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ON 2-TRANSITIVE SETS OF EQUIANGULAR LINES

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Abstract

We determine all finite sets of equiangular lines spanning finite-dimensional complex unitary spaces for which the action on the lines of the set-stabiliser in the unitary group is 2-transitive with a regular normal subgroup.

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1. Introduction

A set $\mathcal{L}$ of *equiangular lines* in a complex unitary vector space V is a set of 1-spaces that generates V such that the angle between any two members of $\mathcal{L}$ is constant. This is a notion that has arisen in various contexts, from combinatorics [14, 18] to quantum state tomography [16]. As in [11], this paper is concerned with sets of equiangular lines exhibiting a significant amount of symmetry.

Two sets of lines are *equivalent* if there is a unitary transformation sending one set to the other. The *unitary automorphism group* $\mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$ of $\mathcal{L}$ is the set of unitary transformations sending $\mathcal{L}$ to itself; the *automorphism group* $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L}$ of $\mathcal{L}$ is the group of permutations of $\mathcal{L}$ induced by $\mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$. The purpose of this note is to deal with a type of 2-transitive action of $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L}$ not considered in [11].

THEOREM 1.1. *Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a 2-transitive set of equiangular lines in the complex unitary space V and such that the automorphism group of $\mathcal{L}$ has a regular normal subgroup. Let $|\mathcal{L}| = n$, $\dim V = d$ and $1 < d < n - 1$. Then one of the following occurs:*

(i) $n = 4$ *and* $d = 2$;
(ii) $n = 64$ *and* $d = 8$ *or* 56;
(iii) $n = 2^{2m}$ *and* $d = 2^{m-1}(2^m - 1)$ *or* $2^{m-1}(2^m + 1)$ *for* $m \geq 2$; *or*
(iv) $n = p^{2m}$ *and* $d = p^m(p^m - 1)/2$ *or* $p^m(p^m + 1)/2$ *for a prime* $p > 2$ *and* $m \geq 1$.

For each pair (n, d) in (i)–(iv), *there is a unique such set $\mathcal{L}$ up to equivalence.*

We are assuming that $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L}$ is finite and 2-transitive. Such a group has either a nonabelian quasi-simple socle (the so-called *quasi-simple type*) or it possesses a normal, regular subgroup (the so-called *affine type*). This note deals with the affine type. The quasi-simple type occurs in [11]. The case $n = d^2$ is completely settled in [22] producing (i), (ii) (and the case $n = 3^2 = d^2$ of (iv)), while the corresponding question over the reals is implicitly dealt with in [18] (producing (iii)). The assumption $1 < d < n - 1$ excludes degenerate examples (see [11]).

The proof of the theorem uses the classification of the finite 2-transitive groups (a consequence of the classification of the finite simple groups), together with mostly standard group theory and representation theory. We start with general observations concerning a 2-transitive line set $\mathcal{L}$ in a complex unitary space V. In Section 2.3, we show that $\mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L}) = Z(\mathrm{U}(V))G$, where G is a finite group 2-transitive on $\mathcal{L}$, and then that V is an irreducible G-module. The set-stabiliser $H = G_\ell$ of $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$ has a linear character λ such that, if W is the module that affords the induced character λ^G, then $W = V \oplus V'$ for a second irreducible G-module V' (Proposition 2.6(d)), which explains why 2-transitive line sets occur in pairs in the theorem. (See [11, page 3] for another explanation of this fact using Naimark complements.) Then we specialise to the case where $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L}$ has a 2-transitive subgroup with a regular normal subgroup.

Section 2 contains group-theoretic background and Section 3 describes the examples in Theorem 1.1(iii) and (iv), while Section 4 contains the proof of the theorem. In the theorem, $\mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$ and $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L}$ are as described in the following remark.

REMARK 1.2. For $\mathcal{L}$ in Theorem 1.1, $\mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L}) = GZ$, $Z = Z(\mathrm{U}(V))$ where $G = E \rtimes S$ with a p-group E and $H = G_\ell$, $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$, is $Z(G) \times S$, where $Z(G) = E \cap Z$. In Section 4, we prove that the following statements hold for the various cases in the theorem:

(i) $E = Q_8$, $|S| = 3$ and $Z(G) = Z(E)$ has order 2;
(ii) E is the central product of an extraspecial group of order 2^7 with a cyclic group of order 4, $S \simeq \mathrm{G}_2(2)' \simeq \mathrm{PSU}(3, 3)$ and $Z(G) = Z(E)$ has order 4;
(iii) E is elementary abelian of order 2^{2m+1}, $S \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2m, 2)$ and $Z(G) = E \cap Z$ has order 2; and
(iv) E is extraspecial of order p^{2m+1} and exponent p, $S \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2m, p)$ and $Z(G) = Z(E)$ has order p.

2. Group theoretic background

Many facts of this section are basic and covered in the books of Aschbacher [1] and Huppert and Blackburn [10]. Our notation will follow the conventions of these references. We also need the classification of the 2-transitive finite groups. The groups of affine type are listed, for instance, in Liebeck [15, Appendix 1].

LEMMA 2.1. *Let G be a finite 2-transitive permutation group and $V \trianglelefteq G$ an elementary abelian regular normal subgroup of order p^t for a prime p. Identify G with a group of affine transformations $x \mapsto x^g + c$ of $V = \mathbb{F}_p^t$, where $g \in G_0$ and $0, c \in V$. Then G is a*

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semidirect product $V \rtimes G_0$ *with* $G_0 \le \mathrm{GL}(V)$*, and one of the following occurs:*

(i) $G_0 \le \Gamma\mathrm{L}(1, p^t)$;
(ii) $G_0 \trianglerighteq \mathrm{SL}(s, q), q^s = p^t, s > 2$;
(iii) $G_0 \trianglerighteq \mathrm{Sp}(s, q), q^s = p^t$;
(iv) $G_0 \trianglerighteq \mathrm{G}_2(q)', q^6 = 2^t$, *where* $\mathrm{G}_2(q) < \mathrm{Sp}(6, q) \le \mathrm{Sp}(t, 2)$;
(v) G_0 *is* $A_6 \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(4, 2)'$ *or* $A_7, p^t = 16$;
(vi) $G_0 \trianglerighteq \mathrm{SL}(2, 3)$ *with* $t = 2$ *and* $p^t = 5^2, 7^2, 11^2$ *or* 23^2;
(vii) $G_0 \trianglerighteq \mathrm{SL}(2, 5)$ *with* $t = 2$ *and* $p^t = 9^2, 11^2, 19^2, 29^2$ *or* 59^2;
(viii) $p^t = 3^4$ *and* G_0 *has a normal extraspecial subgroup* Q *of order* 2^{1+4} *such that* $G_0 = Q \rtimes S$ *with* $S \le \mathrm{O}^-(4, 2) \simeq S_5$ *and* $|S|$ *divisible by* 5;
(ix) G_0' *is* $\mathrm{SL}(2, 13), p^t = 3^6$.

2.1. Some indecomposable modules. Let U be an elementary abelian p-group (written additively) and $S \le \mathrm{Aut}(U)$, that is, we consider U as a faithful $\mathbb{F}_pS$-module. We say that U is *indecomposable* if U is not the direct sum of two proper S-submodules. We are interested in modules with the following property.

HYPOTHESIS (I). U has a trivial S-submodule $U_0 \neq 0$, S acts transitively on the nontrivial elements of $V = U/U_0$ and the proper submodules of U lie in U_0. The possible pairs (S, V) are listed in Lemma 2.1 (S taking the role of G_0). The module U is an indecomposable module which extends a trivial module by V.

LEMMA 2.2. *Let* U *be an indecomposable* $\mathbb{F}_pS$*-module satisfying (I) with* $\dim U_0 = 1$. *Then* $p = 2$ *and*

(a) *S has a normal subgroup S_0 and one of the following occurs:*

  (1) $\dim V = 2m$, $m > 1$, $S_0 \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2a, 2^b)'$, $m = ab$, *or* $S_0 \simeq \mathrm{G}_2(2^b)'$, $m = 3b$; *or*
  (2) $\dim V = 3$, $S = S_0 = \mathrm{SL}(3, 2)$.

(b) *The module U exists in case (a) and is unique as an S_0-module.*
(c) *Let* $S \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2a, 2^b)'$, $m = ab$, *or* $S \simeq \mathrm{G}_2(2^b)'$, $m = 3b$. *Then S has an embedding into a group* $S^\star \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2m, 2)$ *and U is the restriction of the unique* $\mathbb{F}_2S^\star$*-module (satisfying (I)) to S.*

Before we start the proof, we recall a few basic facts about group representations and cohomology. Let G be a finite group and V be an n-dimensional FG-module associated with the matrix representation $D : G \to \mathrm{GL}(n, F)$. Define the map $D^* : G \to \mathrm{GL}(n, F)$ by $D^*(g) := D(g^{-1})^t$. With respect to D^*, the space V becomes a G-module, *the dual module* V^* *of* V.

We describe the connection of the existence of indecomposable modules with cohomology of degree 1 and follow Aschbacher [1, Section 17]. Let G be a finite group and V a finite dimensional, faithful $\mathbb{F}_pG$-module. A mapping $\delta : G \to V$ is called a *derivation or* 1*-cocycle* if $\delta(xy) = \delta(x)y + \delta(y)$ for all $x, y \in G$. If $v \in V$, then δ_v defined by $\delta_v(x) = v - vx$ is also a derivation. Such derivations are called *inner derivations or* 1*-coboundaries*. The set $\mathrm{Z}^1(G, V)$ of derivations and the set $\mathrm{B}^1(G, V)$ of inner

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derivations become elementary abelian p-groups with respect to pointwise addition. The factor group

$$\mathrm{H}^1(G,V) = \mathrm{Z}^1(G,V)/\mathrm{B}^1(G,V)$$

is the *first cohomology group of G with respect to V*.

Suppose, V is a simple G-module. By Schur's lemma, $K = \mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p G}(V)$ is a finite field, say $\simeq \mathbb{F}_{p^e}$, and $e \mid \dim V$. For $\kappa \in K$, δ a derivation, define $\delta\kappa : G \to V$ by $\delta\kappa(x) = \delta(x)\kappa$. Then $\delta\kappa$ is a derivation and $\delta_\nu\kappa = \delta_{\nu\kappa}$. So $\mathrm{Z}^1(G,V)$, $\mathrm{B}^1(G,V)$ and $\mathrm{H}^1(G,V)$ become K-spaces.

We turn to Hypothesis (I) (S taking the role of G). By [1, (17.12)], we have the following assertions:

(i) there exists an $\mathbb{F}_p S$-module with property (I) if and only if $\mathrm{H}^1(S,V^*) \neq 0$; and
(ii) every $\mathbb{F}_p S$-module with property (I) is a quotient of a uniquely determined $\mathbb{F}_p S$-module W with property (I) such that $\dim C_W(S) = \dim \mathrm{H}^1(S,V^*)$.

If V^* is simple then the module W in (ii) is even a KS-module, where now $K = \mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p S}(V^*)$. So if U satisfies (I) and $\dim U_0 = 1$, then there exists a hyperplane W_0 of $C_W(S)$ such that $U \simeq W/W_0$. If $\dim_K \mathrm{H}^1(S,V^*) = 1$, then the multiplicative group of K acts transitively on the hyperplanes of $C_W(S)$, that is, $U \simeq W/W_1$ for *any* hyperplane W_1 of $C_W(S)$.

Proof of Lemma 2.2. Assume the existence of a module U as desired. Then S has no normal subgroup $N \neq 1$ with $(|N|, p) = 1$ and $C_V(N) = 0$ as otherwise, by [1, (24.6)], $U = [U,N] \oplus U_0$ is a G-decomposition. This excludes case (1) of Lemma 2.1 and forces $p = 2$ (since $Z(S)$ contains an involution z with $C_V(z) = 0$ if $p > 2$).

So we have to consider cases (2)–(5) of Lemma 2.1 for S. Assume $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_2} V = 2^t$. In cases (2)–(4), we have $S_0 \trianglelefteq S$ with $S_0 \simeq \mathrm{SL}(a,2^b)$, $ab = t$, $a > 2$, $\mathrm{Sp}(2a,2^b)'$, $2ab = t$, and $\mathrm{G}_2(2^b)'$, $3b = t$, and V is the defining $\mathbb{F}_{2^b} S_0$-module. In case (2), we get assertion (a.2) by [12]. In cases (3) and (4), $\mathrm{H}^1(S_0,V^*)$ has dimension 1 over $\mathbb{F}_{2^b}$ by [12]. It follows that a module with property (I) and $\dim U_0 = 1$ exists and is unique up to isomorphism. We get assertions (a) and (b) once we exclude case (5). So assume $S \simeq \mathrm{A}_7$, U is a 5-dimensional $\mathbb{F}_2 S$-module, U/U_0 is simple and $\dim U_0 = 1$ for $U_0 = C_U(S)$. There are 16 hyperplanes in U that intersect U_0 trivially. A permutation representation of S of degree ≤ 16 has degree $1, 7$ or 15. Hence, U_0 has an S-invariant complement in U and U is decomposable. This excludes case (5).

For (c), note that $S \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2a,2^b)'$, $ab = m$, is a subgroup of $S^\star = \mathrm{Sp}(2m,2) \simeq \mathrm{O}(2m+1,2)$ [9, Hilfssatz 1] and so is $S \simeq \mathrm{G}_2(2^b)'$, $3b = m$ [15, page 513]. The indecomposable $S^\star$-module U is the $\mathrm{O}(2m+1,2)$-module [17, pages 55, 143]. As S acts transitively on $V \simeq U/U_0$, we see that U is indecomposable as an S-module. □

2.2. On representations of extraspecial groups. A finite, nonabelian p-group E (p a prime) is *extraspecial* if $Z(E) = E' = \Phi(E)$ has order p (these groups have many other names, such as 'Heisenberg groups', 'Weyl–Heisenberg groups' and 'generalised Pauli groups'). We consider the following property.

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HYPOTHESIS (E). Let p be a prime and $m \geq 1$ an integer. If $p > 2$, then E is an extraspecial group of order p^{1+2m} and exponent p and if $p = 2$, then E is the central product of an extraspecial group of order 2^{1+2m} with a cyclic group of order 4.

Assume Hypothesis (E) and let $A = \{\alpha \in \mathrm{Aut}(E) \mid \alpha_{Z(E)} = 1_{Z(E)}\}$ be the centraliser of $Z(E)$ in the automorphism group. Then (see [7, 21]),

$$A/\mathrm{Inn}(E) \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2m, p). \tag{2.1}$$

Denote by $\zeta_k = \exp(2\pi i/k)$ a primitive kth root of unity. Assertions (a) and (b) of the next Lemma are [1, (34.9)] and [10, Satz V.16.14], whereas the last assertion follows from [21, Theorem 1].

LEMMA 2.3. *Assume Hypothesis (E) and let U be a p^m-dimensional complex space. Set $Z(E) = \langle z \rangle$.*

(a) *In the case $p = 2$, there exist precisely two faithful, irreducible representations $D_j : E \to \mathrm{GL}(U)$, $j = 1, 3$, and $D_j(z) = \zeta_4^j \cdot 1_U$. Every faithful, irreducible representation of E is of this form.*
(b) *In the case $p > 2$, there exist precisely $p - 1$ faithful, irreducible representations $D_j : E \to \mathrm{GL}(U)$, $1 \leq j \leq p - 1$, and $D_j(z) = \zeta_p^j \cdot 1_U$. Every faithful, irreducible representation of E is of this form.*

For each j, there is an automorphism γ_j of E such that D_j can be defined by $D_j(e) = D_1(e\gamma_j)$ for all $e \in E$, so $D_j(E) = D_1(E)$.

2.3. Basic properties of 2-transitive line sets. In this subsection, $\mathcal{L}$ denotes a 2-transitive set of n equiangular lines in a complex unitary space V of dimension $d < n$. Let K be the kernel of the permutation action of $\mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$ on $\mathcal{L}$, which clearly contains $Z := Z(\mathrm{U}(V))$.

LEMMA 2.4. *We have $K = Z$.*

PROOF. Let $g \in K$. Let m be the minimal number of nonzero a_i in a dependency relation $\sum_i a_i v_i = 0$, $\langle v_i \rangle \in \mathcal{L}$. Apply g to obtain another dependency relation $\sum_i k_i a_i v_i = 0$ with the same m nonzero $k_i a_i$; these relations must be multiples of one another by minimality. Thus, restricting to nonzero a_i produces constant k_i.

Any two different members $\langle v_i \rangle, \langle v_j \rangle$ of $\mathcal{L}$ occur with nonzero coefficients in such a relation. Then g acts on all members of $\mathcal{L}$ with the same scalar, and so is a scalar transformation since $\mathcal{L}$ spans V. □

LEMMA 2.5. *There is a finite group G such that $\mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L}) = GZ$.*

PROOF. By [1, (33.9)], $D = \mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})'$ is finite. Let $G \leq \mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$ be a finite group such that $D \leq G$ and GZ/Z has maximal order in $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})/Z$. Suppose $GZ < \mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$. Pick $h \in \mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L}) - GZ$. Then $h^m \in Z$ for some integer m, so there is $z \in Z$ such that $h^m = z^{-m}$. Since $[G, hz] \subseteq D \leq G$, we get $|\langle G, hz \rangle| < \infty$ and $GZ/Z < \langle G, h \rangle Z/Z = \langle G, hz \rangle/Z$, a contradiction. □

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Proposition 2.6. *Let G be as in Lemma 2.5 and let $H = G_\ell$, $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$, be the stabiliser of a line. Let λ be the linear character of H afforded by ℓ. Then:*

(a) *V is simple and a constituent of the module W which affords λ^G;*
(b) *$W = V \oplus V'$ with a simple module V' inequivalent to V;*
(c) *V and V' as H-modules afford λ with multiplicity 1; and*
(d) *there is a set $\mathcal{L}'$ of n lines of V' on which G acts 2-transitively if $d < n - 1$.*

Proof. By 2-transitivity, $G = H \cup HtH$ for $t \in G - H$. Assume that $V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_r$ for simple G-modules V_i. Let χ_i be the character of V_i.

Let $\ell = \langle v \rangle$. If $v = v_1 + \cdots + v_r$ with $v_i \in V_i$, then each $v_i \neq 0$ since $\langle \mathcal{L} \rangle = V$. As $\lambda(h)v = \lambda(h)v_1 + \cdots + \lambda(h)v_r$ for $h \in H$, λ is a constituent of $(\chi_i)_H$. By Frobenius Reciprocity, each χ_i is a constituent of λ^G.

We claim that $\lambda^G = \psi_1 + \psi_2$ *for distinct irreducible characters ψ_i of G*. For, by Mackey's theorem [10, Satz V.16.9], $(\lambda^G)_H = ((\lambda^{1^{-1}})_{H \cap H^1})^H + ((\lambda^{t^{-1}})_{H \cap H^t})^H$. By Frobenius Reciprocity, $(\lambda^G, \lambda^G) = (\lambda, (\lambda^G)_H) = 1 + (\lambda, ((\lambda^{t^{-1}})_{H \cap H^t})^H)$ and $(\lambda, ((\lambda^{t^{-1}})_{H \cap H^t})^H) = (\lambda_{H \cap H^t}, (\lambda^{t^{-1}})_{H \cap H^t})$. Hence, $(\lambda^G, \lambda^G) = 1$ or 2. If λ^G is irreducible, then each $\chi_i = \lambda^G$, so $d = r\lambda^G(1) = r|\mathcal{L}| \geq n$. This contradiction proves the claim. By Frobenius Reciprocity, $(\lambda, (\psi_i)_H) = 1$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then (a)–(c) follow if $r = 1$.

We now assume $r > 1$. Each χ_i is in $\{\psi_1, \psi_2\}$. If $\{\chi_1, \chi_2\} = \{\psi_1, \psi_2\}$, then we would have $d \geq \chi_1(1) + \chi_2(1) = \lambda^G(1) = |\mathcal{L}|$, which is not the case.

Since $\psi_1 \neq \psi_2$, we are left with the possibility $\chi_1 = \chi_2 \in \{\psi_1, \psi_2\}$, say $\chi_i = \psi_1$. Let $\phi\colon V_1 \to V_2$ be a G-isomorphism. Since λ has multiplicity 1 in ψ_1, the morphism ϕ sends the unique submodule of $(V_1)_H$ affording λ to the unique submodule of $(V_2)_H$ affording λ. Thus, $v_1\phi = av_2$ with $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Then

$$\langle v_1 g + v_2 g \mid g \in G \rangle = \langle v_1 g + a^{-1} v_1 \phi g \mid g \in G \rangle = V_1(1 + a^{-1}\phi),$$

showing $\langle \mathcal{L} \rangle \subseteq V_1(1 + a^{-1}\phi) \oplus V_3 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_r$. This contradicts the fact that $\mathcal{L}$ spans V.

For (d), note that by (c), V' contains an H-invariant 1-space ℓ'. Then $\ell' G$ is a 2-transitive line set of size n since $\dim V' = n - d > 1$ and since H is maximal in G. □

Remark 2.7. λ is a *nontrivial* character for $1 < d < n - 1$ (since $((1_H)^G, 1_G) = 1$ by Frobenius Reciprocity).

3. Examples of 2-transitive line sets

In this section, we describe the examples listed in Theorem 1.1. See [8, 22] for Theorem 1.1(i) and (ii).

Example 3.1 (for Theorem 1.1(iii)). Let $m > 1$ and let $E = \mathbb{F}_2^{2m+1}$. Then E is an $\mathrm{O}(2m+1, 2)$-space with radical R [17, pages 55, 143]. Then $S := \mathrm{O}(2m+1, 2) \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2m, 2) = \mathrm{Sp}(E/R)$ is transitive on the $d := 2^{m-1}(2^m - 1)$ hyperplanes of E of type $\mathrm{O}^-(2m, 2)$ and on the $2^{m-1}(2^m + 1)$ hyperplanes of type $\mathrm{O}^+(2m, 2)$ [17, page 139]. Label the standard basis elements of $V = \mathbb{C}^d$ as v_M with M ranging over the first of these sets of hyperplanes. Let S act on this basis as it does on these hyperplanes. This action is

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2-transitive (as observed implicitly for line sets in [18] and first observed in [5]), so the only irreducible S-submodules of V are $\langle\bar{v}\rangle$ and $\bar{v}^{\perp}$, where $\bar{v} := \sum_M v_M$.

Each such M is the kernel of a unique character $\lambda_M \colon E \to \{\pm 1\}$. Let $e \in E$ act on V by $v_M e := \lambda_M(e) v_M$ for each basis vector v_M. If $1 \neq r \in R$, then $\lambda_M(r) = -1$ since $r \notin M$, so r acts as -1 on V. If $e \in E$ and $h \in S$, then $(\bar{v}e)h = \bar{v}h \cdot h^{-1}eh = \bar{v}e^h$, so S acts on $\langle\bar{v}\rangle E$, a set of 1-spaces of V. Since S is irreducible on $\bar{v}^{\perp}$, the set $\langle\bar{v}\rangle E = \langle\bar{v}\rangle ES$ spans V and $\langle\bar{v}\rangle$ is the only 1-space fixed by S. In particular, $\langle\bar{v}\rangle$ affords the unique involutory linear character λ of $H = R \times S$ whose kernel is S. Clearly, $(E/R) \rtimes S$ acts 2-transitively on the $n = 2^{2m}$ cosets of S. These are the d-dimensional examples in Theorem 1.1(iii). The $2^{m-1}(2^m + 1)$ hyperplanes of type $\mathrm{O}^+(2m, 2)$ produce similarly the $(n - d)$-dimensional examples.

EXAMPLE 3.2 (For Theorem 1.1(iv)). Let $p > 2$ be a prime, m a positive integer and E an extraspecial group of order p^{1+2m} and exponent p. Using Lemma 2.3, we consider E as a subgroup of $\mathrm{U}(W)$, W a complex unitary space of dimension p^m. By [2], the normaliser of E in $\mathrm{U}(W)$ contains a subgroup $G = E \rtimes S$, $G/E \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2m, p)$ inducing $\mathrm{Sp}(2m, p)$ on $E/Z(E)$, with ES acting 2-transitively on the $n = p^{2m}$ cosets of $H = Z(E) \times S$. Moreover, $Z(S) = \langle z\rangle$ has order 2, and $W = W_+ \perp W_-$ for the eigenspaces W_+ and W_- of z (with $\dim W_- = (p^m - \varepsilon)/2$ for $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$, $p^m \equiv \varepsilon \pmod 4$); these are irreducible S-modules (*Weil modules*) [2, 6].

Let U be one of these eigenspaces, say of dimension d. As $G/E \simeq S$, we can consider U as a G-module. Define $V := W \otimes U^* \subset W \otimes W^*$ (U^* dual to U). If χ is the character of S on U, then $\chi\bar{\chi}$ is the character of S on $U \otimes U^*$. Trivially, $(\chi\bar{\chi}, 1_S) = (\chi, \chi) = 1$, so there is a unique 1-space $\langle v_0\rangle$ in $U \otimes U^*$ (and hence in V) fixed pointwise by S (and it is the only 1-space fixed by the group S). In particular, $\langle v_0\rangle$ affords a nontrivial linear character λ of H with kernel S. Since E is irreducible on W while S is irreducible on U^*, the set $\langle v_0\rangle ES$ spans V. These are the examples in Theorem 1.1(iv).

LEMMA 3.3. *Let p be a prime, $m \geq 1$ an integer and $G = ES$ as in Example 3.1 if $p = 2$ and as in Example 3.2 if $p > 2$. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a line set of size $n = p^{2m}$ in a complex unitary space V with $1 < \dim V < n - 1$ such that $G \leq \mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$ induces a 2-transitive action on $\mathcal{L}$. Then $\mathcal{L}$ is equivalent to a line set of Example 3.1 or 3.2.*

Moreover, if λ is a linear character of $Z(G) \times S$, $\ker\lambda = S$, then every constituent of the module associated with λ^G contains a G-invariant line set satisfying the assumptions of this lemma.

PROOF. For $i = 1, 2$, let $\mathcal{L}_i \subseteq V_i$ be line sets in complex unitary spaces and let $G_i = E_i \rtimes S_i \leq \mathrm{U}(V_i)$, $S_i \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2m, p)$ be isomorphic groups as in the examples with a 2-transitive action on $\mathcal{L}_i$. Let $\ell_i \in \mathcal{L}_i$ and $H_i = (G_i)_{\ell_i}$. We assume that one of the line sets belongs to an example and, arguing by symmetry, we can also assume $1 < \dim V_i \leq n/2$, $i = 1, 2$.

Claim. *$\mathcal{L}_1$ is equivalent to $\mathcal{L}_2$.* By Proposition 2.6 and Remark 2.7, the representation λ_i of H_i on ℓ_i is a nontrivial linear character of H_i. We have $H_i = Z_i \times S_i$, $Z_i = Z(G_i)$. Let $\alpha : G_1 \to G_2$ be an isomorphism.

Case $p > 2$. The group S_i is a representative of the unique class of complements of E_i in G_i (note that $S = C_G(Z(S))$ and $Z(S)$ is a Sylow 2-subgroup of $E \rtimes Z(S) \trianglelefteq G$). So we can assume $H_2 = H_1\alpha$, $S_2 = S_1\alpha$. We also can assume $S_i = \ker\lambda_i$ by Lemma 4.1 below. By Lemma 2.3, there exists an automorphism γ of G_1 such that $\lambda_1(z) = \lambda_2(z\gamma \circ \alpha)$ for $z \in Z$. So replacing, if necessary, α by $\gamma \circ \alpha$, we may assume that $\lambda_1(z) = \lambda_2(z\alpha)$ holds. Define a representation $D : G_1 \to \mathrm{GL}(V_2)$ by

$$vD(g) = v(g\alpha), \quad v \in V_2,\ g \in G_1.$$

Let W be the module associated with the induced character $\lambda_1^{G_1}$. By Proposition 2.6, both G_1-modules are isomorphic to the same irreducible submodule of W, that is, $V_1 \simeq V_2$. Hence, there exists a G_1-morphism $\phi : V_1 \to V_2$ with $\ell_1\pi = \ell_2$ (λ_1 has multiplicity 1 in V_1 and V_2). The claim holds for $p > 2$.

Case $p = 2$. Assume first $m > 2$. Then S_2 and $S_1\alpha$ are complements of E_2 in G_2. By [1, (17.7)], there exists $\beta \in \mathrm{Aut}(G_2)$ with $S_2 = (S_1\alpha)\beta$. So replacing α, if necessary, by $\alpha \circ \beta$, we can assume $H_1\alpha = H_2$ and $S_1\alpha = S_2$. Note that H has precisely one nontrivial linear character. Now arguing as in the case $p > 2$, we see that $\mathcal{L}_1$ and $\mathcal{L}_2$ are equivalent. In the case $m = 2$, replace S_i by S_i'. Then the argument from case $m > 2$ carries over and shows the equivalence of $\mathcal{L}_1$ and $\mathcal{L}_2$. The first assertion of the lemma holds and the second follows from the preceding discussion. □

4. Proof of Theorem 1.1 and automorphism groups

In this section, p is a prime and $\mathcal{L}$ denotes a set of $n = p^t$ equiangular lines in a complex unitary space V of dimension d with $1 < d < n - 1$. By the assumptions of Theorem 1.1 and the results of Section 2.3, there exists a finite group $G \leq \mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$ with a 2-transitive action on $\mathcal{L}$. Set $Z = Z(G)$. Then G/Z has a regular normal subgroup and V is a simple G-module. We assume $n \neq 4$. As for $n = 4$, the results in [22] imply assertion (i) of Theorem 1.1. It suffices to assume that no proper subgroup of G/Z has a 2-transitive action on $\mathcal{L}$ and that no subgroup of $\mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$, which covers the quotient GZ/Z, has order $< |G|$. We set $H = G_\ell$, $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$. Then the character/representation $\lambda : H \to \mathrm{U}(\ell)$ of H on ℓ is nontrivial by Remark 2.7. Observe that there is some flexibility in the choice of G: generators of G can be adjusted by scalars. We show that G can be chosen such that $G \leq \tilde{G}$ where $\tilde{G}$ is a group which is used to construct a line set in Examples 3.1 and 3.2.

LEMMA 4.1. *We may assume $G = E \rtimes S$, $H = Z \times S$, where S is the kernel of the action of H on ℓ. Moreover, $Z \leq E$ and one of the following occurs:*

(a) *$p = 2$, E is an elementary abelian 2-group, $|Z| = 2$ and E as an S-module satisfies Hypothesis (I); or*
(b) *$t = 2m$, E satisfies Hypothesis (E) and $E/Z(E)$ is a simple S-module.*

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PROOF. Let M be the pre-image of the regular, normal subgroup of G/Z. Since M/Z is abelian, we have $M = E \times Z_{p'}$ with a Sylow p-subgroup E of M and $Z_{p'}$ is the largest subgroup of Z with an order coprime to p. Let L be the kernel of λ.

We may assume that $E = M$, $Z \leq E$ and $S = L$ is a complement of Z in H. Clearly, $Z \leq H \cap M$ and $L \cap Z = 1$. As H/L is cyclic, we can choose $c \in H$ such that $H = \langle c, L\rangle$. Pick $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$ of norm 1 such that $S = \langle \omega c, L\rangle$ has a trivial action on ℓ. Then $\tilde{G} = ES$ is 2-transitive on $\mathcal{L}$. Moreover, $S \cap E \leq S \cap (\tilde{G}_\ell \cap E) \leq S \cap Z(\mathrm{U}(V)) = 1$. Since $Z \geq Z \cap E = Z(\tilde{G}) \cap E = Z(\tilde{G})$ and $G/Z \simeq \tilde{G}/Z(\tilde{G})$, we get $|\tilde{G}| \leq |G|$. So we may assume $G = \tilde{G}$ and $H = (E \cap Z) \times S$. In particular, $Z \leq E$.

Assume first that E is abelian. Set $\Omega = \langle e \in E \mid |e| = p\rangle$. This group is a characteristic elementary abelian subgroup of E. If $\Omega \leq Z$, then E is cyclic, and $S \neq 1$ is a p'-group (isomorphic to a subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}(E)$ of order $p-1$). By Remark 2.7, $Z \neq 1$. This contradicts [1, (23.3)] (on automorphism groups of cyclic groups).

So $E = \Omega Z$ and, by the minimal choice of G, we obtain $E = \Omega$. If Z has an S-invariant complement E_0 in E, then, by induction, $G = E_0 S$ contradicting $Z \neq 1$. So $1 < Z < E$ is the unique composition series of E as an S-module and assertion (a) follows as Z is cyclic.

Assume now that E is nonabelian. If N were a characteristic, normal, abelian subgroup of E of rank ≥ 2, then $1 < NZ/Z \leq E/Z$ would be an S-invariant series. By our minimal choice $N = E$, this is absurd. So E is of symplectic type and therefore, by [1, (23.9)], $E = C \circ E_1$ where E is extraspecial or $= 1$ and C is cyclic or $p = 2$ or C is a generalised quaternion group, a dihedral group or a semidihedral group of order ≥ 16.

Suppose $p > 2$. By [1, (23.11)], E is extraspecial of exponent p. So assertion (b) follows for $p > 2$.

Suppose finally $p = 2$. A standard reduction (see for instance [19, Lemma 5.12]) shows that E contains a characteristic subgroup F such that F is extraspecial of order 2^{1+2m} or satisfies hypothesis (E). By our choice of G, we have $E = F$ as $t = 2m > 2$. If E is extraspecial, then S cannot act transitively on the nontrivial elements of $E/Z(E)$ as there are cosets modulo $Z(E)$ of elements of order 4 as well as cosets of elements of order 2. So assertion (b) holds for $p = 2$. □

By Lemma 4.1, we distinguish the cases E abelian ($p = 2$), E nonabelian, $p > 2$, and E nonabelian, $p = 2$. Then Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3 complete the proof of Theorem 1.1. The proof of Lemma 4.2 is very similar to the proof of Lemma 3.3.

LEMMA 4.2. *The following assertions hold.*

(a) *If E be abelian, then Theorem 1.1(iii) holds.*
(b) *If E be nonabelian and $p > 2$, then Theorem 1.1(iv) holds.*

PROOF. If E is abelian, Lemma 2.2 applies. Case (a.2) of this lemma does not occur. Let $G = E \rtimes S$, $S \simeq SL(3, 2)$, $Z = C_E(S)$ and E/Z be the natural S-module. A simple E-module in V affords a nontrivial character χ of E and its kernel E_χ is a hyperplane intersecting Z trivially. There are precisely 8 such hyperplanes. The group S acts transitively on these hyperplanes (otherwise, as the smallest degree of a nontrivial

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permutation representation of S is 7, S would fix one of these hyperplanes and E would not be an indecomposable S-module). Hence, $\dim V \geq 8 = n$, a contradiction.

So there exists an embedding $\iota : G \to \tilde{G}$, $\tilde{G} = \tilde{E} \rtimes \tilde{S}$, $\tilde{S} \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2m, p)$ with $\tilde{E} = E\iota$, $S\iota \leq \tilde{S}$. This follows from (c) of Lemma 2.2 if $p = 2$ and for $p > 2$, it is clear by (2.1). The linear character $\tilde{\lambda}$ of $H\iota$ defined by

$$\tilde{\lambda}(h\iota) = \lambda(h), \quad h \in H, \tag{4.1}$$

has a unique extension to $\tilde{H} = Z\iota \times \tilde{S}$ such that $\ker \tilde{\lambda} = \tilde{S}$. Let $\tilde{W}$ be the module associated with the induced character $(\tilde{\lambda})^{\tilde{G}}$. By Proposition 2.6 and Lemma 3.3, we have a decomposition into simple $\tilde{G}$-modules $\tilde{W} = \tilde{V} \oplus \tilde{V}'$ and both modules contain $\tilde{G}$-invariant line sets. We turn $\tilde{W}$ into a G-module by

$$\tilde{w} \cdot g = \tilde{w}(g\iota), \quad \tilde{w} \in \tilde{W},\ g \in G.$$

By Mackey's theorem [10, Satz V.16.9] and (4.1),

$$((\tilde{\lambda})^{\tilde{G}})_G = ((\tilde{\lambda})_{\tilde{H} \cap G\iota})^G = (\lambda_H)^G.$$

So $\tilde{W}$ as a G-module affords λ^G. Then by Proposition 2.6, V is isomorphic to $\tilde{V}$ or $\tilde{V}'$. Say $V \simeq \tilde{V}$. An isomorphism $\phi : V \to \tilde{V}$ maps the line set $\mathcal{L}$ onto $\mathcal{L}\phi$ such that ℓ and $\ell\phi$ both afford as H-spaces the character λ. However, $\tilde{V}$ contains a $\tilde{G}$-invariant line set containing a line affording $\tilde{\lambda}$. Thus, by (4.1) and Proposition 2.6, $\mathcal{L}\phi$ is this $\tilde{G}$-invariant line set. Using Lemma 3.3 again completes the proof. □

LEMMA 4.3. *Let E be nonabelian and $p = 2$. Then (i) or (ii) of Theorem 1.1 hold.*

PROOF. By Proposition 2.6, we may assume $d = \dim V \leq n/2 = 2^{2m-1}$. As E satisfies Hypothesis (E), S is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}(2m, 2)$ (see (2.1)). By Lemma 2.1 and by the minimal choice of G, we have $H/Z(H) \simeq \mathrm{SL}(2, 2^m)$ or $\simeq \mathrm{G}_2(2^b)'$ and $b = m/3$. Let $V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_\ell$, a decomposition into irreducible E-modules. Clearly, all V_i are faithful E-modules, in particular, $d = 2^m\ell$. A generator of Z induces the same scalar on each V_i as the eigenspaces of this generator are G-invariant. Lemma 2.3 shows that all V_i's are pairwise isomorphic. If $\ell = 1$, then $n = 2^{2m} = d^2$ and an application of the main result of [22] proves the assertion of the lemma.

So assume $\ell > 1$. Denote by D the representation of G afforded by V and apply [10, Satz V.17.5]. Then $D(g) = P_1(g) \otimes P_2(g)$ where the P_i terms are irreducible projective representations of G and P_2 is also a projective representation of $S \simeq G/E$ of degree ℓ. Denote by m_S the minimal degree of a nontrivial projective representation of S. By [10, Satz V.24.3], m_S is the minimal degree of a nontrivial, irreducible representation of the universal covering group of S. We have $m_S = 2^m - 1$ for $S \simeq \mathrm{SL}(2, 2^m)$, $m > 3$ [20, Table 3], [13], $m_S = 2^m - 2^b$ for $S \simeq \mathrm{G}_2(2^b)'$, $m = 3b$, $b \neq 2$ [20, Table 3], [13], $m_S = 2$ for $S \simeq \mathrm{SL}(2, 4)$, $m = 2$ [4], and $m_S = 12$ for $S \simeq \mathrm{G}_2(4)$, $m = 12$ [4]. Since $m_S 2^m \leq d \leq 2^{2m-1}$, only the last two cases may occur.

For $S \simeq \mathrm{G}_2(4)$, degree 12 is the only degree of a nontrivial, irreducible, projective representation of degree ≤ 64. By Proposition 2.6, there exists an irreducible

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G-module V' such that $\dim V' = 2^{12} - d = 64 \cdot 52$ and 52 is the degree of of an irreducible, projective representation of S, a contradiction.

Assume finally $m = 2$. It follows from [7, Theorem 4] that there *exists* a group $G = E \rtimes S$, $S \simeq \mathrm{SL}(2, 4)$, and this group is unique up to isomorphism. Using GAP or Magma, one can compute characters of G. For $H = Z(E) \times S$, there exist precisely two linear characters of H with kernel S. For any such character λ, the induced character λ^G is irreducible, which rules out this possibility too. □

4.1. Automorphism groups.

PROOF OF REMARK 1.2. For cases (i) and (ii), we refer to [8, 22]. For the remaining two cases, we have, by Theorem 1.1, a finite subgroup $G = E \rtimes S \le \mathbb{A}\mathrm{ut}(\mathcal{L})$, with $|E/(E \cap Z)| = p^{2m}$, $Z = Z(\mathrm{U}(V))$ and $S \simeq \mathrm{Sp}(2m, p)$. The assertions follow in cases (iii) and (iv) if $E/(E \cap Z)$ is normal in $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L}$, that is, if $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L}$ has a regular, abelian normal subgroup. Suppose $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L}$ has a nonabelian simple socle. Then, by the classification of the 2-transitive groups (see [3]), $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{L}$ is at least triply transitive. In that case, the application of Proposition 2.6 (to a point stabiliser) forces $\dim V = d = n - 1$, a contradiction. □

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