

space_time_para_4.1.2.wxm

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An application document for Geometric Algebra using wxMaxima

Ref: The Survey, para.4.1.2,

investigate the use of the fourth axis, $g_4 = e_4$ to imitate $G(1,3)$

Initialization

```
(%i42) ext:["wxm"]$
file_type_maxima:append(ext,file_type_maxima)$
batchload("initialize_fns")$
```

the pseudoscalar and its inverse
the lowest useable dimension pseudoscalar should be $\{e_1, e_2\}$ i.e. $Plen = 2$
e.g. for four dimensions edit Pseudos: $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ to Pseudos: $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$

```
(%i1) Pseudos:{e1,e2,e3,e4}$
Pvar:listofvars(Pseudos)$
Plen:length(Pvar)$
I:Pseudos$
ni:(Plen-1)*Plen/2$
Ii:(-1)^ni*I$
kill(ni)$
ldisplay(Pvar)$
```

Result

```
(%i9) batchload("initialize_lsts")$
```

Result

end of Initialization

```
set derivabbrev:false$
```

```
(%i12) derivabbrev:false$
```

The Survey, ref. para 4.1.2
investigate the use of the fourth axis with $g_4 = e_4$

in order to imitate $G(1,3)$ use these gammas

```
(%i13) g1:%i*{e1}$
g2:%i*{e2}$
g3:%i*{e3}$
g4:{e4}$
```

allocate the inner products to definite axes for $G(1,3)$ using g_4 as the time axis

```
(%i17) g1&.g1;
g2&.g2;
g3&.g3;
g4&.g4;
```

Result

the spacetime coordinate vector using these gammas

```
(%i21) x:x1*g1+x2*g2+x3*g3+t*g4;
```

Result

examine a spacetime split using $g_4 = e_4$

```
(%i22) x&^g4$
space:collectterms(%,%i);
```

Result

```
(%i24) time:x&.g4;
```

Result

now specify some "sigma" bivectors (printed bold although they are bivectors)

```
(%i25) s1:g1&^g4;
s2:g2&^g4;
s3:g3&^g4;
```

Result

b(old)x space using the sigmas

```
(%i28) x1*s1+x2*s2+x3*s3$
bx:collectterms(%,%i)$
is(equal(bx,space))$
ldisplay(% ,bx)$
```

Result

typical sigma products

```
(%i33) s1&*.s1;
s2&.s3;
```

Result

```
(%i35) s1&*.s3;
s3&*.s1;
```

Result

using the spacetime coordinate vector, x from above;
compute...to find the spacetime interval used in para.4.1.2;

```
(%i37) x&*.x;
```

Result

so the above coordinate vector, x could be used to imitate $G(1,3)$
with g_4 as the worldline tangent vector