On Extremal Codes With Automorphisms

S. Bouyuklieva A. Malevich W. Willems

Optimal Codes and Related Topics, 16.6 – 22.6.2009

- C is a binary, self-dual, doubly-even
   [n, n/2, d]-code
- n is a multiple of 8

•  $d \le 4 \lfloor \frac{n}{24} \rfloor + 4$ , if "=" *C* is extremal

 Zhang: extremal codes do not exist for n > 3952

#### Lengths of known extremal codes:

#### 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 80, 88, 104, 136

For red lengths extended QR codes are extremal.

#### Lengths of known extremal codes:

8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 80, 88, 104, 136

For red lengths extended QR codes are extremal.

# Why Is The Automorphism Group Of Interest?

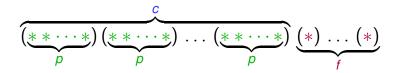
 $G = \operatorname{Aut}(C)$ 

- ▶ If G is trivial, C is only a vector space
- If G is nontrivial, it may help to construct the code. C is a module for G

# Types Of Automorphisms

#### Definition

 $\sigma \in Aut(C)$  is called of type p - (c, f) if it has exactly c cycles of length p and f fixed points. If n is the length of C then pc + f = n.



#### Proposition

- C is an extremal self-dual code
- ► C is of length n ≥ 48
- σ ∈ Aut(C) is of type p − (c, f) where p ≥ 5
  is a prime.

Then  $c \geq f$ .

#### **Assumptions**

- ► C is self-dual, doubly-even, extremal
- $\sigma \in \operatorname{Aut}(C)$  of prime order p > n/2

#### Corollary (for $n \ge 48$ )

- c = f = 1 since n = pc + f
- *σ* is of type *p* − (1, 1)
- ▶ n = p + 1 = 24m + 8i, i = 0, 1

i ≠ 2 since 3 | 24m + 16 − 1 not a prime

#### **Assumptions**

- C is self-dual, doubly-even, extremal
- $\sigma \in \operatorname{Aut}(C)$  of prime order p > n/2

#### Corollary (for $n \ge 48$ )

• 
$$c = f = 1$$
 since  $n = pc + f$ 

• 
$$\sigma$$
 is of type  $p - (1, 1)$ 

- ▶ n = p + 1 = 24m + 8i, i = 0, 1
- *i* ≠ 2 since 3 | 24*m* + 16 − 1 not a prime

#### Definition

# s(p) denotes the smallest number $s \in \mathbb{N}$ , such that

$$p \mid 2^s - 1.$$
 $s(p) = rac{p-1}{k}, \, k \geq 2 ext{ even}$ 

Proposition

If k = 2 then C is an extended QR code.

#### Definition

s(p) denotes the smallest number  $s \in \mathbb{N}$ , such that

$$p \mid 2^s - 1.$$
 $s(p) = rac{p-1}{k}, \, k \geq 2 ext{ even}$ 

#### Proposition

If k = 2 then C is an extended QR code.

# Main Result

#### Theorem

Let C be a self-dual doubly-even extended QR code. Then C is extremal exactly for the lengths

8, 24, 32, 48, 80 and 104

# Sketch of the proof

- Task: find a codeword of weight  $< 4 \lfloor \frac{n}{24} \rfloor + 4$  in a large code *C*.
- Way out: search in a suitable subcode C' < C.</p>

*H* < Aut(*C*)

$$\mathcal{C}' = \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{H}} = \{ \mathcal{c} \in \mathcal{C} \mid \mathcal{ch} = \mathcal{c} \quad \forall h \in \mathcal{H} \}$$

# Sketch of the proof

• C extended QR of length n = p + 1

• 
$$G = \operatorname{Aut}(C) = \operatorname{PSL}(2, p)$$

#### H < G

- H = cyclic of order 4 or 6
- $H = \operatorname{Syl}_2(G)$

#### Conjecture

There are no extremal self-dual doubly-even codes having an automorphism of prime order p > n/2 apart from the cases

#### n = 8, 24, 32, 48, 80 and 104

# List Of Open Cases

р	s(p)	$k = \frac{p-1}{s(p)}$	Num of Codes	d
1399	233	6	2(1)	236
2351	47	50	$\geq$ 671 089	396
2383	397	6	2(1)	400
2687	79	34	$\geq$ 3 856 (1)	452
2767	461	6	2(1)	464
3191	55	58	$\geq$ 9 256 396	536
3343	557	6	2(1)	560
3391	113	30	$\geq 1093$	568
3463	577	6	2(1)	580
3601	601	6	2(1)	604

# Summary

- C is self-dual, doubly-even, extremal
- $\sigma \in \operatorname{Aut}(C)$  of prime order p > n/2

- For s(p) = <sup>p−1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> we now all codes due to main result on extended QR codes
- For s(p) < <sup>p−1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> some cases still remain open