

## Construction of Complete (k,n)-arcs from Conics in PG(2,13)

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### ABSTRACT

This research contains the construction of complete (k,n)-arcs using geometric method and putting a condition that each constructed arc must begin with reference unit four points ,then constructing all conics that each one contains the fundamental four points ,and then make union operation between each two conics and compute all the points need to be deleted (or added) to get complete (k,n)-arcs each time for  $2 \leq n \leq 12$  . This research is a construction procedure not a classification method .

**keywords:** Complete arc, (k,n)-arc, conic ,PG(2,13) .

بناء الاقواس (k,n) – التامة من المخروطيات في PG(2,13)

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### المخلص

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تضمن هذا البحث بناء الاقواس (k,n)- التامة باستخدام الطريقة الهندسية مبتدئين ومشرطين ان يبديء البناء بالنقاط الارب الاساسية ومن ثم تكوين كافة المخروطيات Conics التي تضم كل النقاط الاساسية الارب ، يلي ذلك اجراء عملية الاتحاد بين كل اثنين منهم واحتساب النقاط المطلوب حذفها (أو إضافتها) في كل حالة وذلك للوصول الى الاقواس-(k,n) التامة ولقيم  $2 \leq n \leq 12$  . إن هذا البحث هو وسيلة للبناء وليس طريقة للتصنيف. **الكلمات المفتاحية : الاقواس التامة، الاقواس (k,n)، الاقواس المخروطية PG(2,13) .**

### 1. Introduction

Finding the exact value of k where (k,n)-arc exists, is a big problem, researchers try to fix an n to get run on k and others try to fix k also fix n to check whether the (k,n)-arc exist or not, see for example, [6],[2]and[5], some researchers try to use new algorithms to get exact results, but does not meet the general goal, because these algorithms are trying to check and build little number of the huge number of these (k,n)-arcs, see for example [3] , [11] and [12].

Researching in this problem; driving man to think in different ways ,the famous direction is classifying the (k,n)-arcs into classes according to n, and trying to study the groups, spectrum (the number of i-secant lines  $\tau_i, i = 0, \dots, n$  in the plane [4]), point types, and other properties analytically or computationally according to the way that each class had derived ,see for example, [13]. Another way for fighting this problem is

to split the problem into small pieces and study each piece lonely, this idea is needed when the plane is large and the splitting is beneficial, so constructing the piece is so important like the study on this piece, may this piece be a cubic as in [13] or to be a conic as in [9] and [10].

This research is to construct the  $(k,n)$ -arcs that are arising from conics and each one of them containing the fundamental arc.

## 2. Preliminaries

### 2.1 Definition [7]

Let  $V$  be an  $(n+1)$ -dimensional vector space over the field  $K$  with origin  $0$ , then consider the equivalence relation on the points of  $V \setminus \{0\}$  whose equivalence classes are the one-dimensional subspaces of  $V$  with the origin deleted ;that is ,if  $x, y \in V \setminus \{0\}$  and for some basis  $x=(x_0, \dots, x_n), y=(y_0, \dots, y_n)$  , $x$  is equivalent to  $y$  if ,for some  $t$  in the field  $K$  without the origin  $0$ , we have  $y_i = tx_i$  for all  $i$ . Then, the set of equivalence classes is the  $n$ -dimensional projective space over  $K$  and is denoted by  $PG(n,K)$  or, if  $K=GF(q)$ , by  $PG(n,q)$ .

In this paper set  $n=2, K=GF(13)$ , and we get the finite projective plane  $PG(2,13)$ .

### 2.2 Definition [7]

A  $(k,n)$ -arc  $A$  in  $PG(2,q)$  is a set of  $k$  points such that some line of the plane meets  $A$  in  $n$  points, but such that no line meets  $A$  in more than  $n$  points ,where  $n \geq 2$ . A  $(k,n)$ -arc is complete if there is no  $(k+1,n)$ -arc containing it.

### 2.3 Definition [7]

Let  $K[x_0, \dots, x_n]$  be the polynomial ring in  $x_0, \dots, x_n$  variables over the field  $K$ , if  $f$  in  $K[x_0, \dots, x_n]$  be homogeneous; it is called a form. Let  $x=(x_0, \dots, x_n)$ , then  $f(x)=f(x_0, \dots, x_n)$ . A subset  $F$  of  $PG(n,K)$  is a variety(over  $K$ ) if there exists forms  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r$  in  $K[x]$  such that

$$F = \{p(a) \in PG(n, K) \mid f_1(a) = f_2(a) = \dots = f_r(a) = 0\} = V(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r).$$

Here, the points  $p(a)$  are points of an  $F$ .

### 2.4 Definition [7]

A point set of a conic is a  $(q + 1)$ -arc of  $PG(2, q)$ . In  $PG(2, q)$ ,  $q$  odd, every conic is complete as  $(q + 1)$ -arc. A  $(q + 1)$ -arc of  $PG(2, q)$ ,  $q$  even, is always incomplete. It can be extended in a unique way to a  $(q + 2)$ -arc by a point  $r$  which is called the nucleus of this  $(q + 1)$ -arc [7].

### 2.5 Theorem 1 ( B. Segre's famous theorem)[7]

Every  $(q+ 1)$ -arc of  $PG(2, q)$ ,  $q$  odd, is a conic .

### 2.6 Theorem 2 [8]

In  $PG(2,q)$  with  $q \geq 4$ , there is a unique conic through a 5-arc .

### 2.7 Definition [7]

An  $i$ -secant for  $(k,n)$ -arc is a line in  $PG(2,q)$  such that it contains exactly  $i$  points from this  $(k,n)$ -arc.

### 2.8 Theorem 3 [7]

In  $PG(2, q)$ ,  $q \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$ , there exists a complete  $k$ -arc with  $k = (q + 5)/2$ .

## 2.9 Theorem 4 [7]

In  $PG(2,q)$ ,  $q$  even and  $q \geq 8$ , there exists a complete  $k$ -arc with  $k = (q + 4)/2$ .

## 2.10 Definition [1]

Let  $K$  be a  $(k,n)$ -arc ,if the order of the plane is  $q$  ,then  $k \leq 1 + (q + 1)(n - 1) = qn - q + n$  with equality if and only if every line intersects the arc in 0 or  $n$  points. Arcs realizing the upper bound are called maximal arcs.

## 2.11 Definition [12]

Points of index zero are points which belong to  $PG(2,q)$  such that it does not belong to  $(k,n)$ -arc nor to any  $n$ -secant for this  $(k,n)$ -arc .

## 3. Construction of $PG(2,13)$ [7],[10]

The plane  $PG(2,q)$  contains  $q^2 + q + 1$  points ,  $q^2 + q + 1$  lines ,  $q+1$  points lying on every line and  $q+1$  lines passing through every point. So, in  $PG(2,13)$  we will get 183 points and 183 lines and 14 points on every line and 14 lines through every point.

### 3.1 Analytic View

Any point of the plane  $PG(2,q)$  has the form of triple  $(x_0, x_1, x_2)$  where  $x_0, x_1$  and  $x_2$  are elements of  $GF(q)$  with the exception of a triple consisting of three zero elements, two triples represent the same point if there exists  $\lambda$  in  $GF(q) \setminus \{0\}$ , such that

$$(y_0, y_1, y_2) = \lambda(x_0, x_1, x_2).$$

Similarly, any line of the plane has the form of a triple  $[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ , where  $x_0, x_1$  and  $x_2$  are in  $GF(q)$  with the exception of a triple consisting three zero elements. Two lines  $[x_0, x_1, x_2]$  and  $[y_0, y_1, y_2]$  represent the same line if there exists  $\lambda$  in  $GF(q) \setminus \{0\}$  such that

$$[y_0, y_1, y_2] = \lambda[x_0, x_1, x_2].$$

The point  $(x_0, x_1, x_2)$  is incident with the line  $[y_0, y_1, y_2]$  if  $x_0y_0 + x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{q}$ .

### 3.2 Construction of Lines and Points for $PG(2,13)$

**Firstly:** Let us construct the points of  $PG(2,13)$  using lexical manner (A related industry lexical, linguistic style Dictionary i.e. reordering elements in ascending or descending order for each coordinate to any projective point) as in the following way :

Without the loss of generality, we can take  $p_1 = (1,0,0)$  be the first point ,then we can use all the plane's rest points as follows :

$p_k = (i, 1, 0)$  ,  $i=0,1,\dots,12$ ;  $(k=i+2)$ . Then, let  $p_k = (i, j, 1)$ ,  $i=0,1,\dots,12$  for each  $j=0,1,\dots,12$ . (Here  $k$  runs from 15 up to 183).

This will collect all the points of  $PG(2,13)$  in lexical form. Now write each point in an independent row

**Secondly:** For simplicity, think of coordinates of each point as the coordinates for the line you want to construct (this implies that we think of the point coordinates  $(x_0, x_1, x_2)$  as the line  $[x_0, x_1, x_2]$  and the index  $k$  of the point is the same index  $k$  of the line) . Now, you can choose the position of the points (their index) to write it beside the coordinate of the line according to the relation:

The point  $(x_0, x_1, x_2)$  is incident with the line  $[y_0, y_1, y_2]$  if  $x_0y_0 + x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{13}$ .

So, we will get the following  $PG(2,13)$  plane :

First line :

Line index :  $k=1$  , Line coordinates= $[1,0,0]$ ,

Line Points= $\{2,15,28,41,54,67,80,93,106,119,132,145,158 \text{ and } 171\}$

Second line :

Line index :  $k=2$  ,Line coordinates= $[0,1,0]$ ,

Line Points= $\{1,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26 \text{ and } 27\}$ ,

Third line :

Line index :  $k=3$  ,Line coordinates= $[1,1,0]$ ,

Line Points= $\{14,15,40,52,64,76,88,100,112,124,136,148,160 \text{ and } 172\}$

and so on ... (all points and lines are in the Appendix )

Fifteenth line:

Line index :  $k=15$  ,Line coordinates= $[0,0,1]$ ,

Line Points= $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 \text{ and } 14\}$

For example, note that (just for check) if you take the coordinates for the fifteenth line, you will take the vector  $[y_0, y_1, y_2]=[0,0,1]$ , now, choose the points that their coordinates  $(x_0, x_1, x_2)$  are perpendicular to  $[0,0,1]$ , clearly  $(x_0, x_1, x_2)=(1,0,0)$  is one of them which has index  $k=1$ , so as  $(x_0, x_1, x_2)=(0,1,0)$  which has index  $k=2$ , also  $(x_0, x_1, x_2)=(1,1,0)$  has  $k=3$ ,  $(x_0, x_1, x_2)=(2,1,0)$  of index 4, and so on ... . Last line will be :

Line index:  $k=183$ , Line coordinates= $[12,12,1]$ ,

Line Points = $\{14,16,28,53,65,77,89,101,113,125,137,149,161 \text{ and } 173\}$

#### 4. The Fundamental Arc

The fundamental theorem of projective geometry states that in any non-trivial projective space, there are four points, no three of them are collinear. Without the loss of generality, we can take an  $s_1 = (1,0,0)$ ,  $s_2 = (0,1,0)$ ,  $s_3 = (0,0,1)$  and  $s_4 = (1,1,1)$  because in finite projective geometry the relation  $x = \lambda x \forall x \in GF(q) \setminus \{0\}$  is achieved. It is clear that the coordinates of  $s_1, s_2, s_3$  and  $s_4$  are the simplest coordinates that can be taken. From now and on, we call the arc that contains from the simplest four points  $\{s_1, s_2, s_3 \text{ and } s_4\}$  by the fundamental arc. In our  $PG(2,13)$  fundamental arc is the points  $\{1,2,15 \text{ and } 29\}$ , clearly it is a  $(4,2)$ -arc and it is not complete.

##### 4.1 Geometrical Representation of fundamental arc [10]

According to the fundamental theorem in projective geometry there are four points (namely fundamental arc here) no three of them are collinear, so there is a line connecting each two points of them, this implies that there are six common lines as follows:

$L15 = \overleftrightarrow{(1, 2)} = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 \text{ and } 14\}$ ;

$L2 = \overleftrightarrow{(1, 15)} = \{1,15,16,17,18,19, 20,21,22,23,24,25,26 \text{ and } 27\}$ ;

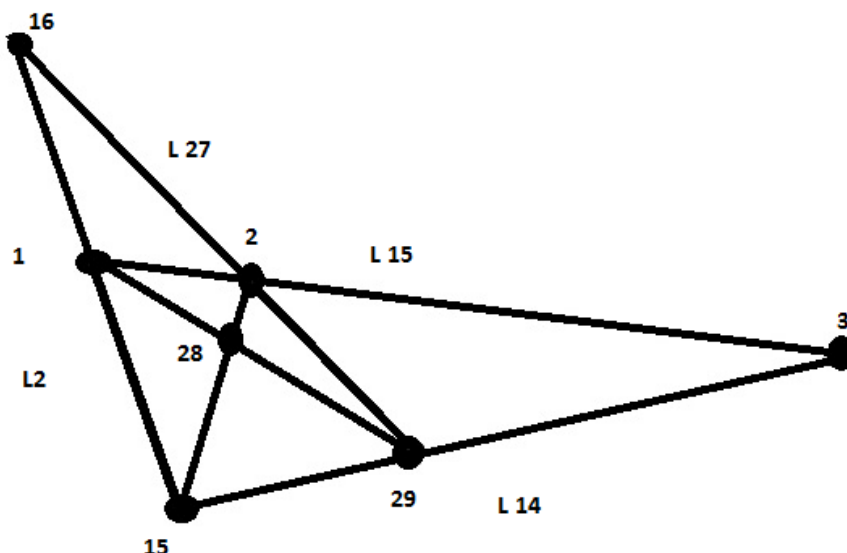
$L171 = \overleftrightarrow{(1, 29)} = \{1,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39 \text{ and } 40\}$ ;

$L1 = \overleftrightarrow{(2, 15)} = \{2,15,28,41,54,67,80,93,106,119,132,145,158 \text{ and } 171\}$ ;

$L27 = \overleftrightarrow{(2, 29)} = \{2,16,29,42,55,68,81,94,107,120,133,146,159 \text{ and } 172\}$ ;

$L14 = \overleftrightarrow{(15, 29)} = \{3,15,29,43,57,71,85,99,113,127,141,155,169 \text{ and } 183\}$ ;

Now, if we plot these lines according to fundamental arc we will get the following figure:



Figure(1) presents the six lines of the fundamental arc with its diagonal points

We see from figure (1) that the diagonal points are  $\{3,16 \text{ and } 28\}$  which arise from the intersection of each two lines from the six lines as follows:  
 $L14 \cap L15 = \{3\}$  ,  $L2 \cap L27 = \{16\}$  ,  $L1 \cap L171 = \{28\}$  .

### 5. Construction of Complete $(k,2)$ -arcs

In this section, we build all the conics that are containing the fundamental arc. So, take the variety  $V(2)$  in general manner as done in[10]

$$V(x_0, x_1, x_2) = a_1x_0^2 + a_2x_1^2 + a_3x_2^2 + a_4x_0x_1 + a_5x_0x_2 + a_6x_1x_2 = 0 , \quad \dots (1)$$

$a_i \in GF(13)$

Substitute fundamental arc point coordinates in (1) we get

$$\begin{aligned} V(s_1) &= V(1,0,0) = 0 \implies a_1 = 0 \\ V(s_2) &= V(0,1,0) = 0 \implies a_2 = 0 \\ V(s_3) &= V(0,0,1) = 0 \implies a_3 = 0 \\ V(s_4) &= V(1,1,1) = 0 \implies a_4 + a_5 + a_6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

So, (1) becomes

$$a_4x_0x_1 + a_5x_0x_2 + a_6x_1x_2 = 0 , \quad \dots (2)$$

Now, if  $a_4 = 0 \implies x_2(a_5x_0 + a_6x_1) = 0 \implies$  it is degenerated (It can be expressed as a product of the two factors)  $\implies a_4$  must not be zero. Similarly,  $a_5 \neq 0$  and  $a_6 \neq 0$ . Dividing eq.(2) by  $a_4$  we get

$$\begin{aligned} x_0x_1 + \alpha x_0x_2 + \beta x_1x_2 &= 0 , \quad \dots (3) \\ \alpha &= \frac{a_5}{a_4} , \beta = \frac{a_6}{a_4} \end{aligned}$$

Now substitute  $s_4$  we get

$1 + \alpha + \beta = 0 \implies \beta = -(1 + \alpha)$  , Now  $\alpha \neq 0$  &  $\alpha \neq 12$  because if not then, it will be degenerated (For contradicting, let  $\alpha = 0$  this implies  $\beta = -1$  , now substitute this in (3) we get  $x_0x_1 - x_1x_2 = 0 \implies x_1(x_0 - x_2) = 0$  this means (3) degenerate ) , so it must be  $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, 11$  .

Now, we can run our work on different values of  $\alpha$  to get the conics that contains the fundamental arc, So

- 1- If  $\alpha = 1$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_1 = x_0x_1 + x_0x_2 + 11x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1, 2, 15, 29, 51, 62, 79, 86, 104, 111, 128, 139, 148 \text{ and } 162\}$  when check the number of points of index zero, we see it zero. So,  $C_1$  is complete  $(14,2)$ -arc.

- 2- If  $\alpha = 2$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_2 = x_0x_1 + 2x_0x_2 + 10x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,49,61,69,84,105,117,124,138,154 \text{ and } 181\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_2$  is complete (14,2)-arc.
- 3- If  $\alpha = 3$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_3 = x_0x_1 + 3x_0x_2 + 9x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,53,56,73,89,100,114,129,135,163 \text{ and } 182\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_3$  is complete (14,2)-arc.
- 4- If  $\alpha = 4$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_4 = x_0x_1 + 4x_0x_2 + 8x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,47,58,76,90,96,108,131,156,166 \text{ and } 178\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_4$  is complete (14,2)-arc.
- 5- If  $\alpha = 5$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_5 = x_0x_1 + 5x_0x_2 + 7x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,52,66,74,83,101,116,134,149,167 \text{ and } 176\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_5$  is complete (14,2)-arc.
- 6- If  $\alpha = 6$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_6 = x_0x_1 + 6x_0x_2 + 6x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,46,65,75,82,103,123,144,151,161 \text{ and } 180\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_6$  is complete (14,2)-arc.
- 7- If  $\alpha = 7$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_7 = x_0x_1 + 7x_0x_2 + 5x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,50,59,77,92,110,125,143,152,160 \text{ and } 174\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_7$  is complete (14,2)-arc.
- 8- If  $\alpha = 8$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_8 = x_0x_1 + 8x_0x_2 + 4x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,48,60,70,95,118,130,136,150,168 \text{ and } 179\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_8$  is complete (14,2)-arc.
- 9- If  $\alpha = 9$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_9 = x_0x_1 + 9x_0x_2 + 3x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,44,63,91,97,112,126,137,153,170 \text{ and } 173\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_9$  is complete (14,2)-arc.
- 10- If  $\alpha = 10$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_{10} = x_0x_1 + 10x_0x_2 + 2x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,45,72,88,102,109,121,142,157,165 \text{ and } 177\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_{10}$  is complete (14,2)-arc.
- 11- If  $\alpha = 11$ , then eq.(3) becomes the conic  $C_{11} = x_0x_1 + 11x_0x_2 + x_1x_2 = 0$  have the points  $\{1,2,15,29,64,78,87,98,115,122,140,147,164 \text{ and } 175\}$  when check the number of points of index zero we see it zero. So,  $C_{11}$  is complete (14,2)-arc.

## 6. Construction of complete (k,n)-arcs for n=3,...,11

First we must put an important condition to do this construction, we strongly recommended that must each complete (k,n)-arc contains the fundamental arc with all of its four points and not eliminate any point from it for any reason or process in constructing the complete (k,n)-arcs. This paper distinguishes with this condition because the derivation of the conics (in section 5) depends on the coordinates of the fundamental arc points. So, we will do the same way as [9], but we will be far away from his mistakes of eliminating some points from fundamental arc (he eliminate the point 17 to form the  $F_2$  and eliminate the point 9 to get G, while these two points are two from the four points of fundamental arc in  $PG(2,7)$ ).

Man sometimes does some mistakes(for example in[9], the point 5 does not belong to the points of zero index for  $D_1$ ,but he writes it as a point of zero index),for this reason, I write a MATLAB<sup>®</sup> script and run it (after check it on  $PG(2,5)$ ,  $PG(2,7)$  and  $PG(2,11)$ ) to get the correct results on  $PG(2,13)$ ,I program it to find all the conics and all the different combinations of the different conics to get the (k,3)-arcs, so the number of all combinations are  $C_2^{11} = \frac{11!}{2!(11-2)!} = 55$  cases ,but if we continue evaluating for (k,4)-arcs we will see that  $C_2^{55} = \frac{55!}{2!(55-2)!} = 1485$  cases, for (k,5)-arcs and upper, this

number will be increased into bigger and bigger numbers. Because of these huge numbers, this research is made for constructing ,not for classifying, so we can take determined numbers for each (k,n)-arcs, so I see to take firstly the whole 55 cases and, then take  $(55+1)/2$  different cases and, then take 55 cases and so on alternatively .

According to last paragraph, the numbers of (k,3)-arcs,(k,5)-arcs, (k,7)-arcs, (k,9)-arcs and (k,11)-arcs are 55 different cases for each one of them and the numbers of (k,4)-arcs, (k,6)-arcs, (k,8)-arcs, (k,10)-arcs and (k,12)-arcs are 28 different cases for each one of them.

The program can compute and save other things like the details for each (k,n)-arc and which points are to be added and which points must be eliminated (here, it avoids any point from fundamental arc), save the history of each (k,n)-arc came from, save the spectrum for each complete(k,n)-arc and save the complete(k,n)-arc itself, furthermore all this different information is stored in just one variable of class 'structure'.

In the following subsections (6.2 up to 6.10), we will write just one example for simplicity, except in section 6.1, we will write two examples to show how the process works ,but if anyone likes to see all the results , he(or she) can contact with the researcher.

### **6.1 Construction of Complete (k,3)-arcs**

Using the union of each two different conics from section 5 as follows:

Let  $D_t = C_i \cup C_j$  where  $i < j, \forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 11; t = 1, 2, \dots, 55$  .

For example,  $D_1 = C_1 \cup C_2 = \{1, 2, 15, 29, 49, 51, 61, 62, 69, 79, 84, 86, 104, 105, 111, 117, 124, 128, 138, 139, 148, 154, 162 \text{ and } 181\}$  it is a (24,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-148-154-139-111-162-124-138+162+164+113+119\}$ , to get the complete (k,3)-arc (here the minus sign means eliminating the following point while the plus sign means adding the following point). This means the operations which had been done on  $D_1$  , are first step: eliminates the point 148 from  $D_1$ , second step: eliminates the point 154 from result of first step, and so on ...,eighth step: adds the point 162 to the result of seventh step, and so on ... .The (k,3)-arc will be (21,3)-arc which its points are  $\{1, 2, 15, 29, 49, 51, 61, 62, 69, 79, 84, 86, 104, 105, 117, 128, 181, 162, 164, 113 \text{ and } 119\}$ , which has no points of index zero, so it is complete (21,3)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (21,3)-arc is  $\tau_{0,1,2,3} = [42, 45, 39 \text{ and } 57]$  respectively.

Another example :  $D_{55} = C_{10} \cup C_{11} = \{1, 2, 15, 29, 45, 64, 72, 78, 87, 88, 98, 102, 109, 115, 121, 122, 140, 142, 147, 157, 164, 165, 175 \text{ and } 177\}$  it is a (24,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-165-98-177-164-175-142-157+48+104\}$ , to get the complete (k,3)-arc. The (k,3)-arc will be (19,3)-arc which its points are  $\{1, 2, 15, 29, 45, 64, 72, 78, 87, 88, 102, 109, 115, 121, 122, 140, 147, 48 \text{ and } 104\}$ , checking the plane with this (19,3)-arc we can see it has no points of index zero, so it is complete (19,3)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (19,3)-arc is  $\tau_{0,1,2,3} = [47, 47, 48 \text{ and } 41]$  respectively.

### **6.2 Construction of Complete (k,4)-arcs**

Let  $E_t = D_i \cup D_j$  where  $i < j, \forall i = 1, 3, 5, \dots, 53, j = i + 1; t = 1, 2, \dots, 28$  and let  $E_{28} = D_{55} \cup D_{54}$  .This selection of  $i$ 's and  $j$ 's makes using of all different  $D_i$  in minimum number of  $t$  cases.

Example : Take  $t=12 \Rightarrow E_{12} = D_{23} \cup D_{24} = \{1, 2, 15, 29, 26, 32, 48, 50, 53, 56, 59, 60, 70, 73, 77, 89, 92, 95, 99, 100, 110, 114, 118, 124, 129, 135, 136, 165 \text{ and } 182\}$  it is (29,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-182-165+24+5+6+130\}$  to get the complete (k,4)-arc. The (29,n)-arc will be (31,4)-arc which its points are :  $\{1, 2, 15, 29, 26, 32, 48, 50, 53, 56, 59, 60, 70, 73, 77, 89, 92, 95, 99, 100, 110, 114, 118, 124, 129, 135, 136, 24, 5, 6 \text{ and } 130\}$ ,

which has zero number of points of index zero, so it is complete (31,4)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (31,4)-arc is  $\tau_{0,\dots,4} = [24,27,36,49 \text{ and } 47]$  respectively.

### 6.3 Construction of Complete (k,5)-arcs

Let  $F_t = E_i \cup E_j$  where  $i < j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 11; t = 1, 2, \dots, 55$ .

Example : Take  $t=17 \Rightarrow F_{17} = E_2 \cup E_9 = \{1, 2, 15, 29, 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 28, 30, 44, 45, 47, 49, 51, 52, 58, 61, 62, 63, 66, 69, 72, 74, 76, 79, 83, 84, 86, 88, 90, 91, 96, 97, 101, 102, 104, 105, 109, 111, 112, 117, 126, 127, 135, 137, 140, 142, 150, 154, 160, 177 \text{ and } 180\}$  it is (54,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-160-180-137-154-177-150-97-135-109-140-127-142-105-79-66-91-90-52-51-88+118+21+146+87+134+154+120\}$  to get the complete (k,5)-arc. The (54,n)-arc will be (41,5)-arc which its points are :  $\{1, 2, 15, 29, 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 28, 30, 44, 45, 47, 49, 58, 61, 62, 63, 69, 72, 74, 76, 83, 84, 86, 96, 101, 102, 104, 111, 112, 117, 126, 118, 21, 146, 87, 134, 154 \text{ and } 120\}$ , which has zero number of points of index zero, so it is complete (41,5)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (41,5)-arc is  $\tau_{0,\dots,5} = [11, 18, 33, 37, 41 \text{ and } 43]$  respectively.

### 6.4 Construction of Complete (k,6)-arcs

Let  $G_t = F_i \cup F_j$  where  $i < j, \forall i = 1, 3, 5, \dots, 53, j = i + 1; t = 1, 2, \dots, 28$

and let  $G_{28} = F_{55} \cup F_{54}$ .

Example : Take  $t=23 \Rightarrow G_{23} = F_{45} \cup F_{46} = \{1, 2, 15, 29, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31, 33, 36, 38, 40, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 84, 89, 93, 95, 97, 100, 101, 105, 112, 114, 115, 118, 120, 124, 129, 134, 145, 147, 149, 157, 162, 168, 176 \text{ and } 180\}$  it is (64,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-26-24-124-120-162-176-168-147-134-105-157-112-65-129-52-180-145-100-40-38+159+146+105+110+152+163+147+119+158+128\}$  to get the complete (k,6)-arc. The (64,n)-arc will be (54,6)-arc which its points are:  $\{1, 2, 15, 29, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 28, 31, 33, 36, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 84, 89, 93, 95, 97, 101, 114, 115, 118, 149, 159, 146, 105, 110, 152, 163, 147, 119, 158 \text{ and } 128\}$ , which has zero number of points of index zero, so it is complete (54,6)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (54,6)-arc is  $\tau_{0,\dots,6} = [4, 10, 19, 27, 41, 29 \text{ and } 53]$  respectively.

### 6.5 Construction of Complete (k,7)-arcs

Let  $H_t = G_i \cup G_j$  where  $i < j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 11; t = 1, 2, \dots, 55$ .

Example : Take  $t=6 \Rightarrow H_6 = G_1 \cup G_7 = \{1, 2, 15, 29, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18, 19, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 107, 108, 111, 112, 113, 115, 119, 127, 128, 129, 133, 135, 137, 144, 146, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 167, 168, 181 \text{ and } 182\}$  it is (77,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-163-182-167-162-164-128-104-168-181-89-51-133-158-129-115-119-39+110+161\}$  to get the complete (k,7)-arc. The (77,n)-arc will be (62,7)-arc which its points are :  $\{1, 2, 15, 29, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18, 19, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 41, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 108, 111, 112, 113, 127, 135, 137, 144, 146, 160, 110 \text{ and } 161\}$ , which has zero number of points of index zero, so it is complete (62,7)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (62,7)-arc is  $\tau_{0,\dots,7} = [0, 6, 16, 20, 40, 36, 25 \text{ and } 40]$  respectively.

### 6.6 Construction of Complete (k,8)-arcs

Let  $I_t = H_i \cup H_j$  where  $i < j, \forall i = 1, 3, 5, \dots, 53, j = i + 1; t = 1, 2, \dots, 28$

and let  $I_{28} = H_{55} \cup H_{54}$ .



**Example** : Take  $t=14 \Rightarrow I_{14} = H_{27} \cup H_{28} = \{1,2,15,29,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,16,18,19,20,21, 22,24,28,30,31,33,34,35,38,41,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,51,56,58,59,60,61,62,65,69,70,72, 73,74,75,76,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,95,96,97,98,100,101,106,107,108,110,111,113,114, 115,116,117,118,119,122,123,127,140,145,146,154,159,164,174,180 \text{ and } 181\}$  it is (85,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-24-174-10-140-113-164-114-181-51-49-159-145-118-117-38-146+155+140+145+151+133+132\}$  to get the complete (k,8)-arc. The (85,n)-arc will be (75,8)-arc which its points are:  $\{1,2,15,29,3,4, 5,6,8,9,16,18,19,20,21,22,28,30,31,33,34,35,41,43,44,45,46,47,48,56,58,59,60,61,62,65 ,69,70,72,73,74,75,76,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,95,96,97,98,100,101,106,107,108,110,111, 115,116,119,122,123,127,154,180,155,140,145,151,133 \text{ and } 132\}$ , which has zero number of points of index zero, so it is complete (75,8)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (75,8)-arc is  $\tau_{0,\dots,8} = [0,2,6,11,31,29,34,30 \text{ and } 40]$  respectively.

### 6.7 Construction of Complete (k,9)-arcs

Let  $J_t = I_i \cup I_j$  where  $i < j, i, j = 1,2, \dots, 11; t = 1,2, \dots, 55$ .

**Example** : Take  $t=9 \Rightarrow J_9 = I_1 \cup I_{10} = \{1,2,15,29,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,16,18,19,21,22,24,26, 28,30,31,32,33,34,35,41,44,45,46,47,48,49,56,58,59,60,61,62,64,65,69,70,72,73,74,75, 76,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,89,95,96,97,98,100,101,102,106,107,108,109,111,112,113,115 ,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,127,131,132,133,137,140,141,147,150,151,157,168, 178 \text{ and } 179\}$  it is (93,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-168-10-150-178-147-179-132-118-117-157+183+160+170+149+159+67+172+53\}$  to get the complete (k,9)-arc. The (93,n)-arc will be (91,9)-arc which its points are :  $\{1,2,15, 29,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,16,18,19,21,22,24,26,28,30,31,32,33,34,35,41,44,45,46,47,48,49,56,58, 59,60,61,62,64,65,69,70,72,73,74,75,76,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,89,95,96,97,98,100,101, 102,106,107,108,109,111,112,113,115,119,120,121,122,123,124,127,131,133,137,140, 141,151,183,160,170,149,159,67,172 \text{ and } 53\}$ , which has no points of index zero, so it is complete (91,9)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (91,9)-arc is  $\tau_{0,\dots,9} = [0,0,2,6,11,23, 27,30,35 \text{ and } 49]$  respectively.

### 6.8 Construction of Complete (k,10)-arcs

Let  $K_t = J_i \cup J_j$  where  $i < j, \forall i = 1,3,5, \dots, 53, j = i + 1; t = 1,2, \dots, 28$  and let  $K_{28} = J_{55} \cup J_{54}$ .

**Example** : Take  $t=20 \Rightarrow K_{20} = J_{39} \cup J_{40} = \{1,2,15,29,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,16,17,18,19,20,21, 22,24,28,30,31,32,33,34,35,41,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,51,54,56,58,59,60,61,62,64,65,69, 70,72,73,74,75,76,77,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,89,95,96,97,98,100,101,102,103,104,106, 107,108,109,110,111,112,113,119,120,121,122,123,124,127,128,129,132,133,136,138, 140,141,144,149,153,159,163,165,167,168,169,171 \text{ and } 176\}$  it is (103,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-149-176-171-168-169-163+132+167+38+146+157+92+167+68+114+154\}$  to get the complete (k,10)-arc. The (103,n)-arc will be (107,10)-arc which its points are:  $\{1,2,15,29,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,16,17,18, 19,20,21, 22,24,28,30,31,32,33,34,35,41,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,51,54,56,58,59,60,61,62,64,65,69, 70,72,73,74,75,76,77,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,89,95,96,97,98,100,101,102,103,104,106, 107,108,109,110,111,112,113,119,120,121,122,123,124,127,128,129,132,133,136,138, 140,141,144,153,159,165,167,132,167,38,146,157,92,167,68,114 \text{ and } 154\}$ , which has no points of index zero, so it is complete (107,10)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (107,10)-arc is  $\tau_{0,\dots,10} = [0,1,0,1,3,12,26,24,37,30 \text{ and } 49]$  respectively.

### 6.9 Construction of Complete (k,11)-arcs

Let  $L_t = K_i \cup K_j$  where  $i < j, i, j = 1,2, \dots, 11; t = 1,2, \dots, 55$ .

**Example** : Take  $t=13 \Rightarrow L_{13} = K_2 \cup K_5 = \{1,2,15,29,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,13,14, 16,17,18,19, 20,21,22,24,26,28,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,41,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,53,54,55,56,58,59,60, 61,62,63,64,65,67,69,70,72,73,74,75,76,77,79,80,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,89,93,95,96,97, 98,100,101,102,103,104,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,115,116,119,120,121,122, 123,124,125,127,128,129,131,133,135,136,137,140,141,142,144,147,148,150,151,153, 154,156,158,164,165,166,167,169,170 \text{ and } 178\}$  it is (123,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{-170-165-65-147-158-131-166-156+145+149+155+52\}$  to get the complete (k,11)-arc. The (123,n)-arc will be (119,11)-arc which its points are  $\{1,2,15,29,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,13,14,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,24,26,28,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,41, 43,44,45,46,47,48,49,53,54,55,56,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,67,69,70,72,73,74,75,76,77,79, 80,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,89,93,95,96,97,98,100,101,102,103,104,106,107,108,109,110, 111,112,113,115,116,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,127,128,129,133,135,136,137,140, 141,142,144,148,150,151,153,154,164,167,169,178,145,149,155 \text{ and } 52\}$ , which has no points of index zero, so it is complete (119,11)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (119,11)-arc is  $\tau_{0,\dots,11} = [0,0,1,0,2,2,9,18,29,33,42 \text{ and } 47]$  respectively.

### 6.10 Construction of Complete (k,12)-arcs

Let  $M_t = L_i \cup L_j$  where  $i < j, \forall i = 1,3,5, \dots, 53, j = i + 1; t = 1,2, \dots, 28$  and let  $M_{28} = L_{55} \cup L_{54}$ .

**Example** : Take  $t=15 \Rightarrow M_{15} = L_{29} \cup L_{30} = \{1,2,15,29,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,16,17,18, 19,20,21,22,24,25,28,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,52,53,54, 56,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,78,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,89, 90,91,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115, 119,120,121,122,123,124,127,128,129,130,132,133,135,136,137,139,140,141,142,143, 144,145,148,150,151,152,153,154,155,159,160,161,169 \text{ and } 178\}$  it is (128,n)-arc, but this set of points needs some operations like  $\{+171+118+23+56+131+164+85+66+168 +149\}$  to get the complete (k,12)-arc. The (128,n)-arc will be (138,12)-arc which its points are:  $\{1,2,15,29,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,24,25,28,30,31,32,33, 34,35,36,37,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,52,53,54,56,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,67,68, 69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,78,81,82,83,84,86,87,88,89,90,91,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100, 101,102,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,119,120,121,122,123,124,127,128, 129,130,132,133,135,136,137,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,148,150,151,152,153,154, 155,159,160,161,169,178,171,118,23,56,131,164,85,66,168 \text{ and } 149\}$ , which has no points of index zero, so it is complete (138,12)-arc. The spectrum for this complete (138,12)-arc is  $\tau_{0,\dots,12} = [0,0,0,1,0,0,2,7,8,28,28,50 \text{ and } 59]$  respectively.

### 6.11 Construction of Complete (k,13)-arcs

It is clearly from [7] that the simple way to get the complete (k,13)-arcs is to eliminate one line from the plane PG(2,13) and get the complete(169,13)-arc. So, using this idea on any line that does not contain any point from the fundamental arc will get the result.

### 6.12 Construction of Complete (k,14)-arcs

Clearly from [7], the whole plane is the only one choice to get the complete (183,14)-arc in PG(2,13).

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**Appendix**  
**Points and Lines for PG(2,13)**

P <sub>i</sub>	X <sub>0</sub>	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	L <sub>i</sub>													
1	1	0	0	2	15	28	41	54	67	80	93	106	119	132	145	158	171
2	0	1	0	1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3	1	1	0	14	15	40	52	64	76	88	100	112	124	136	148	160	172
4	2	1	0	8	15	34	53	59	78	84	103	109	128	134	153	159	178
5	3	1	0	6	15	32	49	66	70	87	104	108	125	142	146	163	180
6	4	1	0	5	15	31	47	63	79	82	98	114	130	133	149	165	181
7	5	1	0	7	15	33	51	56	74	92	97	115	120	138	156	161	179
8	6	1	0	4	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	107	122	137	152	167	182
9	7	1	0	13	15	39	50	61	72	83	94	118	129	140	151	162	173
10	8	1	0	10	15	36	44	65	73	81	102	110	131	139	147	168	176
11	9	1	0	12	15	38	48	58	68	91	101	111	121	144	154	164	174
12	10	1	0	11	15	37	46	55	77	86	95	117	126	135	157	166	175
13	11	1	0	9	15	35	42	62	69	89	96	116	123	143	150	170	177
14	12	1	0	3	15	29	43	57	71	85	99	113	127	141	155	169	183
15	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	1	0	1	2	27	40	53	66	79	92	105	118	131	144	157	170	183
17	2	0	1	2	21	34	47	60	73	86	99	112	125	138	151	164	177
18	3	0	1	2	19	32	45	58	71	84	97	110	123	136	149	162	175
19	4	0	1	2	18	31	44	57	70	83	96	109	122	135	148	161	174
20	5	0	1	2	20	33	46	59	72	85	98	111	124	137	150	163	176
21	6	0	1	2	17	30	43	56	69	82	95	108	121	134	147	160	173
22	7	0	1	2	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182
23	8	0	1	2	23	36	49	62	75	88	101	114	127	140	153	166	179
24	9	0	1	2	25	38	51	64	77	90	103	116	129	142	155	168	181
25	10	0	1	2	24	37	50	63	76	89	102	115	128	141	154	167	180
26	11	0	1	2	22	35	48	61	74	87	100	113	126	139	152	165	178
27	12	0	1	2	16	29	42	55	68	81	94	107	120	133	146	159	172
28	0	1	1	1	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183
29	1	1	1	14	27	39	51	63	75	87	99	111	123	135	147	159	171
30	2	1	1	8	21	40	46	65	71	90	96	115	121	140	146	165	171
31	3	1	1	6	19	36	53	57	74	91	95	112	129	133	150	167	171
32	4	1	1	5	18	34	50	66	69	85	101	117	120	136	152	168	171
33	5	1	1	7	20	38	43	61	79	84	102	107	125	143	148	166	171
34	6	1	1	4	17	32	47	62	77	92	94	109	124	139	154	169	171
35	7	1	1	13	26	37	48	59	70	81	105	116	127	138	149	160	171

Construction of Complete  $(k,n)$ -arcs from Conics in  $PG(2,13)$

36	8	1	1	10	23	31	52	60	68	89	97	118	126	134	155	163	171
37	9	1	1	12	25	35	45	55	78	88	98	108	131	141	151	161	171
38	10	1	1	11	24	33	42	64	73	82	104	113	122	144	153	162	171
39	11	1	1	9	22	29	49	56	76	83	103	110	130	137	157	164	171
40	12	1	1	3	16	30	44	58	72	86	100	114	128	142	156	170	171
41	0	2	1	1	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
42	1	2	1	13	27	38	49	60	71	82	93	117	128	139	150	161	172
43	2	2	1	14	21	33	45	57	69	81	93	118	130	142	154	166	178
44	3	2	1	10	19	40	48	56	77	85	93	114	122	143	151	159	180
45	4	2	1	8	18	37	43	62	68	87	93	112	131	137	156	162	181
46	5	2	1	12	20	30	53	63	73	83	93	116	126	136	146	169	179
47	6	2	1	6	17	34	51	55	72	89	93	110	127	144	148	165	182
48	7	2	1	11	26	35	44	66	75	84	93	115	124	133	155	164	173
49	8	2	1	5	23	39	42	58	74	90	93	109	125	141	157	160	176
50	9	2	1	9	25	32	52	59	79	86	93	113	120	140	147	167	174
51	10	2	1	7	24	29	47	65	70	88	93	111	129	134	152	170	175
52	11	2	1	3	22	36	50	64	78	92	93	107	121	135	149	163	177
53	12	2	1	4	16	31	46	61	76	91	93	108	123	138	153	168	183
54	0	3	1	1	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
55	1	3	1	12	27	37	47	57	67	90	100	110	120	143	153	163	173
56	2	3	1	7	21	39	44	62	67	85	103	108	126	144	149	167	172
57	3	3	1	14	19	31	43	55	67	92	104	116	128	140	152	164	176
58	4	3	1	11	18	40	49	58	67	89	98	107	129	138	147	169	178
59	5	3	1	4	20	35	50	65	67	82	97	112	127	142	157	159	174
60	6	3	1	8	17	36	42	61	67	86	105	111	130	136	155	161	180
61	7	3	1	9	26	33	53	60	67	87	94	114	121	141	148	168	175
62	8	3	1	13	23	34	45	56	67	91	102	113	124	135	146	170	181
63	9	3	1	6	25	29	46	63	67	84	101	118	122	139	156	160	177
64	10	3	1	3	24	38	52	66	67	81	95	109	123	137	151	165	179
65	11	3	1	10	22	30	51	59	67	88	96	117	125	133	154	162	183
66	12	3	1	5	16	32	48	64	67	83	99	115	131	134	150	166	182
67	0	4	1	1	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
68	1	4	1	11	27	36	45	54	76	85	94	116	125	134	156	165	174
69	2	4	1	13	21	32	43	54	78	89	100	111	122	133	157	168	179
70	3	4	1	5	19	35	51	54	70	86	102	118	121	137	153	169	172
71	4	4	1	14	18	30	42	54	79	91	103	115	127	139	151	163	175
72	5	4	1	9	20	40	47	54	74	81	101	108	128	135	155	162	182
73	6	4	1	10	17	38	46	54	75	83	104	112	120	141	149	170	178
74	7	4	1	7	26	31	49	54	72	90	95	113	131	136	154	159	177

75	8	4	1	8	23	29	48	54	73	92	98	117	123	142	148	167	173
76	9	4	1	3	25	39	53	54	68	82	96	110	124	138	152	166	180
77	10	4	1	12	24	34	44	54	77	87	97	107	130	140	150	160	183
78	11	4	1	4	22	37	52	54	69	84	99	114	129	144	146	161	176
79	12	4	1	6	16	33	50	54	71	88	105	109	126	143	147	164	181
80	0	5	1	1	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
81	1	5	1	10	27	35	43	64	72	80	101	109	130	138	146	167	175
82	2	5	1	6	21	38	42	59	76	80	97	114	131	135	152	169	173
83	3	5	1	9	19	39	46	66	73	80	100	107	127	134	154	161	181
84	4	5	1	4	18	33	48	63	78	80	95	110	125	140	155	170	172
85	5	5	1	14	20	32	44	56	68	80	105	117	129	141	153	165	177
86	6	5	1	12	17	40	50	60	70	80	103	113	123	133	156	166	176
87	7	5	1	5	26	29	45	61	77	80	96	112	128	144	147	163	179
88	8	5	1	3	23	37	51	65	79	80	94	108	122	136	150	164	178
89	9	5	1	13	25	36	47	58	69	80	104	115	126	137	148	159	183
90	10	5	1	8	24	30	49	55	74	80	99	118	124	143	149	168	174
91	11	5	1	11	22	31	53	62	71	80	102	111	120	142	151	160	182
92	12	5	1	7	16	34	52	57	75	80	98	116	121	139	157	162	180
93	0	6	1	1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
94	1	6	1	9	27	34	41	61	68	88	95	115	122	142	149	169	176
95	2	6	1	12	21	31	41	64	74	84	94	117	127	137	147	170	180
96	3	6	1	13	19	30	41	65	76	87	98	109	120	144	155	166	177
97	4	6	1	7	18	36	41	59	77	82	100	118	123	141	146	164	182
98	5	6	1	6	20	37	41	58	75	92	96	113	130	134	151	168	172
99	6	6	1	14	17	29	41	66	78	90	102	114	126	138	150	162	174
100	7	6	1	3	26	40	41	55	69	83	97	111	125	139	153	167	181
101	8	6	1	11	23	32	41	63	72	81	103	112	121	143	152	161	183
102	9	6	1	10	25	33	41	62	70	91	99	107	128	136	157	165	173
103	10	6	1	4	24	39	41	56	71	86	101	116	131	133	148	163	178
104	11	6	1	5	22	38	41	57	73	89	105	108	124	140	156	159	175
105	12	6	1	8	16	35	41	60	79	85	104	110	129	135	154	160	179
106	0	7	1	1	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
107	1	7	1	8	27	33	52	58	77	83	102	108	127	133	152	158	177
108	2	7	1	5	21	37	53	56	72	88	104	107	123	139	155	158	174
109	3	7	1	4	19	34	49	64	79	81	96	111	126	141	156	158	173
110	4	7	1	10	18	39	47	55	76	84	105	113	121	142	150	158	179
111	5	7	1	11	20	29	51	60	69	91	100	109	131	140	149	158	180
112	6	7	1	3	17	31	45	59	73	87	101	115	129	143	157	158	172
113	7	7	1	14	26	38	50	62	74	86	98	110	122	134	146	158	183

Construction of Complete  $(k,n)$ -arcs from Conics in  $PG(2,13)$

114	8	7	1	6	23	40	44	61	78	82	99	116	120	137	154	158	175
115	9	7	1	7	25	30	48	66	71	89	94	112	130	135	153	158	176
116	10	7	1	13	24	35	46	57	68	92	103	114	125	136	147	158	182
117	11	7	1	12	22	32	42	65	75	85	95	118	128	138	148	158	181
118	12	7	1	9	16	36	43	63	70	90	97	117	124	144	151	158	178
119	0	8	1	1	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
120	1	8	1	7	27	32	50	55	73	91	96	114	119	137	155	160	178
121	2	8	1	11	21	30	52	61	70	92	101	110	119	141	150	159	181
122	3	8	1	8	19	38	44	63	69	88	94	113	119	138	157	163	182
123	4	8	1	13	18	29	53	64	75	86	97	108	119	143	154	165	176
124	5	8	1	3	20	34	48	62	76	90	104	118	119	133	147	161	175
125	6	8	1	5	17	33	49	65	68	84	100	116	119	135	151	167	183
126	7	8	1	12	26	36	46	56	79	89	99	109	119	142	152	162	172
127	8	8	1	14	23	35	47	59	71	83	95	107	119	144	156	168	180
128	9	8	1	4	25	40	42	57	72	87	102	117	119	134	149	164	179
129	10	8	1	9	24	31	51	58	78	85	105	112	119	139	146	166	173
130	11	8	1	6	22	39	43	60	77	81	98	115	119	136	153	170	174
131	12	8	1	10	16	37	45	66	74	82	103	111	119	140	148	169	177
132	0	9	1	1	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157
133	1	9	1	6	27	31	48	65	69	86	103	107	124	141	145	162	179
134	2	9	1	4	21	36	51	66	68	83	98	113	128	143	145	160	175
135	3	9	1	12	19	29	52	62	72	82	105	115	125	135	145	168	178
136	4	9	1	3	18	32	46	60	74	88	102	116	130	144	145	159	173
137	5	9	1	8	20	39	45	64	70	89	95	114	120	139	145	164	183
138	6	9	1	7	17	35	53	58	76	81	99	117	122	140	145	163	181
139	7	9	1	10	26	34	42	63	71	92	100	108	129	137	145	166	174
140	8	9	1	9	23	30	50	57	77	84	104	111	131	138	145	165	172
141	9	9	1	14	25	37	49	61	73	85	97	109	121	133	145	170	182
142	10	9	1	5	24	40	43	59	75	91	94	110	126	142	145	161	177
143	11	9	1	13	22	33	44	55	79	90	101	112	123	134	145	169	180
144	12	9	1	11	16	38	47	56	78	87	96	118	127	136	145	167	176
145	0	10	1	1	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
146	1	10	1	5	27	30	46	62	78	81	97	113	129	132	148	164	180
147	2	10	1	10	21	29	50	58	79	87	95	116	124	132	153	161	182
148	3	10	1	3	19	33	47	61	75	89	103	117	131	132	146	160	174
149	4	10	1	6	18	35	52	56	73	90	94	111	128	132	149	166	183
150	5	10	1	13	20	31	42	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	156	167	178
151	6	10	1	9	17	37	44	64	71	91	98	118	125	132	152	159	179
152	7	10	1	8	26	32	51	57	76	82	101	107	126	132	151	170	176

153	8	10	1	4	23	38	53	55	70	85	100	115	130	132	147	162	177
154	9	10	1	11	25	34	43	65	74	83	105	114	123	132	154	163	172
155	10	10	1	14	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	157	169	181
156	11	10	1	7	22	40	45	63	68	86	104	109	127	132	150	168	173
157	12	10	1	12	16	39	49	59	69	92	102	112	122	132	155	165	175
158	0	11	1	1	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
159	1	11	1	4	27	29	44	59	74	89	104	106	121	136	151	166	181
160	2	11	1	3	21	35	49	63	77	91	105	106	120	134	148	162	176
161	3	11	1	7	19	37	42	60	78	83	101	106	124	142	147	165	183
162	4	11	1	9	18	38	45	65	72	92	99	106	126	133	153	160	180
163	5	11	1	5	20	36	52	55	71	87	103	106	122	138	154	170	173
164	6	11	1	11	17	39	48	57	79	88	97	106	128	137	146	168	177
165	7	11	1	6	26	30	47	64	68	85	102	106	123	140	157	161	178
166	8	11	1	12	23	33	43	66	76	86	96	106	129	139	149	159	182
167	9	11	1	8	25	31	50	56	75	81	100	106	125	144	150	169	175
168	10	11	1	10	24	32	53	61	69	90	98	106	127	135	156	164	172
169	11	11	1	14	22	34	46	58	70	82	94	106	131	143	155	167	179
170	12	11	1	13	16	40	51	62	73	84	95	106	130	141	152	163	174
171	0	12	1	1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
172	1	12	1	3	27	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182
173	2	12	1	9	21	28	48	55	75	82	102	109	129	136	156	163	183
174	3	12	1	11	19	28	50	59	68	90	99	108	130	139	148	170	179
175	4	12	1	12	18	28	51	61	71	81	104	114	124	134	157	167	177
176	5	12	1	10	20	28	49	57	78	86	94	115	123	144	152	160	181
177	6	12	1	13	17	28	52	63	74	85	96	107	131	142	153	164	175
178	7	12	1	4	26	28	43	58	73	88	103	118	120	135	150	165	180
179	8	12	1	7	23	28	46	64	69	87	105	110	128	133	151	169	174
180	9	12	1	5	25	28	44	60	76	92	95	111	127	143	146	162	178
181	10	12	1	6	24	28	45	62	79	83	100	117	121	138	155	159	176
182	11	12	1	8	22	28	47	66	72	91	97	116	122	141	147	166	172
183	12	12	1	14	16	28	53	65	77	89	101	113	125	137	149	161	173