Compatible systems of symplectic Galois representations and
the inverse Galois problem II.
Transvections and huge image.

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Abstract

This article is the second part of a series of three articles about compatible systems of sym-
plectic Galois representations and applications to the inverse Galois problem.

This part is concerned with symplectic Galois representations having a huge residual image,
by which we mean that a symplectic group of full dimension over the prime field is contained up
to conjugation. We prove a classification result on those subgroups of a general symplectic group
over a finite field that contain a nontrivial transvection. Translating this group theoretic result into
the language of symplectic representations whose image contains a nontrivial transvection, these
fall into three very simply describable classes: the reducible ones, the induced ones and those
with huge image. Using the idea of an \((n,p)\)-group of Khare, Larsen and Savin we give simple
conditions under which a symplectic Galois representation with coefficients in a finite field has a
huge image. Finally, we combine this classification result with the main result of the first part to
obtain a strengthened application to the inverse Galois problem.

MSC (2010): 11F80 (Galois representations); 20G14 (Linear algebraic groups over finite
fields), 12F12 (Inverse Galois theory).

1 Introduction

This article is the second of a series of three about compatible systems of symplectic Galois repres-
entations and applications to the inverse Galois problem.

This part is concerned with symplectic Galois representations having a huge image: For a prime \(\ell\),
a finite subgroup \(G \subseteq \text{GSp}_n(\mathbb{F}_\ell)\) is called huge if it contains a conjugate (in \(\text{GSp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_\ell)\)) of \(\text{Sp}_n(\mathbb{F}_\ell)\).

By Corollary 1.3 below this notion is the same as the one introduced in Part I (\cite{AdDW12}).
Whereas the classification of the finite subgroups of \( \text{Sp}_n(\mathbb{F}_\ell) \) appears very complicated to us, it turns out that the finite subgroups containing a nontrivial transvection can be very cleanly classified into three classes, one of which is that of huge subgroups. This is the main group theoretic result of this article (see Theorem 1.1 below). Translating this group theoretic result into the language of symplectic representations whose image contains a nontrivial transvection, these also fall into three very simply describable classes: the reducible ones, the induced ones and those with huge image (see Corollary 1.2).

Using the idea of an \((n,p)\)-group of [KLS08], some number theory allows us to give very simple conditions under which a symplectic Galois representation with coefficients in \( \mathbb{F}_\ell \) has huge image (see Theorem 1.4 below).

This second part is independent of the first, except for Corollary 1.5, which combines the main results of Part I, and Part II. In the third part of this series of articles, a compatible system satisfying the assumptions of Corollary 1.5 will be constructed. At the moment, the third part is in preparation.

### Statement of the results

In order to fix terminology, we recall some standard definitions. Let \( K \) be a field. An \( n \)-dimensional \( K \)-vector space \( V \) equipped with a symplectic form (i.e. nonsingular and alternating), denoted by \( \langle v, w \rangle = v \bullet w \) for \( v, w \in V \), is called a symplectic \( K \)-space. A \( K \)-subspace \( W \subseteq V \) is called a symplectic \( K \)-subspace if the restriction of \( \langle v, w \rangle \) to \( W \times W \) is nonsingular (hence, symplectic).

The general symplectic group \( \text{GSp}(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) =: \text{GSp}(V) \) consists of those \( A \in \text{GL}(V) \) such that there is \( \alpha \in K^\times \), the multiplier of \( A \), such that we have \( (Av) \bullet (Aw) = \alpha(v \bullet w) \) for all \( v, w \in V \). The symplectic group \( \text{Sp}(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) =: \text{Sp}(V) \) is the subgroup of \( \text{GSp}(V) \) of elements with multiplier 1.

An element \( \tau \in \text{GL}(V) \) is a transvection if \( \tau - \text{id}_V \) has rank 1, i.e. if \( \tau \) fixes a hyperplane pointwisely, and there is a line \( U \) such that \( \tau(v) - v \in U \) for all \( v \in V \). The fixed hyperplane is called the axis of \( \tau \) and the line \( U \) is the centre (or the direction). We will consider the identity as a “trivial transvection”. Any transvection has determinant 1. A symplectic transvection is a transvection in \( \text{Sp}(V) \). Any symplectic transvection has the form

\[
T_v[\lambda] \in \text{Sp}(V) : u \mapsto u + \lambda(u, v)v
\]

with direction vector \( v \in V \) and parameter \( \lambda \in K \) (see e.g. [Art57], pp. 137–138).

Our classification result on subgroups of general symplectic groups containing a nontrivial transvection is the following.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( K \) be a finite field of characteristic at least 5 and \( V \) a symplectic \( K \)-vector space of dimension \( n \). Then any subgroup \( G \) of \( \text{GSp}(V) \) which contains a nontrivial symplectic transvection satisfies one of the following assertions:

1. There is a proper \( K \)-subspace \( S \subset V \) such that \( G(S) = S \).
2. There are nonsingular symplectic $K$-subspaces $S_i \subset V$ with $i = 1, \ldots, h$ of dimension $m$ for some $m < n$ such that $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{h} S_i$ and for all $g \in G$ there is a permutation $\sigma_g \in \text{Sym}_h$ (the symmetric group on $\{1, \ldots, h\}$) with $g(S_i) = S_{\sigma_g(i)}$. Moreover, the action of $G$ on the set $\{S_1, \ldots, S_h\}$ thus defined is transitive.

3. There is a subfield $L$ of $K$ such that the subgroup generated by the symplectic transvections of $G$ is conjugated (in $\text{GSp}(V)$) to $\text{Sp}_n(L)$.

The main purpose Section 2 is to prove this theorem. For our application to Galois representations we provide the following representation theoretic reformulation of Theorem 1.1.

**Corollary 1.2.** Let $\ell$ be a prime at least 5, let $\Gamma$ be a compact topological group and

$$\rho : \Gamma \to \text{GSp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell})$$

a continuous representation (for the discrete topology on $\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$). Assume that the image of $\rho$ contains a nontrivial transvection. Then one of the following assertions holds:

1. $\rho$ is reducible.
2. There is a closed subgroup $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$ of finite index $h \mid n$ and a representation $\rho' : \Gamma' \to \text{GSp}_{n/h}(\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell})$ such that $\rho \cong \text{Ind}_{\Gamma'}^\Gamma(\rho')$.
3. There is a subfield $L$ of $K$ such that the subgroup generated by the symplectic transvections in the image of $\rho$ is conjugated (in $\text{GSp}(V)$) to $\text{Sp}_{n}(L)$; in particular, the image is huge.

The following corollary shows that the definition of a huge subgroup of $\text{GSp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell})$, which we gave in Part I [AdDW12], coincides with the simpler definition stated above.

**Corollary 1.3.** Let $K$ be a finite field of characteristic $\ell \geq 5$, $V$ a symplectic $K$-vector space of dimension $n$, and $G$ a subgroup of $\text{GSp}(V)$ which contains a symplectic transvection. Then the following are equivalent:

(i) $G$ is huge.
(ii) $G$ contains a subgroup which is conjugate (in $\text{GSp}(V)$) to $\text{Sp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell})$.
(iii) There is a subfield $L$ of $K$ such that the subgroup generated by the symplectic transvections of $G$ is conjugated (in $\text{GSp}(V)$) to $\text{Sp}_n(L)$.

Combining our group theoretic results with $(n, p)$-groups, introduced by [KL08], some number theory allows us to prove the following theorem:

**Theorem 1.4.** Let $n$ be an even number, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\ell > kn! + 1$ a prime number. Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$ be an integer, not divisible by $\ell$, say $N = N_1 \cdot N_2$ with $\gcd(N_1, N_2) = 1$. Let $L_0$ be the compositum of all number fields of degree $\leq n/2$, which are ramified at most at the primes dividing $N_2$ (which is a
number field). Let \( q \neq \ell \) be a prime which is completely split in \( L_0 \), and let \( p \neq \ell \) be a prime dividing \( q^n - 1 \) but not dividing \( q^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1 \), and \( p \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \). Let \( \chi_q : G_{\mathbb{Q}_n} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}^\times \) be a character satisfying the assumptions of Lemma 3.7 and \( \chi_q \) the composition of \( \chi_q \) with the reduction map \( \mathbb{Z}_\ell \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_{\ell} \).

Let

\[ \rho : G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \text{GSp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{\ell}) \]

be a Galois representation, regular of inertial weights at most \( k \), ramified only at the primes dividing \( Nq\ell \) such that (1) \( \text{Res}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^G (\rho) = \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_n}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} (\chi_q) \), (2) the image of \( \rho \) contains a nontrivial transvection and (3) for all primes \( \ell_1 \) dividing \( N_1 \), the image by \( \rho \) of \( I_{\ell_1} \), the inertia group at \( \ell_1 \), has order prime to \( n! \).

Then the image of \( \rho \) is a huge subgroup of \( \text{GSp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{\ell}) \).

Combining Theorem 1.4 with the results of Part I of this series ([AdDW12]) yields the following corollary.

**Corollary 1.5.** Let \( n, N \in \mathbb{N} \) be integers with \( n \) even and \( N = N_1 \cdot N_2 \) with \( \gcd(N_1, N_2) = 1 \). Let \( L_0 \) be the compositum of all number fields of degree \( \leq n/2 \), which are ramified at most at the primes dividing \( N_2 \) (which is a number field). Let \( q \) be a prime which is completely split in \( L_0 \), and let \( p \) be a prime dividing \( q^n - 1 \) but not dividing \( q^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1 \), and \( p \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \). Let \( \chi_q : G_{\mathbb{Q}_n} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_\ell^\times \) be a character such that its composite with \( \mathbb{Z}_\ell^\times \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \) satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 3.7.

Let \( \rho_\chi = (\rho_\lambda)_\lambda \) (where \( \lambda \) runs through the finite places of a number field \( L \)) be an \( n \)-dimensional a. e. absolutely irreducible a.e. symplectic compatible system, as defined in Part I ([AdDW12]), for the base field \( \mathbb{Q} \), which satisfies the following assumptions:

- For all places \( \lambda \) the representation \( \rho_\lambda \) is unramified outside \( Nq\ell \), where \( \ell \) is the rational prime below \( \lambda \).
- There is a positive integer \( k \) such that, for all but possibly finitely many places \( \lambda \) of \( L \), the reduction mod \( \lambda \) of \( \rho_\lambda \) is regular in the sense of Definition 3.2, with inertial weights at most \( k \).
- The multiplier of \( \rho_\chi \) is a finite order character times a power of the cyclotomic character.
- For all but possibly finitely many places \( \lambda \) the residual representation \( \overline{\rho}_\lambda \) contains a nontrivial transvection in its image.
- For all places \( \lambda \) not above \( q \) one has \( \text{Res}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^G (\rho_\lambda) = \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_n}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} (\chi_q) \), where \( \chi_q \) is embedded into \( \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}^\times \) via \( \lambda \).
- For all primes \( \ell_1 \) dividing \( N_1 \) and for all but possibly finitely many places \( \lambda \), the group \( \overline{\rho}_\lambda (I_{\ell_1}) \) has order prime to \( n! \) (where \( I_{\ell_1} \) denotes the inertia group at \( \ell_1 \)).

Then for any \( d \mid \frac{n}{\gcd(n, k)} \) there exists a set of places \( \mathcal{L}_d \) of \( L \) of positive density such that for each \( \lambda \in \mathcal{L}_d \) the image of \( \overline{\rho}_\lambda (I_{\ell_1}) \) is \( \text{PGSp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{\ell_1}) \) or \( \text{PSp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{\ell_1}) \), where \( \ell \) is the rational prime below \( \lambda \).

The proofs of Theorem 1.4 and Corollary 1.5 are given in Section 3.
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2 Symplectic representations containing a transvection

In this section our group theoretic results will be proved. This part was inspired by the work of Mitchell on the classification of subgroups of classical groups. In an attempt to generalise Theorem 1 of [Mit14] to arbitrary dimension, one of us (S. A.-d.-R.) came up with a precise strategy for Theorem 1. Several ideas and some notation are borrowed from [LZ82].

2.1 Symplectic transvections in subgroups

Recall that the full symplectic group is generated by all its transvections. The main idea in this part is to identify the subgroups of the general symplectic group containing a transvection by the centres of the transvections in the subgroup.

Let $K$ be a finite field of characteristic $\ell$ and $V$ a symplectic $K$-vector space of dimension $n$. Let $G$ be a subgroup of $\text{GSp}(V)$. A main difficulty in this part stems from the fact that $K$ need not be a prime field, whence the set of direction vectors of the transvections contained in $G$ need not be a $K$-vector space. Suppose, for example, that we want to deal with the subgroup $G = \text{Sp}_n(L)$ of $\text{Sp}_n(K)$ for $L$ a subfield of $K$. Then the directions of the transvections of $G$ form the $L$-vector space $L^n$ contained in $K^n$. It is this what we have in mind when we introduce the term $(L,G)$-rational subspace below. In order to do so, we set up some more notation.

Write $L(G)$ for the set of $0 \neq v \in V$ such that $T_v[\lambda] \in G$ for some $\lambda \in K$. More naturally, this set should be considered as a subset of $\mathbb{P}(V)$, the projective space consisting of the lines in $V$. We call it the set of centres (or directions) of the symplectic transvections in $G$. For a given nonzero vector $v \in V$, define the parameter group of direction $v$ in $G$ as

$$\mathcal{P}_v(G) := \{ \lambda \in K \mid T_v[\lambda] \in G \}.$$  

The fact that $T_v(\mu) \circ T_v(\lambda) = T_v(\mu + \lambda)$ shows that $\mathcal{P}_v(G)$ is a subgroup of the additive group of $K$. If $K$ is a finite field of characteristic $\ell$, then $\mathcal{P}_v(G)$ is a finite direct product of copies of $\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z}$. Denote the number of factors by $\text{rk}_v(G)$. Because of $\mathcal{P}_{\lambda v}(G) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \mathcal{P}_v(G)$ for $\lambda \in K^\times$, it only depends on the centre $U := \langle v \rangle_K \in L(G) \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V)$, and we call it the rank of $U$ in $G$, although we will not make use of this in our argument.
We find it useful to consider the surjective map
\[ \Phi : V \times K \xrightarrow{(v,\lambda) \to T_v[\lambda]} \{ \text{symplectic transvections in } \text{Sp}(V) \}. \]
The multiplicative group \( K^\times \) acts on \( V \times K \) via \( x(v,\lambda) := (xv,x^{-2}\lambda) \). Passing to the quotient modulo this action yields a bijection
\[ (V \setminus \{0\} \times K) / K^\times \xrightarrow{(v,\lambda) \to T_v[\lambda]} \{ \text{nontrivial symplectic transvections in } \text{Sp}(V) \}. \]
When we consider the first projection \( \pi_V : V \times K \to V \) modulo the action of \( K^\times \) we obtain
\[ \pi_V : (V \setminus \{0\} \times K) / K^\times \to \mathbb{P}(V), \]
which corresponds to sending a nontrivial transvection to its centre. Let \( W \) be a \( K \)-subspace of \( V \). Then \( \Phi \) gives a bijection
\[ (W \setminus \{0\} \times K) / K^\times \xrightarrow{(v,\lambda) \to T_v[\lambda]} \{ \text{nontrivial symplectic transvections in } \text{Sp}(V) \} \text{ with centre in } W \} \]
Let \( L \) be a subfield of \( K \). We call an \( L \)-vector space \( W_L \subseteq V \) \( L \)-\textit{rational} if \( \dim_K W_K = \dim_L W_L \) with \( W_K := \langle W_L \rangle_K \) and \( \langle \cdot,\cdot \rangle \) restricted to \( W_L \times W_L \) takes values in \( L \). An \( L \)-vector space \( W_L \subseteq V \) is called \((L,G)\)-\textit{rational} if \( W_L \) is \( L \)-rational and \( \Phi \) induces a bijection
\[ (W_L \setminus \{0\} \times L) / L^\times \xrightarrow{(v,\lambda) \to T_v[\lambda]} G \cap \{ \text{nontrivial sympl. transvections in } \text{Sp}(V) \} \text{ with centre in } W_K \}. \]
Note that \((W_L \setminus \{0\} \times L) / L^\times \) is naturally a subset of \((W_L \setminus \{0\} \times K) / K^\times \). A \( K \)-subspace \( W \subseteq V \) is called \((L,G)\)-\textit{rationalisable} if there exists an \((L,G)\)-rational \( W_L \) with \( W_K = W \). We speak of an \((L,G)\)-rational symplectic subspace \( W_L \) if it is \((L,G)\)-rational and symplectic in the sense that the restricted pairing is non-degenerate on \( W_L \). Let \( H_L \) and \( I_L \) be two \((L,G)\)-rational symplectic subspaces of \( V \). We say that \( H_L \) and \( I_L \) are \((L,G)\)-\textit{linked} if there is \( 0 \neq h \in H_L \) and \( 0 \neq w \in I_L \) such that \( h + w \in \mathcal{L}(G) \).

\subsection{2.2 Strategy}

Now that we have set up all notation, we will describe the strategy behind the proof of Theorem \([\text{1.1}]\) as a service for the reader.

If one is not in case 1., then there are ‘many’ transvections in \( G \), as otherwise the \( K \)-span of \( \mathcal{L}(G) \) would be a proper subspace of \( V \) stabilised by \( G \). The presence of ‘many’ transvection is used first in order to show the existence of a subfield \( L \subseteq K \) and an \((L,G)\)-rational symplectic plane \( H_L \subseteq V \). For this it is necessary to replace \( G \) by one of its conjugates inside \( \text{GSp}(V) \). The main ingredient for the existence of \((L,G)\)-rational symplectic planes, which is treated in Section \([\text{2.4}]\) is Dickson’s classification of the finite subgroups of \( \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p) \).

The next main step is to show that two \((L,G)\)-linked symplectic spaces in \( V \) can be merged into a single one. This is the main result of Section \([\text{2.5}]\). The main input is a result of Wagner for transvections in three dimensional vector spaces.
The merging results are applied to extend the \((L, G)\)-rational symplectic plane further, using again the existence of ‘many’ transvections. We obtain a maximal \((L, G)\)-rational symplectic space \(I_L \subseteq V\) in the sense that \(\mathcal{L}(G) \subset I_K \cup I^\perp_K\), which is proved in Section 2.6. The proof of Theorem 1.1 can be deduced from this (see Section 2.7) because either \(I_K\) equals \(V\), that is the huge image case, or translating \(I_K\) by elements of \(G\) gives the decomposition in case 2.

2.3 Simple properties

We use the notation from the Introduction. In this subsection we list some simple lemmas illustrating and characterising the definitions made above.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let \(v \in \mathcal{L}(G)\). Then \(\langle v \rangle_L\) is an \((L, G)\)-rational line if and only if \(\mathcal{P}_v(G) = L\).

**Proof.** This follows immediately from that fact that all transvections with centre \(\langle v \rangle_K\) can be written uniquely as \(T_v[\lambda]\) for some \(\lambda \in K\).

**Lemma 2.2.** Let \(W_L \subseteq V\) be an \((L, G)\)-rational space and \(U_L\) an \(L\)-vector subspace of \(W_L\). Then \(U_L\) is also \((L, G)\)-rational.

**Proof.** We first give two general statements about \(L\)-rational subspaces. Let \(u_1, \ldots, u_d\) be an \(L\)-basis of \(U_L\) and extend it by \(w_1, \ldots, w_e\) to an \(L\)-basis of \(W_L\). As \(W_L\) is \(L\)-rational, the chosen vectors remain linearly independent over \(K\), and, hence, \(U_L\) is \(L\)-rational. Moreover, we see, e.g. by writing down elements in the chosen basis, that \(W_L \cap U_K = U_L\).

It is clear that \(\Phi\) sends elements in \((U_L \times L)/L^\times\) to symplectic transvections in \(G\) with centres in \(U_K\). Conversely, let \(T_v[\lambda]\) be such a transvection. As \(W_L\) is \((L, G)\)-rational, \(T_v[\lambda] = T_u[\mu]\) with some \(u \in W_L\) and \(\mu \in L\). Due to \(W_L \cap U_K = U_L\), we have \(u \in U_L\) and the tuple \((u, \mu)\) lies in \(U_L \times L\).

**Lemma 2.3.** Let \(W_L \subseteq V\) be an \(L\)-rational subspace of \(V\). Then the following assertions are equivalent:

(i) \(W_L\) is \((L, G)\)-rational.

(ii) (a) \(T_{W_L}[L] := \{T_v[\lambda] \mid \lambda \in L, v \in W_L\} \subseteq G\) and

(b) for each \(U \in \mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V)\) with \(U \subseteq W_K\) there is a \(u \in U \cap W_L\) such that \(\mathcal{P}_u(G) = L\) (i.e. \(\langle u \rangle_L\) is an \((L, G)\)-rational line contained in \(U\) by Lemma 2.2).

**Proof.** (i) \(\Rightarrow\) (ii):' Note that (a) is clear. For (b), let \(U \in \mathcal{L}(G)\) with \(U \subseteq W_K\). Hence, there is \(u \in U\) and \(\lambda \in K^\times\) with \(T_u[\lambda] \in G\). As \(W_L\) is \((L, G)\)-rational, we may assume that \(u \in W_L\) and \(\lambda \in L\). Lemma 2.2 implies that \(\langle u \rangle_L\) is an \((L, G)\)-rational line.

(ii) \(\Rightarrow\) (i):' Denote by \(\iota\) the injection \((W_L \setminus \{0\} \times L)/L^\times \hookrightarrow (W_K \setminus \{0\} \times K)/K^\times\). By (a), the image of \(\Phi \circ \iota\) lies in \(G\). It remains to prove the surjectivity of this map onto the symplectic transvections of \(G\) with centres in \(W_K\). Let \(T_v[\lambda]\) be one such. Take \(U = \langle v \rangle_K\). By (b), there is
$v_0 \in U$ such that $U_L = (v_0)_L \subseteq W_L$ is an $(L, G)$-rational line. In particular, $T_v[\lambda] = T_{v_0}[\mu]$ with some $\mu \in L$, finishing the proof.

\begin{lemma}
Let $A \in \text{GSp}(V)$ with multiplier $\alpha \in K^\times$. Then $AT_v[\lambda]A^{-1} = TA_v[\Lambda_\alpha]$. In particular, the notion of $(L, G)$-rationality is not stable under conjugation.
\end{lemma}

\begin{proof}
For all $w \in V$, $AT_v[\lambda]A^{-1}(w) = A(A^{-1}w + \lambda(A^{-1}w \cdot v)v) = w + \lambda(A^{-1}w \cdot v)Av$. Since $A$ has multiplier $\alpha$, $w \cdot Av = \alpha(A^{-1}w \cdot v)$, hence $AT_v[\lambda]A^{-1}(w) = w + \Lambda_\alpha(w \cdot Av)Av = TA_v[\Lambda_\alpha](w)$.
\end{proof}

\begin{lemma}
The group $G$ maps $L(G)$ into itself.
\end{lemma}

\begin{proof}
Let $g \in G$ and $w \in L(G)$, say $T_w[\lambda] \in G$. Then by Lemma 2.4, we have $gT_w[\lambda]g^{-1} = T_{gw}[\Lambda_\alpha]$, where $\alpha$ is the multiplier of $g$. Hence, $g(w) \in L(G)$.
\end{proof}

The following lemma shows that the natural projection yields a bijection between transvections in the symplectic group and their images in the projective symplectic group.

\begin{lemma}
Let $V$ be a symplectic $K$-vector space, $0 \neq u_1, u_2 \in V$. If $T_{u_1}[\lambda_1]^{-1}T_{u_2}[\lambda_2] \in \{a \cdot \text{Id} : a \in K^\times\}$, then $T_{u_1}[\lambda_1] = T_{u_2}[\lambda_2]$.
\end{lemma}

\begin{proof}
Assume $T_{u_1}[\lambda_1]^{-1}T_{u_2}[\lambda_2] = a\text{Id}$. Then for all $v \in V$, $T_{u_2}[\lambda_2](v) - T_{u_1}[\lambda_1](av) = 0$. In particular, taking $v = u_1$, $T_{u_2}[\lambda_2](u_1) - T_{u_1}[\lambda_1](au_1) = u_1 + \lambda_2(u_1 \bullet u_2)u_2 - au_1 = 0$, hence either $u_1$ and $u_2$ are linearly dependent or $a = 1$ (thus both transvections coincide). Assume then that $u_2 = bu_1$ for some $b \in K^\times$. Then for all $v \in V$, we have $T_{bu_1}[\lambda_2](v) - T_{u_1}[\lambda_1](av) = v + \lambda_2(b^2 v \bullet u_1)u_1 - av - \lambda_1(a(v \bullet u_1)u_1 = (a-1)v + \lambda_2(b^2 - \lambda_1)(v \bullet u_1)u_1 = 0$. Choosing $v$ linearly independent from $u_1$, we obtain $a = 1$, as we wished to prove.
\end{proof}

\subsection{Existence of $(L, G)$-rational symplectic planes}

Let, as before, $K$ be a finite field of characteristic $\ell$, $V$ a $n$-dimensional symplectic $K$-vector space and $G \subseteq \text{GSp}(V)$ a subgroup. We will now prove the existence of $(L, G)$-rational symplectic planes if there are two transvections in $G$ with nonorthogonal directions.

Note that any additive subgroup $H \subseteq K$ can appear as a parameter group of a direction. Just take $G$ to be the subgroup of $\text{GSp}(V)$ generated by the transvections in one fixed direction with parameters in $H$. It might seem surprising that the existence of two nonorthogonal centres forces the parameter group to be the additive group of a subfield $L$ of $K$ (up to multiplication by a fixed scalar). This is the contents of Proposition 2.11 which is one of the main ingredients for this article. This proposition, in turn, is based on Proposition 2.7 going back to Mitchell (cf. [Mit11]). To make this exposition self-contained we also include a proof of it, which essentially relies on Dickson’s classification of the finite subgroups of $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$. Recall that an elation is the image in $\text{PGL}(V)$ of a transvection in $\text{GL}(V)$.
Proposition 2.7. Let $V$ be a 2-dimensional $K$-vector space with basis $\{e_1, e_2\}$ and $\Gamma \subseteq \text{PGL}(V)$ a subgroup that contains two nontrivial elations whose centers $U_1$ and $U_2$ are different. Let $\ell^m$ be the order of an $\ell$-Sylow subgroup of $\Gamma$.

Then $K$ contains a subfield $L$ with $\ell^m$ elements. Moreover, there exists $A \in \text{PGL}_2(K)$ such that $AU_1 = \langle e_1 \rangle_K$, $AU_2 = \langle e_2 \rangle_K$, and $A\Gamma A^{-1}$ is either $\text{PGL}(V_L)$ or $\text{PSL}(V_L)$, where $V_L = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle_L$.

Proof. Since there are two elations $\tau_1$ and $\tau_2$ with independent directions $U_1$ and $U_2$, Dickson’s classification of subgroups of $\text{PGL}_2(F)$ (Section 260 of [Dic58]) implies that there is $B \in \text{PGL}_2(K)$ such that $B\Gamma B^{-1}$ is either $\text{PGL}(V_L)$ or $\text{PSL}(V_L)$, where $L$ is a subfield of $K$ with $\ell^m$ elements. By Lemma 2.8 the direction of $B\tau_i B^{-1}$ is $BU_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ and the lines $BU_i$ are of the form $\langle d_i \rangle_K$ with $d_i \in V_L$ for $i = 1, 2$. As $\text{PSL}(V_L)$ acts transitively on $V_L$, there is $C \in \text{PSL}(V_L)$ such that $CU_1 = \langle e_1 \rangle_K$ and $CU_2 = \langle e_2 \rangle_K$. Setting $A := CB$ yields the proposition. □

Although the preceding proposition is quite simple, the very important consequence it has is that the conjugated elations $A\tau_i A^{-1}$ both have direction vectors that can be defined over the same $L$-rational plane.

Lemma 2.8. Let $V$ be a 2-dimensional $K$-vector space, $G \subseteq \text{GL}(V)$ containing two transvections with linearly independent directions $U_1$ and $U_2$. Let $\ell^m$ be the order of any $\ell$-Sylow subgroup of $G$.

Then $K$ contains a subfield $L$ with $\ell^m$ elements and there are $A \in \text{GL}(V)$ and an $(L, A\Gamma A^{-1})$-rational plane $V_L \subseteq V$. Moreover, $A$ can be chosen such that $AU_i = U_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Furthermore, if $u_1 \in U_1$ and $u_2 \in U_2$ are such that $u_1 \bullet u_2 \in L^\times$, then $V_L$ can be chosen to be $\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_L$.

Proof. We apply Proposition 2.7 with $e_1 = u_1$, $e_2 = u_2$, and $\Gamma$ the image of $G$ in $\text{PGL}(V)$, and obtain $A \in \text{GL}(V)$ (any lift of the matrix provided by the proposition) such that $A\Gamma A^{-1}$ equals $\text{PSL}(V_L)$ or $\text{PGL}(V_L)$ for the $L$-rational plane $V_L = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_L \subseteq V$, and $AU_i = U_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. For $\text{PSL}(V_L)$ and $\text{PGL}(V_L)$ it is true that the elations contained in them are precisely the images of $T_v[\lambda]$ for $v \in V_L$ and $\lambda \in L$.

First, we know that all such $T_v[\lambda]$ are contained in $\text{SL}(V_L)$ and, thus, in $A\Gamma A^{-1}$ (since $A\Gamma A^{-1}$ is $\text{PSL}(V_L)$ or $\text{PGL}(V_L)$). Second, by Lemma 2.6 the image of $T_v[\lambda]$ in $A\Gamma A^{-1}$ has a unique lift to a transvection in $\text{SL}(V_L) \subseteq A\Gamma A^{-1}$, namely $T_v[\lambda]$. This proves that the transvections of $A\Gamma A^{-1}$ are precisely the $T_v[\lambda]$ for $v \in V_L$ and $\lambda \in L$. Hence, $V_L$ is an $(L, A\Gamma A^{-1})$-rational plane. □

Lemma 2.9. Let $U_1, U_2 \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ be such that $H = U_1 \oplus U_2$ is a symplectic plane in $V$. By $G_0$ we denote the subgroup $\{g \in G \mid g(H) \subseteq H\}$ and by $G|_H$ the restrictions of the elements of $G_0$ to $H$.

Then $\mathcal{L}(G|_H) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(G)$ (under the inclusion $\mathbb{F}(H) \subseteq \mathbb{F}(V)$).

Proof. Let $\tau_i \in G$ be transvections with directions $U_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Clearly, $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in G_0$ and their restrictions to $H$ are symplectic transvections with the same directions. Consequently, Lemma 2.8 provides us with $A \in \text{GL}(H)$ and an $(L, A\Gamma A^{-1})$-rational plane $H_L \subseteq H$.

Let $U \in \mathcal{L}(G|_H)$. This means that there is $g \in G_0$ such that $g|_H$ is a transvection with direction $U$, so that $Ag|_HA^{-1}$ is a transvection in $A\Gamma|_HA^{-1}$ with direction $AU$ by Lemma 2.4. As $H_L$
is \((L, AG|_H A^{-1})\)-rational, all transvections \(T_i[\lambda] \) for \(v \in H_L \) and \(\lambda \in L \) lie in \(AG|_H A^{-1} \), whence \(AG|_H A^{-1} \) contains \(\text{SL}(H_L) \). Consequently, there is \(h \in AG|_H A^{-1} \) such that \(hAU = AU_1 \). But \(A^{-1}hA \in G|_H \), whence there is \(\gamma \in G_0 \) with restriction to \(H \) equal to \(A^{-1}hA \). As \(\gamma H \subseteq H \), it follows that \(\gamma U = \gamma|_H U = A^{-1}hAU = U_1 \). Now, \(\gamma^{-1}\gamma U = U \), showing \(U \in \mathcal{L}(G) \).

**Corollary 2.10.** Let \(U_1, U_2 \in \mathcal{L}(G) \) be such that \(H = U_1 \oplus U_2 \) is a symplectic plane in \(V \). By \(G_0 \) we denote the subgroup \(\{g \in G \mid g(H) \subseteq H \} \) and by \(G|_H \) the restrictions of the elements of \(G_0 \) to \(H \).

Then the transvections of \(G|_H \) are the restrictions to \(H \) of the transvections of \(G \) with centre \(H \).

**Proof.** Let \(T \) be the subgroup of \(G \) generated by the transvections of \(G \) with centre \(H \). We can naturally identify \(T \) with \(T|_H \). Let \(U \) be the subgroup of \(G|_H \) generated by the transvections of \(G|_H \).

We have that \(T|_H \subseteq U \).

Applying Lemma 2.8 to the \(K\)-vector space \(H \) and the subgroup \(U \subseteq \text{GL}(H) \), there exists a subfield \(L \subseteq K \), and an \(L\)-rational plane \(H_L \) such that \(U \) is conjugate to \(\text{SL}(H_L) \), hence \(U \simeq \text{SL}_2(L) \).

Applying Lemma 2.8 to the \(K\)-vector space \(H \) and the subgroup \(T|_H \), we obtain a subfield \(L' \subseteq K \), and an \(L'\)-rational plane \(H_{L'} \) such that \(T|_H \) is conjugate to \(\text{SL}(H_{L'}) \), hence \(H \simeq \text{SL}_2(L') \). But \(\mathcal{L}(T|_H) = \mathcal{L}(G) \cap H = \mathcal{L}(G|_H) = \mathcal{L}(U) \) by Lemma 2.9, whence \(L = L' \) and the cardinalities of \(U \) and \(T|_H \) coincide. Therefore they are equal.

**Proposition 2.11.** Let \(U_1, U_2 \in \mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V) \) which are not orthogonal. Then there exist a subfield \(L \subseteq K, A \in \text{GSp}(V) \), and an \(L\)-rational symplectic plane \(H_L \) such that \(AU_1 \subseteq H_K, AU_2 \subseteq H_K \) and such that \(H_L \) is \((L, AGA^{-1})\)-rational. Moreover, if we fix \(u_1 \in U_1, u_2 \in U_2 \) such that \(u_1 \cdot u_2 \in L^\times \), we can choose \(H_L = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_L \) and \(A \) satisfying \(AU_1 = U_1, AU_2 = U_2 \).

**Proof.** Let \(H = U_1 \oplus U_2 \) and note that this is a symplectic plane. Define \(G_0 \) and \(G|_H \) as in Lemma 2.9. Lemma 2.8 provides us with \(B \in \text{GL}(H) \) such that \(BU_i = U_i \) for \(i = 1, 2 \) and such that \(H_L = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_L \) is an \((L, BG|_H B^{-1})\)-rational plane. We choose \(A \in \text{GSp}(V) \) such that \(AH \subseteq H \) and \(A|_H = B \) (this is possible as any symplectic basis of \(H \) can be extended to a symplectic basis of \(V \)).

We want to prove that \(H_L \) is an \((L, AGA^{-1})\)-rational symplectic plane in \(V \).

And, indeed, by Corollary 2.10 the nontrivial transvections of \(AGA^{-1} \) with direction in \(H \) coincide with the nontrivial transvections of \(BG|_H B^{-1} \), which in turn correspond bijectively to \((H_L \setminus \{0\} \times L)/L \).

**Note:** Theorem 2.11 is independent of conjugating \(G \) inside \(\text{Sp}(V) \). Hence, we will henceforth work with \((L, G)\)-rational symplectic spaces (instead of \((L, AGA^{-1})\)-rational ones).

**Corollary 2.12.** (a) Let \(H_L \) be an \(L\)-rational plane which contains an \((L, G)\)-rational line \(U_{1,L} \) as well as an \(L\)-rational line \(U_{2,L} \) not orthogonal to \(U_{1,L} \) with \(U_{2,K} \subseteq \mathcal{L}(G) \).

Then \(H_L \) is an \((L, G)\)-rational symplectic plane.
(b) Let $U_{1,L} = \langle u_1 \rangle_L$ be an $(L,G)$-rational line and $U_2 = \langle u_2 \rangle_K \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ such that $u_1 \cdot u_2 \in L^\times$.

Then $\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_L$ is an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic plane.

**Proof.** (a) Fix $u_1 \in U_{1,L}$ and $u_2 \in U_{2,L}$ such that $u_1 \cdot u_2 = 1$, and call $W_L = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_L$. Apply Proposition 2.11 we get $L \subseteq K$ and $A \in \text{GSp}(V)$ such that $\langle AU_1, L \rangle_K = \langle u_1 \rangle_K$, $AU_2 = \langle u_2 \rangle_K$ and $W_L$ is $(L, AGA^{-1})$-rational. Let $a_1, a_2 \in K^\times$ be such that $Au_1 = a_1 u_1$ and $Au_2 = a_2 u_2$. The proof will follow three steps: we will first see that $\mathcal{P}_{u_2}(G) = L$, then we will see that $H_L$ satisfies Lemma 2.3 (ii)(a) and finally we will see that $H_L$ satisfies Lemma 2.3 (ii)(b).

Let $\alpha$ be the multiplier of $A$. First note the following equality between $\alpha, a_1$ and $a_2$:

$$1 = u_1 \cdot u_2 = \frac{1}{\alpha} (Au_1 \cdot Au_2) = \frac{1}{\alpha} (a_1 u_1 \cdot a_2 u_2) = \frac{a_1 a_2}{\alpha}.$$ 

Recall that $\mathcal{P}_{av}(G) = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \mathcal{P}_v(G)$, and, from Lemma 2.4 it follows that $\mathcal{P}_{av}(AGA^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \mathcal{P}_v(G)$.

On the one hand, since $U_{1,L}$ is $(L,G)$-rational and $u_1 \in U_{1,L}$, we know that $\mathcal{P}_{u_1}(G) = L$ by Lemma 2.1. On the other hand, since $\langle u_1 \rangle_L$ is $(L, AGA^{-1})$-rational, $\mathcal{P}_{u_1}(AGA^{-1}) = L$, hence $\mathcal{P}_{u_1}(G) = \frac{a_1}{\alpha} L$. We thus have $\frac{a_1}{\alpha} L \subseteq L$. Moreover, since $\langle u_2 \rangle_L$ is $(L, AGA^{-1})$-rational (e.g. using Lemma 2.2), we have that $\mathcal{P}_{u_2}(AGA^{-1}) = L$, hence $\mathcal{P}_{u_2}(G) = \frac{a_2}{\alpha} \mathcal{P}_v(G) = \frac{a_2}{\alpha} L = \frac{a_2}{\alpha} L = L$. This proves that $\langle u_2 \rangle_L$ is $(L,G)$-rational by Lemma 2.1.

Next we will see that $T_{H_{L}[L]} \subseteq G$. Let $b_1, b_2 \in L$ with $b_1 \neq 0$ and $\lambda \in L^\times$. Consider the transvection $T_{b_1 u_1 + b_2 u_2} [\lambda]$. We want to prove that it belongs to $G$. We compute

$$AT_{b_1 u_1 + b_2 u_2} [\lambda] A^{-1} = T_{\frac{b_1 u_1 + b_2 u_2}{\alpha} \frac{\lambda}{\alpha}} = T_{b_1 a_1 u_1 + b_2 a_2 u_2 [\lambda] a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1}} = T_{b_1 a_1 u_1 + b_2 a_2 u_2 [\lambda]} = T_{b_1 a_1 u_1 + b_2 a_2 u_2 [\lambda]}.$$ 

Note that since $\frac{a_1}{\alpha} = \frac{a_2}{\alpha} \in L$ and since $W_L = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_L$ is $(L, AGA^{-1})$-rational, it follows that $AT_{b_1 u_1 + b_2 u_2} [\lambda] A^{-1} \in AGA^{-1}$, and therefore $T_{b_1 u_1 + b_2 u_2} [\lambda] \in G$. Note that the same conclusion is valid for $b_1 = 0$ as $\langle u_2 \rangle_L$ is $(L,G)$-rational.

Finally it remains to see that if $U \in \mathcal{L}(G) \cap \langle H_L \rangle_K$, then there is $u \in U \cap H_L$ with $\mathcal{P}_u(G) = L$.

Assume that $U \in \mathcal{L}(G) \cap \langle H_L \rangle_K$. Since we have seen that $\langle u_2 \rangle_L$ is $(L,G)$-rational, we can assume that $U \neq \langle u_2 \rangle_K$. Therefore we can choose an element $u \in U$ with $u = u_1 + bu_2$, for some $b \in K$.

It suffices to show that $b \in L$. Let $T_v[\lambda] \in G$ be a transvection with direction $U$. Then computing $AT_v[\lambda] A^{-1}$ as above, we get that $AT_v[\lambda] A^{-1} = T_{\frac{b_1 u_1 + b_2 u_2}{\alpha} \frac{\lambda}{\alpha}}$ is a transvection with direction in $\mathcal{L}(AGA^{-1}) \cap W_L$, hence the $(L, AGA^{-1})$-rationality of $W_L$ implies that $b \in L$.

(b) follows from (a) by observing that the condition $u_1 \cdot u_2 \in L^\times$ ensures that $\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_L$ is an $L$-rational symplectic plane. 

The next corollary says that the translate of each vector in an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic space by some orthogonal vector $w$ is the centre of a transvection if this is the case for one of them.

**Corollary 2.13.** Let $H_L \subseteq V$ be an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic space. Let $w \in H_K$ and $0 \neq h \in H_L$ such that $\langle h + w \rangle_K \in \mathcal{L}(G)$. Then $\langle h + w \rangle_L$ is an $(L,G)$-rational line for all $0 \neq h_1 \in H_L$. 

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Lemma 2.14. Let $H_L$ be an $(L, G)$-rational symplectic space. Let $\hat{h}, \tilde{h} \in H_L$ different from zero and let $w, \tilde{w} \in H^1_K$ such that $w \cdot \tilde{w} \in L^\times$ and $h + w, \hat{h} + \tilde{w} \in \mathcal{L}(G)$.

Then $\langle w, \tilde{w} \rangle_L$ is an $(L, G)$-rational symplectic plane.

Proof. By Corollary 2.13 we have that $\langle h + \tilde{w} \rangle_L$ is an $(L, G)$-rational line. As $(h + w) \cdot (h + \tilde{w}) = w \cdot \tilde{w} \in L^\times$, by Corollary 2.12 it follows that $\langle w - \tilde{w} \rangle_L$ is an $(L, G)$-rational line. Since $\langle -h - w \rangle_K \in \mathcal{L}(G)$, by Corollary 2.13 we have that $\langle -h + w \rangle_L$ is $(L, G)$-rational, and from $(-h + w) \cdot (h + \tilde{w}) = w \cdot \tilde{w} \in L^\times$ we conclude that $\langle w + \tilde{w} \rangle_L$ is an $(L, G)$-rational line. As $(w - \tilde{w}) \cdot (w + \tilde{w}) = 2w \cdot \tilde{w} \in L^\times$, we obtain that $\langle w + \tilde{w}, w - \tilde{w} \rangle_L = \langle w, \tilde{w} \rangle_L$ is an $(L, G)$-rational symplectic plane, as claimed.

We now deduce that linking is an equivalence relation between mutually orthogonal spaces. Note that reflexivity and symmetry are clear and only transitivity need be shown.

Lemma 2.15. Let $H_L, I_L$ and $J_L$ be mutually orthogonal $(L, G)$-rational symplectic subspaces of $V$.

If $H_L$ and $I_L$ are $(L, G)$-linked and also $I_L$ and $J_L$ are $(L, G)$-linked, then so are $H_L$ and $J_L$.

Proof. By definition there exist nonzero $h_0 \in H_L, i_0, i_1 \in I_L$ and $j_0 \in J_L$ such that $h_0 + i_0 \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ and $i_1 + j_0 \in \mathcal{L}(G)$. There are $\hat{h}_0 \in H_L$ and $\hat{i}_0 \in I_L$ such that $\hat{h}_0 \cdot h_0 = 1$ and $\hat{i}_0 \cdot i_0 = 1$.

By Corollary 2.13 we have, in particular, that $\langle h_0 + i_0 \rangle_L, \langle \hat{i}_0 + j_0 \rangle_L$ and $\langle \hat{h}_0 + (i_0 + \hat{i}_0) \rangle_L$ are $(L, G)$-rational lines. As $(h_0 + \hat{i}_0) \cdot (i_0 + j_0) = 1$, by Corollary 2.12 also $\langle h_0 + (i_0 + \hat{i}_0) + j_0 \rangle_L$ is $(L, G)$-rational. Furthermore, due to $\langle h_0 + (i_0 + \hat{i}_0) \rangle \cdot (h_0 + (i_0 + \hat{i}_0) + j_0) = 1$, it follows that $\langle (h_0 - \hat{h}_0) + j_0 \rangle_L$ is $(L, G)$-rational, whence $H_L$ and $J_L$ are $(L, G)$-linked.
2.5 Merging linked orthogonal \((L, G)\)-rational symplectic subspaces

We continue using our assumptions: \(K\) is a finite field of characteristic at least 5, \(L \subseteq K\) a subfield, \(V\) a \(n\)-dimensional symplectic \(K\)-vector space, \(G \subseteq \text{GSp}(V)\) a subgroup. In the previous section we established the existence of \((L, G)\)-rational symplectic planes in many cases (after allowing a conjugation of \(G\) inside \(\text{GSp}(V)\)). In this section we aim at merging \((L, G)\)-linked \((L, G)\)-rational symplectic planes into \((L, G)\)-rational symplectic subspaces.

It is important to remark that no new conjugation of \(G\) is required. The only conjugation that is needed is the one from the previous section in order to have an \((L, G)\)-rational plane to start from.

**Lemma 2.16.** Let \(H_L\) and \(I_L\) be two \((L, G)\)-rational symplectic subspaces of \(V\) which are \((L, G)\)-linked. Suppose that \(H_L\) and \(I_L\) are orthogonal to each other. Then all lines in \(H_L \oplus I_L\) are \((L, G)\)-rational.

**Proof.** The \((L, G)\)-linkage implies the existence of \(h_1 \in H_L\) and \(w_1 \in I_L\) such that \((h_1 + w_1)_K \in \mathcal{L}(G)\). By Corollary 2.13, \(h + w_1\) is an \((L, G)\)-rational line for all \(h \in H_L\). The same reasoning now gives that \((h + w)_L\) is an \((L, G)\)-rational line for all \(h \in H_L\) and all \(w \in I_L\).

In view of Lemma 2.15, the above is (ii)(a). In order to obtain (ii)(b), we need to invoke a result of Wagner.

**Proposition 2.17.** Let \(V\) be a 3-dimensional vector space over a finite field \(K\) of characteristic \(\ell \geq 5\), and let \(G \subseteq \text{SL}(V)\) be a group of transformations fixing a 1-dimensional vector space \(U\). Let \(U_1, U_2, U_3\) be three distinct centres of transvections in \(G\) such that \(U \nsubseteq U_1 \oplus U_2\) and \(U \neq U_3\). Then \((U_1 \oplus U_2) \cap (U \oplus U_3)\) is the centre of a transvection of \(G\).

**Proof.** This is Theorem 3.1-(a) of [Wag74]. It is stated in a different terminology from ours. But, note that finite desarguian projective planes correspond to usual projective planes \(\mathbb{P}(V)\), where \(V\) is a 3-dimensional vector space over a finite field (see Section 1.4, 5 of [Dem97], p. 28), and collineations of such planes correspond to linear maps (cf. Section 1.4, 10 of [Dem97], p. 31).

**Proposition 2.18.** Let \(U_1, U_2, U_3 \in \mathcal{L}(G)\) and \(W = U_1 + U_2 + U_3\). Assume \(\text{dim } W = 3\), \(U_1\) and \(U_2\) not orthogonal and let \(U\) be a line in \(W \cap W^\perp\) which is linearly independent from \(U_3\) and is not contained in \(U_1 \oplus U_2\). Then \((U_1 \oplus U_2) \cap (U \oplus U_3)\) is a line in \(\mathcal{L}(G)\).

**Proof.** Fix transvections \(T_i \in G\) with centre \(U_i\), \(i = 1, 2, 3\). These transvections fix \(W\); let \(H \subseteq \text{SL}(W)\) be the group generated by the restrictions of the \(T_i\) to \(W\). The condition \(U \subseteq W^\perp\) guarantees that the \(T_i\) fix \(U\) pointwise. Note that furthermore \(U \neq U_3\) and \(U \nsubseteq U_1 \oplus U_2\). We can apply Proposition 2.17 and conclude that \((U_1 \oplus U_2) \cap (U \oplus U_3)\) is the centre of a transvection \(T\) of \(H\). This transvection fixes the symplectic plane \(U_1 \oplus U_2\). Call \(T_0\) the restriction of \(T\) to this plane. It is a nontrivial transvection (since no line of \(U_1 \oplus U_2\) can be orthogonal to all \(U_1 \oplus U_2\)). Hence by Lemma 2.9 the line \((U_1 \oplus U_2) \cap (U \oplus U_3)\) belongs to \(\mathcal{L}(G)\).

We now deduce rationality statements from it.
Corollary 2.19. Let $H_L$ be an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic plane and $U_3$ and $U_4$ be linearly independent lines not contained in $H_K$. Assume $U_4 \subseteq H_K \oplus U_3$ is orthogonal to $H_K$ and to $U_3$ and assume that $U_3 \in \mathcal{L}(G)$.

Then the intersection $H_K \cap (U_3 \oplus U_4) = I_K$ for some line $I_L \subseteq H_L$.

**Proof.** Choose two $(L,G)$-rational lines $U_{1,L}$ and $U_{2,L}$ such that $H_L = U_{1,L} \oplus U_{2,L}$. With $U = U_4$ we can apply Proposition 2.18 in order to obtain that $I := H_K \cap (U_3 \oplus U_4)$ is a line in $\mathcal{L}(G)$ contained in $H_K$. As $H_L$ is $(L,G)$-rational, it follows that $I$ is $(L,G)$-rationalisable.  

**Corollary 2.20.** Let $H_L \subseteq V$ be an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic space. Let $h + w \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ with $0 \neq h \in H_K$ and $w \in H_K^\perp$. Then $h \in \mathcal{L}(G)$. In particular, $\langle h \rangle_K$ is an $(L,G)$-rationalisable line, i.e. there is $\mu \in K^\times$ such that $\mu h \in H_L$.

**Proof.** If necessary, replacing $H_L$ by any $(L,G)$-rational plane contained in $H_L$, we may without loss of generality assume that $H_L$ is an $(L,G)$-rational plane. Let $y := h + w$. If $w = 0$, the claim follows from the $(L,G)$-rationality of $H_L$. Hence, we suppose $w \neq 0$. Then $U_3 := \langle y \rangle_K$ is not contained in $H_K$. Note that $w$ is perpendicular to $U_3$ and to $H_K$, and $w \in H_K \oplus \langle y \rangle_K$. Hence, Corollary 2.19 gives that the intersection $H_K \cap (U_3 \oplus \langle y \rangle_K) = \langle h \rangle_K$ is in $\mathcal{L}(G)$.

Corollary 2.20 gives the rationalisability of a line. In order to actually find a direction vector for a parameter in $L$, we need something extra to rigidify the situation. For this, we now take a second link which is sufficiently different from the first link.

**Corollary 2.21.** Let $H_L \subseteq V$ be an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic space. Let $0 \neq \tilde{h} \in H_K$ and $\tilde{w} \in H_K^\perp$ such that $\tilde{h} + \tilde{w} \in \mathcal{L}(G)$. Suppose that there are nonzero $h \in H_L$ and $w \in H_K^\perp$ such that $h + w \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ and $w \bullet \tilde{w} \in L^\times$.

Then $\tilde{h} \in H_L$.

**Proof.** By Corollary 2.20 there is some $\beta \in K^\times$ such that $\beta \tilde{h} \in H_L$. We want to show $\beta \in L$. By Corollary 2.12 we may assume that $h \bullet \tilde{h} \neq 0$, more precisely, $h \bullet (\beta \tilde{h}) = 1$; and we have furthermore that $\langle h + w \rangle_L$ is an $(L,G)$-rational line. By Corollary 2.12(b), $\langle h, \beta \tilde{h} \rangle_L$ is an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic plane contained in $H_L$. Let $c := w \bullet \tilde{w} \in L^\times$. We have

$$ (h + w) \bullet (\tilde{h} + \tilde{w}) = h \bullet \tilde{h} + w \bullet \tilde{w} = \frac{1}{\beta} + c =: \mu. $$

If $\mu = 0$, then $\beta \in L$ and we are done. Assume $\mu \neq 0$. By Corollary 2.12(b) it follows that $\langle h + w, \mu^{-1}(\tilde{h} + \tilde{w}) \rangle_L$ is an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic plane. Thus, $\langle h + w + \mu^{-1}(\tilde{h} + \tilde{w}) \rangle_L$ is an $(L,G)$-rational line. By Corollary 2.20 there is some $\nu \in K^\times$ such that $\nu(h + \mu^{-1}\tilde{h}) \in H_L$. Consequently, $\nu \in L^\times$, whence $\mu \in L$, so that $\beta \in L$. 

The main result of this section is the following merging result.
Corollary 2.13 ensures that $h$ implies the existence of $v$.

Proof. We use Lemma 2.16. Part (ii)(a) follows directly from Lemma 2.16. We now show (ii)(b). Let $h+w \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ with nonzero $h \in H_K$ and $w \in I_K$ be given. Corollary 2.20 yields $\mu, \nu \in K^\times$ such that $\mu h \in H_L$ and $\nu w \in I_L$. Let $\hat{h} \in H_L$ with $\langle \mu h \rangle \cdot \hat{h} = 1$, as well as $\hat{w} \in I_L$ with $\langle \nu w \rangle \cdot \hat{w} = 1$. Lemma 2.16 tells us that $h + \hat{w} \in \mathcal{L}(G)$. Together with $\langle \mu h \rangle + \langle \nu w \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(G)$, Corollary 2.21 yields $\nu h \in H_L$, whence $\nu h + \nu w \in H_L \oplus I_L$.

2.6 Extending $(L, G)$-rational spaces

We continue using the same notation as in the previous sections. Here, we will use the merging results in order to extend $(L, G)$-rational symplectic spaces.

Proposition 2.23. Let $H_L$ be a nonzero $(L, G)$-rational symplectic subspace of $V$. Let nonzero $h, \tilde{h} \in H_K$, $w, \tilde{w} \in H_K^\perp$ be such that $h + w, \tilde{h} + \tilde{w} \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ and $w \cdot \tilde{w} \neq 0$.

Then there exist $\alpha, \beta \in K^\times$ such that $\langle \alpha w, \beta \tilde{w} \rangle_L$ is an $(L, G)$-rational symplectic plane which is $(L, G)$-linked with $H_L$.

Proof. By Corollary 2.20 we may and do assume by scaling $h+w$ that $h \in H_L$. Furthermore, we assume by scaling $\tilde{h} + \tilde{w}$ that $w \cdot \tilde{w} = 1$. Then Corollary 2.21 yields that $\tilde{h} \in H_L$. We may appeal to Lemma 2.14 yielding that $\langle w, \tilde{w} \rangle_L$ is an $(L, G)$-rational plane. The $(L, G)$-link is just given by $h+w$.

Corollary 2.24. Let $H_L$ be a non-zero $(L, G)$-rational symplectic subspace of $V$. Let nonzero $h, \tilde{h} \in H_K$, $w, \tilde{w} \in H_K^\perp$ be such that $h + w, \tilde{h} + \tilde{w} \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ and $w \cdot \tilde{w} \neq 0$.

Then there is an $(L, G)$-rational symplectic subspace $I_L$ of $V$ containing $H_L$ and such that $I_K = \langle H_K, w, \tilde{w} \rangle_K$.

Proof. This follows directly from Propositions 2.23 and 2.22.

Proposition 2.25. Assume $\langle \mathcal{L}(G) \rangle_K = V$. Let $H_L$ be a nonzero $(L, G)$-rational symplectic space. Let $0 \neq v \in \mathcal{L}(G) \setminus (H_K \cup H_K^\perp)$.

Then there is an $(L, G)$-rational symplectic space $I_L$ containing $H_L$ such that $v \in I_K$.

Proof. We write $v = h + w$ with $h \in H_K$ and $w \in H_K^\perp$. Note that both $h$ and $w$ are nonzero by assumption. As $\langle \mathcal{L}(G) \rangle_K = V$, we may choose $\tilde{v} \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ such that $\tilde{v} \cdot w \neq 0$. We again write $\tilde{v} = \tilde{h} + \tilde{w}$ with $\tilde{h} \in H_K$ and $\tilde{w} \in H_K^\perp$.

We, moreover, want to ensure that $\tilde{h} \neq 0$. If $\tilde{h} = 0$, then we proceed as follows. Corollary 2.20 implies the existence of $\mu \in K^\times$ such that $\mu h \in H_L$. Now replace $h$ by $\mu h$ and $w$ be $\mu w$. Then Corollary 2.13 ensures that $\langle h + w \rangle_L$ is an $(L, G)$-rational line. Furthermore, scale $\tilde{w}$ so that $\langle h + w \rangle_L$...
w) \cdot \tilde{w} \in L^\times$, whence by Corollary 2.12 $h + w + \tilde{w} \in \mathcal{L}(G)$. We use this element as $\tilde{v}$ instead. Note that it still satisfies $\tilde{v} \cdot w \neq 0$, but now $\tilde{h} \neq 0$.

Now we are done by Corollary 2.24.

**Corollary 2.26.** Assume $\langle \mathcal{L}(G) \rangle_K = V$, and let $H_L$ be an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic space.

Then there is an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic space $I_L$ containing $H_L$ such that $\mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq I_K \cup I_K^L$.

**Proof.** Iterate Proposition 2.25.

---

### 2.7 Proofs of group theoretic results

In this section we will finish the proofs of Theorem 1.1 and Corollaries 1.2 and 1.3.

**Lemma 2.27.** Let $V = S_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus S_h$ be a decomposition of $V$ into linearly independent, mutually orthogonal subspaces such that $\mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq S_1 \cup \cdots \cup S_h$.

(a) If $v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{L}(G) \cap S_1$ are such that $v_1 + v_2 \in \mathcal{L}(G)$, then for all $g \in G$ there exists an index $i \in \{1, \ldots, h\}$ such that $g(v_1)$ and $g(v_2)$ belong to the same $S_i$.

(b) If $S_1$ is $(L,G)$-rationalisable, then for all $g \in G$ there exists an index $i \in \{1, \ldots, h\}$ such that $gS_1 \subseteq S_i$.

**Proof.** (a) Assume that $g(v_1) \in S_i$ and $g(v_2) \in S_j$ with $i \neq j$. Then $g(v_1) + g(v_2) = g(v_1 + v_2) \in \mathcal{L}(G)$ satisfies $g(v_1 + v_2) \in S_i \cup S_j$, but it neither belongs to $S_i$ nor to $S_j$. This contradicts the assumption that $\mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq S_1 \cup \cdots \cup S_h$.

(b) If $S_1 = S_{1,L}$ with $S_{1,L}$ an $(L,G)$-rational space, we can apply (a) to an $L$-basis of $S_{1,L}$.

**Corollary 2.28.** Let $I_L \subseteq V$ be an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic subspace such that $\mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq I_K \cup I_K^L$ and let $g \in G$. Then either $g(I_K) = I_K$ or $g(I_K) \subseteq I_K^L$; in the latter case $I_K \cap g(I_K) = 0$.

**Proof.** This follows from Lemma 2.27 with $S_1 = I_K$ and $S_2 = I_K^L$.

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.1.

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** As we assume that $G$ contains some transvection, it follows that $\mathcal{L}(G)$ is nonempty and consequently $\langle \mathcal{L}(G) \rangle_K$ is a nonzero $K$-vector space stabilised by $G$ due to Lemma 2.25. Hence, either we are in case 1. of Theorem 1.1 or $\langle \mathcal{L}(G) \rangle_K = V$, which we assume now.

From Proposition 2.11 we obtain that there is some $A \in \text{GSp}(V)$, a subfield $L \leq K$ such that there is an $(L,AGA^{-1})$-rational symplectic plane $H_L$. Since the statements of Theorem 1.1 are not affected by this conjugation, we may now assume that $H_L$ is $(L,G)$-rational.

From Corollary 2.26 we obtain an $(L,G)$-rational symplectic space $I_{1,L}$ such that $\mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq I_{1,K} \cup I_{1,K}^L$. If $I_{1,K} = V$, then we know due to $I_{1,L} \cong L^n$ that $G$ contains a transvection whose direction is any vector of $I_{1,L}$. As the transvections generate the symplectic group, it follows that $G$ contains $\text{Sp}(I_{1,L}) \cong \text{Sp}_n(L)$ and we are in case 3. of Theorem 1.1. Hence, suppose now that $I_{1,K} \neq V$.  

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Either every $g \in G$ stabilises $I_{1,K}$, and we are in case 1. and done, or there is $g \in G$ and $v \in I_{1,L}$ with $g(v) \notin I_{1,K}$. Set $I_{2,L} := gI_{1,L}$. Note that $I_{2,L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}(G)$ because of Lemma 2.24. Now we apply Corollary 2.28 to the decomposition $V = I_{1,K} \oplus I_{1,K}$ and obtain that $g(I_{1,K}) \subseteq I_{1,K}^\perp$. Moreover $\mathcal{L}(G) = \mathcal{L}(gGg^{-1}) \subseteq gI_{1,K} \cup gI_{1,K}^\perp = I_{2,K} \cup I_{2,K}^\perp$.

We now have $\mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq I_{1,K} \cup I_{2,K} \cup (I_{1,K} \oplus I_{2,K})^\perp$. Either $I_{1,K} \oplus I_{2,K} = V$ and $(I_{1,K} \oplus I_{2,K})^\perp = 0$, or there are two possibilities:

- For all $g \in G$, $gI_{1,L} \subseteq I_{1,K} \cup I_{2,K}$. If this is the case, then $G$ fixes the space $I_{1,K} \oplus I_{2,K}$, and we are in case 1. and done.
- There exists $g \in G$, $v \in I_{1,L}$ such that $g(v) \notin I_{1,K} \cup I_{2,K}$. Set $I_{3,L} = gI_{1,L}$. Due to $\mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq I_{3,K} \cup I_{3,K}^\perp$, we then have $\mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq I_{1,K} \cup I_{2,K} \cup I_{3,K} \cup (I_{1,K} \oplus I_{2,K} \oplus I_{3,K})^\perp$.

Hence, iterating this procedure, we see that either we are in case 1., or we obtain a decomposition $V = I_{1,K} \oplus \cdots \oplus I_{h,K}$ with mutually orthogonal symplectic spaces such that $\mathcal{L}(G) \subseteq I_{1,K} \cup \cdots \cup I_{h,K}$.

Note that Lemma 2.27 implies that $G$ respects this decomposition in the sense that for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, h\}$ there is $j \in \{1, \ldots, h\}$ such that $g(I_i) = I_j$. If the resulting action of $G$ on the index set $\{1, \ldots, h\}$ is not transitive, then we are again in case 1., otherwise in case 2.

**Proof of Corollary 1.2** Since $\Gamma$ is compact and the topology on $\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$ is discrete, the image of $\rho$ is a subgroup of $\text{GSp}_n(K)$ for a certain finite field $K$ of characteristic $\ell$. Therefore one of the three possibilities of Theorem 1.1 holds for $G := \text{im}(\rho)$. If the first holds, then $\rho$ is reducible, and if the third holds, then $\text{im}(\rho)$ contains a group conjugate to $\text{Sp}_n(L)$ for some subfield $L$ of $K$.

Assume now that the second possibility holds. We use notation as in Theorem 1.1. Let $\Gamma'$ be $\{g \in \Gamma \mid \sigma_g(1) = 1\}$, the stabiliser of the first subspace. This is a closed subgroup of $\Gamma$ of finite index. Choose coset representatives and write $\Gamma = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^{h'} g_i \Gamma'$. The set $\{\gamma S_1 \mid \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ contains $h'$ elements, namely precisely the $g_i S_1$ for $i = 1, \ldots, h'$. As the action of $G$ on the decomposition is transitive, this set is precisely $\{S_1, \ldots, S_h\}$, whence $h = h'$. Define $\rho'$ as the restriction of $\rho$ to $\Gamma'$ acting on $S_1$. Then as $\Gamma$-representation we have the isomorphism

$$V \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{h} S_i \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{h} g_i S_1.$$  

Proposition (10.5) of §10A of [CR81] implies that $\rho = \text{Ind}_{\Gamma'}^\Gamma(\rho')$.

**Proof of Corollary 1.3** Assume that $G$ contains a subgroup conjugate (in $\text{GSp}(V)$) to $\text{Sp}_n(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$. In particular, $G$ does not fix any proper subspace $S \subset V$, nor any decomposition $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{h} S_i$ into mutually orthogonal nonsingular symplectic subspaces. Hence by Theorem 1.1 there is a subfield $L$ of $K$ such that the subgroup generated by the symplectic transvections of $G$ is conjugated (in $\text{GSp}(V)$) to $\text{Sp}_n(L)$. The other implication is clear.
3 Symplectic representations with huge image

In this section we establish Theorem 1.4.

3.1 \((n, p)\)-groups

As a generalisation of dihedral groups, in [KLS08], Khare, Larsen and Savin introduce so-called \((n, p)\)-groups. We briefly recall some facts and some notation to be used. For the definition of \((n, p)\)-groups we refer to [KLS08]. Let \(q\) be a prime number, and let \(\mathbb{Q}_{q^n}/\mathbb{Q}_q\) be the unique unramified extension of \(\mathbb{Q}_q\) of degree \(n\) (inside a fixed algebraic closure \(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_q}\)). Assume \(p\) is a prime such that the order of \(q\) modulo \(p\) is \(n\). Recall that \(\mathbb{Q}_q^\times \simeq \mu_{q^n-1} \times U_1 \times \mathbb{Z}_q\), where \(\mu_{q^n-1}\) is the group of \((q^n-1)\)th roots of unity and \(U_1\) the group of 1-units. Let \(\ell\) be a prime distinct from \(p\) and \(q\). Assuming that \(p, q > n\), in [KLS08] the authors construct a character \(\chi_q:\mathbb{Q}_q^\times \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}\) that satisfies the three properties of the following Lemma, which is proved in [KLS08], Section 3.1.

Lemma 3.1. Let \(\chi_q:\mathbb{Q}_q^\times \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}\) be a character satisfying:

- \(\chi_q\) has order \(2p\).
- \(\chi_q|_{\mu_{q^n-1} \times U_1}\) has order \(p\).
- \(\chi_q(q) = -1\).

This character gives rise to a character (which by abuse of notation we call also \(\chi_q\)) of \(G_{\mathbb{Q}_q^n}\) by means of the reciprocity map of local class field theory.

Let \(\rho_q = \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_q^n}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(\chi_q)\). Then \(\rho_q\) is irreducible and symplectic (i.e., can be conjugated to take values in \(\text{GSp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})\)), and the image of the reduction of \(\rho_q\) in \(\text{GSp}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell})\) is an \((n, p)\)-group.

Note that the reduction of \(\rho_q\) is \(\text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_q^n}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(\overline{\chi_q})\), which is an irreducible representation. Here \(\overline{\chi_q}\) is the composite of \(\chi_q\) and the projection \(\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell} \to \mathbb{F}_\ell\).

3.2 Regular Galois representations

In our result we assume that our representation \(\rho\) is regular, which is defined as follows.

Definition 3.2 (Regularity). Let \(\ell\) be a prime number, \(n\) an even natural number, \(V\) an \(n\)-dimensional vector space over \(\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}\) endowed with a symplectic form and \(\rho : G_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \to \text{GSp}(V)\) a Galois representation, and denote by \(I_\ell\) the inertia group at \(\ell\). We say that \(\rho\) is regular if there exists an integer \(s\) between 1 and \(n\), and for each \(i = 1, \ldots, s\), a set \(S_i\) of natural numbers in \(\{0, \ldots, \ell-1\}\), of cardinality \(r_i\), with \(r_1 + \cdots + r_s = n\), say \(S_i = \{a_{i,1}, \ldots, a_{i,r_i}\}\), such that the cardinality of \(S = S_1 \cup \cdots \cup S_s\)
equals \( n \) (i.e. all the \( a_{i,j} \) are distinct) and such that, if we denote by \( B_i \) the matrix

\[
B_i \sim \begin{pmatrix}
\psi_{r_i}^{b_i} & 0 \\
\psi_{r_i}^{b_i + \ell} & \cdots \\
& \psi_{r_i}^{b_i + \ell r_i - 1}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

with \( \psi_{r_i} \) our fixed choice of fundamental character of niveau \( r_i \) and \( b_i = a_{i,1} + a_{i,2} \ell + \cdots + a_{i,r_i} \ell r_i - 1 \), then

\[
\rho|_{I_\ell} \sim \begin{pmatrix}
B_1 \\
& \cdots \\
& \psi_{r_i}^{b_i} \\
& \cdots \\
& B_s
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

We will say that \( \rho \) has inertial weights at most \( k \) if \( S \subseteq \{0, 1, \ldots, k\} \). We will say that a global representation \( \rho : G_\mathbb{Q} \to \text{GSp}(V) \) is regular if \( \rho|_{G_\mathbb{Q}} \) is regular.

**Lemma 3.3.** Let \( \rho : G_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \to \text{GL}_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}) \) be a Galois representation which is regular with inertial weights at most \( k \). Assume that \( \ell > kn! + 1 \). Then all the \( n! \)-th powers of the characters on the diagonal of \( \rho|_{I_\ell} \) are different.

**Proof.** We use the notation of Definition 3.2. Assume we had that the \( n! \)-th powers of two characters of the diagonal coincide, say

\[
\psi_{r_{i}}^{n!(c_0 + c_1 \ell + \cdots + c_{r_i-1} \ell^{r_i-1})} = \psi_{r_{j}}^{n!(d_0 + d_1 \ell + \cdots + d_{r_j-1} \ell^{r_j-1})},
\]

where \( c_0, \ldots, c_{r_i-1}, d_0, \ldots, d_{r_j-1} \) are different elements of \( S_1 \cup \cdots \cup S_s \).

Let \( \psi_{r_{i},r_{j}} \) be a fundamental character of niveau \( r_i r_j \) such that \( \psi_{r_{i},r_{j}}^{r_i r_j - 1} = \psi_{r_{i}} \) and \( \psi_{r_{i},r_{j}}^{r_j r_i - 1} = \psi_{r_{j}} \). We can write the equality above as

\[
\psi_{r_{i},r_{j}}^{r_i r_j - 1} n!(c_0 + c_1 \ell + \cdots + c_{r_i-1} \ell^{r_i-1}) = \psi_{r_{i},r_{j}}^{r_j r_i - 1} n!(d_0 + d_1 \ell + \cdots + d_{r_j-1} \ell^{r_j-1}) - \psi_{r_{i},r_{j}}^{r_i r_j - 1} n!(d_0 + d_1 \ell + \cdots + d_{r_j-1} \ell^{r_j-1}).
\]

In other words, \( \frac{r_i r_j - 1}{\ell r_i - 1} \) divides the quantity

\[
C_0 = \left| \frac{r_i r_j - 1}{\ell r_i - 1} n!(c_0 + c_1 \ell + \cdots + c_{r_i-1} \ell^{r_i-1}) - \frac{r_j r_i - 1}{\ell r_j - 1} n!(d_0 + d_1 \ell + \cdots + d_{r_j-1} \ell^{r_j-1}) \right|.
\]

Note that \( C_0 \) is nonzero because modulo \( \ell \) it is congruent to \( n!(c_0 - d_0) \), and by assumption all elements in \( S_1 \cup \cdots \cup S_s \) are in different congruence classes modulo \( \ell \). But \( |c_0 + c_1 \ell + \cdots + c_{r_i-1} \ell^{r_i-1}| \leq k(1 + \ell + \cdots + \ell^{r_i-1}) = k(\ell^{r_i} - 1)/(\ell - 1) \). Analogously \( |d_0 + d_1 \ell + \cdots + d_{r_j-1} \ell^{r_j-1}| < k(\ell^{r_j} - 1)/(\ell - 1) \).

Thus

\[
C_0 \leq \max\left\{ \left| \frac{r_i r_j - 1}{\ell r_i - 1} n!(c_0 + c_1 \ell + \cdots + c_{r_i-1} \ell^{r_i-1}) \right|, \left| \frac{r_j r_i - 1}{\ell r_j - 1} n!(d_0 + d_1 \ell + \cdots + d_{r_j-1} \ell^{r_j-1}) \right| \right\} \leq n!k \max\left\{ \frac{r_i r_j - 1}{\ell r_i - 1} \frac{r_j - 1}{r_i - 1}, \frac{r_j - 1}{\ell r_j - 1} \frac{r_i - 1}{\ell r_i - 1} \right\} = n!k \left( \frac{r_i r_j - 1}{\ell - 1} \right) < n!k \left( \frac{r_i r_j - 1}{\ell - 1} + 2 \right).\]
Since $\ell - 2 \geq n!k$, we have $\ell^2 - 1 > \ell^2 - 4 \geq n!k(\ell + 2)$ and thus $C_0 < n!k(\ell^{r_j} - 1 + 2\ell^{r_j} - 2) = n!k(\ell + 2)\ell^{r_j} - 1$. Hence $\ell^{r_j} - 1$ cannot divide $C_0$. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 3.4.** Let $\ell$ be a prime and $\beta : G_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \to \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$ be a representation. Call $V$ the $\mathbb{F}_\ell$-vector space on which $\beta$ acts. Then there is a basis of $V$ such that

$$
\beta|_{I\ell} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & \ast \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \vdots & \ddots & \ast \\ & & & B_s \end{pmatrix}
$$

where each block $B_i$ has the form

$$
B_i = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & 0 \\ \varphi_2 & \ddots \\ 0 & & \ddots & \ast \\ & & & \varphi_r \end{pmatrix},
$$

for some $\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_r$ characters of the tame inertia group.

**Proof.** Consider a Jordan-Hölder series of $\beta|_{I\ell}$; say it has $s$ blocks, and call $r_i$ the dimension of the $i$-th block as an $\mathbb{F}_\ell$-vector space. Choose a basis of $V$ such that the first $r_1$ vectors form a basis of the first block $V_1$, the next $r_2$ a basis of the first block in $V/V_1$, and so on. We get that $\beta|_{I\ell}$ will have the shape

$$
\beta|_{I\ell} \sim \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & \ast \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \vdots & \ddots & \ast \\ & & & B_s \end{pmatrix}
$$

where each $B_i$ is a simple block, i.e., and irreducible $G_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$-representation. To simplify notation, let us focus on one of the blocks; call it $B$. According to Proposition 4 of [Ser72], the image of the wild inertia group $I_{\ell, w}$ on $B$ is trivial. Therefore, the image of $I_{\ell}$ by $\beta$ is a cyclic group of order prime to $\ell$ (because the action factors through the pro-cyclic group $I_t$ of tame inertia), so we can choose a new basis for $V$ such that we have

$$
B = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & 0 \\ \varphi_2 & \ddots \\ 0 & & \ddots & \varphi_r \end{pmatrix},
$$

where the $\varphi_j$ are characters of the tame inertia group $I_t$. \hfill \Box

We will now use these lemmas to study the ramification at $\ell$ of an induced representation under the assumption of regularity and boundedness of inertial weights.

**Proposition 3.5.** Let $n, m, k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\ell > kn! + 1$ be a prime, $K/\mathbb{Q}$ a finite extension and $\rho : G_K \to \text{GL}_m(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$ be a Galois representation and $\alpha = \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_K} \rho$ an $n$-dimensional representation which is regular with inertial weights at most $k$. Then $K/\mathbb{Q}$ does not ramify at $\ell$. 

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Proof. Let us assume that $K/Q$ ramifies in $\ell$. Write the decomposition of $(\ell)$ in $K/Q$ as $(\ell) = \mathcal{L}_{\ell}^{e_1} \cdots \mathcal{L}_{\ell}^{e_r}$, where there is at least one index $i$ with $e_i > 1$, say $e_1 > 1$. Let $w$ be the extension of the $\ell$-adic valuation $v$ of $\mathbb{Q}$ to $K$ that corresponds to $\mathcal{L}_{\ell}$. Denote by $I_{\ell}$ the inertia group of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_{\ell}}$ and $I_w$ the inertia group of $G_{K_w}$. Let furthermore be $W$ the $m$-dimensional vector space subjacent to $\rho$ and $V$ the $n$-dimensional vector space subjacent to $\sigma$. Note that $V = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma W$, where $\Gamma$ is a set of coset representatives of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}/G_K$.

Since $\rho$ is regular, we know that there exists a vector $v \in V$ which is an eigenvector for all $\sigma \in I_{\ell}$ (namely the first vector of the basis from Definition 3.2). In particular, it is an eigenvector for all $\sigma \in I_w$. On the other hand, by Lemma 3.3 we know that the $n$ characters that appear on the diagonal of $\alpha|_{I_w}$ are different (since the index $[I_{\ell}: I_w]/n!$). This implies that all the simultaneous eigenvectors of $I_w$ lie in $\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma W$. Indeed, if we write $\Gamma = \{\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_r\}$, we can choose a Jordan-Hölder series of $\alpha|_{I_w}$ compatible with the series $\gamma_1 W \subset \gamma_1 W \oplus \gamma_2 W \subset \cdots \subset \gamma_1 W \oplus \cdots \oplus \gamma_r W = V$ and apply Lemma 3.3 to find a basis $\{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}$ of $V$ such that the first $m$ vectors are a basis of $\gamma_1 W$, the next $m$ vectors or $\gamma_2 W$, and so on, and such that

$$
\alpha|_{I_w} = \begin{pmatrix}
\varphi_1 & * & \cdots & * \\
0 & \ddots & \ddots & \\
& \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
0 & \cdots & 0 & \varphi_n
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

The eigenvectors are thus the elements of this basis, which belong to $\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma W$.

Since $v$ is a simultaneous eigenvector for all the $\sigma$ in $I_w$, it belongs to $\gamma W$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$. $\Lambda_1$ is ramified in $K/Q$, thus there exists $\sigma \in I_{\ell}$ which does not belong to $G_K$. But then $\sigma(v) = \varphi_i(v)v \in \sigma \gamma W \cap \gamma W = 0$, which is a contradiction.

\[\Box\]

### 3.3 Representations induced in two ways

We need a proposition concerning representations induced from different subgroups of a certain group $G$.

**Proposition 3.6.** Let $G$ be a finite group, $N \trianglelefteq G$, $H \trianglelefteq G$. Assume $(G : N) = n$, and let $q > n$ be a prime. Let $K$ be a field of characteristic coprime to $|G|$ containing all $|G|$-th roots of unity. Let $S$ be a $K[H]$-module, $\chi : N \to K^\times$ a nontrivial character of order a power of $q$, and assume

$$
\rho := \text{Ind}_H^G(S) = \text{Ind}_N^G(\chi),
$$

and furthermore $\rho$ is an irreducible $K[G]$-module. Then $N \trianglelefteq H$.

Following 7.2 of [Ser77], if $G$ is a finite group and we are given two $G$-modules $V_1$ and $V_2$, we will denote by $\langle V_1, V_2 \rangle := \dim \text{Hom}_G(V_1, V_2)$. It is known (Lemma 2 of Chapter 7 of [Ser77]) that, if $\varphi_1$ and $\varphi_2$ are the characters of $V_1$ and $V_2$, then $\langle V_1, V_2 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \rangle := \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \varphi_1(g^{-1}) \varphi_2(g)$.

Before giving the proof, we will first prove a lemma.
Lemma 3.7. Let $G$ be a group, $N \trianglelefteq G$ and $H \leq G$ such that $(G : H) \leq n$. Let $q$ be a prime such that $q > n$, let $K$ be a field of characteristic coprime to $|G|$ containing all $|G|$-th roots of unity, and let $\chi : N \to K^\times$ be a character of order a power of $q$ which is not trivial. Then $\text{Res}^N_H \chi$ is not trivial.

Proof. Assume $\text{Res}^N_H \chi$ is trivial. Then $H \cap N \leq \ker \chi$. But $\ker \chi \leq N$, and the index $(N : \ker \chi) \geq q$. Therefore $(N : H \cap N) \geq q$. But on the other hand $q > n \geq (G : H) \geq (HN : H) = (N : N \cap H)$. Contradiction.

Proof of Proposition 3.6. Since $\rho$ is irreducible, we have that

$$1 = \langle \rho, \rho \rangle_G = \langle \text{Ind}_H^G(S), \text{Ind}_N^G(\chi) \rangle_G = \langle S, \text{Res}_H^G \text{Ind}_N^G(\chi) \rangle_H = \cdots,$$

where in the last step we used Frobenius reciprocity. Now we apply Mackey’s formula on the right hand side; note that, since $N$ is normal, $H \backslash G/N \simeq G/(H \cdot N)$:

$$\cdots = \langle S, \bigoplus_{\gamma \in G/(H \cdot N)} \text{Ind}_{H \cap N}^H \text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi^\gamma) \rangle_H = \sum_{\gamma \in G/(H \cdot N)} \langle S, \text{Ind}_{H \cap N}^H \text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi^\gamma) \rangle_H.$$

Hence there is a unique $\gamma \in G/(H \cdot N)$ such that

$$\langle S, \text{Ind}_{H \cap N}^H \text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi^\gamma) \rangle_H = 1.$$

If we prove that, for all $\gamma$, $\text{Ind}_{H \cap N}^H \text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi^\gamma)$ is irreducible, then we will have that

$$S \simeq \text{Ind}_{H \cap N}^H \text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi^\gamma)$$

(for some $\gamma$), hence $\dim(S) = (H : H \cap N)$. But, on the other hand, since $\rho = \text{Ind}_H^G(S) = \text{Ind}_N^G(\chi)$, we have that $\dim(S) \cdot (G : H) = (G : N)$, so

$$\dim(S) = \frac{(G : H N) (H N : N)}{(G : H) (H N : H)} = \frac{(H : N \cap H)}{(N : N \cap H)},$$

and therefore the conclusion is that $(N : N \cap H) = 1$, in other words, $N \leq H$.

Therefore to conclude we only need to see that $\text{Ind}_{H \cap N}^H \text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi^\gamma)$ is irreducible. Since conjugation by $\gamma$ plays no role here, let us just assume $\gamma = 1$. There is a well-known criterion characterising when an induced representation is irreducible (cf. [Ser77], Proposition 23, Chapter 7). In particular, since $H \cap N$ is normal in $H$, we have that $\text{Ind}_{H \cap N}^H \text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi)$ is irreducible if and only if $\text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi)$ is irreducible (which clearly holds) and, for all $h \in H \cap N \cap H$, $(\text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi))^h$ is not isomorphic to $\text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi)$.

So pick $h \in H \backslash N$. We have $(\text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi))^h = \text{Res}_{H \cap N}^H(\chi^h)$. Assume that $\text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi^h) = \text{Res}_{H \cap N}^N(\chi)$. By Lemma 3.7 it holds that $\chi = \chi^h$ as characters of $N$. But we know that, since $\text{Ind}_N^G(\chi)$ is irreducible, for all $\sigma \in G/N$, $\chi^\sigma \neq \chi$. Now it suffices to observe that $H/(H \cap N) \hookrightarrow G/N$.

\[ \square \]
3.4 Proofs

Finally we carry out the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Let $G = \text{Im} \rho$. Since $G$ contains a transvection, one of the following three possibilities holds (cf. Corollary 1.2):

1. $\rho$ is reducible.

2. There exists an open subgroup $H \subset G_{\mathbb{Q}}$, say of index $h$ with $n/h$ even, and a representation $\rho' : H \rightarrow \text{GSp}_{n/h}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{\ell})$ such that $\rho \simeq \text{Ind}_{H}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} \rho'$.

3. The group generated by the transvections in $G$ is conjugated (in $\text{GSp}_{n}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{\ell})$) to $\text{Sp}_{n}(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^{r}})$ for some exponent $r$.

By Lemma 3.1 there is an $(n,p)$-group contained in $G$. In particular Lemma 2.1 of [KLS08] implies that $G$ acts irreducibly on $V$, hence the first possibility cannot occur. To prove the theorem, it suffices to see that the second possibility does not hold.

Assume then that there exists an open subgroup $H \subset G_{\mathbb{Q}}$, say of index $h$ with $n/h$ even, and a representation $\rho' : H \rightarrow \text{GSp}_{n/h}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{\ell})$ such that $\rho \simeq \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} H \rho'$. Call $S_{1} \subseteq V$ the subjacent space of $\rho'$, so that we denote $\rho = \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(S_{1})$. Recall that by assumption $\text{Res}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\rho) = \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\chi_{q})$.

We want to compute $\text{Res}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} \text{Ind}_{H}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(S_{1})$. Let us apply Mackey’s formula. Since we know that $\text{Res}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} \text{Ind}_{H}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(S_{1}) = \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\chi_{q})$ is irreducible, there can only be one summand in the formula, hence

$$\text{Res}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} \text{Ind}_{H}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(S_{1}) = \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} \text{Res}_{H}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(S_{1}),$$

and therefore

$$\text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} \text{Res}_{H}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(S_{1}) = \text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\chi_{q}). \quad (3.1)$$

From Equation (3.1) it follows that $G_{\mathbb{Q}} q^{n} \leq (G_{\mathbb{Q}} q \cap H)$. We obtain this from Proposition 3.6 applied with $G = \rho(G_{\mathbb{Q}} q)$, whose order is $2np$ and, hence, prime to $\ell$.

Note that, on the one hand

$$n = \dim V = \dim(\text{Ind}_{H}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} S_{1}) = (G_{\mathbb{Q}} : H) \dim(S_{1}).$$

On the other hand,

$$n = \dim(\text{Ind}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{G_{\mathbb{Q}}} H \text{Res}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}}}^{H}(S_{1})) = (G_{\mathbb{Q}} q : G_{\mathbb{Q}} q \cap H) \dim S_{1},$$

hence $(G_{\mathbb{Q}} : H) = (G_{\mathbb{Q}} q : G_{\mathbb{Q}} q \cap H)$.

Recall that $H \subset G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is an open subgroup of finite index, say $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/L)$ for a certain number field $L$. Now $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/L) \cap G_{\mathbb{Q}} q = \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}} q/L_{q})$, where $q$ is a certain prime of $L$ above $q$ and $L_{q}$.
denotes the completion of \( L \) at \( q \). The inclusion \( G_{\mathbb{Q}^n_q} \leq \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_q/L_q) \) means that we have the following field diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_q \\
\downarrow \\
\mathbb{Q}^n_q \\
\downarrow \\
L_q \\
\downarrow \\
\mathbb{Q}_q
\end{array}
\]

and \([L_q : \mathbb{Q}_q] = (G_{\mathbb{Q}_q} : G_{\mathbb{Q}_q} \cap H) = (G_{\mathbb{Q}} : H) = [L : \mathbb{Q}]\), hence \( q \) is inert in \( L/\mathbb{Q} \).

Let \( \ell_1 \) be a prime dividing \( N_1 \), let \( \bar{L}/\mathbb{Q} \) be a Galois closure of \( L/\mathbb{Q} \), \( \Lambda_1 \) a prime of \( \bar{L} \) above \( \ell_1 \) and \( I_1 \) the inertia group of \( \Lambda_1 \) over \( \mathbb{Q} \). Since \( \gcd(|\rho(I_1)|, n!) = 1 \) and \( \text{Gal}(\bar{L}/\mathbb{Q}) \) has order dividing \( n! \), we get that the projection of \( \rho(I_1) \subseteq \rho(I_{\ell_1}) \) into \( \rho(G_{\mathbb{Q}})/\rho(G_{\bar{L}}) \) is trivial. That is to say, \( \rho(I_1) \subset \rho(G_{\bar{L}}) \).

Hence \( \bar{L}/\mathbb{Q} \) is unramified at \( \ell_1 \) and so is \( L/\mathbb{Q} \).

To sum up, we know that \( L \) can only be ramified at the primes dividing \( Nq\ell \). But \( L \) cannot ramify at \( q \) since \( L_q \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^n_q \) (and \( \mathbb{Q}^n_q \) is an unramified extension of \( \mathbb{Q}_q \)). We just saw that \( L \) cannot ramify at the primes dividing \( N_1 \). We also know that \( L \) cannot be ramified at \( \ell \) (cf. Proposition 3.5). Hence \( L \) only ramifies at the primes dividing \( N_2 \). By the choice of \( q \), it is completely split in \( L \), and at the same time inert in \( L \). This finishes the proof of the theorem.

\[ \square \]

**Proof of Corollary 1.5.** This follows from the main theorem of Part I ([AdDW12]) concerning the application to the inverse Galois problem. In order to be able to apply it, there are two things to do:

Firstly, we note that \( \rho_q \) is maximally induced of order \( p \) at the prime \( q \). Secondly, the existence of a transvection in the image of \( \mathbb{T}_\lambda \) together with the special shape of the representation at \( q \) allow us to conclude from Theorem 1.4 that the image of \( \mathbb{T}_\lambda \) is huge for almost all \( \lambda \).

\[ \square \]

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