

$$g = \frac{1}{2}(d-1)(d-2),$$

d_0 = number of K-rational roots of $f(x, 1)$,

$$A_m = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{24}m(m-1)\{4(d-m-1)(m+4)+(m-2)(m-5)\} & \text{for } m \leq d-3 \\ \frac{1}{24} (d-1)(d-2)(d-3)(d+4) & \text{for } m > d-3, \end{cases}$$

$$B_m = \begin{cases} dm - \frac{1}{2}m(m+3) & \text{for } m \leq d-3 \\ g & \text{for } m > d-3. \end{cases}$$

Note: When $m \leq p/d$, then $|mD|$ is Frobenius classical.

A Fermat curve is a special case of a Thue curve given by

$$\mathcal{F}_d : ax^d + by^d = z^d$$

with $a, b \in K \setminus \{0\}$.

THEOREM 14.3: For \mathcal{F}_d with the same conditions as above,

$$N \leq (n-1)(g-1) + \frac{1}{n}\{md(q+n)-3d A_m - d_1 B_m\}.$$

with n, g, A_m, B_m as above, but d_1 is the number of points of \mathcal{F}_d with $xyz = 0$.

15. THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POINTS ON AN ALGEBRAIC CURVE

In Table 1, we give the value of $N_q(g)$ or the best, known bound for $g \leq 5$ and $q \leq 49$ arising from results of Serre [12], [13] and the preceding sections. Also included in the table is the bound $S_g = q+1+g[2\sqrt{q}]$; see §2.

TABLE 1
The maximum number points on an algebraic curve

q	$[2\sqrt{q}]$	$N_q(1)$	$N_q(2) S_2$	$N_q(3) S_3$	$N_q(4) S_4$	$N_q(5) S_5$
2	2	5	6 7	7 9	8 11	9 13
3	3	7	8 10	10 13	12 16	≤ 15 19
4	4	9	10 13	14 17	15 21	≤ 18 25
5	4	10	12 14	16 18	18 22	≤ 22 26
7	5	13	7 18	20 23	24-25 28	≤ 29 33
8	5	14	18 19	24 24	29	≤ 32 34
9	6	16	20 22	28 28	26-30 34	≤ 36 40
11	6	18	24 24	28 30	32-34 36	≤ 40 42
13	7	21	26 28	32 35	36-38 42	≤ 45 49
16	8	25	33 33	38 41	49	57
17	8	26	32 34	40 42	< 46 50	≤ 54 58
19	8	28	36 36	44 44	< 50 52	≤ 58 60
23	9	33	42 42	≤ 48 51	< 58 60	≤ 66 69
25	10	36	46 46	56 56	66 66	76
27	10	38	48 48	58	68	78
29	10	40	50 50	60	70	≤ 78 80
31	11	43	52 54	65 ≤ 74	76	≤ 82 87
32	11	44	53 55	66	77	88
37	12	50	60 62	74	86	≤ 94 98
41	13	54	66 68	81	94	< 102 107
43	13	57	68 70	83	96	< 106 109
47	13	61	74 74	87	100	113
49	14	64	78 78	92 92	106	120