

Package ‘stokes’

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Type Package

Title The Exterior Calculus

Version 1.1-8

Depends spray ($\geq 1.0-21$), R ($\geq 3.5.0$)

Suggests knitr,
Deriv,
testthat,
markdown,
rmarkdown,
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magrittr

VignetteBuilder knitr

Imports permutations ($\geq 1.1-2$), partitions, methods, mathjaxr, disordR ($\geq 0.0-8$)

Maintainer Robin K. S. Hankin <hankin.robin@gmail.com>

Description Provides functionality for working with tensors, alternating forms, wedge products, Stokes's theorem, and related concepts from the exterior calculus. Uses 'disordR' discipline (Hankin, 2022, <doi:10.48550/ARXIV.2210.03856>). The canonical reference would be M. Spivak (1965, ISBN:0-8053-9021-9) ``Calculus on Manifolds''. To cite the package in publications please use Hankin (2022) <doi:10.48550/ARXIV.2210.17008>.

License GPL-2

LazyData yes

URL <https://github.com/RobinHankin/stokes>

BugReports <https://github.com/RobinHankin/stokes/issues>

RdMacros mathjaxr

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stokes-package	<i>The Exterior Calculus</i>
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Description

Provides functionality for working with tensors, alternating forms, wedge products, Stokes's theorem, and related concepts from the exterior calculus. Uses 'disordR' discipline (Hankin, 2022, <doi:10.48550/ARXIV.2210.03856>). The canonical reference would be M. Spivak (1965, ISBN:0-8053-9021-9) "Calculus on Manifolds". To cite the package in publications please use Hankin (2022) <doi:10.48550/ARXIV.2210.17008>.

Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

```

Package:      stokes
Type:        Package
Title:       The Exterior Calculus
Version:     1.1-8
Depends:    spray (>= 1.0-21), R (>= 3.5.0)
Suggests:   knitr, Deriv, testthat, markdown, rmarkdown, emulator, magrittr
VignetteBuilder: knitr
Imports:    permutations (>= 1.1-2), partitions, methods, mathjaxr, disordR (>= 0.0-8)
Authors@R:  person( given=c("Robin", "K. S."), family="Hankin", role = c("aut","cre"), email="hankin.robin@gmail.com" )
Maintainer: Robin K. S. Hankin <hankin.robin@gmail.com>

```

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 License: GPL-2
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 RdMacros: mathjaxr
 Author: Robin K. S. Hankin [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5982-0415>>)

Index of help topics:

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inner	Inner product operator
issmall	Is a form zero to within numerical precision?
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kinner	Inner product of two kforms
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transform	Linear transforms of k-forms
vector_cross_product	The Vector cross product
volume	The volume element
wedge	Wedge products
zap	Zap small values in k-forms and k-tensors
zeroform	Zero tensors and zero forms

Generally in the package, arguments that are k -forms are denoted K , k -tensors by U , and spray objects by S . Multilinear maps (which may be either k -forms or k -tensors) are denoted by M .

Author(s)

NA

Maintainer: Robin K. S. Hankin <hankin.robin@gmail.com>

References

- J. H. Hubbard and B. B. Hubbard 2015. *Vector calculus, linear algebra and differential forms: a unified approach*. Ithaca, NY.
- M. Spivak 1971. *Calculus on manifolds*, Addison-Wesley.

See Also

[spray](#)

Examples

```
## Some k-tensors:
U1 <- as.ktensor(matrix(1:15,5,3))
U2 <- as.ktensor(cbind(1:3,2:4),1:3)

## Coerce a tensor to functional form, here mapping V^3 -> R (here V=R^15):
as.function(U1)(matrix(rnorm(45),15,3))

## Tensor product is tensorprod() or %X%:
U1 %X% U2

## A k-form is an alternating k-tensor:
K1 <- as.kform(cbind(1:5,2:6),rnorm(5))
K2 <- kform_general(3:6,2,1:6)
K3 <- rform(9,3,9,runif(9))

## The distributive law is true
(K1 + K2) ^ K3 == K1 ^ K3 + K2 ^ K3 # TRUE to numerical precision

## Wedge product is associative (non-trivial):
(K1 ^ K2) ^ K3
K1 ^ (K2 ^ K3)

## k-forms can be coerced to a function and wedge product:
f <- as.function(K1 ^ K2 ^ K3)

## E is a a random point in V^k:
E <- matrix(rnorm(63),9,7)

## f() is alternating:
f(E)
f(E[,7:1])

## The package blurs the distinction between symbolic and numeric computing:
dx <- as.kform(1)
dy <- as.kform(2)
dz <- as.kform(3)

dx ^ dy ^ dz

K3 ^ dx ^ dy ^ dz
```

Alt	<i>Alternating multilinear forms</i>
-----	--------------------------------------

Description

Converts a k -tensor to alternating form

Usage

`Alt(S, give_kform)`

Arguments

<code>S</code>	A multilinear form, an object of class <code>ktensor</code>
<code>give_kform</code>	Boolean, with default <code>FALSE</code> meaning to return an alternating k -tensor [that is, an object of class <code>ktensor</code> that happens to be alternating] and <code>TRUE</code> meaning to return a k -form [that is, an object of class <code>kform</code>]

Details

Given a k -tensor T , we have

$$\text{Alt}(T)(v_1, \dots, v_k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_k} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot T(v_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, v_{\sigma(k)})$$

Thus for example if $k = 3$:

$$\text{Alt}(T)(v_1, v_2, v_3) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} +T(v_1, v_2, v_3) & -T(v_1, v_3, v_2) \\ -T(v_2, v_1, v_3) & +T(v_2, v_3, v_1) \\ +T(v_3, v_1, v_2) & -T(v_3, v_2, v_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

and it is reasonably easy to see that $\text{Alt}(T)$ is alternating, in the sense that

$$\text{Alt}(T)(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_k) = -\text{Alt}(T)(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_k)$$

Function `Alt()` is intended to take and return an object of class `ktensor`; but if given a `kform` object, it just returns its argument unchanged.

A short vignette is provided with the package: `type vignette("Alt")` at the commandline.

Value

Returns an alternating k -tensor. To work with k -forms, which are a much more efficient representation of alternating tensors, use `as.kform()`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[kform](#)

Examples

```
(X <- ktensor(spray(rbind(1:3),6)))
Alt(X)
Alt(X,give_kform=TRUE)

S <- as.ktensor(expand.grid(1:3,1:3),rnorm(9))
S
Alt(S)

issmall(Alt(S) - Alt(Alt(S))) # should be TRUE; Alt() is idempotent

a <- rtensor()
V <- matrix(rnorm(21),ncol=3)
LHS <- as.function(Alt(a))(V)
RHS <- as.function(Alt(a,give_kform=TRUE))(V)
c(LHS=LHS,RHS=RHS,diff=LHS-RHS)
```

as.1form

*Coerce vectors to 1-forms***Description**

Given a vector, return the corresponding 1-form; the exterior derivative of a 0-form (that is, a scalar function). Function `grad()` is a synonym.

Usage

```
as.1form(v)
grad(v)
```

Arguments

`v` A vector with element i being $\partial f / \partial x_i$

Details

The exterior derivative of a k -form ϕ is a $(k + 1)$ -form $\mathbf{d}\phi$ given by

$$\mathbf{d}\phi(P_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{v}_i, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{k+1})) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h^{k+1}} \int_{\partial P_{\mathbf{x}}(h\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, h\mathbf{v}_{k+1})} \phi$$

We can use the facts that

$$\mathbf{d}(f dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}) = \mathbf{d}f \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

and

$$\mathbf{d}f = \sum_{j=1}^n (D_j f) dx_j$$

to calculate differentials of general k -forms. Specifically, if

$$\phi = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} a_{i_1 \dots i_k} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

then

$$d\phi = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n D_j a_{i_1 \dots i_k} dx_j \right] \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}.$$

The entry in square brackets is given by `grad()`. See the examples for appropriate R idiom.

Value

A one-form

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[kform](#)

Examples

```
as.1form(1:9) # note ordering of terms
```

```
as.1form(rnorm(20))
```

```
grad(c(4,7)) ^ grad(1:4)
```

coeffs

Extract and manipulate coefficients

Description

Extract and manipulate coefficients of ktensor and kform objects; this using the methods of the **spray** package.

Details

To see the coefficients of a kform or ktensor object, use `coeffs()`, which returns a disord object (this is actually `spray::coeffs()`). Replacement methods also use the methods of the **spray** package.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
(a <- kform_general(5,2,1:10))
coeffs(a) # a disord object
coeffs(a)[coeffs(a)%%2==1] <- 100 # replace every odd coeff with 100
a

coeffs(a*0)
```

consolidate

Various low-level helper functions

Description

Various low-level helper functions used in `Alt()` and `kform()`

Usage

```
consolidate(S)
kill_trivial_rows(S)
include_perms(S)
kform_to_ktensor(S)
```

Arguments

`S` Object of class `spray`

Details

Low-level helper functions.

- Function `consolidate()` takes a `spray` object, and combines any rows that are identical up to a permutation, respecting the sign of the permutation
- Function `kill_trivial_rows()` takes a `spray` object and deletes any rows with a repeated entry (which have k -forms identically zero)
- Function `include_perms()` replaces each row of a `spray` object with all its permutations, respecting the sign of the permutation
- Function `ktensor_to_kform()` coerces a k -form to a k -tensor

Value

The functions documented here all return a `spray` object.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[ktensor](#), [kform](#), [Alt](#)

Examples

```
(S <- spray(matrix(c(1,1,2,2,1,3,3,1,3,5), ncol=2, byrow=TRUE), 1:5))

kill_trivial_rows(S) # (rows 1 and 3 killed, repeated entries)
consolidate(S)      # (merges rows 2 and 4)
include_perms(S)   # returns a spray object, not alternating tensor.
```

contract	<i>Contractions of k-forms</i>
----------	--------------------------------

Description

A contraction is a natural linear map from k -forms to $k - 1$ -forms.

Usage

```
contract(K, v, lose=TRUE)
contract_elementary(o, v)
```

Arguments

K	A k -form
o	Integer-valued vector corresponding to one row of an index matrix
lose	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to coerce a 0-form to a scalar and FALSE meaning to return the formal 0-form
v	A vector; in function <code>contract()</code> , if a matrix, interpret each column as a vector to contract with

Details

Given a k -form ϕ and a vector \mathbf{v} , the *contraction* $\phi_{\mathbf{v}}$ of ϕ and \mathbf{v} is a $k - 1$ -form with

$$\phi_{\mathbf{v}}(\mathbf{v}^1, \dots, \mathbf{v}^{k-1}) = \phi(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}^1, \dots, \mathbf{v}^{k-1})$$

provided $k > 1$; if $k = 1$ we specify $\phi_{\mathbf{v}} = \phi(\mathbf{v})$.

Function `contract_elementary()` is a low-level helper function that translates elementary k -forms with coefficient 1 (in the form of an integer vector corresponding to one row of an index matrix) into its contraction with \mathbf{v} .

There is an extensive vignette in the package, `vignette("contract")`.

Value

Returns an object of class `kform`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

Steven H. Weintraub 2014. “Differential forms: theory and practice”, Elsevier (Definition 2.2.23, chapter 2, page 77).

See Also

[wedge,lose](#)

Examples

```
contract(as.kform(1:5),1:8)
contract(as.kform(1),3) # 0-form

contract_elementary(c(1,2,5),c(1,2,10,11,71))

## Now some verification [takes ~10s to run]:
#o <- kform(spray(t(replicate(2, sample(9,4))), runif(2)))
#V <- matrix(rnorm(36),ncol=4)
#jj <- c(
# as.function(o)(V),
# as.function(contract(o,V[,1,drop=TRUE]))(V[,-1]), # scalar
# as.function(contract(o,V[,1:2]))(V[-(1:2),drop=FALSE]),
# as.function(contract(o,V[,1:3]))(V[-(1:3),drop=FALSE]),
# as.function(contract(o,V[,1:4],lose=FALSE))(V[-(1:4),drop=FALSE])
#)

#print(jj)
#max(jj) - min(jj) # zero to numerical precision
```

dovs

Dimension of the underlying vector space

Description

A k -form $\omega \in \Lambda^k(V)$ maps V^k to the reals, where $V = \mathcal{R}^n$. Function `dovs()` returns n , the dimensionality of the underlying vector space. The function itself is almost trivial, returning the maximum of the index matrix.

Special dispensation is given for zero-forms and zero tensors, which return zero.

Vignette `dovs` provides more discussion.

Usage

```
dovs(K)
```

Arguments

K A k -form or k -tensor

Value

Returns a non-negative integer

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
dovs(rform())  
table(replicate(20,dovs(rform(3))))
```

dx

Elementary forms in three-dimensional space

Description

Objects dx, dy and dz are the three elementary one-forms on three-dimensional space. These objects can be generated by running script 'vignettes/dx.Rmd', which includes some further discussion and technical documentation and creates file 'dx.rda' which resides in the data/ directory.

The default print method is a little opaque for these objects. To print them more intuitively, use

```
options(kform_symbolic_print = "dx")
```

which is documented at print.Rd.

Usage

```
data(dx)
```

Details

See vignettes dx and exeyez for an extended discussion; a use-case is given in vector_cross_product.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

- M. Spivak 1971. *Calculus on manifolds*, Addison-Wesley

See Also

[d,print.kform](#)

Examples

```

dx
hodge(dx)
hodge(dx,3)

dx # default print method, not particularly intelligible
options(kform_symbolic_print = 'dx') # shows dx dy dz
dx
dx^dz
hodge(dx,3)

as.function(dx)(ex)

options(kform_symbolic_print = NULL) # revert to default

```

ex

*Basis vectors in three-dimensional space***Description**

Objects `ex`, `ey` and `ez` are the three elementary one-forms on three-dimensional space, sometimes denoted (e_x, e_y, e_z) . These objects can be generated by running script ‘vignettes/ex.Rmd’, which includes some further discussion and technical documentation and creates file ‘exeyez.rda’ which resides in the `data/` directory.

Details

See vignettes `dx` and `exeyez` for an extended discussion; a use-case is given in `vector_cross_product`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

- M. Spivak 1971. *Calculus on manifolds*, Addison-Wesley

See Also

[d,print.kform](#)

Examples

```

as.function(dx)(ex)

(X <- as.kform(matrix(1:12,nrow=4),c(1,2,7,11)))
as.function(X)(cbind(e(2,12),e(6,12),e(10,12)))

```

hodge	<i>Hodge star operator</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

Given a k -form, return its Hodge dual

Usage

```
hodge(K, n=dofs(K), g, lose=TRUE)
```

Arguments

K	Object of class kform
n	Dimensionality of space, defaulting to the largest element of the index
g	Diagonal of the metric tensor, with missing default being the standard metric of the identity matrix. Currently, only entries of ± 1 are accepted
lose	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to coerce to a scalar if appropriate

Value

Given a k -form, in an n -dimensional space, return a $(n - k)$ -form.

Note

Most authors write the Hodge dual of ψ as $*\psi$ or $\star\psi$, but Weintraub uses $\psi*$.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[wedge](#)

Examples

```
(o <- kform_general(5,2,1:10))
hodge(o)

Faraday <- kform_general(4,2,runif(6)) # Faraday electromagnetic tensor
mink <- c(-1,1,1,1) # Minkowski metric
hodge(Faraday,g=mink)
Faraday==Faraday|>hodge(g=mink)|>hodge(g=mink)|>hodge(g=mink)|>hodge(g=mink)

hodge(dx,3) == dy^dz

## Some edge-cases:
hodge(scalar(1),2)
hodge(zero(5),9)
```

```

hodge(volume(5))
hodge(volume(5),lose=TRUE)
hodge(scalar(7),n=9)

```

inner

Inner product operator

Description

The inner product

Usage

```
inner(M)
```

Arguments

M square matrix

Details

The inner product of two vectors \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} is usually written $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle$ or $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}$, but the most general form would be $\mathbf{x}^T M \mathbf{y}$ where M is a matrix. Noting that inner products are multilinear, that is $\langle \mathbf{x}, a\mathbf{y} + b\mathbf{z} \rangle = a \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle + b \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z} \rangle$ and $\langle a\mathbf{x} + b\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \rangle = a \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z} \rangle + b \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \rangle$, we see that the inner product is indeed a multilinear map, that is, a tensor.

Given a square matrix M , function `inner(M)` returns the 2-form that maps \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} to $\mathbf{x}^T M \mathbf{y}$. Non-square matrices are effectively padded with zeros.

A short vignette is provided with the package: type `vignette("inner")` at the commandline.

Value

Returns a k -tensor, an inner product

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[kform](#)

Examples

```

inner(diag(7))
inner(matrix(1:9,3,3))

## Compare the following two:
Alt(inner(matrix(1:9,3,3))) # An alternating k tensor
as.kform(inner(matrix(1:9,3,3))) # Same thing coerced to a kform

f <- as.function(inner(diag(7)))
X <- matrix(rnorm(14),ncol=2) # random element of (R^7)^2
f(X) - sum(X[,1]*X[,2]) # zero to numerical precision

## verify positive-definiteness:
g <- as.function(inner(crossprod(matrix(rnorm(56),8,7))))
stopifnot(g(kronecker(rnorm(7),t(c(1,1))))>0)

```

issmall

Is a form zero to within numerical precision?

Description

Given a k -form, return TRUE if it is “small”

Usage

```
issmall(M, tol=1e-8)
```

Arguments

M	Object of class kform or ktensor
tol	Small tolerance, defaulting to 1e-8

Value

Returns a logical

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```

o <- kform_general(3,2,runif(3))
M <- matrix(rnorm(9),3,3)

discrepancy <- o - pullback(pullback(o,M),solve(M))

discrepancy # print method might imply coefficients are zeros

issmall(discrepancy) # should be TRUE
is.zero(discrepancy) # might be FALSE

```

keep	<i>Keep or drop variables</i>
------	-------------------------------

Description

Keep or drop variables

Usage

```
keep(K, yes)
discard(K, no)
```

Arguments

K	Object of class kform
yes, no	Specification of dimensions to either keep (yes) or discard (no), coerced to a free object

Details

Function `keep(omega, yes)` keeps the terms specified and `discard(omega, no)` discards the terms specified. It is not clear to me what these functions mean from a mathematical perspective.

Value

The functions documented here all return a kform object.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[lose](#)

Examples

```
(o <- kform_general(7,3,seq_len(choose(7,3))))
keep(o,1:4) # keeps only terms with dimensions 1-4
discard(o,1:2) # loses any term with a "1" in the index
```

kform	<i>k-forms</i>
-------	----------------

Description

Functionality for dealing with k -forms

Usage

```
kform(S)
as.kform(M, coeffs, lose=TRUE)
kform_basis(n, k)
kform_general(W, k, coeffs, lose=TRUE)
is.kform(x)
d(i)
e(i, n)
## S3 method for class 'kform'
as.function(x, ...)
```

Arguments

n	Dimension of the vector space $V = R^n$
i	Integer
k	A k -form maps V^k to R
W	Integer vector of dimensions
M, coeffs	Index matrix and coefficients for a k -form
S	Object of class spray
lose	Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to coerce a 0-form to a scalar and FALSE meaning to return the formal 0-form
x	Object of class kform
...	Further arguments, currently ignored

Details

A k -form is an alternating k -tensor. In the package, k -forms are represented as sparse arrays (spray objects), but with a class of c("kform", "spray"). The constructor function `kform()` takes a spray object and returns a kform object: it ensures that rows of the index matrix are strictly non-negative integers, have no repeated entries, and are strictly increasing. Function `as.kform()` is more user-friendly.

- `kform()` is the constructor function. It takes a spray object and returns a kform.
- `as.kform()` also returns a kform but is a bit more user-friendly than `kform()`.
- `kform_basis()` is a low-level helper function that returns a matrix whose rows constitute a basis for the vector space $\Lambda^k(R^n)$ of k -forms.
- `kform_general()` returns a kform object with terms that span the space of alternating tensors.
- `is.kform()` returns TRUE if its argument is a kform object.
- `d()` is an easily-typed synonym for `as.kform()`. The idea is that `d(1) = dx`, `d(2)=dy`, `d(5)=dx^5`, etc. Also note that, for example, `d(1:3)=dx^dy^dz`, the volume form.

Recall that a k -tensor is a multilinear map from V^k to the reals, where $V = R^n$ is a vector space. A multilinear k -tensor T is *alternating* if it satisfies

$$T(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_k) = -T(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_k)$$

In the package, an object of class `kform` is an efficient representation of an alternating tensor.

Function `kform_basis()` is a low-level helper function that returns a matrix whose rows constitute a basis for the vector space $\Lambda^k(R^n)$ of k -forms:

$$\phi = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} a_{i_1 \dots i_k} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

and indeed we have:

$$a_{i_1 \dots i_k} = \phi(\mathbf{e}_{i_1}, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{i_k})$$

where \mathbf{e}_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$ is a basis for V .

Value

All functions documented here return a `kform` object except `as.function.kform()`, which returns a function, and `is.kform()`, which returns a Boolean, and `e()`, which returns a conjugate basis to that of `d()`.

Note

Hubbard and Hubbard use the term “ k -form”, but Spivak does not.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

Hubbard and Hubbard; Spivak

See Also

[ktensor](#), [lose](#)

Examples

```
as.kform(cbind(1:5,2:6),rnorm(5))
kform_general(1:4,2,coeffs=1:6) # used in electromagnetism

K1 <- as.kform(cbind(1:5,2:6),rnorm(5))
K2 <- kform_general(5:8,2,1:6)
K1^K2 # or wedge(K1,K2)

d(1:3)
dx^dy^dz # same thing

d(sample(9)) # coeff is +/-1 depending on even/odd permutation of 1:9
```

```
f <- as.function(wedge(K1,K2))
E <- matrix(rnorm(32),8,4)
f(E) + f(E[,c(1,3,2,4)]) # should be zero by alternating property

options(kform_symbolic_print = 'd')
(d(5)+d(7)) ^ (d(2)^d(5) + 6*d(4)^d(7))
options(kform_symbolic_print = NULL) # revert to default
```

kinner

*Inner product of two kforms***Description**

Given two k -forms α and β , return the inner product $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$. Here our underlying vector space V is \mathcal{R}^n .

The inner product is a symmetric bilinear form defined in two stages. First, we specify its behaviour on decomposable k -forms $\alpha = \alpha_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha_k$ and $\beta = \beta_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \beta_k$ as

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \det \left(\langle \alpha_i, \beta_j \rangle_{1 \leq i, j \leq k} \right)$$

and secondly, we extend to the whole of $\Lambda^k(V)$ through linearity.

Usage

```
kinner(o1, o2, M)
```

Arguments

o1, o2	Objects of class kform
M	Matrix

Value

Returns a real number

Note

There is a vignette available: type `vignette("kinner")` at the command line.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[hodge](#)

Examples

```

a <- (2*dx)^(3*dy)
b <- (5*dx)^(7*dy)

kinner(a,b)
det(matrix(c(2*5,0,0,3*7),2,2)) # mathematically identical, slight numerical mismatch

```

ktensor

*k-tensors***Description**

Functionality for k -tensors

Usage

```

ktensor(S)
as.ktensor(M, coeffs)
is.ktensor(x)
## S3 method for class 'ktensor'
as.function(x, ...)

```

Arguments

M, coeffs	Matrix of indices and coefficients, as in <code>spray(M, coeffs)</code>
S	Object of class <code>spray</code>
x	Object of class <code>ktensor</code>
...	Further arguments, currently ignored

Details

A k -tensor object S is a map from V^k to the reals R , where V is a vector space (here R^n) that satisfies multilinearity:

$$S(v_1, \dots, av_i, \dots, v_k) = a \cdot S(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_k)$$

and

$$S(v_1, \dots, v_i + v_i', \dots, v_k) = S(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_k) + S(v_1, \dots, v_i', \dots, v_k).$$

Note that this is *not* equivalent to linearity over V^{nk} (see examples).

In the **stokes** package, k -tensors are represented as sparse arrays (`spray` objects), but with a class of `c("ktensor", "spray")`. This is a natural and efficient representation for tensors that takes advantage of sparsity using **spray** package features.

Function `as.ktensor()` will coerce a k -form to a k -tensor via `kform_to_ktensor()`.

Value

All functions documented here return a `ktensor` object except `as.function.ktensor()`, which returns a function.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

Spivak 1961

See Also

[tensorprod](#), [kform](#), [wedge](#)

Examples

```
ktensor(rspray(4,powers=1:4))
as.ktensor(cbind(1:4,2:5,3:6),1:4)

## Test multilinearity:
k <- 4
n <- 5
u <- 3

## Define a randomish k-tensor:
S <- ktensor(spray(matrix(1+sample(u*k)%n,u,k),seq_len(u)))

## And a random point in V^k:
E <- matrix(rnorm(n*k),n,k)

E1 <- E2 <- E3 <- E

x1 <- rnorm(n)
x2 <- rnorm(n)
r1 <- rnorm(1)
r2 <- rnorm(1)

# change one column:
E1[,2] <- x1
E2[,2] <- x2
E3[,2] <- r1*x1 + r2*x2

f <- as.function(S)

r1*f(E1) + r2*f(E2) -f(E3) # should be small

## Note that multilinearity is different from linearity:
r1*f(E1) + r2*f(E2) - f(r1*E1 + r2*E2) # not small!
```

Description

Allows arithmetic operators to be used for k -forms and k -tensors such as addition, multiplication, etc, where defined.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kform'
Ops(e1, e2 = NULL)
## S3 method for class 'ktensor'
Ops(e1, e2 = NULL)
```

Arguments

e1, e2 Objects of class kform or ktensor

Details

The functions Ops.kform() and Ops.ktensor() pass unary and binary arithmetic operators (“+”, “-”, “*”, “/” and “^”) to the appropriate specialist function by coercing to spray objects.

For wedge products of k -forms, use wedge() or %%% or ^; and for tensor products of k -tensors, use tensorprod() or %%%.

Value

All functions documented here return an object of class kform or ktensor.

Note

A plain asterisk, “*” behaves differently for ktensors and kforms. Given two ktensors T1, T2, then “T1*T2” will return the their tensor product. This on the grounds that the idiom has only one natural interpretation. But its use is discouraged (use %%% or tensorprod() instead). An asterisk can also be used to multiply a tensor by a scalar, as in T1*5.

An asterisk cannot be used to multiply two kforms K1, K2, as in K1*K2, which will always return an error. This on the grounds that it has no sensible interpretation in general and you probably meant to use a wedge product, K1^K2. Note that multiplication by scalars is acceptable, as in K1*6. Further note that K1*K2 returns an error even if one or both is a 0-form (or scalar), as in K1*scalar(3). This behaviour may change in the future.

In the package the caret (“^”) evaluates the wedge product; note that %%% is also acceptable. Powers simply do not make sense for alternating forms: S %%% S = S^S is zero identically. Here the caret is interpreted consistently as a wedge product, and if one of the factors is numeric it is interpreted as a zero-form (that is, a scalar). Thus S^2 = wedge(S, 2) = 2^S = S*2 = S+S, and indeed S^n==S*n. Caveat emptor! If S is a kform object, it is very tempting [but incorrect] to interpret “S^3” as something like “S to the power 3”. See also the note at Ops.clifford in the **clifford** package.

Powers are not implemented for ktensors on the grounds that a ktensor to the power zero is not defined.

Note that one has to take care with order of operations if we mix \wedge with $*$. For example, $dx \wedge (6*dy)$ is perfectly acceptable; but $(dx \wedge 6)*dy$ will return an error, as will the unbracketed form $dx \wedge 6 * dy$. In the second case we attempt to use an asterisk to multiply two k -forms, which triggers the error.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
## dx_1 ^ dx_2 + 6dx_5 ^ dx_6:
as.kform(1) ^ as.kform(2) + 6*as.kform(5) ^ as.kform(6)

k1 <- kform_general(4,2,rnorm(6))
k2 <- kform_general(4,2,rnorm(6))

E <- matrix(rnorm(8),4,2)
as.function(k1+k2)(E)

## verify linearity, here 2*k1 + 3*k2:
as.function(2*k1+3*k2)(E)-(2*as.function(k1)(E) + 3*as.function(k2)(E))
## should be small
```

print.stokes

Print methods for k -tensors and k -forms

Description

Print methods for objects with options for printing in matrix form or multivariate polynomial form

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kform'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'ktensor'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	k -form or k -tensor
...	Further arguments (currently ignored)

Details

The print method is designed to tell the user that an object is a tensor or a k -form. It prints a message to this effect (with special dispensation for zero tensors), then calls the spray print method.

Value

Returns its argument invisibly.

Note

The print method asserts that its argument is a map from V^k to R with $V = R^n$. Here, n is the largest element in the index matrix. However, such a map naturally furnishes a map from $(R^m)^k$ to R provided that $m \geq n$ via the natural projection from R^n to R^m . Formally this would be $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_n, 0, \dots, 0) \in R^m$. In the case of the zero k -form or k -tensor, “n” is to be interpreted as “any $n \geq 0$ ”. See also `dovs()`.

By default, the print method uses the **spray** print methods, and as such respects the polyform option. However, setting polyform to TRUE can give misleading output, because spray objects are interpreted as multivariate polynomials not differential forms (and in particular uses the caret to signify powers).

It is much better to use options `ktensor_symbolic_print` or `kform_symbolic_print` instead. If these options are non-null, the print method uses `as.symbolic()` to give an alternate way of displaying k -tensors and k -forms. The generic non-null value would be “x” which gives output like “dx1 ^ dx2”. However, it has two special values: set `kform_symbolic_print` to “dx” for output like “dx ^ dz” and “txyz” for output like “dt ^ dx”, useful in relativistic physics with a Minkowski metric. See the examples.

More detail is given at `symbolic.Rd` and the dx vignette.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[as.symbolic,dovs](#)

Examples

```
a <- rform()
a

options(kform_symbolic_print = "x")
a

options(kform_symbolic_print = "dx")
kform(spray(kform_basis(3,2),1:3))

kform(spray(kform_basis(4,2),1:6)) # runs out of symbols

options(kform_symbolic_print = "txyz")
kform(spray(kform_basis(4,2),1:6)) # standard notation

options(kform_symbolic_print = NULL) # revert to default
a
```

 rform

Random kforms and ktensors

Description

Random k -form objects and k -tensors, intended as quick “get you going” examples

Usage

```
rform(terms=9,k=3,n=7,coeffs,ensure=TRUE)
rtensor(terms=9,k=3,n=7,coeffs)
```

Arguments

terms	Number of distinct terms
k,n	A k -form maps V^k to R , where $V = R^n$
coeffs	The coefficients of the form; if missing use <code>seq_len(terms)</code>
ensure	Boolean with default TRUE meaning to ensure that the <code>dovs()</code> of the returned value is in fact equal to <code>n</code> . If FALSE, sometimes the <code>dovs()</code> is strictly less than <code>n</code> because of random sampling

Details

What you see is what you get, basically.

Note that argument `terms` is an upper bound, as the index matrix might contain repeats which are combined.

Value

All functions documented here return an object of class `kform` or `ktensor`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
rform()
rform() %% rform()

rtensor() %% rtensor()

rform() ^ dx
rform() ^ dx ^ dy
```

scalar	<i>Scalars and losing attributes</i>
--------	--------------------------------------

Description

Scalars: 0-forms and 0-tensors

Usage

```
scalar(s,kform=TRUE,lose=FALSE)
is.scalar(M)
`0form`(s=1,lose=FALSE)
`0tensor`(s=1,lose=FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'kform'
lose(M)
## S3 method for class 'ktensor'
lose(M)
```

Arguments

s	A scalar value; a number
kform	Boolean with default TRUE meaning to return a kform and FALSE meaning to return a ktensor
M	Object of class ktensor or kform
lose	In function scalar(), Boolean with TRUE meaning to return a normal scalar, and default FALSE meaning to return a formal 0-form or 0-tensor

Details

A k -tensor (including k -forms) maps k vectors to a scalar. If $k = 0$, then a 0-tensor maps no vectors to a scalar, that is, mapping nothing at all to a scalar, or what normal people would call a plain old scalar. Such forms are created by a couple of constructions in the package, specifically `scalar()`, `kform_general(1,0)` and `contract()`. These functions take a `lose` argument that behaves much like the `drop` argument in base extraction. Functions `'0form()'` and `'0tensor()'` are wrappers for `'scalar()'`.

Function `lose()` takes an object of class `ktensor` or `kform` and, if of arity zero, returns the coefficient.

Note that function `kform()` *always* returns a `kform` object, it never loses attributes.

There is a slight terminological problem. A k -form maps k vectors to the reals: so a 0-form maps 0 vectors to the reals. This is what anyone on the planet would call a scalar. Similarly, a 0-tensor maps 0 vectors to the reals, and so is a scalar. Mathematically, there is no difference between 0-forms and 0-tensors, but the package makes a distinction:

```
> scalar(5,kform=TRUE)
An alternating linear map from  $V^0$  to  $R$  with  $V=R^0$ :
  val
  =   5
> scalar(5,kform=FALSE)
A linear map from  $V^0$  to  $R$  with  $V=R^0$ :
```

```

      val
    =    5
>

```

Compare zero tensors and zero forms. A zero tensor maps V^k to the real number zero, and a zero form is an alternating tensor mapping V^k to zero (so a zero tensor is necessarily alternating). See `zero.Rd`.

Value

The functions documented here return an object of class `kform` or `ktensor`, except for `is.scalar()`, which returns a Boolean.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[zeroform](#)

Examples

```

o <- scalar(5)
o
lose(o)

kform_general(1,0)
kform_general(1,0,lose=FALSE)

```

summary.stokes

Summaries of tensors and alternating forms

Description

A summary method for tensors and alternating forms, and a print method for summaries.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'kform'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'ktensor'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.kform'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.ktensor'
print(x, ...)

```

Arguments

`object, x` Object of class `ktensor` or `kform`
`...` Further arguments, passed to `head()`

Details

Summary method for tensors and alternating forms. Uses `spray::summary()`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```
a <- rform(100)
summary(a)
options(kform_symbolic_print = TRUE)
summary(a)
options(kform_symbolic_print = NULL) # restore default
```

symbolic

Symbolic form

Description

Returns a character string representing k -tensor and k -form objects in symbolic form. Used by the print method if either option `kform_symbolic_print` or `ktensor_symbolic_print` is non-null.

Usage

```
as.symbolic(M, symbols=letters, d="")
```

Arguments

M	Object of class <code>kform</code> or <code>ktensor</code> ; a map from V^k to R , where $V = R^n$
symbols	A character vector giving the names of the symbols
d	String specifying the appearance of the differential operator

Details

Spivak (p89), in archetypically terse writing, states:

A function f is considered to be a 0-form and $f \cdot \omega$ is also written $f \wedge \omega$. If $f: \mathcal{R}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ is differentiable, then $Df(p) \in \Lambda^1(\mathcal{R}^n)$. By a minor modification we therefore obtain a 1-form df , defined by

$$df(p)(v_p) = Df(p)(v)$$

Let us consider in particular the 1-forms $d\pi^i$. It is customary to let x^i denote the *function* π^i (On \mathcal{R}^3 we often denote x^1 , x^2 , and x^3 by x , y , and z). This standard notation has obvious disadvantages but it allows many classical results to be expressed by formulas of equally classical appearance. Since $dx^i(p)(v_p) = d\pi^i(p)(v_p) = D\pi^i(p)(v) = v^i$, we see that $dx^1(p), \dots, dx^n(p)$ is just the dual basis to $(e_1)_p, \dots, (e_n)_p$. Thus every k -form ω can be written

$$\omega = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k}.$$

Function `as.symbolic()` uses this format. For completeness, we add (p77) that k -tensors may be expressed in the form

$$\sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n a_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \cdot \phi_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \phi_{i_k}.$$

and this form is used for k -tensors.

Value

Returns a “noquote” character string.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[print.stokes,dx](#)

Examples

```
(o <- kform_general(3,2,1:3))
as.symbolic(o,d="d",symbols=letters[23:26])
```

```
(a <- rform(n=50))
as.symbolic(a,symbols=state.abb)
```

tensorprod

Tensor products of k -tensors

Description

Tensor products of k -tensors

Usage

```
tensorprod(U, ...)
tensorprod2(U1,U2)
```

Arguments

`U, U1, U2` Object of class `ktensor`
`...` Further arguments, currently ignored

Details

Given a k -tensor S and an l -tensor T , we can form the tensor product $S \otimes T$, defined as

$$S \otimes T(v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}, \dots, v_{k+l}) = S(v_1, \dots, v_k) \cdot T(v_{k+1}, \dots, v_{k+l}).$$

Package idiom for this includes `tensorprod(S, T)` and `S %X% T`; note that the tensor product is not commutative. Function `tensorprod()` can take any number of arguments (the result is well-defined because the tensor product is associative); it uses `tensorprod2()` as a low-level helper function.

Value

The functions documented here all return a spray object.

Note

The binary form `%X%` uses uppercase X to avoid clashing with `%x%` which is the Kronecker product in base R.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

Spivak 1961

See Also

[ktensor](#)

Examples

```
(A <- ktensor(spray(matrix(c(1,1,2,2,3,3),2,3,byrow=TRUE),1:2)))
(B <- ktensor(spray(10+matrix(4:9,3,2),5:7)))
tensorprod(A,B)
```

```
A %X% B - B %X% A
```

```
Va <- matrix(rnorm(9),3,3)
Vb <- matrix(rnorm(38),19,2)
```

```
LHS <- as.function(A %X% B)(cbind(rbind(Va,matrix(0,19-3,3)),Vb))
RHS <- as.function(A)(Va) * as.function(B)(Vb)
```

```
c(LHS=LHS,RHS=RHS,diff=LHS-RHS)
```

transform	<i>Linear transforms of k-forms</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Given a k -form, express it in terms of linear combinations of the dx_i

Usage

```
pullback(K,M)
stretch(K,d)
```

Arguments

K	Object of class kform
M	Matrix of transformation
d	Numeric vector representing the diagonal elements of a diagonal matrix

Details

Function `pullback()` calculates the pullback of a function. A vignette is provided at ‘`pullback.Rmd`’. Suppose we are given a two-form

$$\omega = \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} dx_i \wedge dx_j$$

and relationships

$$dx_i = \sum_r M_{ir} dy_r$$

then we would have

$$\omega = \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} \left(\sum_r M_{ir} dy_r \right) \wedge \left(\sum_r M_{jr} dy_r \right).$$

The general situation would be a k -form where we would have

$$\omega = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} a_{i_1 \dots i_k} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

giving

$$\omega = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} \left[a_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \left(\sum_r M_{i_1 r} dy_r \right) \wedge \dots \wedge \left(\sum_r M_{i_k r} dy_r \right) \right].$$

The `transform()` function does all this but it is slow. I am not 100% sure that there isn't a much more efficient way to do such a transformation. There are a few tests in `tests/testthat` and a discussion in the `stokes` vignette.

Function `stretch()` carries out the same operation but for M a diagonal matrix. It is much faster than `transform()`.

Value

The functions documented here return an object of class `kform`.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

S. H. Weintraub 2019. *Differential forms: theory and practice*. Elsevier. (Chapter 3)

See Also

[wedge](#)

Examples

```
# Example in the text:
K <- as.kform(matrix(c(1,1,2,3),2,2),c(1,5))
M <- matrix(1:9,3,3)
pullback(K,M)

# Demonstrate that the result can be complicated:
M <- matrix(rnorm(25),5,5)
pullback(as.kform(1:2),M)

# Numerical verification:
o <- volume(3)

o2 <- pullback(pullback(o,M),solve(M))
max(abs(coeffs(o-o2))) # zero to numerical precision

# Following should be zero:
pullback(as.kform(1),M)-as.kform(matrix(1:5),c(crossprod(M,c(1,rep(0,4)))))

# Following should be TRUE:
issmall(pullback(o,crossprod(matrix(rnorm(10),2,5))))

# Some stretch() use-cases:

p <- rform()
p
stretch(p,seq_len(7))
stretch(p,c(1,0,0,1,1,1,1)) # kills dimensions 2 and 3
```


Description

The vector cross product is defined in elementary school for pairs of vectors in \mathcal{R}^3 as

$$\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2, u_3v_1 - u_1v_3, u_1v_2 - u_2v_1).$$

However, this may easily be generalized to a product from $n - 1$ -tuples of vectors in \mathcal{R}^n . Vignette `vector_cross_product` gives a discussion.

Usage

```
vector_cross_product(M)
```

Arguments

M Matrix with one more row than column; columns are interpreted as vectors

Details

See vignette `vector_cross_product`

Value

Returns a vector

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

[cross](#)

Examples

```
vector_cross_product(matrix(1:6,3,2))

M <- matrix(rnorm(30),6,5)
LHS <- hodge(as.1form(M[,1])^as.1form(M[,2])^as.1form(M[,3])^as.1form(M[,4])^as.1form(M[,5]))
RHS <- as.1form(vector_cross_product(M))
LHS-RHS # zero to numerical precision

# Alternatively:
hodge(Reduce(`^`,sapply(seq_len(5),function(i){as.1form(M[,i])},simplify=FALSE)))
```

 volume

The volume element

Description

The volume element in n dimensions

Usage

```
volume(n)
is.volume(K, n=dovs(K))
```

Arguments

n	Dimension of the space
K	Object of class kform

Details

Spivak phrases it well (theorem 4.6, page 82):

If V has dimension n , it follows that $\Lambda^n(V)$ has dimension 1. Thus all alternating n -tensors on V are multiples of any non-zero one. Since the determinant is an example of such a member of $\Lambda^n(V)$ it is not surprising to find it in the following theorem:

Let v_1, \dots, v_n be a basis for V and let $\omega \in \Lambda^n(V)$. If $w_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}v_j$ then

$$\omega(w_1, \dots, w_n) = \det(a_{ij}) \cdot \omega(v_1, \dots, v_n)$$

(see the examples for numerical verification of this).

Neither the zero k -form, nor scalars, are considered to be a volume element.

Value

Function `volume()` returns an object of class `kform`; function `is.volume()` returns a Boolean.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

- M. Spivak 1971. *Calculus on manifolds*, Addison-Wesley

See Also

[zeroform, as.1form, dovs](#)

Examples

```

dx^dy^dz == volume(3)

p <- 1
for(i in 1:7){p <- p ^ as.kform(i)}
p
p == volume(7) # should be TRUE

o <- volume(5)
M <- matrix(runif(25),5,5)
det(M) - as.function(o)(M) # should be zero

is.volume(d(1) ^ d(2) ^ d(3) ^ d(4))
is.volume(d(1:9))

```

wedge

Wedge products

Description

Wedge products of k -forms

Usage

```

wedge2(K1,K2)
wedge(x, ...)

```

Arguments

$K1, K2, x, \dots$ k -forms

Details

Wedge product of k -forms.

Value

The functions documented here return an object of class `kform`.

Note

In general use, use `wedge()` or `^` or `%^%`, as documented under `Ops`. Function `wedge()` uses low-level helper function `wedge2()`, which takes only two arguments.

A short vignette is provided with the package: type `vignette("wedge")` at the commandline.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also[Ops](#)**Examples**

```

k1 <- as.kform(cbind(1:5,2:6),1:5)
k2 <- as.kform(cbind(5:7,6:8,7:9),1:3)
k3 <- kform_general(1:6,2)

a1 <- wedge2(k1,wedge2(k2,k3))
a2 <- wedge2(wedge2(k1,k2),k3)

is.zero(a1-a2) # NB terms of a1, a2 in a different order!

# This is why wedge(k1,k2,k3) is well-defined. Can also use ^:
k1 ^ k2 ^ k3

```

zap

*Zap small values in k-forms and k-tensors***Description**Equivalent to `zapsmall()`**Usage**

```

zap(X)
## S3 method for class 'kform'
zap(X)
## S3 method for class 'ktensor'
zap(X)

```

Arguments

`X` Tensor or k -form to be zapped

Details

Given an object of class `ktensor` or `kform`, coefficients close to zero are ‘zapped’, i.e., replaced by ‘0’, using `base::zapsmall()`.

Note, `zap()` actually changes the numeric value, it is not just a print method.

Value

Returns an object of the same class

Author(s)

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Examples

```

S <- rform(7)
S == zap(S)

```

zero	<i>Zero tensors and zero forms</i>
------	------------------------------------

Description

Correct idiom for generating zero k -tensors and k -forms

Usage

```
zeroform(n)
zerotensor(n)
```

Arguments

`n` Arity of the k -form or k -tensor

Value

Returns an object of class `kform` or `ktensor`.

Note

Idiom such as `as.ktensor(rep(1, n), 0)` and `as.kform(rep(1, 5), 0)` and indeed `as.kform(1:5, 0)` is incorrect as the arity of the tensor is lost.

A 0-form is not the same thing as a zero tensor. A 0-form maps V^0 to the reals; a scalar. A zero tensor maps V^k to zero. Some discussion is given at `scalar.Rd`.

Author(s)

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See Also

[scalar](#)

Examples

```
zerotensor(5)
zeroform(3)

x <- rform(k=3)
x*0 == zeroform(3)      # should be true
x  == x + zeroform(3)  # should be true

y <- rtensor(k=3)
y*0 == zerotensor(3)   # should be true
y  == y+zerotensor(3) # should be true

## Following idiom is plausible but fails because as.ktensor(coeffs=0)
## and as.kform(coeffs=0) do not retain arity:
```

```
## as.ktensor(1+diag(5)) + as.ktensor(rep(1,5),0) # fails  
## as.kform(matrix(1:6,2,3)) + as.kform(1:3,0) # also fails
```

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