

# CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME STRONG $(t \pmod q)$ -ARCS

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## ABSTRACT

An arc  $\mathcal{K}$  in  $\text{PG}(r, q)$  is called a  $(t \pmod q)$ -arc if  $\mathcal{K}(L) \equiv t \pmod q$  for every line  $L$  in  $\text{PG}(r, q)$ . If the maximal multiplicity of a point is  $t$  then  $\mathcal{K}$  is called a strong  $(t \pmod q)$ -arc. Strong  $(t \pmod q)$ -arcs can be obtained by the so-called lifting construction from  $(t \pmod q)$ -arcs in geometries of smaller dimension [3, 5]. Arcs obtained by this construction are called lifted arcs. Until recently, the only known strong  $(t \pmod q)$ -arcs for dimensions  $r \geq 3$  were lifted. In [3] three strong non-lifted  $(3 \pmod 5)$ -arcs in  $\text{PG}(3, 5)$  are constructed of respective sizes 128, 143, 168. The first one is related to the exceptional 20-cap in  $\text{PG}(3, 5)$  of Abatangelo, Korchmaros and Larato [1]. The other two are related, respectively, to the elliptic and to the hyperbolic quadric in  $\text{PG}(3, 5)$ .

In this note we present a generalization of the construction using quadrics to geometries of larger dimension over larger fields of odd characteristic. Let  $f(X_0, \dots, X_r)$  be a quadratic form in  $r + 1$  variables. The arc  $\mathcal{K}$  defined by

$$\mathcal{K}(P) = \begin{cases} \frac{q+1}{2} & \text{for } f(P) = 0, \\ 1 & \text{for } f(P) \text{ a square/non-square,} \\ 0 & \text{for } f(P) \text{ a non-square/square.} \end{cases}$$

is a strong  $(t \pmod q)$ -arc in  $\text{PG}(r, q)$  which is not lifted [4]. Arcs obtained by this construction are called quadratic  $(t \pmod q)$ -arcs in analogy with quadratic sets of Buekenhout [2]. It turns out that for the fields with three or five elements these are the only  $(t \pmod q)$ -arcs.

**Theorem 1.** *Every strong  $(t \pmod q)$ -arc in  $\text{PG}(r, 3)$ , for  $r \geq 2$ , or in  $\text{PG}(r, 5)$ , for  $r \geq 4$ , is either lifted or a quadratic  $(t \pmod q)$ -arc.*

It is conjectured that for any odd prime power  $q$  there exists a positive integer  $r_0$  such that for all  $r \geq r_0$  every strong  $(t \pmod q)$ -arc in  $\text{PG}(r, q)$  is either lifted or quadratic.

## REFERENCES

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