

### Flag-transitive 3-design from the action of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, q)$ on the projective line

Akihiro Munemasa  
*Tohoku University*  
 munemasa@tohoku.ac.jp

Let  $q$  be a prime power. It is well-known that  $\mathrm{PSL}(2, q)$  acts on the projective line  $\mathrm{PG}(1, q) = \mathbb{F}_q \cup \{\infty\}$  via linear fractional transformations:

$$f(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}, \quad \text{where } z \in \mathbb{F}_q \cup \{\infty\}, \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, q).$$

If  $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ , then there are exactly two  $\mathrm{PSL}(2, q)$ -orbits  $\mathcal{O}_+$  and  $\mathcal{O}_-$  on 3-element subsets of  $\mathbb{F}_q \cup \{\infty\}$ , with representatives  $T_+ = \{\infty, 0, 1\}$  and  $T_- = \{\infty, 0, \alpha\}$ , respectively, where  $\alpha$  is a primitive element of  $\mathbb{F}_q$ .

Bonnecaze and Solé [1] found that the extended quadratic residue code of length 42 supports a (seemingly sporadic) 3-(42, 10, 18) design. It turns out that this design has  $\mathrm{PSL}(2, 41)$  as a flag-transitive automorphism group, and has the multiplicative subgroup of 10th roots of unity in  $\mathbb{F}_{41}$  as a starter block.

The purpose of this talk is to show that this 3-(42, 10, 18) design is the first one in the family of flag-transitive 3-( $q + 1, 10, 18$ ) designs, where  $q$  is an odd power of a prime in the sequence A325072 in OEIS:

$$41, 61, 241, 281, 421, 601, 641, \dots$$

This sequence consists of primes  $p$  satisfying  $p \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$  and one of the following equivalent conditions:

- (i) there exists  $\theta \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times \setminus (\mathbb{F}_p^\times)^2$  such that  $\theta^2 - 4\theta - 1 = 0$ ,
- (ii)  $p \neq x^2 + 20y^2$  for any integers  $x, y$ ,
- (iii)  $p \neq x^2 + 100y^2$  for any integers  $x, y$ ,
- (iv) 5 is not a quartic residue in  $\mathbb{F}_p$ .

Li, Deng and Zhang [2], show that if  $p$  satisfies (i) above, then the orbit of  $\{1, \beta, \beta^2, \beta^3, \beta^4\}$  under  $\mathrm{PSL}(2, p)$  is a flag-transitive 3-( $p + 1, 5, 3$ ) design. Moreover, they showed that  $p$  can be a prime power, not necessarily a prime, as long as condition (i) is satisfied.

Here is our main result.

**Theorem 1** *Suppose that  $p$  is a prime with  $p \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$  satisfying one of the equivalent conditions (i)–(iv) above, and let  $\alpha$  be a primitive 10th root of unity in  $\mathbb{F}_p$ . If  $q$  is an odd power of  $p$ , then the orbit of  $\{1, \beta, \beta^2, \dots, \beta^9\}$  under  $\mathrm{PSL}(2, q)$  is a flag-transitive 3-( $q + 1, 10, 18$ ) design.*

#### References

- [1] A. Bonnecaze and P. Solé. The extended binary quadratic residue code of length 42 holds a 3-design. *J. Combin. Des.*, **29** (2021) 528–532.
- [2] Weixia Li, Dameng Deng, and Guangjun Zhang, Simple 3-( $q + 1, 5, 3$ ) designs admitting an automorphism group  $\mathrm{PSL}(2, q)$  with  $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ . *Ars Combin.*, **136** (2018) 97–108.