Heuristic Construction of Linear Codes over Finite Chain Rings with High Minimum Homogeneous Weight

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Magdeburg November 13th, 2009

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Questions: Are there more examples? What about other rings?

#### Definition

A finite chain ring *R* is a finite ring with unity whose left ideals form a chain  $R = I_0 \supseteq I_1 \cdots \supseteq I_m = \{0\}$ . *m* is called the *chain length* of *R*.

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$$R := \mathbb{Z}_{p^n}$$
, with  $p$  a prime  $(m = n, q = p)$ .

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$$R_0 = \mathbb{Z}_8$$
,  $R_1 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $R_2 = \{0, 1\} \Rightarrow C_{\Gamma} = \{u\Gamma : u \in R_0 \times R_1 \times R_2\}$ 

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• Homogeneous weight:

$$w: R \to \mathbb{Q}, w(r) = egin{cases} 0 & r = 0 \ q & r \in I_{m-1} \setminus \{0\} \ q - 1 & r \in R \setminus I_{m-1} \end{cases}$$

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- M. Greferath and S. Schmidt, 1999:  $\exists$  isometry  $\Psi : (R, q^{m-2} \cdot d) \rightarrow (\mathbb{F}_q^{q^{m-1}}, d_{ham})$  ("Gray map")

## System of Diophantine inequalities

#### System of Diophantine inequalities



| ${\sf R}:=\mathbb{Z}_4,\lambda:=(2,1,1).$ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
|   | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|   | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |  |
|   | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |  |
| 1 1 0                                     | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $1 \ 0 \ 1$                               | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |  |
| $1 \ 1 \ 1$                               | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |  |
| 1 1 0                                     | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |  |
| 2 0 0                                     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 2 0 1                                     | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |  |
| 2 1 1                                     | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |  |
| 2 1 0                                     | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |  |
| 0 1 0                                     | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |  |
| 0 1 1                                     | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |  |
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- If  $x_n$  is a solution  $\rightarrow$  terminate; otherwise: backtracking.

• Idea:

$$eval(x) \stackrel{!}{\approx} \epsilon(x) := \frac{|\{y \ge x : \|y\|_1 = n, My \ge \delta \cdot \mathbb{1}\}|}{|\{y \ge x : \|y\|_1 = n\}|}$$

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 $\bullet$  Assuming "stochastic independence"  $\Rightarrow$ 

$$\epsilon(x) \approx \prod_{i=0}^{t-1} \epsilon_i(x) =: \operatorname{eval}(x)$$

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$$p_i(y,z) = \prod_{s:a_i^s>0} \left(\sum_{j=0}^n y^{sj} z^j {j+a_i^s-1 \choose j} \right)$$

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$$p_i(y,z) = \prod_{s:a_i^s > 0} \left( \sum_{j=0}^n y^{sj} z^j \binom{j+a_i^s-1}{j} \right)$$

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• Using reductions:  $\leq (\delta + 2)(n + 1)^2$  multiplications.

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# Thanks for your attention!