ON A ROOT - DISTANCE RELATION FOR ARITHMETIC CODES

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## ON A ROOT-DISTANCE RELATION FOR ARITHMETIC CODES

Arithmetic codes are of the form AN where A is a fixed integer called the generator and $N=0,1, \ldots, B-1 . B$ is the number of code words. An error pattern $E$ is called $t$-fold if the arithmetic weight of $E$ is $t$, that is at least $t$ non-zero $( \pm 1)$ coefficients are needed to express $E$ in modified binary form allowing $\pm 1$ or 0 as valid coefficients. The arithmetic distance between two integers $I_{1}$ and $I_{2}$ is defined as the arithmetic weight $W\left(\left|I_{1}-I_{2}\right|\right)$. It is we 11 known that this distance function is metric and the minimum distance of an AN code is the weight of the minimum weight nonzero codeword. The arithmetic code corrects errors up to $t$ if the minimum distance, $d_{m} \geq 2 t+1$. The parallelism between arithmetic codes and polynomial codes does not end here. The complete analogy between single error correcting Brown codes [1] and single error correcting Hamming codes, and many other similarities have been observed and summarized by Massey in 1964 [2].

In 1966, Barrows [3] and Mandelbaum [4] simultaneously discovered a class of multiple error correcting arithmetic codes. These codes are since generalized by Chien, Hong and Preparata $[5,6]$ and Chang and Tsao-Wu [7] to include a larger spectrum of codes between the two extremes: Brown codes are analogous to Hamming Codes and Barrows-Mandelbaum codes are analogous to maximal Length-Sequence Codes [8]. These codes have the form $A=\left(2^{e}-1\right) / B$ where $e$ is the exponent of 2 modulo $B$. When $B$ has 2 as its primitive root, the minimum distance becomes $d m=\left[\frac{B+1}{3}\right]$, which was first proven by Barrows [3]. For the composite $B$ 's the minimum distance is to be found by the procedures described by Chien, Hong and Preparata [6].

The fact that these codes are cyclic immediately poses a question, what is the analogy between these codes and cyclic polynomial codes such as BCH codes [8]? We answer this question with a conjecture on the rootdistance relationship in arithmetic codes. First, notice that $A B=2^{n}-1$ for some $n$ which is the length of the code. To be an error correcting code $\left(d_{m} \geq 3\right)$, it is well known that the exponent of 2 modulo A must be $n$. A BCH code has generator $g(x)$ for which the exponent of $x$ modulo $g(x)$ equals $n$, the code length. The $B C H$ theorem states that the minimum distance generated by $g(x)$ is $d_{m}>$ the number of consecutive roots of $g(x)$. Now we look at the roots of $\mathrm{X}^{\mathrm{n}}-1$ in the complex field. A primitive $n^{\text {th }}$ root of unity in this case would be $\alpha=e^{\frac{2 \pi}{n} i}$. We have

$$
\begin{equation*}
x^{n}-1=\prod_{i=1}^{n}\left(x-\alpha^{i}\right) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

A cyclotomic polynomial $\mathrm{Qh}(\mathrm{x})$ is defined as

$$
\begin{equation*}
Q_{h}(x)=\prod_{(i, h)=1}\left(x-\beta^{i}\right) \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\beta$ is a primitive h th root of unity. It is well known [see for instance Ref. 9] that a cyclotomic polynomial has all integer coefficients and

$$
\begin{equation*}
x^{n}-1=\prod_{h \mid n} Q_{h}(x) \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Hence for all $h \mid x, Q_{h}(x)$ 's are unrepeated factors of $x^{n}-1$. Each $Q_{h}(x)$ contains a set of disjoint $n^{\text {th }}$ roots of unity as its roots, i.e.,

$$
\begin{equation*}
Q_{h}(x)=\prod_{i \in I_{h}}\left(x-\alpha^{i}\right) \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

where

$$
\begin{equation*}
I_{n}=\left\{i \mid 1 \leq i \leq n,(i, n)=\frac{n}{h}\right\} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

As we replace $x$ with 2 in the above equations, we have $A_{n}=Q_{h}(2)=\prod_{i \in I_{h}}^{\left(2-\alpha^{i}\right) \text {, }}$ the integer factors of $2^{n}-1$. Each $A_{h}$ may or may not be a prime, but has a definite relation with the $n^{\text {th }}$ roots of unity given by Eq. (5). Any further decomposition of $A_{h}$ preserving the root relationship is impossible because $Q_{h}(x)$ is always irreducible in the field of rationals [10].

Table 1. $A_{h}$

| $Q_{h}$ | $A_{h}$ | $h$ | $A_{h}$ | $h$ | $A_{h}$ | $h$ | $A_{h}$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 127 | 13 | 8191 | 20 | $5 \cdot 41$ |
| 2 | 3 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 43 | 21 | $7 \cdot 337$ |
| 3 | 7 | 9 | 73 | 15 | 151 | 22 | 683 |
| 4 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 257 | 24 | 241 |
| 5 | 31 | 11 | $23 \cdot 89$ | 17 | 131071 | 30 | 331 |
| 6 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 18 | $3 \cdot 19$ | 36 | 37.109 |

Dickson [11] has shown that $A_{h} \neq A_{k}$ for all $h \neq k$ except $A_{2}=A_{6}=3$ and that every $A_{h}$ (except $A_{6}$ ) has the exponent of 2 modulo $A_{h}$ equal to $h$. Now for given $A$ a divisor of $2^{n}-1$, we find the number of positively consecutive roots as follows. First, choose only those $A_{h}$ 's in $A$ which are clearly the $A_{h}$, and then count the number of the longest consecutive roots using Eq. (5). This is best illustrated by an example: $n=18$
has $A_{2}, A_{3}, A_{6}, A_{9}$ and $A_{18}$. Among them, ambiguous $A_{h}$ 's are $A_{2}=A_{3}=3$ and $A_{18}=3 \cdot 19$.
roots: $\alpha^{\mathrm{i}} ; \mathrm{i}=\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllll}1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17\end{array}$ Factors: $\quad A_{h}=3 \cdot 1973 \begin{array}{llllllllllllllll} & 73 & 73 & 3.19 & 7 & 3.19 & 73 & 3 & 73 & 3.19 & 7 & 319 & 73 & 3 & 73 & 3.19\end{array}$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
A=3 \cdot 19 \cdot 73 & \rightarrow \text { positive factors }\{73\} \rightarrow 1 \text { consecutive roots } \\
A=3^{3} \cdot 19 \cdot 7 & \rightarrow \text { positive factors }\{3,3,3 \cdot 19,7\} \rightarrow 3 \text { consecutive roots } \\
A=19 \cdot 73 & \rightarrow \text { positive factors }\{73\} \rightarrow 1 \text { consecutive root }
\end{array}
$$

Conjecture: If A has d positively consecutive roots, $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{m}}(\mathrm{A}) \geq \mathrm{d}+1$.
We define weakly consecutive roots of $A$ as the following. In case some $A_{k}$ divides $A_{h}$ and $A_{k} \neq A_{h}$, the factor of $A_{h}$ is recognized as $A_{h}$ even in the absence of $A_{k}$. Again the illustration with $n=18$;
$A=3 \cdot 19 \cdot 73 \rightarrow$ weak factors $\{3 \cdot 19,73\} \rightarrow 2$ consecutive roots
$A=3^{2} \cdot 73 \rightarrow$ weak factors $\{3,3,73\} \rightarrow 3$ consecutive roots
$A=3 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \rightarrow$ weak factors $\{3 \cdot 19\} \rightarrow 1$ consecutive root

It is empirically discovered that if A has $d$ weakly consecutive roots, $d m \geq d+1$ for all $A$ 's up to length $n=36$ with only two exceptions. (See the * entry in the table 2) Table 2 shows the exhaustive proof of the above statement. This is achieved by listing all possible A's of different weakly consecutive roots without any superflows non-recognized factors. If any $A$ has non-recognized factors, obvious $l y d_{m}(A) \geq d_{m}\left(A^{\prime}\right)$
where $A^{\prime}$ is without those non-recognized factors (Example $A=3 \cdot 3 \cdot 19$, $\left.A^{\prime}=3 \cdot 19\right)$. Also, for a given $A$, one can easily verify that the number of positively consecutive roots is less than or equal to the number of weakly consecutive roots. Hence, table 2 also provides an empirical proof for the conjecture except for the two starred exceptions. The proof for these two cases are as follows.
(1) $\mathrm{n}=20, \mathrm{~A}=3 \cdot 31 \cdot 5^{2} \cdot 41$ has 7 positively consecutive roots and the actual $d_{m}=8=7+1$.
(2) $n=36, A=3^{3} \cdot 5 \cdot 73 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ has 6 positively consecutive roots and the actual $d_{m}=8>6+1$.

The actual $d_{m}$ 's in the following table was obtained by the method described in [6].

Table 2

| $n$ | A | B | weak $\mathrm{d}+1$ | actual dm |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | $5 \cdot 17$ | 3 | 4 | 4 |
|  | $3 \cdot 17$ | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 9 | 73 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | $3 \cdot 31$ | 11 | 4 | 4 |
|  | $11 \cdot 31$ | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 12 | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 13$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $5 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 13$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $7 \cdot 13$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 13$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$ | 13 | 4 | 4 |
|  | $5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 4 | 4 |
| 14 | $3 \cdot 127$ | 43 | 4 | 4 |
|  | $43 \cdot 127$ | 151 | $7 \cdot 31$ | 7 |
| 15 | $7 \cdot 31$ | 151 | 3 | 7 |
|  | $31 \cdot 151$ | $7 \cdot 257$ | $5 \cdot 17$ | 3 |

Table 2 (continued)


|  | $5 \cdot 43 \cdot 127$ | $3 \cdot 29 \cdot 113$ | 4 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $3 \cdot 29 \cdot 113$ | 5-43.127 | 4 | 4 |
|  | $43 \cdot 127 \cdot 29 \cdot 113$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | 7 | 7 |
|  | Rest* | 3 | 14 | 14 |
|  | Rest | 5 | 14 | 14 |
| 30 | $331 \cdot 151$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 7 \cdot 31$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | 3-3.31 | $7 \cdot 151 \cdot 11 \cdot 331$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $7 \cdot 11$ | $9 \cdot 31 \cdot 151 \cdot 331$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $7 \cdot 331$ | $9 \cdot 11 \cdot 31 \cdot 151$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 151$ | $7 \cdot 11 \cdot 31 \cdot 331$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | $11 \cdot 151$ | $7 \cdot 9 \cdot 31 \cdot 331$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | $31 \cdot 331$ | $7 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 151$ | 4 | 4. |
|  | $7 \cdot 11 \cdot 151$ | $9 \cdot 31 \cdot 331$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | $7 \cdot 11 \cdot 331$ | $9 \cdot 31 \cdot 151$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | $11 \cdot 151 \cdot 331$ | $7 \cdot 9 \cdot 31$ | 5 | 5 |
|  | 7.31.331 | 9.11.151 | 5 | 6 |
|  | $31 \cdot 151 \cdot 331$ | $9 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$ | 5 | 5 |
|  | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 31 \cdot 151 \cdot 11$ | $7 \cdot 331$ | 6 | 6 |
|  | $7 \cdot 11 \cdot 151 \cdot 331$ | $9 \cdot 31$ | 6 | 6 |
|  | $7 \cdot 11 \cdot 31 \cdot 331$ | $9 \cdot 151$ | 6 | 7 |
|  | $7 \cdot 31 \cdot 151 \cdot 331$ | $9 \cdot 11$ | 6 | 6 |
|  | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 151 \cdot 331$ | $7 \cdot 11 \cdot 31$ | 6 | 6 |
|  | $11 \cdot 7 \cdot 31 \cdot 151 \cdot 331$ | 9 | 10 | 10 |
|  | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 31 \cdot 151 \cdot 331$ | $7 \cdot 11$ | 10 | 10 |
|  | Rest | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| 32 | 257.65537 | 3-5.17 | 4 | 4 |
|  | $17 \cdot 65537$ | $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 257$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | 5.65537 | $3 \cdot 17 \cdot 257$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | $3 \cdot 65537$ | $5 \cdot 17 \cdot 257$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | 17.257.65537 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 8 | 8 |
|  | $5 \cdot 257 \cdot 65537$ | 3.17 | 8 | 8 |
|  | $3 \cdot 257 \cdot 65537$ | $5 \cdot 17$ | 8 | 8 |
|  | Rest | 3 | 16 | 16 |
|  | Rest | 5 | 16 | 16 |
| 33 | 599497 | 7-23-89 | 3 | 3 |
|  | 7.23.89 | 599479 | 3 | 4 |
|  | Rest | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| 34 | 3-131071 | 43691 | 4 | 4 |
|  | Rest | 3 | 17 | 17 |
| 35 | $31 \cdot 127$ | $71 \cdot 122921$ | 3 | 4 |
|  | $31 \cdot 71 \cdot 122921$ | 127 | 5 | 5 |
|  | $127 \cdot 71 \cdot 122921$ | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 36 | $37 \cdot 109 \cdot 3 \cdot 19$ | $5 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 13 \cdot 73$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $13 \cdot 3 \cdot 19$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 73 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $13 \cdot 73$ | $5 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | 3 | 4 |
|  | $73 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 5 \cdot 13$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $5 \cdot 73$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $5 \cdot 3 \cdot 19$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 73 \cdot 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | $3 \cdot 19 \cdot 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 73$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | $3 \cdot 19 \cdot 13 \cdot 73$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | 4 | 4 |

[^0]
## Table 2 (continued)

| n | A | B | weak d+1 | actual $d_{m}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36 | $13 \cdot 73 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $5 \cdot 13 \cdot 7 \cdot 73 \cdot 3 \cdot 19$ | 4 | 4 |
| $5 \cdot 73 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 13$ | 4 | 4 |  |
| $5 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 73$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | 4 | 4 |  |
| $5 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 73$ | 4 | 4 |  |
| $7 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 73$ | 4 | 4 |  |
| $3 \cdot 19 \cdot 13 \cdot 73 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 5$ | 6 | 6 |  |
| $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 73 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $7 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 5 \cdot 13$ | 6 | 6 |  |
| $5 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 73 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$ | 6 | 6 |  |
| $7 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 73 \cdot 5 \cdot 13$ | 6 | 6 |  |
| $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 73 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 19 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$ | $7 *$ | 6 |  |
| $5 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 73 \cdot 13$ | 7 | 8 |  |
| $13 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 73$ | 7 | 8 |  |
| $5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 73$ | 8 | 8 |  |
| $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 73 \cdot 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 109$ | $5 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 19$ | 8 | 9 |  |
| Rest | $7 \cdot 13$ | 9 | 9 |  |
|  | Rest | $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 13$ | 9 | 9 |

We now prove the conjecture for a special case of two adjacent roots which should give actual $d_{m} \geq 3$. First a well known lemma.

Lemma 1 For code length $n, d_{m}(A) \geq 3$ if $e(A)=n$ and $2^{e / 2}+1 \not \equiv 0 \bmod A$.

Lemma 2 (See [11]) e $\left(A_{h}\right)=h$ except $h=6$.

Theorem 1 If A clearly contains two weakly consecutive roots of unity, then $d_{m}(A) \geq 3$.

Proof Case 1) $A$ is composed of a single $A_{h}$, i.e., $A=A_{h}$ for some $h$. From the adjacency we have

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
(i, n) & =\frac{n}{h} \\
(i+1, n) & =\frac{n}{h}
\end{array}\right\} \quad \text { Can happen only if } h=n=\text { odd }
$$

By lemmas 1 and 2, the theorem is true.

Case 2) A is composed of $A_{h_{1}}$ and $A_{h_{2}}$ each contributing one root and perhaps some unrecognized factors, ie, $A=A_{h_{1}} \cdot A_{h_{2}} \cdot C$. From the adjacency we have,

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
(i, n) & =\frac{n}{h_{1}} \\
(i+1, n) & =\frac{n}{h_{2}}
\end{array}\right\} \rightarrow\left(\frac{n}{h_{1}}, \frac{n}{h_{2}}\right)=1 \rightarrow \operatorname{LCM}\left(h_{1}, h_{2}\right)=n
$$

But $e\left(A_{h_{1}} \cdot A_{h_{2}}\right)$ is divisible by

$$
\operatorname{LCM}\left(e\left(A h_{1}\right), e\left(A_{h_{2}}\right)\right)=\operatorname{LCM}\left(h_{1}, h_{2}\right)=n
$$

Thus $e(A) \mid n$ and $n \mid e(A)$, resulting $e(A)=n$. If $n$ is odd the theorem follows. If $n$ is even, $\left(2^{n}-1\right)=\left(2^{n / 2}-1\right)\left(2^{n / 2}+1\right)$; and every odd root is from $2^{n / 2}+1$ and every even root is from $2^{n / 2}-1$. Hence $A_{h_{1}}$ and $A_{h_{2}}$ can not both divide $2^{2 / n}+1$ for $\left(2^{n / 2}-1\right)$ and $\left(2^{n / 2}+1\right)$ are relatively prime.
Q.E.D.

Unfortunately, this theorem does not lend itself for a generalization. For a general proof, the method introduced by Pierce [12] and the study on the coefficients of the cyclotonic polynomials by Lehmer [13] will be of invaluable help.

Mandelbaum [4] shows a simple extension of these codes as the following. If $e(B)=n$ and $A=\left(2^{n}-1\right) / B$ gives minimum distance $d_{m}$ over the codelength $n$, then $A^{\prime}=\left(2^{k n}-1\right) / B$ gives minimum distance $k d_{m}$ over the
code length kn . The conjecture we have shown is entirely compatible with this theorem. Consider $\mathrm{n}^{\text {th }}$ roots of unity occupied by B. There must be at least $d_{m}-1$ length gap which is equivalent to a gap of $\mathrm{kd}_{\mathrm{m}}-1$ in kn th roots of unity. Hence, by the conjecture the new minimum distance is $\mathrm{kd}_{\mathrm{m}}$.

From the empirical evidence and some facts we presented here, we conclude that the conjecture is very strong. For all practical purposes, now we can synthesize codes of given length and minimum distance by a simple root-distance relation. This gives the strong relation between the arithmetic code and the $B C H$ code. The decoding technique using this approach should be the subject of further research.

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