

Function: Octonion:-overion - display information about the current version of the 'Octonion' package

Calling Sequence:

overion();

Parameters:

no parameters needed

Description:

- Procedure 'overion' displays information about the current version of the 'Octonion' package.
- The 'Octonion' package must be loaded after the 'CLIFFORD' package has been loaded. Therefore, in order to avoid confusion with the procedure [Clifford:-version](#), this procedure is called 'overion'.
- To display 'CLIFFORD' and 'Octonion' environmental variables, use procedure [Clifford:-CLIFFORD_ENV](#).

Examples:

```
> restart:with(Clifford):with(Octonion);
[ $\Phi$ , associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overion, purevectorpart, realpart]
> version(); #current version of CLIFFORD

+++++
          CLIFFORD - A Maple 6 Package for Clifford Algebras
          (Version 6 with global variable _prolevel and "Bigebra" package)
          "Bigebra" package written with Bertfried Fauser, Universit"at Konstanz
          Last revised: October 20, 2002 (Source file: clifford11.mws)
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          If you are a Clifford algebra pro, assign 'true' to '_prolevel' and see
          how much faster your computations will be! But watch your syntax!
          Use 'useproduct' to change value of _default_Clifford_product in Cl(B) from
          cmulRS when B is symbolic to cmulNUM when B is numeric. Type ?cmul for help.

> overion(); #current version of Octonion

+++++
'Octonion' - A Maple 6 Package for Computations with Octonions (version 6)
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```


- **Function:** Octonion:-associator - returns the associator value of three octonions,
 Octonion:-commutator - returns the commutator value of two octonions
 Octonion:-Phi - associative 3-form of three octonions

Calling Sequence:

```
associator(p1,p2,p3);
commutator(p1,p2);
Phi(p1,p2,p2);
```

Parameters:

p1, p2, p3 - polynomials of type 'octonion'

- **Description:**

- The associator of three octonions p1, p2, and p3 is defined as:

$$\text{associator}(p1,p2,p3) = (p1 \ \&o \ p2) \ \&o \ p3 - p1 \ \&o \ (p2 \ \&o \ p3).$$

- The commutator of two octonions p1 and p2 is defined as:

$$\text{commutator}(p1,p2) = p1 \ \&o \ p2 - p2 \ \&o \ p1.$$

- The associative 3-form Phi of three octonions is defined as:

$$\text{Phi}(p1,p2,p3) = (1/2)*\text{realpart}(p1 \ \&o \ (p2_bar \ \&o \ p3) - p3 \ \&o \ (p2_bar \ \&o \ p1))$$

where p2_bar = o_conjug(p2).

- For information about type 'octonion' see [`type/octonion`](#).

- **Examples:**

```
[ > restart:with(Clipford):with(Octonion);
  [ [\Phi, associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overcion, purevectorpart, realpart]
  > p1:=1-2*e1+e4+3*e6-e7;p2:=2-e1+e3+2*e6-e7;p3:=2*e2+e3+3*e5-e6;
      p1 := 1 - 2 e1 + e4 + 3 e6 - e7
      p2 := 2 - e1 + e3 + 2 e6 - e7
      p3 := 2 e2 + e3 + 3 e5 - e6
  > type(p1,octonion);type(p2,octonion);type(p3,octonion);
  Cli6plus has been loaded. Definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C and &C[K]. Type
  ?cliprod for help.
      true
      true
      true
  [ Octonion multiplication is not associative:
  > associator(p1,p2,p3);
      -8 e1 - 2 e2 + 20 e3 + 14 e4 - 6 e5 - 2 e6 + 24 e7
  [ However, when p1, p2, and p3 are considered as elements in the Clifford algebra Cl(0,7), which is associative, we get:
  > (p1 &c p2) &c p3 - p1 &c (p2 &c p3);
      0
  > commutator(p1,p2);
      2 e1 - 4 e2 + 2 e3 + 6 e4 + 4 e5 - 2 e6 - 4 e7
  > Phi(p1,p2,p3);
      4
```

| [>

- See Also: [Clifford:~&c`](#), [def_omutable](#), [omutable](#), [omul](#)

| Last revised: November 3, 2002/RA

Function: Octonion:-def_omultable - define octonionic multiplication table

Calling Sequence:

```
def_omultable(F);
```

Parameters:

F - a list of type `Fano_triples`

Description:

- Procedure 'def_omultable' allows user to define an octonionic multiplication table which could be different than the default one.
- The default multiplication table is initialized at the time when the 'OCTONION' package is being loaded. It can also be re-defined by issuing the following command:

```
>def_omultable(_default_Fano_triples);
```

where _default_Fano_triples is a global list with default Fano triples. See [`type/Fano_triples`](#) for more information.

- Use [omultable](#) to display currently defined multiplication table.
- Use [Clifford:-CLIFFORD_ENV](#) to display current environmental variables used by 'CLIFFORD' and 'Octonion'.

Examples:

```
> restart:with(Clifford):with(Octonion);  
[  $\Phi$ , associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overision, purevectorpart, realpart ]  
> omultable(); #default multiplication table
```

```
[-Id e4 e7 -e2 e6 -e5 -e3  
-e4 -Id e5 e1 -e3 e7 -e6  
-e7 -e5 -Id e6 e2 -e4 e1  
e2 -e1 -e6 -Id e7 e3 -e5  
-e6 e3 -e2 -e7 -Id e1 e4  
e5 -e7 e4 -e3 -e1 -Id e2  
e3 e6 -e1 e5 -e4 -e2 -Id]
```

[For example, we get the first row as follows:

```
> seq(e1 &o e | |i,i=1..7);  
-Id, e4, e7, -e2, e6, -e5, -e3
```

[The second row we get as follows:

```
> seq(e2 &o e | |i,i=1..7);  
-e4, -Id, e5, e1, -e3, e7, -e6
```

and so on.

[Multiplication table can be erased as follows:

```
> subsop(4=NULL,eval(omul));  
> omultable();
```

[Octonion multiplication table is not currently defined. Use 'def_omultable' to define a new table.

[Finally, we re-initialize the table using the default Fano triples:

```
> _default_Fano_triples;  
[[1, 3, 7], [1, 2, 4], [1, 5, 6], [2, 3, 5], [2, 6, 7], [3, 4, 6], [4, 5, 7]]
```

```
> def_omultable(_default_Fano_triples);
```

```
> omultable();  
[-Id e4 e7 -e2 e6 -e5 -e3  
-e4 -Id e5 e1 -e3 e7 -e6  
-e7 -e5 -Id e6 e2 -e4 e1  
e2 -e1 -e6 -Id e7 e3 -e5  
-e6 e3 -e2 -e7 -Id e1 e4  
e5 -e7 e4 -e3 -e1 -Id e2  
e3 e6 -e1 e5 -e4 -e2 -Id]
```

[However, the following is another valid list of Fano triples:

```
> new_Fano_triples := [[6, 2, 5], [6, 3, 4], [6, 7, 1], [2, 3, 7], [3, 1, 5], [2, 4, 1], [4, 5, 7]];
```

```
new_Fano_triples := [[6, 2, 5], [6, 3, 4], [6, 7, 1], [2, 3, 7], [3, 1, 5], [2, 4, 1], [4, 5, 7]]
```

```
> type(new_Fano_triples, Fano_triples);
```

```
true
```

```
> def_omultable(new_Fano_triples);
```

```
> omultable();
```

```
[-Id e4 -e5 -e2 e3 e7 -e6  
-e4 -Id e7 e1 e6 -e5 -e3  
e5 -e7 -Id e6 -e1 -e4 e2  
e2 -e1 -e6 -Id e7 e3 -e5  
-e3 -e6 e1 -e7 -Id e2 e4  
-e7 e5 e4 -e3 -e2 -Id e1  
e6 e3 -e2 e5 -e4 -e1 -Id]
```

```
>
```

[which is a different multiplication table than before.

See Also: [`type/Fano_triples`](#), [omultable](#), [omul](#)

Last revised: November 3, 2002/RA

Function: Octonion: -`type/Fano_triples` - a list of lists used to define octonionic multiplication table

Calling Sequence:

```
type(F,Fano_triples);
```

Parameters:

F - a list of lists

Description:

- A list of lists F is of type 'Fano_triples' if:
 - (1) the list F contains seven lists F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, and F7;
 - (2) each of the seven lists F1, ... , F7 contains three integers from the set {1,2,3,4,5,6,7};
 - (3) each of the seven integers {1,2,3,4,5,6,7} appears in exactly three of the seven lists F1, ... , F7.
- A default list of Fano triples is stored in a global list `_default_Fano_triples`.
- A valid list of seven Fano triples may be used to label seven points and seven lines in the Fano plane `F_2`.
- The set of integers {1,2,3,4,5,6,7} is used because we use { $e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7$ } for the pure octonion basis.
- If [i,j,k] is one of the seven valid Fano triples F1, ... , F7, then:
 - (1) $omul(e_i, e_j) = e_k$, $omul(e_j, e_k) = e_i$, $omul(e_k, e_i) = e_j$;
 - (2) $omul(e_j, e_i) = -e_k$, $omul(e_k, e_j) = -e_i$, $omul(e_i, e_k) = -e_j$;
- The default multiplication table is initialized at the time when the 'Octonion' package is being loaded. It can also be re-defined by issuing the following command:

```
>def_omultable(_default_Fano_triples);
```

where `_default_Fano_triples` is a global list with default Fano triples. See ``type/Fano_triples`` for more information.

- Use [omultable](#) to display currently defined multiplication table.
- See [omul](#) for octonionic multiplication.
- To display all environmental variables used by 'CLIFFORD' and 'Octonion' packages, use [Clifford:-CLIFFORD_ENV](#).

Examples:

```
[ > restart:with(Clifford):with(Octonion);  
[   [ $\Phi$ , associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overion, purevectorpart, realpart ]  
[ > _default_Fano_triples;#default Fano triples  
[   [[1, 3, 7], [1, 2, 4], [1, 5, 6], [2, 3, 5], [2, 6, 7], [3, 4, 6], [4, 5, 7]]  
[ For example, the first list implies the following about {e1,e3,e7}:  
[ > 'omul(e1,e3) '=omul(e1,e3); 'omul(e3,e7) '=omul(e3,e7); 'omul(e7,e1) '=omul(e7,e1);  
[   omul(e1, e3) = e7  
[   omul(e3, e7) = e1  
[   omul(e7, e1) = e3  
[ and  
[ > 'omul(e3,e1) '=omul(e3,e1); 'omul(e7,e3) '=omul(e7,e3); 'omul(e1,e7) '=omul(e1,e7);  
[   omul(e3, e1) = -e7  
[   omul(e7, e3) = -e1  
[   omul(e1, e7) = -e3  
[ and so on.  
[ However, the following is another valid list of Fano triples:  
[ > new_Fano_triples:=[[6,2,5],[6,3,4],[6,7,1],[2,3,7],[3,1,5],[2,4,1],[4,5,7]];  
[   new_Fano_triples := [[6, 2, 5], [6, 3, 4], [6, 7, 1], [2, 3, 7], [3, 1, 5], [2, 4, 1], [4, 5, 7]]  
[ > type(new_Fano_triples,Fano_triples);
```

```
[ true
[ while the following is not:
[ > another_Fano_triples:=
  [[4,2,5],[6,3,4],[6,7,1],[2,3,7],[3,1,5],[2,4,1],[4,5,7]];
[ another_Fano_triples := [[4, 2, 5], [6, 3, 4], [6, 7, 1], [2, 3, 7], [3, 1, 5], [2, 4, 1], [4, 5, 7]]
[ > type(another_Fano_triples,Fano_triples);
[ false
[ >
[ The reason is that '4' appears in four lists.
```

See Also: [def_omutable](#), [omutable](#), [omul](#)

Last revised: November 3, 2002/RA

- Function: Octonion:-o_conjug - octonionic conjugation in the octonionic algebra

Calling Sequence:

o_conjug(o);

Parameters:

o - expression of the type 'octonion'

- Description:

- Procedure 'o_conjug' computes octonionic conjugation in the octonionic algebra:

$$o_conjug(x0 + \mathbf{x}) = x0 - \mathbf{x}$$

- where $x0$ is a real number and $\mathbf{x} = x1*e1+x2*e2+x3*e3+x4*e4+x5*e5+x6*e6+x7*e7$.
- Conjugation is an anti-automorphism of the octonionic algebra. This means that $o_conjug(o1 \&o o2) = o_conjug(o2) \&o o_conjug(o1)$.
- For information about type 'octonion' see [`type/octonion`](#).

- Examples:

```
[ > restart:with(Clipford):with(Octonion);
[   [Phi, associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overion, purevectorpart, realpart]
[ > o1:=x0+add(x || i*e || i,i=1..7);
[   o1 := x0 + x1 e1 + x2 e2 + x3 e3 + x4 e4 + x5 e5 + x6 e6 + x7 e7
[ > o2:=y0+add(y || i*e || i,i=1..7);
[   o2 := y0 + y1 e1 + y2 e2 + y3 e3 + y4 e4 + y5 e5 + y6 e6 + y7 e7
[ > L:=o_conjug(omul(o1,o2)):
[ Cli6plus has been loaded. Definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C and &C[K]. Type
[ ?cliprod for help.
[ > R:=omul(o_conjug(o2),o_conjug(o1)):
[ > simplify(L-R);
[   0
[ Any octonion o1 times its conjugate is a scalar:
[ > o1inv:=o_conjug(o1);
[   o1inv := x0 - x1 e1 - x2 e2 - x3 e3 - x4 e4 - x5 e5 - x6 e6 - x7 e7
[ > o1 &o o1inv;
[   (x2^2 + x3^2 + x4^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x1^2 + x7^2 + x0^2) Id
[ > realpart(%);
[   x2^2 + x3^2 + x4^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x1^2 + x7^2 + x0^2
[ Since octonions are treated as paravectors in the Clifford algebra Cl(0,7), octonionic conjugate of any octonion can be obtained
[ also by taking grade involute:
[ > gradeinv(o1);
[   x0 Id - x1 e1 - x2 e2 - x3 e3 - x4 e4 - x5 e5 - x6 e6 - x7 e7
[ >
[ However, grade involution in Cl(0,7) is not an antiautomorphism of Cl(0,7): it is an automorphism of Cl(0,7).
[ Note: in the above output, the unit element in Cl(0,7) is denoted as 'Id'.
```

- See Also: [omul](#), [oinv](#), [Clifford:-q_conjug](#), [Clifford:-conjugation](#), [Clifford:-gradeinv](#), [realpart](#)

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- Function: Octonion:-`type/octonion` - type octonion

Calling Sequence:

type(p,octonion);

Parameters:

p - an expression of type 'algebraic'

- Description:

- Any polynomial p expressible as follows

$$p = x0+x1*e1+x2*e2+x3*e3+x4*e4+x5*e5+x6*e6+x7*e7 \text{ or } p = x0*Id+x1*e1+x2*e2+x3*e3+x4*e4+x5*e5+x6*e6+x7*e7$$

is of type 'octonion'.

- The unit element in the octonion algebra may be entered as 1 or as 'Id'. In some computations 'Id' will be returned.
- Use [omultable](#) to display currently defined multiplication table.
- See [omul](#) for octonionic multiplication.

- Examples:

```
[ > restart:with(Clifford):with(Octonion);  
[ [Phi, associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overion, purevectorpart, realpart]  
[ > p1:=1-2*e2+e4+e5+4*e6-e7;  
[ p1 := 1 - 2 e2 + e4 + e5 + 4 e6 - e7  
[ > type(p1,octonion);  
[ Cli6plus has been loaded. Definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C and &C[K]. Type  
[ ?cliprod for help.  
[ true  
[ > p2:=p1+e8;  
[ p2 := 1 - 2 e2 + e4 + e5 + 4 e6 - e7 + e8  
[ > type(p2,octonion);  
[ false  
[ >
```

- See Also: [def_omultable](#), [omultable](#), [omul](#)

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Function: Octonion:-oinv - symbolic inverse in the octonionic division ring

Calling Sequence:

oinv(o);

Parameters:

o - expression of the type 'octonion'

Description:

- Procedure 'oinv' calculates a symbolic inverse of any non-zero octonion. Recall that octonions form a non-associative, non-commutative division ring.
- For information about type 'octonion' see [`type/octonion`](#).
- Note that any of the following is an illegal entry: 1/e1, e1⁽⁻¹⁾, etc.
- Recall that octonionic product can be computed with the procedure [omul](#).

Examples:

```
> restart:with(Clifford):with(Octonion);
[Φ, associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overision, purevectorpart, realpart]
> o1:=1-2*e1+3*e3+e4-e6+e7;
o1 := 1 - 2 e1 + 3 e3 + e4 - e6 + e7
> o1inv:=oinv(o1); #inverse of o1
Cli6plus has been loaded. Definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C and &C[K]. Type
?cliprod for help.
o1inv := 1/17 + 2/17 e1 - 3/17 e3 - 1/17 e4 + 1/17 e6 - 1/17 e7
> omul(o1inv,o1); #checking that o1inv is the inverse of o1
Id
> o2:=x0+add(x||i*e||i,i=1..7);
o2 := x0 + x1 e1 + x2 e2 + x3 e3 + x4 e4 + x5 e5 + x6 e6 + x7 e7
> o2inv:=oinv(o2); #symbolic inverse of o2
o2inv := x0 / (x7^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x4^2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2 + x0^2) - x1 e1 / (x7^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x4^2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2 + x0^2)
- x2 e2 / (x7^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x4^2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2 + x0^2) - x3 e3 / (x7^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x4^2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2 + x0^2)
- x4 e4 / (x7^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x4^2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2 + x0^2) - x5 e5 / (x7^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x4^2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2 + x0^2)
- x6 e6 / (x7^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x4^2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2 + x0^2) - x7 e7 / (x7^2 + x5^2 + x6^2 + x4^2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2 + x0^2)
> omul(o2,o2inv);
Id
>
```

See Also: [onorm](#), [omul](#), [def_omultable](#), [omultable](#)

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- Function: Octonion:-omul - octonion product in the octonion non-associative division ring and its infix form '&o'

Calling Sequence:

```
omul(o1,o2,...on);  
o1 &o o2 &o ... &o on;
```

Parameters:

o1, o2, ..., on - expressions of the type 'octonion'

- Description:

- Procedure 'omul' and its infix form '&o' give the octonion product in the non-associative division ring of octonions.
- Octonions are considered here as para-vectors in the Clifford algebra $Cl(0,7)$, that is, any expression of the form

$$x_0 + x_1*e_1 + x_2*e_2 + x_3*e_3 + x_4*e_4 + x_5*e_5 + x_6*e_6 + x_7*e_7$$

where x_0, x_1, \dots, x_7 are real numbers, is of type 'octonion'. See [`type/octonion`](#) for more information.

- The basis elements for the octonion algebra are $\{1, e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7\}$ (sometimes 'Id' is returned instead of '1'). They are collected in a global variable '_octbasis'. The basis elements $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7\}$ give pure octonions and are collected in a global variable '_pureoctbasis'.
- To display environmental variables from CLIFFORD and Octonion, use [Clifford:-CLIFFORD_ENV](#).
- The infix form is given by '&o', e.g., $omul(e_1, e_2) = e_1 \&o e_2$. Remember that 'omul' is non-associative!
- Octonionic inverse is computed with [oinv](#).
- To speed up computations, set the global variable '_prolevel' to 'true'. To find out more, see help page on [Clifford:-cliparse](#).
- To see the default multiplication table try [omultable](#) and to define your own octonionic multiplication see [def_omultable](#).

- Examples:

```
> restart:with(Clifford):with(Octonion);  
[  $\Phi$ , associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overion, purevectorpart, realpart ]  
[ The following is the default octonionic multiplication table:  
> omultable();  

$$\begin{bmatrix} -Id & e_4 & e_7 & -e_2 & e_6 & -e_5 & -e_3 \\ -e_4 & -Id & e_5 & e_1 & -e_3 & e_7 & -e_6 \\ -e_7 & -e_5 & -Id & e_6 & e_2 & -e_4 & e_1 \\ e_2 & -e_1 & -e_6 & -Id & e_7 & e_3 & -e_5 \\ -e_6 & e_3 & -e_2 & -e_7 & -Id & e_1 & e_4 \\ e_5 & -e_7 & e_4 & -e_3 & -e_1 & -Id & e_2 \\ e_3 & e_6 & -e_1 & e_5 & -e_4 & -e_2 & -Id \end{bmatrix}$$
  
> o1:=1-2*e1+3*e3+e4-e6+e7;  

$$o1 := 1 - 2 e_1 + 3 e_3 + e_4 - e_6 + e_7$$
  
> o2:=2+e3-4*e6+e7;  

$$o2 := 2 + e_3 - 4 e_6 + e_7$$
  
> type(o1,octonion),type(o2,octonion);  
Clif6plus has been loaded. Definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C and &C[K]. Type  
?cliprod for help.  

$$true, true$$
  
> omul(o1,o2);  

$$-6 Id - 2 e_1 + 5 e_3 + 13 e_4 - 7 e_6 + e_7 - 9 e_5 + 3 e_2$$
  
[ Octonionic multiplication is not commutative:  
> o1 &o o2;  

$$-6 Id - 2 e_1 + 5 e_3 + 13 e_4 - 7 e_6 + e_7 - 9 e_5 + 3 e_2$$
  
> o2 &o o1;  

$$-6 Id + 9 e_3 - 5 e_6 + 5 e_7 - 6 e_1 + 9 e_5 - 9 e_4 - 3 e_2$$

```

[We show now that it is not associative either:

[> (e1 &o e2) &o e3;

-e6

[> e1 &o (e2 &o e3);

e6

[> o3:=2-3*e1+e5-e7;

$o3 := 2 - 3 e1 + e5 - e7$

[> (o1 &o o2) &o o3;

$-8 Id + 16 e1 - 21 e2 + 2 e3 + 43 e4 + 10 e5 - 40 e6 + 36 e7$

[> o1 &o (o2 &o o3);

$-8 Id + 6 e1 + 47 e2 + 8 e3 + 5 e4 - 18 e5 - 38 e6 + 38 e7$

[The difference between (o1 &o o2) &o o3 and o1 &o (o2 &o o3) is measured by an associator, or see [associator](#):

[> associator(o1,o2,o3);

$10 e1 - 68 e2 - 6 e3 + 38 e4 + 28 e5 - 2 e6 - 2 e7$

[The difference between o1 &o o2 and o2 &o o1 is measured by a commutator, or see [commutator](#):

[> commutator(o1,o2);

$4 e1 - 4 e3 + 22 e4 - 2 e6 - 4 e7 - 18 e5 + 6 e2$

[>

See Also: [Clifford:-version](#), [oinv](#), [def_omultable](#), [omultable](#)

Last revised: November 3, 2002/RA

Function: Octonion:-omultable - display current octonionic multiplication table

Calling Sequence:

omultable();

Parameters:

no parameters needed

Description:

- Procedure 'omultable' displays current octonionic multiplication table or returns a message informing that the table has not been defined.
- When the Octonion package is loaded, the default multiplication table is initialized. This default table is defined by a default list of Fano triples (see [type/Fano triples](#)) which are stored in a global variable `_default_Fano_triples`.
- To see environmental variables used in 'CLIFFORD' and 'Octonion', see procedure [Clifford:-CLIFFORD_ENV](#).
- The multiplication table is displayed in a form of a 7 by 7 matrix such that its (i,j)-entry, $i,j=1,\dots,7$, gives the octonion product of e_i and e_j , that is, the product $e_i \&o e_j$.
- Recall that the elements of the pure octonion basis $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7\}$ are stored in a global list `_pureoctbasis`.
- To speed up computations, procedure 'omul', which gives the octonionic product (see [omul](#)) has a remember table. This remember table can be erased using the command `subsop(4=NULL,eval(omul))`.
- Octonionic multiplication can be re-defined by the user using the procedure [def_omultable](#).

Examples:

```
> restart:with(Clifford):with(Octonion);
[  $\Phi$ , associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overcion, purevectorpart, realpart ]
> overcion();

+++++
'Octonion' - A Maple 6 Package for Computations with Octonions (version 6)
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+++++

> omultable();

      [ -Id  e4  e7  -e2  e6  -e5  -e3 ]
      [ -e4 -Id  e5  e1  -e3  e7  -e6 ]
      [ -e7 -e5 -Id  e6  e2  -e4  e1 ]
      [ e2  -e1 -e6 -Id  e7  e3  -e5 ]
      [ -e6 e3  -e2 -e7 -Id  e1  e4 ]
      [ e5  -e7 e4  -e3 -e1 -Id  e2 ]
      [ e3  e6  -e1 e5  -e4 -e2 -Id ]

[ For example, we get the first row as follows:
> seq(e1 &o e | i,i=1..7);

      -Id, e4, e7, -e2, e6, -e5, -e3

[ The second row we get as follows:
> seq(e2 &o e | i,i=1..7);

      -e4, -Id, e5, e1, -e3, e7, -e6

and so on.
```

[Multiplication table can be erased as follows:

```
[ > subsop(4=NULL,eval(omul));  
> omultable();
```

[Octonion multiplication table is not currently defined. Use 'def_omultable' to define a new table.

[When the multiplication table has been erased, computations still can be performed using the approach described in Perti Lounesto's 'Clical'. In fact, the default multiplication table is the one used by Lounesto's. However, they will take longer to accomplish. For example:

```
[ > seq(e1 &o e || i,i=1..7);
```

[Cliplus has been loaded. Definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C and &C[K]. Type ?cliprod for help.

$$-Id, e4, e7, -e2, e6, -e5, -e3$$

[which yields the same result as before.

[Finally, we re-initialize the table using the default Fano triples:

```
[ > _default_Fano_triples;
```

$$[[1, 3, 7], [1, 2, 4], [1, 5, 6], [2, 3, 5], [2, 6, 7], [3, 4, 6], [4, 5, 7]]$$

```
[ > def_omultable(_default_Fano_triples);
```

```
[ > omultable();
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} -Id & e4 & e7 & -e2 & e6 & -e5 & -e3 \\ -e4 & -Id & e5 & e1 & -e3 & e7 & -e6 \\ -e7 & -e5 & -Id & e6 & e2 & -e4 & e1 \\ e2 & -e1 & -e6 & -Id & e7 & e3 & -e5 \\ -e6 & e3 & -e2 & -e7 & -Id & e1 & e4 \\ e5 & -e7 & e4 & -e3 & -e1 & -Id & e2 \\ e3 & e6 & -e1 & e5 & -e4 & -e2 & -Id \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[ >
```

[Thus, the table has been re-initialized.

 **See Also:** [`type/Fano triples`](#), [def_omultable](#), [omul](#)

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Function: Octonion:-onorm - norm of an octonion

Calling Sequence:

onorm(o);

Parameters:

o - expression of the type 'octonion'

Description:

- Procedure 'onorm' calculates norm of an octonion o. It is defined as follows:

$$\text{onorm}(o) = \sqrt{o \&o \text{ o_conjug}(o)} = \sqrt{x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2 + x_7^2}$$


where $o = x_0 + x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3 + x_4 e_4 + x_5 e_5 + x_6 e_6 + x_7 e_7$, and x_0, x_1, \dots, x_7 , are real parameters.

- Recall that octonionic product can be computed with the procedure [omul](#) or with its infix form '&o`'.
- For information about type 'octonion' see [`type/octonion`](#).

Examples:

```
> restart:with(Clipford):with(Octonion);
[Phi, associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overision, purevectorpart, realpart]
> o1:=1-2*e1+3*e3+e4-e6+e7;
o1 := 1 - 2 e1 + 3 e3 + e4 - e6 + e7
> onorm(o1); #norm of o1
Cliplus has been loaded. Definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C and &C[K]. Type
?cliprod for help.
sqrt(17)
> o2:=2-3*e4+e5+4*e6-e7;
o2 := 2 - 3 e4 + e5 + 4 e6 - e7
> onorm(o2);
sqrt(31)
Theorem [The Eight-Square Identity]
The norm in the octonion algebra is a ring homomorphism.
> o1:=x0+x1*e1+x2*e2+x3*e3+x4*e4+x5*e5+x6*e6+x7*e7;
o1 := x0 + x1 e1 + x2 e2 + x3 e3 + x4 e4 + x5 e5 + x6 e6 + x7 e7
> o2:=y0+y1*e1+y2*e2+y3*e3+y4*e4+y5*e5+y6*e6+y7*e7;
o2 := y0 + y1 e1 + y2 e2 + y3 e3 + y4 e4 + y5 e5 + y6 e6 + y7 e7
We will now verify that
onorm(o1 &o o2) = onorm(o1) * onorm(o2).
> onorm(o1 &o o2);
sqrt(x2^2 y2^2 + x5^2 y6^2 + x5^2 y0^2 + x3^2 y1^2 + x4^2 y3^2 + x6^2 y0^2 + x7^2 y2^2 + x1^2 y5^2 + x2^2 y7^2 + x3^2 y4^2 + x5^2 y1^2 + x0^2 y6^2
+ x7^2 y1^2 + x3^2 y0^2 + x1^2 y7^2 + x2^2 y5^2 + x5^2 y2^2 + x4^2 y6^2 + x0^2 y3^2 + x6^2 y4^2 + x1^2 y0^2 + x3^2 y7^2 + x7^2 y3^2 + x2^2 y4^2 + x6^2 y5^2
+ x4^2 y2^2 + x0^2 y1^2 + x7^2 y7^2 + x3^2 y3^2 + x5^2 y5^2 + x4^2 y4^2 + x6^2 y6^2 + x0^2 y0^2 + x1^2 y1^2 + x6^2 y2^2 + x5^2 y4^2 + x0^2 y7^2 + x2^2 y6^2
+ x1^2 y3^2 + x4^2 y5^2 + x6^2 y1^2 + x1^2 y6^2 + x4^2 y7^2 + x0^2 y5^2 + x7^2 y4^2 + x3^2 y2^2 + x2^2 y3^2 + x7^2 y0^2 + x5^2 y3^2 + x6^2 y7^2 + x3^2 y5^2
+ x0^2 y2^2 + x4^2 y1^2 + x1^2 y4^2 + x7^2 y6^2 + x2^2 y0^2 + x4^2 y0^2 + x2^2 y1^2 + x6^2 y3^2 + x3^2 y6^2 + x0^2 y4^2 + x5^2 y7^2 + x1^2 y2^2 + x7^2 y5^2)
> factor(%);
sqrt((y2^2 + y7^2 + y5^2 + y4^2 + y6^2 + y3^2 + y0^2 + y1^2) (x4^2 + x0^2 + x5^2 + x7^2 + x1^2 + x3^2 + x6^2 + x2^2))
> onorm(o1)*onorm(o2);
sqrt(x4^2 + x0^2 + x5^2 + x7^2 + x1^2 + x3^2 + x6^2 + x2^2) sqrt(y2^2 + y7^2 + y5^2 + y4^2 + y6^2 + y3^2 + y0^2 + y1^2)
```

| [>

 **See Also:** [oversion](#), [omul](#), [oinv](#), [def_omutable](#), [omutable](#)

| Last revised: November 3, 2002/RA

- Function: Octonion:-realpart - returns real part of any octonion,
Octonion:-purevectorpart - returns pure vector part of any octonion

Calling Sequence:

realpart(p);
purevectorpart(p);

Parameters:

p - a polynomial of type 'octonion'

- Description:

- Any octonion p is expressible as

$$p = x_0 + x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3 + x_4 e_4 + x_5 e_5 + x_6 e_6 + x_7 e_7 \text{ or } p = x_0 \text{Id} + x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3 + x_4 e_4 + x_5 e_5 + x_6 e_6 + x_7 e_7$$

where x_0, x_1, \dots, x_7 , are real parameters.

- For information about type 'octonion' see [`type/octonion`](#).
- The part $x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3 + x_4 e_4 + x_5 e_5 + x_6 e_6 + x_7 e_7$ of p is referred to as the 'pure vector part' of p.
- The coefficient x_0 is referred to as the 'real part' of p.
- Procedure 'realpart' is similar to [Clifford:-scalarpart](#).

- Examples:

```
[ > restart:with(Clifford):with(Octonion);  
[ [Phi, associator, commutator, def_omultable, o_conjug, oinv, omul, omultable, onorm, overion, purevectorpart, realpart]  
[ > p1:=1-2*e1+e4+3*e6-e7;  
[ p1 := 1 - 2 e1 + e4 + 3 e6 - e7  
[ > type(p1,octonion);  
[ Cli6plus has been loaded. Definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C and &C[K]. Type  
[ ?cliprod for help. true  
[ > realpart(p1); 1  
[ > scalarpart(p1); 1  
[ > purevectorpart(p1); -2 e1 + e4 + 3 e6 - e7  
[ >
```

- See Also: [def_omultable](#), [omultable](#), [omul](#)

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- Function: Octonion:-setup - the initialization procedure for the package 'Octonion'

Calling Sequence:

none

Parameters:

none

- Description:

- Procedure 'setup' is the initialization procedure for the 'Octonion' package. It is executed automatically when the package is loaded.
- At the time of loading, the following are defined:
 - `&o`` - infix form for [omul](#), the octonionic multiplication
 - `_octbasis` = [Id, e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6, e7] - standard octonion basis as Maple global variable in Cl(0,7)
 - `_pureoctbasis` = [e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6, e7] - pure octonion basis as Maple global variable in Cl(0,7)
 - `_default_Fano_triples` = [[1,3,7],[1,2,4],[1,5,6],[2,3,5],[2,6,7],[3,4,6],[4,5,7]] - default Fano triples that define octonionic multiplication
 - `_default_squares` = [-Id, -Id, -Id, -Id, -Id, -Id, -Id] - default squares of the pure octonionic basis
- To see all environmental variables that are defined and used by 'CLIFFORD', use procedure [Clifford:-CLIFFORD_ENV](#).
- All procedures and types in 'Octonion' are protected.

- Examples:

```
[ > restart:with(Clifford):with(Octonion):  
> CLIFFORD_ENV();
```

```
`>>> Global variables defined in Clifford:-setup are now available and have these values: <<<`  
`***** Start *****`  
dim_V = 9  
_default_Clipford_product = Clifford:-cmulNUM  
_prolevel = false  
_shortcut_in_minimalideal = true  
_shortcut_in_Kfield = true  
_shortcut_in_spinorKbasis = true  
_shortcut_in_spinorKrepr = true  
_warnings_flag = true  
_scalartypes = {numeric, complex, indexed, RootOf, constant, function, rational, ```, mathfunc}  
_quatbasis = [[Id, e3we2, e1we3, e2we1], {Maple has assigned qi:=-e2we3, qj:=e1we3, qk:=-e1we2`}]  
`***** End *****`
```

Clipplus has been loaded. Definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C and &C[K]. Type ?cliprod for help.

```
`>>> Global variables defined in Clipplus:-setup are now available and have these values: <<<`  
`***** Start *****`  
macro(Clipford:-cmul = climul)  
macro(Clipford:-cmulQ = climul)  
macro(`&c` = climul)  
macro(`&CQ` = climul)  
macro(Clipford:-reversion = clirev)  
macro(Clipford:-LC = LCbig)  
macro(Clipford:-RC = RCbig)  
`Warning, new definitions for type/climon and type/clipolynom now include &C`  
`***** End *****`
```

```
`***** Start *****`  
`>>> There are no new global variables or macros in GTP yet. <<<`  
`***** End *****`
```

```
`>>> Global variables defined in Octonion:-setup are now available and have these values: <<<`  
  
`***** Start *****`  
_octbasis = [Id, e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6, e7]  
_pureoctbasis = [e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6, e7]  
_default_Fano_triples = [[1, 3, 7], [1, 2, 4], [1, 5, 6], [2, 3, 5], [2, 6, 7], [3, 4, 6], [4, 5, 7]]  
_default_squares = [-Id, -Id, -Id, -Id, -Id, -Id, -Id]  
_default_Clifford_product = Clifford:-cmulNUM  
`***** End *****`  
  
[ >
```

 **See Also:** [`type/Fano triples`](#), [omultable](#), [omul](#)

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