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EVALUATION OF GAUSSIAN HYPERGEOMETRIC SERIES USING HUFF'S MODELS OF ELLIPTIC CURVES

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ABSTRACT. A Huff curve over a field K is an elliptic curve defined by the equation $ax(y^2 - 1) = by(x^2 - 1)$ where $a, b \in K$ are such that $a^2 \neq b^2$. In a similar fashion, a general Huff curve over K is described by the equation $x(ay^2 - 1) = y(bx^2 - 1)$ where $a, b \in K$ are such that $ab(a - b) \neq 0$. In this note we express the number of rational points on these curves over a finite field \mathbb{F}_q of odd characteristic in terms of Gaussian hypergeometric series ${}_2F_1(\lambda) := {}_2F_1\begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi \\ & \epsilon \end{pmatrix} \lambda$ where ϕ and ϵ are the quadratic and trivial characters over \mathbb{F}_q , respectively. Consequently, we exhibit the number of rational points on the elliptic curves

 $y^2 = x(x+a)(x+b)$ over \mathbb{F}_q in terms of ${}_2F_1(\lambda)$. This generalizes earlier known formulas for Legendre, Clausen and Edwards curves. Furthermore, using these expressions we display several transformations of ${}_2F_1$. Finally, we present the exact value of ${}_2F_1(\lambda)$ for different λ 's over a prime field \mathbb{F}_p extending previous results of Greene and Ono.

Keywords: Elliptic curves; Huff curves; Gaussian hypergeometric functions; rational points.

1. INTRODUCTION

An elliptic curve E over a field K is a smooth projective curve of genus 1 equipped with a K-rational point. When embedded in the projective plane, E can be described by a Weierstrass equation of the form

$$E: y^2 + a_1 xy + a_3 y = x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_4 x + a_6$$

where $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6 \in K$. Elliptic curves can be represented by several other equations. The interested reader may consult [15, Chapter 2]. In the few past decades, many alternative equations describing E have been introduced due to cryptographic applications. In the cryptographic settings, curves are usually considered over finite fields \mathbb{F}_q with q elements.

Studying rational points of elliptic curves over \mathbb{F}_q traces back to Gauss [13, Page 68], [14, Page 2]. In addition, finding the number of rational points of an elliptic curve over a given finite field \mathbb{F}_q has always been of interest to many researchers. Schoof [10] gives three algorithms that compute the number of these rational points. This motivates cryptographers to present practical algorithms to enumerate points on higher genus curves, see [5].

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Greene [4] initiated the study of Gaussian hypergeometric series over finite fields. This was followed by the work of Ono attempting to link the number of rational points on elliptic curves described by Legendre equations over finite fields with certain values of these Gaussian hypergeometric series, see [9]. Influenced by the latter articles, research has been targeting the investigation of the various links between elliptic curves described by different equations and Gaussian hypergeometric series. For example, similar links were found for Clausen curves [6] and Edwards curves [11]. Further connections between these series and the number of rational points on higher genus curves were explored, see [1, 2, 3, 12]

Herein, we consider Huff curves which are elliptic curves defined by an equation of the form

$$H_{a,b}: ax(y^2 - 1) = by(x^2 - 1), \ a, b \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}, \ a^2 \neq b^2.$$

These curves were first studied by Huff to answer a Diophantine question on rational distance sets, see [7]. Huff curves were recently revisited due to the completeness of the addition law on them. This means that the formulas for the addition work for all pairs of points on Huff curves with no exceptions. This turns out to be useful for cryptographic applications, see [8]. In [16], general Huff curves were introduced. They are elliptic curves defined by the equation

$$G_{a,b}: x(ay^2 - 1) = y(bx^2 - 1), \ ab(a - b) \neq 0.$$

We show that the number of rational points on Huff and general Huff curves over \mathbb{F}_q can be written in terms of a Gaussian hypergeometric series of type $_2F_1$. Making use of explicit isomorphisms between Huff curves and elliptic curves with complete 2-torsion, we are able to describe the number of \mathbb{F}_q -rational points on elliptic curves described by the Weierstrass equation $y^2 = x(x + a)(x + b)$ using Gaussian hypergeometric series $_2F_1$. This generalizes similar results of Ono on Legendre elliptic curves [9].

Exploiting the existence of an isomorphism between Huff curves and Edwards curves, we are able to find some transformations of Gaussian hypergeometric series ${}_{2}F_{1}(\lambda) := {}_{2}F_{1}\begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi \\ & \epsilon \end{pmatrix}$ using the counts in [11]. Additionally, these transformations are deployed to evaluate ${}_{2}F_{1}(\lambda)$ at new values of λ extending on the findings of [4] and [9].

2. Preliminaries

In this note, p will be an odd prime and $q = p^r$ for some positive integer r. A multiplicative character χ over \mathbb{F}_q^{\times} will be extended to be defined over \mathbb{F}_q by setting $\chi(0) = 0$. We will write $\overline{\chi}$ for $1/\chi$. The Greek letters ϵ and ϕ are preserved for the trivial and quadratic characters respectively. More precisely, $\epsilon(x) = 1$ for every $x \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}$, and $\epsilon(0) = 0$; whereas $\phi(x) = 1$ if x is a square in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times} , $\phi(x) = -1$ if x is not a square, and $\phi(0) = 0$.

Let J(A, B) be the Jacobi sum

$$J(A,B) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} A(x)B(1-x)$$

where A and B are multiplicative characters over \mathbb{F}_q . Let A_0, A_1, \ldots, A_n and B_1, \ldots, B_n be multiplicative characters defined over \mathbb{F}_q . The Gaussian hypergeometric series $_{n+1}F_n$ is defined as follows

$${}_{n+1}F_n\begin{pmatrix}A_0 & A_1 & \dots & A_n \\ & B_1 & \dots & B_n \end{pmatrix} := \frac{q}{q-1}\sum_{\chi} \begin{pmatrix}A_0\chi \\ \chi\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}A_1\chi \\ B_1\chi\end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix}A_n\chi \\ B_n\chi\end{pmatrix} \chi(x)$$

where the sum is over all multiplicative characters over \mathbb{F}_q and

$$\binom{A}{B} := \frac{B(-1)}{q} J(A,\overline{B}) = \frac{B(-1)}{q} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} A(x)\overline{B}(1-x).$$

The following lemma contains some of the properties of the symbol $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$ that can be found in [4].

Lemma 2.1. Let ϵ and ϕ be the trivial and quadratic characters over \mathbb{F}_q respectively. For any multiplicative characters A and B over \mathbb{F}_q , one has:

a)
$$A(1+x) = \delta(x) + \frac{q}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} {A \choose \chi} \chi(x)$$
 where $\delta(x) = 1$ if $x = 0$ and $\delta(x) = 0$ if $x \neq 0$,
b) $\overline{A}(1-x) = \delta(x) + \frac{q}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} {A\chi \choose \chi} \chi(x)$ where $\delta(x) = 1$ if $x = 0$ and $\delta(x) = 0$ if $x \neq 0$,
c) ${A \choose B} = {A \choose A\overline{B}}$,
d) ${A \choose B} = {B\overline{A} \choose B} B(-1)$,
e) ${A \choose \epsilon} = {A \choose A} = -\frac{1}{q} + \frac{q-1}{q} \delta(A)$ where $\delta(A) = 1$ if $A = \epsilon$ and $\delta(A) = 0$ otherwise,
f) ${B^2\chi^2 \choose \chi} = {\phi B\chi \choose \chi} {B\chi \choose B^2\chi} {\phi \choose \phi B}^{-1} B\chi(4)$,
g) ${A^2 \choose AB} = {A \choose B} {\phi A \choose AB} {\phi \choose B}^{-1} A(4)$.

3. Evaluation of some character sums

In this section, we evaluate the character sums that we use in this work.

Lemma 3.1. Let $f : \mathbb{F}_q \to \mathbb{C}$ be a map. One has

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \phi(x) f(x) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} f(x^2) - \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} f(x).$$

PROOF: This holds since

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \phi(x) f(x) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} (1 + \phi(x)) f(x) - \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} f(x).$$

This follows because $1 + \phi(x)$ is either 2 if x is a square in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times} ; 1 if x = 0; or 0 otherwise. \Box

The following corollary can be found in [12]. We reproduce the proof for the convenience of the reader.

Corollary 3.2. Let $a \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}$ and let χ, ψ be characters on \mathbb{F}_q . Then

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \psi(x^2) \chi(1 + ax^2) = \psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) J(\psi, \chi) + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) J(\phi\psi, \chi) + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) J(\psi, \chi) + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) J(\psi, \psi) + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) J(\psi) + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) J(\psi, \psi) + \phi\psi\left(-a^{$$

In particular, if $\chi = \phi$ then

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \psi(x^2)\phi(1+ax^2) = q\phi(-1) \left[\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \psi\\ \phi\psi \end{pmatrix} + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \phi\psi\\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right].$$

PROOF: By setting $f(x) = \psi(x)\chi(1 + ax)$, Lemma 3.1 implies that

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \psi(x^2)\chi(1+ax^2) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \psi(x)\chi(1+ax) + \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \phi\psi(x)\chi(1+ax).$$

Now, since the map $x \mapsto -a^{-1}x$ is bijective over \mathbb{F}_q , one has

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \psi(x^2)\chi(1+ax^2) = \psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \psi(x)\chi(1-x) + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} \phi\psi(x)\chi(1-x)$$
$$= \psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) J(\psi,\chi) + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right) J(\phi\psi,\chi)$$

where the last equality holds using the definition of the Jacobi sum. Putting $\chi = \phi$, one has

$$\sum_{x} \psi(x^{2})\phi(1+ax^{2}) = \psi\left(-a^{-1}\right)J(\psi,\phi) + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right)J(\phi\psi,\phi)$$
$$= q\phi(-1)\left[\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right)\begin{pmatrix}\psi\\\phi\end{pmatrix} + \phi\psi\left(-a^{-1}\right)\begin{pmatrix}\phi\psi\\\phi\end{pmatrix}\right]$$

where the last equality is implied by the definition of the symbol $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$. Now one concludes using Lemma 2.1 (c).

The following lemma evaluates certain symbols $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$.

Lemma 4.1. For any multiplicative character χ over \mathbb{F}_q , one has

 $\epsilon.$

a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \chi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} \chi(-1),$$

b) $\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon \\ \epsilon \end{pmatrix} = \frac{q-2}{q},$
c) $\begin{pmatrix} \chi^2 \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \chi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} \chi(4) \text{ if } \chi \neq$

PROOF: The first equality follows directly from Lemma 2.1 (d) while the second equality follows from Lemma 2.1 (e). By setting $B = \epsilon$ in Lemma 2.1 (f), we get

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi^2 \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \chi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \phi \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \chi(4).$$

Now Lemma 2.1 (e) implies that $\begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} = -1/q$, if $\chi \neq \epsilon$.

A general Huff curve is defined by the following equation

$$G_{a,b}: x(ay^2 - 1) = y(bx^2 - 1), \ ab(a - b) \neq 0.$$

We notice first that the curve has three points at infinity. This follows by homogenizing the defining equation via x = X/Z, y = Y/Z, so that we get the general Huff curve in the projective plane as $X(aY^2 - Z^2) = Y(bX^2 - Z^2)$. Hence, the points (1:0:0), (0:1:0)and (a:b:0) are in $G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)$.

The following theorem gives the number of rational points on $G_{a,b}$ over \mathbb{F}_q in terms of a hypergeometric series of type $_2F_1$.

Theorem 4.2. Let $G_{a,b}$ be a general Huff curve defined by the equation $x(ay^2-1) = y(bx^2-1)$ where $ab(a-b) \neq 0$. Then

$$|G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| = q + 2 - \frac{1}{q-1} - \left(2 + \frac{1}{q-1}\right)\phi(a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1}F_1\left(\begin{array}{c}\phi & \phi\\ & \epsilon\end{array}\right|a^{-1}b\right).$$

PROOF: After completing the square, the curve $G_{a,b}$ is described by the equation

$$Y^{2} = \frac{b^{2}x^{4} + (4a - 2b)x^{2} + 1}{4a^{2}x^{2}}, \quad x \neq 0,$$

where $Y = y - \frac{bx^2 - 1}{2ax}$, $x \neq 0$. In fact, there is only one point in $G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)$ that has a zero *x*-coordinate. Therefore, we obtain the following equalities

$$|G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| = q + 3 + 1 + \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}} \phi \left(b^2 x^4 + (4a - 2b)x^2 + 1 \right)$$

= $q + 4 + \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}} \phi \left(4ax^2 + (1 - bx^2)^2 \right)$
= $q + 4 + \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}} \phi \left(1 + \frac{a^{-1}}{4x^2} (1 - bx^2)^2 \right).$

Lemma 2.1 (a) gives the following equalities

$$\begin{aligned} |G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| &= q + 4 + \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}} \left\{ \frac{q}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi}{\chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}}{4x^2} (1-bx^2)^2 \right) \right\} \\ &= q + 4 + \frac{q}{q-1} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi}{\chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}}{4x^2} \right) \chi^2 (1-bx^2) \\ &= q + 4 + \frac{q}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi}{\chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}}{4} \right) \left(\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}} \bar{\chi}(x^2) \chi^2 (1-bx^2) \right). \end{aligned}$$

On account of Corollary 3.2, we get

$$|G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| = q + 4 + \frac{q}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} {\phi \choose \chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}}{4}\right) \left[\bar{\chi}(b^{-1}) J(\bar{\chi}, \chi^2) + \phi \bar{\chi}(b^{-1}) J(\phi \bar{\chi}, \chi^2) \right]$$

= $q + 4 + \frac{q}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} {\phi \choose \chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}}{4}\right) \chi(b) J(\bar{\chi}, \chi^2) + \frac{q}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} {\phi \choose \chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}}{4}\right) \phi \chi(b) J(\phi \bar{\chi}, \chi^2).$

Using the identities

$$J(\bar{\chi},\chi^2) = J(\chi^2,\bar{\chi}) = q\bar{\chi}(-1)\binom{\chi^2}{\chi}, \ J(\phi\bar{\chi},\chi^2) = J(\chi^2,\phi\bar{\chi}) = q\phi\bar{\chi}(-1)\binom{\chi^2}{\phi\chi},$$

we get

$$|G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| = q + 4 + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} {\phi \choose \chi} {\chi^2 \choose \chi} \chi \left(-\frac{a^{-1}b}{4}\right) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} {\phi \choose \chi} {\chi^2 \choose \phi \chi} \chi \left(-\frac{a^{-1}b}{4}\right).$$

We note that over \mathbb{F}_q^{\times} , we have $\overline{\phi} = \phi$ and $\phi^2 = 1$.

Now Lemma 4.1 implies that

$$\begin{aligned} |G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| &= q + 4 + \frac{q^2}{q - 1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi^2}{\chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}b}{4}\right) + \frac{q^2}{q - 1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi^2}{\phi \chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}b}{4}\right) \\ &= q + 4 + \frac{q^2}{q - 1} \sum_{\chi \neq \epsilon} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi^2}{\chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}b}{4}\right) + \frac{q^2}{q - 1} \binom{\phi}{\epsilon} \binom{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \\ &+ \frac{q^2}{q - 1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi^2}{\phi \chi} \chi \left(\frac{a^{-1}b}{4}\right). \end{aligned}$$

According to Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 2.1 (g), (e), the latter equality can be written as follows

$$\begin{split} |G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| &= q + 4 + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi \neq \epsilon} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) - \frac{q-2}{q-1} \\ &+ \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\phi \chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\phi \chi} \binom{\phi}{\phi}^{-1} \chi (a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 + \frac{1}{q-1} + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi \neq \epsilon} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) - \frac{q^3}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi}{\phi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\phi \chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 + \frac{1}{q-1} + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) - \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\phi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 + \frac{1}{q-1} + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) - \frac{q^2}{q-1} (\phi)^2 \\ &- \frac{q^3}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi \neq \phi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) - \frac{q^3}{q-1} \phi(-1) \binom{\epsilon}{\phi} \binom{\phi}{\phi} \binom{\epsilon}{\phi} \phi(a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi \neq \phi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) - \frac{q-2}{q-1} \phi(a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 - \frac{q-2}{q-1} \phi(a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) - \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \binom{\epsilon}{\phi} \binom{\phi}{\phi} \phi(a^{-1}b) \\ &+ \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) - \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \binom{\epsilon}{\phi} \binom{\phi}{\phi} \phi(a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 - \phi(a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi}{\chi} (a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 - \phi(a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi}{\chi} (a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 - \phi(a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \phi(-1) \sum_{\chi} \binom{\phi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\chi}{\chi} (a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 - \phi(a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) \\ &= q + 3 - \phi(a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \binom{\varphi \chi}{\chi} \chi (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} (a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} \sum_{\chi} \binom$$

where

$${}_{2}F_{1}\begin{pmatrix}\phi & \epsilon \\ & \phi \end{vmatrix} a^{-1}b = -\frac{1}{q}\phi(-1)\left(1+\phi(a^{-1}b)\right),$$

see Corollary 3.16 of [4]. Therefore, one may deduce that

$$|G_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| = q + 3 - \phi(a^{-1}b) - \frac{q}{q-1} \left(1 + \phi(a^{-1}b)\right) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} F_1 \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi \\ & \epsilon \end{vmatrix} a^{-1}b \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $H_{a,b}$ be the curve defined by the following equation over \mathbb{F}_q

$$H_{a,b}: ax(y^2 - 1) = by(x^2 - 1), \ a, b \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}, \ a^2 \neq b^2.$$

We recall that the general Huff curve $G_{a,b}$ becomes a Huff curve when a and b are both squares in \mathbb{F}_q , see [16, §1]. More precisely, the curves G_{a^2,b^2} and $H_{a,b}$ are isomorphic over \mathbb{F}_q . In particular, the family of Huff curves is contained in general Huff curves. Thus, we obtain the following result.

Corollary 4.3. Let $H_{a,b}$ be a Huff curve defined by the equation $ax(y^2 - 1) = by(x^2 - 1)$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times}$ are such that $a^2 \neq b^2$. Then

$$|H_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| = q - \frac{2}{q-1} + \frac{q^2}{q-1} {}_2F_1 \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi \\ & \epsilon \end{vmatrix} a^{-2}b^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

PROOF: This follows directly from Theorem 4.2 together with the observation that $H_{a,b}$ and G_{a^2,b^2} are isomorphic over \mathbb{F}_q .

5. TRANSFORMATIONS AND VALUES OF GAUSSIAN HYPERGEOMETRIC SERIES

In this section we introduce several applications of the expressions in Theorem 4.2 and Corollary 4.3. We firstly show that we managed to reach an expression for the number of rational points on elliptic curves defined by $y^2 = x(x+a)(x+b)$ over \mathbb{F}_q in terms of the Gaussian hypergeometric series ${}_2F_1$. Writing ${}_2F_1(\lambda)$ for ${}_2F_1\left(\left. \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi \\ & \epsilon \end{pmatrix} \right| \lambda \right)$, we then find a transformation between ${}_2F_1(\lambda^2)$, ${}_2F_1\left(\left(\left(\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda} \right)^2 \right)$, and ${}_2F_1\left(\left(\frac{4\lambda}{(1+\lambda)^2} \right) \right)$. Finally, we show

how we may find new values for $_2F_1(\lambda)$

The Huff curve $H_{a,b}: ax(y^2-1) = by(x^2-1)$ is isomorphic to the elliptic curve defined by $v^2 = u(u+a^2)(u+b^2)$. Moreover, E contains a subgroup isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$. Conversely, any elliptic curve with rational subgroup isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ is isomorphic to a Huff curve. More specifically, E contains a rational subgroup isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ if and only if it admits a Weierstrass equation of the form $y^2 = x(x+t^2)(x+(t+2)^2)$, see [8, Theorem 2]. In addition, a general Huff curves $G_{a,b}$ is isomorphic to an elliptic curve defined by the Weierstrass equation $v^2 = u(u+a)(u+b)$ via the following transformations

$$u = \frac{bx - ay}{y - x}, \quad v = \frac{b - a}{y - x}; \text{ whereas } x = \frac{u + a}{v}, \quad y = \frac{u + b}{v}$$

For a full description of the isomorphisms above, the reader may consult [16].

Corollary 5.1. Let $E_{a,b}$ be an elliptic curve defined by $y^2 = x(x+a)(x+b)$ over \mathbb{F}_q . Then the number of rational points in $E(\mathbb{F}_q)$ is given as follows

$$|E_{a,b}(\mathbb{F}_q)| = q + 2 - \frac{1}{q-1} - \left(2 + \frac{1}{q-1}\right)\phi(a^{-1}b) + \frac{q^2}{q-1} {}_2F_1\left(\begin{array}{c} \phi & \phi \\ & \epsilon \end{array} \right| a^{-1}b \right).$$

PROOF: This is given by making use of the isomorphism between the Huff curve $G_{a,b}$ and $E_{a,b}$, see Theorem 2.1 in [16] for an explicit description of the isomorphism. Now we use Theorem 4.2.

Furthermore, the Huff curve $H_{a,b}$ is isomorphic to an Edwards curve described by E_{d^2} : $x^2 + y^2 = 1 + d^2 x^2 y^2$ where $d = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$, see [16, §1]. In [11], the size of the rational points on an Edwards curves is expressed in terms of $_2F_1$ over \mathbb{F}_p . Yet, all the results there are valid over \mathbb{F}_q . Thus, one gets the following.

Theorem 5.2. Let $\lambda \neq 0, \pm 1$ be in \mathbb{F}_q . The following identities hold

$${}_{2}F_{1}(\lambda^{2}) = \frac{q+1}{q^{2}} + \frac{q-1}{q}\phi(-1) {}_{2}F_{1}\left(\left(\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^{2}\right)$$
$$= \frac{q+1}{q^{2}} + \frac{q-1}{q} {}_{2}F_{1}\left(\frac{4\lambda}{(1+\lambda)^{2}}\right)$$
$$= \frac{q+1}{q^{2}} + \frac{q-1}{q}\phi(\lambda) {}_{2}F_{1}\left(\frac{(1-\lambda)^{2}}{-4\lambda}\right).$$

PROOF: One knows that $H_{a,b}$ is isomorphic to E_{d^2} over \mathbb{F}_q where d = (a - b)/(a + b). In particular, $H_{1,\lambda} \cong E_{d^2}$ where $d = \frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda}$. One obtains the following equality by using Corollary 4.3 for $|H_{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{F}_q)|$ and [11, Theorem 4.1] for $|E_{d^2}(\mathbb{F}_q)|$

$$q - \frac{2}{q-1} + \frac{q^2}{q-1} {}_2F_1 \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi \\ & \epsilon \end{pmatrix} \lambda^2 = 1 + q + q\phi(-1) \cdot {}_2F_1 \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi \\ & \epsilon \end{pmatrix} d^2 .$$

Therefore,

$${}_{2}F_{1}(\lambda^{2}) = \frac{q+1}{q^{2}} + \frac{q-1}{q}\phi(-1) {}_{2}F_{1}\left(\left(\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^{2}\right).$$

The other identities follow by observing that Theorem 4.4 of [4] indicates that $_2F_1(d^2) = \phi(-1) _2F_1(1-d^2)$ and $_2F_1(d^2) = \phi(1-d^2) _2F_1\left(\frac{d^2}{d^2-1}\right)$.

The above theorem enables us to obtain new values for ${}_{2}F_{1}(\lambda)$. The values ${}_{2}F_{1}(\pm 1)$, ${}_{2}F_{1}(2)$ and ${}_{2}F_{1}(1/2)$ are already known thanks to the works of Greene and Ono, see [4, 9]. The following result shows how one may obtain new values for ${}_{2}F_{1}(\lambda)$.

Theorem 5.3. Let $p \equiv 1 \mod 4$ be a prime. Let $a \in \mathbb{F}_p$ be such that $a^2 \equiv -1 \mod p$. One has

$$_{2}F_{1}\left(\frac{4a}{(1+a)^{2}}\right) = \frac{2x(-1)^{\frac{x+y+1}{2}}}{p-1} - \frac{p+1}{p(p-1)}, \quad x^{2}+y^{2}=p, \ x \ is \ odd.$$

Similarly, if $p \equiv \pm 1 \mod 8$, we choose a such that $a^2 \equiv 1/2$ or 2 mod 8. One has

$${}_{2}F_{1}\left(\frac{4a}{(1+a)^{2}}\right) = \begin{cases} -\frac{p+1}{p(p-1)} & \text{if } p \equiv -1 \mod 8;\\ \frac{2x(-1)^{\frac{x+y+1}{2}}}{p-1} - \frac{p+1}{p(p-1)}, & x^{2} + y^{2} = p, x \text{ is odd} & \text{if } p \equiv 1 \mod 8. \end{cases}$$

PROOF: For the first part, the existence of a is guaranteed by the fact that $p \equiv 1 \mod 4$. Now Theorem 5.2 implies that

$${}_{2}F_{1}\left(\frac{4a}{(1+a)^{2}}\right) = \frac{p}{p-1}\left({}_{2}F_{1}(-1) - \frac{p+1}{p^{2}}\right)$$
$$= \frac{p}{p-1}\frac{2x(-1)^{\frac{x+y+1}{2}}}{p} - \frac{p+1}{p(p-1)}, \quad x^{2} + y^{2} = p, x \text{ is odd}$$

where the last equality follows from Theorem 2 of [9]. The second part follows in a similar manner. $\hfill \Box$

One may use the transformations given in Theorem 5.2 to evaluate ${}_2F_1(\lambda)$ for other values of λ .

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