

11-1991

A Note on Repeated-Root Cyclic Codes

Robert H. Morelos-Zaragoza

University of Hawaii at Manoa, robert.morelos-zaragoza@sjsu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/ee_pub



Part of the [Electrical and Computer Engineering Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Robert H. Morelos-Zaragoza. "A Note on Repeated-Root Cyclic Codes" *Faculty Publications* (1991): 1736-1737. doi:10.1109/18.104351

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Electrical Engineering at SJSU ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of SJSU ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@sjsu.edu.

$A = \{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \dots, \alpha^{m-1}\}$. Since A and B are dual bases, there exist unique indices k, j such that $B = A \cup \{\alpha^j + \alpha^k\} \setminus \{\alpha^k\}$. There are then unique indices k_1 and j_1 such that $\text{tr}((\alpha^j + \alpha^k)\alpha^{k_1}) = 1$ and $\text{tr}(\alpha^j\alpha^{j_1}) = 1$. Then, since the bases are duals, $\text{tr}((\alpha^j + \alpha^k)\alpha^{j_1}) = 0$ and $\text{tr}(\alpha^j\alpha^{k_1}) = 0$. It follows that $\text{tr}(\alpha^k\alpha^{k_1}) = \text{tr}(\alpha^k\alpha^{j_1}) = 1$. Since $\alpha^k \in A$, the only way this can happen is if $k \in \{k_1, j_1\}$.

First, suppose that $k = k_1$. Then $\text{tr}(\alpha^k\alpha^{j_1}) = \text{tr}((\alpha^j + \alpha^k)\alpha^k) = 1$. Since $\alpha^k \in A$, it follows that $k = j_1$, whence $k_1 = j_1$, a contradiction. Hence, we must have $k = j_1$. Then, $1 = \text{tr}(\alpha^k\alpha^{j_1}) = \text{tr}(\alpha^{2k}) = \text{tr}(\alpha^k)$. Also, $1 = \text{tr}(\alpha^j\alpha^{j_1}) = \text{tr}(\alpha^k\alpha^j)$. Since $\alpha^k \in A$, we must have $j = 0$. Now, we have $\text{tr}(\alpha^{k_1}) = 0$ and $\text{tr}((1 + \alpha^k)\alpha^{k_1}) = 1$, so $\text{tr}(\alpha^k\alpha^{k_1}) = 1$. Since $\text{tr}(\alpha^k) = 1$ as well, we must have $k_1 = 0$ since $\alpha^k \in A$. That is, $\text{tr}(1) = 0$, which implies that m is even.

It is now easy to see that $\text{tr}(\alpha^k) = \text{tr}(\alpha^{m+k}) = 1$ and $\text{tr}(\alpha^i) = 0$ if $0 \leq i \leq 2m-2$, $i \notin \{k, m+k\}$. The dual basis to $(1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \dots, \alpha^{m-1})$ is

$$(\alpha^k + \alpha^0, \alpha^{k-1}, \alpha^{k-2}, \dots, \alpha^0, \alpha^{m-1}, \alpha^{m-2}, \dots, \alpha^{k+1}).$$

By Lemma 1, $f'(\alpha) = 1/(\alpha^{k+1} + \alpha)$ since $g_0 = \alpha^{-1}$. Now, the coefficient of x^1 in $f(x)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha g_1 + g_0 &= \frac{1}{\alpha^{k+1} + \alpha} (\alpha^k + \alpha^k + 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha^{k+1} + \alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

This quantity is nonzero, so it must equal 1. Hence, $\alpha^{k+1} + \alpha + 1 = 0$. Since α satisfies an irreducible polynomial $f(x)$ of degree m , it must be the case that $k = m-1$ and hence, $f(x) = x^m + x + 1$ (where m is even). This completes the proof. \square

We note that $x^m + x + 1$ is usually reducible over $\text{GF}(2)$. It is shown in [9], [10] that the only values of $m < 1000$ for which $x^m + x + 1$ is irreducible over $\text{GF}(2)$ are the following: $m = 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 15, 22, 28, 30, 46, 60, 63, 127, 153, 172, 303, 471, 532, 865, 900$.

III. SUMMARY

We have examined the question of choosing a polynomial basis of $\text{GF}(2^m)$, say $\{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \dots, \alpha^{m-1}\}$, in such a way that (generalized) bit-serial multiplication can be implemented efficiently. What is required is a polynomial basis such that the change of basis matrix from the dual basis to a scalar multiple of the original basis has as few "1" entries as possible. The best possible situation occurs when the minimal polynomial of α is an irreducible trinomial of degree m ; then an appropriate scalar multiple, β , yields a change of basis matrix that is a permutation matrix. If no irreducible trinomial of degree m exists, then we have presented a construction which often yields bases where the change of basis matrix has low weight. A simple formula can be used to compute β and the weight of the change of basis matrix, given the minimal polynomial of α .

The results previously mentioned pertain to generalized bit-serial multiplication. In the original version of bit-serial multiplication due to Berlekamp (i.e., when $\beta = 1$), the change of basis matrix is a permutation matrix, if and only if m is odd and the minimal polynomial of α is $x^m + x + 1$. Further, the change of basis matrix has weight $m+1$, if and only if m is even and the minimal polynomial of α is $x^m + x + 1$.

REFERENCES

- [1] E. R. Berlekamp, "Bit-serial Reed-Solomon encoders," *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, vol. 28, pp. 869-874, 1982.
- [2] T. Beth, "On the arithmetics of Galoisfields and the like," in *Proc. 3rd Int. Conf. AAECC, Lecture Notes in Comput. Sci.*, vol. 229, 1986, pp. 2-16.
- [3] K. Imamura, "On self-complementary bases of $\text{GF}(q^n)$ over $\text{GF}(q)$," *Trans. IECE Jap.*, vol. 12, pp. 717-721, 1983.
- [4] R. Lidl and H. Niederreiter, *Finite Fields*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1987.
- [5] R. J. McEliece, *Finite Fields for Computer Scientists and Engineers*. Boston, MA: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1987.
- [6] M. Morii, M. Kasahara, and D. L. Whiting, "Efficient bit serial multiplication and the discrete-time Wiener-Hopf equation over finite fields," *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, vol. 35, pp. 1177-1183, Sept. 1989.
- [7] W. W. Peterson and E. J. Weldon, Jr., *Error Correcting Codes*. Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, 1972.
- [8] M. Wang and I. F. Blake, "Bit-serial multiplication in finite fields," *SIAM J. Discrete Math.*, vol. 3, pp. 140-148, 1990.
- [9] N. Zierler and J. Brillhart, "On primitive trinomials (mod 2)," *Inform. Contr.*, vol. 13, pp. 541-554, 1968.
- [10] N. Zierler and J. Brillhart, "On primitive trinomials (mod 2), II," *Inform. Contr.*, vol. 14, pp. 566-569, 1969.

A Note on Repeated-Root Cyclic Codes

Robert Morelos-Zaragoza, *Member, IEEE*

Abstract—In papers by Castagnoli *et al.* and Van Lint, cyclic codes with repeated roots are analyzed. Both papers fail to acknowledge a previous work by Chen, dating back to 1969, which includes an analysis of even length binary cyclic codes. Results from Chen's study are presented.

Index Terms—Binary cyclic codes of even length.

In [1] and [2], the so called repeated-root cyclic codes have been analyzed. However, both papers have failed to mention C. L. Chen's doctoral thesis [3]. In Section 3.6 of [3],¹ entitled "Some Remarks on Cyclic Codes of Even Length," binary cyclic codes of length $2n$ are analyzed. Specifically, the following theorem is proven.

Theorem 1: Let $g_2(x)$ be a factor of the polynomial $g_1(x)$, both over $\text{GF}(2)$. For $i = 1, 2$, let $g_i(x)$ generate an (n, k_i, d_i) cyclic code. Then the minimum distance, d , of the cyclic $(2n, k)$ code generated by $g(x) = g_1(x)g_2(x)$ is given by

$$d = 2d_2, \quad \text{if } d_1 \geq 2d_2$$

$$d = d_1, \quad \text{if } d_1 \leq 2d_2.$$

In the proof of Theorem 1, Chen indicates that the following matrix has a row space equivalent to that of the parity-check

Manuscript received May 12, 1991. This work was supported by NSF Grant NCR-8813480.

The author is with the Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Hawaii, Holmes Hall 483, 2540 Dole Street, Honolulu, HI 96822. IEEE Log Number 9102266.

¹Interested readers may obtain a copy from the author.

matrix of an even-length cyclic code,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \beta_1 & \beta_1^2 & \cdots & \beta_1^{n-1} & 1 & \beta_1 & \beta_1^2 & \cdots & \beta_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & \beta_2 & \beta_2^2 & \cdots & \beta_2^{n-1} & 1 & \beta_2 & \beta_2^2 & \cdots & \beta_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \beta_s & \beta_s^2 & \cdots & \beta_s^{n-1} & 1 & \beta_s & \beta_s^2 & \cdots & \beta_s^{n-1} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \beta_1^{n-1} & 1 & \beta_1 & \cdots & \beta_1^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \beta_2^{n-1} & 1 & \beta_2 & \cdots & \beta_2^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \beta_s^{n-1} & 1 & \beta_s & \cdots & \beta_s^{n-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ are all the roots of $g_1(x)$ and $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{s'}$ are the roots of $g_2(x)$, $s' \leq s$. It follows that even length cyclic codes are equivalent to codes with the $|\bar{u}| \bar{u} + \bar{v}|$ structure, as indicated in [2].

REFERENCES

- [1] G. Castagnoli, J. L. Massey, P. A. Shoeller, and N. von Seeman, "On repeated-root cyclic codes," *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 337-342, Mar. 1991.
- [2] J. H. van Lint, "Repeated-root cyclic codes," *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 343-345, Mar. 1991.
- [3] C. L. Chen, "Some Results on Algebraically Structured Error-Correcting Codes," Ph.D. dissert., Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, 1969.