

Classification of cubic surfaces with twenty-seven lines over the finite field of order thirteen

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Abstract In Hirschfeld (J Austral Math Soc 4(1):83–89, 1964), the existence of the cubic surface which arises from a double-six over the finite field of order four was considered. In Hirschfeld (Rend Mat Appl 26:115–152, 1967), the existence and the properties of the cubic surfaces over the finite fields of odd and even order was discussed and classified over the fields of order seven, eight, nine. In this paper, cubic surfaces with twenty-seven lines over the finite field of thirteen elements are classified.

Keywords Cubic surface · Double-six · Finite field

Mathematics Subject Classification 11G25 · 14G15 · 51E20

1 Introduction and preliminaries

Let $\text{PG}(n, K)$ be the n -dimensional projective space over a field K . When $K = \mathbf{F}_q$, it is denoted by $\text{PG}(n, q)$. The projective general linear group $\text{PGL}(n + 1, q)$ is the group of projectivities of $\text{PG}(n, q)$.

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The projective plane $\text{PG}(2, q)$ over \mathbf{F}_q contains $q^2 + q + 1$ points and $q^2 + q + 1$ lines, [10]. There are $q + 1$ points on a line and $q + 1$ lines through a point. A point $\mathbf{P}(Y) = \mathbf{P}(y_0, y_1, y_2)$ is in $\text{PG}(2, q)$ where $y_0, y_1, y_2 \in \mathbf{F}_q$ and not all zero. In $\text{PG}(2, 13)$, there are 183 points and 183 lines; there are 14 points on every line and 14 lines passing through every point.

The space $\text{PG}(3, q)$ contains $q^3 + q^2 + q + 1$ points and planes, as well as $(q^2 + q + 1)(q^2 + 1)$ lines. There are $q^2 + q + 1$ lines through every point and $q + 1$ planes through a line. In $\text{PG}(3, q)$, planes and lines are characterised as follows: a subset Π_2 is a plane if and only if it has $q^2 + q + 1$ points and meets every line; a subset Π_1 is a line if and only if it has $q + 1$ points and meets every plane. A point $\mathbf{P}(X) = \mathbf{P}(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ is in $\text{PG}(3, q)$ where $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbf{F}_q$ and not all zero. In $\text{PG}(3, 13)$, there are 2380 points and planes, and 31110 lines. Also, there are 183 lines passing through a point and 14 planes through a line.

A k -arc in $\text{PG}(2, q)$ is a set of k points no three of which are collinear. When k achieves its maximum value, a k -arc is an *oval*. For q odd, an oval is a $(q + 1)$ -arc, and this is the set of rational points of a conic. For q even, an oval is a $(q + 2)$ -arc; here, an oval may be constructed as a conic plus its nucleus, which is the intersection of all its tangent lines. For $q = 2^h$ with $h \geq 4$, there exist other types of ovals.

In $\text{PG}(n, K)$, the *variety* $V(F)$ is the set of points (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) such that

$$F(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

for the homogeneous polynomial F . In particular, a *cubic surface* \mathcal{F} in $\text{PG}(3, K)$ is the zero set of a homogeneous cubic equation in four variables over K :

$$\mathcal{F} = V\left(\sum a_{ijkl}x_0^i x_1^j x_2^k x_3^l\right),$$

where $i, j, k, l \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, $i + j + k + l = 3$, and $a_{ijkl} \in K$. Therefore, to determine a cubic surface, 19 conditions are required since there are 20 monomials of degree 3 in four variables.

Theorem 1.1 (Cayley and Salmon [4]) *A non-singular cubic surface over the complex field contains exactly twenty-seven lines.*

Cayley stated that there is great difficulty in conceiving the complete figure formed by the twenty-seven lines, indeed this can hardly be accomplished till a more perfect notation is discovered”.

A long first list of enumerative properties of 27 lines, most of which are implicit in Cayley’s paper, was systematically expounded by Steiner [13] in 1857.

In 1858, Schläfli found the required notation for the complete figure formed by these 27 lines. The formulation for a double-six in Schläfli’s theorem is as follows.

Theorem 1.2 (Schläfli [12]) *Given five skew lines a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 with a single transversal b_6 such that each set of four a_i omitting a_j has a unique further transversal b_j , then the five lines b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5 also have a transversal a_6 . These twelve lines form a double-six; that is, a double-six in $\text{PG}(3, K)$ is the set of 12 lines*

Table 1 Cubic surfaces with 27 lines for $q \leq 11$

q	\mathcal{F}	e_3	$ G(\mathcal{F}) $	Type
4	\mathcal{F}_4	45	25,920	
7	\mathcal{F}_7	18	648	\mathcal{E}
8	\mathcal{F}_8	13	192	
9	\mathcal{F}_9^0	10	120	\mathcal{D}
9	\mathcal{F}_9^1	9	216	
11	\mathcal{F}_{11}^0	6	24	
11	\mathcal{F}_{11}^1	10	120	\mathcal{D}

$$\begin{matrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 & a_6 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 & b_6 \end{matrix} \tag{1}$$

such that each line only meets the five lines which are not in the same row or column.

Theorem 1.3 ([9]) *A double-six lies on a unique cubic surface \mathcal{F} with 15 further lines c_{ij} given by the intersection of $[a_i, b_j]$ and $[a_j, b_i]$, where $[a_i, b_j]$ is the plane containing a_i and b_j .*

The main related problems are stated in [9].

- (i) When does a double-six exist over \mathbf{F}_q ?
- (ii) What are the particular properties of cubic surfaces over \mathbf{F}_q ?
- (iii) Classify the cubic surfaces with twenty-seven lines over \mathbf{F}_q .

The first two problems are answered in [9].

Theorem 1.4 ([8]) *A necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a double-six, and so of a cubic surface with 27 lines, is the existence in a plane over the same field of a plane 6-arc not on a conic. This occurs when $q \neq 2, 3, 5$.*

In [7] and [8], the smallest cases, namely, $\mathbf{F}_4, \mathbf{F}_7, \mathbf{F}_8, \mathbf{F}_9$, are resolved. Sadeh [11] constructed the cubic surfaces in $\text{PG}(3, 11)$ and gave their groups of projectivities.

A point is an *Eckardt point* if it lies on exactly three lines of the cubic surface \mathcal{F} .

Let $G(\mathcal{F})$ be the group of projectivities which fixes the cubic surface \mathcal{F} [6], and let e_3 be the total number of Eckardt points of \mathcal{F} . In Table 1, a summary for $4 \leq q \leq 11$ is given.

A surface which is projectively equivalent to one with equation

$$x_0^3 + x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 = 0$$

is an *equianharmonic* surface, and denoted by \mathcal{E} .

A surface which is projectively equivalent to one with equation

$$x_0^3 + x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 - (x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^3 = 0$$

is a *diagonal* surface, and denoted by \mathcal{D} .

In this paper, the projective classification of cubic surfaces \mathcal{F} with 27 lines in $\text{PG}(3, 13)$ is done by classifying the 6-arcs not lying on a conic in the plane; projectively distinct arcs do not necessarily represent projectively distinct surfaces. Complete arcs in $\text{PG}(2, 13)$ were classified by Ali [1].

2 Structure of the cubic surface

Here, \mathcal{F} denotes a non-singular cubic surface with twenty-seven lines, [2]. Consider \mathcal{F} with 27 lines of the form a_i, b_i, c_{ij} , where $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, with the 12 lines a_i, b_i in the form of a double-six (1), and $c_{ij} = [a_i, b_j] \cap [a_j, b_i]$. Let $i, j, k, l \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Each line of \mathcal{F} meets 10 others; that is,

$$\begin{aligned} a_i &\text{ meets } b_j, c_{ik}, \text{ where } i \neq j, k; \\ b_i &\text{ meets } a_j, c_{ik}, \text{ where } i \neq j, k; \\ c_{ij} &\text{ meets } a_i, a_j, b_i, b_j, c_{kl}, \text{ where } k, l \neq i, j. \end{aligned}$$

The 27 lines form 36 double-sixes: $D, 15 D_{ij}, 20 D_{ijk}$. Here,

$$\begin{aligned} D & \quad a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3 \ a_4 \ a_5 \ a_6 \\ & \quad b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3 \ b_4 \ b_5 \ b_6 \\ D_{12} & \quad a_1 \ b_1 \ c_{23} \ c_{24} \ c_{25} \ c_{26} \\ & \quad a_2 \ b_2 \ c_{13} \ c_{14} \ c_{15} \ c_{16} \\ D_{123} & \quad a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3 \ c_{56} \ c_{46} \ c_{45} \\ & \quad c_{23} \ c_{13} \ c_{12} \ b_4 \ b_5 \ b_6. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.1 ([9]) *Let \mathcal{F} be a non-singular cubic surface, let P be a point of the surface and let $\pi_P(\mathcal{F})$ denote the tangent plane at P .*

- (i) *If P is on no line of \mathcal{F} , then $\pi_P(\mathcal{F})$ meets \mathcal{F} in an irreducible cubic with a double point at P .*
- (ii) *If P is on exactly one line of \mathcal{F} , then $\pi_P(\mathcal{F})$ meets \mathcal{F} in the line plus a conic through P .*
- (iii) *If P is on exactly two lines of \mathcal{F} , then $\pi_P(\mathcal{F})$ meets \mathcal{F} these two lines plus another line forming a triangle.*
- (iv) *If P is on exactly three lines of \mathcal{F} , then $\pi_P(\mathcal{F})$ meets \mathcal{F} in these three concurrent lines.*

In cases (iii) and (iv) of Lemma 2.1, $\pi_P(\mathcal{F})$ is a *tritangent* plane since, in (iii), it is the tangent plane at each vertex of the triangle and, in case (iv), it is the tangent plane at the coincident points.

Through each line there are five tritangent planes; therefore, there are $45 = 27 \times 5/3$ tritangent planes altogether, namely,

$$\begin{aligned} 30 & \ a_i b_j c_{ij} \\ 15 & \ c_{ij} c_{kl} c_{mn}. \end{aligned}$$

In case (iv) of Lemma 2.1, P is an Eckardt point. The number of Eckardt points is an isomorphism invariant of cubic surfaces. In some cases, cubic surfaces are characterised by their number of Eckardt points. For example, a cubic surface with 10 Eckardt points is a diagonal surface and a cubic surface with 18 Eckardt points is an equianharmonic surface. An Eckardt point may be of two types:

$$E_{ij} = a_i \cap b_j \cap c_{ij},$$

$$E_{ij,kl,mn} = c_{ij} \cap c_{kl} \cap c_{mn}.$$

There are at most 30 of the first type and 15 of the second type.

Any two tritangent planes having no line of a cubic surface \mathcal{F} in common are uniquely associated with a third in such a way that the nine lines of \mathcal{F} in these three planes form another set of three similarly associated planes: the two trihedra form a *trihedral pair*. For example, let two tritangent planes $V(F_1)$ and $V(F_2)$ be made up of a_1, b_2, c_{12} and a_3, b_4, c_{34} with no common line. They are uniquely associated with a third tritangent plane $V(F_3)$ containing c_{14}, c_{23}, c_{56} . These nine lines of the cubic surface give two trihedra. The first trihedron consist of three planes given by $\{V(F_1), V(F_2), V(F_3)\}$ and second by $\{V(G_1), V(G_2), V(G_3)\}$. Such a pair of trihedra is called a Steiner trihedral pair. It is customary to arrange the nine lines of intersection of the planes in a trihedral pair in the form of an array, such as this one:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 T_{12,34} & a_1 & b_2 & c_{12} & F_1 \\
 & b_4 & a_3 & c_{34} & F_2 \\
 & c_{14} & c_{23} & c_{56} & F_3 \\
 & G_1 & G_2 & G_3 &
 \end{array}$$

Here, the rows represent for the planes of type F_i and the columns represent the planes of type G_j . This particular trihedral pair is denoted $T_{12,34}$.

The 45 tritangent planes form $120 = 45 \times 32/12$ trihedral pairs which come in three types:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 20 \times T_{123} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} c_{23} & b_3 & a_2 \\ a_3 & c_{13} & b_1 \\ b_2 & a_1 & c_{12} \end{array} \\
 90 \times T_{12,34} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} a_1 & b_2 & c_{12} \\ b_4 & a_3 & c_{34} \\ c_{14} & c_{23} & c_{56} \end{array} \\
 10 \times T_{123,456} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} c_{14} & c_{25} & c_{36} \\ c_{26} & c_{34} & c_{15} \\ c_{35} & c_{16} & c_{24} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Theorem 2.2 ([9]) *Let the planes of a trihedral pair belonging to cubic surface \mathcal{F} be given by $V(F_1), V(F_2), V(F_3)$ and $V(G_1), V(G_2), V(G_3)$. Then the cubic surface can be written as*

$$\mathcal{F} = V(F_1F_2F_3 + \lambda G_1G_2G_3)$$

for some λ in $\mathbf{F}_q \setminus \{0\}$.

The cubic surface can be created by any of the 120 trihedral pairs. In this paper, trihedral pairs are used to classify the cubic surfaces over a particular finite field. A trihedral pair is *special* if the three planes of one trihedron meet in a line, which is the line on which the three Eckardt points from the other trihedron are collinear. The existence of Eckardt points and their collinearities gives the set of special trihedral pairs.

Lemma 2.3 ([9]) *Any two Eckardt points not on the same line of \mathcal{F} are collinear with a third Eckardt point.*

The possible collinearities are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} 40 & E_{ij} \ E_{jk} \ E_{ki} \\ 180 & E_{ij} \ E_{kl} \ E_{il,jk,rs} \\ 20 & E_{ij,kl,mn} \ E_{il,kn,jm} \ E_{in,jk,ml}. \end{aligned}$$

3 Techniques

Cubic surfaces in three-dimensional projective space are the blow-up of six points in the plane. To see this, the Clebsch map from the cubic surface onto a plane is considered.

Theorem 3.1 (Clebsch [5]) *A general cubic surface is the image of a birational map from a projective plane given by the linear system of cubics through six points.*

Let \mathcal{F} be a cubic surface given by $V(F_1F_2F_3 + G_1G_2G_3)$, for some linear forms F_i, G_j . A point $\mathbf{P}(X) = \mathbf{P}(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ is on \mathcal{F} if and only if

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & F_1 & G_3 \\ G_1 & 0 & F_2 \\ F_3 & G_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

that is, there exists $\mathbf{P}(Y) = \mathbf{P}(y_0, y_1, y_2)$ such that the following system has a non-trivial unique solution:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1G_1(X) + y_2F_3(X) &= 0, \\ y_0F_1(X) + y_2G_2(X) &= 0, \\ y_0G_3(X) + y_1F_2(X) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since F_i and G_i are linear forms in the four variables x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 , solving the system for the x_i gives

$$x_0:x_1:x_2:x_3 = h_0(y_0, y_1, y_2):h_1(y_0, y_1, y_2):h_2(y_0, y_1, y_2):h_3(y_0, y_1, y_2),$$

where each $V(h_i)$ determines a cubic curve in the plane. Therefore, there is a mapping Φ from the surface onto the plane that maps plane sections of \mathcal{F} to cubic curves through the set \mathcal{S} of six points, where $\mathcal{S} = V(h_0, h_1, h_2, h_3)$, [9, Section 20.4].

Let $S = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6\}$ be a 6-arc not on a conic in $\text{PG}(2, q)$, let $P_i P_j$ be the line through P_i and P_j , and let C_j be the conic through the five points of $S \setminus \{P_j\}$. Let \mathcal{F} be the corresponding cubic surface with twenty-seven lines in $\text{PG}(3, q)$. Consider Clebsch's mapping Φ of \mathcal{F} to the plane:

$$\Phi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{PG}(2, q).$$

It takes the $q + 1$ points of the line a_i of \mathcal{F} in $\text{PG}(3, q)$ to $P_i \in \text{PG}(2, q)$. So there is a set of six points forming a 6-arc not on a conic under Φ . Each of the remaining points of \mathcal{F} is mapped to a separate point of the plane. The points of the line b_i map to the points of the conic C_i , and the points of the line c_{ij} map to the points of the line $P_i P_j$:

$$\begin{aligned} a_i \Phi &= P_i, \\ b_i \Phi &= C_i, \\ c_{ij} \Phi &= P_i P_j. \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 3.2 *In $\text{PG}(3, q)$, a cubic surface with 27 lines has $q^2 + 7q + 1$ points.*

Proof From above, there are $q^2 + q + 1 - 6 + 6(q + 1) = q^2 + 7q + 1$ points on \mathcal{F} . \square

Note 3.3 In $\text{PG}(3, q)$, the number of points on the 27 lines of a cubic surface is $27(q - 4) + e_3$.

Let $V(F_1)$ be the plane section of the corresponding cubic surface \mathcal{F} consisting of c_{ij}, c_{kl}, c_{mn} and $V(f_1)$ be the cubic curve in $\text{PG}(2, q)$ which is made up of three lines namely $P_i P_j, P_k P_l, P_m P_n$. Then

$$V(F_1)\Phi = V(f_1).$$

Also, the image of the B -point (ij, kl, mn) , the intersection of three bisecants of S , is the Eckardt point of the form $E_{ij,kl,mn}$, since it is the intersection of c_{ij}, c_{kl}, c_{mn} .

Let $V(F_2)$ be the plane section of the corresponding cubic surface \mathcal{F} consisting of a_i, b_j, c_{ij} , let $V(f_2)$ be the cubic curve in $\text{PG}(2, q)$ which is made up of a conic C_j and a tangent line $P_i P_j$. Then

$$V(F_2)\Phi = V(f_2).$$

Also, if there exists a tangent line $P_i P_j$ touching C_j at P_i , Eckardt points of the form E_{ij} exist since it is the intersection of the a_i, b_j, c_{ij} .

In this paper, the method explained in [3] has been used to classify the sets of six points in $\text{PG}(2, q)$, no three collinear, not all on a conic. Some notation needs to be introduced.

Let \mathcal{Y} denote the object to be classified, let \mathcal{X} be the class of sub-objects, and let G be the group which acts on the finite sets \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} . Let \mathcal{R} be a relation between \mathcal{X}

and \mathcal{Y} ; also, G acts on \mathcal{X} . The orbits of G on \mathcal{Y} are *isomorphism classes* of \mathcal{Y} . Assume that the orbits of G on \mathcal{X} are classified and the relation \mathcal{R} is a G -invariant. With this method, the objects \mathcal{Y} can be classified by the classification of the sub-objects \mathcal{X} .

Let P_1, \dots, P_m be the representatives for the orbits of G on \mathcal{X} ; so

$$\mathcal{X} = \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, m} \text{Orb}_G(P_i).$$

Let Q_1, \dots, Q_n be the representatives for orbits of G on \mathcal{Y} ; so

$$\mathcal{Y} = \bigcup_{j=1, \dots, n} \text{Orb}_G(Q_j).$$

For $P_i \in \mathcal{X}$, let the up-set of P_i be

$$\text{Up}(P_i) = \{(P_i, Y) : Y \in \mathcal{Y}, (P_i, Y) \in \mathcal{R}\}.$$

For Q_j , let the down-set of Q_j be

$$\text{Down}(Q_j) = \{(X, Q_j) : X \in \mathcal{X}, (X, Q_j) \in \mathcal{R}\}.$$

Let $T_{i,k}$ be representatives of the orbits of $\text{Stab}_G(P_i)$ on $\text{Up}(P_i)$; so

$$\text{Up}(P_i) = \bigcup_{k=1, \dots, k_i} \mathcal{T}_{i,k},$$

where $k = 1, \dots, k_i$ and $\mathcal{T}_{i,k} = \text{Orb}_{\text{Stab}_G(P_i)}(T_{i,k})$. Let $S_{j,l}$ be representatives of the orbits of $\text{Stab}_G(Q_j)$ on $\text{Down}(Q_j)$; so

$$\text{Down}(Q_j) = \bigcup_{l=1, \dots, l_j} \mathcal{S}_{j,l},$$

where $l = 1, \dots, l_j$ and $\mathcal{S}_{j,l} = \text{Orb}_{\text{Stab}_G(Q_j)}(S_{j,l})$.

Lemma 3.4 ([3]) *There is a bijection between the set of orbits $\{\mathcal{T}_{i,k} : i = 1, \dots, m, k = 1, \dots, k_i\}$ and the set of orbits $\{\mathcal{S}_{j,l} : j = 1, \dots, n, l = 1, \dots, l_j\}$.*

4 Algorithms

Two algorithms are now described: the *arc-lifting algorithm* and the *classification algorithm*.

4.1 Arc-lifting algorithm

This algorithm is used for the construction of the cubic surface with twenty-seven lines in $\text{PG}(3, q)$ arising from a 6-arc not on a conic in $\text{PG}(2, q)$.

The algorithm's input is

$$S = \text{6-arc not on a conic in } \text{PG}(2, q)$$

and the algorithm's output is

$$\mathcal{F} = \text{a cubic surface with twenty-seven lines in } \text{PG}(3, q) \\ \text{associated to the blowing-up of } S.$$

The algorithm proceeds in four stages.

At the first stage, for a given 6-arc S not on a conic, the plane cubic curves through S are found. At the second stage, the Clebsch map is used to obtain the equations of the tritangent planes corresponding to the cubic surface \mathcal{F} .

At the third stage, the possible arrangements of 120 trihedral pairs are found which yield eighteen conditions to determine the cubic surface. At the last stage, the nineteenth condition gives the parameter λ that determines the equation of the corresponding non-singular cubic surface.

Stage 1: Find the cubic curves through $S = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6\}$ in $\text{PG}(2, q)$

1. Calculate six different conics C_j through $S \setminus \{P_j\}$, where $j = 1, \dots, 6$.
2. Calculate 15 different bisecants $P_i P_j$ on the plane through each pair, where $i, j = 1, \dots, 6$.
3. Calculate 30 different cubic curves through S of the form $C_j \times P_i P_j$.
4. Calculate 15 different cubic curves through S of the form $P_i P_j \times P_k P_l \times P_m P_n$.
5. Fix four linearly independent cubic curves as base curves, say

$$V(f_1) = V(C_2 \times P_1 P_2), \quad V(f_2) = V(C_3 \times P_3 P_4), \\ V(g_1) = V(C_3 \times P_1 P_3), \quad V(g_2) = V(C_2 \times P_2 P_4).$$

Stage 2: Find the tritangent planes of \mathcal{F} in $\text{PG}(3, q)$

The tritangent plane $a_i b_j c_{ij}$ is the image of the cubic curve $C_j \times P_i P_j$ and the tritangent plane $c_{ij} c_{kl} c_{mn}$ is the image of the cubic curve $P_i P_j \times P_k P_l \times P_m P_n$.

Considering four base cubic plane curves, the four associated base tritangent planes can be written as follows:

$$V(F_1) \rightarrow V(f_1) \text{ with } V(F_1) = [a_1 b_2 c_{12}], \quad V(F_1) = V(x_0); \\ V(F_2) \rightarrow V(f_2) \text{ with } V(F_2) = [a_4 b_3 c_{34}], \quad V(F_2) = V(x_1); \\ V(G_1) \rightarrow V(g_1) \text{ with } V(G_1) = [a_1 b_3 c_{13}], \quad V(G_1) = V(x_2); \\ V(G_2) \rightarrow V(g_2) \text{ with } V(G_2) = [a_4 b_2 c_{24}], \quad V(G_2) = V(x_3).$$

Calculate the remaining 41 tritangent planes as linear combinations of x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 .

Stage 3: Find the trihedral pairs of \mathcal{F} in $\text{PG}(3, q)$

Pick a trihedral pair related to four base tritangent planes $V(F_1), V(F_2), V(G_1), V(G_2)$ and four base cubic curves $V(f_1), V(f_2), V(g_1), V(g_2)$, say $T_{14,23}$:

$$\begin{matrix} a_1 & b_2 & c_{12} & F_1 \\ b_3 & a_4 & c_{34} & F_2 \\ c_{13} & c_{24} & c_{56} & F_3 \\ G_1 & G_2 & G_3 & \end{matrix}$$

In stage two, 45 tritangent planes are already calculated as the linear combination of x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 . Therefore, F_i and G_i are linear forms in the four coordinates. From Theorem 2.2, it is known that every cubic surface can be written in 120 ways in the form

$$\mathcal{F} = V(F_1 F_2 F_3 + \lambda G_1 G_2 G_3). \tag{2}$$

Stage 4: Find the equation of the cubic surface \mathcal{F} in $\text{PG}(3, q)$ with 27 lines

The parameter λ can be found as the following way. The Clebsch map is surjective; that is, every point in $\text{PG}(2, q)$ is an image of a point (or points) on the cubic surface \mathcal{F} as follows:

$$x_0 : x_1 : x_2 : x_3 = f_1(y_0, y_1, y_2) : f_2(y_0, y_1, y_2) : g_1(y_0, y_1, y_2) : g_2(y_0, y_1, y_2),$$

where $V(f_1), V(f_2), V(g_1), V(g_2)$ are base cubic curves in the plane. Taking a point (y_0, y_1, y_2) not on the base cubic curves in $\text{PG}(2, q)$, the point (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3) is found on \mathcal{F} . The parameter λ is found by evaluating (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3) in (2).

4.2 The classification algorithm

This algorithm is used for the classification of cubic surfaces with twenty-seven lines in $\text{PG}(3, q)$. The algorithm’s input is

$$\text{projectively distinct 6-arcs } S \text{ not on a conic in } \text{PG}(2, q)$$

and the algorithm’s output is

$$\text{projectively distinct cubic surfaces } \mathcal{F} \text{ with twenty-seven lines in } \text{PG}(3, q).$$

The algorithm proceeds in five stages.

In the first stage, for each 6-arc the arc-lifting algorithm is used. In the second stage, for each 6-arc we find the set of special trihedral pairs, say \mathbf{T} . In the third stage, we classify the set of six points in $\text{PG}(3, 13)$. In the fourth stage, for each 6-arc we find the automorphism group of the cubic surface \mathcal{F} which acts on the set of special

trihedral pairs, \mathbf{T} . In the last stage, we check the projectivity between cubic surfaces with the same number of Eckardt points and the isomorphic group of projectivities if there exists one.

Stage 1: For each 6-arc, process the arc-lifting program

For each 6-arc, the corresponding cubic surface is constructed with its 27 lines, 45 tritangent planes and 120 trihedral pairs, giving a particular set \mathbf{T} of trihedral pairs.

Stage 2: For each corresponding cubic surface, find the set of special trihedral pairs

In this stage, there are three steps as follows.

1. Find all possible Eckardt points. Here, P_i, P_j are the points from the related 6-arc not on a conic and C_j is a conic through $S \setminus \{P_j\}$ where $j = 1, \dots, 6$ and $P_i P_j$'s are bisecants through 6-arc;
 - If** $C_j \cap P_i P_j = \{P_i\}$ then
 - print " E_{ij} is an Eckardt point";
 - if else** $P_i P_j \cap P_k P_l \cap P_m P_n = \{P\}$ where $P \in \text{PG}(2, q)$ then
 - print " $E_{ij,kl,mn}$ is an Eckardt point";
 - else** print failed;
 - end**
2. Find all possible sets of three collinear Eckardt points. The coordinates of an Eckardt point are obtained by intersecting the required three lines. Then, for each triple of Eckardt points, it is determined whether or not they are collinear. Alternatively, Lemma 2.3 can be used to see the possible collinearities.
3. Find the special trihedral pairs. Every trihedral pair gives two possible collinear triples of Eckardt points. For every collinear triple of Eckardt points, there is only one associated trihedral pair, which is called *special*.

Stage 3: The classification of the sets of six points in $\text{PG}(3, 13)$

In this stage, all projective transformations between six points in $\text{PG}(3, 13)$ are obtained. The process in Lemma 3.4 is repeated five times to classify the sets of six points of $\text{PG}(3, 13)$. Let \mathcal{X}_i be the set of i -subsets of $\text{PG}(3, q)$ and let \mathcal{Y}_i be the set of $(i + 1)$ -subsets of $\text{PG}(3, q)$, with \mathcal{R} the inclusion relation.

Consider the action of the group $G = \text{PGL}(4, q)$ on $\text{PG}(3, q)$ and hence on trihedral pairs and cubic surfaces. Let $\mathbf{T} = \{T_1, \dots, T_m\}$ be a set of special trihedral pairs and $G(\mathcal{F})$ the group of projectivities of \mathcal{F} which fixes \mathcal{F} .

Stage 4: For each corresponding cubic surface, find its automorphism group

In this stage, the orbit-stabiliser theorem and Lemma 3.4 are used. There are three steps.

1. Pick a trihedral pair from the set of special trihedral pairs, say T_1 . Find the stabiliser of T_1 :

$$\text{Stab}(T_1) = \{M \in G(\mathcal{F}) : M.T_1 = T_1\}.$$

Table 2 Cubic surfaces for $q = 13$

q	\mathcal{F}	e_3	$ G(\mathcal{F}) $	Type
13	\mathcal{F}_{13}^0	4	12	
13	\mathcal{F}_{13}^1	6	24	
13	\mathcal{F}_{13}^2	9	108	
13	\mathcal{F}_{13}^3	18	648	\mathcal{E}

The elements M are obtained from the previous stage. Two more tests are applied to show that M fixes the cubic surface \mathcal{F} . One is “does it preserve the 3 + 3 partition of trihedral pair T_1 ” and another one is “does it preserve the equation of the cubic surface \mathcal{F} ”.

2. Consider the set of special trihedral pairs $\mathbf{T} = \{T_1, \dots, T_m\}$; each has six planes. Find the orbit of T_1 :

$$\text{Orb}(T_1) = \{M \cdot T_1 \in \mathbf{T} : M \in G(\mathcal{F})\}.$$

3. Use the orbit-stabiliser theorem to find the automorphism group of \mathcal{F} :

$$|G(\mathcal{F})| = |\text{Stab}(T_1)| \times |\text{Orb}(T_1)|.$$

Stage 5: Find the projectively equivalent and distinct cubic surfaces in $\text{PG}(3, q)$

Two cubic surfaces \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' with the same number of Eckardt points and isomorphic group of projectivities are projectively equivalent if and only if there exists a projectivity between them. Let T be a trihedral pair of \mathcal{F} and T' be a trihedral pair of \mathcal{F}' . If the projectivity S in $\text{PGL}(4, q)$ is such that $S \cdot T = T'$ also transforms \mathcal{F} to \mathcal{F}' , then \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' are projectively equivalent; otherwise, \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' are projectively distinct (Table 2).

5 Cubic surfaces with 27 lines over \mathbf{F}_{13}

From Theorem 1.4, such a surface \mathcal{F} in $\text{PG}(3, 13)$ exists and has 261 points.

Theorem 5.1 *There are four projectively distinct cubic surfaces with 27 lines in $\text{PG}(3, 13)$, namely, $\mathcal{F}_{13}^0, \mathcal{F}_{13}^1, \mathcal{F}_{13}^2, \mathcal{F}_{13}^3$.*

Proof Two algorithms from the previous section have been used to prove the theorem. The projectively distinct 6-arcs not on a conic in $\text{PG}(2, 13)$ are shown in Table 3. In Table 4, the projectively distinct non-singular cubic surfaces $\text{PG}(3, 13)$ can be seen with their related plane 6-arcs, automorphism groups, and equations. □

Table 3 The 6-arcs not on a conic S in $PG(2, 13)$

$S_0 = A_1 \cup \{(2, 3, 1)\}$	$S_7 = A_1 \cup \{(2, 4, 1)\}$	$S_{14} = A_1 \cup \{(5, 6, 1)\}$
$S_1 = A_1 \cup \{(4, 3, 1)\}$	$S_8 = A_1 \cup \{(9, 4, 1)\}$	$S_{15} = A_1 \cup \{(7, 6, 1)\}$
$S_2 = A_1 \cup \{(6, 3, 1)\}$	$S_9 = A_1 \cup \{(10, 4, 1)\}$	$S_{16} = A_1 \cup \{(8, 7, 1)\}$
$S_3 = A_1 \cup \{(7, 3, 1)\}$	$S_{10} = A_1 \cup \{(4, 5, 1)\}$	$S_{17} = A_1 \cup \{(12, 7, 1)\}$
$S_4 = A_1 \cup \{(8, 3, 1)\}$	$S_{11} = A_1 \cup \{(6, 5, 1)\}$	$S_{18} = A_2 \cup \{(2, 6, 1)\}$
$S_5 = A_1 \cup \{(10, 3, 1)\}$	$S_{12} = A_1 \cup \{(8, 5, 1)\}$	$S_{19} = A_3 \cup \{(5, 4, 1)\}$
$S_6 = A_1 \cup \{(12, 3, 1)\}$	$S_{13} = A_1 \cup \{(12, 5, 1)\}$	$S_{20} = A_3 \cup \{(6, 4, 1)\}$
$A_1 = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1)\},$ $A_2 = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1), (6, 2, 1)\},$ $A_3 = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1), (4, 3, 1)\}.$		

Table 4 The projectively distinct non-singular cubic surfaces \mathcal{F} in $PG(3, 13)$

S	\mathcal{F}	e_3	$Aut(\mathcal{F})$	Equation of \mathcal{F}	Class
S_0	\mathcal{F}_0	4	D_6	0 0 0 4 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 8 12 1 0 0	\mathcal{F}_{13}^0
S_1	\mathcal{F}_1	4	D_6	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 8 0 0 1 0	
S_3	\mathcal{F}_3	4	D_6	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 12 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 9 0 0 1 0	
S_8	\mathcal{F}_8	4	D_6	0 0 0 0 5 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 7 0 1 0 0	
S_9	\mathcal{F}_9	4	D_6	0 0 0 0 11 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 8 0 1 0 0	
S_{10}	\mathcal{F}_{10}	4	D_6	0 0 0 0 9 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 7 0 1 0 0	
S_{11}	\mathcal{F}_{11}	4	D_6	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 8 0 0 12 5 1 0 0	
S_{12}	\mathcal{F}_{12}	4	D_6	0 0 0 0 7 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 5 1 1 0 0	
S_{17}	\mathcal{F}_{17}	4	D_6	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 4 6 1 0 0	
S_{18}	\mathcal{F}_{18}	4	D_6	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 12 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	
S_2	\mathcal{F}_2	6	S_4	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 8 1	\mathcal{F}_{13}^1
S_5	\mathcal{F}_5	6	S_4	0 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 9 0 0 12 0 0 4 1	
S_7	\mathcal{F}_7	6	S_4	0 0 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 6 2 1 0 0	
S_{13}	\mathcal{F}_{13}	6	S_4	0 0 0 0 7 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 9 0 0 3 1	
S_{14}	\mathcal{F}_{14}	6	S_4	0 0 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 9 0 0 8 10 1 0 0	
S_{15}	\mathcal{F}_{15}	6	S_4	0 0 0 0 11 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 3 1 1 1 0 0	
S_{16}	\mathcal{F}_{16}	6	S_4	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 9 8 1 0 0	
S_4	\mathcal{F}_4	9	G_1	0 0 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 12 1	\mathcal{F}_{13}^2
S_6	\mathcal{F}_6	9	G_1	0 0 0 0 7 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 8 0 0 3 1	
S_{19}	\mathcal{F}_{19}	18	G_2	0 0 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 9 0 0 11 8 1 0 0	\mathcal{F}_{13}^3
S_{20}	\mathcal{F}_{20}	18	G_2	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 4 1 0 0	

In Table 4, the order of the coefficients is the natural one as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_{000}x_0^3 + a_{001}x_1^3 + a_{002}x_2^3 + a_{003}x_3^3 + a_{011}x_0^2x_1 + a_{012}x_0^2x_2 \\
 & + a_{013}x_0^2x_3 + a_{022}x_0x_1^2 + a_{023}x_1^2x_2 + a_{033}x_1^2x_3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + a_{111}x_0x_2^2 + a_{112}x_1x_2^2 + a_{113}x_2^2x_3 + a_{122}x_0x_3^2 + a_{123}x_1x_3^2 \\
& + a_{133}x_2x_3^2 + a_{222}x_0x_1x_2 + a_{223}x_0x_1x_3 + a_{233}x_0x_2x_3 + a_{333}x_1x_2x_3.
\end{aligned}$$

Let \mathbf{C}_n , \mathbf{S}_n and \mathbf{D}_n be the cyclic group of order n , the symmetric group of degree n and the dihedral group of order $2n$. In Table 4,

$$\begin{aligned}
G_1 &= \mathcal{H}_3(3):4, \\
G_2 &= (\mathbf{C}_3 \times \mathbf{C}_3 \times \mathbf{C}_3) \rtimes \mathbf{S}_4,
\end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{H}_3(3):4$ is the Heisenberg group extended by a group of order 4.

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