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THE MÖBIUS FUNCTION OF PSL(3, 2^p) FOR ANY PRIME \( p \)

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Abstract. Let \( G \) be the simple group \( \text{PSL}(3, 2^p) \), where \( p \) is a prime number. For any subgroup \( H \) of \( G \), we compute the Möbius function of \( H \) in the subgroup lattice of \( G \). To this aim, we describe the intersections of maximal subgroups of \( G \). We point out some connections of the Möbius function with other combinatorial objects, and, in this context, we compute the reduced Euler characteristic of the order complex of the subposet of \( r \)-subgroups of \( \text{PGL}(3, q) \), for any prime \( r \) and any prime power \( q \).

Keywords: Möbius function, subgroup lattice, Euler characteristic

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1. Introduction

Let \( G \) be a finite group. The Möbius function of \( G \) is defined recursively by \( \mu(G) = 1 \) and \( \mu(H) = -\sum_{K : H < K \leq G} \mu(K) \) for any \( H < G \). It was introduced independently by Weisner [27] and Hall [11]; in particular, Hall provides a formula to enumerate generating tuples of elements of \( K \) of index \( n \). Mann conjectured that this sum is absolutely convergent in some half complex plane for \( |G : H| \); the number of subgroups \( H \) of index \( n \) satisfying \( |\mu(H)| \neq 0 \) grows at most polynomially in \( n \). The conjecture was reduced by Lucchini [18] to the following one: there exist \( c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that, for any almost simple group \( G, |\mu(H)| \leq |G : H|^{c_1} \) for any \( H < G \); and, for any \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), the number of subgroups \( H < G \) of index \( n \) in \( G \) satisfying \( G = H \text{soc}(G) \) and \( \mu(H) \neq 0 \) is upper bounded by \( n^{c_2} \). This was proved in [4] in the case of alternating and symmetric groups.

Not very much is known about the exact values of \( \mu(H) \) when \( G \) is a simple group; up to our knowledge, the only infinite families of non-abelian simple groups for which the Möbius function is completely known are the following.
The groups $\text{PSL}(2, q)$; for $q$ prime see [11], for any prime power $q$ see [7], where also the groups $\text{PGL}(2, q)$ are completely worked out.

- The Suzuki groups $\text{Sz}(q)$ for any non-square power $q$ of 2; see [9].
- The Ree groups $\text{Ree}(q)$ for any non-square power $q$ of 3; see [23].
- The 3-dimensional unitary groups $\text{PSU}(3, 2^n)$ for any $n > 0$; see [28].

For any of these families Mann’s conjecture is verified. In this paper we consider the case of 3-dimensional projective general linear groups $\text{PGL}(3, q)$; again, Table 1 confirms Mann’s conjecture when $q = 2^p$ with prime $p$.

The main result of this paper, Theorem 3.1, provides the Möbius function of the simple group $G = \text{PSL}(3, 2^p)$ for any odd prime $p$ (note that $G = \text{PGL}(3, 2^p)$). The subgroups with non-zero Möbius functions are summarized in Tables 1. In the second column we specify the Aschbacher’s classes in which $H$ is contained, with an $N$ when $H$ is not maximal in $G$ [2]; for example $C_1, C_2 (N)$ means that $H$ is intersection of maximal groups in $C_1$ and $C_2$ and $H$ is not maximal. For the sake of completeness, Table 2 summarizes the case $p = 2$, which can be easily computed using GAP, via the full table of marks of $\text{PSL}(3, 4)$.

We observe that, when considering the group $\text{PSL}(3, 2^n)$ with a non-prime $n$, other maximal subgroups appear, such as subgroups isomorphic to $\text{PSL}(3, 2^n)$, or $\text{PGL}(3, 2^n)$, or $\text{PSU}(3, 2^n)$, or $\text{PG}(3, 2^n)$, for certain divisors $n'$ of $n$. This makes the computations quite longer and not easily tractable.

Throughout the paper we will use the following group-theoretic notation which is based on the ATLAS [5]: given two subgroups $H$ and $K$ of $G$, $H \times K$ denotes their direct product, $H : K$ a split extension of $H$ by $K$, and $H.K$ a (split or non-split) extension of $H$ by $K$; $C_n$ a cyclic group of order $n$; $D_n$ a dihedral group of order $n$; $E_{p^n}$ an elementary abelian group of order $p^n$; $H^{m+n}$ denotes the extension $H^m. H^n$; $\text{Sym}(n)$ and $\text{Alt}(n)$ denote respectively the symmetric and the alternating group of degree $n$; $\text{Syl}_n(G)$ denotes a Sylow $r$-subgroup of the group $G$ under consideration. For simplicity, we will use $\hat{S}_r$ for $\text{Syl}_r(G)$; when $q$ is a power of 2, $S_2 \cong E_{q+2}$.

In order to prove Theorem 3.1 the intersections of maximal subgroups of $G$, their conjugacy classes and normalizers are carefully investigated and determined; for each subgroup, the Möbius function is computed. To this aim, we apply geometric arguments regarding the geometry of $G$ and its subgroups in their natural action on the plane $\text{PG}(2, q)$ over $\mathbb{F}_q$, and more generally in their action on the plane $\text{PG}(2, \mathbb{F}_q)$ over the algebraic closure of $\mathbb{F}_q$.

Finally, we point out that the Möbius function of a finite group $G$ has connections with different areas of mathematics, in which the Möbius inversion formula turns out to be applicable. We list some objects whose enumeration can be performed by means of the Möbius function of $G$.

1. Epimorphisms from a free group of finite rank to the group $G$; see [9].
2. Graphs $\tilde{\Gamma}$ which are a $G$-covering of a given graph $\Gamma$; see [17].
3. The structure of the group of units of the monoid of cellular automata over the configuration space $A^G$, for a given finite set $A$; see [8, Section 4].
4. Reduced Euler characteristic of the order complex of posets $\mathcal{P}$ associated to $G$.

We will explicitly work out the computation of point (4) in Section 5, where we consider the order complex of the finite poset $\mathcal{P} = L_r$ of $r$-subgroups of $\text{PGL}(3, q)$ ordered by inclusion, for any prime power $q$ and any prime $r$. The results are summarized in Table 3.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 contains preliminary results on the Möbius function of a finite group, and on the groups $\text{PGL}(3, q)$. In Section 3 the main result on the Möbius function of $\text{PSL}(3, 2^p)$ is stated, namely Theorem 3.1. Section 4 provides the proof of Theorem 3.1. Finally, Section 5 computes the reduced Euler characteristic of certain ordered complexes associated to $\text{PGL}(3, q)$.
2. Preliminary results

For any locally finite poset $\mathcal{P}$, define the Möbius function $\mu_\mathcal{P} : \mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{P} \to \mathbb{Z}$ by

$$\mu_\mathcal{P}(x, y) = 0 \text{ if } x \not\leq y, \quad \mu_\mathcal{P}(x, x) = 1, \quad \mu_\mathcal{P}(x, y) = -\sum_{z \in \mathcal{P} : x \leq z \leq y} \mu_\mathcal{P}(z, y) \text{ if } x \prec y.$$ 

For $x \prec y$, $\mu_\mathcal{P}$ is equivalently defined by $\mu_\mathcal{P}(x, y) = -\sum_{z \in \mathcal{P} : x \leq z \leq y} \mu_\mathcal{P}(x, z)$. We will consider the poset $\mathcal{P} = L$ of subgroups of a finite group $G$, ordered by inclusion; $L$ is a lattice with greatest element $G$ and least element $\{1\}$. For simplicity, we denote by $\mu(H)$ the Möbius function of $H \leq G$. The function $\mu : L \to \mathbb{Z}$, $H \mapsto \mu(H)$ will be called the Möbius function of $G$.

Clearly, if $H, K \leq G$ are conjugated, then $\mu(H) = \mu(K)$. The following property restricts the investigation to the intersections of maximal subgroups of $G$.

**Theorem 2.1.** (Mitchell [21], Theorem 2.3) If $H \leq G$ satisfies $\mu(H) \neq 0$, then $H$ is the intersection of maximal subgroups of $G$.

Let $q$ be a prime power; we consider the group $\text{PGL}(3, q)$. Note that, when $q = 2^p$ with $p$ an odd prime, $\text{PGL}(3, q) = \text{PSL}(3, q)$; $q = 2^p$ implies also $\text{PSL}(3, q) = \text{SL}(3, q)$, which allows us to use matrices to denote the elements of $\text{PGL}(3, q)$.

The classification of subgroups of $\text{PGL}(3, q)$ goes back to Mitchell [21] and Hartley [12]. We refer to [21, 12, 15] for the proof of the following classical results, and to [14] for a general reference on projective planes.

**Theorem 2.2.** For any prime power $q$, the following are self-normalizing maximal subgroups of $\text{PGL}(3, q)$, and they are unique up to conjugation:

1. the stabilizer $E_{q^2} : \text{GL}(2, q)$ of an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational point, of order $q^3(q - 1)^2(q + 1)$;
2. the stabilizer $E_{q^2} : \text{GL}(2, q)$ of an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line, of order $q^3(q - 1)^2(q + 1)$;
3. the stabilizer $(C_q - 1)^2 : \text{Sym}(3)$ of an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational triangle, of order $6(q - 1)^2$;
4. the stabilizer $C_{q^2 + q + 1} : C_3$ of an $\mathbb{F}_q \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rational triangle, of order $3(q^2 + q + 1)$.

If $q = 2^p$ with $p$ an odd prime, the only other maximal subgroup of $\text{PGL}(3, q)$ up to conjugation is the following:

- the stabilizer of a subplane of order 2, of order 168 and isomorphic to $\text{PSL}(3, 2)$.

It follows immediately that every Sylow subgroup of $\text{PGL}(3, q)$ in contained in one of the maximal subgroups (1) to (4) in Theorem 2.2. For the reader’s convenience, we recall in Remark 2.3 which points, lines or triangles in $\text{PG}(2, \mathbb{F}_q)$ are stabilized by any element $\sigma \in \text{PGL}(3, q)$, in terms of $\text{ord}(\sigma)$.

**Remark 2.3.** Let $q$ be a power of a prime $r$ and $\sigma \in \text{PGL}(3, q) \setminus \{1\}$. Then one of the following cases holds.

- $\text{ord}(\sigma) = r$ and $\sigma$ is an elation, i.e. $\sigma$ stabilizes every line through an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational point $C$ and every point of an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line $\ell$ passing through $C$; $C$ and $\ell$ are called the center and the axis of $\sigma$.
- $\text{ord}(\sigma) = r \neq 2$, or $r = 2$ and $\text{ord}(\sigma) = 4$. Also, $\sigma$ stabilizes exactly one point $P$ and one line $\ell$; both $P$ and $\ell$ are $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational, and $P \in \ell$.
- $\text{ord}(\sigma) \mid (q - 1)$ and $\sigma$ is a homology, i.e. $\sigma$ stabilizes every line through an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational point $C$ and every point of an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line not passing through $C$; $C$ and $\ell$ are the center and the axis of $\sigma$.
- $\text{ord}(\sigma) = r \cdot d$ with $1 \neq d \mid (q - 1)$; $\sigma$ stabilizes two $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational points $C$ and $P$, the line $\text{CP}$, and another $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line passing through $P$.
- $2 \neq \text{ord}(\sigma) \mid (q - 1)$ and $\sigma$ stabilizes three non-collinear $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational points $P, Q, R$ and the lines $\text{PQ}, \text{PR}, \text{QR}$.
- $\text{ord}(\sigma) \mid (q^2 - 1)$ and $\text{ord}(\sigma) \nmid (q - 1)$. Also, $\sigma$ stabilizes an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational point $P$ and two $\mathbb{F}_q \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rational points $Q, R$ which are conjugated under the $\mathbb{F}_q$-Frobenius collineation: $Q^q = R$, $R^q = Q$; $\sigma$ stabilizes the $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line $\text{QR}$ and the $\mathbb{F}_q \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rational lines $\text{PQ}$ and $\text{PR}$.
• ord(σ) | (q^2 + q + 1) and σ stabilizes three non-collinear \(\mathbb{F}_q^3 \setminus \mathbb{F}_q\)-rational points \(P, Q, R\) which are an orbit of the \(\mathbb{F}_q\)-Frobenius collineation; σ stabilizes the \(\mathbb{F}_q^3 \setminus \mathbb{F}_q\)-rational lines \(PQ, PR, QR\).

Remark 2.4. Let \(q\) be a prime power and \(G = \text{PGL}(3, q)\).

• \(G\) is 2-transitive on the points of PG(2, \(q\)).
• \(G\) is transitive on the points of PG(2, \(q^2\)) \(\setminus\) PG(2, \(q\)); the stabilizer in \(G\) of a point \(P \in \text{PG}(2, q^2) \setminus \text{PG}(2, q)\) stabilizes also its Frobenius conjugate \(P^q\).
• \(G\) has two orbits on the points of PG(2, \(q^3\)) \(\setminus\) PG(2, \(q\)); namely, one is made by the points on the \(\mathbb{F}_q\)-rational lines, the other is made by the remaining points.
• \(G\) is 2-transitive on the \(\mathbb{F}_q\)-rational lines.
• \(G\) is transitive on the \(\mathbb{F}_q\)-rational point-line pairs \((P, ℓ)\) with \(P \in ℓ\).
• \(G\) is transitive on the \(\mathbb{F}_q\)-rational point-line pairs \((P, ℓ)\) with \(P \notin ℓ\).
• \(G\) is transitive on the non-collinear triples \((P, Q, R)\) of \(\mathbb{F}_q\)-rational points.
• \(G\) is transitive on the \(\mathbb{F}_q^3 \setminus \mathbb{F}_q\)-rational triangles \(\{P, P^q, P^q^2\} \subset \text{PG}(2, q^3) \setminus \text{PG}(2, q)\) left invariant by the \(\mathbb{F}_q\)-Frobenius collineation.
• \(G\) is transitive on the projective frames of PG(2, \(q\)), i.e. on the 4-tuples of \(\mathbb{F}_q\)-rational points no three of which are collinear.

3. The Möbius function of PSL(3, \(2^p\)) for any odd prime \(p\)

We state the main result, Theorem 3.1 whose proof is worked out in Section 4. We assume that \(p\) is an odd prime and \(q = 2^p\), so that \(G = \text{PSL}(3, q) = \text{PGL}(3, q)\). The main argument in the proof is to find which subgroups of \(G\) are intersection of maximal subgroups. Roughly speaking, we start with the intersection of two maximal subgroups \(M_1\) and \(M_2\). Through the geometry of \(M_1\) and \(M_2\), we determine the structure of \(M_1 \cap M_2\) and we are able to identify which other maximal subgroups of \(G\) contain \(M_1 \cap M_2\); also, we study whether the group \(M_1 \cap M_2\) is unique up to conjugation in \(G\). Clearly, the group \(M_1 \cap M_2\) may vary when \(M_1\) and \(M_2\) run in their conjugacy classes. For instance, if \(M_1\) is the stabilizer of a point \(P \in \text{PG}(2, q)\) and \(M_2\) is the stabilizer of an \(\mathbb{F}_q\)-rational triangle \(T\), then \(M_1 \cap M_2 \cong (C_q - 1)^2 : C_2\) if \(P\) is a vertex of \(T\); \(M_1 \cap M_2 \cong C_{2(q - 1)}\) if \(P\) is on a side of \(T\) but not a vertex; and \(M_1 \cap M_2 \cong \text{Sym}(3)\) if \(P\) is not on a side of \(T\). We continue by intersecting \(M_1 \cap M_2\) with other maximal subgroups, stopping when the geometry of the chosen maximal subgroups forces their intersection to be trivial.

Theorem 3.1. The subgroups \(H < G\) which are intersection of maximal subgroups of \(G\) are exactly the groups in Table 4 where the normalizer \(N_G(H)\) and the Möbius function \(μ(H)\) are provided. For any such \(H\) there is just one conjugacy class in \(G\).

4. Proof of Theorem 3.1

We use the same notation as in Section 3. The proof is divided into the following steps: for any \(H\) in Table 4 we prove that \(G\) has exactly one conjugacy class, and we determine \(N_G(H)\) (Proposition 4.1); we show that the intersections of maximal subgroups of \(G\) are exactly the groups in Table 4 (Propositions 4.2 and 4.3); for any \(H\) in Table 4 we determine \(μ(H)\) (Proposition 4.4).

Proposition 4.1. For any group \(H\) in Table 4 there is exactly one conjugacy class in \(G\), and \(N_G(H)\) is as in Table 4.

Proof. We consider the groups \(H\) according to their line in Table 4.

• Lines 1 to 5. \(H\) is a maximal subgroup; the claim follows from Theorem 2.2.
• Line 31, \(H = \{1\}\). The claim is trivial.
• **Line 30**, $H \cong C_2$. The involution $\alpha$ of $H$ is an elation, and hence is uniquely determined by its center $P$, its axis $\ell$, and its action on a third point not on $\ell$. Hence, there is just one conjugacy class for $H$ by Lemma 2.3. Also, $N_G(H)$ stabilizes $P$ and $\ell$. Thus, up to conjugation, $P = (1 : 0 : 0)$, $\ell : Z = 0$, and

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad N_G(H) = \left\{ \sigma_{a,b,c,\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & \lambda & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : a,b,c,\in \mathbb{F}_q, \lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q^* \right\} \cong E_{1+2}^4 : C_{q-1}.$$

• **Line 29**, $H \cong C_3$. Since $3 \mid (q + 1)$, the fixed points of a generator $\alpha$ of $H$ are three non-collinear points $P \in \text{PG}(2,q)$, $Q,R \in \text{PG}(2,q^2) \setminus \text{PG}(2,q)$; note that $R = Q^3$ and the line $\ell = QR$ is $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational. By Lemma 2.3, $P$ and $\ell$ are unique up to conjugation; since $G_{P,\ell}$ acts as $\text{GL}(2,q)$ on $\ell$, $\{Q,R\}$ is also unique up to conjugation. Hence, there is just one conjugacy class for $H$. The pointwise stabilizer of $\{P,Q,R\}$ in $G$ is cyclic of order $q^2 - 1$. Also, $N_G(H)$ stabilizes $P$ and acts on $\{Q,R\}$. Thus, $|N_G(H)| = 2(q^2 - 1)$ and $N_G(H) \cong C_{q^2-1} : C_2$.

• **Line 28**, $H \cong E_4 \leq G_{P_1,P_2,P_3}$. Here, $P_1, P_2, P_3$ are three collinear $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational points. For $i \in \{1,2,3\}$ let $\alpha_i \in G$ be the elation with center $P_i$ and axis $\ell = P_1P_2P_3$, with $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1\alpha_2$ and $H = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rangle \cong E_4$. For any $P \in \text{PG}(2,q) \setminus \ell$, the set $F = \{P_1,P_2,P,\alpha_3(P)\}$ is a projective frame of $\text{PG}(2,q)$. Also, $H$ is uniquely determined by $F$; in fact, $\alpha_3(P) = P\alpha_1 \cap P\alpha_2 \alpha_3(P)$ and $\alpha_2(P) = P\alpha_2 \cap P\alpha_3(P)$. Then there is just one conjugacy class for $H$ by Lemma 2.3.

The normalizer $N_G(H)$ acts on $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$ for any $\sigma \in N_G(H)$, $\sigma(P_i) = P_j$ implies $\sigma \alpha_i \sigma^{-1} = \alpha_j$. Thus, the pointwise stabilizer $S$ of $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$ in $N_G(H)$ is made by those $\sigma \in N_G(H)$ which commute with all $\alpha_i$ for any $i$ and stabilize $\ell$ pointwise. Since no homology with axis $\ell$ commutes with an elation with axis $\ell$, $S$ is only made by elations with axis $\ell$. Since two elations commute if and only if they have the same center or axis, this implies $S \cong E_{q^2}$. Now, $N_G(H)/E_{q^2}$ acts faithfully on $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$ and hence is a subgroup of $\text{Sym}(3)$. Finally we can choose $H$ up to conjugation and obtain $N_G(H)$ as follows:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_{a,b,c,1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

By direct computation, $N_G(H) = \{\sigma_{a,b,c,1} : b,c \in \mathbb{F}_q\} : \langle \tau, \omega \rangle \cong E_{q^2} : \text{Sym}(3)$.

• **Line 27**, $H \cong E_4 \leq G_{\ell_1,\ell_2,\ell_3}$. Here, $\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3$ are three $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational lines, concurrent in $P$. Let $H = \{1, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 = \alpha_1\alpha_2 \} \cong E_4$, where $\alpha_i$ has center $P$ and axis $\ell_i$. A dual argument with respect to the one used in the previous point, shows that there is just one conjugacy class for $H$, and $N_G(H) \cong E_{q^2} : \text{Sym}(3)$.

• **Line 26**, $H \cong C_4$. Let $\alpha$ be a generator of $H \cong C_4$, with fixed point $P \in \text{PG}(2,q)$ and fixed $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line $\ell$, where $P \in \ell$. Then $\alpha$ is uniquely determined by its action on $F = \{P,Q,\alpha(Q),R\}$, where $Q \in \text{PG}(2,q) \setminus \ell$ and $R \in \text{PG}(2,q) \setminus Q\alpha(Q)$. Since $F$ is a projective frame of $\text{PG}(2,q)$, there is just one conjugacy class for $H$ in $G$. Up to conjugacy, we have

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

Thus, $N_G(H) \leq N_G(\langle \alpha^2 \rangle)$ and $N_G(\langle \alpha^2 \rangle)$ is in Equation (1). By direct checking, $\sigma_{a,b,c,\lambda} \in N_G(H)$ if and only if $\lambda = 1$ and either $a = c+1$ or $a = c$. Also, $Z(N_G(H)) = \{\sigma_{a,b,c,1} : b \in \mathbb{F}_q\}$. Therefore, $N_G(H) \cong E_{q^2} : E_{2q}$.

• **Line 25**, $H \cong \text{Sym}(3)$. Let $H = \langle \alpha \rangle : \langle \beta \rangle$ with $o(\alpha) = 3$, $o(\beta) = 2$. Then $\langle \alpha \rangle$ is uniquely determined by its fixed points $P \in \text{PG}(2,q)$, $Q,R \in \text{PG}(2,q^2) \setminus \text{PG}(2,q)$, while $\beta$ fixes $P$, interchanges $Q$ ad $R$, and is uniquely determined by the projective frame $F = \{P,Q,R,S\}$, where $S$ is an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational point on the axis of $\beta$ different from $P$. Hence, there is just one conjugacy class for $H$ in $G$.

From the previous points about $C_2$ and $C_3$ follows that $N_G(H)$ contains $H \times C_{q-1}$, where $C_{q-1}$ is made by the homologies with center $P$ and axis $QR$. Also, $N_G(H)$ fixes $P$ and acts on the three
intersection points between $QR$ and the axes of the three elations in $H$. Since $C_{q-1}$ is the whole subgroup of $G_P$ acting trivially on $QR$, $N_G(H)/C_{q-1} \cong \text{Sym}(3)$ and hence $N_G(H) = H \times C_{q-1}$.

- **Line 24**, $H \cong C_7 \leq G_{T,P}$. Here, $\Pi$ is a subplane of order 2, and $T$ is a triangle; we have $G_T \cong C_q^2 + q + 1 : C_3$ or $G_T \cong (C_q - 1)^2 : \text{Sym}(3)$, according to $p > 3$ or $p = 3$, respectively. Suppose $p > 3$. There is just one conjugacy class for $H$ in $G$, because $H$ is characteristic in $G_T$ which is unique up to conjugation in $G$ (Theorem 2.2): this also shows $N_G(H) = G_T \cong C_q^2 + q + 1 : C_3$. If $p = 3$, the claim follows by direct inspection with MAGMA 1.

- **Line 23**, $H \cong D_8$. As in Line 26, we can assume that an element $\alpha \in H$ of order 4 is as in Equation (2). Let $\beta \in H$ be an involution with $\beta \neq \alpha^2$. Let $\tau \in N_G(H) \leq N_G(\langle \alpha \rangle)$ be an involution with $\tau \alpha \tau^{-1} = \alpha^{-1}$. By direct checking, either $\tau = \sigma_{1,0,0,1}$ or $\tau = \sigma_{0,1,0,1}$ for some $b \in F_q$; also, $\tau$ is conjugated by some $\sigma_{b,0,1}$ either to $\beta$ or to $\alpha \beta$. Thus, there is just one conjugacy class for $H$ in $G$. By direct checking, an element $\sigma_{a,b,c,1} \in N_G(\langle \alpha \rangle)$ is in $N_G(H)$ if and only if $a, c \in \{0, 1\}$, and $Z(N_G(H)) = \{\sigma_{0,0,0,1} : b \in F_q\}$. Therefore, $N_G(H) \cong E_q \cdot E_4$.

- **Line 22**, $H \cong C_7 : \text{Sym}(4) = G_{\Pi,P}$. Suppose $p > 3$. Then $H$ is characteristic in $M \cong C_q^2 + q + 1 : C_3$, which is unique up to conjugation: hence, $H$ is unique up to conjugation. $N_G(H)$ stabilizes the triangle $\tilde{T}$ fixed pointwise by $C_7 \leq H$, hence $N_G(H) \leq M$; thus $N_G(H) \cong C_m : C_3$ with $7 \mid m \mid (q^2 + q + 1)$. Since $G$ does not contain subgroup $E_q$ (as Syl$_3(G)$ is cyclic), the action by conjugation of the $2m$ 3-elements of $N_G(H)$ on the 14 3-elements of $H$ is fixed-point-free; thus, $m = 7$ and $N_G(H) = H$.

- **Line 21**, $H \cong \text{Sym}(4) = G_{T,P}$. For any subplane $\Pi$ of order 2, the maximal subgroup $G_{T,P}$ of $G$ has two conjugacy classes of subgroups $\text{Sym}(4)$, containing respectively the groups $G_{T,P}$ and the groups $G_{P,\Pi}$, where $\ell$ and $P$ range over the 7 lines and points of $\Pi$. As $G_{\Pi}$ is unique up to conjugation in $G$, the same holds for $H$. For any $\sigma$ in the centralizer $C_G(\sigma)$, $\sigma$ commutes with all elations in $H$ and hence stabilizes their centers; hence, $\sigma$ stabilizes $\Pi$ pointwise, so that $C_G(H)$ is trivial. Thus $N_G(H) = H$, because $\text{Aut}(\text{Sym}(4)) \cong \text{Sym}(4)$.

- **Line 20**, $H \cong \text{Sym}(4) = G_{T,P}$. The claim follows as in the previous point.

- **Line 19**, $H \cong C_{q-1} = G_{\Pi_1,\ldots,\Pi_{q+1},\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_{q-1}}$. Here, $P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1} \in \text{PG}(2, q)$ are distinct collinear points and $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q-1} \in \mathbb{F}_q$-rational distinct lines, concurrent in a point $P$ and different from $\ell = P_1 P_2 \ldots P_{q+1}$. It is easily seen that there is just one conjugacy class for $H$ in $G$, determined by $(P, \ell)$; $H$ is the center of $N_G(H)$, because the following holds up to conjugation:

\[
(3) \quad P = (1 : 0 : 0), \quad \ell : X = 0, \quad N_G(H) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b \\ 0 & c & d \end{pmatrix} : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{F}_q, \quad ad - bc \neq 0 \right\} \cong \text{GL}(2, q).
\]

- **Line 18**, $H \cong E_q = G_{\Pi_1,\ldots,\Pi_{q+1},\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_{q-1}}$. Here, $P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1} \in \text{PG}(2, q)$ are distinct points, collinear in a line $\ell$, and $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q-1} \in \mathbb{F}_q$-rational distinct lines, concurrent in a point $P$ of $\ell$. Then $H$ is the group of elations with center $P$ and axis $\ell$; $H$ is uniquely determined by $(P, \ell)$. Hence, there is just one conjugacy class for $H$ in $G$. Also, $N_G(H)$ fixes $P$ and stabilizes $\ell$ pointwise. Up to conjugation and by direct checking, $H$ and $N_G(H)$ are as follows:

\[
(4) \quad H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}_{b \in \mathbb{F}_q}, \quad N_G(H) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & a & b \\ 0 & \mu & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : \lambda, \mu, a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}_q, \quad \lambda, \mu \neq 0 \right\} \cong E_q^{1+2} : (C_{q-1})^2.
\]

- **Line 17**, $H \cong C_{2(q-1)}$. By Remark 2.3, $H = \langle \alpha \rangle$ stabilizes two distinct points $P, C \in \text{PG}(2, q)$, the line $CP$, and another $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line $\ell$ through $P$. By Line 19, $\langle \alpha^2 \rangle$ is unique up to conjugation in $G$. The involutions of $N_G(\langle \alpha^2 \rangle)$ form a unique conjugacy class, as the same happens in $N_G(\langle \alpha^2 \rangle)/\langle \alpha^2 \rangle \cong \text{PGL}(2, q)$. Hence, there is just one conjugacy class for $H$ in $G$. Since the normalizer $N_G(H)$ stabilizes $\{P, C, CP, \ell\}$ elementwise, we have up to conjugation and by direct computation that $P = (1 : 0 : 0)$,
$C = (0 : 1 : 0)$, $CP : Z = 0$, $\ell : Y = 0$, and

$$H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \quad N_G(H) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & d \\ 0 & \mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : d \in \mathbb{F}_q, \mu \in \mathbb{F}_q^* \right\} \cong E_q \times C_{q-1},$$

where $\epsilon$ is a primitive element of $\mathbb{F}_q$.

- **Line 16**, $H \cong E_q : C_{q-1} = G_{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}, \ell}$. Here $P \in PG(2, q)$ and $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$ are $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational lines concurrent in a point $C \neq P$. The elementwise stabilizer of $\{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}, P\}$ contains the elations $E_q$ of center $C$ and axis $CP$, and the homologies with center $C$ and axis through $P$; such homologies form subgroups $C_{q-1}$ which are conjugated under $E_q$, as $E_q$ acts regularly on the $q \mathbb{F}_q$-rational lines through $P$ different from $CP$. Thus, $H = G_{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}, \ell} \cong E_q : C_{q-1}$ and no elation and homology in $H$ commute. As $G$ is 2-transitive on $PG(2, q)$, $H$ is unique up to conjugation in $G$. Also, $N_G(H)$ stabilizes both $P$ and $C$; hence $|N_G(H)|$ divides $q^2(q-1)^2$ by the orbit-stabilizer theorem. Up to conjugacy and by direct checking, we have $C = (1 : 0 : 0)$, $P = (0 : 1 : 0)$, and

$$H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \in \mathbb{F}_q \lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q^* , \quad N_G(H) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & b \\ 0 & \mu & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : \lambda, \mu, b, c \in \mathbb{F}_q, \lambda, \mu \neq 0 \right\} \cong E_q : (C_{q-1})^2.$$

- **Line 15**, $H \cong E_q : C_{q-1} = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}, r}$. Here $P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}$ are $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational points collinear in a line $r$, and $\ell \neq r$ is another $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line. A dual argument with respect to the one in the previous point yields the claim.

- **Line 14**, $H \cong (C_{q-1})^2$. $H$ is the pointwise stabilizer of an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational non-degenerate triangle $T$, and hence is unique up to conjugation in $G$. $N_G(H)$ is the stabilizer of $T$, i.e., a maximal subgroup $(C_{q-1})^2 : \operatorname{Sym}(3)$ of $G$.

- **Line 13**, $H \cong (C_{q-1})^2 : C_2$. The characteristic subgroup $(C_{q-1})^2$ of $H$ is unique up to conjugation in $G$, as shown in the previous point. By Schur-Zassenhaus theorem, the complement $C_2$ is unique up to conjugation in $H$. Hence, there is just one conjugacy class for $H$ in $G$. Let $T$ be the triangle pointwise stabilized by $(C_{q-1})^2$ and $P$ be the vertex of $T$ stabilized by $H$. Then $N_G(H)$ stabilizes $T$, so that $N_G(H) \leq G_T$. Also, $N_G(H)$ stabilizes $P$, which implies $N_G(H) = H$.

- **Line 12**, $H \cong E_q : (C_{q-1})^2$. Such a $H \leq G$ exists, for instance as follows:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & c \\ 0 & \mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : c, \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{F}_q, \lambda, \mu \neq 0 \right\} .$$

Consider a group $L : M \leq G$, with $L \cong E_q$, $M \cong (C_{q-1})^2$. The group $L$ is made by elations with either the same center or the same axis. Suppose that the elations of $L$ have the same axis $\ell$. Consider an element $\beta \in M$ of order $q - 1$ with exactly three fixed points $P, Q, R$; let $R$ be the one out of $\ell$. Then $\beta$ does not commute with any $\alpha \in L^*$ (otherwise $\alpha$ stabilizes $R$), and hence the action of $\langle \beta \rangle$ by conjugation on $E_q^*$ is fixed-point-free. Also, $\beta \alpha \beta^{-1}$ has the same center as $\alpha$. Therefore, the elations of $L$ have the same center. Similarly, if the elations of $L$ have the same center, they also have the same axis. Thus, $L$ is made by the elations with the same center $P$ and axis $\ell$. Being uniquely determined by $(P, Q, R)$, $H$ is unique up to conjugation in $G$. Being $L$ characteristic in $H$, we have $N_G(H) \leq N_G(L)$; thus, by Equations (14) and (17), $N_G(H) = H$.

- **Line 11**, $H \cong E_q^2 : C_{q-1} = G_{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}}$. Here, $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$ are distinct $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational lines concurrent in a point $P$. Thus, the elementwise stabilizer of $\{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}\}$ is made by the elations and homologies with center $P$. The elations with center $P$ (resp. the homologies with center $P$ and given axis $\ell$) form a subgroup $L \cong E_q^2$ (resp. $M \cong (C_{q-1})^2$). The action by conjugation of the elements of $L$ on the homologies with center $P$ is fixed-point-free (as no elation with center $P$ stabilizes a line $\ell$ not through $P$); hence, $G_{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}} = L : M$. Since $H$ is uniquely determined by $P$ and $G$ is transitive on $PG(2, q)$, $H$ is unique up to conjugation in $G$. As $N_G(H) = G_P$, Theorem 2.2 yields the claim.
Proposition 4.2. Every $H$ in Table 1 is intersection of maximal subgroups of $G$.

Proof. For every group $H$, we use what has been already shown in the proof of Proposition 4.1 and we give a summary description of each case.

- Lines 1 to 5. In these cases, $H$ is a maximal subgroup of $G$.
- Lines 6 and 7. $H \cong E_{q}^{1+2} : (C_{q-1})^2$ and $H \cong \text{GL}(2, q)$, respectively. We have $H \leq G_{P, \ell}$, where $P$ and $\ell$ are an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational point and line, with either $P \in \ell$ (Line 6) or $P \notin \ell$ (Line 7). From Remark 2.3 and the orbit-stabilizer theorem follows $H = G_{P, \ell} = G_{P} \cap G_{\ell}$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.
- Line 8. $H = G_{P,Q} \cong E_{q}^{2} : (C_{q-1})^2 = G_{P} \cap G_{Q}$ for some distinct points $P, Q \in \text{PG}(2, q)$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.
- Line 9. $H = G_{\ell,r} \cong E_{q}^{2} : (C_{q-1})^2 = G_{\ell} \cap G_{r}$ for some distinct $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational lines $\ell, r$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.
- Line 10. $H = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}} \cong E_{q}^{2} : C_{q-1}$. We have $H = G_{P_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{P_{q+1}} \cap G_{\ell}$, where $\ell$ is an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line and $P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}$ are the $q + 1$ distinct $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational points of $\ell$. No other maximal subgroup of contains $H$.
- Line 11. $H = G_{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}} \cong E_{q}^{2} : C_{q-1}$. We have $H = G_{P} \cap G_{\ell_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{\ell_{q+1}}$, where $P \in \text{PG}(2, q)$ and $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$ are the $q + 1$ distinct $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational lines through $P$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.
- Line 12. $H \cong E_{q} : (C_{q-1})^2$. Up to conjugation, $H$ is as in Equation (1). Then $H = G_{P,Q,\ell,r}$, where $P = (1 : 0 : 0), Q = (0 : 1 : 0), \ell : Y = 0, r : Z = 0$. Thus $H = G_{P} \cap G_{Q} \cap G_{\ell} \cap G_{r}$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.
- Line 13. $H \cong (C_{q-1})^2 : C_{2}$. $H$ stabilizes an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle $T = \{P, Q, R\}$ and a vertex $P$. Then $H = G_{P} \cap G_{QR} \cap G_{T}$. No other max. subgroup contains $H$. 

\[ \square \]
• Line 14, $H \cong (C_q - 1)^2$. $H$ is the pointwise stabilizer in $G$ of an $F_q$-rational triangle $T = \{P, Q, R\}$. Then $H = G_P \cap G_Q \cap G_R \cap G_P Q \cap G_P R \cap G_Q R \cap G_T$, and no other maximal subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 15, $H = G_{P, \ldots, P, \ell} \cong E_q : C_{q - 1}$. $H$ is the subgroup of $G$ stabilizing the line $r$ through $P_1, \ldots, P_{q + 1}$ pointwise, and the line $\ell$ linewise. Hence, $H = G_{P_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{P_{q+1}} \cap G_r \cap G_{\ell}$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 16, $H = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1},r} \cong E_q : C_{q - 1}$. $H$ is the subgroup of $G$ stabilizing all lines $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$ through a point $C \in \text{PG}(2,q)$, and a point $P \in \text{PG}(2,q) \setminus \{C\}$. Hence, $H = G_P \cap G_C \cap G_{\ell_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{\ell_{q+1}}$. No other max. subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 17, $H \cong C_{2(q - 1)}$. We have $H \leq G_{P,C,\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_{q+1}}$, where $P, C \in \text{PG}(2,q)$, $P \neq C$, $\ell$ is an $F_q$-rat. line, $P \in \ell$, $\ell \neq CP$. No other $F_q$-rat. point or line is stabilized by $H$. Also, $H$ stabilizes exactly $q$ $F_q$-rat. triangles $T_i = \{C, Q_i, R_i\}$, where the $\{Q_i, R_i\}$ are the orbits of $H$ on $\ell(F_q) \setminus \{P\}$. Thus, $H = G_P \cap G_C \cap G_{\ell_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{\ell_{q+1}}$, and no other maximal subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 18, $H = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1},\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_{q+1}} \cong E_q$. Here, $P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}$ are the $F_q$-rat. points of a line $\ell$, and $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$ are the $F_q$-rat. lines through a point $P$ of $\ell$; $H$ is the group of elations with center $P$ and axis $\ell$. Thus, $H = G_{P_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{P_{q+1}} \cap G_{\ell_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{\ell_{q+1}}$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 19, $H = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1},\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_{q+1}} \cong C_{q - 1}$. Here, $P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}$ are the $F_q$-rational points of a line $\ell$, and $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$ are the $F_q$-rational lines through a point $P \notin \ell$; $H$ is the group of homologies with center $P$ and axis $\ell$. Also, $H$ stabilizes (pointwise) the $(q + 1)$ $F_q$-rational triangles with one vertex in $P$ and two vertices on $\ell$. Thus, $H = G_P \cap G_{P_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{P_{q+1}} \cap G_{\ell_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{\ell_{q+1}} \cap G_{T_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{T_{(q + 1)}}$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 20, $H = G_{P,II} \cong \text{Sym}(4)$. We have $H = G_P \cap G_{II}$, for some subplane $\Pi$ of order 2 and some point $P \in \Pi$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 21, $H = G_{\ell,II} \cong \text{Sym}(4)$. We have $H = G_P \cap G_{\ell}$, for some subplane $\Pi$ of order 2 and some subplane $\Pi$ containing three points of $\ell$. No other maximal subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 22, $H \cong C_7 : C_3$. By double counting arguments, $H = G_T \cap G_{\Pi}$, with a subplane $\Pi$ of order 2 and a triangle $T$. No max. subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 23, $H \cong D_8$. Let $P$ and $\ell$ be the unique point and line stabilized by an element of order 4 in $H$; then $H \leq G_{P,\ell}$. By double counting arguments, $H$ is contained in exactly $\frac{q}{2}$ max. subgroups $G_{T_1}, \ldots, G_{T_{(q + 1)}}$, isomorphic to $\text{PSL}(3,2)$; also, $H$ is equal to the intersection of any two of them (see Lines 20 and 21). Thus, $H = G_P \cap G_T \cap \Pi \cap G_{T_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{T_{(q + 1)}}$. No other max subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 24, $H \leq G_{T,\Pi}$. Let $p > 3$, then $H$ stabilizes no $F_q$-rat. points or lines; if $p = 3$, the $F_q$-rat. points and lines stabilized by $H$ are the vertices $P, Q, R$ and the sides of $T$. The number of subplanes $\Pi$ of order 2 stabilized by $H$ is either $\frac{q^2 + q + 1}{2}$ or 7, according to $p > 3$ or $p = 3$, respectively; $H$ is equal to the intersection of any two of them (see Line 22). Thus, either $H = G_T \cap M_1 \cap \cdots \cap M_{(q^2 + q + 1)/7}$ or $H = G_P \cap G_Q \cap G_R \cap G_P Q \cap G_P R \cap G_Q R \cap G_T \cap M_1 \cap \cdots \cap M_7$, according to $p > 3$ or $p = 3$, respectively. No other max. subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 25, $H \cong \text{Sym}(3)$. Let $P \in \text{PG}(2,q)$ and $Q, R \in \text{PG}(2,q^2) \setminus \text{PG}(2,q)$ be the fixed points of the 3-elements of $H$. Then $P, Q, R$ are the unique $F_q$-rat. points and line fixed by $H$. By double counting arguments, $H$ stabilizes exactly $q - 1$ $F_q$-rat. triangles $T_i$’s and $q - 1$ subplanes $\Pi_i$’s of order 2. For $i \neq j$, we have $H = G_{T_i} \cap G_{T_j}$ and $H = G_{\Pi_1} \cap G_{\Pi_2}$. Thus $H = G_P \cap G_{QR} \cap G_{T_1} \cdots \cap G_{T_{q-1}} \cap M_1 \cap \cdots \cap M_q$. No other max. subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 26, $H = C_4$. The group $H$ stabilizes exactly one $F_q$-rat. point $P$ and one $F_q$-rat. line $\ell$. By double counting arguments, $H$ stabilizes exactly $\frac{q}{2}$ subplanes $\Pi_i$’s of order 2. Every overgroup of $H$ isomorphic to $D_8$ stabilizes exactly $\frac{q}{2}$ of such subplanes (see Line 23); hence, $G_{\Pi_1, \ldots, \Pi_{q^2/4}} = H$. Thus, $H = G_P \cap G_\ell \cap M_1 \cap \cdots \cap M_{q^2/4}$. No other max. subgroup contains $H$. 
• Line 27, $H \cong E_4$, $H \leq G_{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}}$. Let $P$ the center of the elations in $H$, and $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$ be the $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. lines through $P$. Then $H$ stabilizes $P, \ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$, and no other $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. points or lines. Also, $H$ stabilizes exactly $2^q$ subplanes $\Pi_i$’s of order 2, and $G_{\Pi_1, \ldots, \Pi_{q^2/4}} = H$ (see Line 23). Thus, $H = G_P \cap G_{\ell_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{\ell_{q+1}} \cap G_{\Pi_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{\Pi_{q^2/4}}$, and no other max. subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 28, $H \cong E_4$, $H \leq G_{P_1, P_2, P_3}$. As in Line 27, $H = G_{P_i} \cap \cdots \cap G_{P_{q+1}} \cap G_{T} \cap G_{\Pi_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{\Pi_{q^2/4}}$, where $\ell$ is a line through the $P_i$’s, and the $\Pi_i$’s are subplanes of order 2. No other max. subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 29, $H \cong C_3$. The group $H$ stabilizes exactly one $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. point $P$ and one $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line $\ell$. By double counting arguments,

$$H = G_{P_i} \cap G_{\ell_i} \cap G_{T_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{T_{q^2/4}},$$

where the $T_i$’s are distinct $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangles, the $S_i$’s are distinct $\mathbb{F}_q \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangles, and the $\Pi_i$’s are distinct subplanes of $\mathrm{PG}(2, q)$ of order 2. No other max. subgroup contains $H$.

• Line 30, $H \cong C_2$. Let $\alpha$ be the elation of $H$, $P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}$ be the $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. points of the axis of $\alpha$, and $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$ be the $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. lines through the center of $\alpha$. By double counting argument,

$$H = G_{P_i} \cap G_{T_1} \cap \cdots \cap G_{T_{q^2/4}},$$

where the $T_i$’s are distinct $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangles and the $\Pi_i$’s are distinct subplanes of $\mathrm{PG}(2, q)$ of order 2. No other max. subgroups contain $H$.

• Line 31, $H = \{1\}$. As $G$ is simple, $H$ is the Frattini subgroup of $G$.

$\square$

Proposition 4.3. Let $H < G$ be the intersection of maximal subgroups of $G$. Then $H$ is one of the groups in Table 3.

Proof. The claim is proved as follows: we consider every subgroup $K < G$ in Table 3 starting from the maximal subgroups of $G$: for any maximal subgroup $M$ of $G$ satisfying $K \not\leq M$, we show that $H := K \cap M$ is one of the groups in Table 3.

• Line 1: $K = G_P$ with $P \in \mathrm{PG}(2, q)$.
  - If $H = K \cap G_Q$, $Q \in \mathrm{PG}(2, q) \setminus \{P\}$, then $H = G_{P, Q} \cong E_{q^2} : (C_{q-1}).$
  - If $H = K \cap G_{\ell}$, $\ell$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line, then $H \cong E_{q^2} : (C_{q-1})^2$ if $P \notin \ell$, $H \cong \mathrm{GL}(2, q)$ if $P \notin \ell$.
  - If $H = K \cap G_T$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then either $P$ is a vertex of $T$, and $H \cong (C_{q-1})^2 : C_2$; or $P$ is not a vertex but on a side of $T$, and $H \cong C_2(q-1)$; or $P$ is on the sides of $T$, and $H \leq \mathrm{Sym}(3)$.
  - If $H = K \cap G_{\tilde{T}}$, $\tilde{T}$ an $\mathbb{F}_q \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, $H \leq C_3$ by Lagrange’s theorem.
  - If $H = K \cap G_{\Pi}$, $\Pi$ a subplane of order 2, then either $P \notin \Pi$ and $H = \{1\}$; or $P \in \Pi$ and $H \cong \mathrm{Sym}(4)$.

• Line 2: $K = G_{\ell}$ for some $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line $\ell$.
  - If $H = K \cap G_r$, $r \neq \ell$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line, then $H = G_{\ell, r} \cong E_{q^2} : (C_{q-1})^2$.
  - If $H = K \cap G_T$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then either $\ell$ is a side of $T$, and $H \cong (C_{q-1})^2 : C_2$; or $\ell$ contains exactly one vertex of $T$, and $H \cong C_2(q-1)$; or $\ell$ does not contain any vertex of $T$, and $H \leq \mathrm{Sym}(3)$.
  - If $H = K \cap G_{\tilde{T}}$, $\tilde{T}$ an $\mathbb{F}_q \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then $H \leq C_3$.
  - If $H = K \cap G_{\Pi}$, $\Pi$ a subplane of order 2, then either $\ell$ is not a line of $\Pi$ and $H = \{1\}$; or $\ell$ is a line of $\Pi$ and $H \cong \mathrm{Sym}(4)$.

• Line 3: $K = G_T$ for some $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational triangle $T = \{A, B, C\}$.
  - If $H = K \cap G_T$, for some $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle $T' = \{A', B', C'\} \neq T$ and $H \not\leq \mathrm{Sym}(3)$, then some element of $H \setminus \{1\}$ stabilizes $T$ and $T'$ pointwise. Hence, $T \cup T' \subset \{P\} \cup \ell$ for some point $P$ and
line ℓ, so that T and T′ have a vertex in common. If T and T′ have another vertex in common, then H is the group C_{q-1} of homologies. Otherwise, H ≅ C_{2(q-1)}.
- If H = K ∩ G_{T,\bar{T}}, \bar{T} an F_q \setminus F_q^\ast-rational triangle, then H ≤ C_3.
- If H = K ∩ G_{H}, II a subplane of order 2, and H ⊆ Sym(3), then q = 8 and H ≅ C_7 : C_3 by direct checking with Magma [H].

**Line 4:** K = G_{T} for some F_q \setminus F_q^\ast-rational triangle \bar{T}.
- If H = K ∩ G_{T}, for some F_q \setminus F_q^\ast-rational triangle \bar{T} ≠ \bar{T}, then H ≤ C_3.
- If H = K ∩ G_{H}, II a subplane of order 2, and H ⊆ C_3, then H ≅ C_7 : C_3.

**Line 5:** K = G_{H} for some subplane II of order 2. Let H = K ∩ G_{H}, IV a subplane of order 2. Assume that H contains the only proper subgroup of PSL(3, 2) not appearing in Table [I] namely Alt(4). Let Λ ⊂ PG(2, q) be the pointset containing the centers of the 3 elations in Sym(4) and the F_q-rat. points stabilized by one of the 4 subgroups C_3 of Sym(4). Then Λ has 7 distinct F_q-rat. points and is a subplane of order 2; thus Λ = Π = IV and H = K.

**Line 6:** K = G_{\ell,\ell} ≅ E_{q}^{1+2} : (C_{q-1})^2, where P and \ell are F_q-rational, and P ∈ \ell.
- If H = K ∩ G_{Q}, Q ∈ PG(2, q) \setminus \{P\}, then either Q ∈ \ell and H = G_{P,Q} ≅ E_{q}^{2} : (C_{q-1})^2; or Q \notin \ell and H ≅ E_{q} : (C_{q-1})^2.
- If H = K ∩ G_{r}, \ell \notin \ell an F_q-rat. line, then either P \in \ell and H = G_{\ell,r} ≅ E_{q}^{2} : (C_{q-1})^2; or P \notin \ell and H ≅ E_{q} : (C_{q-1})^2.
- If H = K ∩ G_{T}, T an F_q-rat. triangle, then one of the following holds:
  * P is a vertex and \ell is a side of T. Then H ≅ (C_{q-1})^2.
  * P is a vertex of T and \ell is not a side of T; or P is not a vertex of T and \ell is a side of T. Then H ≅ C_{2(q-1)}.
  * P is not a vertex but is on a side of T, and \ell is not a side of T. Then either H ≅ C_{2(q-1)}:
    or H ≅ C_2.
  * P is not on a side of T and \ell is not a side of T. Then H ≤ Sym(3).
- If H = K ∩ G_{T,\bar{T}} an F_q \setminus F_q^\ast-rat. triangle, then H = \{1\}.
- If H = K ∩ G_{H}, II a subplane of order 2, and H = \{1\}, then P and \ell are a point and a line of II, and H ≅ D_8.

**Line 7:** K = G_{\ell,\ell} ≅ GL(2, q), where P and \ell are F_q-rational, and P \notin \ell.
- If H = K ∩ G_{Q}, Q ∈ PG(2, q) \setminus \{P\}, then either Q ∈ \ell and H ≅ E_{q} : (C_{q-1})^2; or Q \notin \ell and H ≅ E_{q} : C_{q-1} is as in Line 15.
- If H = K ∩ G_{r}, \ell \notin \ell an F_q-rat. line, then either P \in \ell and H ≅ E_{q} : (C_{q-1})^2; or P \notin \ell and H ≅ E_{q} : C_{q-1} is as in Line 16.
- If H = K ∩ G_{T}, T an F_q-rat. triangle, then one of the following holds:
  * P is a vertex of T and G_{P,T} ≅ (C_{q-1})^2 : C_2. Then either H ≅ (C_{q-1})^2 : C_2 or H ≤ C_2.
  * P is not a vertex but on a side of T and G_{P,T} ≅ C_{2(q-1)}^2. Then either H = \{1\}, or H ≅ C_{q-1} is made by homologies.
  * P is not on a side of T and G_{P,T} ≤ Sym(3). Then H ≤ Sym(3).
- If H = K ∩ G_{T,\bar{T}} an F_q \setminus F_q^\ast-rational triangle, then H ≤ C_3.
- If H = K ∩ G_{H}, II a subplane of order 2, and H ≠ \{1\}, then P is a point and \ell a line of II, and H ≅ Sym(3).

**Line 8:** K = G_{\ell,\ell} ≅ E_{q} : (C_{q-1})^2 for some P, Q ∈ PG(2, q) with P ≠ Q.
- If H = K ∩ G_{R}, R ∈ PG(2, q) \setminus \{P, Q\}, then either H ≅ E_{q} : (C_{q-1})^2 is as in Line 10, or H ≅ (C_{q-1})^2.
- If H = K ∩ G_{\ell} with \ell ≠ PQ, and R = \ell ∩ PQ, then either R ∈ \{P, Q\} and H ≅ E_{q} : (C_{q-1})^2; or R \notin \{P, Q\} and H ≅ E_{q} : C_{q-1} is as in Line 15.
- If $H = K \cap G_T$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then either $P, Q$ are vertices of $T$ and $H \cong (C_q-1)^2$; or $P, Q$ are not both vertices but still on the same side of $T$, and $H$ is a group $C_q-1$ of homologies; or $H \leq \text{Sym}(3)$.
- If $H = K \cap G_T$, $\tilde{T}$ an $\mathbb{F}_q^3 \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then $H = \{1\}$.
- If $H = K \cap G_{II}$, $\Pi$ a subplane of order 2, then either $\{P, Q\} \not\subset \Pi$ and $H = \{1\}$, or $\{P, Q\} \subset \Pi$ and $H \cong E_4$ is as in line 28.

**Line 9:** $K = G_{\ell_1, r} \cong E_{q^2} : (C_q-1)^2$ for some $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. lines $\ell, r$ with $\ell \neq r$. Dual arguments with respect to the ones used in the previous point prove the claim.

**Line 10:** $K = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}} \cong E_{q^2} : C_q-1$ where $P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}$ are the distinct $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. points of a line $\ell$.
- If $H = K \cap G_P$, $P \in \text{PG}(2, q) \setminus \ell$, then $H$ is a group $C_q-1$ of homologies.
- If $H = K \cap G_r$, $r \neq \ell$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line, then $H \cong E_q : (C_q-1)^2$.
- If $H = K \cap G_T$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then either $H$ is a group $C_q-1$ of homologies, or $H \leq C_2$.
- If $H = K \cap G_T$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q^3 \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then $H = \{1\}$.
- If $H = K \cap G_{II}$, $\Pi$ a subplane of order 2, then either $\ell$ is not a line of $\Pi$ and $H = \{1\}$; or $\ell$ is a line of $\Pi$ and $H \cong E_4$ is as in Line 28.

**Line 11:** $K = G_{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}} \cong E_{q^2} : C_q-1$ where $\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}$ are concurrent $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. lines. Dual arguments with respect to Line 10 prove the claim.

**Line 12:** $K = G_{P, Q, \ell, r} \cong E_{q^2} : (C_q-1)^2$, where $P, Q \in \text{PG}(2, q)$, $P \neq Q$, $r = PQ$, and $\ell \neq r$ is another $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational line with $P \in \ell$.
- If $H = K \cap G_R$, $R \in \text{PG}(2, q) \setminus \{P, Q\}$, then either $R \in \ell$ and $H \cong E_q : C_q-1$; or $R \not\in \ell$ and $H \cong (C_q-1)^2$; or $H$ is a group $C_q-1$ of homologies.
- If $H = K \cap G_s$, $s \neq \{\ell, r\}$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line, then dual arguments yield either $H \cong E_q : C_q-1$, or $H \cong (C_q-1)^2$, or $H \cong C_q-1$ made by homologies.
- If $H = K \cap G_T$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, and $H \not\cong \text{Sym}(3)$, then some $\sigma \in H \setminus \{1\}$ stabilizes $T$ pointwise. Since $\sigma$ cannot stabilize a projective frame pointwise, the points $P, Q$ are on some side of $T$ and the lines $\ell, r$ pass through some vertex of $T$. If $P, Q$ are vertices of $T$ and $r, \ell$ are sides of $T$, then $H \cong (C_q-1)^2$; otherwise, $H$ is a group $C_q-1$ of homologies.
- If $H = K \cap G_T$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q^3 \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rational triangle, then $H = \{1\}$.
- If $H = K \cap G_{II}$, $\Pi$ a subplane of order 2, then $H \leq C_2$.

**Line 13:** $K = G_{P, T} \cong (C_q-1)^2 : C_2$, $P$ a vertex of an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational triangle $T$.
- If $H = K \cap G_Q$, $Q \in \text{PG}(2, q) \setminus \{P\}$, then either $Q$ is a vertex of $T$ and $H \cong (C_q-1)^2$; or $Q$ is on the side not through $P$ and $H \cong C_{2(q-1)}$; or $Q$ is on a side thorough $P$ and $H$ is a group $C_{q-1}$ of homologies; or $H \cong C_2$.
- If $H = K \cap G_{\ell}$, $\ell$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line, then dual arguments prove the claim.
- If $H = K \cap G_{T'}$, $T' \neq T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, and $H \not\cong \text{Sym}(3)$, then either $H \cong C_{2(q-1)}$ or $H$ is a group $C_q-1$ of homologies, according to $|T \cap T'| = 1$ or $|T \cap T'| = 2$, respectively.
- If $H = K \cap G_{\ell}$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q^3 \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then $H = \{1\}$.
- If $H = K \cap G_{II} \not\subset \{1\}$, $\Pi$ a subplane of order 2, then either $H \cong C_2$, or $p = 3$ and $H \cong C_7$.

**Line 14:** $K = G_T \cong (C_q-1)^2$ for some $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational triangle $T$. Let $H = K \cap M$ for some maximal subgroup $M$ of $G$ such that $\{1\} < H < K$. Then either $p > 3$ and $H$ is a group $C_q-1$ of homologies; or $p = 3$ and $H \cong C_7$ as in Line 24.

**Line 15:** $K = G_{P, \ldots, P_{q+1}} \cong E_q : C_{q-1}$, where $P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}$ are the $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. points of an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line $\ell$, and $\ell \neq r$ is an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line meeting $r$ in $P$.
- If $H = K \cap G_Q$, $Q \in \text{PG}(2, q) \setminus \ell, r$, then either $Q \in \ell$ and $H$ is a group $C_q-1$ of homologies, or $Q \not\in \ell$ and $H = \{1\}$.
- If $H = K \cap G_s$, $s \neq \{r, \ell\}$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line, then either $P \in s$ and $H$ is a group $E_q$ of elations, or $P \not\in s$ and $H$ is a group $C_q-1$ of homologies.
If $H = K \cap G_T$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then either $H$ is a group $C_{q-1}$ of homologies, or $H \leq C_2$.
- If $H = K \cap G_r$, $T$ an $\mathbb{F}_q\setminus\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle, then $H = \{1\}$.
- If $H = K \cap G_{II}$, II a subplane of order 2, then $H = \leq C_2$.

**Line 16:** $K = G_{t_1,\ldots, t_{q-1}, p} \cong E_q : C_{q-1}$. Dual arguments with respect to Line 15 prove the claim.

**Line 17:** $K \cong C_{2(q-1)}$. Let $H = K \cap M$, for a maximal subgroup $M$ of $G$ with $\{1\} < H < K$. Then either $H \cong C_2$ or $H$ is a group $C_{q-1}$ of homologies.

**Line 18:** $K \cong E_q$ is the group of elations with a given axis and center. Let $H = K \cap M$, for a maximal subgroup $M$ such that $\{1\} < H < K$. Then $H \cong C_2$.

**Line 19:** $K \cong C_{q-1}$ is the group of homologies with a given axis and center. Let $H = K \cap M$, for a maximal subgroup $M$ such that $H < K$. Then $H = \{1\}$.

**Lines 20 to 31:** if $K$ is in one of the Lines 20 to 31, then every subgroup of $K$ is in Table 4 apart from the subgroup Alt(4), which has already been shown not to be intersection of maximal subgroups of $G$ (see Line 5).

\[\square\]

**Proposition 4.4.** For any $H < G$ in Table 4, $\mu(H)$ is given in Table 7.

**Proof.** We make implicit use of what has been shown in the previous propositions. In particular, the proof of Proposition 4.4 contains all the maximal subgroups of $G$ containing $H$. We denote by $n(H)$ the number of such maximal subgroups.

- **Lines 1 to 5.** Since $H$ is a maximal subgroup of $G$, $\mu(H) = -1$.
- **Line 6,** $H \cong E_{q+2}^2 : (C_{q-1})^2$. Since $n(H) = 2$, $\mu(H) = 1$.
- **Line 7,** $H \cong \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{F}_q)$. Arguing as in Line 6, $\mu(H) = 1$.
- **Line 8,** $H = G_{P,Q} \cong E_q^2 : (C_{q-1})^2$. We have $n(H) = 3$, $H = G_P \cap G_Q$, $H \neq G_P \cap G_{PQ}$, $H \neq G_Q \cap G_{PQ}$. Thus, $\mu(H) = 0$.
- **Line 9,** $H = G_{\ell, r} \cong E_q^2 : (C_{q-1})^2$. Arguing as in Line 8, $\mu(H) = 0$.
- **Line 10,** $H = G_{P_1,\ldots, P_{q+1}} \cong E_q^2 : (C_{q-1})^2$. Let $\ell$ be the line through $P_1,\ldots, P_{q+1}$. Then $n(H) = q + 2$; the overgroups of $H$ in Table 4 are the following: $G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}, G_{r}, q + 1}$ groups $G_{P_1, G_{r}}$, and groups $G_{P_1, P_{q+1}}$. Thus, $\mu(H) = 1$.
- **Line 11,** $H = G_{t_1,\ldots, t_{q-1}} \cong E_q^2 : (C_{q-1})^2$. Arguing as in Line 10, $\mu(H) = 0$.
- **Line 12,** $H = G_{P,Q, r, \ell} \cong E_q : (C_{q-1})^2$. Here, $r = PQ$, $P \in \ell$, $Q \notin \ell$, and $P, Q, r, \ell$ are $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational. We have $n(H) = 4$, and the overgroups of $H$ in Table 4 are $G_P, G_Q, G_{r}, G_{\ell}, G_{Q,r}, G_{P,\ell}, G_{P,Q}, G_{Q,\ell}, G_{P,Q, r, \ell}$. Thus, $\mu(H) = 0$.
- **Line 13,** $H \cong (C_{q-1})^2 : C_2$. Then $n(H) = 3$ and $H = G_P \cap G_{QR} \cap G_T$ for some $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational triangle $T = \{P, Q, R\}$. The overgroups of $H$ in Table 4 are $G_P, G_{QR}, G_T, G_{P,QR}$. Thus, $\mu(H) = 1$.
- **Line 14,** $H \cong (C_{q-1})^2$. Then the overgroups of $H$ in Table 4 are the following: 7 maximal subgroups of $G$; 6 groups of type $E_{q+2}^2 : (C_{q-1})^2$; 3 groups $\text{GL}(2, q)$; 3 groups $(C_{q-1})^2 : C_2$; 6 groups $E_q : (C_{q-1})^2$. Thus, $\mu(H) = 0$.
- **Line 15,** $H = G_{P_1,\ldots, P_{q+1}, \ell} \cong E_q : C_{q-1}$. Here, $P_1,\ldots, P_{q+1}$ are collinear in $r$, and $\ell \neq r$; let $Q = r \cap \ell$. Then the overgroups of $H$ in Table 4 are the following: $q + 3$ maximal subgroups of $G$; 2 groups of type $E_{q+2}^2 : (C_{q-1})^2$ or $\text{GL}(2, q)$; groups $G_{P_1, P_{q+1}}$, $G_{r,\ell}$, $G_{P_1,\ldots, P_{q+1}, \ell}$; groups $E_q : (C_{q-1})^2$. Thus, $\mu(H) = 0$.
- **Line 16,** $H = G_{t_1,\ldots, t_{q-1}, p} \cong E_q : C_{q-1}$. Arguing as in Line 15, $\mu(H) = 0$.
- **Line 17,** $H \cong C_{2(q-1)}$. Then the overgroups $K$ of $H$ in Table 4 with $\mu(K) \neq 0$ are the following: $q + 4$ maximal subgroups of $G$; 4 groups $E_{q+2}^2 : (C_{q-1})^2$ or $\text{GL}(2, q)$; 1 group $E_q : (C_{q-1})^2$; $q$ groups $(C_{q-1})^2 : C_2$. Thus, $\mu(H) = 0$.
- **Line 18,** $H \cong E_q$. Here, $H$ is the group of elations with a given center and axis. Then the overgroups $K$ of $H$ in Table 4 with $\mu(K) \neq 0$ are the following: $2q + 2$ maximal subgroups of $G$; $(q + 1)^2$ groups $E_{q+2}^2 : (C_{q-1})^2$ or $\text{GL}(2, q)$; $q^2$ groups $E_q : (C_{q-1})^2$. Thus, $\mu(H) = 0$. 

\[\square\]
There are several situations in which the knowledge of the Möbius function of a group may be of help.

5. The Möbius function and other combinatorial objects

There are several situations in which the knowledge of the Möbius function of a group may be of help. We mention an application in topological graph theory; see [17] for the details. Given a finite group $G$, define $d_k := \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(G)|} \sum_{H \leq G} \mu(H)|H|^k$. Let $\Gamma$ be a connected simple graph with vertex set $V(\Gamma)$ and edge set $E(\Gamma)$, and let $\beta = |E(\Gamma)| - |V(\Gamma)| + 1$ be the first Betti number of $\Gamma$. Let $\text{Isoc}(\Gamma; G)$ be the number of
Proposition 5.3. For any prime number \( p \) and Lemma 5.2, we determine \( \tilde{\mu} \) by means of the chains of even and odd length between \( \hat{r} \) elementary abelian of order \( p \) (see [26, Proposition 3.8.6]).

We now give another topological application of the Möbius function. Let \( (P, \preceq) \) be a finite poset, and \( \hat{P} \) be the poset obtained from \( P \) by adjoining a least element \( \hat{0} \) and a greatest element \( \hat{1} \). Let \( \Delta(P) \) be the order complex of \( P \), i.e. the simplicial complex whose vertices are the element of \( P \) and whose \( k \)-dimensional faces are the \( \{ a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_k \} \) of distinct elements \( a_0, \ldots, a_k \in P \). Let \( \chi(\Delta(P)) \) be the Euler characteristic of \( \hat{P} \) and \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(P)) \) be the reduced Euler characteristic of \( \Delta(P) \). The Möbius function of \( \hat{P} \) is related to \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(P)) \) as stated in Proposition [5.1], which essentially restates a result by Hall [11] on the computation of the isomorphism classes of connected simple graphs \( \tilde{\Gamma} \) such that \( \tilde{\Gamma} \) admits \( G \) as an automorphism group acting semiregularly on \( \tilde{\Gamma} \) and the quotient graph \( \Gamma/G \) is isomorphic to \( \Gamma \). Then Isoc(\( \Gamma; G \)) = \( d_{\beta}(G) \).

Let \( r \) be a prime number and \( P = L_r \) be the poset of nontrivial \( r \)-subgroups of a finite group \( G \) ordered by inclusion.

Lemma 5.2. (21 Prop. 2.1) Let \( H \in L_r \). If \( H \) is not elementary abelian, then \( \mu_{L_r}(\hat{0}, H) = 0 \). If \( H \) is elementary abelian of order \( r^s \), then \( \mu_{L_r}(\hat{0}, H) = (-1)^s r(\hat{2}) \).

For the rest of this section, \( q \) is any prime power and \( G \) is the group \( \text{PGL}(3, q) \). Using Proposition 5.1 and Lemma 5.2, we determine \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_r)) \) for any prime \( r \).

Proposition 5.3. For any prime number \( r \), exactly one of the following cases holds:

- \( r \mid |G| \) and \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_r)) = 0 \);
- \( r \mid q \) and \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_r)) = -(q^3 - 1) \);
- \( r \mid (q^2 + q + 1) \), \( r \neq 3 \), and \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_r)) = 2q(q-1)^2(q+1)^3/3 \);
- \( r \mid (q + 1) \), \( r \neq 2 \), and \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_r)) = 2q(q-1)^2/3 \);
- \( r \mid (q - 1) \), \( r \notin \{2, 3\} \), and \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_r)) = -2(q^2 + q + 1)(q^2 + q - 3)^3/8 \).
- \( r = 2 \), \( q \) is odd, and \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_2)) = -2q^2(q^2 + q + 1)(q^2 + q - 3)^3/8 \).
- \( r = 3 \), \( 3 \mid (q - 1) \), and \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_3)) = -2q^2(q - 3)^3/8 \).

Proof. From \( \text{gcd}(q - 1, q^2 + q + 1) \in \{1, 3\} \) and the order of \( G \) follows that the divisibility conditions in the claim are exhaustive and pairwise incompatible.

Suppose \( r \mid |G| \). Then \( \tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_r)) = \chi(\hat{0}) = 0 \).

Suppose \( r \mid q \), i.e. \( r \) is the characteristic of \( \mathbb{F}_q \). Then \( H \leq G \) is an elementary abelian \( r \)-subgroup if and only if \( H \) is made by elations with the same center or axis. Let \( N_{ac}(i) \) be the number of subgroups \( E_o \) whose elements have both the same axis and center. Let \( N_a(i) \) (resp. \( N_c(i) \)) be the number of subgroups \( E_o \) whose elements have a common axis (resp. center) but not a common center (resp. axis). By duality, \( N_a(i) = N_c(i) \) for any \( i \). The subgroup of all elations with both the same axis and center is a \( E_o \); the subgroup of all elations with a given axis (resp. center) is a \( E_{qi} \).

Using the Gaussian coefficient, this implies

\[
\tilde{\chi}(\Delta(L_r)) = -\left( \sum_{i=1}^{d} N_{ac}(i) \cdot (-1)^r(i) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{2d} N_a(i) \cdot (-1)^r(i) \right) = -\left( (q^2 + q + 1)(q + 1) \sum_{i=1}^{d} (-1)^r(i) \binom{d}{r} + 2(q^2 + q + 1) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{2d} (-1)^r(i) \binom{d}{r} - (q + 1) \sum_{i=1}^{d} (-1)^r(i) \binom{d}{r} \right) \right).
\]
Using the property \( (\binom{n}{k}) = r^k \left( \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1} \right) \), the claim follows.

- Suppose \( r \mid (q^2 + q + 1) \) and \( r \neq 3 \). Then \( S_r \) is contained in a maximal subgroup \( C_{q^2 + q + 1} : C_3 \) of \( G \) and determines it uniquely. Thus \( G \) has exactly \( [G : (C_{q^2 + q + 1} : C_3)] \) subgroups \( C_r \), and \( \chi(\Delta(L_r)) = -\frac{q^3(q-1)^2(q+1)}{3} \cdot (-1) \).

- Suppose \( r \mid (q + 1) \) and \( r \neq 2 \). Then \( S_r \) is contained in a \( C_{q+1} \) and hence is cyclic. \( C_{q+1} \subseteq G \) is uniquely determined by its fixed points \( P \in \text{PG}(2, q) \) and \( Q, R \in \text{PG}(2, q^2) \setminus \text{PG}(2, q) \), where \( R = Q^2 \).

Hence, we have \( q^2 + q + 1 \) choices for \( P \), and then \( q^2 \) choices for the line \( QR \) and \( \frac{q^2 - q}{2} \) choices for \( \{Q, R\} \) on \( QR \). Thus, \( \chi(\Delta(L_r)) = -\frac{(q^2 + q + 1)q^2(q^2 - 2)}{2} \cdot (-1) \).

- Suppose \( r \mid (q - 1) \) and \( r \notin \{2, 3\} \). Then \( S_r \) is contained in a maximal subgroup \( G_T \cong (C_{q-1})^2 : \text{Sym}(3) \); hence, the elementary abelian \( r \)-subgroups of \( G \) have size \( r \) or \( r^2 \). A subgroup \( E_{r^2} \) is contained in exactly one group \( G_T \); thus, \( G \) has exactly \( [G : G_T] \) subgroups \( E_{r^2} \). A subgroup \( C_r \) of \( G \) made by homologies is uniquely determined by its center and axis; hence, \( G \) has exactly \( (q^2 + q + 1)^2 \) subgroups \( C_r \) of homologies. A subgroup \( C_r \) not made by homologies stabilizes pointwise an \( F_q \)-rat. triangle \( T \); \( G_T \) has exactly 3 subgroups \( C_r \) of homologies and \( \frac{(q^2 + q + 1)-1}{q-1} - 3 = r - 2 \) subgroups \( C_r \) not of homologies. Then \( G \) has exactly \( [G : G_T] \cdot (r - 2) \) subgroups \( C_r \) not of homologies. Altogether,

\[
\chi(\Delta(L_r)) = -\left( \frac{q^3(q+1)(q^2 + q + 1)}{6} \cdot r - \left( \frac{(q^2 + q + 1)^2}{6} + \frac{q^3(q+1)(q^2 + q + 1)(r-2)}{6} \right) \right).
\]

- Suppose \( r = 2 \) and \( q \) odd. Every involution of \( G \) is a homology (see \[21\]); hence a subgroup \( C_2 \leq G \) is uniquely determined by the choice of the center and axis, and there are \( (q^2 + q + 1)^2 \) such choices. A subgroup \( E_4 \leq G \) is uniquely determined by the \( F_q \)-rat. triangle fixed pointwise by \( E_4 \); hence \( G \) has exactly \( [G : G_T] \) subgroups \( E_4 \). No more than 3 homologies of the same order in \( \text{PSL}(3, q) \) can commute pairwise (as they stabilize the center and axis of each other, and the homology of a given order, center and axis is unique). Hence, \( G \) has no subgroups \( E_8 \). Thus, \( \chi(\Delta(L_2)) = -\left( \frac{q^2(q^2 + q + 1)}{6} \cdot (-1) + \frac{q^4(q+1)}{2} \cdot 2 \right) \).

- Suppose \( r = 3 \mid (q - 1) \). Then \( r \mid (q^2 + q + 1) \), and the elements of order 3 are either homologies, or stabilize pointwise a triangle. \( G \) has exactly \( q^2(q^2 + q + 1) \) homologies of order 3, \( [G : G_T] \) elements of order 3 stabilizing an \( F_q \)-rat. triangle \( T \), and \( [G : G_T] \) elements of order 3 stabilizing an \( F_q^2 \setminus F_{q^2} \)-rat. triangle \( T \). Altogether, \( G \) has \( q^2(q^2 + q + 1) + \frac{2(q+1)(q^2 + q + 1)}{6} + \frac{2(q-1)^2(q+1)}{6} \) elements of order 3. Let \( H \leq G \) with \( H \cong E_9 \). Since \( 9 \mid (q^2 + q + 1) \), \( H \) is contained in a maximal subgroup \( G_T \cong (C_{q-1})^2 : \text{Sym}(3) \). This implies in particular that \( G \) has no subgroups \( E_{27} \). Suppose that \( H \) contains a homology, with center \( C \). Then \( C \) is a vertex of \( T \), and \( H \) is the unique \( E_9 \leq G \) stabilizing \( T \) pointwise. Thus, the number of \( E_9 \leq G \) containing a homology is \( [G : G_T] \). Suppose that \( H \) does not contain any homology. It is easily seen that there exists \( \sigma \in H \setminus \{1\} \) which stabilizes \( T \) pointwise. Hence, \( H = \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle \) where \( \sigma \) and \( \tau \) act respectively trivially and with a 3-cycle on \( T \). Up to conjugation, \( T \) is the fundamental triangle and \( \sigma = \text{diag}(\lambda, \lambda^2, 1) \), where \( \lambda \in F_q \) has order 3; up to replacing \( \tau \) with \( \tau^2 \), \( \tau : (X : Y : Z) \mapsto (\mu Y : \rho Z : X) \) with \( \mu, \rho \in F_q^2 \). The short orbits of \( H \) in \( \text{PG}(2, F_q) \) are exactly the four distinct triangles \( T, T_1, T_2, T_3 \) stabilized pointwise by some \( C_3 \leq H \). By direct checking, \( T_1, T_2, T_3 \) are either \( F_q \)-rat. or \( F_q \setminus F_{q^2} \)-rat., according to \( 3 \mid \frac{q^2 - 1}{2(q^2 - 1)} \) or \( 3 \mid \frac{q^2 - 1}{2(q^2 - 1)} \), respectively. Therefore, \( \langle \sigma \rangle \) is contained in exactly \( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(q^2 - 1)^2}{3} \) subgroups \( E_9 \leq G \) which stabilize four \( F_q \)-rat. triangles, and \( \langle \sigma \rangle \) is contained in exactly \( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2(q^2 - 1)^2}{3} \) subgroups \( E_9 \leq G \) which stabilize one \( F_q^2 \) and three \( F_q^3 \setminus F_{q^2} \)-rat. triangles. Viceversa, any subgroup \( E_9 \leq G \) stabilizing only \( F_q \)-rat. triangle (resp. one \( F_q \)-rat. and three \( F_{q^2} \setminus F_{q^2} \)-rat. triangles) contains exactly 4 subgroups (resp. 1 subgroup) \( C_3 \) stabilizing pointwise an \( F_q \)-rat. triangle. Then, a double counting argument shows that \( G \) contains exactly: \( [G : G_T] \cdot \frac{(q^2 - 1)^2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \) subgroups \( E_9 \) with no homology and only \( F_q \)-rat. fixed.
triangles: $|G : G_T| \cdot \frac{2(q-1)^2}{q}$ subgroups $E_9$ stabilizing an $F_q^3 \setminus F_q$-rat. triangle. The claim now follows by direct computation.

\[ \square \]

**Acknowledgments**

The research of F. Dalla Volta and G. Zini was supported by the Italian National Group for Algebraic and Geometric Structures and their Applications (GNSAGA - INdAM).

**References**


Table 1. Conj. classes of subgroups $H \leq G = \text{PSL}(3, q)$, $q = 2^p$, $p$ an odd prime, with $\mu(H) \neq 0$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$H$</th>
<th>$C_1$</th>
<th>elements of the plane stabilized by $H$</th>
<th>$N_G(H)$</th>
<th>$\mu(H)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$G$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{q^2} : \text{GL}(2, q)$</td>
<td>$C_1$</td>
<td>an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. point</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{q^2} : \text{GL}(2, q)$</td>
<td>$C_1$</td>
<td>an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(C_{q-1})^2 : \text{Sym}(3)$</td>
<td>$C_2$</td>
<td>an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{q^2+q+1} : C_3$</td>
<td>$C_3$</td>
<td>an $\mathbb{F}_q \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{PSL}(3, 2)$</td>
<td>$C_5$</td>
<td>a subplane of order 2</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{q^2}^1 : (C_{q-1})^2$</td>
<td>$C_1 \ (N)$</td>
<td>an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. point $P$ and an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line $\ell$, $P \in \ell$</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{GL}(2, q)$</td>
<td>$C_1 \ (N)$</td>
<td>an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. point $P$ and an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. line $\ell$, $P \notin \ell$</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{q^2} : (C_{q-1})^2$</td>
<td>$C_1 \ (N)$</td>
<td>two $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. points and two $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. lines</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(C_{q-1})^2 : C_2$</td>
<td>$C_1, C_2 \ (N)$</td>
<td>an $\mathbb{F}_q$-rat. triangle and one of its vertexes</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Sym}(4)$</td>
<td>$C_1, C_5 \ (N)$</td>
<td>a subp. II of order 2 and a point of II</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Sym}(4)$</td>
<td>$C_1, C_5 \ (N)$</td>
<td>a subp. II of order 2 and a line of II</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_7 : C_3$</td>
<td>$C_2, C_5 \ (N)$</td>
<td>a subp. II of order 2 and a triangle not in II</td>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_6$</td>
<td>$C_1, C_5 \ (N)$</td>
<td>a subp. II of order 2, a point $P$ and a line $\ell$, $P \in \ell$</td>
<td>$E_{q^2}, E_4$</td>
<td>$\frac{q^4 - q}{2}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Subgroups $H$ of $G = \text{PSL}(3, 4)$ with $\mu(H) \neq 0$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$H \cong$</th>
<th>conj. cl.</th>
<th>$\mu_G(H)$</th>
<th>$H \cong$</th>
<th>conj. cl.</th>
<th>$\mu(H)$</th>
<th>$H \cong$</th>
<th>conj. cl.</th>
<th>$\mu(H)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$G$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$E_9 : C_4$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$D_8$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{16} : \text{SL}(2, 4)$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>$\text{Sym}(4)$</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$\text{Sym}(3)$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Alt}(6)$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>$C_7 : C_3$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$C_4$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{PSL}(3, 2)$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>$\text{Alt}(4)$</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>$C_3$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{PSU}(3, 2)$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>$\text{Alt}(4)$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>$C_2$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{q^2}^1 : C_3$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$D_{10}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>${1}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-120060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Alt}(5)$</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$Q_8$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Reduced Euler characteristic of the order complex of the poset of $r$-subgroups of $\text{PGL}(3, q)$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prime $r$</th>
<th>$\chi(\Delta(L_r))$</th>
<th>prime $r$</th>
<th>$\chi(\Delta(L_r))$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$r \nmid {\text{PGL}(3, q)}$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$r \mid (q-1)$, $r \notin {2, 3}$</td>
<td>$-\frac{2^3(q^2+q+1)(q^2+q-3)}{3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$r \mid q$</td>
<td>$-\frac{q^3-1}{3}$</td>
<td>$r = 2 \mid (q-1)$</td>
<td>$-\frac{2^2(q^3+q+1)(q^2+q-3)}{3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3 \nmid r \mid (q^2 + q + 1)$</td>
<td>$\frac{q^3(q-1)^2(q+1)}{2}$</td>
<td>$r = 3 \mid (q-1)$</td>
<td>$-\frac{q^2(q^3+q+1)(q^3+q^2+q+1)}{3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2 \nmid r \mid (q+1)$</td>
<td>$\frac{q^2}{2}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$-\frac{q^2(q^3+q+1)(q^3+q^2+q+1)}{3}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. \( \mu(H) \) for any \( H \leq G \) which is intersection of maximal subgroups of \( G \)

| Line 1 | \( E_{q^2} : \text{GL}(2, q) = G_P \) | \( H \) | \( -1 \) |
| Line 2 | \( E_{q^2} : \text{GL}(2, q) = G_\ell \) | \( H \) | \( -1 \) |
| Line 3 | \( (C_{q-1})^2 : \text{Sym}(3) = G_T \) | \( H \) | \( -1 \) |
| Line 4 | \( C_{q^2+q+1} : C_3 = G_P \) | \( H \) | \( -1 \) |
| Line 5 | \( \text{PSL}(3, 2) = G_\Omega \) | \( H \) | \( -1 \) |
| Line 6 | \( E_{q^2}^{1+2} : (C_{q-1})^2 \) | \( H \) | \( 1 \) |
| Line 7 | \( \text{GL}(2, q) \) | \( H \) | \( 1 \) |
| Line 8 | \( E_{q^2} : (C_{q-1})^2 = G_{P, Q} \) | \( H : C_2 \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 9 | \( E_{q^2} : (C_{q-1})^2 = G_{\ell, r} \) | \( H : C_2 \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 10 | \( E_{q^2} : C_{q-1} = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}} \) | \( E_{q^2} : \text{GL}(2, q) \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 11 | \( E_{q^2} : C_{q-1} = G_{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}} \) | \( E_{q^2} : \text{GL}(2, q) \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 12 | \( E_{q} : (C_{q-1})^2 \) | \( H \) | \( -1 \) |
| Line 13 | \( (C_{q-1})^2 : C_2 \) | \( H \) | \( 1 \) |
| Line 14 | \( (C_{q-1})^2 \) | \( (C_{q-1})^2 : \text{Sym}(3) \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 15 | \( E_{q} : C_{q-1} = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}, \ell} \) | \( E_{q^2} : (C_{q-1})^2 \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 16 | \( E_{q} : C_{q-1} = G_{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}, P} \) | \( E_{q^2} : (C_{q-1})^2 \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 17 | \( C_{2q-1} \) | \( E_{q} \times C_{q-1} \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 18 | \( E_{q} = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}, \ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}} \) | \( E_{q^2}^{1+2} : (C_{q-1})^2 \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 19 | \( C_{q-1} = G_{P_1, \ldots, P_{q+1}, \ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{q+1}} \) | \( \text{GL}(2, q) \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 20 | \( \text{Sym}(4) = G_{P, \Omega} \) | \( H \) | \( 1 \) |
| Line 21 | \( \text{Sym}(4) = G_{\ell, \Omega} \) | \( H \) | \( 1 \) |
| Line 22 | \( C_7 : C_3 \) | \( H \) | \( 1 \) |
| Line 23 | \( D_8 \) | \( E_{q} \times E_{q^2} \) | \(-\frac{1}{2}\) |
| Line 24 | \( C_7 \leq G_{T, \Omega} \) | \( \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} C_{q^2+q+1} : C_3 & \text{if } p > 3 \\ (C_7)^2 : C_3 & \text{if } p = 3 \end{array} \right. \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 25 | \( \text{Sym}(3) \) | \( H \times C_{q-1} \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 26 | \( C_4 \) | \( E_{q} \times E_{q^2} \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 27 | \( E_4 \leq G_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3} \) | \( E_{q^2} : \text{Sym}(3) \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 28 | \( E_4 \leq G_{P_1, P_2, P_3} \) | \( E_{q^2} : \text{Sym}(3) \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 29 | \( C_3 \) | \( C_{q-2} : C_2 \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 30 | \( C_2 \) | \( E_{q^2}^{1+2} : C_{q-1} \) | \( 0 \) |
| Line 31 | \( \{1\} \) | \( G \) | \( 0 \) |