

AN UPPER BOUND ON THE COVERING RADIUS OF A CLASS OF CYCLIC CODES

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- ▶ ρ is a minimal r , such that every nonzero vector from F^s is a linear combination over F of less or equal of r columns of H

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$$\begin{cases} a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_j x_j = a \\ a_1 \frac{1}{x_1} + a_2 \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + a_j \frac{1}{x_j} = b \end{cases}$$

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- ▶ $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_j \in \mathbb{Z}_p$; $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_j \in F$; $j \leq 3$



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▶ If the system has a solution for every $(a, b) \neq (0, 0)$, then $\rho \leq 3$



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$$x_2 = \frac{(ab-1)y + \sqrt{-yD_1}}{2(1+yb)}, \quad x_3 = \frac{(ab-1)y - \sqrt{-yD_1}}{2(1+yb)}.$$



$$\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } a = 0, \\ 1, & \text{if } a \in Q, a \neq 0, \\ -1, & \text{if } a \in N \end{cases}$$



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Lemma

Let M be the set of the solutions (x, y) of the equation $Ax^2 + By^2 = C$ in the finite field F with q elements and let $D = AB \neq 0$. Then the following fact holds

$$|M| = \begin{cases} q - \left(\frac{-D}{q}\right), & \text{if } C \neq 0, \\ q + \left(\frac{-D}{q}\right)(q - 1), & \text{if } C = 0, \end{cases}$$

Lemma

Let $f(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C \in F[x]$, $A \neq 0$, $B \neq 0$, and let

$$M = \{x^2 \mid x \in F, f(x^2) = f(\gamma x^2) \text{ for some } \gamma \in N\}.$$

Then

$$|M| = \left\lfloor \frac{q+3}{4} \right\rfloor$$

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Theorem

The $[p^m - 1, p^m - 1 - 2m]$ -code C defined above has covering radius at most 3 for $p \neq 2$ and $q > 36$.

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THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION