

geometric_product_syntax.wxm
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<div>A test document for Geometric Algebra with wxMaxima contains... Initialization Loading of functions (intrinsic and GA specific) Pseudoscalar definition (specifies the space dimension) and calculation of the inverse pseudoscalar used to generate the dual of a multivector Enumeration of the standard basis for the specified dimension</div> <div>Examples of syntax and precedence of the infix geometric product operators, i.e. the geometric inner product, the geometric outer product and the geometric product itself</div>
Initialization
<div>(%i1) reset() kill(all)\$ stardisp:true\$ stringdisp:true\$ noundisp:true\$ simp:true\$ dotdistrib:true\$ derivabbrev:true\$ lispdisp:true\$</div>
load intrinsic (maxima or lisp) function files
<div>(%i8) load("basic")\$ load("facexp")\$ load("functs")\$ load("scifac")\$</div>
batchload GA specific (maxima) function files;
<div>(%i12) ext:["wxm"]\$ file_type_maxima:append(ext,file_type_maxima)\$</div> <div>(%i14) batchload("gafns0")\$ batchload("gafns1")\$ batchload("gafns2")\$ batchload("gafns3")\$ batchload("gafns4")\$ batchload("gafns5")\$ batchload("gafns6")\$</div>
batchload GC specific (maxima) function files;
<div>(%i21) batchload("gcfns1")\$ batchload("gcfns2")\$ batchload("gcfns3")\$</div>
<div>the pseudoscalar and its inverse the lowest useable dimension pseudoscalar should be {e1,e2} i.e. Plen = 2</div>
<div>(%i24) Pseudos:{e1,e2,e3}\$ Pvar:listofvars(Pseudos)\$ Plen:length(Pvar)\$ I:Pseudos\$ ni:(Plen-1)*Plen/2\$ Ii:(-1)^ni*I\$ kill(ni)\$ ldisplay(Pvar)\$</div> <div>(%t31) Pvar=[e1,e2,e3]</div>
initialize this list with the only list we have so far; Pvar
(%i32) lstbases:makelist(Pvar[n],n,1,Plen)\$
<div>the integer array, nbases (n:0,...3) is used for grader(M) in gafns4.wxm; in order to use the same indices for the lists, (n:1,...3) define it using function array()</div>
<div>(%i33) array(nbases,Plen)\$ eset:setify(Pvar)\$ for ng:1 thru Plen do block(nbases[ng]:combination(Plen,ng), lstbases[ng]:full_listify(powerset(eset,ng)))\$ maxnbases:(combination(Plen,floor(Plen/2)))\$ nbases[0]:1\$ /*an array index zero cannot be used to index any of the lists*/ ldisplay(lstbases)\$ kill(eset,ng)\$</div> <div>(%t38) lstbases=[[[e1],[e2],[e3]],[[e1,e2],[e1,e3],[e2,e3]],[[e1,e2,e3]]]</div>
initialize this list again with Pvar
(%i40) lstblds:makelist(Pvar[n],n,1,Plen)\$
<div>the list named lstblds is used for grader(M) in gafns4.wxm; lstblds is an list of lists of blades and allblds is a list of all blades</div>
<div>(%i41) for ng:1 thru Plen do block(lstb:lstbases[ng], lstblds[ng]:makelist(list2blade(lst),lst,lstb))\$ allblds:[]\$ for ng:1 thru Plen do block(allblds:append(allblds,lstblds[ng]))\$ ldisplay(lstblds)\$ ldisplay(allblds)\$ kill(lstb,ng)\$</div> <div>(%t44) lstblds=[[{e1},{e2},{e3}],[{e1,e2},{e1,e3},{e2,e3}],[{e1,e2,e3}]] (%t45) allblds=[{e1},{e2},{e3},{e1,e2},{e1,e3},{e2,e3},{e1,e2,e3}]</div>
end of Initialization
<div>definition and precedence of the infix operators is found in gafns0.wxm so that document should be opened and used as a reference when studying the values of the expressions below</div>
<div>the geometric product operators and their functions are as taken from gafns0.wxm... "&*" (A,B):=geomp(A,B); "&^(A,B):=geompout(A,B); "&." (A,B):=geompinn(A,B);</div>
<div>the geometric product operators all have a precedence less than {}, so that the base vectors remain bound to each other as bivectors in the evaluation of the expressions below;</div>
<div>(%i47) {e1,e2}&*&{e3}; {e1,e2}&^&{e3}; {e1}&*&{e2,e3}; {e1}&^&{e2,e3}; {e1}&.&{e1,e2};</div> <div>(%o47)/R/ {e1,e2,e3} (%o48)/R/ {e1,e2,e3} (%o49)/R/ {e1,e2,e3} (%o50)/R/ {e1,e2,e3} (%o51)/R/ {e2}</div>
geometric and geometric outer product syntax and precedence using the scalar, a
<div>the geometric product operators have a higher precedence than scalar multiplication so the leading a*, without the parentheses, (), never enters the geometric product code</div>
<div>(%i52) a*{e1,e2}&*&{e2,e3}; (a*{e1,e2})&*&{e2,e3};</div> <div>(%o52)/R/ a* {e1,e3} (%o53)/R/ {e1,e3} *a</div> <div>(%i54) a*{e1,e2}&^&{e3}; (a*{e1,e2})&^&{e3};</div> <div>(%o54)/R/ a* {e1,e2,e3} (%o55)/R/ {e1,e2,e3} *a</div>
<div>when there is equal precedence, the order of execution is left to right; if it were otherwise the values of the three expressions below would be zero</div>
<div>(%i56) {e1,e2}&*&{e2,e3}&^&{e2};</div> <div>(%o56)/R/ - {e1,e2,e3}</div> <div>(%i57) {e1,e2}&^&{e3}&*&{e2};</div> <div>(%o57)/R/ - {e1,e3}</div> <div>(%i58) {e1,e2}&.&{e1,e2}&*&{e2};</div> <div>(%o58)/R/ - {e2}</div>