

Feynman's derivation of Maxwell equations and extra dimensions

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ABSTRACT. It is shown that Feynman's derivation of Maxwell equations admits a generalization to the case of extra spatial dimensions. The generalization is unique and is only possible in seven dimensional space.

1 Introduction

Some times ago Dyson published a paper [1] about unusual proof of homogeneous Maxwell equations that Feynman had shown him in 1948. Feynman himself "refused to publish it then because he claimed it was only a joke" [2]. Subsequent reaction of the scientific community, in both immediate [3–11] and long terms [12–15], shows that "the joke" was appreciated, and scrutinized with great seriousness.

According to Dyson [1], Feynman's "purpose was to discover a new theory, not to reinvent the old one" and he did not published the derivation because "his proof of the Maxwell equations was a demonstration that his program had failed."

In this note I intend to show that one could really end with a unique new theory if we ask a simple question about multi-dimensional generalization of Feynman's arguments. This question is quite natural in view of present interest in extra dimensions. Of course the Lorentz covariant version of Maxwell equations admits an obvious n -dimensional generalization. In fact Tanimura had already given [8] an n -dimensional generalization of Feynman's proof along these lines. But such generalizations are against the spirit of Feynman's original derivation because they involve additional assumptions which make the proof relativistic and orthodoxly sterile.

Relativity is a sacred law of modern physics. But it may happen that the Lorentz invariance of our low-energy world is violated at higher energies [16] where presumably extra dimensions open. The condensed matter analogy shows [17] that both the special and general relativity might be just emergent phenomena valid only in the low energy limit. Therefore it is by no means obvious that Lorentz covariance is the proper guide when going to extra dimensions. So we will rely on the original non-relativistic arguments and try to modify them as little as possible.

2 Feynman's derivation of Maxwell equations

In fact Feynman's derivation is quite heretical as it mixes classical and quantum concepts. But the proof has a great virtue of being impressive and unexpected. So we close eyes to this heresy. The starting points are Newton's second law

$$m\dot{\vec{v}} = \vec{F}(x, v, t) \quad (1)$$

and commutation relations between position and velocity

$$[x_i, x_j] = 0, \quad [x_i, v_j] = i\frac{\hbar}{m}\delta_{ij}. \quad (2)$$

These commutation relations imply that for any functions $f(x, v, t)$ and $g(x, t)$ one has

$$[x_i, f(x, v, t)] = i\frac{\hbar}{m}\frac{\partial f}{\partial v_i}, \quad [v_i, g(x, t)] = -i\frac{\hbar}{m}\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}. \quad (3)$$

Differentiating the second equation in (2) with respect to time and using (1) we get

$$[v_i, v_j] + \frac{1}{m}[x_i, F_j] = 0$$

or

$$\frac{\partial F_j}{\partial v_i} = \frac{im^2}{\hbar}[v_i, v_j]. \quad (4)$$

R.h.s. of this equation does not depend on velocity. Indeed, equations (2),(3) and the Jacobi identity imply

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_k}[v_i, v_j] \sim [x_k, [v_i, v_j]] = -[v_i, [v_j, x_k]] - [v_j, [x_k, v_i]] = 0.$$

Let us define the field $B(x, t)$ by equation (summation over repeated indexes is assumed as usual)

$$\frac{im^2}{\hbar}[v_i, v_j] = -\epsilon_{ijk}B_k$$

which implies

$$B_i = -\frac{im^2}{2\hbar}\epsilon_{ijk}[v_j, v_k]. \quad (5)$$

Then equation (4) can be integrated with the result

$$\vec{F}(x, v, t) = \vec{E}(x, t) + \langle \vec{v} \times \vec{B}(x, t) \rangle. \quad (6)$$

Here $\langle \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{v} \times \vec{B} - \vec{B} \times \vec{v})$ and reflects our use of symmetric Weyl-ordering to resolve operator-product ordering ambiguities.

So we get Lorentz force law if one can identify E and B with electric and magnetic field respectively. To do such identification, however, one should show that E and B obey maxwell equations. We have no problems with $\text{div}\vec{B}$:

$$\text{div}\vec{B} \sim [v_i, B_i] \sim \epsilon_{ijk}[v_i, [v_j, v_k]] = 0.$$

The last step is due to the Jacobi identity

$$\epsilon_{ijk}[v_i, [v_j, v_k]] = \frac{1}{3}\epsilon_{ijk}([v_i, [v_j, v_k]] + [v_j, [v_k, v_i]] + [v_k, [v_i, v_j]]) = 0.$$

To prove the second Maxwell equation we rewrite (5) as

$$\vec{B} = -\frac{im^2}{\hbar}\vec{v} \times \vec{v}$$

and calculate the total time-derivative

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} &= \frac{\partial\vec{B}}{\partial t} + \langle \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{B} \rangle = -\frac{im^2}{\hbar}(\dot{\vec{v}} \times \vec{v} + \vec{v} \times \dot{\vec{v}}) = -\frac{im}{\hbar}(\vec{F} \times \vec{v} + \vec{v} \times \vec{F}) = \\ &= -\frac{im}{\hbar}(\vec{E} \times \vec{v} + \vec{v} \times \vec{E} + \langle \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \rangle \times \vec{v} + \vec{v} \times \langle \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

Here again Weyl-ordering is assumed when the time derivative is calculated:

$$\langle \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{B} \rangle_i = \frac{1}{2} \left(v_j \frac{\partial B_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial B_i}{\partial x_j} v_j \right).$$

But the second equation in (3) implies

$$-\frac{im}{\hbar} \left(\vec{E} \times \vec{v} + \vec{v} \times \vec{E} \right) = -\text{rot} \vec{E}.$$

As to the remaining terms, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\langle \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \rangle \times \vec{v} + \vec{v} \times \langle \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \rangle \right]_i = \epsilon_{ijk} [v_j, \langle \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \rangle_k] = \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{kmn} [v_j, v_m B_n + B_n v_m] = \frac{1}{2} [v_j, v_i B_j + B_j v_i - v_j B_i - B_i v_j] = \\ & = \frac{1}{2} [v_j, v_i] B_j + \frac{1}{2} B_j [v_j, v_i] - \frac{1}{2} v_j [v_j, B_i] - \frac{1}{2} [v_j, B_i] v_j. \end{aligned}$$

The first two terms give zero contribution:

$$[v_j, v_i] B_j + B_j [v_j, v_i] \sim \epsilon_{ijk} (B_k B_j + B_j B_k) = 0.$$

The last two terms, on the other hand, give

$$-\frac{1}{2} v_j [v_j, B_i] - \frac{1}{2} [v_j, B_i] v_j = i \frac{\hbar}{m} \frac{1}{2} \left(v_j \frac{\partial B_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial B_i}{\partial x_j} v_j \right) = i \frac{\hbar}{m} \langle \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{B} \rangle_i.$$

Therefore

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} + \langle \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{B} \rangle = -\text{rot} \vec{E} + \langle \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{B} \rangle$$

and we recover the Faraday law.

As we see, starting from Newton's non-relativistic law of motion and commutation relations between position and velocity we really managed to obtain Maxwell equations – “a thing which baffles everybody including Feynman, because it ought not be possible” [2]. Concepts are clear, mathematics simple, but you do not believe the result, do you? You do not believe that it is possible from non-relativistic presumptions to obtain truly relativistic equations. And you are right. In fact we have derived only half of Maxwell equations – the Bianchi set:

$$\text{div} \vec{B} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} + \text{rot} \vec{E} = 0. \quad (7)$$

These equations are indeed compatible with Galilean invariance [5]. The whole set of Maxwell equations, however, cannot coexist peacefully with the Galilean transformations due to presence of the “displacement current” term [5]. But here we are not interested in such kind of subtleties. Instead our prime interest lies in multi-dimensional generalization of Feynman's arguments. To succeed in such an enterprise we need some notion of vector product in multi-dimensional space. This is particularly clear from the final form (7) of Maxwell equations.

3 Vector product in multi-dimensional space

Let us consider n -dimensional vector space \mathbb{R}^n over the real numbers. What properties we want the multi-dimensional vector product in \mathbb{R}^n to satisfy? Intuitively it is reasonable to demand

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{A} = (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

and $\vec{A} \times \vec{A} = 0$. But then

$$0 = (\vec{A} + \vec{B}) \times (\vec{A} + \vec{B}) = \vec{A} \times \vec{B} + \vec{B} \times \vec{A}$$

shows that the vector product is anti-commutative. By the same trick one can prove that $(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C}$ is alternating in $\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}$. For example

$$0 = ((\vec{A} + \vec{C}) \times \vec{B}) \cdot (\vec{A} + \vec{C}) = (\vec{C} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{A} + (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C}$$

shows that $(\vec{C} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{A} = -(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C}$.

It looks also natural for orthogonal vectors \vec{A} and \vec{B} to have

$$|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|,$$

where $|\vec{A}|^2 = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}$ is the norm. But then for any two vectors \vec{A} and \vec{B} the norm $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|^2$ equals to

$$\left| \left(\vec{A} - \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|^2} \vec{B} \right) \times \vec{B} \right|^2 = \left| \vec{A} - \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|^2} \vec{B} \right|^2 |\vec{B}|^2 = |\vec{A}|^2 |\vec{B}|^2 - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})^2.$$

Therefore for any two vectors we should have

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A})(\vec{B} \cdot \vec{B}) - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})^2.$$

Now consider

$$\begin{aligned} & |\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{A}) - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A})\vec{B} + (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})\vec{A}|^2 = \\ & = |\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{A})|^2 + |\vec{A}|^4 |\vec{B}|^2 - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})^2 |\vec{A}|^2 - 2|\vec{A}|^2 (\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{A})) \cdot \vec{B}. \end{aligned}$$

But this is zero because

$$|\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{A})|^2 = |\vec{A}|^2 |\vec{B} \times \vec{A}|^2 = |\vec{A}|^4 |\vec{B}|^2 - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})^2 |\vec{A}|^2$$

and

$$(\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{A})) \cdot \vec{B} = (\vec{B} \times \vec{A}) \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{A}) = |\vec{A}|^2 |\vec{B}|^2 - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})^2.$$

Therefore we have proven the identity

$$\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{A}) = (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A})\vec{B} - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})\vec{A}. \quad (8)$$

Note that the arrangement of the brackets in the l.f.s. is irrelevant because vector product is anti-commutative.

However, the familiar identity

$$\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \vec{B}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}) - \vec{C}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) \quad (9)$$

does not follow in general from the above given intuitively evident properties of the vector product [18]. To show this, let us introduce a ternary product [19] (which is zero if (9) is valid)

$$\{\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}\} = \vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) - \vec{B}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}) + \vec{C}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}).$$

Equation (8) implies that this ternary product is alternating in its arguments. For example

$$0 = \{\vec{A} + \vec{B}, \vec{A} + \vec{B}, \vec{C}\} = \{\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}\} + \{\vec{B}, \vec{A}, \vec{C}\}.$$

If \vec{e}_i , $i = 1 \div n$ is some orthonormal basis in the vector space, then

$$(\vec{e}_i \times \vec{A}) \cdot (\vec{e}_i \times \vec{B}) = ((\vec{e}_i \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{e}_i) \cdot \vec{A} = [\vec{B} - (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{e}_i)\vec{e}_i] \cdot \vec{A}$$

and therefore

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\vec{e}_i \times \vec{A}) \cdot (\vec{e}_i \times \vec{B}) = (n-1)\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}. \quad (10)$$

Using this identity we can calculate

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{A}, \vec{B}\} \cdot \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{C}, \vec{D}\} = \\ & = (n-5)(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot (\vec{C} \times \vec{D}) + 2(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C})(\vec{B} \cdot \vec{D}) - 2(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{D})(\vec{B} \cdot \vec{C}). \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j, \vec{A}\} \cdot \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j, \vec{B}\} = (n-1)(n-3)\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \quad (12)$$

and [19]

$$\sum_{i,j,k=1}^n \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k\} \cdot \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k\} = n(n-1)(n-3). \quad (13)$$

The last equation shows that some of $\{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k\}$ is not zero if $n > 3$. So equation (9) is valid only for the usual three-dimensional vector product ($n = 1$ case is, of course, not interesting because it corresponds to the identically zero vector product). Surprisingly, we have not very much choice for n even if the validity of (9) is not insisted. In fact the dimension of space n should satisfy [18] (see also [20])

$$n(n-1)(n-3)(n-7) = 0. \quad (14)$$

To prove this statement, let us note that by using

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) + (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{C} &= (\vec{A} + \vec{C}) \times \vec{B} \times (\vec{A} + \vec{C}) - \vec{A} \times \vec{B} \times \vec{A} - \vec{C} \times \vec{B} \times \vec{C} = \\ &= 2\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} \vec{B} - \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \vec{C} - \vec{B} \cdot \vec{C} \vec{A} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times (\vec{C} \times \vec{D})) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times (\vec{C} \times \vec{D})) + (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times (\vec{C} \times \vec{D}) - \right. \\ &\quad - (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times (\vec{C} \times \vec{D}) - ((\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{C}) \times \vec{D} + ((\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{C}) \times \vec{D} + \\ &\quad + (\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})) \times \vec{D} - (\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})) \times \vec{D} - \vec{A} \times ((\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) \times \vec{D}) + \\ &\quad \left. + \vec{A} \times ((\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) \times \vec{D}) + \vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times (\vec{C} \times \vec{D})) \right] \end{aligned}$$

we can check the equality

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} \times \{\vec{B}, \vec{C}, \vec{D}\} &= -\{\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C} \times \vec{D}\} + \vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times (\vec{C} \times \vec{D})) - \{\vec{A}, \vec{C}, \vec{D} \times \vec{B}\} + \\ &\quad + \vec{A} \times (\vec{C} \times (\vec{D} \times \vec{B})) - \{\vec{A}, \vec{D}, \vec{B} \times \vec{C}\} + \vec{A} \times (\vec{D} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})) = \\ &= -\{\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C} \times \vec{D}\} - \{\vec{A}, \vec{C}, \vec{D} \times \vec{B}\} - \{\vec{A}, \vec{D}, \vec{B} \times \vec{C}\} + 3\vec{A} \times \{\vec{B}, \vec{C}, \vec{D}\}. \end{aligned}$$

The last step follows from

$$\begin{aligned} 3\{\vec{B}, \vec{C}, \vec{D}\} &= \{\vec{B}, \vec{C}, \vec{D}\} + \{\vec{C}, \vec{D}, \vec{B}\} + \{\vec{D}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}\} = \\ &= \vec{B} \times (\vec{C} \times \vec{D}) + \vec{C} \times (\vec{D} \times \vec{B}) + \vec{D} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the ternary product satisfies an interesting identity

$$2 \vec{A} \times \{\vec{B}, \vec{C}, \vec{D}\} = \{\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C} \times \vec{D}\} + \{\vec{A}, \vec{C}, \vec{D} \times \vec{B}\} + \{\vec{A}, \vec{D}, \vec{B} \times \vec{C}\} \quad (15)$$

Hence we should have

$$\begin{aligned} &4 \sum_{i,j,k,l=1}^n |\vec{e}_i \times \{\vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k, \vec{e}_l\}|^2 = \\ &= \sum_{i,j,k,l=1}^n |\{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k \times \vec{e}_l\} + \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_k, \vec{e}_l \times \vec{e}_j\} + \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_l, \vec{e}_j \times \vec{e}_k\}|^2. \end{aligned}$$

L.h.s. is easily calculated by means of (10) and (13):

$$4 \sum_{i,j,k,l=1}^n |\vec{e}_i \times \{\vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k, \vec{e}_l\}|^2 = 4n(n-1)^2(n-3).$$

To calculate the r.h.s. the following identity is useful

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j, \vec{A}\} \cdot \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j \times \vec{B}, \vec{C}\} = -(n-3)(n-6)\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) \quad (16)$$

which follows from (11) and from the identity

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{i=1}^n (\vec{e}_i \times \vec{A}) \cdot ((\vec{e}_i \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{C}) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\vec{e}_i \times \vec{A}) \cdot [2\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{C} \vec{B} - \vec{B} \cdot \vec{C} \vec{e}_i - \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{B} \vec{C} - \vec{e}_i \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})] = \\ &= -(n-4)\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}). \end{aligned}$$

Now, having at hand (12) and (16), it becomes an easy task to calculate

$$\sum_{i,j,k,l=1}^n |\{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k \times \vec{e}_l\} + \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_k, \vec{e}_l \times \vec{e}_j\} + \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_l, \vec{e}_j \times \vec{e}_k\}|^2 =$$

$$= 3n(n-1)^2(n-3) + 6n(n-1)(n-3)(n-6) = 3n(n-1)(n-3)(3n-13).$$

Therefore we should have

$$4n(n-1)^2(n-3) = 3n(n-1)(n-3)(3n-13).$$

But

$$3n(n-1)(n-3)(3n-13) - 4n(n-1)^2(n-3) = 5n(n-1)(n-3)(n-7)$$

and hence (14) follows.

As we see, the space dimension must equal to the magic number seven [21] the unique generalization of the ordinary three-dimensional vector product to become possible.

4 Seven dimensional Maxwell equations

Let us assume now that the Maxwell equations (7) are given in a seven dimensional space. But one needs a detailed realization of the seven-dimensional vector product to proceed further – so far we only had shown that such vector product can exist in principle. For this purpose it is useful to realize that the vector products are closely related to composition algebras [22] (in fact these two notions are equivalent [18]). Namely, for any composition algebra with unit element e we can define the vector product in the subspace orthogonal to e by $x \times y = \frac{1}{2}(xy - yx)$ – so from standpoint of composition algebra vector product is just the commutator. According to the Hurwitz theorem [23] the only composition algebras are real numbers, complex numbers, quaternions and octonions. The first two of them give identically zero vector products. Quaternions produce the usual three-dimensional vector product. The seven-dimensional vector product is generated by octonions [24]. It is interesting to note that this seven-dimensional vector product is covariant with respect to the smallest exceptional Lie group G_2 [25] which is the automorphism group of octonions.

Using the octonion multiplication table [24] one can concretize the seven-dimensional vector product as follows

$$\vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_j = f_{ijk} \vec{e}_k \equiv \sum_{k=1}^7 f_{ijk} \vec{e}_k, \quad i, j = 1 \div 7. \quad (17)$$

Where f_{ijk} is completely antisymmetric G_2 -invariant tensor and the only nonzero independent components are

$$f_{123} = f_{246} = f_{435} = f_{651} = f_{572} = f_{714} = f_{367} = 1.$$

Therefore, for example, the second equation in (7) is equivalent to the system

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial B_1}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial E_5}{\partial x_6} - \frac{\partial E_6}{\partial x_5} + \frac{\partial E_7}{\partial x_4} - \frac{\partial E_4}{\partial x_7}, \\ -\frac{\partial B_2}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial E_6}{\partial x_4} - \frac{\partial E_4}{\partial x_6} + \frac{\partial E_7}{\partial x_5} - \frac{\partial E_5}{\partial x_7}, \\ -\frac{\partial B_3}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial E_4}{\partial x_5} - \frac{\partial E_5}{\partial x_4} + \frac{\partial E_7}{\partial x_6} - \frac{\partial E_6}{\partial x_7}, \\ -\frac{\partial B_4}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x_6} - \frac{\partial E_6}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial E_5}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial x_5} + \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial x_7} - \frac{\partial E_7}{\partial x_1}, \\ -\frac{\partial B_5}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial x_4} - \frac{\partial E_4}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial E_6}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial x_6} + \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x_7} - \frac{\partial E_7}{\partial x_2}, \\ -\frac{\partial B_6}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial E_4}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x_4} + \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial x_5} - \frac{\partial E_5}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial x_7} - \frac{\partial E_7}{\partial x_3}, \\ -\frac{\partial B_7}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial E_5}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x_5} + \frac{\partial E_4}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial x_4} + \frac{\partial E_6}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial x_6}. \end{aligned}$$

Now it is time to realize that there are some subtleties in Feynman's derivation of these seven dimensional Maxwell equations because $f_{ijk}f_{kmn} \neq \delta_{im}\delta_{jn} - \delta_{in}\delta_{jm}$. Instead we have

$$f_{ijk}f_{kmn} = g_{ijmn} + \delta_{im}\delta_{jn} - \delta_{in}\delta_{jm} \quad (18)$$

where

$$g_{ijmn} = \vec{e}_i \cdot \{\vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_m, \vec{e}_n\}.$$

In fact g_{ijmn} is completely antisymmetric G_2 -invariant tensor. For example

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ijmn} &= \vec{e}_i \cdot \{\vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_m, \vec{e}_n\} = -\vec{e}_i \cdot \{\vec{e}_m, \vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_n\} = \\ &= -\vec{e}_i \cdot (\vec{e}_m \times (\vec{e}_j \times \vec{e}_n)) + (\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j)(\vec{e}_m \cdot \vec{e}_n) - (\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_n)(\vec{e}_m \cdot \vec{e}_j) = \\ &= -\vec{e}_m \cdot (\vec{e}_i \times (\vec{e}_n \times \vec{e}_j)) + (\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j)(\vec{e}_m \cdot \vec{e}_n) - (\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_n)(\vec{e}_m \cdot \vec{e}_j) = \\ &= -\vec{e}_m \cdot \{\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_n, \vec{e}_j\} = -\vec{e}_m \cdot \{\vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_n\} = -g_{mjin}. \end{aligned}$$

The only nonzero independent components are

$$g_{1254} = g_{1267} = g_{1364} = g_{1375} = g_{2347} = g_{2365} = g_{4576} = 1.$$

Let us modify the Feynman's derivation in such a way that it will be valid in seven-dimensional case also. For the magnetic field we retain the same definition:

$$B_i = -\frac{im^2}{2\hbar} f_{ijk} [v_j, v_k] = \frac{1}{2} f_{ijk} F_{jk} \quad (19)$$

where we had introduced stress tensor

$$F_{ij}(x, t) = -\frac{im^2}{\hbar} [v_i, v_j].$$

But now the stress tensor is not completely determined by the magnetic field. Instead we have from (18)

$$F_{ij} = f_{ijk} B_k - \frac{1}{2} g_{ijkl} F_{kl}. \quad (20)$$

This leads to a modification of the Lorentz force law. Indeed, integration of (4) gives

$$F_i(x, v, t) = E_i(x, t) + \langle F_{ij}(x, t) v_j \rangle$$

and then (20) implies

$$F_i(x, v, t) = E_i(x, t) + f_{ijk} \langle v_j B_k \rangle - \frac{1}{2} g_{ijkl} \langle v_j F_{kl} \rangle. \quad (21)$$

So we have an extra term in the Lorentz force law! Note that (21) can be rewritten as

$$\vec{F}(x, v, t) = \vec{E}(x, t) + \langle \vec{v} \times \vec{B}(x, t) \rangle + \frac{im^2}{\hbar} \{ \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{v} \}.$$

A variant of the proof of the Faraday induction law which remains valid in the seven-dimensional case goes like this. Using $F_i = E_i + \langle F_{ij} v_j \rangle$ we can rewrite the equation

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} + \langle \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{B} \rangle = -\frac{im}{\hbar} (\vec{F} \times \vec{v} + \vec{v} \times \vec{F})$$

in the following way

$$\frac{\partial B_i}{\partial t} + \langle \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{B} \rangle_i = -(\text{rot } \vec{E})_i - \frac{im}{\hbar} f_{ijk} [v_j, \langle F_{km} v_m \rangle].$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} & f_{ijk} [v_j, \langle F_{km} v_m \rangle] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f_{ijk} \left([v_j, F_{km}] v_m + v_m [v_j, F_{km}] + F_{km} [v_j, v_m] + [v_j, v_m] F_{km} \right). \end{aligned}$$

The last two terms give zero contribution, because

$$f_{ijk} (F_{km} [v_j, v_m] + [v_j, v_m] F_{km}) \sim f_{ijk} (F_{km} F_{jm} + F_{jm} F_{km}) = 0.$$

Using the Jacoby identity we can transform

$$\begin{aligned} f_{ijk} [v_j, F_{km}] &= -\frac{im^2}{\hbar} f_{ijk} [v_j, [v_k, v_m]] = \frac{im^2}{\hbar} f_{ijk} ([v_k, [v_m, v_j]] + \\ &+ [v_m, [v_j, v_k]]) = f_{ijk} ([v_k, F_{jm}] + [v_m, F_{kj}]) = -f_{ijk} [v_j, F_{km}] - 2[v_m, B_i]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$f_{ijk} [v_j, F_{km}] = -[v_m, B_i] = \frac{i\hbar}{m} \frac{\partial B_i}{\partial x_m}$$

and

$$-\frac{im}{\hbar} f_{ijk} [v_j, \langle F_{km} v_m \rangle] = \langle \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{B} \rangle_i.$$

Hence the desired Faraday law follows.

5 Concluding remarks

So Feynman's derivation of Maxwell equations really leads to the unique new theory. We used a generalization of the vector product to come to this conclusion. This generalization is only possible in a seven-dimensional space and is closely related to octonions – the largest composition algebra which ties together many exceptional structures in mathematics [25]. In more general case of p-fold vector products some more possibilities arise [22, 26, 27] but without any clear connection with Maxwell equations or Feynman's derivation.

It is amusing that the Maxwell equations, which harbour many beautiful mathematical concepts [28], have connections with octonions also. This connection suggests that there might be something exceptional in the seven-dimensional electrodynamics. Note that the extra term we

obtained in the Lorentz force law has its roots in the non-associativity of octonion algebra. The important question, however, is whether the seven-dimensional Maxwell equations have any contact with reality, or they should be considered just as a nice mathematical curio. The best way to express my uncertainty and confusion about the answer on this question is to provide the concluding fragment from G. A. Miller's essay [21].

“And finally, what about the magical number seven? What about the seven wonders of the world, the seven seas, the seven deadly sins, the seven daughters of Atlas in the Pleiades, the seven ages of man, the seven levels of hell, the seven primary colors, the seven notes of the musical scale, and the seven days of the week? What about the seven-point rating scale, the seven categories for absolute judgment, the seven objects in the span of attention, and the seven digits in the span of immediate memory? For the present I propose to withhold judgment. Perhaps there is something deep and profound behind all these sevens, something just calling out for us to discover it. But I suspect that it is only a pernicious, Pythagorean coincidence”.

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