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anticommutative

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A binary operation “ \star ” is said to be *anticommutative* if it satisfies the identity

$$y \star x = -(x \star y), \quad (1)$$

where the minus denotes the element in the algebra in question. This implies that $x \star x = -(x \star x)$, i.e. $x \star x$ must be the neutral element of the addition of the algebra:

$$x \star x = \mathbf{0}. \quad (2)$$

Using the distributivity of “ \star ” over “ $+$ ” we see that the identity (2) also implies (1):

$$\mathbf{0} = (x+y) \star (x+y) = x \star x + x \star y + y \star x + y \star y = x \star y + y \star x$$

A well known example of anticommutative operations is the vector product in the algebra $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \times)$, satisfying

$$\vec{b} \times \vec{a} = -(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}), \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}.$$

Also we know that the subtraction of numbers obeys identities

$$b - a = -(a - b), \quad a - a = 0.$$

An important anticommutative operation is the Lie bracket.