- Computing with Symbols
 - an example of a symbolic computation
 - the symbolic ring
- Names and References
 - the assignment of names and values
 - strings to prevent evaluation of symbols

MCS 320 Lecture 6 Introduction to Symbolic Computation Jan Verschelde, 14 June 2024

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an example of a symbolic computation

$$(a+b\sqrt{2})(c+d\sqrt{2}) = a(c+d\sqrt{2})+b\sqrt{2}(c+d\sqrt{2})$$

$$= ac+ad\sqrt{2}+b\sqrt{2}c+b\sqrt{2}d\sqrt{2}$$

$$= ac+ad\sqrt{2}+bc\sqrt{2}+bd2$$

$$= (ac+2bd)+(ad+bc)\sqrt{2}$$

- The letters a, b, c, and d are symbols.
- As symbols, we compute with a, b, c, and d as with numbers.
- $a + b\sqrt{2}$ and $c + d\sqrt{2}$ are symbolic expressions, they are not algebraic numbers in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$.
- The last step in the calculation is a normalization.

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the Symbolic Ring

Why does $\sqrt{x^2}$ not automatically simplify to x?

There are automatic simplifications, for example:

- $\sqrt{4}$ simplifies to 2
- $sin(\pi)$ simplifies to 0

To prevent simplification in the examples above,

- numbers must be treated as symbols, or be cast into the symbolic ring;
- the function must be told to hold off the evaluation.

Holding off an evaluation is delaying the evaluation, till some point in the future when the hold is removed.

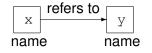
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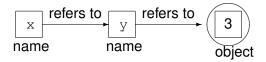
the Assignment of Names and Values

Let *x* and *y* both be the names of variables.

• After assigning *y* to *x*, we have the following picture:



After assigning 3 to y, the situation is as follows:



The consequences of this arrangement:

- Evaluating y gives 3. Evaluating x to the fullest also gives 3.
- Assignments to y also change the value of x.

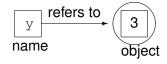
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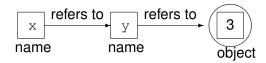
preventing the evaluation of symbols

Consider the following scenario.

• We assigned 3 to the variable *y*, so we have:



② Now, assign y to the variable x, so that this situation holds:



How do we prevent the evaluation of y to 3, when we assign y to x?