

## On $Z_2$ grading

*In fact  $Z_2$  grading has sence only in free Clifford algebra?? We consider two examples, when it failes*

**Example 1** Consider Clifford algebra over  $\mathbf{E}^3$  (We suppose  $W(\mathbf{x}) = -(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x})$ )

We know that

1. Odd elements  $\mathbf{x}$  project to rotation of  $\mathbf{E}^3$  on the angle  $\pi$  with respect to axis directed along  $\mathbf{x}$ .

2. The even element  $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}$  projects to the rotation of  $\mathbf{E}^3$  on the angle  $2\angle(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  with respect to axis which is orthogonal to both vectors. (It is identical transformation if  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$  are linear dependent)

We see that

$$L_{\mathbf{e}_x} L_{\mathbf{e}_y} = L_{\mathbf{e}_z},$$

i.e. even and odd elements have the same projection.

**Example 2** Consider Clifford  $\mathbf{Cliff}_k$  algebra over  $\mathbf{E}^k$

Consider map

$$\mathbf{E}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{Cliff}_2: \beta(\mathbf{e}_x) = \mathbf{e}_x, \beta(\mathbf{e}_y) = \mathbf{e}_y, \beta(\mathbf{e}_z) = \mathbf{e}_x \cdot \mathbf{e}_y,$$

Yes, this map destroys parity, but it still obeys condition

$$\beta_{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \beta_{\mathbf{x}} = -(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}) \cdot 1$$

hence by universality condition

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{E}^3 \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \mathbf{Cliff}_3 \Rightarrow \mathbf{Cliff}_2 \end{array}$$

we come to a map

$$\mathbf{Cliff}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{Cliff}_2$$

ne can see that  $\mathbf{Cliff}_2$  is associative algebra over  $\mathbf{E}^3$  with