

QUADRATIC FORMS AND SIMILARITIES

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1. **Introduction.** The results announced here are concerned with the Hurwitz problem of composition of quadratic forms, over a field F characteristic not two. The possible dimensions of forms admitting composition are stated. However, determining which quadratic forms do admit composition is a more delicate question, and answers are known only for small dimensions. The proofs will appear elsewhere.

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2. **The Hurwitz problem.** We follow the notation of Lam's book [L]. Throughout this paper, F will denote a field, with $\text{char } F \neq 2$. All forms considered will be nonsingular.

DEFINITION. If (V, q) is a quadratic space over F , a map $f \in \text{End}(V)$ is a *similarity* if

$$q(f(v)) = \sigma(f) \cdot q(v), \quad \text{for all } v \in V,$$

where $\sigma(f) \in F$. Let $\text{Sim}(V, q) = \text{Sim}(q)$ denote the set of all similarities on (V, q) .

We are interested in the additive structure of $\text{Sim}(V, q)$. If S is an F -linear subspace of $\text{End}(V)$, and $S \subseteq \text{Sim}(V, q)$, then the map $\sigma: \text{Sim}(V, q) \rightarrow F$ becomes a quadratic form when restricted to S . We consider only those subspaces S on which this form is nonsingular.

Notation. For quadratic forms σ, q , we write $\sigma < \text{Sim}(q)$ if σ is isometric to some subspace of $\text{Sim}(q)$, using the induced quadratic form.

Using the definition of composition of quadratic forms in [L, p. 133], we see that q admits composition with σ if and only if $\sigma < \text{Sim}(q)$. The study of such composition began with the four and eight square problem, and was completed by Hurwitz in the case when F is algebraically closed [H].

Notation. Following [L], [K2], for $a_i \in F$, we write $\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$ for an n -dimensional diagonal form; and $\langle\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle\rangle$ for the n -fold Pfister form $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n \langle 1, a_i \rangle$. For quadratic forms φ, q , we write $\varphi \simeq q$ if they are isometric,

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