

Projective metric geometry and Clifford algebras

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Abstract

Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over any field F . Also, let V be endowed with a quadratic form Q . There is a widespread literature dealing with the representation of orthogonal transformations of (V, Q) in terms of the associated Clifford algebra $\text{Cl}(V, Q)$. Thereby, several substructures of $\text{Cl}(V, Q)$ play a crucial role. These include the Lipschitz monoid $\text{Lip}(V, Q)$ and the Lipschitz group $\text{Lip}^\times(V, Q)$. See [1] for an extensive bibliography.

Our aim is to interpret these results in projective terms. For example, we consider the quotient of the Lipschitz group $\text{Lip}^\times(V, Q)$ by the multiplicative group of F . This quotient group, say $\mathcal{G}(V, Q)$, can be viewed as a set of points in the projective space on $\text{Cl}(V, Q)$. Furthermore, the group $\mathcal{G}(V, Q)$ acts on the projective metric space $\mathbb{P}(V, Q)$ as a group of motions.

However, the following issue crops up: If Q is replaced by a non-zero multiple, say cQ with $c \in F \setminus \{0\}$, then this does not affect the geometry of $\mathbb{P}(V, Q)$. On the other hand, the Clifford algebras $\text{Cl}(V, Q)$ and $\text{Cl}(V, cQ)$ (and likewise the respective Lipschitz groups) need not be isomorphic. Still, by virtue of a particular linear bijection $\text{Cl}(V, Q) \rightarrow \text{Cl}(V, cQ)$, the problem can be resolved. The point sets $\mathcal{G}(V, Q)$ and $\mathcal{G}(V, cQ)$ turn out to be projectively equivalent. Furthermore, the groups $\mathcal{G}(V, Q)$ and $\mathcal{G}(V, cQ)$ are isomorphic and they act in an isomorphic way on $\mathbb{P}(V, Q)$.

Keywords: projective metric space, Clifford algebra, Lipschitz monoid, Lipschitz group

MSC: 51F25 15A66 51F15

References

- [1] H. Havlicek. Projective metric geometry and Clifford algebras, *Result. Math.*, **76**(4):Art. No. 219, 2021.