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Moufang sets related to polarities in exceptional Moufang quadrangles of type F_4

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Abstract

Departing from a Moufang set related to a polarity in an exceptional Moufang quadrangle of type F_4 , we construct a rank three geometry. The main property of this new geometry is that its automorphism group is identical to the one of the underlying Moufang set, providing a tool to study this Moufang set in a geometrical way. As a corollary we obtain that every automorphism of an exceptional Moufang quadrangle of type F_4 stabilizing the absolute points of a polarity, also centralizes the polarity. This handles the final case of a similar result for all polarities of Moufang n -gons with $n \geq 3$.

Keywords: Moufang sets, exceptional quadrangles of type F_4 , polarities

MSC 2000: 51E05, 51E12, 20B22

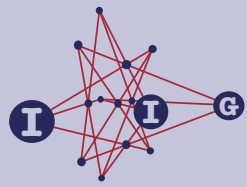
1. Introduction

Moufang sets are rank 1 buildings satisfying the Moufang property. They are the glue in constructions of buildings with a big automorphism group (see e.g. [5]) and they play a fundamental role in the classification of certain twin buildings (see [2]). The study of these groups is made harder by the lack of a suitable canonical geometry. In one of his last lectures at Collège de France, Jacques Tits suggested to remedy this by defining a kind of 2-design using the nilpotent structure of the root groups. A general problem is then to determine the collineation group of this geometry with the hope to obtain a Fundamental Theorem for the Moufang sets, i.e., the canonical situation should be that the automorphism group of the geometry is precisely the automorphism group of the Moufang

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set (which is that part of the automorphism group of the group that preserves the root group structure; in many cases these just coincide). This had already been done in many situations, and in the present paper we deal with the last “Frobenius-twisted” case, i.e., the last case where the definition of the Moufang set involves a square root of the Frobenius endomorphism. Such Moufang sets all arise from polarities in Moufang generalized n -gons, with n even.

The well known examples of the situation in the previous paragraph are the Suzuki groups and the Ree groups (which also exist in the finite case). The corresponding fundamental theorems are proved in [8] and [1]. In the present paper we deal with a much lesser known and more recent case. We consider the Moufang sets that arise from a polarity of an exceptional Moufang quadrangle of type F_4 . These quadrangles have been discovered by Richard Weiss in the course of the classification of Moufang quadrangles in 1997 using the root groups and commutation relations (see [6]). In [3], it is proved that these quadrangles arise from involutions in buildings of type F_4 in much the same way as the exceptional quadrangles of types E_n , $n = 6, 7, 8$ arise from buildings of type E_n . But a building of type F_4 has a symmetric diagram, and certain ones even *are* symmetric themselves. Among these, there also exist examples that allow an involutive symmetry! In some cases, these properties carry over to the exceptional Moufang quadrangles (if the involution defining these quadrangles commutes with the given symmetry), and so we obtain polarities in some exceptional Moufang quadrangles of type F_4 , which were only recently discovered, see [4]. The root groups have nilpotency class 3, and so we can define canonical 2-designs in several ways. In fact, we can define a canonical geometry of rank 3 in the same way as was done for the Ree groups in [1]. In the present paper, we construct these geometries and prove the corresponding fundamental theorems. We also list some consequences in Section 3.

2. Definitions and concepts

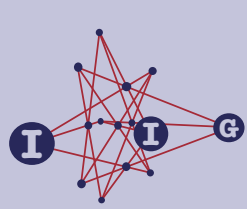
2.1. Moufang sets and rank one buildings

Let X be a set, with for each $x \in X$ a group U_x (we name these the *root groups*) acting on X while fixing x . Then $(X, (U_x)_{x \in X})$ will be a *Moufang set* if the following two conditions are met:

- For every $x \in X$, U_x acts regularly on $X \setminus \{x\}$;
- The set of all root groups is normalized by the group G^\dagger generated by all the root groups.

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The group G^\dagger is called the *little projective group*. The *full projective group* is the group of all elements of $\text{Sym}(X)$ that leave the set of root groups invariant.

Choose an $x \in X$, let V_x be a nontrivial subgroup of U_x such that V_x is a normal subgroup of G_x^\dagger . Now we can define for each $y \in X$ a unique subgroup V_y of U_y as the conjugate of V_x by an arbitrary element $g \in G^\dagger$ with $x^g = y$. The *rank one Moufang building defined on X by $(U_x)_{x \in X}$ relative to $(V_x)_{x \in X}$* is the geometry (X, Δ) where

$$\Delta = \{ \{x\} \cup \{y^v \mid v \in V_x\} \mid x, y \in X \wedge x \neq y \};$$

we will call these objects blocks. The element x of a block $\{x\} \cup \{y^v \mid v \in V_x\}$ will be called the gnarl of that block.

2.2. Exceptional quadrangles of type F_4

Suppose \mathbb{K} is a field of characteristic 2 and let \mathbb{L} be a separable quadratic extension of \mathbb{K} . Denote by $x \mapsto \bar{x}$ the non-trivial involutory field automorphism of \mathbb{L} fixing \mathbb{K} pointwise. Let \mathbb{K}' be a subfield of \mathbb{K} containing the field \mathbb{K}^2 of all squares of \mathbb{K} and let \mathbb{L}' be the subfield generated by both \mathbb{L}^2 and \mathbb{K}' . We then have that $\mathbb{L}^2 \subseteq \mathbb{L}' \subseteq \mathbb{L}$ and because the map $x \mapsto \bar{x}$ restricted to \mathbb{L}' has the fixed subfield \mathbb{K}' , \mathbb{L}' will be a separable quadratic extension of \mathbb{K}' . Suppose we have two given elements $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}'$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{K}$ such that one of the following two equivalent conditions hold:

- $\forall u, v \in \mathbb{L}, a \in \mathbb{K}' : u\bar{u} + \alpha v\bar{v} + \beta a = 0 \implies u = v = a = 0;$
- $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{L}', b \in \mathbb{K} : x\bar{x} + \beta^2 y\bar{y} + \alpha b^2 = 0 \implies x = y = b = 0.$

We now identify U_1 and U_3 with the (additive) group $\mathbb{L}' \times \mathbb{L}' \times \mathbb{K}$, and U_2 and U_4 with $\mathbb{L} \times \mathbb{L} \times \mathbb{K}'$. The following relations now define the generalized quadrangle $Q(\mathbb{K}, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{K}', \alpha, \beta)$ also known as the *exceptional quadrangle of type F_4* .

$$[U_1, U_2] = [U_2, U_3] = [U_3, U_4] \quad (1)$$

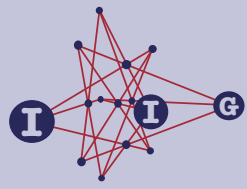
and

$$[(x, y, b)_1, (x', y', b')_3] = (0, 0, \alpha(x\bar{x}' + x'\bar{x} + \beta^2(y\bar{y}' + y'\bar{y})))_2 \quad (2)$$

$$[(u, v, a)_2, (u', v', a')_4] = (0, 0, \beta^{-1}(u\bar{u}' + u'\bar{u} + \alpha(v\bar{v}' + v'\bar{v})))_2 \quad (3)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 [(x, y, b)_1, (u, v, a)_4] = & (bu + \alpha(\bar{x}v + \beta y\bar{v}), bv + xu + \beta y\bar{u}, \\
 & b^2a + a\alpha(x\bar{x} + \beta^2 y\bar{y}) \\
 & + \alpha(u^2 x\bar{y} + \bar{u}^2 \bar{x}y + \alpha(\bar{v}^2 xy + v^2 \bar{x}\bar{y})))_2 \quad (4) \\
 & \cdot (ax + \bar{u}^2 y + \alpha v^2 \bar{y}, ay + \beta^{-2}(u^2 x + \alpha v^2 \bar{x}), \\
 & ab + b\beta^{-1}(u\bar{u} + \alpha v\bar{v}) \\
 & + \alpha(\beta^{-1}(xu\bar{v} + \bar{x}\bar{u}v) + y\bar{u}\bar{v} + \bar{y}uv))_3 .
 \end{aligned}$$

These Moufang quadrangles were discovered by Richard Weiss in 1997 in preparation of [6]. In 1999 Bernhard Mühlherr and Hendrik Van Maldeghem gave an algebraic interpretation to these quadrangles by constructing them out of an involution of an F_4 Moufang building [3], furthermore they showed in [4] that these quadrangles have polarities if and only if there is a Tits endomorphism ϕ of \mathbb{L} (i.e., an endomorphism such that $(x^\phi)^\phi = x^2$ for all x in \mathbb{L}) with image \mathbb{L}' such that the restriction of ϕ to \mathbb{K} is also a Tits endomorphism with image \mathbb{K}' . In this case β^ϕ will be equal to α . We let θ be the inverse of ϕ (defined on \mathbb{L}'). From now on, we will always suppose we have a polarity and we have chosen our coordinate system in such a way that this polarity takes the easy form:

$$(x, y, b)_1 \mapsto (\beta x^\theta, \beta y^\theta, b^{2\theta})_4 \quad (5)$$

$$(u, v, a)_2 \mapsto (\alpha^{-1} u^{2\theta}, \alpha^{-1} v^{2\theta}, a^\theta)_3 \quad (6)$$

$$(x, y, b)_3 \mapsto (\beta x^\theta, \beta y^\theta, b^{2\theta})_2 \quad (7)$$

$$(u, v, a)_4 \mapsto (\alpha^{-1} u^{2\theta}, \alpha^{-1} v^{2\theta}, a^\theta)_1 . \quad (8)$$

If we restrict the root groups U_1, U_3 to $\{0\} \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{K}$ and U_2, U_4 to $\{0\} \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{K}'$, then we obtain the Suzuki-Tits subquadrangle $W(\mathbb{K}, \phi)$.

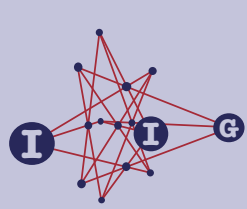
2.3. Moufang sets from exceptional quadrangles of type F_4

The absolute flags of a polarity of a Moufang quadrangle always form a Moufang set. So in the case that an exceptional quadrangle of type F_4 has a polarity, we also have a Moufang set named $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{K}, \alpha, \phi)$. We name the flag $\{(\infty), [\infty]\}$ of the quadrangle the element (∞) of the Moufang set, and the flag $\{((0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)), [(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]\}$ will be denoted as $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$.

The form of a generic element of the root group U_∞ of the element (∞) is

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given by (see [4]):

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x, y, a)_1 (u, v, b)_2 & (\alpha^{-1}u^{2\theta} + a^{2\theta}x + \beta^2\bar{x}^{2\theta}y + \alpha\beta^2y^{2\theta}\bar{y}, \\
 & \alpha^{-1}v^{2\theta} + a^{2\theta}y + x^{2\theta}x + \alpha y^{2\theta}\bar{x}, b^\theta + aa^{2\theta} + \alpha\beta(x^\theta\bar{x}^\theta + \alpha y^\theta\bar{y}^\theta) \\
 & + \alpha\beta(\beta(y\bar{x}^\theta\bar{y}^\theta + \bar{y}x^\theta y^\theta) + xx^\theta\bar{y}^\theta + \bar{x}\bar{x}^\theta y^\theta) + u\bar{x}^\theta \\
 & + \bar{u}x^\theta + \alpha(v\bar{y}^\theta + \bar{v}y^\theta))_3 (\beta x^\theta, \beta y^\theta, a^{2\theta})_4 \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

We will use a shorter notation for the above element and name it the element $[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]_\infty$. The image of the flag $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$ under the element $[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]_\infty$ will be referred to as $[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]$. In this way, we have labeled all the absolute flags. This Moufang set has a sub Moufang set related to the Suzuki-Tits subquadrangle (by taking the restriction to $\{(\infty)\} \cup \{[(0, 0, a), (0, 0, b)] \mid a \in \mathbb{K}, b \in \mathbb{K}'\}$).

2.4. Rank 1 Moufang buildings constructed from $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{K}, \alpha, \phi)$

As U_∞ has nilpotency class 3, we have two obvious candidates for choosing V_∞ , namely

$$[U_\infty, U_\infty] = \{[(0, 0, 0), (k, l, m)]_\infty \mid k, l \in \mathbb{L}, m \in \mathbb{K}'\}$$

(subsets constructed this way we name *spheres*) and

$$[U_\infty, [U_\infty, U_\infty]] = \{[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, m)]_\infty \mid m \in \mathbb{K}'\}$$

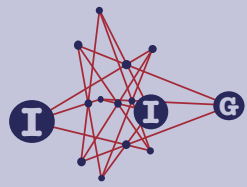
(we name these *circles*). We obtain a rank 3 geometry $\Omega = (X, Y, Z, \mathbb{I})$ of the points in the Moufang set (X), the spheres (Z), circles (Y) and as incidence relation \mathbb{I} containment. The circles that are completely in the restriction to $\{(\infty)\} \cup \{[(0, 0, a), (0, 0, b)] \mid a \in \mathbb{K}, b \in \mathbb{K}'\}$ form the blocks of a similar geometry constructed from the Moufang set related to the Suzuki-Tits quadrangle, of which a similar study has been done by Hendrik Van Maldeghem in [8]. We will reuse several techniques used in the latter paper here.

3. Statement of main results

In the previous section we have constructed the geometry Ω ; our question is now: what is the automorphism group of this geometry? We obtained a stronger result, in the form that both the automorphism group of Ω and the truncated geometry (X, Z, \mathbb{I}) , which consists of only the points and the spheres, are canonically isomorphic to the subgroup of the automorphism group of the exceptional quadrangle of type F_4 centralizing the polarity and the full projective group of the Moufang set $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{K}, \alpha, \phi)$.

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Theorem 3.1. *The automorphism group of (X, Z, \mathbb{I}) is isomorphic with the subgroup of the automorphism group of the exceptional quadrangle of type F_4 centralizing the polarity and the full projective group of the Moufang set $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{K}, \alpha, \phi)$.*

Corollary 3.2. *The automorphism group of Ω is isomorphic with the subgroup of the automorphism group of the exceptional quadrangle of type F_4 centralizing the polarity and the full projective group of the Moufang set $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{K}, \alpha, \phi)$.*

This knowledge about the automorphisms centralizing the polarity has the following interesting corollary:

Corollary 3.3. *Each automorphism of an exceptional quadrangle of type F_4 stabilizing the set of absolute points of a certain polarity of the quadrangle, also stabilizes the set of absolute lines and will centralize that polarity.*

As the other cases have been handled before (the case of the Suzuki-Tits quadrangle in [7], and the Ree hexagon in [1]), a more general result is now immediate.

Corollary 3.4. *Each automorphism of a Moufang n -gon with a polarity stabilizing the set of absolute points of that polarity, also stabilizes the set of absolute lines and centralizes that polarity, except if either $n = 3$, the projective plane is Pappian, the characteristic of the underlying field is 2, and the polarity is not Hermitian (i.e., there is no twisting field automorphism); or if $n = 4$ and the generalized quadrangle is the smallest symplectic quadrangle $W(2)$.*

The polarities of the exceptions when $n = 3$ are sometimes called ‘pseudo-polarities’. The set of absolute points of such a pseudo-polarity is the set of points on a line L , and one additionally needs to fix the unique point (not on L) through which every line is an absolute line (and this point can be chosen arbitrarily).

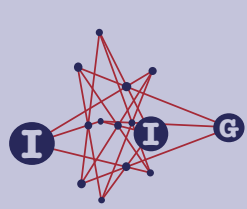
4. Proof of main results

4.1. Automorphism group of (X, Z, \mathbb{I})

We denote this geometry with Ω' to make the notations easier. It is easy to see that each automorphism of the quadrangle centralizing the polarity, induces canonically an element of the full projective group, which in turn induces an automorphism of Ω' . The aim of the proof is to show that we can return from an automorphism of Ω' to an automorphism of the quadrangle centralizing the

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polarity, in such a way that applying these three consecutive group morphisms brings us back to the original element.

The sphere with $\text{gnarl}(\infty)$ containing $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$ is given by the union of the element $\{(\infty)\}$ with the orbit of $[U_\infty, U_\infty]$ on $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$, which will be $\{[(0, 0, 0), (k, l, m)] \mid k, l \in \mathbb{L}, m \in \mathbb{K}'\}$. The first lemma gives us a geometric interpretation of the spheres.

Lemma 4.1. *The collection of absolute flags in the quadrangle forming the sphere with $\text{gnarl} \{p, L\}$ and containing $\{q, M\}$ are those absolute flags of which the point is collinear with the projection of q onto L .*

Proof. If we look at the specific case of the flags $\{p, L\} = (\infty)$ and $\{q, M\} = [(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$, we can see this is true by using coordinates within the quadrangle. Because the little projective group of the Moufang set, which also acts on Ω , is constructed as a subgroup of the automorphism group of the quadrangle which is 2-transitive on the absolute flags and preserves collinearity this property will be true for all choices of points in X . \square

This lemma allows us to calculate several spheres, the ones we need are listed in Appendix A. The *derived geometry* $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ is the geometry formed by the points in $X \setminus (\infty)$ and the intersections of the spheres through (∞) with $X \setminus (\infty)$ (called *lines*). The lines of $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ which have (∞) as gnarl will be called the *vertical lines*, the others the *non-vertical lines*. The group U_∞ acts transitively on both the set of the vertical lines and the non-vertical ones (U_∞ does not map vertical lines to non-vertical lines or vice versa). The main question is if the stabilizer of (∞) in Ω has one or two orbits on all the spheres through (∞) . We will start under the assumption that there is only one orbit (this will be denoted by $[T]$ and try to examine the structure of $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ in more detail.

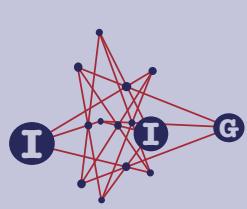
We first need an additional definition. A *net* is a geometry (P, B, I) consisting of points (P) , lines (B) and an incidence relation (I) such that the following two conditions are met:

- Two lines have at most one point in common;
- For each line $L \in B$ and point $x \in P$ not incident with L , there is exactly one line incident with x not intersecting L .

These properties imply that B is partitioned in parallel classes, which are sets of mutually non-intersecting lines such that each point is incident with exactly one line of the parallel class.

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Lemma 4.2. *If condition $[T]$ holds then $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ will be a net.*

Proof. By condition $[T]$ one can always choose one line to be a vertical line when checking these properties. We first compute in how many points two such lines will intersect:

- Two vertical lines will never intersect as they form different orbits of $[U_{\infty}, U_{\infty}]$;
- One vertical line and one non-vertical line: by using transitivity of U_{∞} on the non-vertical lines, we can suppose that the non-vertical line is $B_{[(0,0,0),(0,0,0)]}$. The intersection point with a generic vertical block $B_{(x,y,a)}$ is $[(x, y, a), (0, 0, 0)]$, so these always intersect in exactly one point.

This also proves that the vertical lines form a parallel class for which the second axiom of nets holds, by transitivity we obtain that $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ is a net. \square

We remark that under assumption of $[T]$, the parallel class of $B_{[(k,l,m),(u,v,b)]}$ is given by all blocks of the form $B_{[(k,l,m),(u',v',b')]}$ (this is easily verified as the exact form in the appendix implies that they do not intersect if $(u, v, b) \neq (u', v', b')$).

The non-identity elements of $[U_{\infty}, U_{\infty}]$ will fix (∞) and all the vertical lines of $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ and acts freely on the points on these lines. If $[T]$ holds then there would be similar automorphisms of Ω for other parallel classes than the vertical lines. The following lemma excludes this possibility.

Lemma 4.3. *If $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ is a net, then no automorphism of Ω fixes the point (∞) and all lines of $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ parallel with $B_{[(0,0,0),(0,0,0)]}$, acts freely on the points of these lines and maps $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$ to $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]$.*

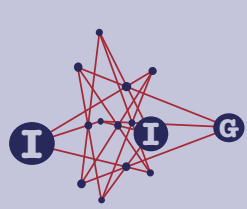
Proof. Suppose it does exist and let τ be such an automorphism.

If a line L of $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ would be mapped to a line L^{τ} of another parallel class then the intersection point $L \cap L^{\tau}$ would be fixed because all the lines parallel to $B_{[(0,0,0),(0,0,0)]}$ are fixed. But we want τ to act freely on the points of these lines so we have that all parallel classes are stabilized.

Because parallel classes are stabilized we have that $B_{(0,0,0)}^{\tau} = B_{(0,0,1)}$. As a consequence of this we have that the point $[(0, 0, 0), (u, v, b)]$ will be mapped to $[(0, 0, 1), (u, v, b)]$ (as both points have to be on the same block $B_{[(0,0,0),(u,v,b)]}$ parallel to $B_{[(0,0,0),(0,0,0)]}$). This implies that the block $B_{[(0,0,1),(u,v,b+1)]}$ through the point $[(0, 0, 0), (u, v, b)]$ will be mapped to the block $B_{[(0,0,1),(u,v,b)]}$. Considering the intersections of these two lines with the fixed line $B_{[(0,0,0),(0,0,0)]}$, we

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have that

$$[(\alpha^{-1}u^{2\theta}, \alpha^{-1}v^{2\theta}, b^\theta), (0, 0, 0)]^\tau = [(\alpha^{-1}u^{2\theta}, \alpha^{-1}v^{2\theta}, b^\theta + 1), (0, 0, 0)],$$

or if we rename the variables:

$$[(x, y, a), (0, 0, 0)]^\tau = [(x, y, a + 1), (0, 0, 0)].$$

The generic point $[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]$ lies on the lines $B_{[(0,0,0),(u,v,b)]}$ and $B_{(x,y,a)}$, these lines are mapped to $B_{[(0,0,0),(u,v,b)]}$ and $B_{(x,y,a+1)}$, so we have that

$$[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]^\tau = [(x, y, a + 1), (u, v, b)].$$

If we first apply the automorphism $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]_{(\infty)}$ followed by τ , we obtain an automorphism τ' which maps the point $[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]$ to the point $[(x, y, a), (u + \beta x^\theta, v + x^\theta, b + a^{2\theta})]$.

All that is left to show is that the image under τ' of the sphere S with gnarl $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$ through $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]$ isn't a sphere, giving us a contradiction. The sphere S will contain the circle C with gnarl $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$ through $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]$, which in turn contains the point $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 1)]$ (see Appendix B). Hence $S^{\tau'}$ will contain the points $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$, $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]$ and $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1)]$. As $\Omega'_{(\infty)}$ is a net two different spheres of Ω' will have at most two points in common. This implies $S^{\tau'}$ will be the sphere through $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]$ with gnarl $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1)]$ (because these three points lay on the circle containing $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]$ with gnarl $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1)]$, which is contained in the sphere). Moreover, τ' stabilizes the set $\{[(0, 0, a), (0, 0, b)] \mid a \in \mathbb{K}, b \in \mathbb{K}'\}$ so that the circle C will be mapped to the circle with gnarl $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]$ through $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1)]$. That this is impossible is shown by Hendrik Van Maldeghem in [8, Lemma 4]. \square

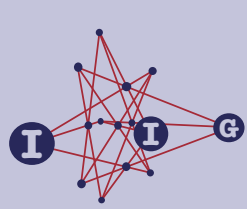
All this has proved that the condition $[\mathcal{T}]$ is false, implying that the gnarls of the spheres are uniquely defined, and that the gnarl of a given sphere can be recognized solely by looking at the properties of the geometry Ω' . The last step of our proof is to show that we can reconstruct the exceptional Moufang quadrangle of type F_4 out of Ω' and see that the automorphisms of Ω' lift to the desired automorphisms of the quadrangle. The construction of the quadrangle goes as follows:

- Points:

- points x of Ω' , notation as point of the quadrangle: x_p ,
- spheres B of Ω' , notation as point of the quadrangle: B_p .

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• Lines:

- points x of Ω' , notation as line of the quadrangle: x_l ,
- spheres B of Ω' , notation as line of the quadrangle: B_l .

• Incidence:

- $x_p \text{ I } y_l \iff x = y$,
- $x_p \text{ I } A_l \iff A_p \text{ I } x_l \iff$ the gnarl of A is x ,
- $A_p \text{ I } B_l \iff$ the gnarl of A is contained in B , the gnarl of B is contained in A and these two gnarls are different.

That this construction gives back the exceptional Moufang quadrangle of type F_4 follows from Lemma 4.1. The polarity of the quadrangle in this construction comes down to interchanging the subscripts p and l . It is also easily seen that an automorphism of Ω' lifts naturally to an automorphism of the exceptional quadrangle of type F_4 centralizing the polarity in the same way that an automorphism of the exceptional quadrangle of type F_4 centralizing the polarity implies an automorphism of Ω' . This proves Theorem 3.1.

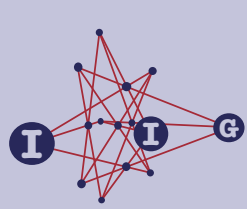
4.2. Proof of the corollaries

Corollary 3.2 follows from Theorem 3.1 because an automorphism of the exceptional quadrangle of type F_4 centralizing the polarity will also act in a well-defined way on the sets of the absolute flags forming the circles and thus induces an automorphism of Ω .

The second corollary follows from the fact that due to Lemma 4.1 an automorphism η of the quadrangle which stabilizes the absolute points (well-defined action on X) and preserves collinearity (the lemma tells us that if this is preserved blocks will be mapped to blocks) also induces an automorphism of (X, Z, I) . But we have proven that such an automorphism of (X, Z, I) comes from an automorphism of the quadrangle centralizing the polarity. So η stabilizes the set of absolute lines and will centralize the polarity, which proves the second corollary.

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Appendices

A. Coordinates of points of certain spheres

★ Spheres going through (∞) :

- spheres with gnarl (∞) going through the point $[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]$:

$$B_{(x,y,a)} = \{(\infty)\} \cup \{[(x, y, a), (k, l, m)] \mid k, l \in \mathbb{L}, m \in \mathbb{K}'\} \quad (10)$$

- spheres with gnarl $[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]$ (denoted by $B_{[(x,y,a),(u,v,b)]}$) :

$$B_{[(0,0,0),(u,v,b)]} = \{(\infty)\} \cup \{[(k, l, m), (u, v, b)] \mid k, l \in \mathbb{L}', m \in \mathbb{K}\} \quad (11)$$

$$B_{[(0,0,1),(u,v,b)]} = \{(\infty)\} \cup \{[(k, l, m + 1), (u + \beta k^\theta, v + \beta l^\theta, b + m^{2\theta})] \mid k, l \in \mathbb{L}', m \in \mathbb{K}\} \quad (12)$$

B. Coordinates of points of certain circles

★ Circles through (∞) :

- circles with gnarl (∞) going through the point $[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]$:

$$\{(\infty)\} \cup \{[(x, y, a), (u, v, k)] \mid k \in \mathbb{K}'\} \quad (13)$$

- circles with gnarl $[(x, y, a), (u, v, b)]$:

$$\{(\infty)\} \cup \{[(x, y, a + k), (u, v, b + a^2 k^{2\theta} + k^{2\theta} \alpha(x\bar{x} + \beta^2 y\bar{y}))] \mid k \in \mathbb{K}'\} \quad (14)$$

★ The circle with gnarl $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]$ through $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]\} \\ & \cup \left\{ \left[\left(0, 0, \frac{x}{1 + x + x^{2\theta}} \right), \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{1 + x^{2\theta} + x^2} \right) \right] \mid x \in \mathbb{K} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

★ The circle through $[(0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)]$ with gnarl $[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1)]$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{[(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0)]\} \\ & \cup \left\{ \left[\left(0, 0, \frac{1}{1 + x + x^{2+2\theta}} \right), \left(0, 0, \frac{x^{2\theta}}{1 + x^{2\theta} + x^{2+4\theta}} \right) \right] \mid x \in \mathbb{K} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$



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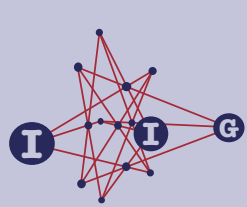
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