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3.7 The following construction would help in developing the case where $|X|$ is even along the lines of 3.2-3.5, which I won't do. Let X be of odd order $|X| = 2g + 1$, and define $X' = X \amalg \{X\}$, thus $|X'| = 2g + 2$. We have a natural linear map

$$2^X \rightarrow 2^{X'}$$

and this is compatible with p, e, Q, q_o . Composing this with the passage to the quotient, I have a linear isomorphism

$$2^X \rightarrow P_2(X'),$$

and by compatibility with p, p' , isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} 2_+^X &\rightarrow P_2^+(X') \\ 2_-^X &\rightarrow P_2^-(X'). \end{aligned}$$

The first is compatible with e, e' , and with the canonical quadratic forms if g is odd. The second is compatible with Q, Q' if g is even.

§ 4 BASIS AND FUNDAMENTAL SETS

4.1 *Normal basis.* Let (J, e) be a symplectic pair. A *normal basis* for (J, e) is a basis $(x_i)_{i \in I}$ for J with the property that $e(x_i, x_j) = 1$ for $i \neq j$, the set of ordered normal basis (i.e. for $I = \{1, \dots, 2g\}$ if $2g = \dim J$) will be denoted $ONB(J, e)$. The symplectic group $Sp(J, e)$ clearly acts on $ONB(J, e)$ and it does it simply transitively, because if two ordered normal bases for (J, e) are given, the unique linear automorphism transforming one into the other is obviously symplectic.

I have not yet shown that the set $ONB(J, e)$ is non-empty, this we will see as a consequence of the following construction, that relates symplectic basis (0.1) with normal basis. The set $SB(J, e)$ of symplectic basis is a torsor over $Sp(J, e)$, thus if $ONB(J, e)$ is non-empty, both torsors should be isomorphic and indeed there would be as many isomorphisms as elements in the group $Sp(J, e)$. What I proceed to exhibit now is a definite isomorphism

$$\alpha: SB(J, e) \rightarrow ONB(J, e)$$

with inverse β . If

$$x \in SB(J, e), x = (x_1, \dots, x_g, x'_1, \dots, x'_g)$$

let's put $y = \alpha(x)$, then by definition

$$\begin{aligned} y_{2k-1} &= x_1 + \dots + x_k + x_1' + \dots + x_{k-1}' \\ y_{2k} &= x_1 + \dots + x_{k-1} + x_1' + \dots + x_k' \quad k = 1, \dots, g. \end{aligned}$$

As for the inverse, if $y \in ONB(J, e)$, and $x = \beta(y)$, then one gets from the definition of α

$$\begin{aligned} x_k &= y_1 + \dots + y_{2k-2} + y_{2k-1} \\ x_k' &= y_1 + \dots + y_{2k-2} + y_{2k} \quad k = 1, \dots, g. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear from this definition that α is compatible with the actions of $Sp(J, e)$ on both sets.

4.2 Azygetic sets. Let (S, Q) be a symplectic torsor over a symplectic pair (J, e) . A subset $A \subset S$ is *azygetic* if for any three different elements $s_1, s_2, s_3 \in A$ one has $Q(s_1) + Q(s_2) + Q(s_3) + Q(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) = 1$, or equivalently if $e(s_1, s_2, s_3) = 1$. A is *homogeneous* if Q is constant on it, i.e. if either $A \subset S^+$ or $A \subset S^-$. And the subset A is *linearly independent* if for some (or equivalently, for any) $s \in A$, the subset $s + (A - \{s\}) \subset J$ is linearly independent, or equivalently if $A + A$ spans a subspace of J of dimension $|A| - 1$.

Let A be an azygetic subset, $s \in A$, and let $B = s + (A - \{s\})$, I will show that the only possible linear relation on B is $\sum_{x \in B} \lambda_x x = 0$. Indeed, if $\sum \lambda_x x = 0$ is such a relation, for any $y \in B$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= e(y, \sum_x \lambda_x x) = \sum_x \lambda_x e(y, x) = \sum_{\substack{x \in B \\ x \neq y}} \lambda_x \\ &\quad \sum_{x \neq y} \lambda_x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Adding these equations for any $y, y' \in B$, one concludes that $\lambda_y = \lambda_{y'}$, which was to be shown. As a consequence of this, it follows that any azygetic subset of odd order is linearly independent, and that an azygetic subset has at most $2g + 2$ elements. It is easy to verify that if A is an azygetic subset of odd order and if $s = \sum_{t \in A} t$, $A \cup \{s\}$ is still azygetic.

4.3 Basis for symplectic torsors. A *basis* for a symplectic torsor (S, Q) over (J, e) is a maximal homogeneous, linearly independent, azygetic subset of S . A basis has exactly $2g + 1$ elements, where g is the genus of (S, Q) . This comes from the fact that any symplectic torsor is isomorphic to one of the form (S_X, Q_X) constructed in § 3 because of the uniqueness result in 1.4, that for S_X , $X \subset S_X$ is clearly a basis with $2g + 1$ elements, and that a linearly independent subset can have at most $2g + 1$ elements.

The set of ordered basis for (S, Q) will be denoted by $OB(S, Q)$, the group $Sp(S, Q)$ acts on it.

The following construction is fundamental. Let $X \subset S$ be a basis, we have then a map

$$F_X: 2^X \rightarrow E(S)$$

(cf. 1.5.a) for the definition of $E(S)$), defined by

$$F_X(A) = \sum_{s \in A} s$$

It is clear that F_X is a group homomorphism, that sends subsets of X of even (resp. odd) order into J (resp. S), thereby inducing a linear homomorphism

$$\sigma_X: 2_+^X \rightarrow J$$

and a map compatible with the respective group actions

$$f_X: 2_-^X \rightarrow S.$$

To proceed further, let's choose a total order on X , $X = \{s_0, \dots, s_{2g}\}$. Then, the $X_i = \{s_0, s_i\}$ (resp. $x_i = s_0 + s_i$) for $i = 1, \dots, 2g$ constitute an ordered normal basis for 2_+^X (resp. J), and as $\sigma_X(X_i) = x_i$ we have that σ_X is a symplectic isomorphism. It follows that f_X is a bijection, and indeed f_X defines an isomorphism of symplectic torsors between (S_X, Q_X) and (S, Q) . To see this, we have to prove that if $A, A' \subset X$ are such that $|A| \equiv |A'| \pmod{4}$, then

$$Q\left(\sum_{s \in A} s\right) = Q\left(\sum_{s \in A'} s\right).$$

We know that Q is constant on X , and the condition on X of being azygetic means that for any three different $s_1, s_2, s_3 \in X$, $Q(s_1 + s_2 + s_3)$ is different from the value of Q on X . From this remark, the fact to be proved follows easily by induction and using the defining property (1.1.1) of symplectic torsors. For example, if $|A| = 5$, and we order $A = \{s_1, \dots, s_5\}$, we have

$$Q(\Sigma s_1) + Q(s_1) = Q(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) + Q(s_1 + s_4 + s_5)$$

because $e(s_2 + s_3, s_4 + s_5) = 0$, thus

$$Q(s_1) = Q(\Sigma s_i).$$

Summing up: starting from a basis $X \subset S$, one gets an isomorphism of symplectic pairs

$$\sigma_X: (J_X, e_X) \xrightarrow{\sim} (J, e)$$

underlying an isomorphism of symplectic torsors

$$f_X: (S_X, Q_X) \xrightarrow{\sim} (S, Q).$$

As a consequence of this, we have that a basis is necessarily contained in S^+ for $g \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$, in S^- for $g \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ (cf. 3.2.1).

4.4 PROPOSITION. *The set $OB(S, Q)$ of ordered basis for a symplectic torsor (S, Q) is a torsor over the group $Sp(S, Q)$. Moreover, the map*

$$OB(S, Q) \rightarrow ONB(J, e)$$

defined by

$$(s_i)_{0 \leq i \leq 2g} \mapsto (s_0 + s_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2g}$$

is an isomorphism of torsors over $Sp(S, Q) \simeq Sp(J, e)$.

4.4.1 Proof. The map defined above is clearly compatible with the actions of $Sp(S, Q)$, $Sp(J, e)$ and the isomorphism between these groups described in 1.4. To prove the proposition, it is enough to show that this map is bijective. As $OB(S, Q)$ is non-empty and $ONB(J, e)$ is a torsor, this map is onto. It is injective too, because starting from the $x_i = s_o + s_i$ I can recover the s_i in the following way. If $s = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq 2g} s_i$, by the identification

$S \simeq Q(J, e)$ in 1.5, s corresponds to the unique quadratic form q_s on J whose value on each of the x_i is 1 as it can be easily seen, thus s can be defined in terms of the x_i ; but then

$$s_i = s + \sum_{j \neq i} x_j \quad (0 \leq i \leq 2g, 1 \leq j \leq 2g).$$

4.5 Fundamental sets. A fundamental set for a symplectic torsor (S, Q) is a maximal azygetic subset $F \subset S$. Any basis X for S defines a fundamental set, it suffices to put $F_X = X \cup \{s_X\}$, where $s_X = \sum_{s \in X} s$. Also, if F is a

fundamental set and if $x \in J$, $x + F$ is a fundamental set too, as it is easily seen. In fact, for any fundamental set F , there exists a basis X and an $x \in J$ such that $F = x + F_X$. Let $F = \{t_o, \dots, t_{2g+1}\}$ be an ordering of F , it is clear that if

$$x_i = t_o + t_i \quad (1 \leq i \leq 2g+1),$$

the x_i for $1 \leq i \leq 2g$ constitute a normal basis for J , thus there exists a unique ordered basis $X = \{s_o, \dots, s_{2g}\}$ for S such that $x_i = s_o + s_i$ (4.4). Then, if $x = s_o + t_o$, we have $t_i = x + s_X$, because $\sum t_i = 0$ and $s_X = \sum s_i$.

Observe that a fundamental set arising from a basis is homogeneous iff g is even. Indeed, it is homogeneous iff $2g+1 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, i.e. iff g is even.

It follows from the last part of prop. 3.2.1 that, in this case, the number of odd characteristics in the fundamental sets is congruent to $g \bmod 4$. We will see that this is a general fact.

4.5.1 PROPOSITION. *Let $O(F)$ be the number of odd characteristics in a fundamental set F . Then $O(F) \equiv g \pmod{4}$. Conversely, for any $l \equiv g \pmod{4}$, and $l \leq 2g + 2$, there are fundamental sets F with $O(F) = l$.*

4.5.2 *Proof.* We may safely restrict ourselves to the case where the symplectic torsor is S_X with its standard basis X , and $F = \{A\} + (X \cup \{X\})$ where $A \subset X$ is of even order $|A| = 2k$ (cf. 4.3). Then, in F there are $2k$ characteristics corresponding to subsets of X with $2k - 1$ elements, $2(g - k) + 1$ characteristics with $2k + 1$ elements, and 1 characteristic with $2(g - k) + 1$ elements, namely the ones obtained adding A to respectively the characteristics of the form $\{s\}$ ($s \in A$), $\{s\}$ ($s \notin A$), X . When g is even the second and third types have the same parity; when g is odd the first and third types have the same parity. From these remarks, it is easy to see that the number of elements of the same parity in F and $X \cup \{X\}$ are congruent mod 4, and that with this only restriction, this number can be arbitrary for F by conveniently choosing A . The proposition follows from this and from what was said just before its statement.

4.5.3 In Coble [1], additional material on fundamental sets may be found.

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