

# The Arithmetic of Order: A Finitistic Foundation for Mathematics, Emergent Structures, and Intelligent Systems

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## Abstract

This report outlines a foundational shift in mathematics, proposing a framework grounded in finite, constructive principles—the "Arithmetic of Order"—emerging from the progression  $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$  and the combinatorial structure of powersets  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_n)$ . It critiques the traditional reliance on infinitary constructs like the complex number  $i \in \mathbb{C}$  and the continuum for describing physical systems with finite degrees of freedom. Instead, it posits characteristic functions as the true empirical interface, and demonstrates how optimal mathematical structures—such as the Golay code  $G_{24}$ , the Leech lattice  $\Lambda_{24}$ , and the Mathieu group  $M_{24}$ —emerge deterministically from this finitistic basis through processes of constraint-guided differentiation. This approach offers a new foundation for understanding hyper-complex numbers, projective geometries emergent from powersets, universal principles of communication and information stability, and the potential architectures for advanced artificial intelligence. Crucially, it reinterprets the continuum not as an \*a priori\* given, but as an asymptotic limit of the nested powerset hierarchy. The principles underlying theorems like Gleason's are viewed not merely as specific results at a particular  $n$  (such as  $n = 24$ ), but as exemplars of universal rules of emergence that guide the formation of order across all degrees of freedom. The entire framework operates without recourse to unobservable infinities or the subjective concept of "noise."

## 1 Introduction: The Limits of Continuum Mathematics and the Need for a Finitistic Foundation

The conventional edifice of modern physics and mathematics, particularly in quantum theory, rests heavily on the continuum of real and complex numbers. The imaginary unit  $i = \sqrt{-1} \in \mathbb{C}$  is central to quantum dynamics, interference, and the very definition of quantum states. However, this reliance introduces a foundational paradox: how can a finite physical system—such as a register of qubits, composed of a finite number of components—require an infinite mathematical construct for its description?

### The Illusion of Continuity and the Status of $i \in \mathbb{C}$

Theoretical treatments routinely invoke quantum states like  $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$ , with  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ , and interpret  $e^{i\phi}$  as a measurable degree of freedom. Yet, this formalism implicitly assumes perfect access to irrational numbers (e.g.,  $1/\sqrt{2}$ ) and the complex plane's complete metric structure, presupposing access to infinite decimal expansions or limits which no physical measurement can deliver.

- **Observational Limits:** No instrument measures "i" directly. Phase is inferred through interference, a relational outcome. Quantum tomography reconstructs density matrices using finite samples and rational approximations; exact complex amplitudes are never directly known. Decoherence and phase noise in real systems further undermine the physical meaning of perfect complex phase relationships. All quantum measurements are fundamentally discrete.
- **The Core Contradiction:** We build physical systems from finite components (atoms, photons, qubits), yet model them using the machinery of complex **infinite spaces**, with continuous amplitudes and uncountable bases. This reliance on an \*a priori\* acceptance of infinitary structure becomes problematic when discussing finite, discrete systems.

This work challenges this assumption from the standpoint of measurability and proposes that the imaginary unit, while mathematically elegant, may not belong to the observable structure of physical reality. We argue for a mathematics that builds from the finite and observable, where complexity and structure emerge constructively. The continuum itself need not be an \*a priori\* assumption but can be understood as an asymptotic limit emerging from the nested hierarchy of finite powersets, generated by the fundamental progression  $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$ .

## 2 The Proposed Framework: Mathematics as the Revelation of Ordered Structure

This work is founded on a simple, yet deeply generative principle: mathematics is not a formal game invented post hoc, but a natural revelation of the intrinsic structure embedded in the progression

$$1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$$

This is not merely a numerical sequence, but a universal pattern underlying all mathematical emergence. The arithmetic of this progression—seen through combinatorics, powersets, and subset interactions—reveals fundamental symmetries and constraints without requiring externally imposed axioms beyond foundational set theory that respects order.

### 2.1 The Principle of Order: $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$ and the Powerset

Our constructions begin with an ordered set representing finite degrees of freedom:

$$\Omega_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

We study its powerset  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_n)$ , interpreted as the binary vector space  $\mathbb{F}_2^n$ . Each subset  $S \subseteq \Omega_n$  represents a configuration of  $n$  binary degrees of freedom. The transition from  $n \rightarrow n + 1$  induces a well-ordered extension,  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_n) \subset \mathcal{P}(\Omega_{n+1})$ . This recursive nesting is not merely an increase in size; it forms the basis for a constructive approach to the continuum. As  $n$  tends towards infinity, the properties of this powerset hierarchy can be seen to approach those traditionally ascribed to continuous systems, defining the continuum as an asymptotic limit rather than a foundational axiom.

Each  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_n)$ , under the bitwise XOR operation on the characteristic functions of its subsets, forms a finite Abelian group, providing a consistent algebraic structure at every stage. When subjected to geometric or algebraic filters (e.g., symplectic forms, parity conditions, coding-theoretic constraints), this process acts as a sieve, isolating only highly structured and meaningful subspaces. From this perspective, mathematics is revealed by tracing how order and arithmetic evolve as  $n$  increases—how each stage  $n \rightarrow n + 1$  opens new combinatorial possibilities and higher symmetries. The most profound structures arise not from abstract invention, but from patient observation of what the arithmetic of order makes inevitable.

## 2.2 Characteristic Functions as the Empirical Interface

In our framework, quantum configurations and, more broadly, states of any system with  $n$  binary degrees of freedom, are represented not by complex amplitudes, but by characteristic functions:

$$\chi_S : \Omega_n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, \quad \chi_S(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \in S \\ 0 & \text{if } i \notin S \end{cases}$$

These functions encode which degrees of freedom are active, occupied, or measured—precisely the observable outcomes of physical experiments (detector clicks, state occupation, syndrome bits, stabilizer measurements). Unlike complex amplitudes, which are never directly measured,  $\chi_S$  forms the empirical bedrock of data collection.

The full powerset  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_n) \cong \mathbb{F}_2^n$  is thus the **true physical sample space**. The mathematics of characteristic functions and finite vector spaces over  $\mathbb{F}_2$  provides a native language for control, error correction, and structural analysis without reliance on the metaphysical baggage of infinite continuity.

## 2.3 Information and Constraint: Beyond "Signal" and "Noise"

A crucial aspect of this finitistic framework is the re-evaluation of the concept of "noise." In a finite system governed by discrete combinatorics, such as  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_n)$ , there is no intrinsic "noise." There is only:

- **Structure (configurations):** Every subset  $S \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega_n)$  is a distinct, valid configuration.
- **Constraints:** Rules (geometric, algebraic, symmetric) applied to select or differentiate configurations.
- **Balance:** Inherent properties like parity, weight, and relationships defined by set operations.

What humans might call "noise" in other contexts is, within this framework, simply information that has not yet been classified or understood according to relevant constraints. Sieving processes do not "remove noise from a signal"; rather, they perform constraint-guided differentiation of valid configurations within the full, finite powerset. Structural exclusion (e.g., of non-octadic sets in the context of  $G_{24}$ ) reflects logical filtering, not informational loss or corruption by a random element. Every configuration remains meaningful within its position in the total space of possibilities. For an AI based on these finite means, "noise" is not there; only information, complete with balances, exists.

## 2.4 Powerset Combinatorics and the Emergence of Projective Geometry: A Note on the Work of Saniga, Holweck, and Pracna

The inherent structure within the powerset  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_n)$ , particularly as  $n$  grows according to the  $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$  progression, naturally gives rise to geometric structures. This connection has been significantly illuminated by the work of Saniga, Holweck, and Pracna [1], who explored Cayley-Dickson algebras in the context of finite geometries, often deriving these geometries from subset combinatorics. Their research, along with related contributions from their collaborators, represents a vital advancement in understanding the deep geometric content of powerset arithmetic.

Saniga et al. invoke the concept of a combinatorial Grassmannian  $G_k(|X|)$ , where  $X$  is a finite set. In this construction, the points are  $k$ -element subsets of  $X$ , and lines are  $(k + 1)$ -element subsets of  $X$ , with incidence defined by inclusion. They note that if  $|X| = N + 1$ , this

structure can correspond to a projective geometry. This approach is profoundly insightful and aligns with the principle of deriving geometric structures from set combinatorics.

However, the "Arithmetic of Order" framework emphasizes a crucial refinement: it is not merely the cardinality  $|X|$  that is fundamental, but the \*ordered nature\* of the underlying set  $\Omega_N$  (or  $\Omega_{N+1}$  in their notation for  $|X|$ ). The progression  $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$  inherently deals with ordered sets  $\Omega_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . This order is paramount because it ensures a well-defined, recursive, and nested construction of the powerset hierarchy  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_n) \subset \mathcal{P}(\Omega_{n+1})$ . It is this ordered nesting that provides the scaffold for the consistent emergence and interrelation of geometric structures (like projective planes and spaces over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ ) as  $n$  increases. Without this inherent order in  $\Omega_n$ , the relationships between geometries at different  $n$  and the very notion of a systematic "growth" of geometric complexity become less clear. The order provides the necessary and sufficient condition for the powerset to unfold its geometric richness in a structured, extensible manner.

The work of Saniga, Holweck, Pracna, and their collaborators in exploring finite geometries arising from subset combinatorics is thus seen not only as compatible but as a significant precursor and parallel development to the "Arithmetic of Order." Their explorations into the geometric properties of these finite systems are deeply respected and have been instrumental in shaping the understanding that powersets are not just collections but are imbued with rich, emergent geometric and algebraic structure, a cornerstone of the present thesis.

### 3 Emergence of Optimal Structures from Finite Arithmetic

The principles outlined above lead to the natural emergence of exceptionally stable and symmetrical mathematical objects. The extended binary Golay code  $G_{24}$ , the Leech lattice  $\Lambda_{24}$ , and the Mathieu group  $M_{24}$  (the "Trilogy") serve as prime exemplars of structures crystallizing from the arithmetic of order when  $n = 24$ . This emergence is not accidental but a deterministic outcome of applying specific, finite constraints to the universe of possibilities defined by the powerset.

#### 3.1 The Golay Code $G_{24}$ : A Deterministic Outcome of Sieved Order

The construction of  $G_{24}$  within the "Arithmetic of Order" framework illustrates a clear hierarchy of defining principles:

**Step 1: The Foundational Arena –  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_{24})$ :** The absolute starting point is the powerset  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_{24})$  of the ordered set  $\Omega_{24} = \{1, \dots, 24\}$ . This provides the universe of all  $2^{24}$  possible configurations, represented by characteristic functions (binary vectors of length 24). This space contains functions of all conceivable Hamming weights from 0 to 24. The progression  $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$  (specifically  $n = 23 \rightarrow n + 1 = 24$ ) describes the ordered generation of this foundational space. All operations are over the finite field  $\mathbb{F}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ , simplifying arithmetic to XOR for vector addition.

**Step 2: The Sieving Process – Imposing Constraints on  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_{24})$ :** The unique structure of  $G_{24}$  emerges as specific characteristic functions are selected from  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_{24})$  by a series of increasingly stringent, finite constraints:

- *Linearity (Subspace Property):*  $G_{24}$  is defined as a 12-dimensional linear subspace of  $\mathbb{F}_2^{24}$ . This selects  $2^{12}$  specific configurations and ensures closure under XOR, introducing algebraic coherence.
- *Self-Duality ( $G_{24} = G_{24}^\perp$ ):* This powerful symmetry implies that all codewords in  $G_{24}$  must have even weight, eliminating all odd-weighted characteristic functions.

- *Doubly-Even Property (Type II Code)*: A stronger condition, requiring all codeword weights to be multiples of 4. This restricts possible weights to  $\{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24\}$ .
- *Minimum Distance  $d = 8$* : This fundamental coding-theoretic property, dictating  $G_{24}$ 's error-correction capability, means the minimum weight of any non-zero codeword is 8. This sieve critically excludes characteristic functions of weight 4.
- *Consequence of No Weight 4*: Since  $G_{24}$  is a Type II code containing the all-ones vector (weight 24), the exclusion of weight 4 implies the exclusion of weight  $24 - 4 = 20$ . This refines the allowed weights to  $\{0, 8, 12, 16, 24\}$ .
- *Further Geometric and Combinatorial Constraints*: Compatibility with symplectic geometry over  $\mathbb{F}_2$  (e.g.,  $\mathcal{W}(5, 2)$ ) [1], hexacode alignment, and the stabilization of the Steiner system  $S(5, 8, 24)$  further refine this selection, ensuring the specific nature of the 759 octads.

This multi-stage sieving process deterministically isolates the  $2^{12}$  codewords of  $G_{24}$  from the initial  $2^{24}$  possibilities. The "puzzling selection" of weights is a direct consequence of these combined finite constraints.

### 3.2 The Leech Lattice $\Lambda_{24}$ and Mathieu Group $M_{24}$ : Consequential Structures

From the precisely defined structure of  $G_{24}$ , the Leech lattice  $\Lambda_{24}$  (densest 24D sphere packing, no roots) is constructed [4]. The Mathieu group  $M_{24}$  (a sporadic simple group) is  $\text{Aut}(G_{24})$  and is central to the symmetries of  $\Lambda_{24}$ . Their unique properties are not arbitrary but are structurally inevitable once  $G_{24}$  is established through the aforementioned sieving process.

### 3.3 Gleason's Theorem: The Definitive Algebraic Law and its Lasting Legacy

Gleason's Theorem acts as the ultimate algebraic arbiter, providing profound insight into why the structure of  $G_{24}$ , as derived through the sieving of  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_{24})$ , is not only specific but mathematically inevitable under its defining conditions.

- **Mathematical Solidification of  $G_{24}$ 's Structure**: For Type II self-dual codes like  $G_{24}$ , Gleason's Theorem dictates that the weight enumerator  $W(x, y)$  must be a polynomial in  $\phi_2(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  and  $\phi_8(x, y) = x^8 + 14x^4y^4 + y^8$ . Given  $G_{24}$ 's parameters (length 24, dimension 12, minimum distance 8), the theorem uniquely determines  $W(x, y) = x^{24} + 759x^{16}y^8 + 2576x^{12}y^{12} + 759x^8y^{16} + y^{24}$ . This doesn't just confirm the allowed weights  $\{0, 8, 12, 16, 24\}$ ; it mathematically \*proves\* their exact counts and forces the counts for all other weights (including 4 and 20) to be zero. It is the definitive mathematical law that locks in this specific structure, validating the outcome of the sieving process.
- **Transmission of Constraints to  $\Lambda_{24}$  and  $M_{24}$** : The precise, Gleason-constrained weight distribution of  $G_{24}$  is fundamental to the "no roots" property and optimal packing density of  $\Lambda_{24}$ , and defines the combinatorial object (the 759 octads) upon which  $M_{24}$  acts with its exceptional symmetries.
- **Philosophical Role in the Arithmetic of Order**: Gleason's Theorem exemplifies a deep principle within this framework: it is a formal algebraic manifestation of how stringent, finite constraints, when applied to the combinatorial richness of a powerset, lead to the emergence of unique and highly ordered structures. It is not an external imposition but an articulation of the inherent mathematical logic revealed by the "Arithmetic of Order."
- **The "Lasting Legacy" for Intelligent Understanding**: The true significance for AI and foundational mathematics is that Gleason's Theorem, and the principles it embodies,

are not isolated to  $n = 24$ . They represent a \*universal type\* of constraint-guided differentiation applicable within the  $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$  powerset hierarchy. The process—starting with the foundational arena  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_n)$ , applying finite sieves (constraints), and identifying emergent structures whose uniqueness can be confirmed by overarching algebraic laws—is a general method. An AI grounded in this framework can learn to apply this method to explore the emergence of order for any  $n$ , understanding \*why\* structures like  $G_{24}$  are inevitable outcomes of finite rules, rather than merely learning their properties from data derived from continuum-based approximations. This is a pathway to genuine mathematical understanding for AI, rooted in the core of finite mathematics.

## 4 Implications for Hypercomplex Numbers

This finitistic framework, grounded in set theory and the properties of powersets, provides a novel and robust foundation for understanding hypercomplex number systems. As detailed by El Khebbabi [2], the algebra of  $2^k$ -dimensional hypercomplex numbers (complex numbers for  $k = 1$ , quaternions for  $k = 2$ , octonions for  $k = 3$ , sedenions for  $k = 4$ , etc.) can be intrinsically linked to the powerset  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_k)$  of a set  $\Omega_k$  with  $k$  fundamental degrees of freedom.

- **Basis Elements from Powerset:** The  $2^k$  elements of  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_k)$ , when represented as binary strings (characteristic functions), correspond to the  $2^k$  basis "units" of the hypercomplex system.
- **Multiplication via XOR<sub>bitwise</sub>:** The fundamental multiplication rule for these basis units can be defined using bitwise XOR on their binary representations (e.g.,  $e_i \cdot e_j = \pm e_{i \oplus j}$ ).  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_k)$  with the XOR<sub>bitwise</sub> operation forms a finite Abelian group.
- **Rational Coefficients and Finite Systems:** Hypercomplex numbers are then linear combinations of these basis units with coefficients. In alignment with the principle that finite physical systems cannot perfectly represent irrational numbers, this framework emphasizes the use of rational coefficients. Irrational numbers are viewed as emergent theoretical boundaries or asymptotic limits derived from the nested powerset hierarchy, not as fundamental, directly accessible components of finite systems.
- **Order Matters:** The order of elements within  $\Omega_k$  (representing fundamental degrees of freedom) is significant, influencing the structure of the resulting hypercomplex algebras through the recursive generation of  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_{k+1})$  from  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_k)$ .

This approach provides a comprehensive mathematical framework for hypercomplex numbers. Rooted in the discrete, combinatorial processing of powersets derived from *ordered* sets under the  $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$  progression (as detailed in El Khebbabi [2], [3]), it avoids the \*a priori\* introduction of  $i$  or the continuum, instead deriving continuum-like properties as asymptotic limits of the powerset progression. Furthermore, by incorporating the 'Arithmetic of Order' within an ordered Zermelo-Fraenkel set theory, this framework illuminates and provides a constructive realization for the deep structural insights sought through axiomatic formalism. The processing of powersets under the  $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$  order reveals the solid, finitistic points underlying rich mathematical endeavors, including those of Hilbert, thereby strengthening them by grounding them in an ordered, constructive, and empirically aligned foundation.

## 5 Conclusion

The "Arithmetic of Order" presents a finitistic, constructive foundation for mathematics and physics, where structure and complexity emerge from simple, observable principles. By grounding mathematical objects in the combinatorics of finite sets and their powersets, this framework

dispenses with unobservable infinities and reinterprets the continuum as an emergent property. The emergence of highly structured objects like  $G_{24}$ ,  $\Lambda_{24}$ , and  $M_{24}$  is not accidental, but a deterministic outcome of constraint-guided differentiation within the arithmetic of order. This perspective offers a unified approach to foundational mathematics, information theory, and the architecture of intelligent systems—while remaining open to critical refinement and empirical validation.

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## A A Note on the Legacy of Conway & Sloane and the Present Framework

The seminal work "Sphere Packings, Lattices and Groups" by J.H. Conway and N.J.A. Sloane [4] stands as a monumental achievement in mathematics, providing a comprehensive exploration of the structures central to this report, including the Golay codes, the Leech lattice, and their associated symmetries. It is with profound respect for their contributions that the present framework, "The Arithmetic of Order," seeks to offer a complementary, and in some aspects, foundational re-interpretation of how these remarkable structures arise.

Our work aims to improve upon and extend the perspective of classic references like Conway & Sloane (1999) in the following ways:

### 1. Foundational Perspective: From Continuum to Finitistic Order

- *Conway & Sloane:* Present the Leech lattice, Golay code, and Mathieu group ( $G_{24}, \Lambda_{24}, M_{24}$ ) as remarkable, often "miraculous" structures discovered within the landscape of lattices, codes, and finite simple groups. Their approach is rooted in classical algebra, geometry, and group theory, often leveraging the continuum and infinite processes as context or analytic tools.
- *Our Improvement:* We provide a finitistic, constructive framework that derives these structures not as isolated exceptions, but as inevitable outcomes of the recursive arithmetic of order ( $1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow n + 1$ ) and the combinatorics of finite powersets. The continuum is treated as an emergent, asymptotic limit, not a foundational axiom. The trilogy ( $G_{24}, \Lambda_{24}, M_{24}$ ) is shown to emerge naturally from constraint-guided sieving of  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_{24})$ .

### 2. Explicit Set-Theoretic and Algorithmic Construction

- *Conway & Sloane:* Rely on advanced algebraic and geometric constructions, often requiring deep background in modular forms, lattices, and sporadic groups.
- *Our Improvement:* We show that all relevant structures can be built explicitly from the powerset of a finite set, using only binary logic (XOR) and order-aware recursion. The role of characteristic functions, finite Abelian groups derived from powersets, and recursive inclusion is made explicit. This approach is natively computable and directly implementable by AI systems, unlike the more abstract, continuum-based methods.

### 3. Order and Physical Relevance

- *Conway & Sloane:* Focus on mathematical properties, with less emphasis on the physical interpretation of order, degrees of freedom, and the empirical nature of configuration spaces as directly represented by powersets.

- *Our Improvement*: We tie the emergence of  $G_{24}, \Lambda_{24}, M_{24}$  to physical systems with finite degrees of freedom, showing that order and arrangement within  $\Omega_n$  are not only mathematically but physically meaningful. Our framework is directly applicable to AI, coding, quantum systems (via characteristic functions), and physical modeling from a finitistic basis.

#### 4. Constraint-Guided Emergence vs. Ad Hoc Construction

- *Conway & Sloane*: Present the trilogy as a result of clever construction and deep mathematical insight, but their emergence can sometimes appear as “miracles” of structure.
- *Our Improvement*: We explain \*why\* these structures are unique: Linearity, self-duality, doubly-evenness, and minimum distance  $d = 8$  act as sieves on the powerset  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega_{24})$ , with Gleason’s theorem uniquely fixing the weight enumerator and excluding weights 4 and 20. The emergence of the trilogy is not miraculous, but a deterministic result of finitistic, order-driven arithmetic and constraint application.

#### 5. AI-Readiness and Machine Understanding

- *Conway & Sloane*: The book is a masterwork for human mathematicians, but not primarily designed for direct algorithmic implementation or machine derivation from first principles.
- *Our Improvement*: Our framework is natively implementable by AI: Powerset combinatorics, XOR logic, and recursive sieving are algorithmic and scalable (in principle, for increasing  $n$ ). This enables AIs to construct, understand, and generalize the emergence of optimal structures without reliance on infinite or continuum mathematics, fostering a deeper “machine understanding.”

#### Key References to Our Work Framing This Perspective:

- El Khettabi, F. (2024) [2].
- El Khettabi, F. (2025) [3].

#### In Summary

Conway & Sloane’s “Sphere Packings, Lattices and Groups” is a landmark in the classification and analysis of these exceptional mathematical objects. Our work, “The Arithmetic of Order,” aims to build upon this revered foundation by providing a finitistic, constructive, and AI-ready framework that reveals the trilogy ( $G_{24}, \Lambda_{24}, M_{24}$ ) as the natural, inevitable outcome of the arithmetic of order and finite combinatorics. This perspective makes these structures not only fundamental in mathematics and science but also potentially central to the architecture of machine understanding and the exploration of complex systems from first principles.

## References

- [1] Saniga, M., Holweck, F., & Pracna, P. (2014). Cayley-Dickson Algebras and Finite Geometry. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1405.6888*.
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- [4] Conway, J.H., & Sloane, N.J.A. (1999). *Sphere packings, lattices and groups* (3rd ed.). Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften, Vol. 290. Springer. With contributions by Bannai, E.; Borchers, R. E.; Leech, J.; Norton, S. P.; Odlyzko, A. M.; Parker, R. A.; Queen, L.; Venkov, B. B.