

Double and bordered α -circulant self-dual codes over finite commutative chain rings

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Abstract. In this paper we investigate codes over finite commutative rings R , whose generator matrices are built from α -circulant matrices. For a non-trivial ideal $I < R$ we give a method to lift such codes over R/I to codes over R , such that some isomorphic copies are avoided. For the case where I is the minimal ideal of a finite chain ring we refine this lifting method: We impose the additional restriction that lifting preserves self-duality. It will be shown that this can be achieved by solving a linear system of equations over a finite field. Finally we apply this technique to \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear double nega-circulant and bordered circulant self-dual codes. We determine the best minimum Lee distance of these codes up to length 64.

1 α -circulant matrices

In this section, we give some basic facts on α -circulant matrices, compare with [4], where some theory of circulant matrices is given in chapter 16, and with [1], where α -circulant matrices are called $\{k\}$ -circulant on page 84.

Definition 1.1 Let R be a commutative ring, k a natural number and $\alpha \in R$. An $(k \times k)$ -matrix A is called α -circulant, if A has the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_{k-2} & a_{k-1} \\ \alpha a_{k-1} & a_0 & a_1 & \dots & a_{k-3} & a_{k-2} \\ \alpha a_{k-2} & \alpha a_{k-1} & a_0 & \dots & a_{k-4} & a_{k-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha a_1 & \alpha a_2 & \alpha a_3 & \dots & \alpha a_{k-1} & a_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $a_i \in R$ for $i \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$. For $\alpha = 1$, A is called circulant, for $\alpha = -1$, A is called nega-circulant or skew-circulant, and for $\alpha = 0$, A is called semi-circulant.

An α -circulant matrix A is completely determined by its first row $v = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}) \in R^k$. We denote A by $\text{circ}_\alpha(v)$ and say that A is the α -circulant matrix generated by v .

In the following, α usually will be a unit or even $\alpha^2 = 1$.

We define $T_\alpha = \text{circ}_\alpha(0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, that is

$$T_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & & & & 1 \\ \alpha & & & & & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

Using T_α , there is another characterization of an α -circulant matrix: A matrix $A \in R^{k \times k}$ is α -circulant iff $AT_\alpha = T_\alpha A$. This is seen directly by comparing the components of the two matrix products.

In the following it will be useful to identify the generating vectors $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}) \in R^n$ with the polynomials $\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i x^i \in R[x]$ of degree at most $k-1$, which again can be seen as a set of representatives of the R -algebra $R[x]/(x^k - \alpha)$. Thus, we get an injective mapping $\text{circ}_\alpha : R[x]/(x^k - \alpha) \rightarrow R^{k \times k}$.

Obviously $\text{circ}_\alpha(1) = I_k$, which denotes the $(k \times k)$ -unit matrix, $\text{circ}_\alpha(\lambda f) = \lambda \text{circ}_\alpha(f)$ and $\text{circ}_\alpha(f + g) = \text{circ}_\alpha(f) + \text{circ}_\alpha(g)$ for all scalars $\lambda \in R$ and all f and g in $R[x]/(x^k - \alpha)$. Furthermore, it holds $\text{circ}_\alpha(e_i) = \text{circ}_\alpha(x^i) = T_\alpha^i$ for all $i \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ and $\text{circ}_\alpha(x^k) = \text{circ}_\alpha(\alpha) = \alpha I_k = T_\alpha^k$, where e_i denotes the i th¹ unit vector. So we have $\text{circ}_\alpha(x^i x^j) = \text{circ}_\alpha(x^i) \text{circ}_\alpha(x^j)$ for all $\{i, j\} \subset \mathbb{N}$. By linear extension it follows that circ_α is a monomorphism of R -algebras. Hence the image of circ_α , which is the set of the α -circulant $(k \times k)$ -matrices over R , forms a commutative subalgebra of the R -algebra $R^{k \times k}$ and it is isomorphic to the R -algebra $R[x]/(x^k - \alpha)$. Especially, we get $\text{circ}_\alpha(a_0, \dots, a_{k-1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i T_\alpha^i$.

2 Double α -circulant and bordered α -circulant codes

Definition 2.1 Let R be a commutative ring and $\alpha \in R$. Let A be an α -circulant matrix. A code generated by a generator matrix $(I_k \mid A)$ is called double α -circulant code. A code generated by a generator matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} & \beta & \gamma \cdots \gamma \\ & \delta & \\ I_k & \vdots & A \\ & \delta & \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\{\beta, \gamma, \delta\} \subset R$ is called bordered α -circulant code. The number of rows of such a generator matrix is denoted by k , and the number of columns is denoted by $n = 2k$.

As usual, two codes C_1 and C_2 are called *equivalent* or *isomorphic*, if there is a monomial transformation that maps C_1 to C_2 .

Definition 2.2 Let R be a commutative ring and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. The symmetric group over the set $\{0, \dots, k-1\}$ is denoted by S_k . For a permutation $\sigma \in S_k$ the permutation matrix $S(\sigma)$ is defined as $S_{ij} = \delta_{i, \sigma(j)}$, where δ is the Kronecker delta. An invertible matrix $M \in \text{GL}(k, R)$ is called *monomial*, if $M = S(\sigma)D$ for a permutation $\sigma \in S_k$ and an invertible diagonal matrix D . The decomposition of a monomial matrix into the permutational and the diagonal matrix part is unique.

¹Throughout this article, counting starts at 0. Accordingly, $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

Let $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{M}(k, R, \alpha)$ be the set of all pairs (N, M) of monomial $(k \times k)$ -matrices M and N over R , such that for each α -circulant matrix $A \in R^{k \times k}$, the matrix $N^{-1}AM$ is again α -circulant. An element (N, M) of \mathfrak{M} can be interpreted as a mapping $R^{k \times k} \rightarrow R^{k \times k}$, $A \mapsto N^{-1}AM$. The composition of mappings implies a group structure on \mathfrak{M} , and \mathfrak{M} operates on the set of all α -circulant matrices.

Now let $(N, M) \in \mathfrak{M}$. The codes generated by $(I \mid A)$ and by $(I \mid N^{-1}AM)$ are equivalent, since

$$N^{-1}(I \mid A) \begin{pmatrix} N & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix} = (I \mid N^{-1}AM)$$

and the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} N & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$ is monomial. Thus, \mathfrak{M} also operates on the set of all double α -circulant generator matrices.

In general \mathfrak{M} -equivalence is weaker than the code equivalence: For example the vectors $v = (1111101011011010) \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{16}$ and $w = (1110010011100000) \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{16}$ generate two equivalent binary double circulant self-dual $[32, 16]$ -codes. But since the number of zeros in v and w is different, the two circulant matrices generated by v and w cannot be in the same \mathfrak{M} -orbit.

3 Monomial transformations of α -circulant matrices

Let R be a commutative ring, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha \in R$ a unit. In this section we give some elements (N, M) of the group $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{M}(R, k, \alpha)$ defined in the last section. In part they can be deduced from [4], chapter 16, §6, problem 7.

Quite obvious elements of \mathfrak{M} are (I_k, T_α) , (T_α, I_k) , (I_k, D) and (D, I_k) , where D denotes an invertible scalar matrix.

For certain α further elements of \mathfrak{M} are given by the following lemma, which is checked by a calculation:

Lemma 3.1 *Let $\alpha \in R$ with $\alpha^2 = 1$ and $s \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ with $\gcd(s, k) = 1$. Let $\sigma = (i \mapsto si \pmod k) \in S_k$. We define D as the diagonal matrix which has $\alpha^{(s+1)i + \lfloor si/k \rfloor}$ as i -th diagonal entry, and we define the monomial matrix $M = S(\sigma)D$. Then*

$$(M, M) \in \mathfrak{M}$$

More specifically: Let $f \in R[x]/(x^k - \alpha)$. It holds:

$$M^{-1} \text{circ}_\alpha(f)M = \text{circ}_\alpha(f((\alpha x)^s))$$

Finally, there is an invertible transformation $A \mapsto M^{-1}AM$ that converts an α -circulant matrix into a β -circulant matrix for certain pairs (α, β) :

Lemma 3.2 *Let R be a commutative ring, $\alpha \in R$ a unit and $\{i, j\} \subset \mathbb{N}$. Let A be an α^i -circulant $(k \times k)$ -matrix over R and M the diagonal matrix with the diagonal vector $(1, \alpha^j, \alpha^{2j}, \dots, \alpha^{(k-1)j})$. Then $M^{-1}AM$ is an α^{i-kj} -circulant matrix. For $\alpha^2 = 1$ the matrix M is orthogonal.*

4 The lift of an α -circulant matrix

If we want to construct all equivalence classes of double α -circulant codes over a commutative ring R , it is enough to consider orbit representatives of the group action of \mathfrak{M} on the set of all double α -circulant generator matrices, or equivalently, on the set of all α -circulant matrices.

Furthermore, we can benefit from non-trivial ideals of R : Let I be an ideal of R with $\{0\} \neq I \neq R$, and $\bar{\cdot} : R \rightarrow R/I$ the canonical projection of R onto R/I . We set $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{M}(k, R, \alpha)$ and $\bar{\mathfrak{M}} = \{(\bar{N}, \bar{M}) : (N, M) \in \mathfrak{M}\}$. It holds $\bar{\mathfrak{M}} \subseteq \mathfrak{M}(k, R/I, \bar{\alpha})$. Let $e : R/I \rightarrow R$ be a mapping that maps each element $r + I$ of R/I to an representative element $r \in R$.

Definition 4.1 *Let $A = \text{circ}_{\bar{\alpha}}(v)$ be an $\bar{\alpha}$ -circulant matrix with generating vector $v \in R/I$. An α -circulant matrix B over R is called lift of A , if $\bar{B} = A$. In this case we also say that the code generated by $(I_k \mid B)$ is a lift of the code generated by $(I_k \mid A)$. The lifts of A are exactly the matrices of the form $\text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(v)) + \text{circ}_{\alpha}(w)$ with $w \in I^k$.² The vector w is called lift vector.*

To find all double α -circulant codes over R , we can run over all lifts of all double $\bar{\alpha}$ -circulant codes over R/I . The crucial point now is that for finding at least one representative all equivalence classes of double α -circulant codes over R , it is enough to run over the lifts of a set of representatives of the group action of \mathfrak{M} on the set of all $\bar{\alpha}$ -circulant codes over R/I :

Lemma 4.1 *Let A and B be two $\bar{\alpha}$ -circulant matrices over R/I which are in the same $\bar{\mathfrak{M}}$ -orbit. Then for each lift of A there is a lift of B which is in the same \mathfrak{M} -orbit.*

Proof. Because A and B are in the same $\bar{\mathfrak{M}}$ -orbit, there is a pair of monomial matrices $(N, M) \in \mathfrak{M}$ such that $\bar{N}^{-1}A\bar{M} = B$. Let $a \in (R/I)^k$ be the generating vector of A and $b \in (R/I)^k$ the generating vector of B . Since $\text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(a)) = A$ and $\text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(b)) = B$ it holds $N^{-1}\text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(a))M = \text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(b)) + K$, where $K \in I^{k \times k}$. $\text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(b))$ is of course α -circulant, and $N^{-1}\text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(a))M$ is α -circulant because of $(N, M) \in \mathfrak{M}$. Thus, also K is α -circulant and therefore there is a $z \in I^k$ with $\text{circ}_{\alpha}(z) = K$.

Now, let $w \in I^k$ be some lift vector. $N^{-1}\text{circ}_{\alpha}(w)M \in I^{k \times k}$ is α -circulant and generated by a lift vector $w' \in I^k$. Then $N^{-1}(\text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(a)) + \text{circ}_{\alpha}(w))M = \text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(b)) + \text{circ}_{\alpha}(z + w')$, and $z + w' \in I^k$. Therefore, the lift of A by the lift vector w and the lift of B by the lift vector $z + w'$ are in the same \mathfrak{M} -orbit. \square

It is not hard to adapt this approach to bordered α -circulant codes. One difference is an additional restriction on the appearing monomial matrices: Its diagonal part must be a scalar matrix. The reason for this is that otherwise the monomial transformations would destroy the border vectors $(\gamma \dots \gamma)$ and $(\delta \dots \delta)^t$.

Circulant matrices are often used to construct self-dual codes. Thus we are interested in a fast way to generate the lifts that lead to self-dual codes. The next section gives such an algorithm for the case that R is a finite chain ring and I is its minimal ideal.

²To avoid confusion, we point out that I^k denotes the k -fold Cartesian product $I \times \dots \times I$ here.

5 Self-dual double α -circulant codes over finite commutative chain rings

We want to investigate self-dual double α -circulant codes. Here we need $\alpha^2 = 1$. This is seen by denoting the rows of a generator matrix G of such a code by $w_0 \dots w_{k-1}$, and by comparing the scalar products $\langle w_0, w_1 \rangle$ and $\langle w_1, w_2 \rangle$, which must be both zero. Furthermore, given $\alpha^2 = 1$, we see that $\langle w_0, w_i \rangle = \langle w_j, w_{i+j} \rangle$, where $i + j$ must be read modulo k . Thus G generates a self-dual code if $\langle w_0, w_0 \rangle = 1$ and for all $j \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor k/2 \rfloor\}$ the scalar products $\langle w_0, w_j \rangle$ are equal to 0.

Definition 5.1 A ring R is called chain ring, if its left ideals are linearly ordered by inclusion.

For the theory of finite chain rings and linear codes over finite chain rings see [2].

In this section R will be a finite commutative chain ring, which is not a finite field, and α an element of R with $\alpha^2 = 1$. There is a ring element $\theta \in R$ which generates the maximal ideal $R\theta$ of R . The number q is defined by $R/R\theta \cong \mathbb{F}_q$, and m is defined by $|R| = q^m$. Because R is not a field, we have $m \geq 2$. The minimal ideal of R is $R\theta^{m-1}$. \mathfrak{M} is defined as in section 2, with with the difference that all monomial matrices M should be orthogonal, that is $MM^t = I_k$. Thus each \mathfrak{M} -image of a generator matrix of a self-dual code again generates a self-dual code.

Now let $I = R\theta^{m-1}$ be the minimal ideal of R . As in section 4 let $e : R/I \rightarrow R$ be a mapping that assigns each element of R/I to an representative in R , now with the additional condition $e(\bar{\alpha}) = \alpha$.

We mention that if $(I_k | B)$ generates an double α -circulant self-dual code over R , then $(I_k | \bar{B})$ generates a double $\bar{\alpha}$ -circulant self-dual code over R/I . So B is among the lifts of all $\bar{\alpha}$ -circulant matrices A over R/I such that $(I_k | A)$ generates a self-dual double $\bar{\alpha}$ -circulant code.

Let $A = \text{circ}_{\bar{\alpha}}(a)$ be an $\bar{\alpha}$ -circulant matrix over R/I such that $(I_k | A)$ generates a self-dual code. So $AA^t = -I_k$, and therefore

$$c_0 := 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} e(a_i)^2 \in I \quad \text{and}$$

$$c_j := \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \alpha e(a_i) e(a_{k-j+i}) + \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} e(a_i) e(a_{i-j}) \in I \quad \text{for all } j \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor k/2 \rfloor\}$$

We want to find all lifts $B = \text{circ}_{\alpha}(e(a)) + \text{circ}_{\alpha}(w)$ of A with $w \in I^k$ such that $BB^t = -I_k$. As we have seen, this is equivalent to

$$0 = 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (e(a_i) + w_i)^2 \quad \text{and}$$

$$0 = \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} (e(a_i) + w_i)(\alpha e(a_{k-j+i}) + w_{k-j+i}) + \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} (e(a_i) + w_i)(e(a_{i-j}) + w_{i-j})$$

where the second equation holds for all $j \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor k/2 \rfloor\}$. Using $I \cdot I = 0$, we get

$$0 = c_0 + 2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} e(a_i)w_i \quad \text{and}$$

$$0 = c_j + \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} (e(a_i)w_{k-j+i} + \alpha e(a_{k-j+i})w_i) + \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} (e(a_i)w_{i-j} + e(a_{i-j})w_i)$$

This is a R -linear system of equations for the components $w_i \in I$ of the lift vector. Using the fact that the R -modules $R/(R\theta)$ and I are isomorphic, and $R/(R\theta) \cong \mathbb{F}_q$, this can be reformulated as a linear system of equations over the finite field \mathbb{F}_q , which can be solved efficiently.

Since R/I is again a commutative chain ring, the lifting step can be applied repeatedly. Thus, starting with the codes over \mathbb{F}_q , the codes over R can be constructed by $m - 1$ nested lifting steps.

Again, this method can be adapted to bordered α -circulant matrices over commutative finite chain rings.

6 Application: Self-dual codes over \mathbb{Z}_4

For a fixed length n we want to find the highest minimum Lee distance d_{Lee} of double nega-circulant and bordered circulant self-dual codes over \mathbb{Z}_4 . In [5] codes of the bordered circulant type of length up to 32 were investigated.

First we notice that the length n must be a multiple of 8: Let C be a bordered circulant or a double nega-circulant code of length n and c a codeword of C . We have $0 = \langle c, c \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i^2 \in \mathbb{Z}_4$. The last expression equals the number of units in c modulo 4, so the number of units of each codeword is a multiple of 4. It follows that the image \bar{C} of C over \mathbb{Z}_2 is a doubly-even self-dual code of length n , which can only exist for lengths n divisible by 8.

Furthermore, it holds

$$d_{\text{Lee}}(C) \leq 2d_{\text{Ham}}(\bar{C}) \quad (1)$$

As a result, we only need to consider the lifts of codes \bar{C} which have a sufficiently high minimum Hamming distance.

We explain the algorithm for the case of the nega-circulant codes: In a first step, for a given length n we generate all doubly-even double circulant self-dual codes over \mathbb{Z}_2 . This is done by enumerating Lyndon words of length n which serve as generating vectors for the circulant matrix. Next, we filter out all duplicates with respect to the group action of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}$, where \mathfrak{M} is the group generated by the elements given in section 3 which consist of pairs of orthogonal monomial matrices.

A variable d will keep the best minimum Lee distance we already found. We initialize d with 0. Now we loop over all binary codes $C_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ in our list, from the higher to the lower minimum Hamming distance of $C_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$: If $2d_{\text{Ham}}(C_{\mathbb{Z}_2}) \leq d$ we are finished

because of (1). Otherwise, as explained in section 5, we solve a system of linear equations over \mathbb{Z}_2 and get all self-dual lifts of $C_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$. For these lifts we compute the minimum Lee distance and update d accordingly.

Most of the computation time gets used on the computation of the minimum Lee distance. Thus it was a crucial point to write a specialized algorithm for this purpose. It is described in [3].

The results of our search are displayed in the following table. For given length n , it lists the highest minimum Lee distance of a self-dual code of the respective type:

n	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64
double nega-circulant	6	8	12	14	14	18	16	20
bordered circulant	6	8	12	14	14	18	18	20

We see that the results are identical for the two classes of codes, except for length 56. Using (1) there is a simple reason that for this length no double circulant self-dual code over \mathbb{Z}_4 with minimum Lee distance greater than 16 exists: The best doubly-even double circulant self-dual binary code has only minimum Hamming distance 8.

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