

## Goppa Code - Example 1:

$$m=4 \quad t=2 \quad n=2^m=2^4=16$$

$$GF(2^4) = GF(16)$$

$$* \quad k(x) = x^4 + x^3 + 1 \rightarrow \text{irreducible, degree}[k(x)] = 4.$$

$$\text{Extension field } GF(2^4) \approx GF(2)[x]/k(x)$$

Let "a" be a root of  $k(x)$ . We wish to search

We wish to search for a primitive element "a".

$$\text{Let "a" be a root of } k(x) \Rightarrow k(a) = 0 \Rightarrow a^4 + a^3 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^4 = -a^3 - 1 \equiv a^3 + 1 \pmod{x^4 + x^3 + 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{a^4 \equiv a^3 + 1}$$

$$\cdot \text{ order}(a) \mid n-1 = 16-1=15 = \text{order}(\text{group}) \Rightarrow \text{order}(a) \mid 15$$

$$\{\text{divisors of } 15\} = \{1, 3, 5, 15\}$$

Check:

$$\cdot a^1 \equiv a \pmod{k(x)} \Rightarrow \underline{a^1 \not\equiv 1} \pmod{k(x)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cdot a^3 \equiv a^3 \pmod{k(x)} \Rightarrow \underline{a^3 \not\equiv 1} \pmod{k(x)}$$

$$\cdot a^5 = a^4 \cdot a = (a^3 + 1) \cdot a = a^4 + a = (a^3 + 1) + a = a^3 + a + 1$$
$$\Rightarrow a^5 = a^3 + a + 1 \Rightarrow \underline{a^5 \not\equiv 1} \pmod{k(x)}$$

$$\text{Of course, we always have } a^{n-1} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a^{15} = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{order}(a) = 15 = n-1 = \text{order}(\text{group})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{"a" is a primitive element}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } GF(2^m)^* = \langle a \rangle = \{1, a, a^2, a^3, \dots, a^{14}\}$$

$$\text{and } GF(2^m) = \{0, 1, a, a^2, a^3, \dots, a^{14}\}$$

• Now, using  $a^4 \equiv a^3 + 1$ , we represent each element of  $GF(2^m)^*$  as a sum of powers of  $a$ , up to  $a^{m-1} = a^3$ :

$$a^0 = 1 = 1 + 0a + 0a^2 + 0a^3 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^1 = a = 0 + 1a + 0a^2 + 0a^3 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$a^2 = a^2 = 0 + 0a + 1a^2 + 0a^3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)^T$$

$$a^3 = a^3 = 0 + 0a + 0a^2 + 1a^3 = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$$

$$a^4 = a^3 + 1 = 1 + 0a + 0a^2 + 1a^3 = (1, 0, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\alpha^5 = \alpha^4 \cdot \alpha = (\alpha^3 + 1) \cdot \alpha = \alpha^4 + \alpha = \alpha^3 + 1 + \alpha = 1 + \alpha + 0\alpha^2 + 1\alpha^3 = (1, 1, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\alpha^6 = \alpha^5 \cdot \alpha = (\alpha^3 + 1 + \alpha) \cdot \alpha = \alpha^4 + \alpha + \alpha^2 = \alpha^3 + 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\alpha^7 = \alpha^6 \cdot \alpha = (1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3) \cdot \alpha = \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 = \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^3 + 1 = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^3 = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + 0\alpha^3 = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 = (1, 1, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\alpha^8 = \alpha^7 \cdot \alpha = (1 + \alpha + \alpha^2) \cdot \alpha = \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 = (0, 1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\alpha^9 = \alpha^8 \cdot \alpha = (\alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3) \cdot \alpha = \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 = \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^3 + 1 = 1 + \alpha^2 = (1, 0, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\alpha^{10} = \alpha^9 \cdot \alpha = (1 + \alpha^2) \cdot \alpha = \alpha + \alpha^3 = (0, 1, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\alpha^{11} = \alpha^{10} \cdot \alpha = (\alpha + \alpha^3) \cdot \alpha = \alpha^2 + \alpha^4 = \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + 1 = 1 + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 = (1, 0, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\alpha^{12} = \alpha^{11} \cdot \alpha = (1 + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3) \cdot \alpha = \alpha + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 = \alpha + \alpha^3 + \alpha^3 + 1 = 1 + \alpha = (1, 1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$\alpha^{13} = \alpha^{12} \cdot \alpha = (1 + \alpha) \cdot \alpha = \alpha + \alpha^2 = (0, 1, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\alpha^{14} = \alpha^{13} \cdot \alpha = (\alpha + \alpha^2) \cdot \alpha = \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 = (0, 0, 1, 1)^T$$

(and, of course, we can verify that:

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \alpha^{15} = \alpha^{14} \cdot \alpha = (\alpha^2 + \alpha^3) \cdot \alpha = \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 = \alpha^3 + \alpha^3 + 1 = 1 + 2\alpha^3 = 1 + 0\alpha^3 \\ \Rightarrow \alpha^{15} = 1 \end{array} \right) = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$$

• Also,  $0 = (0, 0, 0, 0)^T$

Choose  $L = GF(2^m) = \{0, 1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \dots, \alpha^{14}\} =$

$$= \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, \dots, a_{16}\}$$

$a_n$

i.e. the code locators are:  $a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1, a_3 = \alpha, a_4 = \alpha^2, \dots, a_{16} = \alpha^{14}$

Now, choose a monic, binary, separable, irreducible polynomial  $g(z)$  of degree  $\deg(g(z)) = t = 2$

↳ For instance, let  $g(z) = z^2 + z + \alpha$

$$g(a_1) = g(0) = \alpha \neq 0, \quad g(a_2) = g(1) = 2 + \alpha = \alpha \neq 0, \quad g(a_3) = g(\alpha) = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha = \alpha^2 \neq 0$$

$$g(a_4) = g(\alpha^2) = \alpha^4 + \alpha^2 + \alpha = \alpha^3 + 1 + \alpha^2 + \alpha \neq 0$$

$$g(a_5) = g(\alpha^3) = \alpha^6 + \alpha^3 + \alpha = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T + (0, 0, 0, 1)^T + (0, 1, 0, 0)^T = (1, 0, 1, 0)^T \neq 0 = (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$g(a_6) = g(\alpha^4) = \alpha^8 + \alpha^4 + \alpha = (0, 1, 1, 1)^T + (1, 0, 0, 1)^T + (0, 1, 0, 0)^T = (1, 0, 1, 0)^T \neq 0$$

Note:  $a^{15}=1 \Rightarrow a^{16}=a^1, a^{17}=a^2, a^{15+v}=a^v \quad (v \geq 1, v \in \mathbb{N})$   
 $[a^v = a^{v-15}, \forall v \geq 16, v \in \mathbb{N}]$

$$\begin{aligned} g(a_7) &= g(a^5) = a^{10} + a^5 + a = (0101)^T + (1101)^T + (0100)^T = (1100)^T \neq 0 \\ g(a_8) &= g(a^6) = a^{12} + a^6 + a = (1100)^T + (1111)^T + (0100)^T = (0111)^T \neq 0 \\ g(a_9) &= g(a^7) = a^{14} + a^7 + a = (0011)^T + (1110)^T + (0100)^T = (1001)^T \neq 0 \\ g(a_{10}) &= g(a^8) = a^{16} + a^8 + a = a^1 + a^8 + a = a^8 + 2a = a^8 = (0111)^T \neq 0 \\ g(a_{11}) &= g(a^9) = a^{18} + a^9 + a = a^3 + a^9 + a = (0001)^T + (1010)^T + (0100)^T = (1111)^T \neq 0 \\ g(a_{12}) &= g(a^{10}) = a^{20} + a^{10} + a = a^5 + a^{10} + a = (1101)^T + (0101)^T + (0100)^T = (1100)^T \neq 0 \\ g(a_{13}) &= g(a^{11}) = a^{22} + a^{11} + a = a^7 + a^{11} + a = (1110)^T + (1011)^T + (0100)^T = (0001)^T \neq 0 \\ g(a_{14}) &= g(a^{12}) = a^{24} + a^{12} + a = a^9 + a^{12} + a = (1010)^T + (1100)^T + (0100)^T = (0010)^T \neq 0 \\ g(a_{15}) &= g(a^{13}) = a^{26} + a^{13} + a = a^{11} + a^{13} + a = (1011)^T + (0110)^T + (0100)^T = (1001)^T \neq 0 \\ g(a_{16}) &= g(a^{14}) = a^{28} + a^{14} + a = a^{13} + a^{14} + a = (0110)^T + (0011)^T + (0100)^T = (0001)^T \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $g(z) \neq 0 \quad \forall z \in L = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{16}\}$  ✓

Also,  $g(z) = z^2 + z + a = 1z^2 + 1z + a \quad (t=2)$   
 $= g_2 z^2 + g_1 z + g_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{g_2=1} (=g_t)$   
 $\boxed{g_1=1} (=g_{t-1})$   
 $(g_0=a)$

Now compute the inverses:  $g(a_i)^{-1} = \frac{1}{g(a_i)} \quad (\text{for } i=1, 2, \dots, 16)$

$$g(a_1)^{-1} = \frac{1}{g(a_1)} = \frac{1}{g(0)} = \frac{1}{a} = a^{-1} = a^{14}$$

$$g(a_2)^{-1} = \frac{1}{g(a_2)} = \frac{1}{g(1)} = \frac{1}{a} = a^{-1} = a^{14}$$

$$g(a_3)^{-1} = \frac{1}{g(a_3)} = \frac{1}{g(a)} = \frac{1}{a^2} = a^{-2} = a^{13}$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_4)} = \frac{1}{g(a^2)} = \frac{1}{a^3 + a^2 + a + 1} = \frac{1}{(1111)^T} = \frac{1}{a^6} = a^{-6} = a^{-6+15} = a^9$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_5)} = \frac{1}{g(a^3)} = \frac{1}{(1010)^T} = \frac{1}{a^9} = a^{-9} = a^6$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_6)} = \frac{1}{g(a^4)} = \frac{1}{(1010)^T} = \frac{1}{a^9} = a^{-9} = a^6$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_7)} = \frac{1}{g(a^5)} = \frac{1}{(1100)^T} = \frac{1}{a^{12}} = a^{-12} = a^3$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_8)} = \frac{1}{g(a^6)} = \frac{1}{(0111)^T} = \frac{1}{a^8} = a^{-8} = a^7$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_9)} = \frac{1}{g(a^7)} = \frac{1}{(1001)^T} = \frac{1}{a^4} = a^{-4} = a^{11}$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_{10})} = \frac{1}{g(a^8)} = \frac{1}{(0111)^T} = \frac{1}{a^8} = a^{-8} = a^7$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_{11})} = \frac{1}{g(a^9)} = \frac{1}{(1111)^T} = \frac{1}{a^6} = a^{-6} = a^9$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_{12})} = \frac{1}{g(a^{10})} = \frac{1}{(1100)^T} = \frac{1}{a^{12}} = a^{-12} = a^3$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_{13})} = \frac{1}{g(a^{11})} = \frac{1}{(0001)^T} = \frac{1}{a^3} = a^{-3} = a^{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_{14})} = \frac{1}{g(a^{12})} = \frac{1}{(0010)^T} = \frac{1}{a^2} = a^{-2} = a^{13}$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_{15})} = \frac{1}{g(a^{13})} = \frac{1}{(1001)^T} = \frac{1}{a^4} = a^{-4} = a^{11}$$

$$\frac{1}{g(a_{16})} = \frac{1}{g(a^{14})} = \frac{1}{(0001)^T} = \frac{1}{a^3} = a^{-3} = a^{12}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} g_t & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ g_{t-1} & g_t & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_1 & g_2 & \dots & g_t \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T = \begin{bmatrix} g_2 & 0 \\ g_1 & g_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

This applies only if we use the 2nd method:  $H_a = T \cdot V \cdot D$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \dots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{t-1} & a_2^{t-1} & \dots & a_n^{t-1} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[t-1=1]{t=2} V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 & a^4 & \dots & a^{13} & a^{14} \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 16}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{g(a_1)} & \frac{1}{g(a_2)} & \dots & \frac{1}{g(a_n)} \\ \frac{a_1}{g(a_1)} & \frac{a_2}{g(a_2)} & \dots & \frac{a_n}{g(a_n)} \\ \frac{a_1^2}{g(a_1)} & \frac{a_2^2}{g(a_2)} & \dots & \frac{a_n^2}{g(a_n)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{a_1^{t-1}}{g(a_1)} & \frac{a_2^{t-1}}{g(a_2)} & \dots & \frac{a_n^{t-1}}{g(a_n)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$t \times n$   
 $\Rightarrow 2 \times 16$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{g(a_1)} & \frac{1}{g(a_2)} & \frac{1}{g(a_3)} & \dots & \frac{1}{g(a_{16})} \\ a_1 \cdot \frac{1}{g(a_1)} & a_2 \cdot \frac{1}{g(a_2)} & a_3 \cdot \frac{1}{g(a_3)} & \dots & a_{16} \cdot \frac{1}{g(a_{16})} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} a^{14} & a^{14} & a^{13} & a^9 & a^6 & a^6 & a^3 & a^7 & a^{11} & a^7 & a^9 & a^3 & a^{12} & a^{13} & a^{11} & a^{12} \\ 0 \cdot a^{14} & 1 \cdot a^{14} & a \cdot a^{13} & a^2 \cdot a^9 & a^3 \cdot a^6 & a^4 \cdot a^6 & a^5 \cdot a^3 & a^6 \cdot a^7 & a^7 \cdot a^{11} & a^8 \cdot a^7 & a^9 \cdot a^9 & a^{10} \cdot a^3 & a^{11} \cdot a^{12} & a^{12} \cdot a^{13} & a^{13} \cdot a^{11} & a^{14} \cdot a^{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

$a^{11} = a^3$   
 $a^{15} = 1$   
 $a^{18} = a^3$   
 $a^{13} = a^8$   
 $a^{10} = a^{13}$   
 $a^{13} \cdot a^{11} = a^9$   
 $** = a^{14} \cdot a^{12} = a^{11}$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} a^{14} & a^{14} & a^{13} & a^9 & a^6 & a^6 & a^3 & a^7 & a^{11} & a^7 & a^9 & a^3 & a^{12} & a^{13} & a^{11} & a^{12} \\ 0 & a^{14} & a^{14} & a^{11} & a^9 & a^{10} & a^8 & a^{13} & a^3 & 1 & a^3 & a^{13} & a^8 & a^{10} & a^9 & a^{11} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\Rightarrow H_a = \begin{bmatrix} a^{14} & a^{14} & a^{13} & a^9 & a^6 & a^6 & a^3 & a^7 & a^{11} & a^7 & a^9 & a^3 & a^{12} & a^{13} & a^{11} & a^{12} \\ a^{14} & 0 & a^{10} & a^3 & a^{10} & a^9 & a^{13} & 1 & a^9 & a^{13} & a^{11} & a^8 & a^{11} & a^{14} & a^3 & a^8 \end{bmatrix}$$

2x16

Also, by replacing  $a^{14}$  with  $a^{14} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , etc, we get:

$$H_b = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \dots & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \dots & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \dots & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

e.t.c.

$$\Rightarrow H_b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(init) x n