

Rank-65611 over GF(2)

January 15, 2021

The equation

The equation of the surface is :

$$X_3^3 + X_0^2 X_3 + X_0 X_1 X_2 = 0$$

(0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0)

The point rank of the equation over GF(2) is 65611

General information

Number of lines	5
Number of points	9
Number of singular points	3
Number of Eckardt points	2
Number of double points	2
Number of single points	5
Number of points off lines	0
Number of Hesse planes	0
Number of axes	0
Type of points on lines	3^5
Type of lines on points	$3^2, 2^2, 1^5$

Singular Points

The surface has 3 singular points:

$$0 : P_1 = \mathbf{P}(0, 1, 0, 0) = \mathbf{P}(0, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$1 : P_2 = \mathbf{P}(0, 0, 1, 0) = \mathbf{P}(0, 0, 1, 0)$$

$$2 : P_9 = \mathbf{P}(1, 0, 0, 1) = \mathbf{P}(1, 0, 0, 1)$$

The 5 Lines

The lines and their Pluecker coordinates are:

$$\ell_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_0 = \mathbf{Pl}(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ell_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_4 = \mathbf{Pl}(0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0)_2 \\ \ell_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{28} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{28} = \mathbf{Pl}(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)_{19} \\ \ell_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{14} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{14} = \mathbf{Pl}(1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)_6 \\ \ell_4 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{18} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{18} = \mathbf{Pl}(0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)_4\end{aligned}$$

Rank of lines: (0, 4, 28, 14, 18)

Rank of points on Klein quadric: (0, 2, 19, 6, 4)

Eckardt Points

The surface has 2 Eckardt points:

0 : $P_1 = \mathbf{P}(0, 1, 0, 0) = \mathbf{P}(0, 1, 0, 0)$, $T = -1$

1 : $P_2 = \mathbf{P}(0, 0, 1, 0) = \mathbf{P}(0, 0, 1, 0)$. $T = -1$

Double Points

The surface has 2 Double points:

The double points on the surface are:

$$P_0 = (1, 0, 0, 0) = \ell_0 \cap \ell_1$$

$$P_9 = (1, 0, 0, 1) = \ell_3 \cap \ell_4$$

Single Points

The surface has 5 single points:

The single points on the surface are:

0 : $P_5 = (1, 1, 0, 0)$ lies on line ℓ_0

1 : $P_6 = (1, 0, 1, 0)$ lies on line ℓ_1

2 : $P_7 = (0, 1, 1, 0)$ lies on line ℓ_2

3 : $P_{11} = (1, 1, 0, 1)$ lies on line ℓ_3

4 : $P_{13} = (1, 0, 1, 1)$ lies on line ℓ_4

The single points on the surface are:

Points on surface but on no line

The surface has 0 points not on any line:

The points on the surface but not on lines are:

Line Intersection Graph

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1
2	1	1	0	1	1
3	1	0	1	0	1
4	0	1	1	1	0

Neighbor sets in the line intersection graph:

Line 0 intersects

Line	ℓ_1	ℓ_2	ℓ_3
in point	P_0	P_1	P_1

Line 1 intersects

Line	ℓ_0	ℓ_2	ℓ_4
in point	P_0	P_2	P_2

Line 2 intersects

Line	ℓ_0	ℓ_1	ℓ_3	ℓ_4
in point	P_1	P_2	P_1	P_2

Line 3 intersects

Line	ℓ_0	ℓ_2	ℓ_4
in point	P_1	P_1	P_9

Line 4 intersects

Line	ℓ_1	ℓ_2	ℓ_3
in point	P_2	P_2	P_9

The surface has 9 points:

The points on the surface are:

$$0 : P_0 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$1 : P_1 = (0, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$2 : P_2 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$$

$$3 : P_5 = (1, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$4 : P_6 = (1, 0, 1, 0)$$

$$5 : P_7 = (0, 1, 1, 0)$$

$$6 : P_9 = (1, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$7 : P_{11} = (1, 1, 0, 1)$$

$$8 : P_{13} = (1, 0, 1, 1)$$