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Automorphisms of Drinfeld half-spaces over a finite field

Bertrand Rémy, Amaury Thuillier and Annette Werner

ABSTRACT

We show that the automorphism group of Drinfeld's half-space over a finite field is the projective linear group of the underlying vector space. The proof of this result uses analytic geometry in the sense of Berkovich over the finite field equipped with the trivial valuation. We also take into account extensions of the base field.

Introduction

In this note we determine the automorphism group of Drinfeld's half-spaces over a finite field. Given a finite-dimensional vector space V over a finite field k , the Drinfeld half-space $\Omega(V)$ is defined as the complement of all k -rational hyperplanes in the projective space $\mathbf{P}(V)$; it is an affine algebraic variety over k . We show that every k -automorphism of $\Omega(V)$ is induced by a k -automorphism of $\mathbf{P}(V)$. Hence the automorphism group of $\Omega(V)$ is equal to $\mathrm{PGL}(V)$.

More generally, for an arbitrary field extension K of k , we prove that the natural injection of $\mathrm{PGL}(V)$ into $\mathrm{Aut}_K(\Omega(V) \otimes_k K)$ is an isomorphism. Our result answers a question of Dat, Orlik and Rapoport [DOR10, p. 338] which was motivated by the analogous statement for Drinfeld half-spaces over a non-Archimedean local field (with non-trivial absolute value).

Drinfeld defined his p -adic upper half-spaces in [Dri74]. They are the founding examples of the theory of period domains [RZ96]. Analogs of period domains over finite fields have been studied by Rapoport in [Rap97]. They are open subvarieties of flag varieties characterized by a semi-stability condition. Recently, they have been studied by Rapoport, Orlik and others, see e.g. [Orl01], [OR08]. A good introduction is given in the book [DOR10].

Over local non-Archimedean fields with non-trivial absolute value, Drinfeld half-spaces are no longer algebraic varieties and must be defined in the context of analytic geometry. In this setting, it was shown by Berkovich that every automorphism is induced by a projective linear transformation [Ber95]. This was generalized to products of Drinfeld half-spaces by Alon [Alon06], who also pointed out and corrected a discrepancy in Berkovich's proof. Berkovich's strategy is based on the fact that in the case of a local non-Archimedean ground field with non-trivial absolute value, the Bruhat-Tits building of the group $\mathrm{PGL}(V)$ is contained in $\Omega(V)$ as the subset of points satisfying a natural maximality condition. This implies that every automorphism of $\Omega(V)$ induces an automorphism of the Bruhat-Tits building, and with some further work (see [Alon06]) one can show the claim.

One could in fact use a similar strategy in order to determine the automorphism group of $\Omega(V)$ over a finite field. Indeed, if we endow the finite ground field with the trivial absolute value

and look at the corresponding Berkovich analytic space $\Omega(V)^{\text{an}}$, by [Ber90], the *vectorial building* associated to the group $\text{PGL}(V)$ is contained in $\Omega(V)^{\text{an}}$. We believe that one can then follow Berkovich's and Alon's arguments to deduce that this automorphism comes from an element of $\text{PGL}(V)$.

However, in this note, we adopt a slightly different, and maybe more natural, viewpoint. Thereby, we want to highlight that the true content of this theorem is about *extension* of automorphisms, and that it has in fact very little to do with buildings, see Remark 2.3. Our approach is the following. We consider the space X obtained by blowing up all k -rational linear subspaces of the projective space $\mathbf{P}(V)$. Irreducible components of the boundary divisor correspond bijectively to linear subspaces of $\mathbf{P}(V)$. Moreover, a family of components has non-empty intersection if and only if the corresponding linear subspaces form a flag. We use Berkovich analytic geometry to prove in Proposition 2.1 that every automorphism of $\Omega(V)$ preserves the set of discrete valuations on the function field induced by boundary components of X . Hence by Proposition 1.4 it extends to an automorphism of X . By taking a closer look at the Chow ring of X in section 3, we deduce that this automorphism preserves the set of discrete valuations corresponding to hyperplanes, which allows us to conclude that it induces an automorphism of the projective space.

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1. Automorphisms of Drinfeld's half-spaces

Let k be a finite field and let V be a k -vector space. We denote by $\mathbf{P}(V)$ the projective scheme $\text{Proj}(\text{Sym}^\bullet V)$ and define the k -scheme $\Omega(V)$ as the complement of all (rational) hyperplanes in $\mathbf{P}(V)$:

$$\Omega(V) = \mathbf{P}(V) - \bigcup_{\substack{W \subset V \\ \dim W = 1}} \mathbf{P}(V/W).$$

For every field extension K/k we denote by $V_K = V \otimes_k K$ the induced vector space over K . Then the base change $\Omega(V)_K = \Omega(V) \otimes_k K$ is the complement of all k -rational hyperplanes in $\mathbf{P}(V_K) = \mathbf{P}(V) \otimes_k K$.

The main result of this note is the following.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let V be a vector space of finite dimension over a finite field k .*

(i) *The restriction map*

$$\text{PGL}(V) = \text{Aut}_k(\mathbf{P}(V)) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_k(\Omega(V)), \quad \varphi \mapsto \varphi|_{\Omega(V)}$$

is an isomorphism. Equivalently, every k -automorphism of $\Omega(V)$ extends to a k -automorphism of $\mathbf{P}(V)$.

(ii) *For every field extension K/k the natural map*

$$\text{PGL}(V) \longrightarrow \text{Aut}_K(\Omega(V)_K)$$

is an isomorphism. Equivalently, every K -automorphism of $\Omega(V)_K$ comes by base change from a k -automorphism of $\mathbf{P}(V)$.

This result holds trivially if $\dim V \leq 1$, for then $\Omega(V) = \mathbf{P}(V)$. From now on, we assume that V has dimension at least 2 and we set $n = \dim V - 1$.

The proof combines analytic geometry in the sense of Berkovich with algebraic arguments. As a first step we show that every k -automorphism of $\Omega(V)$ can be extended to an automorphism of the k -scheme X we get by blowing-up all linear subspaces of $\mathbf{P}(V)$. For this step we use Berkovich analytic geometry over the field k endowed with the trivial absolute value. The second step is of an algebraic nature and consists in checking that this automorphism of X is induced by a k -automorphism of $\mathbf{P}(V)$. Here we analyze the geometry of the boundary divisor more closely and use an induction argument.

Given a proper subvector space W of V , applying Proj to the natural map $\text{Sym}^\bullet(V) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^\bullet(V/W)$ leads to a closed immersion $\mathbf{P}(V/W) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{P}(V)$ whose image L is called a *linear subspace* of $\mathbf{P}(V)$. Such a subscheme is said to be trivial if $L = \emptyset$ or $L = \mathbf{P}(V)$; it is called a *hyperplane* if it is of codimension 1. We denote by $\mathcal{L}^i(V)$ the set of linear subspaces of dimension i in $\mathbf{P}(V)$, and by $\mathcal{L}(V) = \bigcup_{0 \leq i \leq n-1} \mathcal{L}^i(V)$ the set of non-trivial linear subspaces.

DEFINITION 1.2. We denote by $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(V)$ the blow-up of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ along the full hyperplane arrangement. To be precise, X is defined as

$$X = X_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-1}} X_{n-2} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow X_1 \xrightarrow{\pi_1} X_0 \xrightarrow{\pi_0} X_{-1} = \mathbf{P}(V)$$

with

$$\pi = \pi_0 \circ \pi_1 \circ \dots \circ \pi_{n-1},$$

where π_i denotes the blow-up of X_{i-1} along the strict transforms of linear subspaces of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ of dimension i .

The scheme X is projective and smooth over k . It contains $\Omega(V)$ as an open dense subscheme since each π_i induces an isomorphism over $\Omega(V)$. We write $D = X - \Omega(V)$ for the complement.

Note that π_{n-1} is an isomorphism and that the strict transforms of two distinct linear subspaces $L, L' \subset \mathbf{P}(V)$ of dimension i in X_{i-1} are disjoint since (the strict transform of) $L \cap L'$ has been previously blown-up.

Each non-trivial linear subspace $L \subset \mathbf{P}(V)$ defines a smooth and irreducible hypersurface E_L in X as follows. If L has dimension i , its strict transform by $\pi_0 \circ \pi_1 \circ \dots \circ \pi_{i-1}$ in X_{i-1} (by convention L itself if it is a point) is blown-up under the map $\pi_i : X_i \rightarrow X_{i-1}$ to give rise to a hypersurface $E_L^{(i)}$ in X_i . The (codimension 1) subscheme E_L of X is then the strict transform of $E_L^{(i)}$ by $\pi_{i+1} \circ \dots \circ \pi_{n-1}$. The induced map $E_L \rightarrow E_L^{(i)}$ coincides with the blow-up of $E_L^{(i)}$ along the hypersurface arrangement induced by hyperplanes of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ containing L . We have an alternative description of E_L as the closure

$$\overline{\pi^{-1}\left(L - \bigcup_{\substack{L' \in \mathcal{L}(V) \\ L' \subsetneq L}} L'\right)}$$

taken in X .

It follows from the construction of X that the boundary divisor D is the union of all hyper-surfaces E_L , i.e. we have

$$D = \pi^{-1} \left(\bigcup_{\substack{W \subset V \\ \dim W = 1}} \mathbf{P}(V/W) \right) = \bigcup_L E_L.$$

Two components $E_L, E_{L'}$ have non-empty intersection if and only if $L \subset L'$ or $L' \subset L$. Indeed, if none of the inclusions holds, then L and L' intersect along a smaller linear subspace, say of dimension i , and the strict transforms of L and L' in X_i are disjoint. It follows that a family of components has non-empty intersection if and only if it is indexed by linear subspaces lying in a flag. We define the stratum $Z_{\mathcal{F}}$ corresponding to a flag \mathcal{F} by:

$$Z_{\mathcal{F}} = \bigcup_{L \in \mathcal{F}} E_L - \bigcup_{L' \notin \mathcal{F}} E_{L'}.$$

LEMMA 1.3. *The divisor D has simple normal crossings. Moreover, if $Z = Z_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the stratum corresponding to the flag \mathcal{F} , then*

$$U_Z = X - \bigcup_{L \notin \mathcal{F}} E_L$$

is an affine open subset of X containing Z as a closed subset.

Proof. We start by considering a complete flag $\mathcal{F} = (L_0, \dots, L_n)$. In order to get an explicit description of U_Z in this case, we first compare X to the blow-up Y of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ along \mathcal{F} . To be precise, we define:

$$p : Y = Y_{n-1} \xrightarrow{p_{n-1}} Y_{n-2} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow Y_1 \xrightarrow{p_1} Y_0 \xrightarrow{p_0} Y_{-1} = \mathbf{P}(V)$$

where p_i denotes the blow-up of Y_{i-1} along the strict transform of L_i . By the universal property of blow-up, there exists a (unique) morphism of towers $f_{\bullet} : X_{\bullet} \rightarrow Y_{\bullet}$.

Now, we want to show that f identifies U_Z with the complement W_Z in Y of the strict transforms of all linear subspaces not contained in \mathcal{F} . Note that W_Z is also the complement of the strict transform of all hyperplanes distinct from L_{n-1} . We argue by induction along the towers of blow-ups. For every $i \in \{-1, \dots, n-1\}$, we define two open subsets $U_i \subset X_i$ and $W_i \subset Y_i$ as follows:

- $U_{-1} = W_{-1}$ is the complement in $\mathbf{P}(V)$ of all 0-dimensional linear subspaces distinct from L_0 ;
- if $0 \leq i \leq n-2$, then U_i (resp. W_i) is the complement in $\pi_i^{-1}(U_{i-1})$ (resp. in $p_i^{-1}(W_{i-1})$) of the strict transforms of all $(i+1)$ -dimensional linear subspaces $L \subset \mathbf{P}(V)$ not in \mathcal{F} ;
- $U_{n-1} = \pi_{n-1}^{-1}(U_{n-2})$ and $W_{n-1} = p_{n-1}^{-1}(W_{n-2})$.

Arguing by induction on i , we see that $U_i = f_i^{-1}(W_i)$, and that f_i induces an isomorphism between U_i and W_i respecting the restrictions of exceptional divisors. It is clear that

$$U_{n-1} = U_Z = X - \bigcup_{L \notin \mathcal{F}} E_L.$$

On the other hand, we claim that W_{n-1} coincides with W_Z . The inclusion $W_{n-1} \subset W_Z$ is obvious. For every point $y \in Y - W_{n-1}$ there exists an index $i \in \{-1, \dots, n-2\}$ such that the image y_i of y in Y_i lies in the strict transform of a $(i+1)$ -dimensional linear subspace $L \subset \mathbf{P}(V)$ distinct from L_{i+1} . Let us consider a hyperplane H which contains L . By construction, y_i is contained in

the strict transform of H in Y_i . Since $L_j \not\subset H$ for $j \in \{i, \dots, n-2\}$, the subspaces L_j and H are transverse. Blowing-up along some smooth subschemes can only decrease the order of contact, hence the strict transform \tilde{H} of H in Y_j is transverse to the center of p_{j+1} . This implies that the strict transform of H in Y_{j+1} coincides with the inverse image of \tilde{H} in Y_{j+1} . It follows that y belongs to the strict transform of H in Y , and thus $y \in Y - W_Z$. This proves the converse inclusion $W_Z \subset W_{n-1}$.

Given a basis (e_0, e_1, \dots, e_n) of V such that $L_i = Z(e_{i+1}, \dots, e_n)$ for every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spec}(k[t_1, \dots, t_n]) & \xrightarrow{j} & Y \\ q \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ \mathrm{Spec}(k[x_1, \dots, x_n]) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbf{P}(V) \end{array}$$

where the horizontal arrows are open immersions identifying t_1, \dots, t_n (resp. x_1, \dots, x_n) with the rational functions $e_1/e_0, \dots, e_n/e_{n-1}$ (resp. $e_1/e_0, \dots, e_n/e_0$) and where q is the morphism defined by $q^*(x_i) = \prod_{j \leq i} t_j$.

Via j , the open subscheme W_Z of Y is isomorphic to the principal open subset $D(f)$ of $\mathrm{Spec}(k[t_1, \dots, t_n])$, where

$$f = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{(a_i, \dots, a_n) \in k^{n-i+1}} (1 + a_i t_i + a_{i+1} t_i t_{i+1} + \dots + a_n t_i \dots t_n).$$

In particular, W_Z is affine. Moreover, the intersection of the exceptional divisor of p with the open affine set W_Z coincides with $\mathrm{div}(t_1 \dots t_n)$, hence has simple normal crossings. Using the isomorphism between U_Z and W_Z induced by f , we deduce that U_Z is affine and that $D \cap U_Z$ has simple normal crossings. Since the sets U_Z for all choices of complete flags form an open affine covering of X , the divisor D has simple normal crossings on X .

We now claim that the intersection Σ of any family of d irreducible components of D is either empty or irreducible. Indeed, assume that Σ is non-empty and reducible. Non-emptiness amounts to saying that these components correspond to linear subspaces in some flag \mathcal{F} . Pick a complete flag \mathcal{F}' containing \mathcal{F} . In the corresponding affine chart U_Z , the intersection of the d components which we consider is irreducible, hence there must be a component Σ_0 of Σ which lies in $X - U_Z$. Since, by construction, $X - U_Z$ is the union of some irreducible components of D , we see that Σ_0 must be contained in a $(d+1)$ -th irreducible component of D . But this contradicts the normal crossing property of D . In view of the discussion before Lemma 1.3, this shows that the strata of D are in one-to-one correspondence with flags of linear subspaces.

If we start with a stratum Z corresponding to a partial flag \mathcal{F} , the set $U_Z = X - \bigcup_{L \notin \mathcal{F}} E_L$ is the intersection of all $U_{Z'}$ for strata Z' corresponding to complete flags containing \mathcal{F} . Hence it is open affine as a finite intersection of open affines in a separated k -scheme. \square

In order to extend an automorphism of $\Omega(V)$ to first X and then to $\mathbf{P}(V)$, we look at its action on the discrete valuations associated to the components of D . For each $L \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, the local ring at the generic point of the hypersurface E_L is a discrete valuation ring in the function field $\kappa(V)$ of X . We denote by ord_L the corresponding discrete valuation on $\kappa(V)$, and we write

$$\Gamma(V) = \{\mathrm{ord}_L : L \in \mathcal{L}(V)\}$$

for the set of all these valuations. Note that $\kappa(V)$ is the function field of both $\mathbf{P}(V)$ and $\Omega(V)$. If L is a *hyperplane* in $\mathbf{P}(V)$, then the valuation ord_L is the one given by the local ring of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ at the generic point of L .

The sets $\mathcal{L}(V)$ and $\Gamma(V)$ come with a natural simplicial structure, for which the q -simplices correspond to flags of linear subspaces of length $q - 1$.

PROPOSITION 1.4. *Let φ be a k -automorphism of $\Omega(V)$ and let φ^* be the induced automorphism of the set of valuations on the function field $\kappa(V)$.*

- (i) *The birational map φ extends to a k -automorphism of X if and only if φ^* preserves the set $\Gamma(V)$ and its simplicial structure.*
- (ii) *The birational map extends to a k -automorphism of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ if and only if φ^* preserves the subset of $\Gamma(V)$ defined by hyperplanes.*

Proof. (i) The condition is necessary because the simplicial set $\Gamma(V)$ describes the incidence relations between irreducible components of D (Lemma 1.3). To see that it is sufficient, we use the covering of X by the open affine subsets

$$U_Z = X - \bigcup_{L \notin \mathcal{F}} E_L$$

where Z denotes a stratum of D and \mathcal{F} is the corresponding flag of linear subspaces of $\mathbf{P}(V)$. If φ preserves $\Gamma(V)$ with its simplicial structure, then there exists for every stratum Z another stratum Z' such that the rational map

$$U_{Z'} \dashrightarrow U_Z$$

induced by φ is defined at each point of height 1.

Since U_Z is affine and $U_{Z'}$ is noetherian and normal, this rational map is everywhere defined on $U_{Z'}$ [EGA, 20.4.12] and therefore φ extends to an automorphism from X to X (apply this argument to φ^{-1}).

(ii) If the morphism $\varphi : \Omega(V) \rightarrow \Omega(V)$ preserves all valuations ord_L coming from hyperplanes, then for every hyperplane L in $\mathbf{P}(V)$ there exists a hyperplane L' such that the rational map

$$\mathbf{P}(V) - L' \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}(V) - L$$

induced by φ is defined at every point of height 1, and the conclusion follows as for (i). □

2. Step 1 – Valuations and analytic geometry

This section is devoted to the first step toward the theorem, namely the fact that every k -automorphism of $\Omega(V)$ extends to a k -automorphism of X .

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let $\text{Aut}_k(X, D)$ denote the group of k -automorphisms of X which preserve D . The canonical map*

$$\text{Aut}_k(X, D) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_k(\Omega(V)), \quad \varphi \mapsto \varphi|_{\Omega(V)}$$

is an isomorphism. Equivalently, every k -automorphism of $\Omega(V)$ extends to a k -automorphism of X .

We can study this problem from a nice geometric viewpoint in the framework of Berkovich spaces.

Endowed with the trivial absolute value, k becomes a complete non-Archimedean field. There is a well-defined category of k -analytic spaces, together with an analytification functor $Z \rightsquigarrow Z^{\text{an}}$ from the category of k -schemes locally of finite type. If Z is affine, then the topological space underlying Z^{an} is the set of multiplicative k -seminorms on $\mathcal{O}(Z)$ with the topology generated by evaluation maps $x \mapsto |f(x)| := x(f)$, where $f \in \mathcal{O}(Z)$. Imposing the additional condition that all seminorms are bounded by 1 on the algebra $\mathcal{O}(Z)$, we obtain a compact domain Z^\square in Z^{an} equipped with a *specialization* map $\text{sp} : Z^\square \rightarrow Z$ (denoted by r in [Thu07]) which sends a multiplicative seminorm x to the prime ideal $\{f \in \mathcal{O}(Z) \mid |f(x)| < 1\}$. The reader is referred to [Ber90, Section 3.5] and [Thu07, Section 1] for a detailed account.

Working in the analytic category over k allows us to realize $\Gamma(V)$ as a set of rays in $\Omega(V)^{\text{an}}$: for each $L \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, the map

$$\varepsilon_L : (0, 1] \rightarrow \Omega(V)^{\text{an}}, \quad r \mapsto r^{\text{ord}_L(\cdot)}$$

is an embedding and $\varepsilon_L(1)$ is the canonical point of $\Omega(V)^{\text{an}}$, namely the point corresponding to the trivial absolute value on $\kappa(V)$. Now, the proposition will follow from the fact that this collection of rays is the 1-skeleton of a *conical complex* $\mathfrak{S}(V)$ in $\Omega(V)^{\text{an}}$ which is preserved by every k -automorphism of $\Omega(V)$.

This conical complex $\mathfrak{S}(V)$ is the *fan* $\mathfrak{S}_0(X, D)$ of the toroidal embedding $\Omega(V) \hookrightarrow X$ introduced in [Thu07, Section 3.1 and Proposition 4.7], following [Ber99]. Let us describe this construction in the particular case we consider here.

(a) The canonical map

$$r : \mathbf{A}_k^{n, \square} \rightarrow [0, 1]^n, \quad x \mapsto (|t_1(x)|, \dots, |t_n(x)|)$$

has a continuous section j defined by mapping a tuple $r \in [0, 1]^n$ to the following diagonalizable multiplicative seminorm on $k[t_1, \dots, t_n]$:

$$\sum_{\nu \in \mathbf{N}^n} a_\nu t^\nu \mapsto \max_{\nu} |a_\nu| r_1^{\nu_1} \cdots r_n^{\nu_n}.$$

- (b) Let $D(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ denote the invertibility locus of t_1, \dots, t_n . Intersecting the image of j with the open domain $D(t_1, \dots, t_n)^\square$, we obtain a closed subset $C_n \subset D(t_1, \dots, t_n)^\square$ homeomorphic to the cone $(0, 1]^n$. The map $\tau = r \circ j$ is a retraction of $D(t_1, \dots, t_n)^\square$ onto C_n . Its fiber over a point $x \in C_n$ is a k -affinoid domain whose Shilov boundary is reduced to $\{x\}$.
- (c) We identify C_n and $(0, 1]^n$ via r . For $I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, let C_n^I denote the face of C_n defined by $r_i = 0$ for every $i \in I$. The specialization map $\text{sp} : D(t_1, \dots, t_n)^\square \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^n$ sends the interior of C_n^I to the generic point of the locally closed subscheme $Z_I = V(t_i, i \in I) \cap D(t_j, j \notin I)$. This implies that C_n^I is contained in $U^\square = \text{sp}^{-1}(U)$ for any open neighborhood U of the generic point of Z_I .
- (d) We can also recover the monoid $r_1^{\mathbf{N}} \cdots r_n^{\mathbf{N}}$ defining the integral affine structure on $(0, 1]^n$ from the analytic structure of \mathbf{A}_k^n . Indeed, this is precisely the monoid of functions $|f| : C_n \rightarrow (0, 1]$ induced by germs $f \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}_k^n, 0}$ invertible on $D(t_1, \dots, t_n)$. Similarly, the submonoid corresponding to the face C_n^I comes from germs of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}_k^n}$ at the generic points of Z_I which are invertible over $D(t_1, \dots, t_n)$.
- (e) We now return to the scheme X with its simple normal crossing divisor D . Fix a stratum Z with generic point η_Z and let Λ_Z^+ denote the monoid of germs in \mathcal{O}_{X, η_Z} whose restriction to $\Omega(V)$ is invertible. As in the proof of Lemma 1.3, there is an open immersion $(t_1, \dots, t_n) : U_Z \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^n$ identifying Z with a non-empty open subset of Z_I for a suitable subset I of

$\{1, \dots, n\}$. By transport of structure, we obtain a closed subset C_Z of $U_Z^\square - Z^\square$ such that the natural map

$$C_Z \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Mon}}(\Lambda_Z^+/k^\times, (0, 1]), \quad x \mapsto (f \mapsto |f(x)|)$$

is a homeomorphism. Covering X by the open subschemes U_Z , we can glue the cones C_Z along common faces in $\Omega(V)^{\mathrm{an}}$ to define a cone complex $\mathfrak{S}(V)$. This gluing is compatible with local retractions, so we get a retraction of $\Omega(V)^{\mathrm{an}}$ onto $\mathfrak{S}(V)$.

The following property of the conical complex $\mathfrak{S}(V)$ is specific to our situation and is the key point to prove Proposition 2.1. It may be interesting to look for other “natural” toroidal compactifications satisfying this condition.

LEMMA 2.2. *The map*

$$\iota : \mathfrak{S}(V) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Ab}}\left(\mathcal{O}(\Omega(V))^\times/k^\times, \mathbf{R}_{>0}\right), \quad x \mapsto (f \mapsto |f(x)|)$$

is a closed embedding inducing the integral affine structure on each cone. Moreover, (the images of) distinct cones span distinct linear spaces.

Proof. Roughly speaking, this statement means that there are enough invertible functions on $\Omega(V)$. Consider a stratum Z of D corresponding to a flag \mathcal{F} of non-trivial linear subspaces of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ and pick a basis (e_0, \dots, e_n) of V such that \mathcal{F} is a subflag of

$$Z(e_1, \dots, e_n) \subset Z(e_2, \dots, e_n) \subset \dots \subset Z(e_n).$$

The explicit description of X given at the end of the proof of Lemma 1.3 shows that the tuple $(e_1/e_0, e_2/e_1, \dots, e_n/e_{n-1})$ of elements in \mathcal{O}_{X, η_Z} contains a regular system of parameters defining D at η_Z . Therefore, the map ι induces an integral affine embedding of the cone C_Z .

Furthermore, we claim that the following fact is true: *given two distinct cones C, C' , there exists $f \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega(V))^\times$ such that $|f| = 1$ on one of them and $|f| < 1$ on the interior of the other.* Injectivity of the map ι and the last statement of the Lemma follow immediately.

We finish the proof by establishing the claim. Given two non-zero vectors $v, v' \in V$ and a non-trivial linear subspace $L \subset \mathbf{P}(V)$, the function v/v' is either a unit, a uniformizer or the inverse of a uniformizer at the generic point of E_L , according to the position of $Z(v)$ and $Z(v')$ with respect to L . It follows that

- (a) $|v/v'| < 1$ on $\varepsilon_L(0, 1)$, if $L \subset Z(v)$ and $L \not\subset Z(v')$
- (b) $|v/v'| > 1$ on $\varepsilon_L(0, 1)$, if $L \subset Z(v')$ and $L \not\subset Z(v)$
- (c) $|v/v'| = 1$ on $\varepsilon_L(0, 1]$, if the hyperplanes $Z(v)$ and $Z(v')$ are in the same position with respect to L .

Consider two distinct strata Z, Z' of D , corresponding to distinct flags $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}'$ of non-trivial linear subspaces. Pick a linear space L occurring in only one of them, say \mathcal{F} , and set $i = \dim L$. We embed \mathcal{F}' into a complete flag $(L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_{n-1})$ such that $L_i \neq L$.

We claim that this assumption guarantees the existence of two hyperplanes H, H' such that

- $L \subset H$ and $L_i \not\subset H$
- $L_i \cap H = L_i \cap H'$ and $L \not\subset H'$.

In order to prove this claim, we argue with the corresponding linear quotient spaces of V . Let $L = \mathbf{P}(V/W)$ and $L_i = \mathbf{P}(V/W_i)$ where W and W_i are different linear subspaces of V of

dimension $n - i$. Choose a vector $u \in W$ which is not contained in W_i , and a vector $u_i \in W_i$ which is not contained in W . We denote by U the line in V generated by u and by U' the line generated by $u' = u + u_i$. The corresponding hyperplanes $H = \mathbf{P}(V/U)$ and $H' = \mathbf{P}(V/U')$ have the desired properties.

In particular, H and H' are in the same position with respect to L_0, \dots, L_{n-1} . Given any equations $v, v' \in V$ of H and H' respectively, we thus obtain $|v/v'| = 1$ on $C_{Z'}$. Let us now consider the flag \mathcal{F} . Any linear subspace $M \in \mathcal{F}$ contained in H' is necessarily contained in L , hence in H , therefore $|v/v'| \leq 1$ on the ray $\varepsilon_M(0, 1]$. Since $|v/v'| < 1$ on the interior of the ray $\varepsilon_L(0, 1]$, we deduce that $|v/v'| < 1$ on the interior of the cone C_Z . \square

Proof of proposition 2.1. First, we observe that $\mathfrak{S}(V)$ coincides with the set $\Omega(V)_{\max}^{\text{an}}$ of maximal points of $\Omega(V)^{\text{an}}$ for the following ordering:

$$x \preceq y \iff \forall f \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega(V)^{\text{an}}), |f(x)| \leq |f(y)|.$$

For any point $x \in \Omega(V)^{\text{an}}$, we have $x \preceq \tau(x)$ because the fiber $\tau^{-1}(\tau(x))$ is a k -affinoid domain with Shilov boundary $\{\tau(x)\}$. This implies the inclusion $\Omega(V)_{\max}^{\text{an}} \subset \mathfrak{S}(V)$.

We apply Lemma 2.2 to get the converse inclusion. If a point $x \in \mathfrak{S}(V)$ is dominated by a point $x' \in \Omega(V)^{\text{an}}$, then it is also dominated by $\tau(x')$. However, for any two distinct points x, y in $\mathfrak{S}(V)$, there exists $f \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega(V)^{\text{an}})^{\times}$ such that $|f(x)| \neq |f(y)|$, hence such that $|f(x)| < |f(y)|$ and $|(\frac{1}{f})(x)| > |(\frac{1}{f})(y)|$ or vice versa, and therefore x and y are incomparable. In particular, we get $x = \tau(x')$ and thus x is maximal.

The above characterization of $\mathfrak{S}(V)$ as a closed subset of $\Omega(V)^{\text{an}}$ implies that it is preserved by any k -automorphism φ of $\Omega(V)$. It remains to check that the homeomorphism of $\mathfrak{S}(V)$ induced by φ also preserves the conical structure. Let Φ denote the linear automorphism of $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Ab}}(\mathcal{O}(\Omega(V)^{\text{an}})^{\times}, \mathbf{R}_{>0})$ deduced from φ . Given an n -dimensional cone $C \subset \mathfrak{S}(V)$, the image of its interior is disjoint from the $(n-1)$ -skeleton of $\mathfrak{S}(V)$; otherwise it would meet the interiors of two distinct n -dimensional cones C', C'' , hence $\langle \iota C' \rangle = \Phi(\langle \iota C \rangle) = \langle \iota C'' \rangle$ contradicting Lemma 2.2. It follows that if $\varphi(C)$ is contained in some n -dimensional cone C' , and thus $\varphi(C) = C'$ by considering φ^{-1} . The assertion for lower dimension cones follows at once by considering faces since the automorphism Φ is linear.

In particular, we see that φ preserves the 1-skeleton of $\mathfrak{S}(V)$, hence the set $\Gamma(V)$ of discrete valuations on $\kappa(V)$ associated with irreducible components of $D = X - \Omega(V)$, together with the simplicial structure reflecting the incidence relations between these components. By Proposition 1.4 (i), this implies that φ extends to a k -automorphism of X . \square

REMARK 2.3.

- (i) Let D be a simple normal crossing divisor on a smooth and proper (connected) scheme X over k . Even if $\Omega(V) = X - D$ is affine, Lemma 2.2 and its consequences may fail. For example, consider the case $X = \mathbf{P}_k^n$. If D is a hyperplane, then $\mathfrak{S}_0(X, D)$ is a 1-dimensional cone whereas $\Omega(V)_{\max}^{\text{an}}$ is empty. If D is the union of the coordinate hyperplanes, then $\Omega(V) = \mathbf{G}_m^n$ and $\mathfrak{S}_0(X, D) = \Omega(V)_{\max}^{\text{an}}$ is the toric fan, but the map ι is bijective, hence all maximal cones span the same linear space. In fact, the inversion $(t_1, \dots, t_n) \mapsto (t_1^{-1}, \dots, t_n^{-1})$ on \mathbf{G}_m^n transforms the fan $\mathfrak{S}_0(X, D)$ into its opposite, hence does not preserve the conical structure. This reflects the fact that this automorphism of \mathbf{G}_m^n does not extend to \mathbf{P}^n .

- (ii) The conical complex $\mathfrak{S}(V)$ is also the *vectorial building* of $\mathrm{PGL}(V)$, but this is somehow fortuitous and irrelevant from the viewpoint of automorphisms. In general, there exists for any connected and split semi-simple k -group G a canonical embedding of the vectorial building $\mathcal{V}(G, k)$ of $G(k)$ into the analytification of an open affine subscheme Ω in any flag variety Y of G [Ber90, Section 5.5]. However, this observation does not lead to a generalization of Theorem 1.1, at least along the lines of the present proof. Indeed, while we made crucial use of the fact that $\mathfrak{S}(V)$ is the fan of a normal crossing divisor, we doubt that $\mathcal{V}(G, k)$ can be realized as the fan of a toroidal compactification of $\Omega(V)$ if $(G', Y) \neq (\mathrm{PGL}(V), \mathbf{P}(V)), (\mathrm{PGL}(V), \mathbf{P}(V^\vee))$.
- (iii) It may be interesting to try to extend our method, based on the study of toroidal compactifications, to determine the automorphism groups of other period domains.
- (iv) Whether the above proposition can be proved without analytic geometry is not clear.

3. Step 2 – Geometry of the blow-up

The second step in the proof of the theorem relies on elementary intersection theory on X , which we review in this section. The standard reference is [Ful97].

The Chow ring CH^* is a contravariant functor from the category of smooth k -schemes to the category of graded commutative rings. For any smooth k -scheme X , the abelian group underlying $\mathrm{CH}^*(X)$ is the free abelian group on integral subschemes of X modulo rational equivalence, and it is graded by codimension. Multiplication comes from the intersection product. We write $[Z]$ for the class of a closed subscheme Z of X .

We are going to use the following two basic facts.

- (a) Let Y be a regularly embedded closed subscheme of X of codimension ≥ 2 and let $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be the blow-up of X along Y , with exceptional divisor \tilde{Y} . The canonical map

$$\mathrm{CH}^1(X) \oplus \mathbf{Z}[\tilde{Y}] \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}^1(\tilde{X}), \quad (z, n[\tilde{Y}]) \mapsto \pi^*(z) + n[\tilde{Y}]$$

is an isomorphism [Ful97, Proposition 6.7].

- (b) In the situation of (a), let V be an integral subscheme of X with strict transform \tilde{V} . If $\mathrm{codim}(Y, X) \leq \mathrm{codim}(V \cap Y, V)$, then

$$\pi^*[V] = [\tilde{V}]$$

in $\mathrm{CH}^*(\tilde{X})$ [Ful97, Corollary 6.7.2].

Now we focus on the particular case where $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(V)$ is the blow-up along the full hyperplane arrangement, with exceptional divisor D .

LEMMA 3.1. *We have*

$$\mathrm{CH}^1(X) = \mathbf{Z}h \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathbf{L}} \mathbf{Z}[E_{\mathbf{L}}],$$

where $h = \pi^*[\mathbf{H}]$ denotes the pull-back of the hyperplane class $[\mathbf{H}]$ on $\mathbf{P}(V)$ and \mathbf{L} runs over the set of non-trivial linear subspaces of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ of codimension at least 2.

Proof. For any non-trivial linear subspace \mathbf{L} of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ of dimension $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, let $E_{\mathbf{L}}^{(i)} \subset X_i$ denote the blow-up of its strict transform in X_{i-1} ; this is a smooth irreducible hypersurface. Recall that we have $\pi = \pi_0 \circ \pi_1 \circ \dots \circ \pi_{n-1}$, where π_{n-1} is an isomorphism. Applying (a) iteratively to

each blow-up π_0, \dots, π_{n-2} , we obtain that $\mathrm{CH}^1(X)$ is the free abelian group on h and the classes $(\pi_{i+1} \circ \dots \circ \pi_{n-1})^*[\mathbf{E}_L^{(i)}]$, where $i \in \{0, \dots, n-2\}$ and L runs over the set of i -dimensional linear subspaces of $\mathbf{P}(V)$.

The conclusion follows from the additional fact that we have an equality

$$(\pi_{i+1} \circ \dots \circ \pi_{n-1})^*[\mathbf{E}_L^{(i)}] = [\mathbf{E}_L]$$

in $\mathrm{CH}^1(X)$ for any linear subspace L of dimension $i \in \{0, \dots, n-2\}$. This is an immediate consequence of (b), since the center of each blow-up π_j , with $j \in \{i+1, \dots, n-1\}$, is transversal to the strict transform of $\mathbf{E}_L^{(i)}$ in X_{j-1} . \square

For each integer $d \geq 1$, we define

$$\lambda(d) = \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{non-trivial linear subspaces} \\ \text{of codimension } \geq 2 \text{ in } \mathbf{P}_k^d \end{array} \right\}.$$

Additionally, we set $\lambda(0) = 0$.

LEMMA 3.2. *Let $L \subset \mathbf{P}(V)$ be a non-trivial linear subspace of dimension d ; note that $d \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$.*

(i) *We have*

$$\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{E}_L) = \lambda(d) + \lambda(n-1-d) + \varepsilon(d),$$

where $\varepsilon(d) = 1$ if $d \in \{0, n-1\}$ and $\varepsilon(d) = 2$ otherwise.

(ii) *For every linear subspace $L' \subset \mathbf{P}(V)$ of dimension d' satisfying $d < d' < n-1-d$, the following inequality holds*

$$\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{E}_L) > \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{E}_{L'}).$$

Proof. (i) Let L_{d-1} (resp. \tilde{L}) denote the strict transform of L in X_{d-1} (resp. in X_d). The scheme \mathbf{E}_L is the blow-up of \tilde{L} along the hypersurface arrangement induced by hyperplanes of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ containing L . Applying (a), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{E}_L) &= \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(\tilde{L}) + \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{linear spaces of codim } \geq 2 \\ \text{strictly containing } L \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(\tilde{L}) + \lambda(n-d-1). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\tilde{L} = \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{N})$, where \mathcal{N} is the conormal sheaf to L_{d-1} in X_{d-1} , of rank $n-d$, it follows from [Ful97, Theorem 3.3, (b)] that

$$\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(\tilde{L}) = \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^0(L_{d-1}) + \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(L_{d-1}) = 1 + \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(L_{d-1})$$

if $0 \leq d < n-1$, and

$$\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(\tilde{L}) = \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(L_{d-1})$$

if $d = n-1$.

Finally, since L_{d-1} is the blow-up of L along the full hyperplane arrangement,

$$\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(L_{d-1}) = \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(L) + \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{non-trivial linear subspaces} \\ \text{of codimension } \geq 2 \text{ in } L \end{array} \right\},$$

hence

$$\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{CH}^1(L_{d-1}) = \begin{cases} 1 + \lambda(d) & \text{if } 0 < d \leq n-1 \\ 0 & \text{if } d = 0. \end{cases}$$

(ii) In view of (i), it is enough to prove the inequality

$$(1) \quad \lambda(n-1-d) - \lambda(n-1-d') > \lambda(d') - \lambda(d) + 1$$

for any $d, d' \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ such that $d < d' < n-1-d$.

Let us first show that this statement follows from the inequality

$$(2) \quad \lambda(t) - \lambda(t-1) > \lambda(t-1) + 1 \text{ for all } t \geq 2.$$

Indeed, assuming (2), fix $d \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ and d' satisfying $d < d' < n-1-d$. Since $d' \geq d+1$, we have $n-1-d' \leq n-1-(d+1)$, and since λ is an increasing function this implies

$$\lambda(n-1-d) - \lambda(n-1-d') \geq \lambda(n-1-d) - \lambda(n-1-(d+1)).$$

Now put $t = n-1-d$. Note that $t \geq 2$. Then $t-1 = n-1-(d+1)$, and (2) implies

$$\lambda(n-1-d) - \lambda(n-1-(d+1)) > \lambda(n-1-(d+1)) + 1.$$

As $d' < n-1-d$, we have $d' \leq n-1-d-1 = n-1-(d+1)$. Once more we use the fact that λ is a non-negative increasing function to deduce

$$\lambda(n-1-(d+1)) + 1 \geq \lambda(d') + 1 \geq \lambda(d') - \lambda(d) + 1.$$

Combining the previous inequalities gives (1).

Therefore it remains to prove (2). If we fix a hyperplane H and count non-trivial linear subspaces of codimension ≥ 2 in \mathbf{P}_k^t taking into account their position with respect to H (transverse to H , or of codimension ≥ 2 or $= 1$ in H), we obtain for $t \geq 2$

$$\lambda(t) = \nu(t) + \lambda(t-1) + \# \mathbf{P}^{t-1}(k) > \nu(t) + \lambda(t-1) + 1,$$

where $\nu(t)$ denotes the number of non-trivial linear subspaces of codimension at least 2 in \mathbf{P}_k^t which are not contained in H . Hence, it is enough to prove the inequality

$$\nu(t) \geq \lambda(t-1)$$

for every integer $t \geq 2$. But this is obvious: given a hyperplane $\mathbf{P}_k^{t-1} \subset \mathbf{P}_k^t$ and a rational point p in the complement of $\mathbf{P}^{t-1}(k)$, the map $L \mapsto \langle L, p \rangle$ embeds the set of codimension d linear subspaces of \mathbf{P}_k^{t-1} into the set of codimension d linear subspaces of \mathbf{P}_k^t which are not contained in \mathbf{P}_k^{t-1} . \square

We can now prove Theorem 1.1.

Let us first show part (i). Every k -automorphism φ of $\Omega(V)$ extends to a k -automorphism $\tilde{\varphi}$ of X by Proposition 2.1. Hence it induces a permutation $\hat{\varphi}$ of non-trivial linear subspaces of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ defined by $\tilde{\varphi}(E_L) = E_{\hat{\varphi}(L)}$. Note that $\hat{\varphi}$ preserves the simplicial structure of flags in $\mathcal{L}(V)$ because $\tilde{\varphi}$ preserves the simplicial structure of strata of the boundary divisor. By Proposition 1.4 (ii) it suffices to prove that $\hat{\varphi}$ preserves *hyperplanes*.

We argue by induction on $n = \dim V - 1 \geq 1$. For $n = 1$, the result is obvious. For $n = 2$, it is enough to compare self-intersections of components of D to conclude: for a point p and a line ℓ ,

$$\deg [E_p]^2 = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad \deg [E_\ell]^2 = \deg \left(h - \sum_{q \in \ell(k)} [E_q] \right)^2 = 1 - \# \ell(k) = -(\# k),$$

thus $\hat{\varphi}$ maps a line to a line.

In general, for any rational hyperplane H of $\mathbf{P}(V)$, it follows from Lemma 3.2 that $\hat{\varphi}(H)$ is either a hyperplane or a rational point. Let us now assume that n is at least 3 and that the theorem has been proved in lower dimension. If $\hat{\varphi}(H)$ is a rational point p , then $\tilde{\varphi}$ induces a k -isomorphism $\tilde{\varphi}$ between E_H and E_p which maps the divisor $D_H = \bigcup_{L \neq H} E_H \cap E_L$ onto the divisor $D_p = \bigcup_{L \neq \{p\}} E_p \cap E_L$.

Since E_H (resp. E_p) is the blow-up of H (resp. $\mathbf{P}(T_p^\vee)$), where T_p denotes the tangent space of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ at p along the full hyperplane arrangement, with exceptional divisor D_H (resp. D_p), the theorem in dimension $n - 1$ implies that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is induced by a k -isomorphism between H and $\mathbf{P}(T_p^\vee)$, hence maps the components of D_H defined by rational points of H to components of D_p defined by rational points of $\mathbf{P}(T_p^\vee)$, which is to say by (rational) lines in $\mathbf{P}(V)$ containing p .

Let q be a rational point of H and let ℓ denote the line in $\mathbf{P}(V)$ such that

$$\tilde{\varphi}(E_H \cap E_q) = E_p \cap E_\ell.$$

The two hypersurfaces E_ℓ and $\tilde{\varphi}(E_q)$ have the same non-empty intersection with $\tilde{\varphi}(E_H) = E_p$, so

$$\tilde{\varphi}(E_q) = E_\ell$$

since D is a normal crossing divisor. By Lemma 3.2, this implies $n = 2$ while we assumed $n \geq 3$.

Therefore, $\hat{\varphi}$ preserves the set of hyperplanes.

Remark — Carlo Gasbarri suggested that it should be possible to prove that $\hat{\varphi}$ preserves hyperplanes by looking at the canonical divisor on X , which is a fixed point of $\tilde{\varphi}^*$ in $\text{CH}^1(X)$. We sketch a way to combine this idea with results of Section 3. Using the classical formula for the canonical divisor of a blow-up [Har77, Exercice II.8.5], we obtain

$$K_X = \pi^* K_{\mathbf{P}(V)} + \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}(V)} (\text{codim } L - 1) [E_L] = -(n+1)h + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-i-1) \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}^i(V)} [E_L]. \quad (1)$$

Let Γ denote the subgroup of $\text{CH}^1(X)$ spanned by $\{[E_L]\}_{\text{codim } L \geq 2}$. For any hyperplane H , we have :

$$\tilde{\varphi}^* h = \tilde{\varphi}^* \left([E_H] + \sum_{L \subsetneq H} [E_L] \right) = [E_{\hat{\varphi}^{-1}(H)}] + \sum_{L \subsetneq H} [E_{\hat{\varphi}^{-1}(L)}].$$

Since $\hat{\varphi}^{-1}$ preserves the simplicial structure of $\mathcal{L}(V)$, it maps the link of H to the link of $W = \hat{\varphi}^{-1}(H)$, hence linear subspaces of H to linear subspaces of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ contained in or containing W . Since there are $\#\mathbf{P}(V/W)(k)$ hyperplanes containing W , we obtain

$$\tilde{\varphi}^* h \equiv \#\mathbf{P}(V/W)(k)h \pmod{\Gamma}.$$

In particular, $\dim \hat{\varphi}^{-1}(H)$ does not depend on the hyperplane H . Together with Lemma 3.2, this observation implies that $\hat{\varphi}$ either preserves hyperplanes or swaps hyperplanes and points.

Assume that $\hat{\varphi}$ swaps hyperplanes and points. Then

$$K_X \equiv \tilde{\varphi}^* K_X \equiv -(n+1)\tilde{\varphi}^* h + (n-1) \sum_{p \in \mathbf{P}(V)(k)} \tilde{\varphi}^* [E_p] \equiv (-(n+1)\#\mathbf{P}^{n-1}(k) + (n-1)\#\mathbf{P}^n(k)) h$$

modulo Γ , so Equation (1) implies

$$(n+1)(q^n - q) = (n-1)(q^{n+1} - 1)$$

with $q = \#k$. This identity cannot hold if $n > 1$ since it would imply $q|n-1$, hence $n \geq q+1 \geq 3$ and $(n+1)/(n-1) \leq 2$, whereas $(q^{n+1}-1)/(q^n-q) > q \geq 2$. Therefore, $\hat{\varphi}$ has to preserve hyperplanes.

4. Extension of the ground field

We now indicate how to prove the second part of Theorem 1.1. For every field extension K/k , the base change $\Omega(V)_K$ of $\Omega(V)$ coincides with the complement in $\mathbf{P}(V)_K$ of all k -rational hyperplanes. Since blowing-up commutes with base change, the K -scheme $X_K = X \otimes_k K$ can be obtained by blowing up $\mathbf{P}(V)_K$ along the arrangement of all k -rational hyperplanes. Moreover, every irreducible components E_L of D is geometrically irreducible, and its base change $(E_L)_K$ is the irreducible component of $X_K - \Omega(V)_K$ corresponding to the k -rational linear subspace L_K of $\mathbf{P}(V)_K$.

Let us consider a K -automorphism φ of $\Omega(V)_K$. One proves exactly as in Proposition 1.4 that φ extends to a K -automorphism of X_K (resp. of $\mathbf{P}(V)_K$) if and only if φ preserves the simplicial set $\Gamma(V_K)$ of discrete valuations on $\kappa(V_K)$ coming from irreducible components of D_K (resp. preserves the subset of $\Gamma(V_K)$ corresponding to hyperplanes). Once again, this condition is established via analytic geometry over the field K endowed with the trivial absolute value. The key point is Lemma 2.2, which holds for the fan $\mathfrak{S}(V_K)$ of the normal crossing divisor D_K on X_K . The proof works verbatim, but one could also argue that $\mathfrak{S}(V_K)$ coincides with the inverse image of $\mathfrak{S}(V)$ under the projection map $p : X_K^{\text{an}} \rightarrow X^{\text{an}}$, so the statement holds for $\mathfrak{S}(V_K)$ since it holds for $\mathfrak{S}(V)$. We then prove as above that φ extends to a K -automorphism of X_K .

Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.2 also apply to $X \otimes_k K$, when we replace "linear subspaces" by " k -rational linear subspaces". It follows that the permutation of k -rational linear subspaces induced by $\tilde{\varphi}$ preserves the hyperplanes, hence φ induces a K -automorphism of $\mathbf{P}(V)_K$. This automorphism preserves the set of k -rational hyperplanes. Pick a k -basis of V and consider the corresponding coordinate hyperplanes; since they are mapped to k -rational hyperplanes, φ is induced by a k -automorphism of $\mathbf{P}(V)$.

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