Fundamental Physics as the General Solution to a Maximization Problem on the Shannon Entropy of All Measurements

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May 27, 2024

Abstract

We present a novel approach to quantum theory construction that involves solving a maximization problem on the Shannon entropy of all possible measurements of a system relative to its initial preparation. By constraining the maximization problem with a phase that vanishes under measurements, we obtain quantum mechanics (vanishing U(1)-valued phase), relativistic quantum mechanics (vanishing $\text{Spin}^{c}(3, 1)$ -valued phase) and quantum gravity (also vanishing $\text{Spin}^{c}(3, 1)$ -valued phase, but with dilations). The first two cases are equivalent to established theory, even naturally yielding the $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge symmetries of the Standard Model, whereas the latter case additionally yields the pseudo-Riemannian inner product as an observable, constructing the metric tensor as a doublecopy of Dirac currents. Finally, the solution is consistent only with 3+1spacetime dimensions, as it encounters obstructions in all other dimension configurations. This framework integrates quantum mechanics, relativistic quantum mechanics, a candidate for a theory of quantum gravity, spacetime dimensionality, and particle physics gauge symmetries from a simple entropy maximization problem constrained by a vanishing phase.

1 Introduction

The canonical formalism of quantum mechanics (QM) is based on five principal axioms[1, 2]:

- QM Axiom 1 of 5 **State Space:** Each physical system corresponds to a complex Hilbert space, with the system's state represented by a ray in this space.
- QM Axiom 2 of 5 **Observables:** Physical observables correspond to Hermitian operators within the Hilbert space.

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- QM Axiom 3 of 5 **Dynamics:** The time evolution of a quantum system is dictated by the Schrödinger equation, where the Hamiltonian operator signifies the system's total energy.
- QM Axiom 4 of 5 **Measurement:** The act of measuring an observable results in the system's transition to an eigenstate of the associated operator, with the measurement value being one of the eigenvalues.
- QM Axiom 5 of 5 **Probability Interpretation:** The likelihood of a specific measurement outcome is determined by the squared magnitude of the state vector's projection onto the relevant eigenstate.

Contrastingly, statistical mechanics (SM), the other statistical pillar of physics, derives its probability measures through entropy maximization, constrained by the following expression:

SM Constraint 1 of 1: Average Energy Constraint: The average of energy measurements of a system at thermodynamic equilibrium converge to a specific value (\overline{E}) :

$$\overline{E} = \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) E(q) \tag{1}$$

To maximize entropy while satisfying this constraint, the theory uses a Lagrange multiplier approach.

Definition 1 (Fundamental Lagrange Multiplier Equation of SM).

$$\mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\beta) = -k_B \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) \ln \rho(q) + \underbrace{\lambda \left(1 - \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q)\right)}_{Normalization \ Constraint} + \beta \left(\overline{E} - \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) E(q)\right)_{Average \ Energy \ Constraint}$$
(2)

where λ and β are the Lagrange multipliers.

Theorem 1 (Gibbs Measure). The solution to the Lagrange multiplier equation of SM is the Gibbs measure.

$$\rho(q) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} \exp(-\beta E(r))}}_{Microcanonical \ Ensemble}} \exp(-\beta E(q)) \tag{3}$$

Proof. This is an well-known result by E. T. Jaynes [3, 4]. As a convenience, we replicate the proof in Annex A. \Box

As evident from E. T. Jaynes' methodological innovation, SM relies on a single constraint related to the nature of the measurements under consideration, which allows the formulation of an optimization problem sufficient to derive the relevant probability measure. This is an exceptionally parsimonious formulation of a physical theory.

We propose a generalization of E. T. Jaynes' approach to the realms of Quantum Mechanics (QM), Relativistic Quantum Mechanics (RQM), and Quantum Gravity (QG). For each of these three domains, we will introduce a single constraint related to measurements, formulate a corresponding entropy maximization problem, and present a main theorem that encapsulates the theory. This formulation reduces fundamental physics to its most parsimonious expression, deriving the core theories as optimal solutions to a well-defined entropy maximization problem.

1.1 Quantum Mechanics

To reformulate QM as the solution to an entropy maximization problem, we propose the following constraint:

QM Constraint 1 of 1 Vanishing Complex-Phase: Quantum measurements admit a vanishing complex phase. The constraint is:

$$0 = \operatorname{tr} \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(q) \\ E(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(4)

Here, the matrix representation engenders the complex phase, and the trace will cause it to vanish under measurement.

It associates to the follow equation:

Definition 2 (Fundamental Lagrange Multiplier Equation of QM).

$$\mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\tau) = \underbrace{-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\ln\frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)}}_{Relative \ Shannon \ Entropy} + \underbrace{\lambda\left(1-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\right)}_{Normalization} + \underbrace{\tau\left(-\operatorname{tr}\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\begin{bmatrix}0&-E(q)\\E(q)&0\end{bmatrix}\right)}_{Vanishing \ Complex-Phase}$$
(5)

where λ and τ are the Lagrange multipliers.

The relative Shannon entropy [5, 6] is utilized because we are solving for the least biased theory that connects an initial preparation p(q) to its final measurement $\rho(q)$.

Theorem 2. The least biased probability measure that connects an initial preparation p(q) to its final measurement $\rho(q)$, under the constraint of the vanishing complex-phase, is:

$$\rho(q) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \|\exp(-itE(r)/\hbar)\|}}_{Unitarily Invariant Ensemble} \underbrace{\|\exp(-itE(q)/\hbar)\|}_{Born Rule} \underbrace{p(q)}_{Initial Preparation}$$
(6)

where we have defined $\tau = t/\hbar$ (analogous to $\beta = 1/(k_B T)$ in SM).

The proof of this theorem will be presented in the results section. We will show that this solution entails the five axioms of QM, which are now promoted to theorems, yielding a parsimonious formulation of QM.

1.2**Relativistic Quantum Mechanics**

Before we can discuss RQM, we first need to introduce some notation. Let $\mathbf{u} = a + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{b}$, where a is a scalar, \mathbf{x} is a vector, \mathbf{f} is a bivector, \mathbf{v} is a pseudo-vector and \mathbf{b} is a pseudo-scalar, be a multivector of the geometric algebra GA(3,1), and let **M** be its matrix representation. Then, the fundamental constraint of RQM is:

RQM Constraint 1 of 1 Vanishing Relativistic Phase: Our formulation of RQM is based around a vanishing phase spanning the $\text{Spin}^{c}(3,1)$ group. The constraint is:

$$0 = \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) \mathbf{M}(q) \tag{7}$$

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where M is the matrix representation of the multivector $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{b}$ of GA(3,1). Using the real Majorana representation of the gamma matrices, the representation is as follows:

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{02} & b - f_{13} & -f_{01} + f_{12} & f_{03} + f_{23} \\ -b + f_{13} & f_{02} & f_{03} + f_{23} & f_{01} - f_{12} \\ -f_{01} - f_{12} & f_{03} - f_{23} & -f_{02} & -b - f_{13} \\ f_{03} - f_{23} & f_{01} + f_{12} & b + f_{13} & -f_{02} \end{bmatrix}$$
(8)

The matrix representation engenders a $\text{Spin}^{c}(3, 1)$ -phase and the trace will cause it to vanish under measurement.

The Lagrange multiplier equation is as follows:

Definition 3 (Fundamental Lagrange Multiplier Equation of RQM).

$$\mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\zeta) = \underbrace{-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\ln\frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)}}_{\substack{Relative \ Shannon\\ Entropy}} + \underbrace{\lambda\left(1-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\right)}_{\substack{Normalization\\ Constraint}} + \underbrace{\zeta\left(-\operatorname{tr}\frac{1}{2}\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\mathbf{M}(q)\right)}_{\substack{Vanishing \ Relativistic \ Phase}}$$
(9)

where λ and ζ are the Lagrange multipliers.

Theorem 3. The least biased probability measure that connects an initial preparation p(q) to its final measurement $\rho(q)$, under the constraint of the vanishing relativistic phase, is:

$$\rho(q) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \det \exp\left(-\zeta \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{M}(r)\right)}}_{Spin^{c}(3,1) \text{ Invariant Ensemble}} \underbrace{\det \exp\left(-\zeta \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{M}(q)\right)}_{Spin^{c}(3,1) \text{ Born Rule}} \underbrace{\prod_{i=1}^{p(q)} p(q)}_{Initial Preparation}$$
(10)

In the results section, we aim to demonstrate that this solution represents a quantum mechanical theory of inertial reference frames, where ζ is a oneparameter generator of boosts, rotations, and phase transformations. This theory allows for measurements, superpositions, and interference between inertial reference frames, providing the arena in which RQM lives. The formulation thus lays the foundation for the forthcoming development of quantum gravity through the introduction of quantum frames of reference.

1.3 A Candidate for Quantum Gravity

Our formulation of QG is based on a quantum theory of frame fields. The solution admits the pseudo-Riemannian inner product as an observable, enabling the construction of the metric tensor from measurements of the geometry of spacetime, valid for metrics of any curvature.

Since the metric tensor must be a smooth function of spacetime, we will extend the maximization problem to the continuum. The constraint will be:

QG Constraint 1 of 1 Vanishing Relativistic Phase, with Dilation: Our formulation of QG is based around a vanishing phase spanning the $\text{Spin}^{c}(3, 1)$ group with a dilation. The constraint is:

$$2\overline{a} = \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho(x) \frac{\mathbf{A}(x)}{m(x)} \sqrt{-|g|} \mathrm{d}^4 x \tag{11}$$

where $2\overline{a}$ is the average dilation scaling factor (related to the trace of the matrix $\mathbf{A}(x)$), and where the function $\rho(x)$ is a probability density. The term m(x) is required to convert the elements of the matrix to a density.

The matrix **A** represents the multivector $\mathbf{u} = a + \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{b}$ of GA(3, 1) in the real Majorana representation of the gamma matrices:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a + f_{02} & b - f_{13} & -f_{01} + f_{12} & f_{03} + f_{23} \\ -b + f_{13} & a + f_{02} & f_{03} + f_{23} & f_{01} - f_{12} \\ -f_{01} - f_{12} & f_{03} - f_{23} & a - f_{02} & -b - f_{13} \\ f_{03} - f_{23} & f_{01} + f_{12} & b + f_{13} & a - f_{02} \end{bmatrix}$$
(12)

Its trace is equal to 4a.

Definition 4 (Fundamental Lagrange Multiplier Equation of QG). Let X^4 be a world manifold with metric $g_{\mu\nu}$ and volume element $\sqrt{-|g|}$, then the fundamental Lagrange multiplier equation of QG is:

$$\mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\zeta) = \underbrace{-\int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho(x) \ln \frac{\rho(x)}{p(x)} \sqrt{-|g|} \mathrm{d}^{4}x}_{Relative \ Shannon \ Entropy} + \underbrace{\lambda \left(1 - \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho(x) \sqrt{-|g|} \mathrm{d}^{4}x\right)}_{Normalization \ Constraint} + \underbrace{\zeta \left(2\overline{a} - \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho(x) \frac{1}{m(x)} \mathbf{A}(x) \sqrt{-|g|} \mathrm{d}^{4}x\right)}_{Vanishing \ Relativistic \ Phase, \ with \ Dilations}$$
(13)

where λ and ζ are the Lagrange multipliers.

Theorem 4. The least biased probability density which connects an initial preparation $p(\vec{x})$ to its final measurement $\rho(\vec{x})$, under the constraint of the vanishing linear phase with dilations, is:

$$\rho(x) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\int_{\mathcal{M}} p(r) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\zeta \frac{1}{m(r)} \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{A}(r)\right) \sqrt{-|\overline{g}|} \mathrm{d}^{4}r}_{Geometric Born Rule}} \underbrace{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\zeta \frac{1}{m(x)} \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{A}(x)\right)}_{Geometric Born Rule} \underbrace{p(x)}_{Initial Preparation} \underbrace{p(x)}_{(14)}$$

1.4 Dimensional Obstructions

We end the results section with a number of theorems showing that the formalism, except for SM (no vanishing phase) and QM (vanishing U(1) phase), is found to be consistent only with 3+1-dimensional spacetime (vanishing $\text{Spin}^{c}(3, 1)$ phase), encountering various obstructions in all other dimension configurations, and we discuss the implications.

2 Results

2.1 Quantum Mechanics

In statistical mechanics, the founding observation is that energy measurements of a thermally equilibrated system tend towards an average value. Comparatively, in QM, the founding observation involves the interplay between the systematic elimination of complex phases in measurement outcomes and the presence of interference effects in repeated measurement outcomes. To represent this observation, we introduce the *Vanishing* U(1)-*Phase* Anti-Constraint:

$$0 = \operatorname{tr} \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(q) \\ E(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(15)

where E(q) are scalar-valued functions of \mathbb{Q} . The usage of the matrix generates a U(1) phase, and the trace causes it to vanish under measurements.

At first glance, this expression may seem to reduce to a tautology equating zero with zero, suggesting it imposes no restriction on energy measurements. However, this appearance is deceptive. Unlike a conventional constraint that limits the solution space, this expression serves as a formal device to expand it, allowing for the incorporation of complex phases into the probability measure. The expression's role in broadening, rather than restricting, the solution space leads to its designation as an "anti-constraint."

In general, usage of anti-constraints expand classical probability measures into larger domains, such as quantum probabilities.

Its significance will become evident upon the completion of the optimization problem. For the moment, this expression can be conceptualized as the correct expression that, when incorporated as an anti-constraint within an entropymaximization problem, resolves into the axioms of quantum mechanics.

Our next procedural step involves solving the corresponding Lagrange multiplier equation, mirroring the methodology employed in statistical mechanics by E. T. Jaynes. We utilize the relative Shannon entropy because we wish to solve for the least biased probability measure that connects an initial preparation p(q) to its final measurement $\rho(q)$. For that, we deploy the following Lagrange multiplier equation:

$$\mathcal{L} = \underbrace{-\sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) \ln \frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)}}_{\text{Relative Shannon}} + \underbrace{\lambda \left(1 - \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q)\right)}_{\text{Normalization}} + \underbrace{\tau \left(\operatorname{tr} \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(q) \\ E(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)}_{\text{Vanishing U(1)-Phase}}$$
(16)

Where λ and τ are the Lagrange multipliers.

We solve the maximization problem as follows:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\tau)}{\partial \rho(q)} = -\ln\frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)} - p(q) - \lambda - \tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(q) \\ E(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(17)

$$0 = \ln \frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)} + p(q) + \lambda - \tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(q) \\ E(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(18)

$$\implies \ln \frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)} = -p(q) - \lambda - \tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(q) \\ E(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(19)

$$\implies \rho(q) = p(q) \exp(-p(q) - \lambda) \exp\left(-\tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(q) \\ E(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
(20)

$$= \frac{1}{Z(\tau)} p(q) \exp\left(-\tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(q) \\ E(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
(21)

The partition function, is obtained as follows:

$$1 = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp(-p(q) - \lambda) \exp\left(-\tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(r) \\ E(r) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
(22)

$$\implies \left(\exp(-p(q)-\lambda)\right)^{-1} = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp\left(-\tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(r) \\ E(r) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
(23)

$$Z(\tau) := \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp\left(-\tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(r) \\ E(r) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
(24)

Finally, the least biased probability measure that connects an initial preparation p(q) to its final measurement $\rho(q)$, under the constraint of the vanishing U(1) phase, is:

$$\rho(q) = \frac{1}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp\left(-\tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(r) \\ E(r) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)} \exp\left(-\tau \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E(q) \\ E(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) p(q) \quad (25)$$

Though initially unfamiliar, this form effectively establishes a comprehensive formulation of quantum mechanics, as we will demonstrate.

Upon examination, we find that phase elimination is manifestly evident in the probability measure: since the trace evaluates to zero, the probability measure simplifies to classical probabilities, aligning precisely with the Born rule's exclusion of complex phases:

$$\rho(q) = \frac{p(q)}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r)}$$
(26)

However, the significance of this phase elimination extends beyond this mere simplicity. As we will soon see, the partition function Z gains unitary invariance, allowing for the emergence of interference patterns and other quantum characteristics under appropriate basis changes.

We will begin by aligning our results with the conventional quantum mechanical notation. As such, we transform the representation of complex numbers from $\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$ to a + ib. For instance, the exponential of a complex matrix is:

$$\exp\begin{bmatrix}a & -b\\ b & a\end{bmatrix} = r\begin{bmatrix}\cos(b) & -\sin(b)\\\sin(b) & \cos(b)\end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } r = \exp a \tag{27}$$

Then, we associate the exponential trace to the complex norm using $\exp \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{M} \equiv \det \exp \mathbf{M}$:

$$\exp \operatorname{tr} \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} = \det \exp \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} = r^2 \det \begin{bmatrix} \cos(b) & -\sin(b) \\ \sin(b) & \cos(b) \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } r = \exp a \quad (28)$$

$$= r^{2}(\cos^{2}(b) + \sin^{2}(b))$$
(29)

$$= \|r(\cos(b) + i\sin(b))\|$$
(30)

$$= \|r\exp(ib)\| \tag{31}$$

Finally, substituting $\tau = t/\hbar$ analogously to $\beta = 1/(k_B T)$, and applying the complex-norm representation to both the numerator and to the denominator, consolidates the Born rule, normalization, and initial prepration into :

$$\rho(q) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \|\exp(-itE(r)/\hbar)\|}}_{\text{Unitarily Invariant Partition Function}} \underbrace{\|\exp(-itE(q)/\hbar)\|}_{\text{Born Rule}} \underbrace{p(q)}_{\text{Initial Preparation}}$$
(32)

We are now in a position to explore the solution space.

The wavefunction is delineated by decomposing the complex norm into a complex number and its conjugate. It is then visualized as a vector within a complex n-dimensional Hilbert space. The partition function acts as the inner product. This relationship is articulated as follows:

$$\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \|\exp(-itE(r)/\hbar)\| = Z = \langle \psi | \psi \rangle$$
(33)

where

$$\begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \exp(-itE(q_1)/\hbar) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & \exp(-itE(q_n)/\hbar) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(0) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n(0) \end{bmatrix}$$
(34)

We clarify that p(q) represents the probability associated with the initial preparation of the wavefunction, where $p(q_i) = \langle \psi_i(0) | \psi_i(0) \rangle$.

We also note that Z is invariant under unitary transformations.

Let us now investigate how the axioms of quantum mechanics are recovered from this result:

- The entropy maximization procedure inherently normalizes the vectors $|\psi\rangle$ with $1/Z = 1/\sqrt{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$. This normalization links $|\psi\rangle$ to a unit vector in Hilbert space. Furthermore, as the POP formulation of QM associates physical states with its probability measure, and the probability is defined up to a phase, we conclude that physical states map to Rays within Hilbert space. This demonstrates QM Axiom 1 of 5.
- In Z, an observable must satisfy:

$$\overline{O} = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r)O(r) \|\exp(-itE(r)/\hbar)\|$$
(35)

Since $Z = \langle \psi | \psi \rangle$, then any self-adjoint operator satisfying the condition $\langle \mathbf{O}\psi | \phi \rangle = \langle \psi | \mathbf{O}\phi \rangle$ will equate the above equation, simply because $\langle \mathbf{O} \rangle = \langle \psi | \mathbf{O} | \psi \rangle$. This demonstrates QM Axiom 2 of 5.

• Upon transforming Equation 34 out of its eigenbasis through unitary operations, we find that the energy, E(q), typically transforms in the manner of a Hamiltonian operator:

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \exp(-it\mathbf{H}/\hbar) |\psi(0)\rangle$$
 (36)

The system's dynamics emerge from differentiating the solution with respect to the Lagrange multiplier. This is manifested as:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\exp(-it\mathbf{H}/\hbar) |\psi(0)\rangle)$$
(37)

$$= -i\mathbf{H}/\hbar\exp(-it\mathbf{H}/\hbar) |\psi(0)\rangle$$
(38)

$$= -i\mathbf{H}/\hbar \left|\psi(t)\right\rangle \tag{39}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{H} |\psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle \tag{40}$$

Which is the Schrödinger equation. This demonstrates QM Axiom 3 of 5.

• From Equation 34 it follows that the possible microstates E(q) of the system correspond to specific eigenvalues of **H**. An observation can thus

be conceptualized as sampling from $\rho(q, t)$, with the measured state being the occupied microstate q of \mathbb{Q} . Consequently, when a measurement occurs, the system invariably emerges in one of these microstates, which directly corresponds to an eigenstate of **H**. Measured in the eigenbasis, the probability measure is:

$$\rho(q,t) = \frac{1}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} (\psi(q,t))^{\dagger} \psi(q,t).$$
(41)

In scenarios where the probability measure $\rho(q, \tau)$ is expressed in a basis other than its eigenbasis, the probability $P(\lambda_i)$ of obtaining the eigenvalue λ_i is given as a projection on a eigenstate:

$$P(\lambda_i) = |\langle \lambda_i | \psi \rangle|^2 \tag{42}$$

Here, $|\langle \lambda_i | \psi \rangle|^2$ signifies the squared magnitude of the amplitude of the state $|\psi\rangle$ when projected onto the eigenstate $|\lambda_i\rangle$. As this argument hold for any observables, this demonstrates QM Axiom 4 of 5.

• Finally, since the probability measure (Equation 32) replicates the Born rule, QM Axiom 5 of 5 is also demonstrated.

Revisiting quantum mechanics with this perspective offers a coherent and unified narrative. Specifically, the vanishing U(1) phase constraint (Equation 15) is sufficient to entail the foundations of quantum mechanics (Axiom 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) through the principle of entropy maximization. Equation 15 becomes the formulation's new singular foundation, and Axioms 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are now promoted to theorems.

2.2 RQM in 2D

In this section, we investigate RQM in 2D. Although all dimensional configurations except 3+1D contain obstructions, which will be discussed later in this section, the 2D case provides a valuable starting point before addressing the more complex 3+1D case. In RQM 2D, the fundamental Lagrange Multiplier Equation is:

$$\mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\theta) = \underbrace{-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\ln\frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)}}_{\text{Relative Shannon}} + \underbrace{\lambda\left(1-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\right)}_{\text{Normalization}} + \underbrace{\theta\left(-\operatorname{tr}\frac{1}{2}\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\mathbf{M}(q)\right)}_{\text{Vanishing Relativistic Phase}}$$
(43)

where λ and θ are the Lagrange multipliers, and where $\mathbf{M}(q)$ is the matrix representation of a multivector $\mathbf{b}(q)$ of GA(2), where \mathbf{b} is a pseudo-scalar. In

general a multivector $\mathbf{u} = a + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$ of GA(2), where a is a scalar, \mathbf{x} is a vector and \mathbf{b} a pseudo-scalar, is represented as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a+x & y-b\\ y+b & a-x \end{bmatrix} \cong a+x\hat{\mathbf{x}}+y\hat{\mathbf{y}}+b\hat{\mathbf{x}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{y}}$$
(44)

The basis elements are defined as:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0\\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1\\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{\mathbf{x}} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1\\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(45)

If we take $a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0$ then **M** reduces as follows:

$$\mathbf{u} = a + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0} = \mathbf{b} \implies \mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b \\ b & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(46)

The Lagrange multiplier equation can be solved as follows:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\theta)}{\partial \rho(q)} = 0 = -\ln\frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)} - p(q) - \lambda - \theta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(47)

$$0 = \ln \frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)} + p(q) + \lambda + \theta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(48)

$$\implies \ln \frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)} = -p(q) - \lambda - \theta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(49)

$$\implies \rho(q) = p(q) \exp(-p(q) - \lambda) \exp\left(-\theta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \tag{50}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z(\theta)} p(q) \exp\left(-\theta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
(51)

The partition function $Z(\theta)$, serving as a normalization constant, is determined as follows:

$$1 = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp(-p(q) - \lambda) \exp\left(-\theta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
(52)

$$\implies \left(\exp(-p(q) - \lambda)\right)^{-1} = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp\left(-\theta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
(53)

$$Z(\theta) := \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp\left(-\theta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
(54)

Consequently, the least biased probability measure that connects an initial preparation p(q) to a final measurement $\rho(q)$, under the constraint of the vanishing relativistic phase in 2D is:

$$\rho(q) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \det \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)}_{\text{Spin(2) Invariant Ensemble}} \underbrace{\det \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b(q) \\ b(q) & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)}_{\text{Spin(2) Born Rule}} \underbrace{p(q)}_{\text{Initial Preparation}}$$
(55)

where $\det \exp M = \exp \operatorname{tr} M$.

In 2D, the Lagrange multiplier θ correspond to an angle of rotation, and in 1+1D it would correspond to the rapidity ζ :

2D:
$$\exp \theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \quad \theta \text{ is the angle of rotation} \quad (56)$$
$$1 + 1D: \qquad \exp \zeta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \zeta & \sinh \zeta \\ \sinh \zeta & \cosh \zeta \end{bmatrix} \quad \zeta \text{ is the rapidity} \quad (57)$$

The 2D solution may appear equivalent to the QM case because they are related by an isomorphism $\text{Spin}(2) \cong \text{SO}(2) \cong \text{U}(1)$ and under the replacement $\theta \to \tau$. However, an isomorphism does not mean identical, and in Spin(2) we gain extra structures related to a relativistic description, which are not available in the QM case.

To investigate the solution in more detail, we introduce the multivector conjugate, also known as the Clifford conjugate, which generalizes the concept of complex conjugation to multivectors.

Definition 5 (Multivector conjugate (a.k.a Clifford conjugate)). Let $\mathbf{u} = a + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$ be a multi-vector of the geometric algebra over the reals in two dimensions GA(2). The multivector conjugate is defined as:

$$\mathbf{u}^{\ddagger} = a - \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b} \tag{58}$$

The determinant of the matrix representation of a multivector can be expressed as a self-product:

Theorem 5 (Determinant as a Multivector Self-Product).

$$\mathbf{u}^{\ddagger}\mathbf{u} = \det \mathbf{M} \tag{59}$$

Proof. Let $\mathbf{u} = a + x\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y\hat{\mathbf{y}} + b\hat{\mathbf{x}} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{y}}$, and let **M** be its matrix representation $\begin{bmatrix} a+x & y-b \\ y+b & a-x \end{bmatrix}$. Then:

$$1: \mathbf{u}^{\dagger}\mathbf{u} \tag{60}$$

$$= (a + x\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y\hat{\mathbf{y}} + b\hat{\mathbf{x}} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{y}})^{\ddagger} (a + x\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y\hat{\mathbf{y}} + b\hat{\mathbf{x}} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{y}})$$
(61)

$$= (a - x\hat{\mathbf{x}} - y\hat{\mathbf{y}} - b\hat{\mathbf{x}} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{y}})(a + x\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y\hat{\mathbf{y}} + b\hat{\mathbf{x}} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{y}})$$
(62)

$$=a^2 - x^2 - y^2 + b^2 \tag{63}$$

 $2: \det \mathbf{M}$

$$= \det \begin{bmatrix} a+x & y-b\\ y+b & a-x \end{bmatrix}$$
(65)

$$= (a+x)(a-x) - (y-b)(y+b)$$
(66)

$$=a^2 - x^2 - y^2 + b^2 \tag{67}$$

(64)

Building upon the concept of the multivector conjugate, we introduce the multivector conjugate transpose, which serves as an extension of the Hermitian conjugate to the domain of multivectors.

Definition 6 (Multivector Conjugate Transpose). Let $|V\rangle \in (GA(2))^n$:

$$|V\rangle\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{b}_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}_n \end{bmatrix}$$
(68)

The multivector conjugate transpose of $|V\rangle\rangle$ is defined as first taking the transpose and then the element-wise multivector conjugate:

$$\langle\!\langle V| = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 - \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{b}_1 & \dots & a_n - \mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{b}_n \end{bmatrix}$$
(69)

Definition 7 (Bilinear Form). Let $|V\rangle$ and $|W\rangle$ be two vectors valued in GA(2). We introduce the following bilinear form:

$$\langle\!\langle V|W\rangle\!\rangle = (a_1 - \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{b}_1)(a_1 + \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{b}_1) + \dots (a_n - \mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{b}_n)(a_n + \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{b}_n)$$
(70)

Theorem 6 (Inner Product). Restricted to the even sub-algebra of GA(2), the bilinear form is an inner product.

Proof.

$$\langle\!\langle V|W\rangle\!\rangle_{\mathbf{x}\to 0} = (a_1 - \mathbf{b}_1)(a_1 + \mathbf{b}_1) + \dots (a_n - \mathbf{b}_n)(a_n + \mathbf{b}_n)$$
 (71)

This is isomorphic to the inner product of a complex Hilbert space, with the identification $i \cong \hat{\mathbf{x}} \land \hat{\mathbf{y}}$.

Definition 8 (Spin(2)-valued Wavefunction).

$$|\psi\rangle\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\frac{1}{2}(a_1 + \mathbf{b}_1)} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\frac{1}{2}(a_n + \mathbf{b}_n)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\rho_1} R_1 \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{\rho_2} R_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(72)

where $\sqrt{\rho_i} = e^{\frac{1}{2}a_i}$ representing the square root of the probability and $R_i = e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_i}$ representing a rotor in 2D (or boost in 1+1D).

The partition function of the probability measure can be expressed using the bilinear form applied to the Spin(2)-valued Wavefunction:

Theorem 7 (Partition Function). $Z = \langle\!\langle \psi | \psi \rangle\!\rangle$

Proof.

$$\langle\!\langle \psi | \psi \rangle\!\rangle = \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \psi(q)^{\ddagger} \psi(q) = \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) R(q)^{\ddagger} R(q) = \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) = Z$$
(73)

Thus, the Spin(2)-valued wavefunction $|\psi\rangle$ is a linear object whose inner product reduces to the partition function.

Definition 9 (Spin(2)-valued Evolution Operator).

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta \mathbf{b}_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta \mathbf{b}_n} \end{bmatrix}$$
(74)

Theorem 8. The partition function is invariant with respect to the Spin(2)-valued evolution operator.

Proof.

$$\langle\!\langle T\psi|T\psi\rangle\!\rangle = \sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}} \det(T(q)\psi(q)) = \sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}} \det T(q) \det \psi(q) = \sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}} \det \psi(q) = \langle\!\langle \psi|\psi\rangle\!\rangle$$
(75)

where det T(q) = 1, because $e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta \mathbf{b}(q)}$ is traceless.

We note that since the even sub-algebra of GA(2) is closed under addition and multiplication, and the bilinear form constitutes an inner product, it follows that it can be employed to construct a Hilbert space, in this case a Spin(2)valued Hilbert space. The primary difference between a wavefunction living in a complex Hilbert space and one living in a Spin(2) Hilbert space relates to the subject matter of the theory. In the present case, the subject matter is a quantum theory of inertial reference frames in 2D.

The dynamics of reference frame transformations follow from the Schrödinger equation, which is obtained by taking the derivative of the wavefunction with respect to the Lagrange multiplier θ . Each element of the wavefunction represents an inertial reference frame, whose transformation is generated by the θ angle (for instance, the change of angle experienced by an inertial observer).

Definition 10 (Spin(2)-valued Schrödinger Equation).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\theta} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(\theta) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n(\theta) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(\theta) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$
(76)

Here, θ represents a global one-parameter evolution parameter akin to time, which is able to transform the wavefunction under the Spin(2), locally across the states of the Hilbert space. This is an extremely general equation that captures all transformations that can be done consistently with the evolution group of the wavefunction.

Definition 11 (Reference Frame Measurement). The QM Axiom 5 of 5, regarding the measurement postulates, is derived as a theorem in the RQM case as well (for the same reason as it is in the QM case). This allows us to measure the wavefunction $|\psi\rangle$ into one of its states q according to probability $\rho(q)$. Here the post-measurement state q corresponds to picking a specific inertial reference frame q from \mathbb{Q} .

We note that, as a linear system, linear combinations of the wavefunction (such as $\psi(q) = \lambda_1 \psi_1(q) + \lambda_2 \psi_2(q)$) will also be solutions. This can introduce interference patterns between inertial reference frames:

Theorem 9 (Reference Frame Superpositions and Interference).

Proof. Let $T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1\\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\rho_1 R_1}\\ \sqrt{\rho_2 R_2} \end{bmatrix}$, then:

$$T |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1\\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\rho_1} R_1\\ \sqrt{\rho_1} R_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(77)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\rho_1 R_1} + \sqrt{\rho_2 R_2} \\ \sqrt{\rho_1 R_1} - \sqrt{\rho_2 R_2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(78)

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\rho_1} R_1 + \sqrt{\rho_2} R_2) |0\rangle + \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\rho_1} R_1 - \sqrt{\rho_2} R_2) |1\rangle$$
(79)

Then the probability can be computed as follows:

$$|\langle\!\langle 0|\psi\rangle\!\rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\rho_1} R_1 + \sqrt{\rho_2} R_2)^{\ddagger} (\sqrt{\rho_1} R_1 + \sqrt{\rho_2} R_2)$$
(80)

$$= \frac{1}{2}\rho_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho_2 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\rho_1\rho_2}(R_1^{\dagger}R_2 + R_2^{\dagger}R_1)$$
(81)

$$=\frac{1}{2}\rho_{1} + \frac{1}{2}\rho_{2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\rho_{1}\rho_{2}}\cos(\theta b_{1} - \theta b_{2})}_{(82)}$$

Spin(2)-valued Interference

Since $\text{Spin}(2)\cong U(1)$, then Spin(2)-valued interference is isomorphic to complex interference.

Definition 12 (David Hestenes' Formulation). In 3+1D, the David Hestenes' formulation [7] of the wavefunction is $\psi = \sqrt{\rho}Re^{ib/2}$, where $R = e^{f/2}$ is a Lorentz boost or rotation and where $e^{ib/2}$ is a phase. In 2D, as the algebra only admits a bivector, his formulation would reduce to $\psi = \sqrt{\rho}R$, which is identical to what we recovered.

The definition of the Dirac current applicable to our wavefunction follows the formulation of David Hestenes:

Definition 13 (Dirac Current). Given the basis $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, the Dirac current is defined as:

$$J_1 \equiv \psi(q)^{\dagger} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \psi(q) = \rho(q) R(q)^{\dagger} \hat{\mathbf{x}}(q) R(q) = \rho(q) \mathbf{e}_1$$
(83)

$$J_2 \equiv \psi(q)^{\dagger} \hat{\mathbf{y}} \psi(q) = \rho(q) R(q)^{\dagger} \hat{\mathbf{y}}(q) R(q) = \rho(q) \mathbf{e}_2$$
(84)

where \mathbf{e}_1 and \mathbf{e}_2 are a Spin(2) rotated frame field.

2.2.1 Obstructions

As stated, all dimensional configurations except 3+1D contain obstructions. Specifically, in 1+1D and 2D, we identify two obstructions:

- 1. In 1+1D: The 1+1D theory results in a split-complex quantum theory due to the bilinear form $(a - b\hat{\mathbf{t}} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{x}})(a + b\hat{\mathbf{t}} \wedge \hat{\mathbf{x}})$, which yields negative probabilities: $a^2 - b^2 \in \mathbb{R}$ for certain wavefunction states, in contrast to the non-negative probabilities $a^2 + b^2 \in \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$ obtained in the Euclidean 2D case. (This is why we had to use 2D instead of 1+1D in this twodimensional introduction...)
- 2. In 1+1D and in 2D: The basis vectors ($\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ in 2D, and $\hat{\mathbf{t}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ in 1+1D) are not self-adjoint. Although used in the context defining the Dirac current, their non-self-adjointness prevents the construction of the pseudo-Riemannian inner product as a quantum observable. The benefits of having the basis vectors self-adjoint will become obvious in the 3+1D case, where we will be able to construct the metric tensor from inner product measurements. Specifically, in 2D:

$$(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\mu}\mathbf{u})^{\dagger}\mathbf{u}\neq\mathbf{u}^{\dagger}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\mu}\mathbf{u}$$
 (85)

because $(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\mu}\mathbf{u})^{\ddagger}\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}^{\ddagger}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\mu}^{\ddagger}\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}^{\ddagger}(-\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\mu})\mathbf{u}.$

In the following section, we will explore the obstruction-free 3+1D case.

2.3 RQM in 3+1D

In this section, we extend the concepts and techniques developed for multivector amplitudes in 2D to the more physically relevant case of 3+1D dimensions. The Lagrange multiplier equation is as follows:

$$\mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\tau) = \underbrace{-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\ln\frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)}}_{\text{Relative Shannon}} + \underbrace{\lambda\left(1-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\right)}_{\text{Normalization}} + \underbrace{\zeta\left(-\operatorname{tr}\frac{1}{2}\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\mathbf{M}(q)\right)}_{\text{Vanishing Spin}^{c}(3,1)\text{-Phase}}$$
(86)

The solution (proof in Annex B) is obtained using the same step-by-step process as the 2D case, and yields:

$$\rho(q) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \det \exp\left(-\zeta \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{M}(r)\right)}}_{\text{Spin}^{c}(3,1) \text{ Invariant Ensemble}} \underbrace{\det \exp\left(-\zeta \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{M}(q)\right)}_{\text{Spin}^{c}(3,1) \text{ Born Rule}} \underbrace{\operatorname{Initial Preparation}}_{\text{Spin}^{c}(3,1) \text{ Born Rule}} (87)$$

where ζ is a "twisted-phase" rapidity. (If the invariance group was Spin(3,1) instead of Spin^c(3,1), obtainable by posing $\mathbf{b} \to 0$, then it would simply be the rapidity).

Our initial goal will be to express the partition function as a self-product of elements of the vector space. As such, we begin by defining a general multivector in the geometric algebra GA(3, 1).

Definition 14 (Multivector). Let \mathbf{u} be a multivector of GA(3,1). Its general form is:

$$\mathbf{u} = a \tag{88}$$

 $+x\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y\hat{\mathbf{y}} + z\hat{\mathbf{z}} + t\hat{\mathbf{t}}$ (89)

+ $f_{01}\mathbf{\hat{t}} \wedge \mathbf{\hat{x}} + f_{02}\mathbf{\hat{t}} \wedge \mathbf{\hat{y}} + f_{03}\mathbf{\hat{t}} \wedge \mathbf{\hat{z}} + f_{12}\mathbf{\hat{x}} \wedge \mathbf{\hat{y}} + f_{13}\mathbf{\hat{x}} \wedge \mathbf{\hat{z}} + f_{23}\mathbf{\hat{y}} \wedge \mathbf{\hat{z}}$ (90)

 $+p\hat{\mathbf{x}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{y}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{z}}+q\hat{\mathbf{t}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{y}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{z}}+v\hat{\mathbf{t}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{x}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{z}}+w\hat{\mathbf{t}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{x}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ (91)

$$+b\hat{\mathbf{t}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{x}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{y}}\wedge\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$
(92)

where $\hat{\mathbf{t}}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}, \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ are the basis vectors in the real Majorana representation.

A more compact notation for \mathbf{u} is

$$\mathbf{u} = a + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{b} \tag{93}$$

where a is a scalar, ${\bf x}$ a vector, ${\bf f}$ a bivector, ${\bf v}$ is pseudo-vector and ${\bf b}$ a pseudo-scalar.

This general multivector can be represented by a 4×4 real matrix using the real Majorana representation:

Definition 15 (Matrix Representation **M** of **u**).

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} a + f_{02} - q - z & b - f_{13} + w - x & -f_{01} + f_{12} - p + v & f_{03} + f_{23} + t + y \\ -b + f_{13} + w - x & a + f_{02} + q + z & f_{03} + f_{23} - t - y & f_{01} - f_{12} - p + v \\ -f_{01} - f_{12} + p + v & f_{03} - f_{23} + t - y & a - f_{02} + q - z & -b - f_{13} - w - x \\ f_{03} - f_{23} - t + y & f_{01} + f_{12} + p + v & b + f_{13} - w - x & a - f_{02} - q + z \\ \end{bmatrix}$$
(94)

To manipulate and analyze multivectors in GA(3,1), we introduce several important operations, such as the multivector conjugate, the 3,4 blade conjugate, and the multivector self-product.

Definition 16 (Multivector Conjugate (in 4D)).

$$\mathbf{u}^{\ddagger} = a - \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{b} \tag{95}$$

Definition 17 (3,4 Blade Conjugate). The 3,4 blade conjugate of u is

$$[\mathbf{u}]_{3,4} = a + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f} - \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{b}$$
⁽⁹⁶⁾

The results of Lundholm[8], demonstrates that the multivector norms in the following definition, are the *unique* forms which carries the properties of the determinants such as $N(\mathbf{uv}) = N(\mathbf{u})N(\mathbf{v})$ to the domain of multivectors:

Definition 18. The self-products associated with low-dimensional geometric algebras are:

$$GA(0,1): \qquad \varphi^{\dagger}\varphi \qquad (97)$$

$$GA(2,0): \qquad \varphi^{\ddagger}\varphi$$
(98)

$$GA(3,0): \qquad \qquad \lfloor \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi \rfloor_{3} \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi \qquad (99)$$

$$GA(3,1): \qquad \qquad \lfloor \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi \rfloor_{3,4} \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi \qquad (100)$$

GA(4,1):
$$(\lfloor \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi \rfloor_{3,4} \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi)^{\dagger} (\lfloor \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi \rfloor_{3,4} \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi)$$
(101)

We can now express the determinant of the matrix representation of a multivector via the self-product $[\varphi^{\dagger}\varphi]_{3,4}\varphi^{\dagger}\varphi$. Again, this choice is not arbitrary, but the unique choice with allows us to represent the determinant of the matrix representation of a multivector within GA(3, 1):

Theorem 10 (Determinant as a Multivector Self-Product).

$$[\mathbf{u}^{\dagger}\mathbf{u}]_{3,4}\mathbf{u}^{\dagger}\mathbf{u} = \det \mathbf{M}$$
(102)

Proof. Please find a computer assisted symbolic proof of this equality in Annex C. $\hfill \Box$

Definition 19 (GA(3, 1)-valued Vector).

$$|V\rangle\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{f}_1 + \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{b}_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{f}_n + \mathbf{v}_n + \mathbf{b}_n \end{bmatrix}$$
(103)

These constructions allow us to express the partition function in terms of the multivector self-product.

Definition 20 (Multilinear Form).

$$\langle\!\langle V|V|V|V\rangle\!\rangle = \lfloor \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1^{\dagger} & \dots & \mathbf{u}_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 & \dots & 0\\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots\\ 0 & \dots & \mathbf{u}_n \end{bmatrix} \rfloor_{3,4} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1^{\dagger} & \dots & 0\\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots\\ 0 & \dots & \mathbf{u}_n^{\dagger} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1\\ \vdots\\ \mathbf{u}_n \end{bmatrix}$$
(104)

Theorem 11 (Partition Function). $Z = \langle\!\langle V | V | V | V \rangle\!\rangle$

Proof.

$$\langle\!\langle V|V|V|V\rangle\!\rangle$$
 (105)

$$= \lfloor \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1}^{\ddagger} & \dots & \mathbf{u}_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \mathbf{u}_{n} \end{bmatrix} \rfloor_{3,4} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1}^{\ddagger} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \mathbf{u}_{n}^{\ddagger} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$
(106)

$$= \lfloor \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{1} & \dots & \mathbf{u}_{n} \mathbf{u}_{n} \end{bmatrix} \rfloor_{3,4} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1} \mathbf{u}_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{n}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$
(107)

$$= \lfloor \mathbf{u}_{1}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{1} \rfloor_{3,4} \mathbf{u}_{1}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{1} + \dots + \lfloor \mathbf{u}_{n}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{n} \rfloor_{3,4} \mathbf{u}_{n}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{n}$$
(108)

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{n} \det \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}_i} \tag{109}$$

An alternative notion involves using the Hadamard product:

$$\langle\!\langle V|V|V|V\rangle\!\rangle = \langle\!\langle V|\operatorname{diag}(\lfloor V\rfloor_{3,4} \circ V^{\ddagger})|V\rangle\!\rangle \tag{111}$$

where

= Z

$$\operatorname{diag}(\lfloor V \rfloor_{3,4} \circ V^{\ddagger}) = \begin{bmatrix} \lfloor \mathbf{u}_1 \rfloor_{3,4} \mathbf{u}_1^{\ddagger} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lfloor \mathbf{u}_n \rfloor_{3,4} \mathbf{u}_n^{\ddagger} \end{bmatrix}$$
(112)

such that

$$\langle\!\langle V | \operatorname{diag}(\lfloor V \rfloor_{3,4} \circ V^{\ddagger}) | V \rangle\!\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \lfloor \mathbf{u}_{1}^{\ddagger} \rfloor_{3,4} & \dots & \lfloor \mathbf{u}_{n}^{\ddagger} \rfloor_{3,4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lfloor \mathbf{u}_{1} \rfloor_{3,4} \mathbf{u}_{1}^{\ddagger} & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lfloor \mathbf{u}_{n} \rfloor_{3,4} \mathbf{u}_{n}^{\ddagger} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{n} \end{bmatrix} = Z$$
(113)

Theorem 12 (Non-negative inner product). The multilinear form, applied to the even sub-algebra of GA(3,1) is awlays non-negative.

Proof. Let
$$|V\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + \mathbf{f}_1 + \mathbf{b}_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + \mathbf{f}_n + \mathbf{b}_n \end{bmatrix}$$
. Then,

$$\langle\!\langle V|V|V|V\rangle\!\rangle$$
(114)

$$= \lfloor [(a_{1} + \mathbf{f}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1})^{\ddagger}(a_{1} + \mathbf{f}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1}) \dots] \rfloor_{3,4} \begin{bmatrix} (a_{1} + \mathbf{f}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1})^{\ddagger}(a_{1} + \mathbf{f}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1}) \\ \vdots \\ (115) \end{bmatrix}$$
(115)

$$= \lfloor [(a_{1} - \mathbf{f}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1})(a_{1} + \mathbf{f}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1}) \dots] \rfloor_{3,4} \begin{bmatrix} (a_{1} - \mathbf{f}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1})(a_{1} + \mathbf{f}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1}) \\ \vdots \\ (116) \end{bmatrix}$$
(116)

$$= \lfloor [a_{1}^{2} + a_{1}\mathbf{f}_{1} + a_{1}\mathbf{b}_{1} - \mathbf{f}_{1}a_{1} - \mathbf{f}_{1}^{2} - \mathbf{f}_{1}\mathbf{b}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1}a_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1}\mathbf{f}_{1} + \mathbf{b}_{1}^{2} \dots] \rfloor_{3,4} \dots$$
(117)

$$= \lfloor [a_{1}^{2} - \mathbf{f}_{1}^{2} + \mathbf{b}_{1}^{2} \dots] \rfloor_{3,4} \dots$$
(118)

We note 1) $\mathbf{b}^2 = (bI)^2 = -b^2$ and 2) $\mathbf{f}^2 = -E_1^2 - E_2^2 - E_3^2 + B_1^2 + B_2^2 + B_3^2 + 4e_0e_1e_2e_3(E_1B_1 + E_2B_2 + E_3B_3)$

$$= \lfloor \left[a_1^2 - b_1^2 + E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2 - B_1^2 - B_2^2 - B_3^2 - 4e_0e_1e_2e_3(E_1B_1 + E_2B_2 + E_3B_3) \dots \right] \rfloor_{3,4} \dots$$
(119)

We note that the terms are now complex numbers, which we rewrite as $\text{Re}(z) = a_1^2 - b_1^2 + E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2 - B_1^2 - B_2^2 - B_3^2$ and $\text{Im}(z) = -4(E_1B_1 + E_2B_2 + E_3B_3)$

$$= \lfloor \begin{bmatrix} z_1 & \dots & z_2 \end{bmatrix} \rfloor_{3,4} \begin{bmatrix} z_n \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{bmatrix}$$
(120)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} z_1^{\dagger} & \dots & z_2^{\dagger} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_n \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{bmatrix}$$
(121)

$$=z_1^{\dagger}z_1 + \dots + z_n^{\dagger}z_n \tag{122}$$

Which is always non-negative.

We now define the $\text{Spin}^{c}(3, 1)$ -valued wavefunction, which is valued in the even sub-algebra of GA(3, 1):

Definition 21 (Spin^c(3, 1)-valued Wavefunction).

$$|\psi\rangle\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\frac{1}{2}(a_1 + \mathbf{f}_1 + \mathbf{b}_1)} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\frac{1}{2}(a_n + \mathbf{f}_n + \mathbf{b}_n)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\rho_1} R_1 B_1 \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{\rho_n} R_n B_n \end{bmatrix}$$
(123)

where R_i is a rotor, B_i is a phase, $\sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) = 1$, and $\rho_i \ge 0$.

The evolution operator, leaving the partition function invariant, becomes:

Definition 22 (Spin^c(3, 1) Evolution Operator).

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\zeta(\mathbf{f}_1 + \mathbf{b}_1)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{-\frac{1}{2}\zeta(\mathbf{f}_n + \mathbf{b}_n)} \end{bmatrix}$$
(124)

In turn, this leads to a Schrödinger equation obtained by taking the derivative of the wavefunction with respect to the Lagrange multiplier ζ :

Definition 23 (Spin^c(3, 1)-valued Schrödinger equation).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\zeta} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(\zeta) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n(\zeta) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{f}_1 + \mathbf{b}_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{f}_n + \mathbf{b}_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(\zeta) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n(\zeta) \end{bmatrix}$$
(125)

In this case ζ represents a global one-parameter evolution parameter akin to time, which is able to transform the wavefunction under the Spin^c(3, 1), locally across the states of the vector space. This is an extremely general equation that captures all transformations that can be done consistently with the evolution group of the wavefunction.

Definition 24 (David Hestenes' Formulation). Our Spin^c(3, 1)-valued wavefunction is identical to David Hestenes'[7] formulation of the wavefunction within GA(3,1). Both contain a rotor $R = e^{\mathbf{f}/2}$, a phase $B = e^{\mathbf{b}/2}$ and the probability term $\sqrt{\rho} = e^{a/2}$.

Definition 25 (Dirac Current). The definition employed in the 2D case (same as Hestenes') applies here as well:

$$J \equiv \psi^{\dagger} \gamma_{\mu} \psi = \rho R^{\dagger} B^{\dagger} \gamma_{\mu} B R = \rho R^{\dagger} \gamma_{\mu} B^{-1} B R = \rho \mathbf{e}_{\mu}$$
(126)

We will now demonstrate that the multilinear form is invariant with respect to the U(1), SU(2), and SU(3) gauge symmetries and the Spin(3, 1) symmetry which play a fundamental role in the standard model of particle physics. Using the γ_0 basis to enforce the invariance means that we are interested in a transformation that preserves a charge density in time, rather than that of a charge current in space ($\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$).

Theorem 13 (U(1) Invariance). Let $e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}}$ be a general element of U(1). Then, the following condition

$$\lfloor \psi(q)^{\dagger} \gamma_{0} \psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4} \psi(q)^{\dagger} \gamma_{0} \psi(q) = \lfloor (e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} \psi(q))^{\dagger} \gamma_{0} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} \psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4} (e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} \psi(q))^{\ddagger} \gamma_{0} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} \psi(q)$$
(127)

is always satisfied.

Proof. We note the following:

$$\lfloor (e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)}\psi(q))^{\ddagger}\gamma_{0}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)}\psi(q)\rfloor_{3,4}(e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)}\psi(q))^{\ddagger}\gamma_{0}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)}\psi(q)$$
(128)

$$= \lfloor \psi(q)^{\ddagger} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} \gamma_0 e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} \psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4} \psi(q)^{\ddagger} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} \gamma_0 e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} \psi(q)$$
(129)

We can now identify that the condition to preserve the equality reduces to this expression:

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)}\gamma_0 e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} = \gamma_0 \tag{130}$$

which is always satisfied because $e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)}\gamma_0 e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} = \gamma_0 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}(q)} = \gamma_0$

Theorem 14 (SU(2) Invariance). Let $e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}$ be a general element of Spin(3,1). Then, the following condition:

$$\lfloor \psi(q)^{\ddagger} \gamma_{0} \psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4} \psi(q)^{\ddagger} \gamma_{0} \psi(q) = \lfloor (e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)} \psi(q))^{\ddagger} \gamma_{0} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)} \psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)} \psi(q) \gamma_{0} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)} \psi(q)$$
(131)

is satisfied if $\mathbf{f} = \theta_1 \gamma_0 \gamma_1 + \theta_2 \gamma_0 \gamma_2 + \theta_3 \gamma_0 \gamma_3$, which generates SU(2).

Proof. Inspired by the results of Hestenes[9], we proceed as follows. First, we note that:

$$\lfloor (e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q))^{\ddagger}\gamma_{0}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q)\rfloor_{3,4}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q)\gamma_{0}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q)$$
(132)

$$= \lfloor \psi(q)^{\ddagger} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} \gamma_0 e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} \psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4} \psi(q)^{\ddagger} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} \gamma_0 e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} \psi(q)$$
(133)

We can now identify that the condition to preserve the equality reduces to this expression:

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}\gamma_0 e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} = \gamma_0 \tag{134}$$

We further note that moving the left most term to the right yields:

$$e^{-\theta_1\gamma_0\gamma_1-\theta_2\gamma_0\gamma_2-\theta_3\gamma_0\gamma_3-B_1\gamma_2\gamma_3-B_2\gamma_1\gamma_3-B_3\gamma_1\gamma_2}\gamma_0e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}$$
(135)

$$=\gamma_0 e^{-\theta_1 \gamma_0 \gamma_1 - \theta_2 \gamma_0 \gamma_2 - \theta_3 \gamma_0 \gamma_3 + B_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 + B_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_3 + B_3 \gamma_1 \gamma_2} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}$$
(136)

Therefore, the product $e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}\gamma_0 e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}$ reduces to γ_0 if and only if $B_1 = B_2 = B_3 = 0$, leaving $\mathbf{f} = \theta_1 \gamma_0 \gamma_1 + \theta_2 \gamma_0 \gamma_2 + \theta_3 \gamma_0 \gamma_3$: Finally, we note that $e^{\theta_1 \gamma_0 \gamma_1 + \theta_2 \gamma_0 \gamma_2 + \theta_3 \gamma_0 \gamma_3}$ generates SU(2).

Theorem 15 (SU(3) invariance). Let $\mathbf{f} = E_1 \gamma_0 \gamma_1 + E_2 \gamma_0 \gamma_2 + E_3 \gamma_0 \gamma_3 + B_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3$ $B_2\gamma_1\gamma_3 + B_3\gamma_1\gamma_2$ be a general bivector. Then, the following condition:

$$\langle \psi(q) | \gamma_0 \psi(q) | \psi(q) | \gamma_0 \psi(q) \rangle = \langle \mathbf{f} \psi(q) | \gamma_0 \mathbf{f} \psi(q) | \mathbf{f} \psi(q) | \gamma_0 \mathbf{f} \psi(q) \rangle$$
(137)

is satisfied if $(E_1^2 + B_1^2) + (E_2^2 + B_2^2) + (E_3^2 + B_3^2) = 1$, where $E_1 \gamma_0 \gamma_1 + B_1 \gamma_0 \gamma_1 I \cong$ $E_1 + iB_1, \ E_2\gamma_0\gamma_2 + B_2\gamma_0\gamma_2 I \cong E_2 + iB_2 \ and \ E_3\gamma_0\gamma_3 + B_3\gamma_0\gamma_3 I \cong E_3 + iB_3$ which are the defining conditions for the SU(3) symmetry group.

Proof. Inspired by the results of Hestenes[9] and Anthony Lasenby[10], we proceed as follows:

From the above relation, we identify that the following expression must remain invariant: $-\mathbf{f}\gamma_0\mathbf{f} = \gamma_0$. Now, let $\mathbf{f} = E_1\gamma_0\gamma_1 + E_2\gamma_0\gamma_2 + E_3\gamma_0\gamma_3 + B_1\gamma_2\gamma_3 + B_2\gamma_1\gamma_3 + B_3\gamma_1\gamma_2$. Then:

$$-(E_1\gamma_0\gamma_1 + E_2\gamma_0\gamma_2 + E_3\gamma_0\gamma_3 + B_1\gamma_2\gamma_3 + B_2\gamma_1\gamma_3 + B_3\gamma_1\gamma_2)\gamma_0\mathbf{f}$$
(138)

The first three terms anticommute with γ_0 , while the last three commute with γ_0 :

$$=\gamma_0(E_1\gamma_0\gamma_1 + E_2\gamma_0\gamma_2 + E_3\gamma_0\gamma_3 - B_1\gamma_2\gamma_3 - B_2\gamma_1\gamma_3 - B_3\gamma_1\gamma_2)\mathbf{f}$$
(139)

This can be written as:

$$\gamma_0(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B}) \tag{140}$$

$$=\gamma_0(\mathbf{E}^2 + \mathbf{E}\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B}^2) \tag{141}$$

where $\mathbf{E} = E_1 \gamma_0 \gamma_1 + E_2 \gamma_0 \gamma_2 + E_3 \gamma_0 \gamma_3$ and $\mathbf{B} = B_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 + B_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_3 + B_3 \gamma_1 \gamma_2$.

Thus, for $-\mathbf{f}\gamma_0\mathbf{f} = \gamma_0$, we require: 1) $\mathbf{E}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2 = 1$ and 2) $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{E}$. The second requirement means that \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} must commute (and thus be isomorphic to three complex numbers), and the first implies:

$$\mathbf{E}^{2} - \mathbf{B}^{2} = (E_{1}^{2} + B_{1}^{2}) + (E_{2}^{2} + B_{2}^{2}) + (E_{3}^{2} + B_{3}^{2}) = 1$$
(142)

which are the defining conditions for the SU(3) symmetry group.

Theorem 16 (Spin(3,1) invariance). Let $e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}$ be a general element of Spin(3,1). Then, the following condition:

$$\lfloor \psi(q)^{\ddagger}\psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4}\psi(q)^{\ddagger}\psi(q) = \lfloor (e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q))^{\ddagger}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4} (e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q))^{\ddagger}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q)$$
(143)

is always satisfied.

Proof.

$$\left[\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q) \right]_{3,4} \left(e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)}\psi(q) \tag{144}$$

$$= \lfloor \psi(q)^{\ddagger} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)} \psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4} \psi(q)^{\ddagger} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}(q)} \psi(q)$$
(145)

$$= \lfloor \psi(q)^{\ddagger} \psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4} \psi(q)^{\ddagger} \psi(q)$$
(146)

In standard QM, the probability measure $\rho(x) = \psi^{\dagger}(x)\psi(x)$ naturally guides us towards a U(1)-valued gauge theory, derived purely from the symmetry group of the probability measure. However, the SU(3) and SU(2) gauges do not emerge directly from the probability measure and must be introduced by hand justified by experimental considerations. But why these symmetries and not others? In contrast, within the multilinear form framework, all three gauge groups– U(1), SU(2), and SU(3)– and the Spin(3,1) symmetry follow naturally from the invariance of the multilinear form, for the same reason that U(1) follows naturally from the Born rule.

2.4 A Candidate for Quantum Gravity in 3+1D

In the previous section, we developed a quantum theory of inertial reference frames valued in $\text{Spin}^{c}(3,1)$, in which RQM lives. Our goal in this section is to extend the methodology to arbitrary frame fields, in which the metric tensor lives as an observable. To formulate the theory, we will exploit the features of the multilinear form, which will allow us to formulate the pseudo-Riemannian inner product as an observable from which the metric tensor can be constructed as a double-copy of Dirac currents. Our formulation is reminiscent of the BCJ[11] double copy gauge theory of perturbatively expanded quantum gravity, but our double copy is formulated at the levels of the Dirac currents directly instead of at the level of scattering amplitudes.

2.4.1 Initial Investigation

Definition 26 (Double-Copy Transition Amplitude). Let ψ and φ be two Spin^c (3,1)-valued wavefunctions. Then, the following:

$$\underbrace{\lfloor \psi(q)^{\ddagger} \psi(q) \rfloor_{3,4}}_{copy \ 1} \underbrace{\varphi(q)^{\ddagger} \varphi(q)}_{copy \ 2} = e^{ib} \rho_{\psi} \rho_{\varphi} = e^{ib} \rho \qquad (147)$$

yields a transition amplitude. We note that the multiplication of any two probability measures yields a valid probability measure $\rho_{\psi}\rho_{\phi} = \rho$.

Using such transition amplitudes, the multilinear form will support a mutual measurement of two basis elements. This feature will allow us to formulate the pseudo-Riemannian inner product as an observable.

Now, let us explore how the multivector form acts on a pair of basis element.

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}a}e^{\frac{1}{2}a'}\mathbf{e}_{\mu}\mathbf{e}_{\nu} = \lfloor \psi^{\dagger}\gamma_{\mu}\psi \rfloor_{3,4}\varphi^{\dagger}\gamma_{\nu}\varphi$$
(148)
$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}a}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}}\gamma_{\mu}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}}e^{\frac{1}{2}f}e^{\frac{1}{2}a}e^{\frac{1}{2}a'}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}'}\gamma_{\nu}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}'}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'}e^{\frac{1}{2}a'}$$
(149)
$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}a}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}\gamma_{\nu}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}}e^{\frac{1}{2}f}e^{\frac{1}{2}a}e^{\frac{1}{2}a'}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'}\gamma_{\nu}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}'}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}'}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'}e^{\frac{1}{2}a'}$$

$$e^{2u}e^{-2i}\gamma_{\mu}e^{2b}e^{-2b}e^{2i}e^{2u}e^{2u}e^{-2i}\gamma_{\nu}e^{-2b}e^{2b}e^{2i}e^{2u}e^{2u}$$
(150)

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}a} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} \gamma_{\mu} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} e^{\frac{1}{2}a} e^{\frac{1}{2}a'} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'} \gamma_{\nu} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'} e^{\frac{1}{2}a'}$$
(151)

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}a} e^{\frac{1}{2}a'} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} \gamma_{\mu} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}}_{\mathbf{f}} e^{\frac{1}{2}a} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'} \gamma_{\nu} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'}}_{\mathbf{f}} e^{\frac{1}{2}a'}$$
(152)

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text{rotation/boost}\\ \text{dilation}\\ \text{copy 1} \end{array}}_{\text{copy 2}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text{rotation/boost}\\ \text{dilation}\\ \text{copy 2} \end{array}}_{\text{copy 2}}$$

$$=e^{\frac{1}{2}a}e^{\frac{1}{2}a'}\mathbf{e}_{\mu}\mathbf{e}_{\nu} \tag{153}$$

From this, we note that the wavefunction contains all the multivectorial components required to map a vector such as γ_{μ} to any other vector \mathbf{e}_{μ} , allowing for rotations/boosts and dilations of the vector, but leaving the origin unchanged. Comparatively, we previously defined the Dirac current as $\rho \mathbf{e}_{\mu} = \psi^{\dagger} \gamma_{\mu} \psi$. The difference here is that we absorbed $e^{\frac{1}{2}a}$ into a dilation of the basis vector.

The construction of the metric tensor requires the multiplication of two basis elements:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{e}_{\mu} \mathbf{e}_{\nu} + \mathbf{e}_{\nu} \mathbf{e}_{\mu}) \tag{154}$$

Constructing this object will require separate joint actions on both γ_{μ} and γ_{ν} simultaneously, which the multilinear form makes possible.

We now raise an interpretational observation regarding the scalar term $e^{\frac{1}{2}a}$ of ψ . In previous sections on QM and RQM, this term was associated with the square root of the probability $e^{\frac{1}{2}a} = \sqrt{\rho}$. However, here it is associated with a dilation factor. Specifically, this term is absorbed into the frame field.

Understanding the correspondence between dilations and probabilities came from dimensional analysis. Specifically, to construct the entries of the metric tensor from the wavefunction, the scalar term is multiplied twice (once per gamma matrix). The 4-volume density of the metric, given by the square root of the metric determinant $\sqrt{-|g|}$, thus scales as e^{2a} . Significantly, e^{2a} represents the probabilistic weight of a quantum state within the multilinear form. Thus, metric measurements associates geometry to probability via the 4-volume; specifically, the probability of an event occurring in spacetime is proportional to the 4-volume defined by the metric at that event.

In the multilinear form, the metric tensor is obtained as the double copy of Dirac currents. It encodes the probabilistic structure of the quantum theory as the geometry of spacetime (in the form of a metric tensor) for the same reason that the Dirac current encodes the probabilistic structure of a relativistic theory (in the form of a vector). The dilations of the frame fields are associated with the probabilistic weight of the wavefunction, and the orientation of the vectors of the frame field (leading to curvature) relate to the transition amplitudes involving the Spin^c(3, 1) phase.

2.5 Continuum

Since the metric tensor is a smooth function, we must extend the entropy maximization problem from the discrete Σ to the continuum \int , using a Riemann sum.

$$\mathcal{L} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(-\sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho(x_i) \ln \frac{\rho(x_i)}{p(x_i)} + \lambda \left(1 - \sum_{x=1}^{n} \rho(x_i) \right) + \zeta \left(2\overline{a} - \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho(x_i) \frac{1}{m(x_i)} \mathbf{A}(x_i) \right) \right) \Delta x$$
(155)

where

- n is the number of subintervals,
- $\Delta x = (b-a)/n$ is the width of each subinterval,

- x_i is a point within the i-th subinterval $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$, often chosen to be the midpoint $(x_{i-1} + x_i)/2$.
- $1/m(x_i)$ is a factor required to transform the components of the matrix $\mathbf{A}(x_i)$ into a density, required for integration.

which yields an integral:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\int_{a}^{b} \rho(x) \ln \frac{\rho(x)}{p(x)} \mathrm{d}x + \lambda \left(1 - \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x) \mathrm{d}x\right) + \zeta \left(-\operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x) \frac{1}{m(x)} \mathbf{A}(x) \mathrm{d}x\right)$$
(156)

On a world manifold X^4 with metric $g_{\mu\nu}$ and volume element $\sqrt{-|g|}$, results in:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho(x) \ln \frac{\rho(x)}{p(x)} \sqrt{-|g|} \mathrm{d}^4 x + \lambda \left(1 - \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho(x) \sqrt{-|g|} \mathrm{d}^4 x \right) + \zeta \left(2\overline{a} - \mathrm{tr} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho(x) \frac{1}{m(x)} \mathbf{A}(x) \sqrt{-|g|} \mathrm{d}^4 x \right)$$
(157)

where x is a shorthand for (\vec{x}, t) .

Here, we have integrated over a 4-volume, resulting in a probability measure that describes the likelihood of when and where a singular event occurs in spacetime. For instance, consider when and where a single photon detector registers a 'click'. Since the probability normalizes to unity over the 4-volume, the event (the 'click' registration) must occur once for a given (single-particle) wavefunction, either in the past or future of the universe.

The solution to this optimization problem is a probability density:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \rho} = 0 \implies \rho(x) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\int_{\mathcal{M}} p(r) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\zeta \frac{1}{m(r)} \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{A}(r)\right) \sqrt{-|\overline{g}|} \mathrm{d}^{4}r}_{\text{Geometric Born Rule}} \underbrace{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\zeta \frac{1}{m(x)} \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{A}(x)\right)}_{\text{Geometric Born Rule}} \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{Initial Preparation}} \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{(158)}}$$

This formulation extends the framework to the continuum, allowing for the description of continuous systems while preserving the geometric structure and invariance properties of the theory.

2.5.1 Fock Space

The elements of a Fock space can be constructed from individual wavefunctions by taking the symmetric or antisymmetric tensor:

$$|\psi_1, \psi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\psi_1\rangle \otimes |\psi_2\rangle + |\psi_2\rangle \otimes |\psi_1\rangle \right) \qquad \text{Symmetric} \tag{159}$$

$$|\psi_1, \psi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\psi_1\rangle \otimes |\psi_2\rangle - |\psi_2\rangle \otimes |\psi_1\rangle \right) \quad \text{Anti-Symmetric} \quad (160)$$

This allows the construction of a Fock space:

$$|\phi\rangle\!\!\rangle = \alpha_0 |0\rangle\!\!\rangle + \sum_i \alpha_i |\psi_i\rangle\!\!\rangle + \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} |\psi_i, \psi_j\rangle\!\!\rangle + \sum_{i,j,k} \alpha_{ijk} |\psi_i, \psi_j, \psi_k\rangle\!\!\rangle + \dots$$
(161)

where $\alpha_0, \alpha_i, \alpha_{ij}, \alpha_{ijk}, \ldots$ are even-multivector valued probability amplitudes.

Expressed with creation and annihilation operators, we get:

$$|\phi\rangle\rangle = \alpha_0 |0\rangle\rangle + \sum_i \alpha_i \hat{a}_i^{\dagger} |0\rangle\rangle + \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} \hat{a}_i^{\dagger} \hat{a}_j^{\dagger} |0\rangle\rangle + \sum_{i,j,k} \alpha_{ijk} \hat{a}_i^{\dagger} \hat{a}_j^{\dagger} \hat{a}_k^{\dagger} |0\rangle\rangle + \dots \quad (162)$$

where $[\hat{a}_i, \hat{a}_j^{\dagger}] = \delta_{ij}$ (symmetric) or $\{\hat{a}_i, \hat{a}_j^{\dagger}\} = \delta_{ij}$ (anti-symmetric).

2.5.2 Multilinear Observables

Theorem 17 (Multilinear Observable).

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\langle\!\langle \psi | A\phi | \varphi | B\xi \rangle\!\rangle + \langle\!\langle \psi | B\phi | \varphi | A\xi \rangle\!\rangle \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle\!\langle A\psi | \phi | B\varphi | \xi \rangle\!\rangle + \langle\!\langle B\psi | \phi | A\varphi | \xi \rangle\!\rangle \right)$$
(163)
$$\implies A^{\ddagger} = \pm A, B^{\ddagger} = \pm B$$
(164)

Proof.

$$1: \langle\!\langle \psi | A\phi | \varphi | B\xi \rangle\!\rangle \tag{165}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 & \psi_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{00} & b_{01} \\ b_{10} & b_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(166)
$$2 : \langle\!\langle A\psi | \phi | B\varphi | \xi \rangle\!\rangle$$
(167)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 & \psi_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{00}^{\dagger} & a_{01}^{\dagger} \\ a_{10}^{\dagger} & a_{11}^{\dagger} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{00}^{\dagger} & b_{10}^{\dagger} \\ b_{01}^{\dagger} & b_{11}^{\dagger} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(168)

$$\implies A^{\ddagger} = \pm A \text{ and } B^{\ddagger} = \pm B \tag{169}$$

This permits the measurement of various geometric objects constructed from multivectors. The plus/minus signs follow from the double copy which eliminates $(-1)^2$.

In their eigenbasis, multilinear observables are expressed as follows:

$$DAD^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$
(170)

where $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n$ are multivector valued, and where $\lambda_i^{\ddagger} = \pm \lambda_i$. For instance, a metric measurement involves these observables:

$$\hat{\gamma}_{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{\mu} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \gamma_{\mu} \end{bmatrix} , \text{ and } \hat{\gamma}_{\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{\nu} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \gamma_{\nu} \end{bmatrix}$$
(171)

Since,

$$\hat{\gamma}^{\ddagger}_{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma_{\mu} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & -\gamma_{\mu} \end{bmatrix} , \text{ and } \hat{\gamma}^{\ddagger}_{\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma_{\nu} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & -\gamma_{\nu} \end{bmatrix}$$
(172)

then the observables meet the requirement $\lambda_i^{\ddagger} = \pm \lambda_i$.

In general, all observables A and B whose eigenvalues are vector-valued, will yield the value of the inner product between the eigenvalues of A and of B, a real number, within the multilinear measurement equation: $\frac{1}{2} \left(\langle \langle \psi | A \psi | \psi | B \psi \rangle + \langle \langle \psi | B \psi | \psi | A \psi \rangle \right) \right)$

Definition 27 (Metric Expectation Value).

$$\langle g_{\psi\varphi} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle \langle \psi | \gamma_{\psi} \psi | \varphi | \gamma_{\varphi} \varphi \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle \varphi | \gamma_{\varphi} \varphi | \psi | \gamma_{\psi} \psi \rangle \rangle \right)$$
(173)

Proof. Without loss of generality, let us prove g_{01} . Let $\psi = e^{\frac{1}{2}a}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}}$ and $\varphi = e^{\frac{1}{2}a'}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}'}$:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\left\lfloor \psi^{\ddagger} \gamma_0 \psi \right\rfloor_{3,4} \varphi^{\ddagger} \gamma_1 \varphi + \left\lfloor \varphi^{\ddagger} \gamma_1 \varphi \right\rfloor_{3,4} \psi^{\ddagger} \gamma_0 \psi \right)$$
(174)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[e^{\frac{1}{2}a} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}} \gamma_0 e^{\frac{1}{2}a} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}} \right]_{3,4} e^{\frac{1}{2}a'} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}'} \gamma_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}a} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}} + \dots \right) \quad (175)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\mathbf{e}_{0}\mathbf{e}_{1}+\mathbf{e}_{1}\mathbf{e}_{0}\right) \tag{176}$$

$$=g_{01}$$
 (177)

As one can swap γ_{μ} with γ_{ν} and obtain the same metric tensor, the multilinear form guarantees that $g_{\mu\nu}$ is symmetric. Finally, since $\lfloor (\gamma_{\psi}\psi)^{\dagger}\psi \rfloor_{3,4}(\gamma_{\varphi}\varphi)^{\dagger}\varphi = \lfloor \psi^{\dagger}\gamma_{\psi}\psi \rfloor_{3,4}\varphi\gamma_{\varphi}\varphi$, then γ_{μ} and γ_{ν} are self-adjoint within the multilinear form, entailing the interpretation of $g_{\mu\nu}$ as an observable.

2.5.3 Starting Point for Quantum Gravity

Theorem 18 (Metric Operator). The metric measurement form is equivalent to a complex Hilbert space metric operator, of this form:

$$\langle g_{\psi\varphi} \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{g}_{\psi\varphi} | \varphi \rangle \tag{178}$$

where

$$\hat{g}_{\psi\varphi} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{e}_{\mu} \operatorname{diag}(\psi^{\dagger} \circ \varphi) \mathbf{e}_{\nu} + \mathbf{e}_{\nu} \operatorname{diag}(\psi^{\dagger} \circ \varphi) \mathbf{e}_{\mu} \right)$$
(179)

where $\psi \circ \varphi$ represents the Hadamard product:

$$\operatorname{diag}(\psi^{\dagger} \circ \varphi) = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1^{\dagger} \varphi_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \psi_n^{\dagger} \varphi_n \end{bmatrix}$$
(180)

where ψ, φ are comprised of a scalar and a pseudo-scalar.

Proof. Let $\Psi_i = e^{\frac{1}{2}a_i}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_i}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}_i}$ and $\Phi_i = e^{\frac{1}{2}a'_i}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}'_i}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}'_i}$, and $\psi_i = e^{\frac{1}{2}a_i}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_i}$ and $\varphi = e^{\frac{1}{2}a'_i}e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}'_i}$.

$$\langle g_{\mu\nu} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\left[\left[\Psi_{1}^{\dagger} \dots \Psi_{n}^{\dagger} \right] \gamma_{\mu} \left[\begin{array}{c} \Psi_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \Psi_{n} \end{array} \right] \right]_{3,4}}_{\text{copy 1}} \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{c} \Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_{n} \end{array} \right] \gamma_{\nu} \left[\begin{array}{c} \Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_{n} \end{array} \right]}_{\text{copy 2}} + \dots \right)$$
(181)
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\left[e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{1}} \dots e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} \right] \mathbf{e}_{\mu} \left[\begin{array}{c} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{1}} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{1}'} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} \right] \mathbf{e}_{\mu} \left[\begin{array}{c} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{1}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{1}'} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} \right] \mathbf{e}_{\mu} \left[\begin{array}{c} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{1}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{1}'} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} \right] \mathbf{e}_{\mu} \left[\begin{array}{c} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{1}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{1}'} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\frac{1}{2}a_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{n}} e^{\frac{1}{2}$$

Finally, we note that

$$\hat{g}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{e}_{\mu} \operatorname{diag}(\psi^{\dagger} \circ \varphi) \mathbf{e}_{\nu} + \mathbf{e}_{\nu} \operatorname{diag}(\psi^{\dagger} \circ \varphi) \mathbf{e}_{\mu} \right)$$
(185)

2.5.4 Dynamics

The dynamics are governed by the metric Schrödinger equation. It is able to induce changes in the metric as a continuous one-parameter flow involving $\operatorname{Spin}^{c}(3,1)$ and dilations in $\mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$. The subset of transformations of the metric tensor induced by the metric Schrödinger equation that can be expressed as a Jacobian, realizes the diffeomorphism transformations. The metric Schrödinger equation is obtained by taking the derivative of the wavefunction with respect to the Lagrange multiplier ζ : Definition 28 (Metric Schrödinger Equation).

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\zeta} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(\zeta) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n(\zeta) \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + \mathbf{f}_1 + \mathbf{b}_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_n + \mathbf{f}_n + \mathbf{b}_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(\zeta) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n(\zeta) \end{bmatrix}$$
(186)

where a_i accounts for dilation changes, \mathbf{f}_i accounts for Spin(3,1) transformations, and \mathbf{b}_i for phase transformations.

2.6 Dimensional Obstructions

In this section, we explore the dimensional obstructions that arise when attempting to extend the multivector amplitude formalism to other dimensional configurations. We found that all dimensional configurations except those we have explored here (e.g. GA(0), GA(0,1) and GA(3,1)) are obstructed:

Dimensions	Obstruction	
GA(0)	Unobstructed \implies statistical mechanics	(187)
GA(0,1)	Unobstructed \implies quantum mechanics	(188)
GA(1,0)	Negative probabilities in the RQM	(189)
GA(2,0)	No metric measurement	(190)
GA(1,1)	Negative probabilities in the RQM	(191)
GA(0,2)	Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra	(192)
GA(3,0)	Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra	(193)
GA(2,1)	Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra	(194)
GA(1,2)	Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra	(195)
GA(0,3)	Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra	(196)
GA(4,0)	Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra	(197)
GA(3,1)	$\mathbf{Unobstructed} \implies \mathrm{quantum\ gravity} \land \mathrm{SU}(3) \times \mathrm{SU}(2) \times \mathrm{U}(1)$	(198)
GA(2,2)	Negative probabilities in the RQM	(199)
GA(1,3)	Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra	(200)
GA(0,4)	Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra	(201)
GA(5,0)	Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra	(202)
:	:	
GA(6,0)	No multilinear form as a self-product	(203)
:	÷	
∞		(204)

Let us now demonstrate the obstructions mentioned above.

Theorem 19 (Not isomorphic to a real matrix algebra). The determinant of the matrix representation of the geometric algebras in this category is either complex-valued or quaternion-valued, making them unsuitable as a probability.

Proof. These geometric algebras are classified as follows:

$$GA(0,2) \cong \mathbb{H}$$

$$(205)$$

$$GA(0,2) \cong \mathbb{H}$$

$$(205)$$

$$GA(3,0) \cong \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{C}) \tag{206}$$

$$GA(2,1) \cong \mathbb{M}_2^2(\mathbb{R}) \tag{207}$$

$$GA(1,2) \cong \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{C}) \tag{208}$$
$$CA(0,2) \simeq \mathbb{II}^2 \tag{200}$$

$$GA(0,3) \cong \mathbb{H}^2 \tag{209}$$

$$GA(4,0) \cong \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{H})$$
 (210)

$$GA(1,3) \cong \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{H}) \tag{211}$$

$$CA(0,4) \simeq \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{H}) \tag{212}$$

$$GA(0,4) \cong \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{H}) \tag{212}$$

$$GA(5,0) \cong \mathbb{M}_2^2(\mathbb{H}) \tag{213}$$

The determinant of these objects, when such a thing exists, is valued in \mathbb{C} or in \mathbb{H} , where \mathbb{C} are the complex numbers, and where \mathbb{H} are the quaternions.

Theorem 20 (Negative Probabilities in the RQM). The even sub-algebra, which associates to the RQM part of the theory, of these dimensional configurations allows for negative probabilities, making them unsuitable as a RQM.

Proof. We note three cases:

GA(1,0): Let $\psi(q) = a + be_1$, then:

$$(a+be_1)^{\ddagger}(a+be_1) = (a-be_1)(a+be_1) = a^2 - b^2 e_1 e_1 = a^2 - b^2 \quad (214)$$

which is valued in \mathbb{R} .

GA(1,1): Let $\psi(q) = a + be_0 e_1$, then:

$$(a + be_0e_1)^{\ddagger}(a + be_0e_1) = (a - be_0e_1)(a + be_0e_1) = a^2 - b^2e_0e_1e_0e_1 = a^2 - b^2$$
(215)

which is valued in \mathbb{R} .

GA(2,2): Let $\psi(q) = a + be_0 e_{\emptyset} e_1 e_2$, where $e_0^2 = -1, e_{\emptyset}^2 = -1, e_1^2 = 1, e_2^2 = 1$, then:

$$\lfloor (a+\mathbf{b})^{\ddagger}(a+\mathbf{b}) \rfloor_{3,4}(a+\mathbf{b})^{\ddagger}(a+\mathbf{b})$$
(216)

$$= \lfloor a^2 + 2a\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}^2 \rfloor_{3,4} (a^2 + 2a\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}^2)$$
(217)

We note that $\mathbf{b}^2 = b^2 e_0 e_{\emptyset} e_1 e_2 e_0 e_{\emptyset} e_1 e_2 = b^2$, therefore:

$$= (a^{2} + b^{2} - 2a\mathbf{b})(a^{2} + b^{2} + 2a\mathbf{b})$$
(218)

$$= (a^2 + b^2)^2 - 4a^2 \mathbf{b}^2 \tag{219}$$

$$= (a^2 + b^2)^2 - 4a^2b^2 \tag{220}$$

which is valued in \mathbb{R} .

In all of these cases the RQM probability can be negative.

We repeat the following self-products[8] (Definition 18), which will help us demonstrate the next theorem:

$$GA(0,1): \qquad \varphi^{\dagger}\varphi \qquad (221)$$

$$GA(2,0): \qquad \varphi^{\dagger}\varphi \qquad (222)$$

$$GA(3,0): \qquad \qquad \lfloor \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi \rfloor_{3} \varphi^{\ddagger} \varphi \qquad (223)$$

$$GA(3,1): \qquad \qquad \lfloor \varphi^{\dagger} \varphi \rfloor_{3,4} \varphi^{\dagger} \varphi \qquad (224)$$

GA(4,1):
$$(\lfloor \varphi^{\dagger} \varphi \rfloor_{3,4} \varphi^{\dagger} \varphi)^{\dagger} (\lfloor \varphi^{\dagger} \varphi \rfloor_{3,4} \varphi^{\dagger} \varphi) \qquad (225)$$

Theorem 21 (No Metric Measurements). This obstruction applies to GA(2,0). Multilinear forms of at least four self-products are required for the theory to be observationally complete with respect to the geometry.

Proof. A metric measurement requires a multilinear form of 4 self products because the metric tensor is defined using 2 self-products of the gamma matrices:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{e}_{\mu} \mathbf{e}_{\nu} + \mathbf{e}_{\nu} \mathbf{e}_{\mu})$$
(226)

Each pair of wavefunction products fixes one basis elements. Thus, two pairs of wavefunction products are required to fix the geometry from the wavefunction. As multilinear forms of four self-products begin to appear in 3D, then the GA(2,0) cannot produce a metric measurement as a quantum observable, thus its geometry is not observationally complete.

Conjecture 1 (No multilinear form as a self-product (in 6D)). The multivector representation of the norm in 6D cannot satisfy any observables.

Argument. In six dimensions and above, the self-product patterns found in Definition 18 collapse. The research by Acus et al.[12] in 6D geometric algebra demonstrates that the determinant, so far defined through a self-products of the multivector, fails to extend into 6D. The crux of the difficulty is evident in the reduced case of a 6D multivector containing only scalar and grade-4 elements:

$$s(B) = b_1 B f_5(f_4(B) f_3(f_2(B) f_1(B))) + b_2 B g_5(g_4(B) g_3(g_2(B) g_1(B)))$$
(227)

This equation is not a multivector self-product but a linear sum of two multivector self-products[12].

The full expression is given in the form of a system of 4 equations, which is too long to list in its entirety. A small characteristic part is shown:

$$a_0^4 - 2a_0^2 a_{47}^2 + b_2 a_0^2 a_{47}^2 p_{412} p_{422} + \langle 72 \text{ monomials} \rangle = 0$$
(228)

$$b_1 a_0^3 a_{52} + 2b_2 a_0 a_{47}^2 a_{52} p_{412} p_{422} p_{432} p_{442} p_{452} + \langle 72 \text{ monomials} \rangle = 0 \qquad (229)$$

$$\langle 74 \text{ monomials} \rangle = 0$$
 (230)

$$\langle 74 \text{ monomials} \rangle = 0$$
 (231)

From Equation 227, it is possible to see that no observable **O** can satisfy this equation because the linear combination does not allow one to factor it out of the equation.

 $b_1\mathbf{O}Bf_5(f_4(B)f_3(f_2(B)f_1(B))) + b_2Bg_5(g_4(B)g_3(g_2(B)g_1(B))) = b_1Bf_5(f_4(B)f_3(f_2(B)f_1(B))) + b_2\mathbf{O}Bg_5(g_4(B)g_3(g_2(B)g_1(B))) = b_1Bf_5(f_4(B)f_3(g_2(B)g_1(B))) = b_1Bf_5(f_4(B)f_3(g_2(B)g_1(B))) = b_1Bf_5(f_4(B)f_3(g_2(B)g_1(B))) = b_1Bf_5(f_4(B)f_3(g_2(B)g_1(B))) = b_1Bf_5(f_4(B)f_3(g_2(B)g_1(B))) = b_1Bf_5(f_4(B)f_3(g_2(B)g_2(B)g_3(g_2(g_2(B)g_3(g_2(B)g_3(g_2(g_2(B)g_3(g_2(B)g_3(g_2(B)g_3(g$

Any equality of the above type between $b_1 \mathbf{O}$ and $b_2 \mathbf{O}$ is frustrated by the factors b_1 and b_2 , forcing $\mathbf{O} = 1$ as the only satisfying observable. Since the obstruction occurs within grade-4, which is part of the even sub-algebra it is questionable that a satisfactory quantum theory (with observables) be constructible in 6D.

This conjecture proposes that the multivector representation of the determinant in 6D does not allow for the construction of non-trivial observables, which is a crucial requirement for a consistent quantum formalism. The linear combination of multivector self-products in the 6D expression prevents the factorization of observables, limiting their role to the identity operator.

Conjecture 2 (No multilinear form as a self-product (above 6D)). The norms beyond 6D are progressively more complex than the 6D case, which is already obstructed.

These theorems and conjectures provide additional insights into the unique role of the unobstructed 3+1D signature in our proposal.

It is also interesting that our proposal is able to rule out GA(1,3) even if in relativity, the signature of the metric (+, -, -, -) versus (-, -, -, +) does not influence the physics. However, in geometric algebra, GA(1,3) represents 1 space dimension and 3 time dimensions. Therefore, it is not the signature itself that is ruled out but rather the specific arrangement of 3 time and 1 space dimensions, as this configuration yields quaternion-valued "probabilities" (i.e. $GA(1,3) \cong \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{H})$ and $\det \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{H}) \in \mathbb{H}$).

Consequently, 3+1D is the only dimensional configuration (other than the "non-geometric" configurations of $GA(0) \cong \mathbb{R}$ and $GA(0,1) \cong \mathbb{C}$) in which a 'least biased' solution to the problem of maximizing the Shannon entropy of quantum measurements relative to an initial preparation, exists. This is an extremely strong claim regarding the possible spacetime configurations of the universe, and our ability (or inability) to construct a least biased theory to explain it.

3 Discussion

3.1 Maximizing The Relative Shannon Entropy

The principle of maximum entropy[3] states that the probability measure that best represents the current state of knowledge about a system is the one with the largest entropy, constrained by prior data. In QM, an experiment begins with an initial preparation, followed by some transformations, and concludes with a final measurement of the system, yielding the result of the experiment. Consistent with the maximum entropy principle, our aim is to derive the 'least biased' theory that connects the initial preparation p(q) to its final measurement $\rho(q)$, thereby formulating the theory as a solution to a maximization problem, rather than merely by axiomatic stipulation.

Using this methodology, fundamental physics can be formulated as the general solution to a maximization problem involving the Shannon entropy of all possible measurements of an arbitrary system relative to its initial preparation, under the constraint of a vanishing phase. As such, the structure of the inferred theory is determined by the nature and generality of the employed constraint. In this paper, we have investigated these four entropy maximization problems:

$$2\overline{a} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) \mathbf{A}(q) \qquad \operatorname{Spin}^{c}(3, 1) \qquad \operatorname{QG} \qquad (\mathbb{R} \times \operatorname{Spin}^{c}(3, 1))^{r}$$

where $n = |\mathbb{Q}|$, denoting the length of the set \mathbb{Q} .

Despite the differences in constraints, the four theories here-so formulated share a common logical genesis, adhere to the same principle of maximum entropy, and qualify as the least biased theory for their given constraint.

3.2 Interpretation

The Born rule is the least biased probability measure for a complex Hilbert space (Theorem 2). However, when extending to 3+1D, this is no longer the case. The least biased probability measure becomes the multilinear form (Theorem 3). It is because of the increased geometric flexibility of the multilinear form that the results we have obtained are possible, notably a quantum description of 3+1D spacetime in the form of a quantum theory of frame fields. The metric tensor is the object that generalizes the Dirac current within the multilinear form, encoding the probabilistic structure of the theory as a double-copy of Dirac currents.

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, this paper presents a novel approach to physical theory construction by solving a maximization problem on the Shannon entropy of all possible measurements of a system relative to its initial preparation, under the constraint of a vanishing phase. By appropriately selecting the group of the vanishing phase, the solution resolves to quantum mechanics, relativistic quantum mechanics, or a candidate for a theory of quantum gravity. Our findings reveal the exceptional ability of this approach to generate theories that generalizes quantum probabilities through the introduction of vanishing phases. The resulting measure is invariant under a wide range of geometric transformations, including those generated by the gauge groups of the Standard Model, and leads to the metric tensor as a quantum mechanical observable involving a double copy of Dirac currents, without the need for additional assumptions beyond the vanishing phase. This finding aligns with the observed dimensionality and gauge symmetries of the universe and suggests a possible explanation for its specificity. By reducing fundamental physics to the optimal solution to an entropy maximization problem, the framework integrates statistical mechanics, quantum mechanics, relativistic quantum mechanics, and the metric operator, while also accounting for the dimensionality of spacetime and the gauge symmetries of particle physics, under the same basis involving entropy optimization problems.

Statements and Declarations

- Competing Interests: The author declares that he has no competing financial or non-financial interests that are directly or indirectly related to the work submitted for publication.
- Data Availability Statement: No datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.
- During the preparation of this manuscript, we utilized a Large Language Model (LLM), for assistance with spelling and grammar corrections, as well as for minor improvements to the text to enhance clarity and readability. This AI tool did not contribute to the conceptual development of the work, data analysis, interpretation of results, or the decision-making process in the research. Its use was limited to language editing and minor textual enhancements to ensure the manuscript met the required linguistic standards.

A SM

Here, we solve the Lagrange multiplier equation of SM.

$$\mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\beta) = \underbrace{-k_B \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) \ln \rho(q)}_{\text{Boltzmann}} + \underbrace{\lambda \left(1 - \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q)\right)}_{\text{Normalization}} + \underbrace{\beta \left(\overline{E} - \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \rho(q) E(q)\right)}_{\text{Average Energy Constraint}}$$
(233)

We solve the maximization problem as follows:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\beta)}{\partial \rho(q)} = 0 = -\ln \rho(q) - 1 - \lambda - \beta E(q)$$
(234)

$$0 = \ln \rho(q) + 1 + \lambda + \beta E(q) \tag{235}$$

$$\implies \ln \rho(q) = -1 - \lambda - \beta E(q) \tag{236}$$

$$\implies \rho(q) = \exp(-1 - \lambda) \exp\left(-\beta E(q)\right) \tag{237}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z(\tau)} \exp\left(-\beta E(q)\right) \tag{238}$$

The partition function, is obtained as follows:

$$1 = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} \exp(-1 - \lambda) \exp\left(-\beta E(q)\right)$$
(239)

$$\implies (\exp(-1-\lambda))^{-1} = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} \exp\left(-\beta E(q)\right)$$
(240)

$$Z(\tau) := \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} \exp\left(-\beta E(q)\right) \tag{241}$$

Finally, the probability measure is:

$$\rho(q) = \frac{1}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} \exp\left(-\beta E(q)\right)} \exp\left(-\beta E(q)\right)$$
(242)

B RQM in 3+1D

$$\mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\tau) = \underbrace{-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\ln\frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)}}_{\text{Relative Shannon}} + \underbrace{\lambda\left(1-\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\right)}_{\text{Normalization}} + \underbrace{\zeta\left(-\operatorname{tr}\frac{1}{2}\sum_{q\in\mathbb{Q}}\rho(q)\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a\to0,\mathbf{x}\to0,\mathbf{v}\to0}\right)}_{\text{Vanishing Relativistic-Phase}} \underbrace{(243)}$$

The solution is obtained using the same step-by-step process as the 2D case, and yields:

$$\rho(q) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \det \exp\left(-\zeta \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(r)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}\right)}_{\text{Spin}^{c}(3,1) \text{ Invariant Ensemble}} \underbrace{\det \exp\left(-\zeta \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}\right)}_{\text{Spin}^{c}(3,1) \text{ Born Rule}} \underbrace{\frac{p(q)}{(244)}}_{\text{Spin}^{c}(3,1) \text{ Born Rule}}$$

Proof. The Lagrange multiplier equation can be solved as follows:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\rho,\lambda,\zeta)}{\partial \rho(q)} = 0 = -\ln\frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)} - p(q) - \lambda - \zeta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}$$
(245)

$$0 = \ln \frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)} + p(q) + \lambda + \zeta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}$$
(246)

$$\implies \ln \frac{\rho(q)}{p(q)} = -p(q) - \lambda - \zeta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}$$
(247)

$$\implies \rho(q) = p(q) \exp(-p(q) - \lambda) \exp\left(-\zeta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}\right)$$
(248)
$$= \frac{1}{Z(\zeta)} p(q) \exp\left(-\zeta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}\right)$$
(249)

The partition function $Z(\zeta)$, serving as a normalization constant, is determined as follows:

$$1 = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp(-p(q) - \lambda) \exp\left(-\zeta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}\right)$$

$$\implies (\exp(-p(q) - \lambda))^{-1} = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp\left(-\zeta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}\right) \quad (251)$$

$$Z(\zeta) := \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} p(r) \exp\left(-\zeta \operatorname{tr} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}(q)|_{a \to 0, \mathbf{x} \to 0, \mathbf{b} \to 0}\right) \quad (252)$$

SageMath program showing $[\mathbf{u}^{\ddagger}\mathbf{u}]_{3,4}\mathbf{u}^{\ddagger}\mathbf{u} = \det \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}}$ С

 $from \ sage. algebras. clifford_algebra \ import \ CliffordAlgebra$ from sage.quadratic_forms.quadratic_form import QuadraticForm from sage.symbolic.ring import SR from sage.matrix.constructor import Matrix

```
# Define the quadratic form for GA(3,1) over the Symbolic Ring
Q = QuadraticForm(SR, 4, [-1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1])
# Initialize the GA(3,1) algebra over the Symbolic Ring
algebra = CliffordAlgebra(Q)
# Define the basis vectors
e0, e1, e2, e3 = algebra.gens()
# Define the scalar variables for each basis element
a = var('a')
t, x, y, z = var('t x y z')
f01, f02, f03, f12, f23, f13 = var('f01 \ f02 \ f03 \ f12 \ f23 \ f13')
v, w, q, p = var('v w q p')
b = var('b')
# Create a general multivector
udegree0=a
udegree1 = t * e0 + x * e1 + y * e2 + z * e3
udegree 2 = f01 * e0 * e1 + f02 * e0 * e2 + f03 * e0 * e3 + f12 * e1 * e2 + f13 * e1 * e3 + f23 * e2 + f
udegree3 = v * e0 * e1 * e2 + w * e0 * e1 * e3 + q * e0 * e2 * e3 + p * e1 * e2 * e3
udegree4 = b * e0 * e1 * e2 * e3
u=udegree0+udegree1+udegree2+udegree3+udegree4
u2 = u.clifford_conjugate()*u
u2degree0 = sum(x \text{ for } x \text{ in } u2.terms() \text{ if } x.degree() == 0)
u2degree1 = sum(x \text{ for } x \text{ in } u2.terms() \text{ if } x.degree() == 1)
u2degree2 = sum(x \text{ for } x \text{ in } u2.terms() \text{ if } x.degree() = 2)
u2degree3 = sum(x \text{ for } x \text{ in } u2.terms() \text{ if } x.degree() == 3)
u2degree4 = sum(x \text{ for } x \text{ in } u2.terms() \text{ if } x.degree() == 4)
u2conj34 = u2degree0+u2degree1+u2degree2-u2degree3-u2degree4
I = Matrix(SR, [[1, 0, 0, 0]],
                                             [0, 1, 0, 0],
                                             [0, 0, 1, 0],
                                             [0, 0, 0, 1]])
#MAJORANA MATRICES
y0 = Matrix(SR, [[0, 0, 0, 1]],
                                               [0, 0, -1, 0],
                                               \begin{bmatrix} 0 \ , \ 1 \ , \ 0 \ , \ 0 \end{bmatrix}
                                               [-1, 0, 0, 0]])
y1 = Matrix(SR, [[0, -1, 0, 0]],
```

```
\begin{bmatrix} -1, 0, 0, 0 \end{bmatrix}
                      [0, 0, 0, -1],
                      [0, 0, -1, 0]])
y2 = Matrix(SR, [[0, 0, 0, 1]],
                      [0, 0, -1, 0],
                      [0, -1, 0, 0],
                      [1, 0, 0, 0]])
y_3 = Matrix(SR, [[-1, 0, 0, 0]])
                      [0, 1, 0, 0],
                      \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
                      [0, 0, 0, 1]])
mdegree0 = a
mdegree1 = t * v0 + x * v1 + v * v2 + z * v3
mdegree 2 = f01 * y0 * y1 + f02 * y0 * y2 + f03 * y0 * y3 + f12 * y1 * y2 + f13 * y1 * y3 + f23 * y2 * y3
mdegree3 = v*y0*y1*y2+w*y0*y1*y3+q*y0*y2*y3+p*y1*y2*y3
mdegree4 = b*y0*y1*y2*y3
m=mdegree0+mdegree1+mdegree2+mdegree3+mdegree4
```

```
print(u2conj34*u2 == m.det())
```

The program outputs

True

showing, by computer assisted symbolic manipulations, that the determinant of the real Majorana representation of a multivector \mathbf{u} is equal to the multilinear form: det $\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{u}} = [\mathbf{u}^{\ddagger}\mathbf{u}]_{3,4}\mathbf{u}^{\ddagger}\mathbf{u}$.

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