

page 1 / 7

go back

full screen

close

quit

# A Remark on Grassmann and Veronese embeddings of $\mathbb{P}^3$ in characteristic 2

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## Abstract

We answer a question raised in a recent paper by I. Cardinali and A. Pasini. Over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 2, we show that a certain projection of  $\mathbb{P}^9$  to  $\mathbb{P}^8$  induces an isomorphism of algebraic varieties from the quadratic Veronese embedding of  $\mathbb{P}^3$  to the standard embedding of the orthogonal Grassmanian of lines of a quadric in  $\mathbb{P}^4$ .

**Keywords:** Grassmann embedding, Veronese embedding, morphisms, Klein quadric, Plücker coordinates

**MSC 2010:** 51B25 20G15 14M15

## 1. Introduction and notation

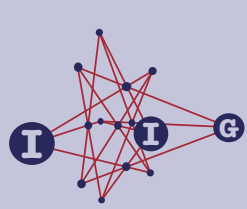
The purpose of this note is to settle a question left open in a recent paper [2]. There, the authors study a certain morphism between the quadratic Veronese embedding of  $\mathbb{P}^3$  and another embedding constructed using a Grassmannian of lines. In odd characteristic, the morphism is an isomorphism of varieties, induced by a linear isomorphism of the ambient projective spaces. In characteristic 2 the linear map inducing the morphism is not an isomorphism, so the question of whether the morphism is an isomorphism was not resolved. In this note, we show that it is indeed an isomorphism. The embeddings are introduced in §§2–4, and the precise question is stated in §5. In view of our specific objective, we work entirely in characteristic 2, although this assumption is not necessary for the general discussion of the Veronese and Grassmannian varieties. The hypothesis enters in an essential way when we consider the subvariety of

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page 2 / 7

go back

full screen

close

quit

the Grassmanian defined by isotropic lines of a quadratic form in §4. In [2] Cardinali and Pasini observe that in characteristic 2 only, this subvariety is contained in a hyperplane of the ambient projective space. Their question is directly related to this phenomenon.

In addition to [2], further background material can be found in the texts of Harris [3] and Borel [1]. Harris's book contains a detailed description of Grassmanian and Veronese varieties, and [1, §AG.11] treats the concepts of varieties and morphisms defined over a subfield of an algebraically closed field.

Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 2. Let  $W$  be a 4-dimensional vector space over  $k$  carrying a nonsingular alternating bilinear form  $B(-, -)$ . Let  $e_0, e_1, e_2, e_3$  be a symplectic basis of  $W$ , so that  $B(e_i, e_j) = \delta_{j,3-i}$ , and let  $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3$  be the corresponding symplectic coordinates.

## 2. The quadratic Veronese embedding

Let  $\text{Sym}_2(W)$  denote the subspace of symmetric tensors in  $W \otimes W$ . If we take the basis consisting of the vectors  $e_i \otimes e_i$  and  $e_i \otimes e_j + e_j \otimes e_i$ , then the *Veronese map*

$$\text{ver}: \mathbb{P}(W) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}_2(W)), \quad \langle v \rangle \mapsto \langle v \otimes v \rangle, \quad (1)$$

is given in coordinates by

$$(a_0 : a_1 : a_2 : a_3) \mapsto (a_i a_j)_{i \leq j}. \quad (2)$$

We will use a slightly different basis, namely

$$\begin{aligned} &e_0 \otimes e_3 + e_3 \otimes e_0 + e_1 \otimes e_2 + e_2 \otimes e_1, \quad e_0 \otimes e_0, \quad e_0 \otimes e_1 + e_1 \otimes e_0, \\ &e_1 \otimes e_1, \quad e_0 \otimes e_3 + e_3 \otimes e_0, \quad e_0 \otimes e_2 + e_2 \otimes e_0, \quad e_2 \otimes e_2, \\ &e_1 \otimes e_3 + e_3 \otimes e_1, \quad e_2 \otimes e_3 + e_3 \otimes e_2, \quad e_3 \otimes e_3. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

In these coordinates the map is given by

$$\begin{aligned} &(a_0 : a_1 : a_2 : a_3) \mapsto \\ &(a_1 a_2 : a_0^2 : a_0 a_1 : a_1^2 : a_0 a_3 - a_1 a_2 : a_0 a_2 : a_2^2 : a_1 a_3 : a_2 a_3 : a_3^2). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

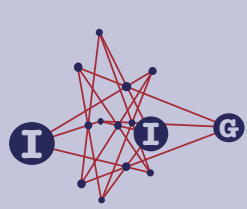
The image  $\mathcal{V}$  of the Veronese map is called the quadratic Veronese variety.

## 3. The Klein quadric

Take the basis  $e_i \wedge e_j$ ,  $i < j$ , for  $\wedge^2(W)$ , with coordinates  $p_{ij}$ . Each line  $\langle v, w \rangle$  of  $\mathbb{P}(W)$ , determines a point  $\langle v \wedge w \rangle$  of  $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(W))$ , so we get an embedding

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page 3 / 7

go back

full screen

close

quit

$\{\text{lines of } \mathbb{P}(W)\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(W))$ . If  $v = (a_0 : a_1 : a_2 : a_3)$  and  $w = (b_0 : b_1 : b_2 : b_3)$  then the image of the line is the point with coordinates  $p_{ij} = a_i b_j - a_j b_i$ . The image of the set of all lines is the Klein quadric  $\mathcal{K}$ , which is the set of points in  $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(W))$  satisfying the equation

$$p_{01}p_{23} - p_{02}p_{13} + p_{03}p_{12} = 0.$$

Let  $V$  be the 5-dimensional subspace of  $\wedge^2(W)$  defined by  $p_{03} + p_{12} = 0$ . In  $V$  we choose coordinates from the restrictions of the  $p_{ij}$  to  $V$  as follows:  $X_0 = p_{01}$ ,  $X_1 = p_{02}$ ,  $X_2 = p_{03}$ ,  $X_3 = p_{13}$ ,  $X_4 = p_{23}$ .

A line  $\langle v, w \rangle$  is totally isotropic with respect to  $B$  if and only if its image lies in the intersection of  $\mathcal{K}$  with the image of  $V$  in  $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(W))$ , so the set of totally  $B$ -isotropic lines in  $\mathbb{P}(W)$  is mapped to the quadric  $\mathcal{Q}$  in  $\mathbb{P}(V)$  defined by the quadratic form

$$\chi := X_0 X_4 - X_1 X_3 - X_2^2. \quad (5)$$

## 4. The Grassmann embedding of lines in $\mathbb{P}(V)$

Under the Klein correspondence, we have seen that a totally isotropic line in  $\mathbb{P}(W)$ , defines a point of  $\mathbb{P}(V)$ . Also, given a point  $\langle v_0 \rangle$  of  $\mathbb{P}(W)$ , we may consider the set of isotropic lines through that point. We claim that the images of these lines form a line in  $\mathbb{P}(V)$ . To see this, extend  $v_0$  to a basis  $\{v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  of  $W$  such that  $v_0^\perp$  is spanned by  $\{v_0, v_1, v_2\}$ . Then it is easy to check that the line joining the two points  $\langle v_0 \wedge v_1 \rangle$  and  $\langle v_0 \wedge v_2 \rangle$  has as its points the images of the 2-dimensional isotropic subspaces of  $W$  containing  $v_0$ .

Hence we have a map from  $\mathbb{P}(W)$  to the set of lines in  $\mathbb{P}(V)$ .

If  $L = \langle A, B \rangle$  is a line in  $\mathbb{P}(V)$ , it defines a point  $\langle A \wedge B \rangle$  in  $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(V)) \cong \mathbb{P}^9$  and we have an embedding

$$\text{gr}: \mathbb{P}(W) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(V)). \quad (6)$$

Suppose  $L$  lies in  $\mathcal{Q}$ . If  $A = (A_0 : A_1 : A_2 : A_3 : A_4)$  and  $B = (B_0 : B_1 : B_2 : B_3 : B_4)$  then

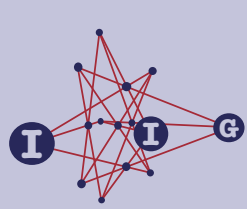
$$A_0 B_4 + A_4 B_0 + A_1 B_3 + A_3 B_1 = 0, \quad (7)$$

since this is the symmetric bilinear form associated with the quadratic form  $\chi$  defining  $\mathcal{Q}$ . Here, we have used the assumption of characteristic 2, and, as will become clear, it is the special form of (7) that makes characteristic 2 exceptional.

We take coordinates  $q_{ij}$ ,  $(0 \leq i < j \leq 4)$  on  $\wedge^2(V)$  induced by our coordinates  $X_i$  on  $V$ . Then if  $L$  lies in  $\mathcal{Q}$ , the point  $\text{gr}(L) = \langle A \wedge B \rangle$  lies in the image of the

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page 4 / 7

go back

full screen

close

quit

hyperplane  $H$  of  $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(V))$  defined by the equation  $q_{04} + q_{13} = 0$ , by (7). On  $H$  we take the same coordinates, but omit the  $q_{13}$  coordinate.

Let  $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(V))$  denote the set of images in  $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(V))$  of all lines in  $\mathbb{P}(V)$  and let  $\mathcal{G}_\chi \subseteq \mathbb{P}(H)$  denote the set of images in  $\mathbb{P}(H)$  of all lines in  $\mathcal{Q}$ .

## 5. Isomorphism of the varieties $\mathcal{V}$ and $\mathcal{G}_\chi$

Let  $T = \langle e_0 \otimes e_3 + e_3 \otimes e_0 + e_1 \otimes e_2 + e_2 \otimes e_1 \rangle \subseteq \text{Sym}_2(W)$ . The space of  $\text{Sp}(W)$ -fixed points in  $W \otimes W$  is one-dimensional, by the simplicity of  $W$ , and it is easy to check that this space equals  $T$ . In [2] it is shown that there is a  $k$   $\text{Sp}(W)$ -module map  $\tilde{\pi}: \text{Sym}_2(W) \rightarrow \wedge^2(V)$  whose kernel is  $T$  and whose image is  $H$ . (The existence and uniqueness of  $\tilde{\pi}$  follow from fact that  $\text{Sym}_2(W)$  is isomorphic to a Weyl module whose highest weight appears also as the highest weight in  $\wedge^2(V)$ , with multiplicity one.) If we take coordinates on  $\mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}_2(W)) \cong \mathbb{P}^9$  with respect to the basis (3) above, and coordinates on  $\mathbb{P}(H) \cong \mathbb{P}^8$  as described in the last section, the induced map  $\pi: \mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}_2(W)) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H)$  is simply projection relative to the first coordinate position.

In [2], it is shown that  $\pi|_{\mathcal{V}}$  defines a bijection from  $\mathcal{V}$  to  $\mathcal{G}_\chi$ , but the question of whether the map is an isomorphism of algebraic varieties is left open. (See [2, p. 102].) We shall prove that the map is indeed an isomorphism, by explicitly defining the inverse morphism.

We have defined the sets  $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}_2(W)) \cong \mathbb{P}^9$  and  $\mathcal{G}_\chi \subseteq \mathbb{P}(H) \cong \mathbb{P}^8$ . Both  $\mathcal{V}$  and  $\mathcal{G}_\chi$  are projective varieties, and they are defined over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ .

The coordinates with respect to our basis (3) of the image in  $\mathcal{V}$  of the point  $p = (a_0 : a_1 : a_2 : a_3) \in \mathbb{P}(W)$  is given in (4).

Let us now compute the image of the point  $p$  under the Grassman embedding  $\text{gr}$  above. Using the same notation, we take  $p = \langle v_0 \rangle$ , with  $v_0 = (a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3)$ ,  $v_1 = (b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3)$ ,  $v_2 = (c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3)$  and  $v_3 = (d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3)$  forming a symplectic basis. Then the points  $\langle v_0 \wedge v_1 \rangle$  and  $\langle v_0 \wedge v_2 \rangle$  of  $\mathbb{P}(V)$  have  $(X_0 : X_1 : X_2 : X_3 : X_4)$ -coordinates

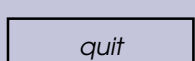
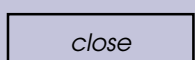
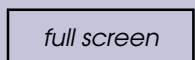
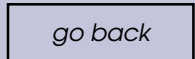
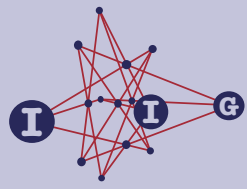
$$(a_0 b_1 - a_1 b_0 : a_0 b_2 - a_2 b_0 : a_0 b_3 - a_3 b_0 : a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1 : a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \quad \text{and} \\ (a_0 c_1 - a_1 c_0 : a_0 c_2 - a_2 c_0 : a_0 c_3 - a_3 c_0 : a_1 c_3 - a_3 c_1 : a_2 c_3 - a_3 c_2),$$

respectively.

Next we consider the line joining these two points as a point of  $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(V))$  with Plücker coordinates  $q_{ij}$ ,  $0 \leq i < j \leq 4$  induced by the coordinates  $X_i$  of  $V$ .

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The  $q_{0,1}$ -coordinate of this line is therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a_0b_1 - a_1b_0)(a_0c_2 - a_2c_0) - (a_0b_2 - a_2b_0)(a_0c_1 - a_1c_0) \\
 &= a_0^2b_1c_2 - a_0a_2b_1c_0 - a_0a_1b_0c_2 + a_1a_2b_0c_0 \\
 & \quad - a_0^2b_2c_1 + a_0a_1b_2c_0 + a_0a_2b_0c_1 - a_1a_2b_0c_0 \\
 &= a_0 \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 \\ b_0 & b_1 & b_2 \\ c_0 & c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

The  $q_{0,4}$ -coordinate of this line is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a_0b_1 - a_1b_0)(a_2c_3 - a_3c_2) - (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)(a_0c_1 - a_1c_0) \\
 &= a_0a_2b_1c_3 - a_0a_2b_3c_1 + a_0a_3b_2c_1 - a_0a_3b_1c_2 + a_0a_1b_2c_3 - a_0a_1b_3c_2 \\
 & \quad - a_1a_2b_0c_3 + a_1a_2b_3c_0 - a_1a_3b_2c_0 + a_1a_3b_0c_2 - a_1a_0b_3c_2 + a_1a_0b_2c_3 \\
 &= a_0 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_0 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_0 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

One can find similar expressions for all of the  $q_{i,j}$ -coordinates.

Now consider the vector  $v_0 \wedge v_1 \wedge v_2 \in \wedge^3(W)$ . It defines an element  $f \in W^*$  by

$$v_0 \wedge v_1 \wedge v_2 \wedge w = f(w)e_0 \wedge e_1 \wedge e_2 \wedge e_3,$$

where the  $e_i$  are our standard symplectic basis. In coordinates, if  $w = (r_0, r_1, r_2, r_3)$ , we have

$$f(w) = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_0 & c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ r_0 & r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix} = r_0\Delta_{123} + r_1\Delta_{023} + r_2\Delta_{013} + r_3\Delta_{012}$$

where

$$\Delta_{ijk} = \begin{vmatrix} a_i & a_j & a_k \\ b_i & b_j & b_k \\ c_i & c_j & c_k \end{vmatrix}.$$

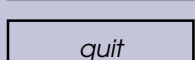
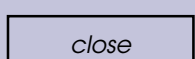
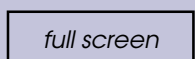
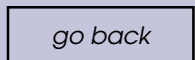
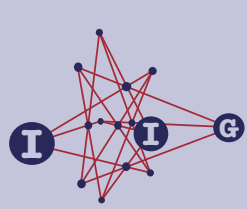
So in the basis  $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3$  of  $W^*$ , we have

$$f = \Delta_{123}x_0 + \Delta_{023}x_1 + \Delta_{013}x_2 + \Delta_{012}x_3.$$

We have  $f(v_0) = f(v_1) = f(v_2) = 0$  and since the  $v_i$  also form a symplectic basis, we have  $f(v_3) = 1$ . So  $f(w) = B(w, v_0)$ , which implies that  $f = a_3x_0 + a_2x_1 + a_1x_2 + a_0x_3$ . Hence we conclude that  $\Delta_{012} = a_0$ ,  $\Delta_{013} = a_1$ ,  $\Delta_{023} = a_2$ ,

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and  $\Delta_{123} = a_3$ . Thus, the  $q_{0,1}$  and  $q_{0,4}$ -coordinates of the line in question are  $a_0^2$  and  $a_0a_3 + a_1a_2$  respectively (when viewed as a point in either  $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^2(V))$  or  $\mathbb{P}(H)$ ).

By similar computations, we find that the image in  $\mathcal{G}_\chi \subset \mathbb{P}(H)$  of  $p \in \mathbb{P}(W)$  under the map  $\text{gr}$  has coordinates

$$(a_0^2 : a_0a_1 : a_1^2 : a_0a_3 + a_1a_2 : a_0a_2 : a_2^2 : a_1a_3 : a_2a_3 : a_3^2). \quad (10)$$

From (4) and (10) we see that  $\pi$  maps  $\mathcal{V}$  bijectively to  $\mathcal{G}_\chi$ .

We will now construct the inverse morphism to  $\pi|_{\mathcal{V}}$ . We denote the coordinates of  $H$  by  $Z_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, 9$ , and set  $\tilde{U}_i = \{h \in \mathbb{P}(H) : Z_i(h) \neq 0\}$  and  $U_i = \tilde{U}_i \cap \mathcal{G}_\chi$ .

Then from (10) we see that

$$\mathcal{G}_\chi = U_1 \cup U_3 \cup U_6 \cup U_9,$$

since  $a_0, a_1, a_2$  and  $a_3$  cannot be simultaneously zero.

We will define morphisms  $\phi_i : \tilde{U}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}_2(W))$  for  $i \in \{1, 3, 6, 9\}$  with the properties that

- (i)  $\phi_i|_{U_i}$  maps into  $\mathcal{V}$ ;
- (ii)  $\phi_i|_{U_i}$  and  $\phi_j|_{U_j}$  agree on  $U_i \cap U_j$ ;
- (iii)  $\pi|_{\mathcal{V}} \circ \phi_i|_{U_i}$  is the identity map of  $U_i$ ;
- (iv)  $\phi_i|_{U_i} \circ \pi|_{\mathcal{V}}$  is the identity map of  $\pi|_{\mathcal{V}}^{-1}(U_i)$ .

These properties mean that the morphisms  $\phi_i|_{U_i}$  constitute an inverse isomorphism  $\phi$  to  $\pi|_{\mathcal{V}}$ .

On  $\tilde{U}_1$ , we take local affine coordinates  $Z_j/Z_1$ ,  $j = 2, \dots, 9$ , and define for  $t = (1 : t_2 : t_3 : t_4 : t_5 : t_6 : t_7 : t_8 : t_9) \in \tilde{U}_1$

$$\phi_1(t) = (t_2t_5 : 1 : t_2 : t_3 : t_4 : t_5 : t_6 : t_7 : t_8 : t_9) \in \mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}_2(W)). \quad (11)$$

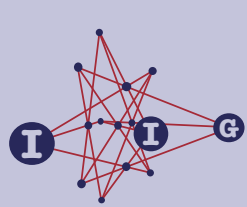
On  $\tilde{U}_3$ , we take local affine coordinates  $Z_j/Z_3$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq 9, j \neq 3$ , and define for  $t = (t_1 : t_2 : 1 : t_4 : t_5 : t_6 : t_7 : t_8 : t_9) \in \tilde{U}_3$

$$\phi_3(t) = (t_4 + t_2t_7 : t_1 : t_2 : 1 : t_4 : t_5 : t_6 : t_7 : t_8 : t_9) \in \mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}_2(W)). \quad (12)$$

On  $\tilde{U}_6$ , we take local affine coordinates  $Z_j/Z_6$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq 9, j \neq 6$ , and define for  $t = (t_1 : t_2 : t_3 : t_4 : t_5 : 1 : t_7 : t_8 : t_9) \in \tilde{U}_6$

$$\phi_6(t) = (t_4 + t_5t_8 : t_1 : t_2 : t_3 : t_4 : t_5 : 1 : t_7 : t_8 : t_9) \in \mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}_2(W)). \quad (13)$$





page 7 / 7

go back

full screen

close

quit

On  $\tilde{U}_9$ , we take local affine coordinates  $Z_j/Z_9$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq 8$ , and define for  $t = (t_1 : t_2 : t_3 : t_4 : t_5 : t_6 : t_7 : t_8 : 1) \in \tilde{U}_9$

$$\phi_9(t) = (t_7 t_8 : t_1 : t_2 : t_3 : t_4 : t_5 : t_6 : t_7 : t_8 : 1) \in \mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}_2(W)). \quad (14)$$

In each of the four cases a point of the form (10) is mapped to the point (4) and the properties (i)–(iv) can be verified immediately. Thus  $\pi|_{\mathcal{V}}$  and  $\phi$  are inverse isomorphisms. Moreover, they are defined over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ . Thus, we have established the following statement.

**Theorem 5.1.** *The map  $\pi|_{\mathcal{V}}: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_\chi$  is an isomorphism of algebraic varieties, defined over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ .*

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