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<th>A Computer-Algebraic Problem on Two-dimensional Linear Recurring Arrays - Cycle Representatives of Two-dimensional Cyclic Codes (Formula Manipulation and Its Applications to Mathematical Study)</th>
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<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>SAKATA, Shojiro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>数理解析研究所講究録 1985, 551: 44-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>1985-02</td>
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<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/98898">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/98898</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Departmental Bulletin Paper</td>
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<td>Textversion</td>
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Kyoto University
A Computer-Algebraic Problem on Two-dimensional
Linear Recurring Arrays - Cycle Representatives
of Two-dimensional Cyclic Codes

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ABSTRACT

Most problems on two-dimensional (2-D) linear recurring
arrays are also important from the standpoint of computer
algebra, one of which is treated in this paper. In particu-
lar this problem has a close connection with Buchberger's
algorithm. A method of finding cycle representatives of
2-D cyclic codes defined by primary ideals in the bivariate
polynomial ring is presented. This is based also on a two-
dimensional generalization of Kurudjukov's result on cyclic
codes defined by non-squarefree parity check polynomials.
Our result is useful for determining the weight distribution
of any 2-D cyclic code and exhibits an example suitable for
applying a formula manipulating system.

- 1 -
I. INTRODUCTION

The two-dimensional (2-D) cyclic codes are a generalization of the important class of one-dimensional (1-D) cyclic codes [1-5]. A 'cycle' of a 2-D cyclic code is the collection of codewords which are cyclic shifts of a codeword, as in the case of a 1-D cyclic code. If we can find the cycle representatives, we can immediately determine the weight distribution of the code. The problem of finding the cycle representatives of 2-D cyclic codes remains open except in the case of irreducible (IR) 2-D cyclic codes; an IR 2-D cyclic code is equivalent to (a repetition of) an IR 1-D cyclic code [4,5]. For 1-D cyclic codes, this problem has been solved [6-10].

In the present paper, we present a method of finding the cycle representatives of any quasi-irreducible (QIR) 2-D cyclic code by extending Kurdjukov's result [10] on quasi-irreducible (i.e., non-squarefree) 1-D cyclic codes. This also implies that we can find the cycle representatives of any 2-D cyclic code by combining its QIR components with the aid of Seguin's method [8]. In the following discussions, with no loss of generality we confine ourselves to the binary case where the symbol field is the binary Galois field GF(2).
II. PRELIMINARIES ON 2-D CYCLIC CODES AND GROBNER BASIS

Let \( R \triangleq F[x,y] \) be the ring of bivariate polynomials over the field \( F \triangleq \text{GF}(2) \) and \( I_{m,n} \triangleq (x^m+1, y^n+1) \) be the ideal generated by \( x^m+1 \) and \( y^n+1 \). A binary 2-D cyclic code \( C \) of area \( m \times n \) is an ideal \( \tilde{I} = I/I_{m,n} \) in the factor ring \( \tilde{R}_{m,n} \triangleq R/I_{m,n} \) [3,5], where \( I \) is an ideal in \( R \) such that \( I \supset I_{m,n} \). On the other hand, we may define a 2-D cyclic code \( C = \tilde{I} \) by the parity check ideal \( \tilde{J} = J/I_{m,n} \) (\( J \supset I_{m,n} \)) in \( \tilde{R}_{m,n} \) (or \( J \) in \( R \)) such that \( \tilde{I} \cdot \tilde{J} = \tilde{0} \) (the zero ideal in \( \tilde{R}_{m,n} \)) and denote it by \( C_{\tilde{J}} \) (or \( C_{\tilde{J}} \)).

The elements (codewords) \( u \) of \( C \) are either referred to as bivariate polynomials \( u(x,y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2_{m,n}} u_{i,j} x^i y^j \) (modulo \( I_{m,n} \)) or as 2-D \( m \times n \) arrays \( (u_{i,j}) \), \( (i,j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2_{m,n} \), where \( \mathbb{Z}^2_{m,n} \) is the set of pairs \( (i,j) \) of integers \( i \) modulo \( m \) and \( j \) modulo \( n \), i.e. the subscripts \( i \) and \( j \) are to be interpreted respectively modulo \( m \) and \( n \). The multiplication by a polynomial \( f(x,y) = \sum_{(k,l) \in \mathbb{Z}^2_{m,n}} f_{k,l} x^k y^l \) amounts to send \( u = (u_{i,j}) \) to \( f(x,y)u = (\sum_{(k,l) \in \mathbb{Z}^2_{m,n}} f_{k,l} u_{i-k,j-l}) \).

In particular, cyclic shifts \( x \cdot u \) and \( y \cdot u \) of a codeword \( u \) of \( C \) are also codewords of \( C \). From now on we regard each codeword as a doubly periodic (DP) array by considering cyclic shifts.
A DP array \( u \) is characterized by a fundamental period (FP) parallelogram \( \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n = \{(\omega_1 l_{11}, \omega_2 l_{21}), \omega_1 l_{12}, \omega_2 l_{22}\} 
abla \mathbb{Z}_m, n \} \) with side vectors \( l_1 = (l_{11}, l_{12}) \) and \( l_2 = (l_{21}, l_{22}) \) such that any period vector \( l \) of \( u \) can be represented as an integral linear combination \( l = k_1 l_1 + k_2 l_2 \) of \( l_1 \) and \( l_2 \), \( k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \) [4]. The 'period' of \( u \) is the area \( |l_1 \times l_2| = |\det(l_{11}, l_{12}, l_{21}, l_{22})| \) of a FP parallelogram \( l_1 \times l_2 \). In general \( \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n \) is covered with a network of congruent parallelograms obtained by shifting cyclically a FP parallelogram through \( k_1 l_1 + k_2 l_2 \), \( k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \).

Let \( d = \dim \mathcal{C}_J \) be the dimension of the code \( \mathcal{C}_J \) (as a linear subspace). Then, there exists a set of integer pairs \( \{(\kappa_1, \lambda_1), \ldots, (\kappa_M, \lambda_M)\} \) associated with an 'independent point (IP) set' of \( J \)

\[
\Delta(J) = \bigcup_{s=1}^{M-1} \{(i, j) \mid 0 \leq i < \kappa_{s+1}, 0 \leq j < \lambda_s \} \subset \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n
\]

which satisfies the following conditions [5]:

1. \( 0 \leq \kappa_2 < \cdot \cdot \cdot < \kappa_M < m; \ n \leq \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \cdots > \lambda_M = 0; \)
2. \( J \) has a normal basis \( \{f^{(1)}(x, y), \ldots, f^{(M)}(x, y)\} \) composed of the generator polynomials \( f^{(s)}(x, y) \) with the 'quasi-degree' \( \text{Deg} f^{(s)} = (\kappa_s, \lambda_s), 1 \leq s \leq M; \)
3. \( \Delta(J) \) has the cardinality \( |\Delta(J)| = d; \)

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any non-zero polynomial of the form

\[ f(x, y) = \sum_{(i, j) \in \Delta(J)} f_{ij} x^i y^j \]

is not an element of \( J \).

The above normal basis is nothing but the Gröbner basis [11] of \( J \), which can be obtained from any basis of \( J \) by a constructive method [5]. Although the algorithm is found to be equivalent to Buchberger's algorithm [11], the former which originated in a problem of encoding any 2-D cyclic code was devised independently and applied to construct some new 2-D cyclic codes [5]. The idea behind the algorithm is as follows. Suppose that, for each \((i, j) \in \Delta(J)\), an arbitrary value is assigned to the component \( u_{ij} \) of a codeword in \( C_J \). From these values \( u_{ij}, \ (i, j) \in \Delta(J) \), we can determine the other components \( u_{kl}, \ (k, l) \notin \Delta(J) \) by applying successively a series of polynomials in \( \{f^{(1)}, \ldots, f^{(M)}\} \). The set \( \{f^{(1)}, \ldots, f^{(M)}\} \) is a Gröbner basis of \( J \) if and only if \( u_{kl}, \ (k, l) \notin \Delta(J) \), is determined uniquely, i.e. independently of any combination and any order of the polynomials used in determining \( u_{kl} \).

III. QIR 2-D CYCLIC CODES C_Q

- 5 -
A quasi-irreducible (QIR) 2-D cyclic code \( C_Q \) is defined by a primary ideal \( Q \). The code (ideal in \( R_{m,n} \)) \( C_Q \) has a minimal subideal \( C_P \), i.e. an irreducible (IR) 2-D cyclic code. The IR code \( C_P \) is defined by the (maximal) prime ideal \( P \) associated with the primary ideal \( Q \) such that \( P \triangleright Q \triangleright P^\sigma \) for a certain integer \( \sigma \). There exists a pair of irreducible (over \( P \)) polynomials \( f = f(x) \) and \( h = h(x,y) \) which generate \( P \), i.e. \( P = (f, h) \). Let \( d_1 \triangleq \deg_x f \) and \( d_2 \triangleq \deg_y h \), where \( \deg_x g \) (\( \deg_y g \)) is the degree of a polynomial \( g = g(x,y) \) with respect to \( x \) (\( y \)). The IR code \( C_P \) has an IP set \( \Delta(P) = \{(i,j) \mid 0 \leq i \leq d_1, 0 \leq j \leq d_2\} \). Thus, the dimension of \( C_P \) is equal to \( d = \Delta |\Delta(P)| = d_1 d_2 \) [4]. Let \( \tau \) be the least integer satisfying \( 2^{\tau} \geq \sigma \). Then, from the inclusion

\[ Q \triangleright P^{\tau} \supseteq (f^{2^\tau}, h^{2^\tau}), \]

it follows that the QIR code \( C = C_Q \) is a subcode of the QIR code \( C_{Q^\tau} \) defined by the primary ideal \( Q^\tau \triangleq (f^{2^\tau}, h^{2^\tau}) \). The latter code \( C_{Q^\tau} \) can be constructed by interleaving the codewords of the IR code \( C_P \).

For an array (codeword) \( u \) of a 2-D cyclic code \( C_J \), we define the characteristic ideal of \( u \) by \( I(u) = \{ f \in R \mid f \cdot u = (0) \} \). In like manner we have the characteristic ideal of a collection of arrays \( u_1, \ldots, u_K \) such that

\[
I(u_1, \ldots, u_K) \triangleq \{ f \in R \mid f \cdot u_1 = (0), \ldots, f \cdot u_K = (0) \}
= \bigcap_{\alpha=1}^K I(u_\alpha).
\]
Dualistically, for an ideal $J$ (2-D cyclic code $C_J$) there exists a finite set \{\nu_1, \ldots, \nu_L\} of 'representative arrays (codewords)' such that $J = \sum_{\nu \in \nu_1}^{L} \nu$, i.e. $C_J = \sum_{s=1}^{L} \nu_s$ [5].

Let $H(Q)$ be the multiplicative group of invertible elements in the factor ring $R/Q$ and \{\nu^{i \nu^j}\} be the subgroup of $H(Q)$ consisting of all powers $\nu^{i \nu^j}$ of $\nu$ and $y$. A major point of the present problem is to find the representatives of cosets in the factor group $H(Q)/\{\nu^{i \nu^j}\}$. In particular, if the parity check ideal $J$ (2-D cyclic code $C_J$) has a single representative array (codeword) $u$, then for a complete set \{\nu_1, \ldots, \nu_M\} of coset representatives of $H(J)/\{\nu^{i \nu^j}\}$ \{\nu_1 \cdot u, \ldots, \nu_M \cdot u\} is a complete set of cycle representatives which are contained in $C_J$, but not in any proper subcode of $C_J$.

IV. CYCLE REPRESENTATIVES OF $C_{Q_T}$

In this section we consider the QIR 2-D cyclic code $C_{Q_T}$ defined by the parity check ideal $Q_T = (f^{2^T}, h^{2^T})$. The QIR code $C_{Q_T}$ has a single representative array $u$. For example, we can determine such an array $u \in C_{Q_T}$ by

$$u_{i \cdot j} = \begin{cases} 1, & (i, j) = (\kappa-1, \lambda-1); \\ 0, & (i, j) \in \Delta(Q_T) - \{(\kappa-1, \lambda-1)\}, \end{cases}$$

(1)

where $\kappa = d_1^{2^T}$, $\lambda = d_2^{2^T}$ and $\Delta(Q_T) = \{(i, j) \mid 0 \leq i < \kappa, 0 \leq j < \lambda\}$ [5].

The primary ideal $Q_T$ has a unique minimal primary super-ideal $Q_T' = (f^{2^T}, f^{2^T-1} h^{2^T-1}, h^{2^T})$ which belongs to the same
prime ideal \( \mathfrak{p} = (f, h) \). Correspondingly, \( C_{Q_{\tau}} \) is the maximal subcode of \( C_{Q_{\tau}} \), where the difference between the dimensions of these codes is
\[
\dim C_{Q_{\tau}} - \dim C_{Q_{\tau}} = d (= \dim C_{p}).
\]
Hence the cardinality of the difference set \( C_{Q_{\tau}} - C_{Q_{\tau}} \), is equal to
\[
2^d 2^{2\tau} - 2^d (2^{2\tau} - 1) = 2^d (2^{2\tau} - 1) (2^d - 1).
\]
(2)
The period of any element in \( C_{Q_{\tau}} - C_{Q_{\tau}} \), is equal to \( p 2^{2\tau} \), where \( p \) is the period of a non-zero element in \( C_{p} \). Thus, the number of cycles in \( C_{Q_{\tau}} - C_{Q_{\tau}} \), is
\[
2^d (2^{2\tau} - 1) (2^d - 1) / (p 2^{2\tau}) = s 2^d (2^{2\tau} - 1) / p,
\]
(3)
where \( s = \Delta T(P) = (2^d - 1) / p \) is the cardinality of the set \( T(P) \) of coset representatives in \( H(P) / \{ x^i y^j \} \). Let a polynomial \( a = a(x, y) \) denote a primitive element of the extension field \( GF(2^d) \), which is isomorphic to \( R / P \), then \( T(P) = \{ a^0, a^1, \ldots, a^{s-1} \} \).

For a non-zero array \( u \) in \( C_{p} \), let \( \bar{z}_1 \times \bar{z}_2 \) be a FP parallelogram of \( u \) with \( \bar{z}_1 = (i_1, j_1) \) and \( \bar{z}_2 = (i_2, j_2) \), where \( p = |\det(\begin{bmatrix} i_1 & j_1 \\ i_2 & j_2 \end{bmatrix})| \). Then, there exist unique polynomials \( a_1, b_1, c_1, a_2, b_2, \) and \( c_2 \) such that
\[
x^{i_1} y^{j_1} + 1 = a_1 f + b_1 h + c_1 fh,
\]
\[
x^{i_2} y^{j_2} + 1 = a_2 f + b_2 h + c_2 fh
\]
(4)
(deg_y<1, deg_ya_2 < d_2; deg_xb_1, deg_xb_2 < a_1).

In fact, we can take j_1=0, i_1=i_2=0 [5]. Thus, b_1=a_1=0, a_1≠0, b_2≠0.

For any integer σ, we define S_σ to be the set of polynomials g with deg_xg < 2^{σ-1}d_1 and deg_yg < 2^{σ-1}d_2. Let

\[ a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in S_σ \]

modulo \( f^{2σ}, h^{2σ} \),

and \( S_{σ1} \) \( (S_{σ2}) \) be the set of polynomials in \( S_σ \) which do not contain \( x^{r_1}s_1 \) \( (x^{r_2}s_2) \), where \( x^{r_1}s_1 \) \( (x^{r_2}s_2) \) is a non-zero term of the polynomial \( a_1 \) \( (b_2) \). Then we have the following theorem, which is proved in the Appendix.

**Theorem 1:** A complete set of coset representatives in \( H(Q_τ)/(x^iy^j) \) is given by

\[ t(1+f^{k_1}+h^{l_1}+f^{m_1}) \cdot (1+f^{2k_2}+h^{2l_2}+f^{2m_2}) \cdot \cdots \]

\[ (1+f^{2^{τ-1}k_τ}+h^{2^{τ-1}l_τ}+f^{2^{τ-1}m_τ}) \]

where \( t ∈ T(P) \), \( (k_σ, l_σ, m_σ) ∈ L_σA_S_{σ1} \times S_{σ2} \times S_σ \) (σ=1, ..., τ); a complete set of cycle representatives in \( C_{Q_τ} \) \( - C_{Q_τ} \), is obtained by multiplying the representative array \( u \) (1) of \( C_{Q_τ} \) by polynomials \( (6) \).
V. CYCLE REPRESENTATIVES OF ANY QIR CODE

Now we will show that Theorem 1 is also useful for obtaining the coset representatives of \( H(Q!/(x^i y^j) \) , where \( Q \) is any primary ideal belonging to the same prime ideal \( P = (f(x), h(x,y)) \) such that \( P \supset Q \supset Q_1 = (f^2, h^2) \).

Let \( I \) be an ideal in \( R \) and \( \Delta(I) \) be an independent point set of \( I \). We represent each element (coset) of the factor ring \( R/I \) by a polynomial of the form

\[
g(x,y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta(I)} g_{ij} x^i y^j.
\]

Let \( I' \) be a subideal of \( I \). By virtue of the isomorphism \( R/I \cong (R/I')/(I/I') \), we can select the coset representatives of \( R/I \) out of those of \( R/I' \). To be precise, we have only to pick up the elements \( g \) with the quasi-degree \( \text{Deg} g \in \Delta(I) \), since \( \Delta(I) \subseteq \Delta(I') \). Thus, in view of \( \dim_P(R/I) = |\Delta(I)| \), the set of elements of \( R/I \) is identical with the set of elements of \( R/I' \) satisfying \( \text{Deg} g \in \Delta(I) \).

Furthermore, let \( g \) be an invertible element of \( R/I' \) satisfying \( \text{Deg} g \in \Delta(I) \). Then there exists a polynomial \( g^{-1} \) such that \( g \cdot g^{-1} \equiv 1 \mod I' \) and \( \text{Deg} g^{-1} \in \Delta(I') \). Since \( I' \subseteq I \), \( g \cdot g^{-1} \equiv 1 \mod I \), where \( g^{-1} \equiv g^{-1} \mod I \) and \( \text{Deg} g^{-1} \in \Delta(I) \). Therefore \( g \) is invertible as an element of \( R/I \).

Consequently, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 2: Let \( I \) and \( I' \) be ideals in \( R \) and \( I \supset I' \).
The invertible elements of $R/I$ are given by the invertible elements $g$ of $R/I'$ satisfying $\text{Deg } g \in \Delta(I)$, i.e. $\mathcal{H}(I) = \{ g \in \mathcal{H}(I') \mid \text{Deg } g \in \Delta(I) \}$.

The following theorem is an immediate consequence of Theorem 1 and Lemma 2.

**Theorem 3:** Let $Q$ be a primary ideal belonging to a prime ideal $P = (f, h)$ and $P \supset Q \supset Q_T = (f^{2^T}, h^{2^T})$. The coset representatives of $\mathcal{H}(Q)/(x^iy^j)$ can be selected among the elements (6) whose quasi-degrees are contained in $\Delta(q)$.

To find the cycle representatives of $C_Q$, we need a collection of representative arrays $\{u_1, \ldots, u_N\}$ of $Q$ which satisfies the following conditions:

1. $C_Q = \bigcup_{s=1}^N C_I(u_s)$, in particular $Q = \bigcap_{s=1}^N I(u_s)$;
2. there does not exist any array $v$ such that $I(u_s) \nsubseteq I(v) \nsubseteq Q$.

To obtain such a collection of arrays $\{u_1, \ldots, u_N\}$ for $C_Q$, we may begin with the set of representative arrays $\{u(1), \ldots, u(M-1)\}$ defined by

\[
u_{i,j}^{(s)} = \begin{cases} 1, & (i,j) = (\kappa_{s+1}-1, \lambda_{s}-1), \\ 0, & (i,j) \in \Delta(Q) - \{(\kappa_{s+1}-1, \lambda_{s}-1)\}, \end{cases} \quad (1 \leq s \leq M-1) \quad (7)
\]

where $\Delta(Q) = \bigcup_{s=1}^{M-1} \{(i,j) \mid 0 \leq i < \kappa_{s+1}, 0 \leq j < \lambda_s\}$ is an independent point set of $Q$ [5]. Then, we continue to select linear
combinations \( u = g_1 u_1 g_1 + \cdots + g_{(n-1)} u_{(n-1)} \) satisfying the condition (2) until the condition (1) is fulfilled.

Each array \( u_8 \) has a largest FP parallelogram among the arrays in \( C_{I(u_8)} \) and \( I_8 = I(u_8) \) has a unique minimal super-ideal \( I_8 \)' which is a primary ideal belonging to \( P_0 \). Thus we obtain the cycle representatives in \( C_Q = \bigcup_{s=1}^{N} C_{I_8} \)' = \( \bigcup_{s=1}^{N} (C_{I_8} - C_{I_8} \) by multiplying the arrays \( u_8 \) by the polynomials mentioned in Theorem 3.

Example 1: Let \( P = (f, h) \), where \( f = x+1 \), \( h = y^2+y+1 \).

Then \( d_1 = 1 \), \( d_2 = 2 \), \( d = 1 \cdot 2 = 2 \). \((i_1, j_1) \times (i_2, j_2) = (1,0) \times (0,3) \) is a FP parallelogram and the period of \( C_P \) is \( p = 3 \).

Thus \( s = (2^d-1)/p = 3/3=1 \) and \( T(P) = \{1\} \), \( a = x \).

From

\[
\begin{align*}
x+1 &= 1 \cdot f, \\
y^3+1 &= (y+1) \cdot h,
\end{align*}
\]

it follows that \( a_1 = 1 \), \( a_2 = 0 \), \( b_1 = 0 \), \( b_2 = y+1 \), \( c_1 = c_2 = 0 \).

For \( Q = (f^2, h^2) \), \( Q' = (f^2, fh, h^2) \), the period of every element of \( C_Q \) is equal to \( 3 \cdot 2^2 = 12 \). Let \( S_1 = \{ g \mid \deg_x g = 0, \deg_y g \leq 1 \} = \{0, 1, y, y+1\} \), \( S_{11} = S_{12} = \{0, y\} \)

and \( L_1 = S_{11} \times S_{12} \times S_1 \). The total number of cycles is equal to \( |T(P)| \cdot 2^{3d-2} = 16 \) \( (= |L_1|) \). The cycle representatives are shown in Fig. 1. On the other hand, the primary ideal \( Q' \) has five minimal superideals \( I_1 = (f^2, h) \), \( I_2 = (f^2, h+f) \)

\( (x^2+1, y^2+y+1) \), \( I_3 = (f, h^2) \), \( I_4 = (f^2, h+yf) = (x^2+1, y^2+xy+1) \), \( I_5 = (f^2, h+(y+1)f) = (x^2+1, y^2+xy+x) \), i.e.
\( C_{Q^*} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{5} C_{I_i} \). The cycle representatives in \( C_{I_i} \) (1 \leq i \leq 5) and their FP parallelograms are shown in Fig. 2.

In particular, the 2\times6 code \( C_{I_2} \) has the code parameters \((n, k, d) = (12,4,6)\) and the weight enumerator \( A(z) = 1 + 12z^6 + 3z^8 \), where \( n \) = code length, \( k \) = dimension, \( d \) = minimum distance and the coefficient \( A_i \) of \( A(z) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} A_i z^i \) is the number of codewords having weight \( i \). This code has the largest minimum distance \( d=6 \) among the linear codes with the parameters \((n, k) = (12,4)\) [5].

Example 2: Let \( P = (f, h) \) and \( Q = (f^2, h) \), where \( f = x^2 + x + 1 \), \( h = y + x + 1 \). The cycle representatives of the 6\times6 code \( C_Q \) and their FP parallelograms are shown in Fig. 3.

The left array is in \( C_Q - C_P \) and the right array in \( C_P \).

Thus this code \( C_Q \) is an optimal linear code with the parameters \((36,4,18)\) and the weight enumerator \( A(z) = 1 + 12z^{18} + 3z^{24} \) [5].

VI. CONCLUSION

We have presented a method of finding the cycle representatives of any quasi-irreducible two-dimensional cyclic code by extending Kurdjukov's result on one-dimensional (ordinary) cyclic codes. This result is useful for determining the weight enumerator of any two-dimensional cyclic code.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX

Simplified proof of Theorem 1: The total number of elements written by (6) is

\[ |T(P)| \prod_{i=1}^{\tau} |L_i| = |T(P)| \prod_{i=1}^{\tau} 2^{3 \cdot 2^{(2^i - 1)}} \cdot 2^{d-2} \]

\[ = |T(P)| 2^{d(2^{2^\tau - 1}) - 2\tau}, \]

which is equal to the number of cycles (3). For the remaining part of the proof, we can show inductively by an argument close to Kurdjukov's that distinct elements of (6) belong to different cosets. In the course, we remark that the representative array u has a FP parallelogram \( 2^{\tau_i} \cdot 2^{\tau_j} \).

Furthermore we need the following lemma.

Lemma: A maximal subset S of the Cartesian product \( S \times S \) which satisfies the following condition is
identical with $S_{a1} \times S_{a2}$:

$(k+k' \equiv a_1 \text{ or } l+l' \equiv 0)$ and $(k+k' \equiv a_2 \text{ or } l+l' \equiv b_2)$ and

$(k+k' \equiv a_1 + a_2 \text{ or } l+l' \equiv b_2)$ all modulo $(f^{2^0}, h^{2^0})$

for each pair $(k,l), (k',l') \in S$ such that $(k,l) \neq (k',l')$.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{array}
\]

Fig. 1  Example of cycle representatives of a QIR

2-D cyclic code

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Fig. 2  Example of cycle representatives with their FP parallelograms
Fig. 3 Example of cycle representatives with their FP parallelograms