

Untitled

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Abstract. Abstract...

Keywords. Key words...

Definition 0.1 (Spade). An element $M \in \mathbb{G}$ is a *spade* if it can be written as the geometric product of zero or more vectors.

It follows from Definition 0.1 that all versors are spades, but not all spades are versors. Furthermore, while the set of all spades of \mathbb{G} enjoys closure under the geometric product, this set, unlike the set of versors of \mathbb{G} , does not form a group.

Definition 0.2 (Spade Rank/Compact Spade Form). The *rank* of a spade $M \in \mathbb{G}$, denoted $\text{rank}(M)$, is the smallest number of vectors for which M can be written as a geometric product of such. If a spade $M_r \in \mathbb{G}$ has factorization

$$M_r = \prod_{i=1}^r m_i,$$

we say that it is written in *compact form* if $\text{rank}(M_r) = r$.

Many identities involving a spade M_r hold whether or not it is written in compact form.

Definition 0.3 (Dull/Sharp Spade). A spade $M \in \mathbb{G}$ is *sharp* if the grade $\text{rank}(M)$ part of M is non-zero, and *dull* otherwise.

If M_r is a sharp blade written in compact form, it then follows that

$$\langle M_r \rangle_r = \bigwedge_{i=1}^r m_i.$$

Definition 0.4 (Ideal Spade Form). Letting $M_r^{(i)}$ denote the spade

$$M_r^{(i)} = \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^r m_j,$$

a spade $M_r \in \mathbb{G}$ is written in *ideal form* when the set of r spades $\{M_r^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^r$ is a linearly independent set.

Clearly, every spade can be written in compact form. At this point, however, it is not clear whether every spade can be written in ideal form. We will address this in Lemma ??.

Lemma 0.5. *For every non-zero r -blade $B_r \in \mathbb{G}$, having factorization*

$$B_r = \bigwedge_{i=1}^r b_i,$$

the set of $(r-1)$ -blades $\{B_r^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^r$, where

$$B_r^{(i)} = \bigwedge_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^r b_j,$$

is a linearly independent set.

Proof. Supposing to the contrary, let

$$B_{r-1} = B_r^{(r)} = \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} \beta_i B_r^{(i)}.$$

Now notice that while $0 \neq B_r = B_{r-1} \wedge b_r$, we have $B_r^{(r)} \wedge b_r = 0$, which is clearly a contradiction. \square

Lemma 0.6. *Given any spade M_r , the set of all solution sets $\{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^r$ of the equation*

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i M_r^{(i)}$$

is the intersection of all sets of solution sets of the equations

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i \langle M_r^{(i)} \rangle_j,$$

for all integers $j \in [0, r]$.

Proof. This is a simple consequence of there being no possibility of cancellation between elements of differing grade. \square

Lemma 0.7. *Every sharp spade written in compact form is also written in ideal form.*

Proof. Let M_r be a sharp spade written in compact form. It follows that $\{m_i\}_{i=1}^r$ is a linearly independent set of vectors, and so any one of its subsets is also linearly independent. By Lemma 0.5, it now follows that $\{\langle M_r^{(i)} \rangle_{r-1}\}_{i=1}^r$ is a linearly independent set. The linear independence of the set $\{M_r^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^r$ now follows by Lemma 0.6. \square

Lemma 0.8. *If M_r is a dull spade written in compact form, but M_{r-1} is sharp, then M_r is also written in ideal form.*

Proof. Being careful, it should be possible to find the expansion of $\langle M_r \rangle_{r-2}$. □

Theorem 0.9. *Every spade, sharp or dull, written in compact form is also written in ideal form.*

Proof. □

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