Cayley-Dickson Construction\textsuperscript{1}

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Summary. Cayley-Dickson construction produces a sequence of normed algebras over real numbers. Its consequent applications result in complex numbers, quaternions, octonions, etc. In this paper we formalize the construction and prove its basic properties.

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The notation and terminology used here have been introduced in the following papers: [22], [12], [3], [1], [9], [8], [16], [13], [4], [5], [19], [15], [17], [14], [2], [6], [23], [20], [18], [21], [10], [11], and [7].

1. Preliminaries

We use the following convention: \( u, v, x, y, z, X, Y \) are sets and \( r, s \) are real numbers.

One can prove the following proposition

\[ (a + b)^2 + (c + d)^2 \leq (\sqrt{a^2 + c^2} + \sqrt{b^2 + d^2})^2. \]

Let \( X \) be a non trivial real normed space and let \( x \) be a non zero element of \( X \). One can verify that \( \|x\| \) is positive.

Let \( c \) be a non zero complex number. Note that \( c^2 \) is non zero.

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Let $x$ be a non empty set. Observe that $\langle x \rangle$ is non-empty.

Let us note that there exists a finite 0-sequence which is non-empty.

Let $f, g$ be non-empty finite 0-sequences. Observe that $f \cap g$ is non-empty.

Let $x, y$ be non empty sets. One can verify that $\langle x, y \rangle$ is non-empty.

The following propositions are true:

(2) If $\langle u \rangle = \langle x \rangle$, then $u = x$.

(3) If $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$, then $u = x$ and $v = y$.

(4) If $x \in X$, then $\langle x \rangle \in \prod \langle X \rangle$.

(5) If $z \in \prod \langle X \rangle$, then there exists $x$ such that $x \in X$ and $z = \langle x \rangle$.

(6) If $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$, then $\langle x, y \rangle \in \prod \langle X, Y \rangle$.

(7) If $z \in \prod \langle X, Y \rangle$, then there exist $x, y$ such that $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ and $z = \langle x, y \rangle$.

Let $D$ be a set. The functor $\text{binop} D$ yielding a binary operation on $D$ is defined by:

(Def. 1) $\text{binop} D = D \times D \mapsto \text{the element of } D$.

Let $D$ be a set. Observe that $\text{binop} D$ is associative and commutative.

Let $D$ be a set. One can verify that there exists a binary operation on $D$ which is associative and commutative.

2. Conjunctive Normed Spaces

We introduce conjunctive normed algebra structures which are extensions of normed algebra structures and are systems

$\langle$ a carrier, a multiplication, an addition, an external multiplication, a one, a zero, a norm, a conjugate $\rangle$,

where the carrier is a set, the multiplication and the addition are binary operations on the carrier, the external multiplication is a function from $\mathbb{R} \times$ the carrier into the carrier, the one and the zero are elements of the carrier, the norm is a function from the carrier into $\mathbb{R}$, and the conjugate is a function from the carrier into the carrier.

Let us observe that there exists a conjunctive normed algebra structure which is non trivial and strict.

We use the following convention: $N$ is a non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure and $a, a_1, a_2, b, b_1, b_2$ are elements of $N$.

Let $N$ be a non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure and let $a$ be an element of $N$. The functor $\overline{a}$ yields an element of $N$ and is defined as follows:

(Def. 2) $\overline{a} = (\text{the conjugate of } N)(a)$.

Let $N$ be a non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure and let $a$ be an element of $N$. We say that $a$ is properly conjugated if and only if:
Cayley-Dickson construction 283

(Def. 3)(i) \( \overline{a} \cdot a = \|a\|^2 \cdot 1_N \) if \( a \) is non zero,
(ii) \( \overline{a} \) is zero, otherwise.

Let \( N \) be a non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. We say that \( N \) is properly conjugated if and only if:

(Def. 4) Every element of \( N \) is properly conjugated.

We say that \( N \) is additively conjugative if and only if:

(Def. 5) For all elements \( a, b \) of \( N \) holds \( \overline{a + b} = \overline{a} + \overline{b} \).

We say that \( N \) is norm-wise conjugative if and only if:

(Def. 6) For every element \( a \) of \( N \) holds \( \|\overline{a}\| = \|a\| \).

We say that \( N \) is scalar-wise conjugative if and only if:

(Def. 7) For every real number \( r \) and for every element \( a \) of \( N \) holds \( r \cdot \overline{a} = \overline{r \cdot a} \).

Let \( D \) be a real-membered set, let \( a, m \) be binary operations on \( D \), let \( M \) be a function from \( \mathbb{R} \times D \) into \( D \), let \( O, Z \) be elements of \( D \), let \( n \) be a function from \( D \) into \( \mathbb{R} \), and let \( c \) be a function from \( D \) into \( D \). Observe that \( \langle \langle D, m, a, M, O, Z, n, c \rangle \rangle \) is real-membered.

Let \( D \) be a set, let \( a \) be an associative binary operation on \( D \), let \( m \) be a binary operation on \( D \), let \( M \) be a function from \( \mathbb{R} \times D \) into \( D \), let \( O, Z \) be elements of \( D \), let \( n \) be a function from \( D \) into \( \mathbb{R} \), and let \( c \) be a function from \( D \) into \( D \). Observe that \( \langle \langle D, m, a, M, O, Z, n, c \rangle \rangle \) is add-associative.

Let \( D \) be a set, let \( a \) be a commutative binary operation on \( D \), let \( m \) be a binary operation on \( D \), let \( M \) be a function from \( \mathbb{R} \times D \) into \( D \), let \( O, Z \) be elements of \( D \), let \( n \) be a function from \( D \) into \( \mathbb{R} \), and let \( c \) be a function from \( D \) into \( D \). Observe that \( \langle \langle D, m, a, M, O, Z, n, c \rangle \rangle \) is Abelian.

Let \( D \) be a set, let \( a \) be a binary operation on \( D \), let \( m \) be an associative binary operation on \( D \), let \( M \) be a function from \( \mathbb{R} \times D \) into \( D \), let \( O, Z \) be elements of \( D \), let \( n \) be a function from \( D \) into \( \mathbb{R} \), and let \( c \) be a function from \( D \) into \( D \). One can verify that \( \langle \langle D, m, a, M, O, Z, n, c \rangle \rangle \) is associative.

Let \( D \) be a set, let \( a \) be a binary operation on \( D \), let \( m \) be a commutative binary operation on \( D \), let \( M \) be a function from \( \mathbb{R} \times D \) into \( D \), let \( O, Z \) be elements of \( D \), let \( n \) be a function from \( D \) into \( \mathbb{R} \), and let \( c \) be a function from \( D \) into \( D \). One can check that \( \langle \langle D, m, a, M, O, Z, n, c \rangle \rangle \) is commutative.

The strict conjunctive normed algebra structure \( N \)-Real is defined by:

(Def. 8) \( N \)-Real = \( \langle \mathbb{R}, \cdot, +, \cdot \mathbb{R}, \cdot \mathbb{R}, 1(\in \mathbb{R}), 0(\in \mathbb{R}), \|\|, \|\|_\mathbb{R}, \text{id}_\mathbb{R} \rangle \).

Let us observe that \( N \)-Real is non degenerated, real-membered, add-associative, Abelian, associative, and commutative. Let \( a, b \) be elements of \( N \)-Real and \( r, s \) be real numbers. We identify \( r + s \) with \( a + b \) where \( a = r \) and \( b = s \). We identify \( r \cdot s \) with \( a \cdot b \) where \( a = r \) and \( b = s \).

One can check the following observations:

∗ every Abelian non empty additive magma which is right add-cancelable is also left add-cancelable,
every Abelian non empty additive magma which is left add-cancelable is also right add-cancelable,

* every Abelian non empty additive loop structure which is left complementable is also right complementable,

* every Abelian commutative non empty double loop structure which is left distributive is also right distributive,

* every Abelian commutative non empty double loop structure which is right distributive is also left distributive,

* every commutative non empty multiplicative loop with zero structure which is almost left invertible is also almost right invertible,

* every commutative non empty multiplicative loop with zero structure which is almost right invertible is also almost left invertible,

* every commutative non empty multiplicative loop with zero structure which is almost right cancelable is also almost left cancelable,

* every commutative non empty multiplicative loop with zero structure which is almost left cancelable is also almost right cancelable,

* every commutative non empty multiplicative magma which is right mult-cancelable is also left mult-cancelable, and

* every commutative non empty multiplicative magma which is left mult-cancelable is also right mult-cancelable.

One can verify that N-Real is right complementable and right add-cancelable. We identify $-r$ with $-a$ where $a = r$.

We identify $r - s$ with $a - b$ where $a = r$ and $b = s$.

We identify $r \cdot s$ with $r \cdot a$ where $a = s$.

We identify $|a|$ with $\|a\|$.

The following proposition is true

(8) For every element $a$ of N-Real holds $a \cdot a = \|a\|^2$.

Let us observe that $\overline{a}$ reduces to $a$.

One can verify that N-Real is reflexive, discernible, well unital, real normed space-like, right zeroed, right distributive, vector associative, vector distributive, scalar distributive, scalar associative, scalar unital, Banach Algebra-like1, Banach Algebra-like2, Banach Algebra-like3, almost left invertible, almost left cancelable, properly conjugated, additively conjugated, norm-wise conjugative, and scalar-wise conjugative.

One can verify that there exists a non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure which is strict, non degenerated, real-membered, reflexive, discernible, zeroed, complementable, add-associative, Abelian, associative, commutative, distributive, well unital, add-cancelable, vector associative, vector distributive, scalar distributive, scalar associative, scalar unital, Banach Algebra-like1, Banach Algebra-like2, Banach Algebra-like3, properly conjugated, additively con-
jugative, norm-wise conjugative, scalar-wise conjugative, almost left invertible, almost left cancelable, and real normed space-like.

One can check that $0_{\text{N-Real}}$ is non left invertible and non right invertible.

We identify $r^{-1}$ with $a^{-1}$ where $a = r$.

Let $X$ be a discernible non trivial conjunctive normed algebra structure and let $x$ be a non zero element of $X$. One can check that $\|x\|$ is non zero.

Let us mention that every non zero element of N-Real is non empty.

Let us observe that every non zero element of N-Real is mult-cancelable.

Let $N$ be a properly conjugated non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Observe that every element of $N$ is properly conjugated.

Let $N$ be a properly conjugated non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure and let $a$ be a zero element of $N$. Observe that $\overline{a}$ is zero.

Let us observe that $\overline{0_N}$ reduces to $0_N$.

Let $N$ be a properly conjugated discernible add-associative right zeroed right complementable left distributive scalar distributive scalar associative scalar unital vector distributive non degenerated conjunctive normed algebra structure and let $a$ be a non zero element of $N$. Note that $\overline{a}$ is non zero.

The following propositions are true:

(9) Suppose that $N$ is add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, properly conjugated, reflexive, scalar distributive, scalar unital, vector distributive, and left distributive. Let given $a$. Then $\overline{a} \cdot a = \|a\|^2 \cdot 1_N$.

Let $N$ be left unital Banach Algebra-like almost right cancelable properly conjugated scalar unital nonempty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Let us observe that $\overline{a}$ reduces to $a$.

Let $N$ be right unital Banach Algebra-like almost right cancelable properly conjugated scalar unital nonempty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Let us observe that $\overline{1_N}$ reduces to $1_N$.

(10) Suppose that $N$ is properly conjugated, reflexive, discernible, real normed space-like, vector distributive, scalar distributive, scalar associative, scalar unital, Abelian, add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, associative, distributive, well unital, non degenerated, and almost left invertible. Then $\overline{-a} = -\overline{a}$.

(11) Suppose that $N$ is properly conjugated, reflexive, discernible, real normed space-like, vector distributive, scalar distributive, scalar associative, scalar unital, Abelian, add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, associative, distributive, well unital, non degenerated, almost left invertible, and additively conjugative. Then $\overline{a - b} = \overline{a} - \overline{b}$.
3. Cayley-Dickson Construction

Let $N$ be a non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. The functor Cayley-Dickson $N$ yielding a strict conjunctive normed algebra structure is defined by the conditions (Def. 9).

(Def. 9)(i) The carrier of Cayley-Dickson $N = \prod (\text{the carrier of } N)$,

(ii) the zero of Cayley-Dickson $N = \langle 0_N, 0_N \rangle$,

(iii) the one of Cayley-Dickson $N = \langle 1_N, 0_N \rangle$,

(iv) for all elements $a_1, \ a_2, \ b_1, \ b_2$ of $N$ holds (the addition of Cayley-Dickson $N$)$\langle a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 \rangle = \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle + \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle$ and (the multiplication of Cayley-Dickson $N$)$\langle a_1 \cdot a_2 - b_2 \cdot b_1, b_2 \cdot a_1 + b_1 \cdot a_2 \rangle$,

(v) for every real number $r$ and for all elements $a, b$ of $N$ holds (the external multiplication of Cayley-Dickson $N$)$\langle r \cdot a, r \cdot b \rangle$.

In the sequel $c, c_1, c_2$ are elements of Cayley-Dickson $N$.

Let $N$ be a non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Note that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is non empty.

We now state two propositions:

(12) There exist elements $a, b$ of $N$ such that $c = \langle a, b \rangle$.

(13) For every element $c$ of Cayley-Dickson Cayley-Dickson $N$ there exist $a_1, \ b_1, \ a_2, \ b_2$ such that $c = \langle \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \rangle$.

Let us consider $N, a, b$. Then $\langle a, b \rangle$ is an element of Cayley-Dickson $N$.

Let us consider $N$ and let $a, b$ be zero elements of $N$. Observe that $\langle a, b \rangle$ is zero.

Let $N$ be a non degenerated non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure, let $a$ be a non zero element of $N$, and let $b$ be an element of $N$. One can check that $\langle a, b \rangle$ is non zero.

Let $N$ be a reflexive non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Note that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is reflexive.

Let $N$ be a discernible non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Observe that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is discernible.

We now state a number of propositions:

(14) If $a$ is left complementable and $b$ is left complementable, then $\langle a, b \rangle$ is left complementable.

(15) If $\langle a, b \rangle$ is left complementable, then $a$ is left complementable and $b$ is left complementable.

(16) If $a$ is right complementable and $b$ is right complementable, then $\langle a, b \rangle$ is right complementable.
(17) If $\langle a, b \rangle$ is right complementable, then $a$ is right complementable and $b$ is right complementable.

(18) If $a$ is complementable and $b$ is complementable, then $\langle a, b \rangle$ is complementable.

(19) If $\langle a, b \rangle$ is complementable, then $a$ is complementable and $b$ is complementable.

(20) If $a$ is left add-cancelable and $b$ is left add-cancelable, then $\langle a, b \rangle$ is left add-cancelable.

(21) If $\langle a, b \rangle$ is left add-cancelable, then $a$ is left add-cancelable and $b$ is left add-cancelable.

(22) If $a$ is right add-cancelable and $b$ is right add-cancelable, then $\langle a, b \rangle$ is right add-cancelable.

(23) If $\langle a, b \rangle$ is right add-cancelable, then $a$ is right add-cancelable and $b$ is right add-cancelable.

(24) If $a$ is add-cancelable and $b$ is add-cancelable, then $\langle a, b \rangle$ is add-cancelable.

(25) If $\langle a, b \rangle$ is add-cancelable, then $a$ is add-cancelable and $b$ is add-cancelable.

(26) If $\langle a, b \rangle$ is left complementable and right add-cancelable, then $-\langle a, b \rangle = \langle -a, -b \rangle$.

Let $N$ be an add-associative non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Observe that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is add-associative.

Let $N$ be a right zeroed non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Observe that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is right zeroed.

Let $N$ be a left zeroed non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. One can verify that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is left zeroed.

Let $N$ be a right complementable non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. One can check that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is right complementable.

Let $N$ be a left complementable non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. One can check that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is left complementable.

Let $N$ be an Abelian non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Observe that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is Abelian.

One can prove the following propositions:

(27) If $N$ is add-associative, right zeroed, and right complementable, then $-\langle a, b \rangle = \langle -a, -b \rangle$.

(28) If $N$ is add-associative, right zeroed, and right complementable, then $\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle - \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle = \langle a_1 - a_2, b_1 - b_2 \rangle$.

Let $N$ be a well unital add-associative right zeroed right complementable distributive Banach Algebra-like2 properly conjugated scalar unital almost right cancelable non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Observe that
Cayley-Dickson $N$ is well unital.

Let $N$ be a non degenerated non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. One can check that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is non degenerated.

Let $N$ be an additively conjugative add-associative right zeroed right complementable Abelian non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. One can verify that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is additively conjugative.

Let $N$ be a norm-wise conjugative reflexive discernible real normed space-like vector distributive scalar distributive scalar associative scalar unital Abelian add-associative right zeroed right complementable non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Observe that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is norm-wise conjugative.

Let $N$ be a scalar-wise conjugative add-associative right zeroed right complementable Abelian non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. One can check that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is scalar-wise conjugative.

Let $N$ be a distributive add-associative right zeroed right complementable Abelian non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Note that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is left distributive.

Let $N$ be a reflexive discernible real normed space-like vector distributive scalar distributive scalar associative scalar unital vector distributive vector associative scalar-wise conjugative non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Observe that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is Banach Algebra-like2.
normed algebra structure. Observe that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is Banach Algebra-like 3.

Next we state the proposition

(29) Let $N$ be an almost left invertible associative add-associative right zeroed right complementable well unital distributive Abelian scalar distributive scalar associative scalar unital vector distributive vector associative reflexive discernible real normed space-like almost right cancelable properly conjugated additively conjugative Banach Algebra-like 2 Banach Algebra-like 3 non degenerated conjunctive normed algebra structure and $a$, $b$ be elements of $N$. Suppose $a$ is non zero or $b$ is non zero but $(a, b)$ is right mult-cancelable and left invertible. Then $(a, b)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{\|a\|^2 + \|b\|^2} \cdot \pi, \frac{1}{\|a\|^2 + \|b\|^2} - b\right)$.

Let $N$ be an add-associative right zeroed right complementable distributive scalar distributive scalar unital vector distributive discernible reflexive properly conjugated non empty conjunctive normed algebra structure. Note that Cayley-Dickson $N$ is properly conjugated.

Let us mention that Cayley-Dickson $N$-$\text{Real}$ is associative and commutative.

The following propositions are true:

(30) \[
\langle\langle (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 1_{N \text{-Real}}), (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}}) \rangle\rangle = \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 1_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle.
\]

(31) \[
\langle\langle (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}}), (1_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}}) \rangle\rangle = \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 1_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, -1_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle.
\]

One can verify that Cayley-Dickson Cayley-Dickson $N$-$\text{Real}$ is associative and non commutative.

We now state four propositions:

(32) \[
\langle\langle (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 1_{N \text{-Real}}), (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}}) \rangle\rangle = \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 1_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle.
\]

(33) \[
\langle\langle (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}}), (1_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}}) \rangle\rangle = \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 1_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle.
\]

(34) \[
\langle\langle (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 1_{N \text{-Real}}), (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}}) \rangle\rangle = \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 1_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle.
\]

(35) \[
\langle\langle (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}}), (0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}}) \rangle\rangle = \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle, \langle\langle 0_{N \text{-Real}}, 0_{N \text{-Real}} \rangle\rangle.
\]

One can check that Cayley-Dickson Cayley-Dickson Cayley-Dickson $N$-$\text{Real}$ is non associative and non commutative.
References


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