## k-involutions of Exceptional Linear Algebraic Groups

ABSTRACT. Symmetric spaces have been studied for their role in Lie groups and algebraic groups. They can be defined as the homogeneous spaces G/K where G is a reductive algebraic group and K maximal compact subgroup, which is also the fixed point group of an involution. Generalizations of symmetric spaces arise in many areas and are often called symmetric k-varieties. A symmetric k-variety is defined as the quotient  $G_k/H_k$ , where  $H = G^{\theta}$  is the fixed point group of a k-involution  $\theta$  of G and  $G_k$  and  $H_k$  are the k-rational points of G and H. For every isomorphy class of k-involutions we get an isomorphy class of symmetric k-varieties. These have been classified for some algebraic groups of types A, B, C, and D. We have some preliminary results for groups of type  $G_2$  and  $F_4$ , which should lead to a full classification for the fields  $k = \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ , and  $\mathbb{F}_p$  and continuing to groups of type E.