

Package ‘Ryacas’

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Title R interface to the yacas computer algebra system

Author Rob Goedman <goedman@mac.com>, Gabor Grothendieck
<ggrothendieck@gmail.com>, Søren Højsgaard
<Soren.Hojsgaard@agrsci.dk>, Ayal Pinkus <apinkus@xs4all.nl>

Maintainer G. Grothendieck <ggrothendieck@gmail.com>

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Description An interface to the yacas computer algebra system.

Depends XML

SystemRequirements yacas (= 1.0.63)

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Description

Ryacas allows one to use the yacas computer algebra package entirely from within R. It takes an R expression, an R one line function or a yacas string and returns an R expression or a variety of other formats. It can be used for symbolic mathematics, exact arithmetic, ASCII pretty printing and R to TeX conversions. The main command is `yacas` and `?yacas` provides some information on installation and startup.

Details

The following are sources of information on "Ryacas":

DESCRIPTION file	<code>library(help = Ryacas)</code>
List of demo files	<code>demo(package = "Ryacas")</code>
Demo file	<code>demo("Ryacas")</code>
Demo	<code>demo("Ryacas-PrettyPrinter")</code>
Demo	<code>demo("Ryacas-Function")</code>
Demo	<code>demo("Ryacas-Sym")</code>
Demo	<code>demo("Ryacas-Expr")</code>
List Vignettes	<code>vignette(package = "Ryacas")</code>
Vignette	<code>vignette("Ryacas")</code>
This File	<code>package?Ryacas</code>
Help files	<code>?yacas</code> , <code>?yacasTranslations</code> , <code>?yacmode</code> , <code>?Sym</code>
Help files - Windows	<code>?yacasInstall</code>
News	<code>RShowDoc("NEWS", package = "Ryacas")</code>
Acknowledgements	<code>RShowDoc("THANKS", package = "Ryacas")</code>
Wish List	<code>RShowDoc("WISHLIST", package = "Ryacas")</code>
Home page	http://code.google.com/p/ryacas/

Note

There is a note in the help file of the `yacas` command that discusses a number of installation and startup issues.

Examples

```
## Not run:
print(yacas(expression(integrate(1/x, x))))
print(yacas("Integrate(x)1/x"))
x <- Sym("x"); Integrate(1/x, x)
acos(Sym("1/2"))

## End(Not run)
```

bodyAsExpression	<i>Get body of function as an expression.</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------------------

Description

Get body of function as an expression.

Usage

```
bodyAsExpression(x)
```

Arguments

x An R function.

Details

This function is similar to the R `body` function except that function returns a call object whereas this one returns an expression usable in Ryacas calculations.

Value

An expression.

See Also

[body](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

# construct an R function for the Burr probability density
# function (PDF) given the Burr cumulative distribution function (CDF)
BurrCDF <- function(x, c = 1, k = 1) 1-(1+x^c)^-k

# transfer CDF to yacas
yacas(BurrCDF)

# create a template for the PDF from the CDF
BurrPDF <- BurrCDF

# differentiate CDF and place resulting expression in body
body(BurrPDF) <- yacas(expression(deriv(BurrCDF(x,c,k))))[[1]]

# test out PDF
BurrPDF(1)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

Eval	<i>Evaluate a yacas expression.</i>
------	-------------------------------------

Description

Evaluate a yacas expression.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'yacas'
Eval(x, env = parent.frame(), ...)
## S3 method for class 'Sym'
Eval(x, env = parent.frame(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object to be evaluated.
env	Environment or list in which to perform evaluation.
...	Not currently used.

Examples

```
## Not run:
Eval(yacas(expression(x*x)), list(x=2))

# same
x <- 2
Eval(yacas(expression(x*x)))

## End(Not run)
```

runYacas	<i>Run a yacas session directly.</i>
----------	--------------------------------------

Description

This command is typically used without arguments. It simply runs an ordinary interactive yacas session. Note that this command is not used to spawn the yacas server but just to interact directly with yacas independently of R.

Usage

```
runYacas(method = "system", yacas.args = "", yacas.init = "")
```

Arguments

method	Can be "system" or "server". Normally not used.
yacas.args	Can be used to specify the yacas command line arguments. Normally this is not used.
yacas.init	Can be used to specify the yacas command line --init argument. Normally this is not used.

Value

No return value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
yacasRun()

## End(Not run)
```

Sym

Sym

Description

The Symbol interface to yacas.

Usage

```
Sym(...)  
Expr(x)
```

Arguments

x	An R expression.
...	An R character string or object that can be coerced to a character string.

Details

An object of class "Sym" is internally a yacas character string. An object of class "Expr" is internally an R expression. One can combine such objects using the Math and Ops R operators (see help(Math) and help(Ops) for a list). Also there are methods for a number of R generics: as.character.Sym, as.expression.Sym, determinant.Sym, deriv.Sym and print.Sym and yacas-oriented functions: Clear, Conjugate, Expand, Factor, Factorial, I, Identity, Infinity, Integrate, Inverse, InverseTaylor, Limit, List, N, Newton, Pi, Precision, PrettyForm, PrettyPrinter, Set, Simplify, Solve, Subst, Taylor, TeXForm, Ver and " all of which have the same meaning as the corresponding yacas commands. Try vignette("Rycas-Sym") for many examples.

Value

Sym returns a "Sym" object and Expr returns an "Expr" object.

Note

Currently the only Expr methods implemented are as.character.Expr, deriv.Expr, Math.Expr, Ops.Expr and print.Expr.

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- Sym("x")
x*x
Integrate(x*x, x)
Sym("

acos(Sym("1/2"))

y <- Exprq(x)
y*y
deriv(y*y, y)
Exprq(acos(1/2))

## End(Not run)
```

yacas

yacas interface

Description

Interface to the yacas computer algebra system.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
yacas(x, verbose = FALSE, method,
retclass = c("expression", "character", "unquote"), addSemi = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'expression'
yacas(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'function'
yacas(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'formula'
yacas(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'yacas'
yacas(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A yacas character string or an R expression without terminating semicolon to be processed by yacas.
verbose	A logical value indicating verbosity of output or "input" to only show input to yacas but not output from yacas or "output" to only show output from yacas but not input to yacas.
method	method used to communicate with yacas. If "socket" is specified then the same yacas session is used on a sequence of calls. If "system" is specified then a new instance of yacas is used just for the period of that call. "system" does not require that the system be configured to support telnet/sockets and so may be useful in some instances. If no value is specified the default is taken from <code>getOption("yacas.method")</code> and if that is not specified "socket" is used. "socket" and "system" may be abbreviated.
addSemi	If TRUE a semicolon is added to the character string sent to yacas. This can be set to FALSE if its known that the character string already has a trailing semicolon. It is ignored if <code>retclass="expression"</code> .
retclass	The class of the first component of the yacas structure. It defaults to "expression" but may be specified as "character" or "unquote". "unquote" is the same as "character" except that if the character string returned would have otherwise had quotes in the first and last positions then they are stripped.
...	Additional arguments ultimately passed down to <code>yacas.character</code> .

Details

The user supplies an R expression, an R function name corresponding to a function with a single line body, a formula or a yacas input string. In the case of a formula it is regarded as an expression represented by the right hand side of the formula while the left hand side, if any, is ignored.

Value

An R object of class "yacas" is returned. If `PrettyPrinter("OMForm")` is in effect, which it is by default, then the first component is an R expression and the OMForm component contains Open-Math XML code. In other cases the first component is NULL and the YacasForm or PrettyForm components have display information.

Note

Windows Installation. On Windows one can install Ryacas by issuing the commands:

```
install.packages("Ryacas", dep = TRUE)
library(Ryacas)
yacasInstall()
```

or by using the Packages | Install package(s) menu in place of the first command. The second command downloads `scripts.dat` and `yacas.exe` from the internet and installs them into `R_HOME/library/Ryacas/yacdir` where `R_HOME` is the location of your R installation.

Normally the default locations of yacas, its initialization file and the scripts file are sufficient but, if necessary, they can be overridden via the environment variables: YACAS_HOME, YACAS_INIT and YACAS_SCRIPTS. The YACAS_INVOKE_STRING environment variable discussed in the next section overrides all three of these.

All OS Installation. The YACAS_INVOKE_STRING environment variable can be used to override the invocation string for yacas. Normally it is not used. If it does need to be used then a typical use might be:

```
library(Ryacas)
# only need to do the file.copy command once
file.copy(system.file("yacdir/R.y", package = "Ryacas"), "~/yacsrc")
# this needs to be done once per session
Sys.setenv(YACAS_INVOKE_STRING = "yacas -pc --server 9734")
demo(Ryacas) # test it out
```

yacmode. There is also a utility yacmode which is called without arguments and just turns R into a terminal into yacas until one quits out of it (and back to R) by entering stop, end, quit, exit or e.

Startup. yacas starts up when yacasStart() is called or the first time yacas is called. yacas is shut down when yacasStop() is called or when the package is detached using the detach() R command. On Windows, when yacas is shut down, the yacas process is terminated on Windows XP Pro but not on other versions of Windows. In those cases there will be a dangling process that the user must terminate manually.

Translation. The translation process occurs in several steps. If the input to the yacas function is an expression then it is translated to a valid yacas character string (otherwise, it is sent to yacas unprocessed). Yacas then processes the string and if retclass="expression" it is translated back to an R expression (otherwise it is sent back unprocessed). Examples of translations are:

R	yacas
sin(x)	Sin(x)
deriv(sin, x)	Deriv(x)Sin(x)
log(x)	Ln(x)

References

<http://yacas.sourceforge.net>

Examples

```
## Not run:
yacas(expression(Factor(x^2-1)))
exp1 <- expression(x^2 + 2 * x^2)
exp2 <- expression(2 * exp0)
exp3 <- expression(6 * pi * x)
exp4 <- expression((exp1 * (1 - sin(exp3))) / exp2)
print(yacas(exp4))
```

```

print(yacas("Version()")) # yacas version

# see demo("Ryacas-Function")

## End(Not run)

```

yacasInstall	<i>Install yacas files needed by Ryacas</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------------

Description

Download the `script.dat` and `yacas.exe` files needed by Ryacas.

Usage

```

yacasInstall(url = "http://ryacas.googlecode.com/files/yacas-1.0.63.zip",
             overwrite = FALSE)
yacasFile(filename = c("yacas.exe", "scripts.dat", "R.y"),
           slash = c("\\", "/"))

```

Arguments

<code>url</code>	URL of a zip file containing <code>yacas.exe</code> and <code>scripts.dat</code> .
<code>overwrite</code>	If TRUE then existing files are overwritten.
<code>filename</code>	Name of file whose full path is wanted.
<code>slash</code>	slash style to use on output pathname.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>download.file</code> . In most cases this is not used.

Details

`yacasInstall` downloads a zip file and extracts `yacas.exe` and `scripts.dat` installing them into `yacasFile("yacas.exe")` and `yacasFile("scripts.dat")`.

Value

`yacasInstall` has no return value.

`yacasFile` returns the full pathname of the indicated yacas file or the location where it would be if it were installed. For `yacas.exe` this is the contents of the environment variable `YACAS_HOME` or if that is not defined then it is the folder `system.file(package = "Ryacas", "yacadir")`. For `scripts.dat` this is the contents of the environment variable `YACAS_SCRIPTS`, or if that is not defined, it is the folder where `yacas.exe` is located or would be located. For `R.y` this is the contents of the environment variable `YACAS_INIT`, or if that is not defined, it is located in `system.file(package = "Ryacas", "yacadir")`. Note that `R.y` is included with Ryacas since it is a text file but `scripts.dat` is not included since it is a binary file which is why their default locations differ.

yac_sCheck returns 0 if the yac_s files, yac_s.exe and scripts.dat were found in yac_sFile("yac_s.exe") and yac_sFile("scripts.dat"), -1 if they were not found and 1 if they were found but have the wrong file size. If the user specifies the YACAS_INVOKE_STRING environment variable then it will not be able to perform the check in which case NA is returned.

Note

These functions are for Windows systems only. For other platforms these environment variables are not available and the user must install yac_s manually prior to installing Ryac_s.

Examples

```
## Not run:
Sys.getenv("YACAS_INVOKE_STRING")
Sys.getenv("YACAS_HOME")
Sys.getenv("YACAS_SCRIPTS")
system.file(package = "Ryacs", "yacdir")
yacsFile("yacs.exe")
yacsFile("scripts.dat")
yacsInstall()

## End(Not run)
```

yac_sTranslations

Yac_s translations

Description

Translations from R to the yac_s computer algebra system.

Note

The translation process occurs in several steps. If the input to the yac_s function is an expression then it is translated to a valid yac_s character string (otherwise, it is sent to yac_s unprocessed). Yac_s then processes the string and if retclass="expression" it is translated back to an R expression (otherwise it is sent back unprocessed). Currently supported translations are:

CONSTANTS

R	yac _s
=	=====
pi	Pi

OPERATORS

R	yac _s
=	=====

```
7 %% 3      Mod(7, 3)
7 %\% 3     Div(7, 3)
```

FUNCTIONS

R	yacas
=	=====
sin(x)	Sin(x)
cos(x)	Cos(x)
tan(x)	Tan(x)
asin(x)	ArcSin(x)
acos(x)	ArcCos(x)
atan(x)	ArcTan(x)
exp(x)	Exp(x)
sqrt(x)	Sqrt(x)
log(x)	Ln(x)
choose(n, k)	Bin(n, k)
gamma(x)	Gamma(x)
deriv(sin, x)	Deriv(x)Sin(x)
integrate(f, a, b)	Integrate(x, a, b)f(x)
list()	List()
factorial(n)	n!

Note the Limit example in demo(Ryacas) for adding translations on the fly.
The complete table under development.

Author(s)

Rob J Goedman

References

<http://yacas.sourceforge.net>

yacmode

yacmode interface

Description

Interactive interface to the yacas

Usage

yacmode()

Details

The user types valid yacas input and presses return. Type 'quit' to return to R prompt.

Value

Output of yacas is returned.

Note

Note that command recall will recall previous R commands, not previous yacas input. Yacas is given a limited amount of time to complete, otherwise '[1] CommandLine(1) : User interrupted calculation' is returned. E.g. `Taylor(x,0,5) 1/(1+x)` will work, but `Taylor(x,0,12) 1/(1+x)` is likely to take too long.

References

<http://yacass.sourceforge.net>

Examples

```
## Not run:  
yacmode()  
(x+y)^3-(x-y)^3  
Simplify(  
q  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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