

## A HOMOMORPHISM OF A PSEUDO PLANE ONTO A PROJECTIVE PLANE

E. H. DAVIS

1. The purpose of this paper is to give an example of a homomorphism of a proper pseudo plane onto a projective plane. The pseudo plane used is coordinatized by Zemmer's nonplanar nearfield [5], and the image plane is a field plane. With the exception of the concept of place of a homomorphism the notation and terminology will follow that found in [4]. In §2 we give a characterization of place found in [1], and in §3 we give the example referred to above.

2. We let  $\pi$  and  $\pi'$  be pseudo planes and  $\alpha: \pi \rightarrow \pi'$  be a homomorphism. We may choose a coordinatizing quadrangle for  $\pi$  such that its image is a coordinatizing quadrangle for  $\pi'$ . Call the quadrangle for  $\pi$ ,  $(\infty)$ ,  $(0)$ ,  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$ . Let  $T$  and  $T'$  be the pseudo ternaries associated with these quadrangles for  $\pi$  and  $\pi'$  respectively. Pseudo ternaries are discussed in [3]. Then there is a mapping  $\bar{\alpha}: T \rightarrow T' \cup \{\infty\}$  defined by

$$\bar{\alpha}b = \begin{cases} b' & \text{if } \alpha(0, b) = (0', b'), \\ \infty & \text{if } \alpha(0, b) = \alpha(\infty). \end{cases}$$

$\bar{\alpha}$  is called a place of  $\alpha$ . Generally no confusion results from denoting  $\bar{\alpha}$  by  $\alpha$ .

If we assume that  $(T, +, \cdot)$  is a nearfield, then the proof of Theorem 4.3 found in [1] suffices to show that  $\alpha$  is a place of a homomorphism if and only if the following hold:

- S1.  $\alpha 0 = 0$ , and  $\alpha 1 = 1$ .
- S2.  $\alpha a$  and  $\alpha b \neq \infty$  implies  $\alpha(a + b) = \alpha a + \alpha b$ , and  $\alpha(ab) = \alpha a \alpha b$ .
- S3.  $\alpha a \neq \infty$  and  $\alpha b = \infty$  implies  $\alpha(a + b) = \alpha(b + a) = \infty$ .
- S4.  $\alpha a \neq 0$  and  $\alpha b = \infty$  implies  $\alpha(ab) = \alpha(ba) = \infty$ .
- S5.  $\alpha(-ax + a^*x) \neq \infty$  and  $\alpha x = \infty$  implies  $\alpha a = \alpha a^*$ .
- S6.  $\alpha(ax - ax^*) \neq \infty$  and  $\alpha a = \infty$  implies  $\alpha x = \alpha x^*$ .
- S7.  $a^*x + ax^* = ax$  and  $\alpha a = \alpha x = \alpha(a^*x) = \alpha(ax^*) = \infty$  implies  $\alpha a^* = \infty$  or  $\alpha x^* = \infty$ .

---

Received by the editors October 22, 1971 and, in revised form, December 13, 1971.

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 50D35, 12K05.

Copyright © 1973 Rocky Mountain Mathematics Consortium