureOfIdealOfNumerical-Semigroup, [74](#)
- RatliffRushNumber, [74](#)
- RatliffRushNumberOfIdealOfNumerical-Semigroup, [74](#)

- RClassesOfSetOfFactorizations, 91
- ReductionNumber
 - for ideals of numerical semigroups, 72
- ReductionNumberIdealNumerical-
 - Semigroup, 72
- RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromAffine-
 - Semigroup, 127
- RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromIdeal, 58
 - for an ideal of numerical semigroup, 58
- RemoveMinimalGeneratorFromNumerical-
 - Semigroup, 37
- RepresentsGapsOfNumericalSemigroup, 16
- RepresentsPeriodicSubAdditiveFunction, 177
- RepresentsSmallElementsOfGood-
 - Semigroup, 146
- RepresentsSmallElementsOfNumerical-
 - Semigroup, 16
- RFMatrices, 92
- RthElementOfNumericalSemigroup, 22
- SaturatedClosure
 - for numerical semigroups, 88
- SaturatedNumericalSemigroupClosure, 88
- SaturatedNumericalSemigroupsWith-
 - FrobeniusNumber, 88
- SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Global, 115
- SemigroupOfValuesOfCurve_Local, 115
- SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurve, 114
- SemigroupOfValuesOfPlaneCurveWith-
 - SinglePlaceAtInfinity, 113
- SetDotNSEngine, 174
- ShadedSetOfElementInAffineSemigroup, 133
- ShadedSetOfElementInNumerical-
 - Semigroup, 34
- SimpleForcedIntegersForPseudo-
 - Frobenius, 45
- SmallElements
 - for good ideal, 154
 - for good semigroup, 146
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, 60
 - for numerical semigroup, 21
 - for numerical sets, 161
- SmallElementsOfGoodIdeal, 154
- SmallElementsOfGoodSemigroup, 146
- SmallElementsOfIdealOfNumerical-
 - Semigroup, 60
- SmallElementsOfNumericalSemigroup, 21
- SpecialGaps
 - for affine semigroup, 126
 - for numerical semigroup, 30
- SpecialGapsOfNumericalSemigroup, 30
- StarClosureOfIdealOfNumerical-
 - Semigroup, 77
- StratifiedAperySetOfGoodSemigroup, 150
- SubtractIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup, 66
- SumIdealsOfAffinSemigroup, 140
- SumIdealsOfNumericalSemigroup, 65
- TameDegree
 - for affine semigroups, 137
 - for element in numerical semigroups, 102
 - for numerical semigroups, 102
 - for numerical semigroups and one of its elements, 102
 - for sets of factorizations, 100
- TameDegreeOfAffineSemigroup, 137
- TameDegreeOfElementInNumerical-
 - Semigroup, 102
- TameDegreeOfNumericalSemigroup, 102
- TameDegreeOfSetOfFactorizations, 100
- TelescopicNumericalSemigroupsWith-
 - FrobeniusNumber, 51
- TorsionOfAssociatedGradedRing-
 - NumericalSemigroup, 81
- TraceIdeal
 - for numerical semigroups, 70
- TraceIdealOfNumericalSemigroup, 70
- TracksOfGoodSemigroup, 155
- TranslationOfIdealOfAffineSemigroup, 141
- TranslationOfIdealOfNumerical-
 - Semigroup, 67
- TruncatedWilfNumberOfNumerical-
 - Semigroup, 31
- Type
 - for ideal of numerical semigroup, 62
 - of a numerical semigroup, 27
- TypeOfNumericalSemigroup, 27
- TypeSequence
 - for numerical semigroups, 70
- TypeSequenceOfNumericalSemigroup, 70

Union

for ideals of affine semigroup, [141](#)

for ideals of numerical semigroup, [68](#)

for numerical sets, [159](#)

UnionIdealsOfAffineSemigroup, [141](#)

Upset

for posets defined by numerical semigroups,
[119](#)

Weight

for numerical semigroup, [27](#)

WilfNumber

for numerical semigroup, [30](#)

WilfNumberOfNumericalSemigroup, [30](#)

WittCoefficients, [113](#)