

Re: Lie group $F_4 = \text{Aut}(\text{OP}^2)$

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Indeed (non-)associativity spoils the conventional technique of using equivalence classes of scale invariant coordinates to construct OP^2 . Instead one defines OP^2 using the exceptional Jordan algebra $J(3, \mathbb{O})$, where points of OP^2 consist of those matrices of $J(3, \mathbb{O})$ with vanishing Freudenthal product ($A \times A = 0$).

(...)

Thank you for this answer. However it is not enough for me. This definition is not intuitive enough, not geometrical enough for me. I would like to imagine how the OP^2 looks. Do you know any analogy of the Jordan algebra and OP^2 to quaternions ?

I don't have enough time to investigate how the non-associativity spoil the octonionic planes in O^2 and O^3 . Let (x, y) belong to O^2 . Define plane $[x, y]$ as the one generated by vectors $(x, y), (e_1x, e_1y), \dots, (e_7x, e_7y)$ where $e_1 \dots e_7$ are base octonion. The problem is whether (e_2e_1x, e_2e_1y) belongs to $[x, y]$? I would like to see example when it doesn't.

Regards,
M.M.

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