

# Gray Images of Constacyclic Codes Over Some Polynomial Residue Rings

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## Extended Abstract

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### Introduction

The problem of linking codes over a ring  $R$  to codes over a finite field  $F_q$ ,  $q = p^m$ , via the so called Gray maps, has been of much interest in recent years. Also, among the rings, many kinds of finite chain rings, and among the codes, the class of constacyclic codes have been of more interest. In all of the researches in this topic, a ring  $R$  is considered and a special kind of a Gray map, say  $\phi$ , over  $R$  is introduced. Then it is verified that  $\phi$  has a special ability that carries a class of constacyclic codes over  $R$  to a class of constacyclic codes over  $F_q$ .

We take another look to the above problem. Let us choose the ring  $R$ , a class of constacyclic codes over  $R$ , say  $\lambda$ -constacyclic codes, and a class of constacyclic codes over the field  $F_q$ , say  $\theta$ -constacyclic codes. Now let us ask for existence and properties of all Gray maps  $\phi$  over  $R$  that carries all  $\lambda$ -constacyclic codes over  $R$  to  $\theta$ -constacyclic codes over  $F_q$ . We call such a map, a  $(\lambda, \theta)$ -Gray map over  $R$ . Answering to this question leads to a more general results in this topic. In our work, we consider the polynomial residue ring  $R_s = \frac{F_{p^m}[u]}{\langle u^s \rangle}$  and will characterize all  $(\lambda, \theta)$ -Gray maps over  $R_s$ .

### Method

Our strategy to classify all  $(\lambda, \theta)$ -Gray maps over  $R_s$  is to obtain a more practical equivalent condition for a map  $\phi$  to be a  $(\lambda, \theta)$ -Gray map. In fact, we obtain a system of equations that solving this system is equivalent to finding  $\phi$ . Then we try to find conditions that guarantee the existence of a solution to the system.

### Results

The following results were obtained in this paper.

- If  $\phi$  is a  $(\lambda, \theta)$ -Gray map of length  $l$  over  $R_s$  and  $\lambda = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 u + \dots + \lambda_{s-1} u^{s-1}$  then we must have  $\theta = \lambda_0^{-1}$ .
- The characteristic of  $F_q$  must divide the length of the Gray map; that is  $p|l$ . This implies that the Gray images of all constacyclic codes over  $R_s$  are repeated-root constacyclic codes over  $F_q$ .
- If  $\theta = 1$  then we must have  $\lambda_0 = 1$ .
- All  $(\lambda, \theta)$ -Gray maps over  $R_2$  were classified.
- A  $(\lambda, \theta)$ -Gray map of length  $p^k$  over  $R_{p^k}$  was introduced.

**Keywords:** Gray map, Constacyclic code, Chain ring, Polynomial residue ring.

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