

DERIVATION IN INFINITE PLANES

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The purpose of this article is to study “derivation” in arbitrary affine planes. It is shown that the derivation process extends to arbitrary planes which possess a suitable set of Baer subplanes.

1. **Introduction.** A basic problem of interest is developing Ostrom’s finite net replacement theory in the infinite case. Some expected premiums could be that the procedures are valid in infinite planes which have no finite analogue. For example, the Moufang planes, *non*-Pappian Desarguesian planes, and certain Bol planes may permit net replacement (see §4).

The present article will be restricted to studying derivation in infinite planes. Concerning infinite planes, Rosati [18] found a class of infinite Hughes planes and Swift [21] remarked that derivation is probably valid in infinite Pappian planes. This statement was essentially confirmed by Pickert [17] who also gave an algebraic construction of the Ostrom-Rosati planes (see Panella [15]).

Sabharwal [20] constructed a class of infinite André nearfield planes and showed that derivation is valid in these planes and also considered the analogous infinite “derivable chains” of Fryxell [6].

Barlotti and Bose [3] have studied the derivation of dual translation planes of dimension 2 by means of linear representations in projective spaces of projective planes (see [3], [4], [5]). The Bose-Barlotti derivation theory is valid in all dual translation planes of dimension 2 whose associated spread of the corresponding translation plane is also a dual spread. However, this condition is not valid in every *infinite* dual translation plane of dimension 2 (see [7]).

This article will be devoted to derivation in arbitrary planes. The treatment is in the spirit of Ostrom’s original construction (see [13], section III, and [14]). Section 2 is devoted to showing that the derivation process extends to arbitrary planes which possess a suitable set of Baer (see (2.1)) subplanes. Section 3 is concerned with certain conditions sufficient for a given subplane to be a Baer subplane and develops some theory related to the derivation of translation planes and their duals. Finally, applications of the theory to certain infinite planes are considered in §4.

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2. **The Construction.** Ostrom ([13] section III, pp. 7, 8, 9)

develops derivation in finite planes. The planes are of order q^2 and the procedure involves the relabeling of certain subplanes of order q (Baer subplanes) as lines. Ostrom's arguments depend strongly on finiteness. However, it will be shown that the essential assumption is not of finiteness but is simply that the subplanes used in the process are *Baer* subplanes.

DEFINITION 2.1. Let π be a projective plane. A proper subplane π_0 of π is a *Baer* subplane of π if and only if every point of π is on a line of π_0 and every line of π is on a point of π_0 .

REMARK 2.2. *A Baer subplane is maximal.*

Proof. Let π_0 be a Baer subplane of a projective plane π and let P^* be a point of $\pi - \pi_0$. Any subplane τ of π containing P^* and π_0 contains the joins of P^* with points of π_0 . Let l be an arbitrary line of π incident with P^* . By assumption l intersects π_0 and therefore τ contains all lines of π incident with the point P^* . Similarly, τ contains all lines of π incident with any point of $\tau - \pi_0$. Let Q be a point of π . Every line of π incident with Q intersects τ . If $Q \notin \tau$ then QP^* is either a line of $\tau - \pi_0$ or is the unique line of π_0 incident with P^* . Since there is a line of π_0 incident with Q , it follows that $Q \in \tau$ in the former case. In the latter case, if R is a point of QP^* , choose a quadrangle whose cross joins contain R . Thus, all points of π are in τ .

DEFINITION 2.3. Let π be a projective plane. Let l_∞ be a line of π . A *derivation set* δ in l_∞ is a set of points of l_∞ such that if P, Q are distinct points of $\pi - l_\infty$ such that $PQ \cap l_\infty \in \delta$ then there is a Baer subplane $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ of π containing P, Q, δ such that δ is a line of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$.

We shall assume in the following that δ is a derivation set in l_∞ for a projective plane π and $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ is a Baer subplane containing P, Q and δ as a line where $PQ \cap l_\infty \in \delta$. Also a point of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta} - \delta$ will be called an *affine point* of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$.

LEMMA 2.4. $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ is the unique proper subplane containing P and Q which contains δ as a line.

Proof. Let $\Sigma_{P,Q,\delta}$ be any subplane of π containing points P, Q which contains δ as a line. Let $PQ \cap l_\infty = \delta_1 \in \delta$. Let $T = \{Q\delta_2 \cap P\delta_3 \mid \delta_2, \delta_3 \text{ are distinct elements of } \delta\}$. Let $\pi_0 = \{Q\delta_i \cap P\delta_j \mid \forall \delta_i, \delta_j \in \delta \text{ and not both } \delta_i, \delta_j \text{ equal to } \delta_1\} \cup \{Q\delta_i \cap T\delta_j \mid \forall \delta_i, \delta_j \in \delta \text{ and not}$

both δ_i, δ_j equal to δ_2).

Assume there is a point $R \in \Sigma_{P,Q,\delta} - \pi_0$. Since $P, Q, R \in \Sigma_{P,Q,\delta}$, either $RP \cap l_\infty$ and $RQ \cap l_\infty$ are distinct points in δ or P, Q, R are collinear. In the latter case, $R = P(RP \cap l_\infty) \cap T(RT \cap l_\infty)$ and in the former $R = P(RP \cap l_\infty) \cap Q(RQ \cap l_\infty)$. Therefore, the point sets of $\Sigma_{P,Q,\delta}$ and π_0 are equal since clearly $\pi_0 \subseteq \Sigma_{P,Q,\delta}$.

Similarly, let $\tilde{\pi}_0 = \{M\delta_i \mid M \in \pi_0, \forall \delta_i \in \delta\}$. If l is a line of $\Sigma_{P,Q,\delta}$ then $l \cap l_\infty \in \delta$ and there are at least two distinct points $L, U \in (l - l \cap l_\infty) \cap \pi_{P,Q,\delta}$. Thus, $L, U \in \pi_0 - \delta$ so that $l \in \tilde{\pi}_0$.

\therefore Any two subplanes of π which contain points P and Q and contain δ as a line have the same point sets and the same line sets and hence are identical.

LEMMA 2.5. *Any two points of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta} - \delta$ uniquely determine the subplane. Thus, any two distinct Baer subplanes $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ and $\pi_{R,S,\delta}$ intersect in δ or $\delta \cup \{M\}$ for some affine point M .*

Proof. Let M, S be any two distinct points of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta} - \delta$. If M and S are $\notin PQ, \exists \delta_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \in \delta \ni M = P\delta_1 \cap Q\delta_2, S = P\delta_3 \cap Q_4$. Clearly $P, Q \in \pi_{M,S,\delta}$ so that $\pi_{P,Q,\delta} = \pi_{M,S,\delta}$ by (2.4).

The remaining situations where M or $S \in PQ$ are equally clear.

DEFINITION 2.6. If $\pi_{P,Q,\delta} \cap \pi_{R,T,\delta} = \delta$ or $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$, we shall say that $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ is parallel to $\pi_{R,T,\delta} (\pi_{P,Q,\delta} \parallel \pi_{R,T,\delta})$.

LEMMA 2.7. *If $\pi_{P,Q,\delta} \parallel \pi_{R,T,\delta}$ there is an element δ^* of $\delta \ni$ the set of lines of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ incident with δ^* is equal to the set of lines of $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ incident with δ^* .*

Proof. Assume $\pi_{P,Q,\delta} \neq \pi_{R,T,\delta}$. Every affine point of $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ is on a unique line of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$. \therefore Every affine point of $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ is on a line common to both subplanes. If l, p are common lines, $l \cap p$ is a common point. Thus, l and p are concurrent on δ . Let the point of concurrency be $\delta_1 \in \delta$.

Let M be an arbitrary point of $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$. \exists line l of $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ which is incident with δ_1 and M . Also \exists line $p \in \pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ which is incident with M and hence δ_1 . Therefore, the lines p and l are identical.

Thus, the lines of $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ incident with $\delta_1 \subseteq$ a set of lines of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ incident with δ_1 .

The argument is symmetric, so (2.7) is proved.

LEMMA 2.8. *Let $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ be any Baer subplane and P a point $\notin \pi_{R,T,\delta}$. Then there is a Baer subplane $\pi_{P,S,\delta}$ containing δ as a line \ni*

$$\pi_{P,S,\delta} \parallel \pi_{R,T,\delta}$$

Proof. Assume without loss of generality that PR is the unique line of $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ incident with P and assume that $T \notin PR$ (see (2.5)).

Let $S = (RT \cap l_\infty)P \cap (PR \cap l_\infty)T$. Now consider $\pi_{P,S,\delta}$.

Suppose $\pi_{P,S,\delta} \not\parallel \pi_{R,T,\delta}$. Let M be a common affine point. Then $M\delta_i$; $\delta_i \in \delta$ are common lines. If $M \notin ST$ then, since ST and $M\delta_i$ are common lines, $M\delta_i \cap ST$ is a common affine point distinct from M for some $\delta_i \in \delta$. But, this is a contradiction by (2.5). $\therefore M \in ST$ and similarly $M \in PR$, which is a contradiction if M is an affine point.

LEMMA 2.9. *Let $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ be a Baer subplane and suppose R is an affine point $\notin \pi_{P,Q,\delta}$. Then \exists a unique Baer subplane parallel to $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ and containing R .*

Proof. By (2.8) there exists a subplane $\pi_{R,T,\delta} \parallel \pi_{P,Q,\delta}$.

Suppose π_0 is a Baer subplane with line δ , containing R , and $\parallel \pi_{P,Q,\delta}$. $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ and $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ have a common concurrent set of lines. Let the point of concurrency be $\delta_1 \in \delta$. $R\delta_1$ is a line common to π_0 , $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ and $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ so the point of concurrency for the common set of lines of π_0 and $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ is also δ_1 . We can assume without loss of generality that $PQ \cap l_\infty \neq \delta_1$ since $\pi_{P,\bar{Q},\delta} = \pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ for any affine point $\bar{Q} \neq P$ of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$. By (2.7), $Q\delta_1$ is a line of π_0 , $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$ and $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ so $(PQ \cap l_\infty)R \cap Q\delta_1 = D$ is an affine Point $\neq R$ of π_0 and of $\pi_{R,T,\delta}$. $\therefore \pi_0 = \pi_{R,D,\delta} = \pi_{R,T,\delta}$ by (2.5).

Thus, (2.9) is proved.

THEOREM 2.10. *(Compare with Ostrom [13], Theorem 5.)*

Let π be a projective plane. Let $l = l_\infty$ be a line of π and δ a derivation set on l_∞ . Form $\bar{\pi}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{points } \bar{\pi} = \text{affine points of } \pi . \\ \text{Lines} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{type 1} = \text{the affine Baer subplanes } \pi_{P,Q,\delta} \\ \text{type 2} = \text{affine restrictions of lines } l \text{ of } \pi \ni l \cap l_\infty \notin \delta . \end{array} \right. \\ \parallel\text{-classes} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{type 1, } \pi_{P,Q,\delta} \parallel \pi_{R,S,\delta} \text{ iff } \pi_{P,Q,\delta} \cap \pi_{R,S,\delta} = \delta \\ \text{type 2, } l \parallel p \text{ iff } l \cap p \in l_\infty - \delta . \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\bar{\pi}$ is an affine plane called the plane derived from π by δ .

Proof. Let P and Q be distinct points of $\bar{\pi}$. If P and Q are joined in π by $(PQ)_\pi \ni (PQ)_\pi \cap l_\infty \in \delta$ then \exists 1 Baer subplane $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ containing P, Q . If $(PQ)_\pi \cap l_\infty \notin \delta$ \exists 1 line l of π containing P, Q .

Therefore, two distinct points of $\bar{\pi}$ are uniquely joined.

Let l be a line of π such that $l \cap l_\infty \notin \delta$ and $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ a Baer subplane of π . Clearly, l must intersect $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ in an affine point.

Thus, for each point P of $\bar{\pi}$ and line \mathcal{L} of $\bar{\pi}$ there is a *unique* line incident with P and parallel to \mathcal{L} .

Thus, $\bar{\pi}$ is an affine plane.

COROLLARY 2.11. *Let l be a line of π containing distinct affine points P and Q such that $l \cap l_\infty \in \delta$. Let $l_{P,Q} = l \cap \pi_{P,Q,\delta} - l \cap l_\infty$. Then the points of $l - l \cap l_\infty$ and the sets $l_{P,Q}$ as lines form an affine Baer subplane $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}$ of $\bar{\pi}$.*

Proof. Let R and S be any distinct affine points of l . $l_{R,S} = l \cap \pi_{R,S,\delta} - l \cap l_\infty$ contains R and S . Suppose $l_{M,T}$ also contains R and S . $l_{M,T} = l \cap \pi_{M,T,\delta} - l \cap l_\infty$ so that $\pi_{M,T,\delta}$ contains R and S . But $\pi_{M,T,\delta} = \pi_{R,S,\delta}$ by (2.5) so that $l_{M,T} = l_{R,S}$. Thus, R and S are uniquely joined.

Let R be any point of $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}$ not incident with the line $l_{S,T}$. Since $R \in l$ and $l_{S,T} = l \cap \pi_{S,T,\delta} - l \cap l_\infty$, then $R \notin \pi_{S,T,\delta}$. Thus there is a *unique* Baer subplane $\pi_{R,M,\delta}$ containing R and parallel to $\pi_{S,T,\delta}$. Choose a point \bar{M} of $\pi_{R,M,\delta}$ incident with l ($l \cap l_\infty \in \delta$ and $R \in l$ so l is a line of $\pi_{R,M,\delta}$) and distinct from R .

Hence, $\pi_{R,\bar{M},\delta} = \pi_{R,M,\delta}$ and $l \cap \pi_{R,\bar{M},\delta} - l \cap l_\infty = l_{R,\bar{M}}$ is a line of $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}$ which is parallel to $l_{S,T}$ and contains R . Suppose $l_{N,L}$ is a line of $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}$ containing R and parallel to $l_{S,T}$.

Now $NL = R\bar{M} = l$. $\pi_{N,L,\delta}$ and $\pi_{R,\bar{M},\delta}$ have a common line l and a common affine point R . Moreover, $\pi_{N,L,\delta}$ and $\pi_{R,\bar{M},\delta}$ contain no affine points of l in common with $\pi_{S,T,\delta}$.

Suppose $\pi_{N,L,\delta}$ is *not* parallel to $\pi_{S,T,\delta}$. Then let X be a common affine point. By assumption, $X \notin l$. Thus, l and $W\delta_i \forall \delta_i \in \delta$ are lines common to $\pi_{N,L,\delta}$ and $\pi_{S,T,\delta}$. It follows that S and T are points of $\pi_{N,L,\delta}$ (see (2.4)) so that $\pi_{N,L,\delta} = \pi_{S,T,\delta}$, which is a contradiction.

Thus, both $\pi_{N,L,\delta}$ and $\pi_{R,\bar{M},\delta}$ are parallel to $\pi_{S,T,\delta}$ and contain R so that $\pi_{N,L,\delta} = \pi_{R,\bar{M},\delta}$ and hence $l_{N,L} = l_{R,\bar{M}}$. Thus, $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}$ is an affine subplane of $\bar{\pi}$.

Thus, $l_{P,Q} \parallel l_{S,T}$; P, Q, S, T points of l if and only if $\pi_{P,Q,\delta} \parallel \pi_{S,T,\delta}$. Furthermore, given a Baer subplane $\pi_{M,N,\delta}$ not containing a point of l , there is a Baer subplane $\pi_{X,Y,\delta}$ with l as a line such that $\pi_{X,Y,\delta} \parallel \pi_{M,N,\delta}$.

Now extend $\bar{\pi}$ to a projective plane $\bar{\pi}^*$. The points on \bar{l}_∞ (line at infinity of $\bar{\pi}^*$) corresponding to the set of all Baer subplanes $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}^*$ are precisely the points of $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}^*$.

As a point set $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}$ is $l - l \cap l_\infty$ where l is a line of π . Therefore, every line of $\bar{\pi}^*$ intersects $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}^*$ and every point of $\bar{\pi}^*$ is incident with a line of $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}^*$ (that is, a line of $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}^*$ extended to $\bar{\pi}^*$. Also note that $l_{P,Q}$ is a subline of $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ for $P, Q \in l$ where $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ is thought of as a line of $\bar{\pi}$. So the latter statement merely states that every affine point of $\bar{\pi}$ is contained in a Baer subplane $\pi_{P,Q,\delta}$ of π .)

Thus, $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}^*$ is a *Baer* subplane of $\bar{\pi}^*$.

COROLLARY 2.12. *Let π be a projective plane and δ a derivation set in l_∞ . Let $\bar{\pi}$ be the affine plane derived from π by δ . Then there is a derivation set $\bar{\delta}$ in \bar{l}_∞ of the projective extension $\bar{\pi}^*$ such that the plane derived from $\bar{\pi}^*$ by $\bar{\delta}$ is the affine restriction of π by l_∞ .*

Proof. The Baer subplanes $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}^*$ of $\bar{\pi}^*$ all have the same set of points $\bar{\delta}$ on \bar{l}_∞ (see proof of (2.11)). The affine restrictions of $\bar{\pi}_{P,Q}^*$ are affine lines of π . Clearly, $\bar{\delta}$ is a derivation set in \bar{l}_∞ .

It is trivial to verify that Baer subplanes are carried into Baer subplanes by collineations.

The following theorem is Ostrom's Theorem 7 and its Corollary [13]. His proofs to these results do not use finiteness in any way.

THEOREM 2.13. (Ostrom [13]). *Let π be a projective plane and δ a derivation set on l_∞ . A collineation σ of $\pi \ni \sigma\delta = \delta$ induces a collineation $\bar{\sigma}$ of $\bar{\pi} \ni \bar{\sigma}\bar{\delta} = \bar{\delta}$ (the corresponding derivation set of \bar{l}_∞). If σ is a translation of π , $\bar{\sigma}$ is a translation of $\bar{\pi}$.*

DEFINITION 2.14. Let π be a projective plane and let l be a line of π . We shall say that π is a *semi-translation plane with respect to l* if and only if π admits a group \mathcal{S} of elations with axis l , each of whose point orbits along with the set of elation centers for l form a Baer subplane of π .

π is a *strict semi-translation (sst) plane with respect to l* if \mathcal{S} is the full elation group with axis l and *nonstrict (nsst) otherwise*.

THEOREM 2.15. (See Ostrom [13].) *Let π be a projective plane and l_∞ a line of π and δ a derivation set in l_∞ and let $\bar{\pi}$ denote the affine plane derived from π by δ . If l is a line of π whose affine restriction is not a line of $\bar{\pi}$ and π admits a group of translations \mathcal{S} (elations with axis l_∞) transitive on the points of l , then $\bar{\pi}$ is a semi-translation plane, i.e., $\bar{\pi}^*$ (projective extension) is a semi-translation plane with respect to \bar{l}_∞ .*

Proof. By (2.13), since $\mathcal{S}\delta = \delta$, \mathcal{S} is a group of translations of $\bar{\pi}$. If l is a line of π and the restriction of l is not a line of $\bar{\pi}$ then $l - l \cap l_\infty$ is an affine Baer subplane of $\bar{\pi}$ (see (2.11)).

Thus we have extended Section III of [13] to arbitrary planes admitting derivations sets. We now consider planes possessing Baer subplanes.

We note that Ostrom's sufficient condition for derivation given in Theorem 9 [13] does not directly apply in the infinite case since

the indicated affine subplanes are not necessarily *Baer* subplanes.

3. **Baer Subplanes.** It is well known and can be easily established by a counting argument that a finite projective plane of order n has Baer subplanes of order m only if n is a square and the order of the subplane is $m = \sqrt{n}$.

For infinite planes no such characterization of Baer subplanes is known. We wish to develop some conditions which are sufficient for a given subplane to be a Baer subplane. For this will use some concepts of André [2] and Bose and Bruck [5].

DEFINITION. Let V be a vector space. A *congruence* of V is a set $\{V_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \lambda}$ where V_α is a subspace of $V \forall \alpha \in \lambda$ and

$$(1) \quad \bigcup_{\alpha \in \lambda} V_\alpha = V \text{ and } (2) \quad V_\alpha \oplus V_\beta = V \text{ for all } \alpha \neq \beta \in \lambda.$$

THEOREM 3.2. (André [2]). *An affine plane π is a translation plane if and only if there is a congruence $\{V_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \lambda}$ of a vector space V such that the points of π are the elements of V , the lines of π are cosets of elements of $\{V_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \lambda}$ and the parallel classes are the sets $\{V_\alpha + b, \alpha \text{ fixed } \in \lambda, b \in V\}$.*

THEOREM 3.3. (Lüneburg [11]). *Let α be a collineation of a projective plane with axis l and center P . Let Q be a point $\neq P$ and $Q \notin l$. Then every projective subplane containing $P, l, Q, Q\alpha$ is left invariant by α .*

LEMMA 3.4. *Let π be an affine translation plane and π_0 any affine subplane of π . Then there is a congruence $\{V_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \lambda}$ for $\pi = V$, a subgroup W of V , and subgroups W_α of V_α for $\alpha \in \lambda^* \subseteq \lambda$ such that $\{W_\alpha\}_{\lambda^*}$ is a congruence for W which defines π_0 .*

Proof. Let P, Q be points of π_0 . There is a translation σ of π such that $P\sigma = Q$. By (3.3), π_0 is invariant under σ .

Clearly, there is a subgroup \mathcal{T}_{π_0} of the translation group \mathcal{T} of π which is sharply transitive on the points of π_0 and leaves π_0 invariant.

Let $\mathcal{T}(P)$ denote the subgroup of \mathcal{T} with fixed center $P \in l_\infty$ so that $\mathcal{T} = \bigcup_{P \in l_\infty} \mathcal{T}(P)$. $\mathcal{T}_{\pi_0} = \bigcup_{P \in l_\infty} \mathcal{T}(P) \cap \mathcal{T}_{\pi_0}$. Let $\mathcal{T}(P) \cap \mathcal{T}_{\pi_0} = \mathcal{T}_{\pi_0}(P)$. Thus, lines of π are $\{\mathcal{T}(P)\}_{P \in l_\infty}$ and translates of these groups. $\{\mathcal{T}(P)\}_{P \in l_\infty}$ and $\{\mathcal{T}_{\pi_0}(P)\}_{P \in l_\infty}$ are congruences of π and π_0 , respectively, with the required properties. Note that W_α is not necessarily a vector subspace of V_α for $\alpha \in \lambda^* \subseteq \lambda$.

Before utilizing (3.4) we mention the following result which depends only on the existence of a particular type of ternary ring.

THEOREM 3.5. *Let $Q = (Q, +, \cdot)$ be a ternary ring with ternary function T . Let $F = (F, +, \cdot)$ be a sub-ternary ring of Q such that every element of Q can be uniquely written in the form $ta + \beta$ for some $t \in Q - F; \alpha, \beta \in F$. For all $a, m, b \in Q$ let $T(a, m, b) = tf(a, m, b) + g(a, m, b); f, g$ functions from $Q \times Q \times Q$ into F . Let f and g satisfy properties (1) and (2):*

(1) *If m and b are fixed and $m \notin F$ there exists an element $a \in F$ such that $f(a, m, b) = 0$.*

(2) *If $a \in F$ is fixed then $\{(f(a, m, b), g(a, m, b))\} = F \times F$ as m, b vary over F .*

Then the subplane π^F coordinatized by F of the plane π^Q coordinatized by Q is an affine Baer subplane.

Proof. Let l be a line of π^Q . If l is $\{(x, y) | x = c \text{ for } c \in Q\}$ the line l either contains points of π^F or (in any case) is \parallel to $\{(x, y) | x = \alpha; \alpha \in F\}$ so the projective extension of π^Q contains a point of the projective extension of π^F .

If l is $\{(x, y) | y = T(x, m, b); m, b \in Q\}$ and $m \in F$ then $l \cap l_\infty$ is a point of the projective extension of π^F . If $m \notin F$ then by (1) $\exists \alpha \in F \ni f(\alpha, m, b) = 0$. $\therefore (\alpha, g(\alpha, m, b)) \in \{(x, y) | y = T(x, m, b)\} \cap \pi^F$.

If P is a point of π^F let $P = (tx_1 + x_2, ty_1 + y_2); x_i, y_i \in F$. The lines of π^F are $\{(x, y) | x = \alpha, \alpha \in F\}$ and $\{(x, y) | y = T(x, \alpha, \beta); \alpha, \beta \in F\}$. If $x_1 y_1 = 0$ then $P \in \{(x, y) | x = \alpha\}$ or $\{(x, y) | y = \beta\}$ for some $\alpha, \beta \in F$. Thus assume $x_1 y_1 \neq 0$. Consider $T(tx_1 + x_2, \alpha, \beta)$ for some $\alpha, \beta \in F$. By (2), $\exists \alpha_0, \beta_0 \ni f(tx_1 + x_2, \alpha_0, \beta_0) = y_1$ and $g(tx_1 + x_2, \alpha_0, \beta_0) = y_2$.

COROLLARY 3.6. *Let Q be an alternative field and F the associated quaterion skewfield. Then π^F is a Baer subplane.*

Proof. (See Pickert [16], s. 172-3.) $\exists t \in Q \ni at = t\bar{\alpha}; \alpha \in F$ and elements of Q are of the form $ta + \beta; \alpha, \beta \in F$ where $\bar{\alpha}$ denotes a certain involuting automorphism.

T is linear, so $T(\alpha, m, b) = \alpha(tm_1 + m_2) + tb_1 + tb_2$ (where $m_i, b_i \in F, i = 1, 2) = t(\bar{\alpha}m_1) + \alpha m_2 + tb_1 + b_2 = t(\bar{\alpha}m_1 + b_1) + \alpha m_1 + b_2$. Choose $\bar{\alpha} = -b_1 m_1^{-1}$, then (1) is satisfied. If $\alpha, \beta, a_i \in F; i = 1, 2$, then $T(ta_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha, \beta) = (ta_1 + \alpha_2)\alpha + \beta = (ta_1)\alpha + (\alpha_2\alpha + \beta) = t(\alpha a_1) + \alpha_2\alpha + \beta$. (See [16] Pickert, s. 172.) For $\rho, \chi \in F$ and $a_1 \neq 0 \exists \alpha, \beta \in F \ni \alpha a_1 = \rho$ and $\chi = \alpha_2\alpha + \beta$. \therefore (2) is also satisfied.

We point out that although the Moufang planes contain Baer subplanes it is not clear whether derivation sets exist.

THEOREM 3.7. *Let π be a translation plane and π_0 a proper subplane. Let $\{V_\alpha\}_\lambda$ and $\{V_\alpha\}_{\lambda^*}$ be congruences for π and π_0 , respectively*

where W_α is a subgroup of V_α and W is a subgroup of V for $\alpha \in \lambda^* \subseteq \lambda$, then if

(i) (1) $W \cap V_\delta = 0 \implies W + V_\delta = V$ for each $\delta \in \lambda$, or (2) V and W are finite dimensional over the same skewfield and there is an element $\delta \in \lambda - \lambda^*$ such that $W \cap V_\delta = 0$ and $W + V_\delta = V$, then every line of the projective extension of π is incident with a point of the projective extension of π_0 .

(ii) Under the assumptions of (i) (1) or (2), $\pi_0 \not\subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in \lambda - \lambda^*} (V_\alpha + b)$ for any $b \in V - W$ if and only if π_0 is a Baer subplane.

Proof. First we observe that $V_\alpha \cap W = W_\alpha$ or 0 depending on whether $\alpha \in \lambda^*$ or $\alpha \in \lambda - \lambda^*$.

Suppose $V_\alpha \cap W \neq 0$ and $\alpha \notin \lambda^*$. $W = \bigcup_{\rho \in \lambda^*} W_\rho \subseteq \bigcup_{\rho \in \lambda^*} V_\rho$ and $W_\rho \subseteq V_\rho$. By assumption, \exists an element $w \in W - \{0\} \ni w \in V_\alpha$ and $\alpha \notin \lambda^*$. But $w \in V_\beta$ for some $\beta \in \lambda^*$. $\therefore V_\alpha \cap V_\beta \neq 0$, which is a contradiction since $\alpha \neq \beta$.

\therefore If $\alpha \in \lambda - \lambda^*$, $V_\alpha \cap W = 0$.

Assume $V_\alpha \cap W \neq 0$ and $\alpha \in \lambda^*$. $W_\alpha \subseteq V_\alpha \cap W$ and $W_\alpha + W_\beta = W$; $\alpha, \beta \in \lambda^*$, $\alpha \neq \beta$.

If $c \in W - W_\alpha$ then $c = w_\alpha + w_\beta$ for some $w_\alpha \in W_\alpha$ and $w_\beta \in W_\beta - \{0\}$. If $c \in V_\alpha$ then $w_\beta \in V_\alpha$ which is a contradiction. Thus, $W_\alpha = V_\alpha \cap W$ if $\alpha \in \lambda^*$.

For (i) (1), $\delta, \alpha \in \lambda - \lambda^* \implies V_\delta + W = V_\alpha + W = V$. For (i) (2), $V = V_\delta + W$ is isomorphic to $V_\alpha + W \implies V_\alpha + W = V$ for all $\alpha \in \lambda - \lambda^*$.

Let $V_\alpha + b$ be any line of π . If $V_\alpha \cap W = 0$, then $\alpha \in \lambda - \lambda^*$ and $V_\alpha + W = V$ so $V_\alpha + b \cap W \neq \emptyset$. If $V_\alpha \cap W \neq 0$, then $V_\alpha + b$ for $\alpha \in \lambda^*$ is parallel to $V_\alpha + w$, $w \in W$ and since $(V_\alpha \cap W) + w$ is a line of $W = \pi_0$, (i) is proved.

If $\pi_0 = W \not\subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in \lambda - \lambda^*} V_\alpha$ let b be a point of π . If $b \in \bigcup_{\alpha \in \lambda^*} V_\alpha$, then b is on a line of W . So assume $b \in V - \bigcup_{\alpha \in \lambda^*} V_\alpha$. Consider the set of lines $V_\alpha + b$, $\alpha \in \lambda$ on b . Each $V_\alpha + b$, $\alpha \in \lambda - \lambda^*$ intersects W uniquely by the previous argument.

If $W \not\subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in \lambda - \lambda^*} (V_\alpha + b) \exists \delta \in \lambda^* \ni V_\delta + b$ intersects W .

$\therefore \pi_0$ is an affine Baer subplane. Thus, (ii) is proved.

Let $PG(3, F)$ denote the projective 3-space over a skewfield F . Recall a spread (see Bose and Bruck [4]) \mathcal{S} of $PG(3, F)$ is a covering set of skew lines of $PG(3, F)$.

Barlotti-Bose [3] have studied derivation in dual translation planes of dimension 2 (over their kernels) which correspond to spreads \mathcal{S} of $PG(3, F)$ that have the property that any plane of $PG(3, F)$ contains a line of \mathcal{S} (spreads which are dual spreads). In our terminology this requirement translates to: Let V_4 be a 4-dimensional vector space over F and $\{V_\alpha\}_\lambda$ a congruence for V_4 . Then any 3-dimensional subspace W of V_4 contains a V_α for some $\alpha \in \lambda$.

REMARK 3.8. Let V_4 be a 4-dimensional vector space over a skewfield F . Let $\{V_\alpha\}_\lambda$ be a congruence for V_4 . Then the Barlotti-Bose assumption is equivalent to asserting that every 2-dimensional subspace of V_4 which is not a $V_\alpha, \alpha \in \lambda$ corresponds to a Baer subplane.

Proof. Let Σ be an arbitrary 3-dimensional vector subspace of V_4 . Let Σ_0 be any 2-dimensional subspace of Σ . Assume Σ_0 is not a $V_\alpha, \alpha \in \lambda$. $\Sigma_0 = (\bigcup_{\alpha \in \lambda} V_\alpha) \cap \Sigma_0 = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \lambda} (V_\alpha \cap \Sigma_0)$. $V_\alpha \cap \Sigma_0$ is 1 or 0 dimensional. Define λ^* as the subset of λ such that $V_\alpha \cap \Sigma_0$ is 1-dimensional. Clearly $\{V_\alpha \cap \Sigma_0\}_{\lambda^*}$ is a congruence for Σ_0 .

Assume the subplane π_0 corresponding to $\{V_\alpha \cap \Sigma_0\}_{\lambda^*}$ is a Baer subplane. Let $b \in \Sigma - \Sigma_0$. Then $b \in V_\alpha + r$ for some $\alpha \in \lambda^*$ and $r \in \Sigma_0$. Since Σ_0 is 2-dimensional, the subspace generated by b and $\Sigma_0, \langle b, \Sigma_0 \rangle = \Sigma$. Since $V_\alpha \cap \Sigma_0$ is 1-dimensional and $b \notin \Sigma_0$ implies that $V_\alpha \subseteq \langle b, \Sigma_0 \rangle$.

Conversely, assume that every 3-space of V_4 contains V_α for some $\alpha \in \lambda$. Let π_0 be the subplane corresponding to $\{V_\alpha \cap \Sigma_0\}_{\lambda^*}$ as above. Since (3.7) (i) (2) holds, we must show that (3.7) (ii) is satisfied. Let $c \in V_4 - \Sigma_0$. By assumption, the subspace $\langle -c, \Sigma_0 \rangle$ generated by $-c$ and Σ_0 contains a V_δ for some $\delta \in \lambda$. Clearly, $\delta \in \lambda^*$ for otherwise $V_\delta \cap \Sigma_0 = 0$. Thus, c is on a line $V_\delta + \bar{c}$ of π_0 , for $\bar{c} \in \Sigma_0$.

We note that Bruen and Fisher [7] have shown that not all spreads of $PG(3, F)$ have the Barlotti-Bose property.

The following theorem also proved by Barlotti and Bose [3] is included. Note that the two arguments are completely distinct.

DEFINITION 3.9. We shall say that a translation plane is of dimension 2 if the corresponding congruence is a 4-dimensional vector space over a skewfield F . A dual translation plane shall be said to be of dimension 2 if and only if its dual is of dimension 2.

THEOREM 3.10. Let π be any dual translation plane of dimension 2 such that the corresponding congruence has the property that any 3-space contains a 2-space of the congruence. Then π is derivable.

Proof. Let Q be a coordinatizing (left) quasifield for π . Q is a right 2-dimensional vector space over F where F is a skewfield contained in the kernel of Q . We assert that $\{(\alpha), (\infty), \alpha \in F\} \subseteq l_\infty$ of π is a derivation set.

It is straightforward to verify that the following sets are subplanes: $\{(a\alpha + b, \alpha\beta + c); a \neq 0, b, c \text{ fixed elements of } Q \forall \alpha, \beta \in F\}$ (see, e.g., Ostrom [13], Theorem 9). By (2.10) it remains to show that they are Baer subplanes.

It is easy to see that the image of a Baer subplane under a

collineation of the plane is a Baer subplane. We may coordinatize π so that $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y + c)$ for all $c \in Q$ are translations of π . We need only to consider the subplanes $\{(a\alpha + b, a\beta)\}$.

Let the lines $\{(x, y) | y = xm + b\}$, $\{(x, y) | x = c\}$, $\{(x, y) | y = c\}$ be denoted simply by $y = xm + b$, $x = c$ and $y = c$, respectively. We may coordinatize the dual plane of π by the following: affine points $(m, -b)$ are lines $y = xm + b$ and infinite points (∞) and (m) , $m \in Q$ are lines l_∞ and $x = m$, respectively, and conversely. (See, e.g., Fryxell [9].) That is,

$$\begin{aligned}(m, -b) &\longleftrightarrow y = xm + b \\ (m) &\longleftrightarrow x = m \\ (\infty) &\longleftrightarrow l_\infty.\end{aligned}$$

The lines of $\{(a\alpha + b, a\beta)\}$ are l_∞ , $y = x\alpha + a\beta - b\alpha$ and $x = a\delta + b$ for $a \neq 0$, b fixed $\in Q$ and for all $\alpha, \beta \in F$.

The points of the associated dual subplane may be represented by (∞) , $(a\delta + b)$, $(\alpha, b\alpha - a\beta)$ where juxtaposition denotes multiplication in Q . Thus if $*$ denotes multiplication in dual Q then the points are (∞) , $(\delta*a + b)$, $(\alpha, \alpha*b - \beta*a)$. Note that $(1, b)$ and $(0, a)$ form a vector basis for the set of affine points so that the affine subplane is a 2-dimensional vector subspace and hence is an affine Baer subplane. Since the dual of a Baer subplane is a Baer subplane, (3.10) is proved.

Bruen and Fisher [7] have shown that the condition of (3.9) is valid in any regular or subregular spread of $PG(3, F)$ and, of course, the condition is valid if F is finite. In the finite case, Bruck and Bose [4] have pointed out that subregular spreads correspond to the translation planes constructed by a series of derivations in Desarguesian planes. Note that (3.9) in particular implies that Pappian planes coordinatized by fields K that are quadratic extensions of fields F are derivable. Also, finite André planes of order q^2 and kern $GF(q)$ may be constructed from Desarguesian planes by a series of derivations. This will be considered in the infinite case.

LEMMA 3.11. *Let π be a Pappian plane. Let σ be a nontrivial automorphism of the coordinatizing field $K \ni K$ is a 2-dimensional extension of a field F where the fixed field of σ is F . Then $\pi_0 = \{(x, y) | y = x^\sigma m\}$ is the set of points of an affine Baer subplane of π .*

Proof. π is of dimension 2 and the spread corresponding to π is regular (see [4] or [5]). Since π_0 is not a line of π and is clearly a 2-dimensional vector space over F it follows from the previous remarks and (3.8) that π_0 is a Baer subplane.

Thus, (3.11) is proved.

Let L be a field and ρ an automorphism of L with fixed field L_ρ . If $m \in K$ the norm of m is defined as $\prod_{\tau \in \langle \rho \rangle} m\tau$. If the order of ρ is finite, an André system with kern L_ρ may be defined (see [2] and also [8], p. 355). The lines of the corresponding André plane are cosets (translates) of the sets $\{(x, y) \mid y = x^{\rho(m)}m\}$, $\{(x, y) \mid x = 0\}$ where $\rho(m) \in \langle \rho \rangle$ such that if $m, n \in K$ and $\prod_{\tau \in \langle \rho \rangle} m\tau = \prod_{\tau \in \langle \rho \rangle} n\tau$ then $\rho(m) = \rho(n)$.

LEMMA 3.12. *Let π be a Pappian plane coordinatized by a field K which is a 2-dimensional extension of a field F . Let σ be a non-trivial automorphism of order 2 with fixed field F . If $m \in K$ and $\prod_{\tau \in \langle \rho \rangle} m\tau = m^{1+\sigma} = x \in F$ then $\delta_x = \{(m) \in \pi \mid m^{1+\sigma} = x\}$ is a derivation set in l_∞ of π . The Baer subplanes are the sets $\{(x, y) \mid y = x^\sigma m$ for $m^{1+\sigma} = x\}$ and their translates.*

Proof. The sets $\{(x, y) \mid y = x^\sigma m\}$ and their cosets are Baer subplanes by (3.11).

Let P and Q be affine points of π such that $PQ \cap l_\infty \in \delta_x$. $\therefore PQ$ is a line $y = xm + b$ where $m^{1+\sigma} = x$; $m, b \in K$. $P, Q \in y = xm + b$ if and only if $P\tau_b, Q\tau_b \in y = xm$ where τ_b is the translation represented by $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y - b)$.

Note that $(c^{\sigma^{-1}}m)^{1+\sigma} = m^{1+\sigma} = x$. Therefore, $(c, d) \in y = x(c^{\sigma^{-1}}m)$ if and only if $(c, d) \in y = x^\sigma m$.

We can assume without loss of generality that $Q\tau_b$ is $(0, 0)$. Thus $P\tau_b, (0, 0) \in y = xm$ if and only if $P\tau_b, (0, 0) \in y = x^\sigma(d^{1-\sigma}m)$ for some $d \in K$.

So there is a Baer subplane containing any two points P and Q such that $PQ \cap l_\infty \in \delta_x$.

LEMMA 3.13. *(See Bruen and Fisher [7], Theorems 2 and 3.) Let \mathcal{S} be a regular spread in $PG(3, F)$ where F is a field. Let $\mathcal{S} = \bigcup_{i \in \lambda} \mathcal{S}_i \cup \mathcal{S}_0$ where the \mathcal{S}_i ; $i \in \lambda$ are disjoint reguli. Let $\overline{\mathcal{S}}_i$ denote the opposite regulus of \mathcal{S}_i for all $i \in \lambda$. Then $\overline{\mathcal{S}} = \bigcup_{i \in \lambda} \overline{\mathcal{S}}_i \cup \mathcal{S}_0$ is a spread which is a dual spread.*

Proof. The argument is essentially the proof of Theorems 2 and 3 of [7]. We shall only sketch the proof.

\mathcal{S} is a dual spread since it is regular. Hence if Σ is a plane of $PG(3, F)$, Σ contains a line m of \mathcal{S} and hence exactly one. If $m \in \mathcal{S}_0$ then Σ contains a line of $\overline{\mathcal{S}}$. Therefore, assume $m \in \bigcup_{i \in \lambda} \mathcal{S}_i$. Let $m \in \mathcal{S}_i$. The lines of \mathcal{S} meeting m form a regulus (the opposite regulus to \mathcal{S}_i) $\overline{\mathcal{S}}_i$.

Then, if p and q are lines $\in \mathcal{S}_i - \{m\}$ it follows that $(p \cap \Sigma) \cdot (q \cap \Sigma)$ is a line of $\overline{\mathcal{S}}_i$.

By Lemma 12.2 [4], it follows that $\{(x, y) \mid y = xm; m^{1+\sigma} = x\}$ is a regulus and $\{(x, y) \mid y = x^\sigma m; m^{1+\sigma} = x\}$ its opposite regulus. Thus, each derivation in this case is a matter of “switching” where a regulus is replaced by the opposite regulus. (This is well known in the finite case. See, e.g., [4].)

It appears that there are non-André planes of dim 2 that may be constructed in this way (this is certainly true in the finite case—see Ostrom [12]).

THEOREM 3.14. *Any André plane of dimension 2 may be constructed from a Pappian plane by a (possibly infinite) series of derivations.*

COROLLARY 3.15. *Any dual André plane of dimension 2 is derivable.*

Proof. (3.10), (3.12), (3.13), (3.14).

THEOREM 3.16. *Let Q be any (right) quasifield which is a left 2-dim. vector space over a skewfield $F \cong \text{Kernel } Q$. Suppose also that Q is a right 2-dim. vector space over F . Let π be the translation plane coordinatized by Q . Let $\pi_a = \{(a\alpha, a\beta), \text{ fixed } a \neq 0 \in Q \text{ for all } \alpha, \beta \in F\}$. π_a is a subplane of π and π_a is a right 2-dim. vector subspace of π thought of as a (right) 4-dim. vector space over F . Suppose there is a skewfield $R \cong F$ such that $\forall a \in Q - \{0\}$ π_a is a left and right vector space of the same finite dimension over R . Then π is derivable.*

Proof. We clearly may extend Ostrom’s “homology type” replacement theorem to include the infinite case. (See (3.12), [14].) There is a congruence for π which consists of the lines of π through the origin. The partial congruence of lines with slopes in F or (∞) “switches” with the partial congruence of subplanes π_a . It remains to show that we obtain a new congruence and hence a translation plane $\bar{\pi}$ “derived” from π .

Since π_a is a left and right vector space of finite dimension k over $R \cong F$ and a right vector space of dim. 2 over F then the dimension of π_a over $R = \text{right dim } (\pi_a/F) \cdot \text{dim } F/R$. Therefore, $\text{dim } F/R = k/2$.

$\therefore \text{Dim } \{(x, y) \mid y = xm\}$ is k and π_a and $y = xm, m \notin F$ are independent left k -dimensional subspaces over R . It follows that we obtain a new congruence over R .

Note that it was not required that π_a be a Baer subplane for the proof. But, since a new congruence is obtained it follows that π_a is a Baer subplane.

4. Applications.

Derivation of Desarguesian Planes.

By § 3, if π is a Pappian plane of dim 2 over a field K , then π is derivable.

Pickert [17] has given an algebraic construction of the Hall planes which does not require finiteness. Following Albert's [1] theory, the following theorem is clear.

THEOREM. (See Pickert [17], Albert [1].) *If π is a Pappian plane of dimension 2 over a field K then the plane derived from π is a Hall plane.*

Also note that a spread (congruence) corresponding to π must be regular since π is Pappian. Clearly then the Barlotti-Bose assumption is valid here. Furthermore, a derivation chain may be constructed on π by Barlotti-Bose (see [3] and also [9]).

However, if π is a Desarguesian, non-Pappian plane it is not clear that a spread for π even contains a regulus. (There are finite spreads which do not contain reguli but, of course, are dual spreads (see, e.g., Bruen [6]).)

The Derivation of the Quaterion Planes.

The quaterions Q can be considered as a right or left 2-dimensional vector space over the complex \mathcal{C} numbers. Since \mathcal{C} is 2-dimensional over the reals, (3.16) applies. Thus, the quaterion plane π_1 is derivable.

Consider $\pi_1 \xrightarrow{\text{derive}} \pi_2$. Clearly π_2 is a translation plane coordinatized by a quasifield Q_2 (note also that Ostrom's Theorems 9, 10, 11 [13] clearly extend to the infinite case in this situation) which is a right and left 2-dimensional vector space over the complex numbers.

That is, let $\{1, t\}$ be a basis for Q/\mathcal{C} so that elements of Q are written in the form $t\alpha + \beta$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C}$. Let $\{1, i, j, k\}$ be the standard basis for Q over the reals.

Let $*$ denote multiplication in Q_2 , then $(\alpha + \beta)*t = tz_1 + z_2$ iff $z_1 \cdot t = t(\alpha + \beta) + z_2$ so $z_1 t = t\alpha + t\beta + z_2$.

Let $z_1 = a + bi$, a, b real numbers, and $t = k$ so $(a + bi)k = ak + b(-j) = ka - jb = k(a - ib)$. So $z_1 t = t\bar{z}_1$ (\bar{z}_1 denotes the complex conjugate of z_1).

$$\therefore t\bar{z}_1 = t(\alpha + \beta) + z_2 \text{ so } \alpha + \beta = \bar{z}_1, z_2 = 0 \quad \overline{\alpha + \beta} = z_1.$$

$\therefore (\alpha + \beta)*t = t(\overline{\alpha + \beta}) = t\alpha + t\beta = \alpha t + \beta t$. So $\alpha*t = \alpha \cdot t$. It follows also that $\alpha*a = \alpha \cdot a$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$ and $a \in Q$.

Thus, Q_2 is 2-dim/ \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{C} is the kernel of Q_2 and Q_2 is also right 2-dim over \mathcal{C} .

It is fairly easy to verify that multiplication $*$ in π_2 may be obtained as:

$$(t\alpha + \beta)*(t\delta + \gamma) = t(\overline{\beta - \alpha\delta^{-1}\gamma})\delta + (\overline{\beta - \alpha\delta^{-1}\gamma})\gamma - \overline{\alpha\delta^{-1}}.$$

From this equation the mult $*$ can be defined in terms of the basis $\{1, i, j, k\}$.

Some open questions here are:

(1) Is the full collineation group of π_2 the group inherited from π_1 ?

(2) Is π_2 a previously known plane?

Let $\pi_a = \{(a\alpha, a\beta)\}$, $a = ta_1 + a_2$; $a_i \in \mathcal{C}$ and $a_1 a_2 \neq 0$. Then if $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$, $\rho a = a\delta$ for some $\delta \in \mathcal{C}$ if and only if $\bar{\rho} = \rho$. Thus, π_a is a right and left vector subspace of dimension 4 over the reals but is not, in general, a left subspace over the complex numbers.

The Derivation of André Planes

I. *Nearfield planes.* Sabharwal [20] has constructed a class of infinite nearfield planes (which are André planes). Each nearfield is of dimension 2 over its kernel where the kernel is a finite extension by radicals of the rationals.

By theorem (3.15) the dual planes are derivable. Actually, Sabharwal shows that a derivation chain can be based on these planes. Moreover, he shows how to construct infinite analogues of the Hughes planes and considers a derivation chain on such planes.

Sabharwal's description is essentially given as follows: Let $F = Q(\sqrt{p})$ where Q is the field of rationals and p is a positive nonsquare in Q .

Define multiplication

$$x \circ y = \begin{cases} xy & \text{if the norm } x = x^{1+\sigma} \geq 0 \\ xy^\sigma & \text{if } x^{1+\sigma} < 0 \end{cases}$$

where σ is the automorphism $\sqrt{p} \xrightarrow{\sigma} -\sqrt{p}$.

II. *Bol planes.* Burn [8] has given an example of an infinite Bol quasifield Q which is an André system. Both the plane π coordinatized by Q and its dual are derivable by (3.15) and (3.16). Moreover, it appears that a derivation chain may be constructed on π (see [8], pp. 356-357).

Semifield planes. Infinite weak nucleus semifields may be constructed analogous to the Hughes-Kleinfeld-Knuth finite semifields (see [10]) which be derivable by (3.16).

Because of space, we shall postpone explication of the derived planes of this section to a later paper. The discussion of "nets" has been avoided in this treatment, although the set of Baer subplanes of a derivable plane form lines of a net. In the *finite* case the union of two disjoint nets on the same points form a net. However, in the

infinite situation this has yet to be proved.

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