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That said, this would be the only instance in my admittedly narrow experience in which such foundational specifications are not amenable to a succinct statement. This is just to say that your statement is somewhat rattling to my provincial expectations I have reworded my post accordingly. I apologize for the error. I mean, to me this implicitly tells me that I can take the product of more than two vectors. That was the intent of my answer--to say merely that any number of vectors can be involved in a geometric product, and from this, products of bivectors and vectors, and other similar products, follow. They are defined in terms of Dedekind cuts or Cauchy sequences. The definitions are complicated. But you can use real numbers without understanding or even knowing about the definitions. What you need to know is their properties: It is the same with multivectors and the geometric product: It follows directly from the definition of the Clifford algebra. The geometric product is the product in the quotient algebra. It is standard and you can find the definition of that in any textbook on abstract algebra. It contain the following elements among others: This can be used to compute the following products: Even though the tensor algebra is infinite-dimensional, the quotient algebra is finite-dimensional. See what happens if you try to get to grade 3. It is again a straightforward application of the tensor product modulo the ideal: If you have two such multivectors you can compute the product simply by using associativity, distributivity, and the properties we have derived above: You can easily repeat this exercise for other dimensions and for different bilinear forms. To come back to the definition of the geometric product, here is how you can understand its significance. In geometry, you are dealing with certain geometric structures. For instance, you might want to find a line passing through two points, or you might want to find a point at the intersection of two lines. These kinds of problems can be dealt with efficiently by applying the exterior structure. You also might want to find, say, a line which passes through a given point and is perpendicular to another line. This kind of problem is related to the orthogonal structure. The tensor product is too general. By using the quotient algebra you are effectively eliminating any part of the tensor product which is not related to exterior or orthogonal structure. What is left has a clear geometric significance. In a way, the geometric product does a lot of work for you behind the curtains, so that you can concentrate on the relevant geometric structures. It is just a property that the geometric product of two vectors has. Alan Macdonald does not use the definition of the geometric product I described above because he does not presume his readers are familiar with the tensor algebra, ideals, or quotients. Instead, he wants to concentrate on applications, geometric properties of the algebra, and on computation. If you are not satisfied with his approach, perhaps you need to read another book. There are other equivalent ways to define Clifford algebras. An introduction, by Garling. Clifford algebra is a well-established part of standard mathematics. It is used in differential geometry and Clifford Analysis, not to mention various applications in physics. No one questions its validity. People who refer to it as Geometric algebra simply want to help promote it in engineering, applied mathematics, and physics. The focus is on applications rather than mathematical rigour. You can always compute the product in the basis. It gets tedious to do it by hand as the dimension of the underlying vector space increases, but it can be implemented on a computer quite easily.

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