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Generating Geometrical Elements for Any Space-Time DENNIS MARKS, Valdosta State U. — To distinguish time from space, use real Clifford algebras  $\mathbf{R}_{n:s}$ , where n is the number of dimensions and s is their signature (s =  $-n, -n+2, \ldots$ , or n).  $\mathbf{R}_{n;s}$  is isomorphic to algebras of real, complex, or quaternionic matrices  $\mathbf{R}(2^{\frac{n}{2}})$ ,  $\mathbf{C}(2^{\frac{n-1}{2}})$ , or  $\mathbf{H}(2^{\frac{n-2}{2}})$ , or of block diagonal matrices  ${}^{2}\mathbf{R}(2^{\frac{n-1}{2}})$  or  ${}^{2}\mathbf{H}(2^{\frac{n-3}{2}})$ , for  $|(s + 3)_{mod8} - 4| = 1, 2, 3, 0, \text{ or } 4$ , respectively. Each of the n basis vectors  $\mathbf{e}_{\nu}$  satisfies  $\mathbf{e}_{\mu} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} \mathbf{I}_{n;s}$ , where the  $\mathbf{e}_{\nu}$  are orthogonal  $\eta_{\mu\nu} = 0$  for  $\mu \neq \nu$  and normalized  $\eta_{\mu\nu} = +1$  for p space-like dimensions and  $\eta_{\mu\nu} = -1$  for q time-like dimensions) and where  $I_{n:s}$  is the identity matrix whose rank is given by the isomorphisms above. The geometrical elements are the scalar  $I_{n;s}$ , basis vectors  $\mathbf{e}_{\nu}$ , and their products (bivectors, trivectors, etc.) up to the pseudo-scalar *n*-volume  $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{n};\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{1}} \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{n}-\mathbf{1}}$ . Now  $(\mathbf{J}_{n;s})^2 = (-1)^{\frac{s(s-1)}{2}} \mathbf{I}_{n;s} = \sigma_s \mathbf{I}_{n;s}$ . The direct product of  $\mathbf{R}_{n;s}$ , with *n* orthonormal basis vectors  $\mathbf{e}_{\nu}$  with signature *s*, and  $\mathbf{R}_{n':s'}$ , with n' orthonormal basis vectors  $\mathbf{e}_{\nu'}$  with signature s', is  $\mathbf{R}_{n+n';s+s'\sigma_s}$ , with n+n'orthonormal basis vectors  $\mathbf{e}_{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{n}';\mathbf{s}'}, \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{n};\mathbf{s}} \otimes \mathbf{e}_{\nu'}$  with signature  $s + s'\sigma_s$ , for even positive n. Orthonormal basis vectors for any positive n with any possible signature can be generated from the two orthonormal basis vectors of the Minkowskian plane.

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