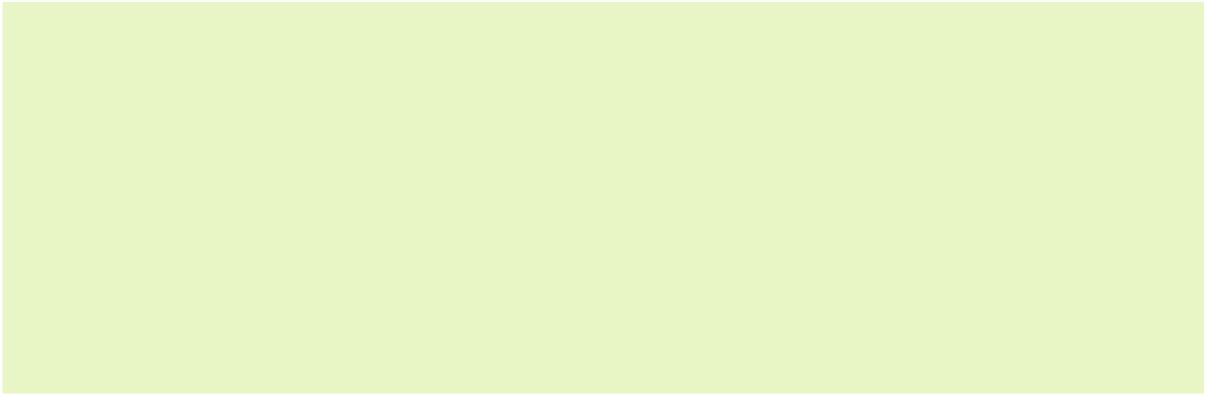


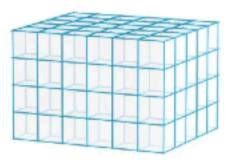
## Matrix Code Equivalence

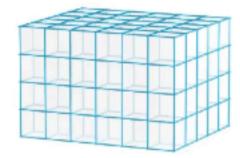


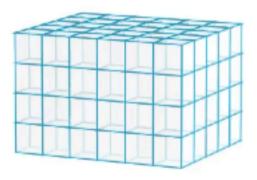


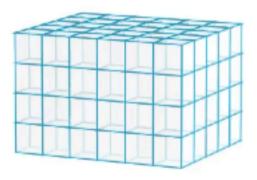


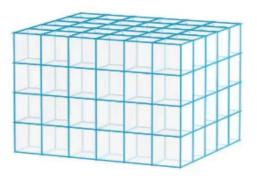
Viewed as a 3-tensor, we can see & from three directions • a k-dimensional code in  $\mathbb{F}_q^{m \times n}$ • an *m*-dimensional code in  $\mathbb{F}_q^{n \times k}$ • an *n*-dimensional code in  $\mathbb{F}_q^{m \times k}$ 

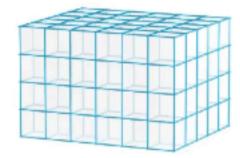


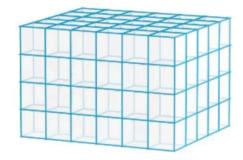


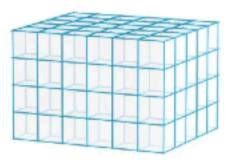


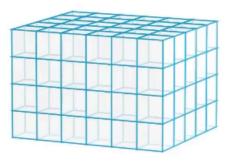




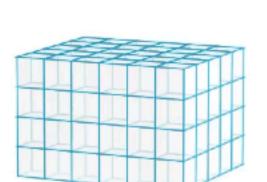








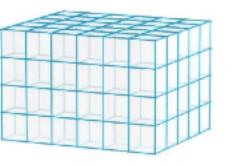


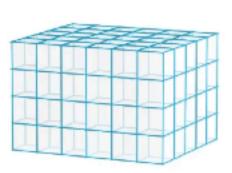


## symmetry

Viewed as a 3-tensor, we can see & from three directions

- a k-dimensional code in  $\mathbb{F}_q^{m \times n}$
- an m-dimensional code in  $\mathbb{F}_q^{n \times k}$  an n-dimensional code in  $\mathbb{F}_q^{m \times k}$











Matrix Code Equivalence

## combinatorial

Attacks using isometry-invariant substructures

**Example**: find low-rank codewords in both codes and match them up, construct isometry from this.

or, find peculiar subcodes on both sids, match them up, and construct the isometry between the subcodes

- Graph-based algorithm
- Leon's like algorithm

 $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(q^{\min(n,m,k)})$ 

