A COORDINATIZATION OF GENERALIZED QUADRANLGES OF ORDER (s - 1, s + 1)

Marijke de Soete

A generalized quadrangle is an incidence structure S = (P, B, I) with P and B sets of objects called points and lines respectively, with a symmetric incidence relation I which satisfies:

- (i) each point is incident with 1 + t lines $(t \ge 1)$ and two distinct points are incident with at most one line;
- (ii) each line is incident with 1+s points $(s \ge 1)$ and two distinct lines are incident with at most one point;
- (iii) for each point x and each line L, $x \not \!\!\!/ L$, there exists a unique pair $(y, M) \in P \times B$ such that x I M I y I L.

We call (s, t) the order of S.

Let us consider a generalized quadrangle S of order (s-1, s+1) containing a spread R (i.e., a subset R of B such that each point is incident with a unique line of R). R is called a spread of symmetry for the generalized quadrangle S if the group G_R of automorphisms of S fixing R linewise acts transitively on each line of R. If S has a spread of symmetry, then from S there arises a generalized quadrangle S' of order s having a center of symmetry. So in this case we are able to give a coordinatization of S, using a planar ternary ring, and G_R , which is derived from the coordinatization of S' due to S. E. Payne [3].

We also investigate the converse problem. Given a planar ternary ring and a group G, which are the conditions to obtain a generalied quadrangle of order (s-1, s+1). Examples are given for the known models AS(q), $T_2^*(O)$ and the dual of $P(T_2(O), x)$ with x a point of the oval O.

References

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Seminarie voor hogere Meetkunde, State University of Ghent, Krijgslaan 281, B-9000 Gent, Belguim