

# Corrigenda to “Polarities of Symplectic Quadrangles”

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Lemma 1.2 of [1] claims that the elements of the group  $\Gamma_\ell$  of all automorphisms of the symplectic quadrangle  $W(F)$  that fix a line  $\ell$  pointwise are induced by block matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} c\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ X & c^{-1}\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{where } c \in F^\times, X \in F^{2 \times 2} \text{ such that } (X\mathbf{j})' = X\mathbf{j}.$$

This is false if the ground field  $F$  contains non-squares. In fact, easy computations yield (contrary to what is stated in the paper) that  $\Gamma_\ell$  is induced by the subgroup of  $\mathrm{GSp}_4 F$  consisting of all block matrices of the form

$$T(c, d, X) := \begin{pmatrix} c\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ X & d\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{where } c, d \in F^\times, X \in F^{2 \times 2} \text{ such that } (X\mathbf{j})' = X\mathbf{j}.$$

Scalar multiples do not affect the action on the quadrangle, and we obtain

**Lemma.** *The elements of  $\Gamma_\ell$  are represented by the elements of the subgroup*

$$\left\{ T(c, 1, X) \mid c \in F^\times, X \in F^{2 \times 2}, (X\mathbf{j})' = X\mathbf{j} \right\} \leq \mathrm{GSp}_4 F.$$

For each  $c \in F^\times$ , the element  $T(c, c^{-1}, X)$  used above induces the same automorphism as  $T(c^2, 1, X)$ . For any field with more than two elements, the subgroup  $\Sigma \leq \Gamma_\ell$  induced by  $\left\{ T(c^2, 1, X) \mid c \in F^\times, X \in F^{2 \times 2}, (X\mathbf{j})' = X\mathbf{j} \right\}$  consists of all squares of elements of  $\Gamma_\ell$ . If every element of  $F$  is a square (in particular, in the case where  $F$  has two elements), the groups  $\Gamma_\ell$  and  $\Sigma$  coincide.

Lemma 1.5.3 of [1] has to be corrected: For  $|F| = 3$ , the group  $E_\ell = \Sigma$  is the commutator subgroup of  $\Gamma_\ell$ .

The vector space structure introduced in [1] 1.6 on  $E_\ell$  only describes the action of scalars that are squares in  $F$ . Thus Lemma 1.7.3 gives  $\dim_{F^\phi} E_\ell$  rather than  $\dim_F E_\ell$ . Nevertheless, the crucial observation that  $\dim_F E_\ell = \dim_F E_p$  implies  $F^\phi = F$  remains valid. After this observation, only perfect fields of characteristic 2 are considered, and the distinction between  $\Sigma$  and  $\Gamma_\ell$  vanishes.

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## References

- [1] Stroppel, Markus: *Polarities of symplectic quadrangles*, Bull. Belg. Math. Soc. **10** (2003), 437–449.

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