

A

Nomenclature of Unitals

There has been an assortment of conflicting names for the unitals constructed by Buekenhout [81]. In this book we have tried to develop a standard naming system for the different classes of unitals. We have included this appendix to emphasize the names we have used. Let \mathcal{P} be a translation plane of order q^2 with kernel containing $\text{GF}(q)$, and consider the Bruck-Bose representation of \mathcal{P} in $\text{PG}(4, q)$.

Throughout this book we use the names below.

- The **classical** or **Hermitian** unital corresponds to a nondegenerate Hermitian curve in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$.
- An **orthogonal-Buekenhout-Metz** unital in \mathcal{P} corresponds to an orthogonal cone (elliptic cone) in $\text{PG}(4, q)$; that is, an ovoidal cone with an elliptic quadric as base.
- A **Buekenhout-Tits** unital in \mathcal{P} corresponds to an ovoidal cone in $\text{PG}(4, q)$ with base a Tits ovoid, where $q \geq 8$ is an odd power of 2.
- An **ovoidal-Buekenhout-Metz** unital in \mathcal{P} corresponds to an ovoidal cone in $\text{PG}(4, q)$ with *any* ovoid as base. So the class of ovoidal-Buekenhout-Metz unitals includes the orthogonal-Buekenhout-Metz unitals and the Buekenhout-Tits unitals.
- A **nonsingular-Buekenhout** unital in \mathcal{P} corresponds to a nonsingular parabolic quadric in $\text{PG}(4, q)$.
- A **Buekenhout** unital in \mathcal{P} corresponds in $\text{PG}(4, q)$ to either a nonsingular parabolic quadric or to an ovoidal cone with *any* ovoid as base. That is, it is a unital arising from either one of Buekenhout's two constructions.

In the literature, several different names have been used. The term *Hermitian arc* refers to a unital embedded in a projective plane (for example, see [192]). Buekenhout used the names *parabolic unital* and *hyperbolic unital* to refer to unitals that were, respectively, tangent or secant to the line at infinity. These names have been used throughout the literature, and various authors use *parabolic Buekenhout unital* and *hyperbolic Buekenhout unital* to refer to an ovoidal-Buekenhout-Metz and a nonsingular-Buekenhout unital,

respectively. Lefèvre-Percsy [163] first used the name *Buekenhout-Metz unital* to refer to a unital that corresponds to an ovoidal cone. Many subsequent researchers also used this term. Other authors (for example, see [108]) have used *Buekenhout-Metz* to refer to unitals which have an elliptic quadric as base. However, Metz's proof of the existence of nonclassical unitals is not specific to the case where the cone is an elliptic cone. The name *Buekenhout-Tits* was first used in [109] to specify those unitals whose base is a Tits ovoid. The term *orthogonal Buekenhout-Metz* has been used by authors who want a name for the class of unitals corresponding to orthogonal cones (for example, see [39], [89]). Finally, in [33] the unitals corresponding to a nonsingular quadric are called *Buekenhout unitals*.

B

Group Theoretic Characterizations of Unitals

In this appendix we give a brief summary of the main theorems in articles that give group theoretic characterizations of unitals, and also summarize related group theoretic results.

1971 Kantor [150]. Let \mathcal{P} be a projective plane of order q^2 , and let U be a unital obtained as the absolute points of some unitary polarity of \mathcal{P} . Let $G(U)$ be the group of collineations stabilizing U . If G is a subgroup of $G(U)$ that acts transitively on the flags (X, ℓ) , where X is a point of U and ℓ is a secant line of U through X , then \mathcal{P} is Desarguesian and $\text{PSU}(3, q) \leq G$. Moreover, if there are at least three noncollinear points $X \in U$ such that $G(U)$ contains $q(X, \ell)$ -elations (where ℓ is the pole of X with respect to the polarity of U), then \mathcal{P} is Desarguesian. In 1984 Camina and Gagen [83] noted that transitivity of G on secants of U implies flag-transitivity of G , thus improving the first result above.

1972 Hoffer [137]. If \mathcal{P} is a projective plane of order q^2 and G is a collineation group of \mathcal{P} that is isomorphic to $\text{PSU}(3, q)$, then \mathcal{P} is Desarguesian and G contains all elations of \mathcal{P} that commute with a suitable unitary polarity.

1982 Biscarini [55]. Let G be a group of collineations acting on a unital U embedded in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$. If G is transitive on the secant lines of U and G is generated by involutions, then U is classical.

1984 Abatangelo [1]. A Buekenhout-Metz unital U of $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$, q odd, is classical if and only if there is a cyclic linear collineation group of order $q^2 - 1$ that stabilizes U and fixes two distinct points of U . Applying this characterization, a new proof of Metz's result [172] is given.

1985 Kantor [151]. The classification of all finite simple groups is used to characterize designs with 2-transitive automorphism groups. An application to unitals shows that the only unitals with an automorphism group that is 2-transitive on points are the classical unitals and the Ree unitals.

1989 Biliotti and Korchmáros [51]. Let G be a collineation group acting on a unital U embedded in a projective plane \mathcal{P} of order q^2 , for some odd prime

power $q \geq 5$. If G is transitive on the points of U and the socle of G has even order, then \mathcal{P} is Desarguesian, U is classical, and $G \cong \text{PSU}(3, q^2)$. A corollary of this result shows that if G acts primitively on the points of U , then \mathcal{P} is Desarguesian, U is classical, and (for $q > 3$) $\text{PSU}(3, q^2) \leq G \leq \text{PTU}(3, q^2)$.

1989 Biliotti and Korchmáros [52]. Let G be a collineation group acting on a unital U embedded in a projective plane \mathcal{P} of even order q^2 . If G is transitive on the points of U and the socle of G has even order, then G contains involutory elations, and hence by [150] \mathcal{P} is Desarguesian, U is classical, and $\text{PSU}(3, q^2) \leq G \leq \text{PTU}(3, q^2)$. As a consequence, if G acts primitively on the points of U , then \mathcal{P} is Desarguesian, U is classical, and (for $q > 2$) $\text{PSU}(3, q^2) \leq G \leq \text{PTU}(3, q^2)$.

1989 Doyen [107]. An investigation is conducted of 2 - $(v, k, 1)$ designs with an automorphism group that satisfies certain transitivity assumptions. An application to unitals shows that the only line-transitive unitals are the classical unitals and the Ree unitals.

1991 Batten [40]. Let S be a blocking set in a finite projective plane \mathcal{P} of order q^2 , and let G be a collineation group of \mathcal{P} that acts flag-transitively on S . Then $\mathcal{P} = \text{PG}(2, q^2)$, S is either a Baer subplane of \mathcal{P} or a classical unital of \mathcal{P} , and $\text{PSU}(3, q) \triangleleft G$.

1991 Abatangelo and Larato [5]. Let U be the nonclassical unital in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$, q odd, constructed from a pencil of q suitable conics (see [21] or [134]). Then the projective group G stabilizing U has order $2q^3(q-1)$ and is the semidirect product of a normal elementary abelian subgroup of order q^3 and a cyclic group of order $2(q-1)$. Conversely, a unital whose projective stabilizer has the above structure is necessarily such a pencil of conics. These results were obtained independently in [22].

1992 Abatangelo [2]. Let U be a nonclassical orthogonal-Buekenhout-Metz unital with respect to some point P in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$, q even. Then the collineation group G stabilizing U fixes P , has a normal subgroup acting sharply transitively on the points of $U \setminus P$, and has point stabilizers of order $q-1$ for any point of $U \setminus P$. This property characterizes the orthogonal-Buekenhout-Metz unitals among nonclassical unitals in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$, q even. The first result was obtained independently in [108].

1996 Ebert and Wantz [112]. A unital U embedded in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$ is an orthogonal-Buekenhout-Metz unital if and only if U admits a linear collineation group that is the semidirect product of a subgroup of order q^3 by a subgroup of order $q-1$. This is the full linear collineation group stabilizing U except when U is a classical unital or the union of a partial pencil of conics (as constructed in [21] or [134]). As a corollary, one obtains the result that a unital U embedded in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$ is classical if and only if U admits a linear collineation group that is the semidirect product of a subgroup of order q^3 by a subgroup of order q^2-1 .

1996 Abatangelo and Larato [6]. Let U be an ovoidal-Buekenhout-Metz unital embedded in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$, q even, and let G be the linear collineation group stabilizing U . Then U is an orthogonal-Buekenhout-Metz unital if and only if there is a point P of U such that the stabilizer of P in G has a subgroup that acts sharply transitively on $U \setminus P$. Furthermore, if U is a Buekenhout-Tits unital in $\text{PG}(2, 2^r)$, where $r \geq 3$ is an odd integer, then the full linear collineation group leaving U invariant is an abelian group of order q^2 that fixes some point of U . The second result was independently obtained in [109].

1999 Abatangelo, Enea, Korchmáros, and Larato [3]. The collineation stabilizer is completely determined for the unital obtained as the set of absolute points for the natural unitary polarity of a commutative twisted field plane of odd order q^2 .

1999 Biliotti [48]. A study is conducted of the structure of collineation groups which preserve a unital in a finite projective plane of order q^2 , where $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. In particular, several results are obtained when the group is a 2-group.

2000 Cossidente, Ebert, and Korchmáros [91]. A unital in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$ is classical if and only if it is stabilized by a Singer subgroup of $\text{PGL}(3, q^2)$ of order $q^2 - q + 1$.

2001 Cossidente, Ebert, and Korchmáros [92]. A unital in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$ is classical if and only if it is stabilized by a linear collineation group of order $6(q+1)^2$ which fixes neither a point nor a line in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$.

2001 Abatangelo, Korchmáros, and Larato [4]. Let U be a unital embedded in a translation plane \mathcal{P} of odd order so that there is a collineation group G stabilizing U which fixes the point $P = U \cap \ell_\infty$ and acts transitively on the points of $U \setminus P$. If G contains an affine homology, then \mathcal{P} is a semifield plane and G has a normal subgroup K that acts sharply transitively on $U \setminus P$. In addition, if K is abelian, then \mathcal{P} is a commutative semifield plane.

2002 Giuzzi [123]. A new proof of the group theoretic characterization by Cossidente, Ebert, and Korchmáros [91] is given.

2002 Abatangelo and Larato [7]. Let \mathcal{P} be a commutative Dickson semifield plane of odd order q^2 , and suppose that U is a transitive parabolic unital (see [4]) obtained as the absolute points of a unitary polarity of \mathcal{P} . Then the sharply transitive normal subgroup K of the collineation stabilizer of U is non-abelian.

2006 Jha and Johnson [145]. Let U be a unital embedded in a translation plane \mathcal{P} of order q^2 so that there is a collineation group G stabilizing U which fixes the point $P = U \cap \ell_\infty$ and acts transitively on the points of $U \setminus P$. Assume that q is a power of the prime p and G has order $q^3 u$, where u is a prime p -primitive divisor of $q^2 - 1$. Then \mathcal{P} is Desarguesian. Other group theoretic results for such planes also are obtained.

2006 Johnson [146]. Let \mathcal{P} be a semifield plane of order q^2 that is two-dimensional over its kernel. Then \mathcal{P} admits a transitive parabolic unital; that is, a unital U with a collineation group G that fixes the point $P = U \cap \ell_\infty$ and acts transitively on the points of $U \setminus P$.

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Notation Index

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a, b, c, \dots | elements in $\text{GF}(q)$ |
| $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$ | elements in $\text{GF}(q^2)$ |
| σ | the conjugate map $x \rightarrow x^q$ for $x \in \text{GF}(q^2)$ |
| ζ | a primitive element in $\text{GF}(q^2)$ with primitive polynomial $x^2 - t_1x - t_0$ |
| x' | transpose of x |
| X^* | dual space of X |
| $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$ | classical/field/Desarguesian plane of order q^2 |
| $\text{Hall}(q^2)$ | Hall plane of order q^2 |
| $\text{Hgh}(q^2)$ | Hughes plane of order q^2 |
| $\text{Fig}(q^6)$ | Figueroa plane of order q^6 |
| $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(2, q^2)$ | classical unital in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$ |
| \mathcal{A} | an affine plane |
| $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ | the derived affine plane |
| \mathcal{P} | a projective plane |
| $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{P})$ | the derived projective plane |
| \mathcal{S} | a spread in $\text{PG}(3, q)$ |
| $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})$ | the projective plane constructed from the spread \mathcal{S} via the Bruck-Bose representation |
| U | a unital in $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$ |
| \mathcal{U} | the corresponding point set in $\text{PG}(4, q)$ |
| ℓ, m, \dots | lines in a projective space |
| π, \dots | planes in a projective space |
| Σ, Π, \dots | 3-spaces in a projective space |

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