

On the Generalization of the Number of Cyclic Codes Over the Prime Field $\text{GF}(37)$

Abstract

Research has explored the characterization of cyclic codes over $\text{GF}(P)$, where P is prime for $P \leq 23$. However, no study has characterized $\text{GF}(37)$. Additionally, no study has generalized enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of the cyclotomic polynomials u_{n-1} over $\text{GF}(P)$. In particular, the generalization of the number of cyclic codes over $\text{GF}(37)$ for u_{n-1} is also lacking in research. This study focused on the monic irreducible polynomials of u_{n-1} over the finite field $\text{GF}(37)$ with the main objective of generalizing the enumeration of the number of distinct cyclic codes. The methodology involved determining the number of irreducible monic polynomials of the cyclotomic polynomial u_{n-1} over $\text{GF}(37)$. These polynomials were found to correspond to the number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \bmod n$ over $\text{GF}(37)$. The study concluded that the number of cyclic codes over $\text{GF}(37)$ can be generalized by $N_{\text{GF}(37)} = (37y + 1)C_{xm} \forall x, y, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. The findings provide insights into abstract algebraic concepts in coding theory that can be used to generalize number of cyclic codes over a prime field $\text{GF}(P)$.

Keywords: Generalization over $\text{GF}(37)$, $\text{GF}(P)$, u_{n-1} , Irreducible factors, Cyclotomic Cosets, Cyclotomic polynomials, Cyclic Codes

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1 Introduction

The exploration of cyclic codes has captured the interest of many researchers, especially with the rise of cryptography [?][?][?][?][?]. Cyclic codes are particularly significant in coding theory, notably for error correction purposes [?][?][?][?][?]. The quest for optimal codes that can efficiently transmit diverse messages and correct numerous errors has been a driving force in this area of study [?][?]. Cyclic codes of length n over finite fields $\text{GF}(P)$ for which $P \leq 23$ have been fully characterized [?][?], and a specific formula for computing the number of cyclic codes of some values of n for u_{n-1} over $\text{GF}(P)$ have been given [?][?][?][?][?]. Runji [?] specifically investigated the enumeration of cyclic codes over $\text{GF}(5)$, aiming to determine the count of cyclic codes of length n in $\text{GF}(5)$. This led to a generalized conclusion for cases where $n = 5m$, $n = 5m$, and the $\text{gcd}(m, 5) = 1$. Lao et al. [?] and Lao et al. [?] advanced the study on cyclic codes of length n over \mathbb{Z}_{13} and \mathbb{Z}_{17} , uncovering that the number of cyclic codes of length n over these finite fields for the values $13k$, $13k$, $17k$, and $17k$. Maganga & Kivunge [?] considered the number of irreducible polynomials y_{n-1} over \mathbb{Z}_{19} , concluding the generalization of the enumeration of the number of cyclic codes for values $n = 19$, $19m$, and $19m$. A recent establishment by Simatwo et al. [?] investigated $\text{GF}(23)$, generalizing enumeration of cyclic codes for values $23m$, and $23m$. However, \mathbb{Z}_{37} has not been characterized, and there is no general formula for computing the number of cyclic codes over this field. Additionally, the general formula for the generalization of the enumeration of cyclic codes over these fields for broader values of n is lacking. Factorization of polynomial u_{n-1} over finite fields has been a longstanding problem as there is no known general formula. In this study, the number of cyclic codes over $\text{GF}(37)$ is determined,

and a general formula is reached, providing a breakthrough in the subsequent generalization of the enumeration of the cyclic codes over prime fields $GF(P)$.

1.1 Definitions

1. **A Code:** A block, C , of a code of length k is a set of n -tuples of vectors (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) where x_i are elements of a finite set with q symbols. The finite set, say F , is referred to as alphabets. For example, a simple alphabet consists of only two elements; 0 and 1. The codes formed from these alphabets are called binary codes, represented as $C = \{0, 1\}$.
2. **Cyclic Codes:** A linear code C is said to be cyclic over a finite field $GF(q^k)$ if any cyclic shift of a codeword in C is also a codeword in C . For example; if a codeword, $(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n) \in C$, then, $(a_n a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}) \in C$. Thus, a cyclic code is a linear code that is invariant under all cyclic shifts.
3. **Cyclotomic cosets** The cyclotomic coset is a set of integers that are relatively prime to a chosen integer, modulo another specific integer. It is defined by $C_i = \{i \cdot q^j \pmod n \in Z : j = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, where q and n have a greatest common divisor of 1, i.e., $\gcd(q, n) = 1$.
4. **Cyclotomic Polynomial** A polynomial of the form $u^n - 1$ whose roots are all n th primitive roots of unity.

2 Results and Discussions

Cyclotomic cosets play a crucial role in constructing q -array cyclic codes with a length of n . These cosets are defined by establishing a binary relation on integers ranging from 0 to $n - 1$. The formula for cyclotomic cosets of a number q modulo n is given by $C_j = \{j \cdot q^k \pmod n \in Z_n : k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ where j is a nonnegative integer, and q and n are relatively prime. In the context of $GF(37)$, $q = 37$. The cyclotomic cosets of 37 modulo n are crucial in the factorization of $(u^n - 1)$ into irreducible polynomials over $GF(37)$. The cyclotomic cosets correspond to factors of an irreducible polynomial, and the factorization is expressed as a product of these irreducible polynomials. The specific form of the factorization over Z_{37} depends on the values of n .

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2.1 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u^n - 1$ over $GF(37)$

when $n = 2m \cdot 37^m$

Let $m \in Z$, then;

$$(u^n - 1) = (u^{2m \cdot 37^m} - 1)$$

$$(u^n - 1) = (u^{2m \cdot 37^m} - 1)$$

1. When $m = 1$, then $n = 2_1 \cdot 37_1$

$$(u^n - 1) = (u^{2 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u^2 - 1)_{37} = ((u + 36)(u + 1))_{37}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_2$

2. When $m = 2$, then $n = 2_2 \cdot 37_2$

$$(u^n - 1) = (u^{2_2 \cdot 37_2} - 1)$$

$$- 1) = (u_4 - 1)_{37_2}$$

$$= ((u_2 + 1)(u + 1)(u - 1))_{37_2}$$

$$= ((u + 36)(u + 1)(u + 6)(u + 31))_{37^2}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37^2 + 1)_4$

3. When $m = 3$, then $n = 2^3 \cdot 37^3$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{2^3 \cdot 37^3} - 1)$$

$$= (u_8 - 1)_{37^3}$$

$$= ((u_4 + 1)(u_2 + 1)(u + 1)(u - 1))_{37^3}$$

$$= ((u_2 + 6)(u_2 + 31)(u + 6)(u + 31)(u + 1)(u + 36))_{37^3}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37^3 + 1)_6$

4. When $m = 4$, then $n = 2^4 \cdot 37^4$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{2^4 \cdot 37^4} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{16} - 1)_{37^4}$$

$$= ((u_8 - 1)(u_8 + 1))_{37^4}$$

$$= ((u_2 + 6)(u_2 + 31)(u + 6)(u + 31)(u + 1)(u + 36)(u_4 + 6)(u_4 + 31))_{37^4}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37^4 + 1)_8$

5. When $m = 5$, then $n = 2^5 \cdot 37^5$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{2^5 \cdot 37^5} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{32} - 1)_{37^5}$$

$$= ((u + 36)(u + 1)(u_2 + 6)(u_2 + 31)(u + 6)(u + 31)(u_8 + 31)(u_8 + 6)(u_4 + 31)(u_4 + 6))_{37^5}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37^5 + 1)_{10}$

6. When $m = 6$, then $n = 2^6 \cdot 37^6$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{2^6 \cdot 37^6} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{64} - 1)_{37^6}$$

$$= ((u_{16} + 1)(u_{16} + 36)(u + 36)(u + 1)(u_2 + 6)(u_2 + 31)(u + 6)(u + 31)(u_8 + 31)(u_8 + 6)(u_4 + 31)(u_4 + 6))_{37^6}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37^6 + 1)_{12}$

The summary of the Number of Cyclic Code for $n = 2^m \cdot 37^m$ over $\text{GF}(37)$ is as shown in the table below;

Table 1: Summary of the Number of Cyclic Code for $n = 2^m \cdot 37^m$ over $\text{GF}(37)$

Value of m Number of factors of $u_n - 1$ for

$$n = 2^m \cdot 37^m$$

Number of cyclic codes

(N)

$$1 \ 2 \ (37 + 1)_2$$

$$2 \ 4 \ (37^2 + 1)_4$$

$$3 \ 6 \ (37^3 + 1)_6$$

$$4 \ 8 \ (37^4 + 1)_8$$

$$5 \ 10 \ (37^5 + 1)_{10}$$

$$6 \ 12 \ (37^6 + 1)_{12}$$

$$7 \ 14 \ (37^7 + 1)_{14}$$

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Value of m Number of factors of $u_n - 1$ for

$$n = 2^m \cdot 37^m$$

Number of cyclic codes

(N)

8	16	$(37_8 + 1)_{16}$
9	18	$(37_9 + 1)_{18}$
10	20	$(37_{10} + 1)_{20}$
11	22	$(37_{11} + 1)_{22}$
12	24	$(37_{12} + 1)_{24}$
13	26	$(37_{13} + 1)_{26}$
14	28	$(37_{14} + 1)_{28}$
15	30	$(37_{15} + 1)_{30}$
16	32	$(37_{16} + 1)_{32}$
17	34	$(37_{17} + 1)_{34}$
18	36	$(37_{18} + 1)_{36}$
19	38	$(37_{19} + 1)_{38}$
20	40	$(37_{20} + 1)_{40}$
21	42	$(37_{21} + 1)_{42}$
22	44	$(37_{22} + 1)_{44}$
23	46	$(37_{23} + 1)_{46}$
24	48	$(37_{24} + 1)_{48}$
25	50	$(37_{25} + 1)_{50}$
26	52	$(37_{26} + 1)_{52}$
27	54	$(37_{27} + 1)_{54}$
28	56	$(37_{28} + 1)_{56}$
29	58	$(37_{29} + 1)_{58}$
30	60	$(37_{30} + 1)_{60}$
31	62	$(37_{31} + 1)_{62}$
32	64	$(37_{32} + 1)_{64}$
33	66	$(37_{33} + 1)_{66}$
34	68	$(37_{34} + 1)_{68}$
35	70	$(37_{35} + 1)_{70}$
36	72	$(37_{36} + 1)_{72}$
37	74	$(37_{37} + 1)_{74}$

In general, it can be inferred from the above summary that when $n = 2m \cdot 37_m$ such that $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $u_n - 1$ factors into $2m$ irreducible monic polynomials over $\text{GF}(37)$ such that the number of cyclic codes, N is given by; $N = (37_m + 1)_{2m}$

Conjecture 1. Suppose $n = 2m \cdot 37_m$ and $2m$ is the number of cyclotomic cosets of 37 mod $2m$, then the number of cyclic codes over $\text{GF}(37)$ of $u_n - 1$, N is given by; $N = (37_m + 1)_{2m}$

2.2 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u_n - 1$ over $\text{GF}(37)$

when $n = 3m \cdot 37_m$

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, then;

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{3m \cdot 37_m} - 1)$$

1. When $m = 1$, then $n = 3_1 \cdot 37_1$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{3 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_3 - 1)_{37} \\ = ((u + 36)(u + 10)(u + 26))_{37}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_3$

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2. When $m = 2$, then $n = 3_2 \cdot 37_2$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{3_2 \cdot 37_2} - 1) \\ &= (u_9 - 1)_{37_2} \\ &= ((u + 36)(u + 10)(u + 26)(u + 3)(u + 4)(u + 11)(u + 21)(u + 25)(u + 28))_{37_2} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_2 + 1)_9$

3. When $m = 3$, then $n = 3_3 \cdot 37_3$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{3_3 \cdot 37_3} - 1) \\ &= (u_{27} - 1)_{37_3} \\ &= ((u+1)(u+30)(u+28)(u+27)(u+25)(u+21)(u+11)(u+4)(u+3)(u_3+30)(u_3+28)(u_3+25)(u_3+21)(u_3+4)(u_3+3))_{37_3} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_3 + 1)_{15}$

4. When $m = 4$, then $n = 3_4 \cdot 37_4$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{3_4 \cdot 37_4} - 1) \\ &= (u_{81} - 1)_{37_4} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_4 + 1)_{21}$

5. When $m = 5$, then $n = 3_5 \cdot 37_5$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{3_5 \cdot 37_5} - 1) \\ &= (u_{243} - 1)_{37_5} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_5 + 1)_{27}$

The summary of the Number of Cyclic Code for $n = 3_m \cdot 37_m$ over $GF(37)$ for $1 \leq m < 16$ is as shown in the table below;

Table 2: Summary of the Number of Cyclic Code for $n = 3_m \cdot 37_m$ over $GF(37)$ for $1 \leq m < 16$

Value of m $u_n - 1$ for $n = 3_m \cdot 37_m$ Number of cyclic codes

(N)	m	$u_n - 1$	Number of cyclic codes
1	1	$(u - 1)_{3_1 \cdot 37_1}$	$(37 + 1)_3$
2	2	$(u - 1)_{3_2 \cdot 37_2}$	$(37_2 + 1)_9$
3	3	$(u - 1)_{3_3 \cdot 37_3}$	$(37_3 + 1)_{15}$
4	4	$(u - 1)_{3_4 \cdot 37_4}$	$(37_4 + 1)_{21}$
5	5	$(u - 1)_{3_5 \cdot 37_5}$	$(37_5 + 1)_{27}$
6	6	$(u - 1)_{3_6 \cdot 37_6}$	$(37_6 + 1)_{33}$
7	7	$(u - 1)_{3_7 \cdot 37_7}$	$(37_7 + 1)_{39}$
8	8	$(u - 1)_{3_8 \cdot 37_8}$	$(37_8 + 1)_{45}$
9	9	$(u - 1)_{3_9 \cdot 37_9}$	$(37_9 + 1)_{51}$

$$10 (u-1)_{310 \cdot 3710} \\ (37_{10} + 1)_{57}$$

$$11 (u-1)_{311 \cdot 3711} \\ (37_{11} + 1)_{63}$$

$$12 (u-1)_{312 \cdot 3712} \\ (37_{12} + 1)_{69}$$

$$13 (u-1)_{313 \cdot 3713} \\ (37_{13} + 1)_{75}$$

$$14 (u-1)_{314 \cdot 3714} \\ (37_{14} + 1)_{81}$$

$$15 (u-1)_{315 \cdot 3715} \\ (37_{15} + 1)_{87}$$

In general, it can be inferred from the above summary that when $n = 3m \cdot 37m$ such that $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $u_n - 1$ factors into irreducible monic polynomials over $\mathbf{GF}(37)$ such that the number of cyclic codes, \mathbf{N} is given by; $\mathbf{N} = (37m + 1)_{(6m-3)}$.

Conjecture 2. Suppose $n = 3m \cdot 37m$ and $(6m - 3)$ is the number of cyclotomic cosets of 37 mod $3m$, then the number of cyclic codes over $\mathbf{GF}(37)$ of $u_n - 1$, \mathbf{N} is given by; $\mathbf{N} = (37m + 1)_{(6m-3)}$

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2.3 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u_n - 1$ over $\mathbf{GF}(37)$

when $n = 4m \cdot 37m$

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, then;

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{4m \cdot 37m} - 1)$$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{4m \cdot 37m} - 1)$$

1. When $m = 1$, then $n = 4_1 \cdot 37_1$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{4 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_4 - 1)_{37} \\ = ((u + 36)(u + 1)(u + 6)(u + 31))_{37}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_4$

2. When $m = 2$, then $n = 4_2 \cdot 37_2$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{4_2 \cdot 37_2} - 1) = (u_{16} - 1)_{37_2} \\ = ((u_2 + 6)(u_2 + 31)(u + 6)(u + 31)(u + 1)(u + 36)(u_4 + 6)(u_4 + 31))_{37_2}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_2 + 1)_8$

3. When $m = 3$, then $n = 4_3 \cdot 37_3$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{3_3 \cdot 37_3} - 1) = (u_{64} - 1)_{37_3}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_3 + 1)_{12}$

4. When $m = 4$, then $n = 4_4 \cdot 37_4$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{4_4 \cdot 37_4} - 1) = (u_{256} - 1)_{37_4}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_4 + 1)_{16}$

5. When $m = 5$, then $n = 4_5 \cdot 37_5$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{35 \cdot 37_5} - 1) = (u_{1024} - 1)_{37_5}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_5 + 1)_{20}$

The summary of the Number of Cyclic Code for $n = 4_m \cdot 37_m$ over $GF(37)$ for $1 \leq m < 16$ is as shown in the table below;

Table 3: Summary of the Number of Cyclic Code for $n = 4_m \cdot 37_m$ over $GF(37)$ for $1 \leq m < 16$

Value of m $u_n - 1$ for $n = 4_m \cdot 37_m$ Number of cyclic codes

(N)

$$1 (u - 1)_{41 \cdot 37_1} (37 + 1)_4$$

$$2 (u - 1)_{42 \cdot 37_2} (37_2 + 1)_8$$

$$3 (u - 1)_{43 \cdot 37_3} (37_3 + 1)_{12}$$

$$4 (u - 1)_{44 \cdot 37_4} (37_4 + 1)_{16}$$

$$5 (u - 1)_{45 \cdot 37_5} (37_5 + 1)_{20}$$

$$6 (u - 1)_{46 \cdot 37_6} (37_6 + 1)_{24}$$

$$7 (u - 1)_{47 \cdot 37_7} (37_7 + 1)_{28}$$

$$8 (u - 1)_{48 \cdot 37_8} (37_8 + 1)_{32}$$

$$9 (u - 1)_{49 \cdot 37_9} (37_9 + 1)_{36}$$

$$10 (u - 1)_{410 \cdot 37_{10}} (37_{10} + 1)_{40}$$

$$11 (u - 1)_{411 \cdot 37_{11}} (37_{11} + 1)_{44}$$

$$12 (u - 1)_{412 \cdot 37_{12}} (37_{12} + 1)_{48}$$

$$13 (u - 1)_{413 \cdot 37_{13}} (37_{13} + 1)_{52}$$

$$14 (u - 1)_{414 \cdot 37_{14}} (37_{14} + 1)_{56}$$

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Value of m $u_n - 1$ for $n = 4_m \cdot 37_m$ Number of cyclic codes

(N)

$$15 (u - 1)_{415 \cdot 3715} \\ (3715 + 1)_{60}$$

In general, it can be inferred from the above summary that when $n = 4m \cdot 37m$ such that $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $u_n - 1$ factors into irreducible monic polynomials over $\mathbf{GF}(37)$ such that the number of cyclic codes, \mathbf{N} is given by; $\mathbf{N} = (37m + 1)_{4m}$.

Conjecture 3. Suppose $n = 4m \cdot 37m$ and $4m$ is the number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \bmod 4m$, then the number of cyclic codes over $\mathbf{GF}(37)$ of $u_n - 1$, \mathbf{N} is given by; $\mathbf{N} = (37m + 1)_{4m}$

2.4 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u_n - 1$ over $\mathbf{GF}(37)$

when $n = 5m \cdot 37m$

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, then;

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5m \cdot 37m} - 1)$$

1. When $m = 1$, then $n = 51 \cdot 371$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_5 - 1)_{37} \\ = ((u - 1)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1) = (u + 36)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1))_{37}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_2$

2. When $m = 2$, then $n = 52 \cdot 372$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{32 \cdot 372} - 1) = (u_{25} - 1)_{372} \\ = ((u + 36)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1)(u_{20} + u_{15} + u_{10} + u_5 + 1))_{372}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(372 + 1)_3$

3. When $m = 3$, then $n = 53 \cdot 373$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{33 \cdot 373} - 1) = (u_{125} - 1)_{373}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(373 + 1)_4$

4. When $m = 4$, then $n = 54 \cdot 374$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{34 \cdot 374} - 1) = (u_{625} - 1)_{374}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(374 + 1)_5$

5. When $m = 5$, then $n = 55 \cdot 375$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{55 \cdot 375} - 1) = (u_{3125} - 1)_{375}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(375 + 1)_6$

In general, it can be inferred from the above that when $n = 5m \cdot 37m$ such that $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $u_n - 1$ factors into irreducible monic polynomials over $\mathbf{GF}(37)$ such that the number of cyclic codes, \mathbf{N} is given by; $\mathbf{N} = (37m + 1)_{(m+1)}$.

Conjecture 4. Suppose $n = 5m \cdot 37m$ and $(m+1)$ is the number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \bmod 5m$, then the number of cyclic codes over $\mathbf{GF}(37)$ of $u_n - 1$, \mathbf{N} is given by; $\mathbf{N} = (37m + 1)_{(m+1)}$

2.5 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u_n - 1$ over $\mathbf{GF}(37)$

when $n = 37m$

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, then;

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{37m} - 1)$$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{37m} - 1) = (u - 1)_{37m}$$

1. When $m = 1$, then $n = 37_1$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{37} - 1) = (u - 1)_{37}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)$

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2. When $m = 2$, then $n = 37_2$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{37_2} - 1) = (u - 1)_{37_2}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_2 + 1)$

3. When $m = 3$, then $n = 37_3$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{37_3} - 1) = (u - 1)_{37_3}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_3 + 1)$

4. When $m = 4$, then $n = 37_4$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{37_4} - 1) = (u - 1)_{37_4}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_4 + 1)$

5. When $m = 5$, then $n = 37_5$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{37_5} - 1) = (u - 1)_{37_5}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_5 + 1)$

6. When $m = 6$, then $n = 37_6$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{37_6} - 1) = (u - 1)_{37_6}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_6 + 1)$

The summary of the Number of Cyclic Code for $n = 37_m$ over $GF(37)$ for $1 \leq m < 15$ is as shown in the table below;

Table 4: Summary of the Number of Cyclic Code for $n = 37_m$ over $GF(37)$ for $1 \leq m < 15$

Value of m $u_n - 1$ for $n = 37_m$ Number of cyclic codes

(N)

$$1 (u - 1)_{37_1} (37 + 1)$$

$$2 (u - 1)_{37_2} (37_2 + 1)$$

$$3 (u - 1)_{37_3} (37_3 + 1)$$

$$4 (u - 1)_{37_4}$$

$(37_4 + 1)$
 5 $(u - 1)_{37_5}$
 $(37_5 + 1)$
 6 $(u - 1)_{37_6}$
 $(37_6 + 1)$
 7 $(u - 1)_{37_7}$
 $(37_7 + 1)$
 8 $(u - 1)_{37_8}$
 $(37_8 + 1)$
 9 $(u - 1)_{37_9}$
 $(37_9 + 1)$
 10 $(u - 1)_{37_{10}}$
 $(37_{10} + 1)$
 11 $(u - 1)_{37_{11}}$
 $(37_{11} + 1)$
 12 $(u - 1)_{37_{12}}$
 $(37_{12} + 1)$
 13 $(u - 1)_{37_{13}}$
 $(37_{13} + 1)$
 14 $(u - 1)_{37_{14}}$
 $(37_{14} + 1)$

In general, it can be inferred from the above summary that when $n = 37_m$ such that $m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $u_n - 1$ factors into irreducible monic polynomials over $\text{GF}(37)$ such that the number of cyclic codes, N is given by; $N = (37_m + 1)$

Conjecture 5. Suppose that the number of cyclic codes over $\text{GF}(37)$ of $u_n - 1$ is given by $N = 37_m + 1$. Then, the number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \bmod a_m = 1 \forall n = a_m \cdot 37_m$, where $a \in \mathbb{Z}_+$.

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2.6 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u_n - 1$ over $\text{GF}(37)$

when $n = m \cdot 37$

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, then;

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{m \cdot 37} - 1)$$

1. When $m = 1$, then $n = 1 \cdot 37$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{1 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u - 1)_{37}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)$

2. When $m = 2$, then $n = 2 \cdot 37$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{2 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_2 - 1)_{37}$$

$$= ((u + 36)(u + 1))_{37}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_2$

3. When $m = 3$, then $n = 3 \cdot 37$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{3 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_3 - 1)_{37}$$

$$= ((u + 36)(u + 10)(u + 26))_{37}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_3$

4. When $m = 4$, then $n = 4 \cdot 37$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{4 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_4 - 1)_{37} \\ &= ((u + 36)(u + 1)(u + 6)(u + 31))_{37} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_4$

5. When $m = 5$, then $n = 5 \cdot 37$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{5 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_5 - 1)_{37} \\ &= ((u + 36)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1)) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_2$

6. When $m = 6$, then $n = 6 \cdot 37$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{6 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_6 - 1)_{37} \\ &= ((u + 1)(u + 36)(u + 10)(u + 26)(u + 27)(u + 11))_{37} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_6$

7. When $m = 7$, then $n = 7 \cdot 37$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{7 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_7 - 1)_{37} \\ &= ((u + 36)(u_3 + 9u_2 + 8u + 36)(u_3 + 29u_2 + 28u + 36))_{37} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_3$

8. When $m = 8$, then $n = 8 \cdot 37$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{8 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_8 - 1)_{37} \\ &= ((u_2 + 6)(u_2 + 31)(u + 6)(u + 31)(u + 1)(u + 36))_{37} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_6$

9. When $m = 9$, then $n = 9 \cdot 37$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{9 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_9 - 1)_{37} \\ &= ((u+36)(u+10)(u+26)(u+3)(u+4)(u+11)(u+21)(u+25)(u+28))_{37} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_9$

10. When $m = 10$, then $n = 10 \cdot 37$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{10 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_{10} - 1)_{37} \\ &= (u + 1)(u + 36)(u_4 + 36u_3 + u_2 + 36u + 1)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1)_{37} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_4$

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2.7 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u_n - 1$ over $GF(37)$

when $n = 2m \cdot 37_m$

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, then:

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{2m \cdot 37_m} - 1)$$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{2m \cdot 37_m} - 1)$$

$$- 1) = (u_{2m} - 1)_{37_m}$$

1. When $m = 1$, then $n = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 37_1$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{2 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_2 - 1)_{37} = ((u + 36)(u + 1))_{37}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_2$

2. When $m = 2$, then $n = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 37_2$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{u}_n - 1) &= (\mathbf{u}_{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 37_2} - 1) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_4 - 1)_{37_2} \\ &= ((\mathbf{u}_2 + 1)(\mathbf{u} + 1)(\mathbf{u} - 1))_{37_2} \\ &= ((\mathbf{u} + 36)(\mathbf{u} + 1)(\mathbf{u} + 6)(\mathbf{u} + 31))_{37_2}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_2 + 1)_4$

3. When $m = 3$, then $n = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 37_3$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{u}_n - 1) &= (\mathbf{u}_{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 37_3} - 1) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_6 - 1)_{37_3} \\ &= ((\mathbf{u} + 1)(\mathbf{u} + 36)(\mathbf{u} + 10)(\mathbf{u} + 26)(\mathbf{u} + 27)(\mathbf{u} + 11))_{37_3}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_3 + 1)_6$

4. When $m = 4$, then $n = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 37_4$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{u}_n - 1) &= (\mathbf{u}_{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 37_4} - 1) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_8 - 1)_{37_4} \\ &= ((\mathbf{u}_2 + 6)(\mathbf{u}_2 + 31)(\mathbf{u} + 6)(\mathbf{u} + 31)(\mathbf{u} + 1)(\mathbf{u} + 36))_{37_4}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_4 + 1)_6$

5. When $m = 5$, then $n = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 37_5$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{u}_n - 1) &= (\mathbf{u}_{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 37_5} - 1) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_{10} - 1)_{37_5} \\ &= ((\mathbf{u} + 1)(\mathbf{u} + 36)(\mathbf{u}_4 + 36\mathbf{u}_3 + \mathbf{u}_2 + 36\mathbf{u} + 1)(\mathbf{u}_4 + \mathbf{u}_3 + \mathbf{u}_2 + \mathbf{u} + 1))_{37_5}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_5 + 1)_4$

6. When $m = 6$, then $n = 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 37_6$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{u}_n - 1) &= (\mathbf{u}_{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 37_6} - 1) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_{12} - 1)_{37_6} \\ &= ((\mathbf{u}+6)(\mathbf{u}+31)(\mathbf{u}+1)(\mathbf{u}+36)(\mathbf{u}+11)(\mathbf{u}+27)(\mathbf{u}+10)(\mathbf{u}+26)(\mathbf{u}+14)(\mathbf{u}+8)(\mathbf{u}+29)(\mathbf{u}+23))_{37_6}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_6 + 1)_{12}$

7. When $m = 7$, then $n = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 37_7$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{u}_n - 1) &= (\mathbf{u}_{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 37_7} - 1) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_{14} - 1)_{37_7} \\ &= ((\mathbf{u}+36)(\mathbf{u}+1)(\mathbf{u}_3+9\mathbf{u}_2+8\mathbf{u}+36)(\mathbf{u}_3+29\mathbf{u}_2+28\mathbf{u}+36)(\mathbf{u}_3+36\mathbf{u}_2+\mathbf{u}+36)(\mathbf{u}_3+36))_{37_7}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_7 + 1)_6$

8. When $m = 8$, then $n = 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 37_8$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{u}_n - 1) &= (\mathbf{u}_{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 37_8} - 1) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_{16} - 1)_{37_8} \\ &= ((\mathbf{u}_2 + 6)(\mathbf{u}_2 + 31)(\mathbf{u} + 6)(\mathbf{u} + 31)(\mathbf{u} + 1)(\mathbf{u} + 36)(\mathbf{u}_4 + 6)(\mathbf{u}_4 + 31))_{37_8}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_8 + 1)_8$

9. When $m = 9$, then $n = 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 37_9$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{u}_n - 1) &= (\mathbf{u}_{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 37_9} - 1) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_{18} - 1)_{37_9} \\ &= ((\mathbf{u}+36)(\mathbf{u}+1)(\mathbf{u}+10)(\mathbf{u}+26)(\mathbf{u}+27)(\mathbf{u}+11)(\mathbf{u}+34)(\mathbf{u}+33)(\mathbf{u}+30)(\mathbf{u}+28)(\mathbf{u}+25)(\mathbf{u}+21)(\mathbf{u}+16)(\mathbf{u}+12)(\mathbf{u}+9)(\mathbf{u}+7)(\mathbf{u}+4)(\mathbf{u}+3))_{37_9}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_9 + 1)_{18}$

10. When $m = 10$, then $n = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 37_{10}$

$$\begin{aligned}
(u_n - 1) &= (u_2 \cdot 10 \cdot 37_{10}) \\
- 1) &= (u_{20} - 1)_{37_{10}} \\
&= ((u+1)(u+36)(u+6)(u+31)(u_4+36u_3+u_2+36u+1)(u_4+u_3+u_2+u+1)(u_4+6)(u_4+31))_{37_{10}} \\
\text{Hence, Number of cyclic codes;} & (37_{10} + 1)_8
\end{aligned}$$

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2.8 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u_n - 1$ over $GF(37)$

when $n = 3m \cdot 37_m$

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, then;

$$\begin{aligned}
(u_n - 1) &= (u_{3m \cdot 37_m} \\
- 1)
\end{aligned}$$

1. When $m = 1$, then $n = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 37_1$

$$\begin{aligned}
(u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 37} - 1) = (u_3 - 1)_{37} \\
&= ((u + 36)(u + 10)(u + 26))_{37}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_3$

2. When $m = 2$, then $n = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 37_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
(u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 37_2} \\
- 1) &= (u_6 - 1)_{37_2} \\
&= ((u + 1)(u + 36)(u + 10)(u + 26)(u + 27)(u + 11))_{37_2}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_2 + 1)_6$

3. When $m = 3$, then $n = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 37_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
(u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 37_3} \\
- 1) &= (u_9 - 1)_{37_3} \\
&= ((u + 36)(u + 10)(u + 26)(u + 3)(u + 4)(u + 11)(u + 21)(u + 25)(u + 28))_{37_3}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_3 + 1)_9$

4. When $m = 4$, then $n = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 37_4$

$$\begin{aligned}
(u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 37_4} \\
- 1) &= (u_{12} - 1)_{37_4} \\
&= ((u+6)(u+31)(u+1)(u+36)(u+11)(u+27)(u+10)(u+26)(u+14)(u+8)(u+29)(u+23))_{37_4}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_4 + 1)_{12}$

5. When $m = 5$, then $n = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 37_5$

$$\begin{aligned}
(u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 37_5} \\
- 1) &= (u_{15} - 1)_{37_5} \\
&= ((u + 36)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1)(u + 11)(u_4 + 10u_3 + 26u_2 + u + 10)(u + 27)(u_4 + 26u_3 + \\
&10u_2 + 26))_{37_5}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_5 + 1)_6$

6. When $m = 6$, then $n = 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 37_6$

$$\begin{aligned}
(u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 37_6} \\
- 1) &= (u_{18} - 1)_{37_6} \\
&= ((u+36)(u+1)(u+10)(u+26)(u+27)(u+11)(u+34)(u+33)(u+30)(u+28)(u+25)(u+ \\
&21)(u + 16)(u + 12)(u + 9)(u + 7)(u + 4)(u + 3))_{37_6}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(376 + 1)_{18}$

7. When $m = 7$, then $n = 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 37_7$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 37_7} - 1) \\ &= (u_{21} - 1)_{37_7} \\ &= ((u + 36)(u + 11)(u + 27)(u_3 + 12u_2 + 6u + 36)(u_3 + 9u_2 + 8u + 36)(u_3 + 14u_2 + 21u + 36)(u_3 + 16u_2 + 23u + 36)(u_3 + 29u_2 + 28u + 36)(u_3 + 31u_2 + 25u + 36))_{37_7} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_7 + 1)_9$

8. When $m = 8$, then $n = 3 \cdot 8 \cdot 37_8$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 8 \cdot 37_8} - 1) \\ &= (u_{24} - 1)_{37_8} \\ &= ((u+36)(u+31)(u+29)(u+27)(u+26)(u+23)(u+14)(u+11)(u+10)(u+8)(u+6)(u+1)(u_2 + 31)(u_2 + 29)(u_2 + 23)(u_2 + 14)(u_2 + 8)(u_2 + 6))_{37_8} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_8 + 1)_{18}$

9. When $m = 9$, then $n = 3 \cdot 9 \cdot 37_9$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 9 \cdot 37_9} - 1) \\ &= (u_{27} - 1)_{37_9} \\ &= ((u+1)(u+30)(u+28)(u+27)(u+25)(u+21)(u+11)(u+4)(u+3)(u_3+30)(u_3+28)(u_3+25)(u_3 + 21)(u_3 + 4)(u_3 + 3))_{37_9} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_9 + 1)_{15}$

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10. When $m = 10$, then $n = 3 \cdot 10 \cdot 37_{10}$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{3 \cdot 10 \cdot 37_{10}} - 1) \\ &= (u_{30} - 1)_{37_{10}} \\ &= ((u + 36)(u + 1)(u + 27)(u + 26)(u + 11)(u + 10)(u_4 + 36u_3 + u_2 + 36u + 1)(u_4 + 27u_3 + 26u_2 + 36u + 10)(u_4 + 26u_3 + 10u_2 + u + 26)(u_4 + 11u_3 + 10u_2 + 36u + 26)(u_4 + 10u_3 + 26u_2 + u + 10)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1))_{37_{10}} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_{10} + 1)_{12}$

2.9 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u_n - 1$ over $GF(37)$

when $n = 5m \cdot 37_m$

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, then;

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{5m \cdot 37_m} - 1) \\ &= (u_{5m} - 1)_{37_m} \end{aligned}$$

1. When $m = 1$, then $n = 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 37_1$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{5 \cdot 37_1} - 1) = (u_5 - 1)_{37_1} \\ &= ((u + 36)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1))_{37_1} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37 + 1)_2$

2. When $m = 2$, then $n = 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 37_2$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_n - 1) &= (u_{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 37_2} - 1) \\ &= (u_{10} - 1)_{37_2} \\ &= ((u + 1)(u + 36)(u_4 + 36u_3 + u_2 + 36u + 1)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1))_{37_2} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_2 + 1)_4$

3. When $m = 3$, then $n = 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 37_3$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 37_3} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{15} - 1)_{37_3}$$

$$= ((u+36)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1)(u_{10} + u_5 + 1) = (u+36)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1)(u+11)(u_4 + 10u_3 + 26u_2 + u + 10)(u + 27)(u_4 + 26u_3 + 10u_2 + 26))_{37_3}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_3 + 1)_6$

4. When $m = 4$, then $n = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 37_4$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 37_4} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{20} - 1)_{37_4}$$

$$= ((u+1)(u+36)(u+6)(u+31)(u_4 + 36u_3 + u_2 + 36u + 1)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1)(u_4 + 6)(u_4 + 31))_{37_4}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_4 + 1)_8$

5. When $m = 5$, then $n = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 37_5$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 37_5} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{25} - 1)_{37_5}$$

$$= ((u + 36)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1)(u_{20} + u_{15} + u_{10} + u_5 + 1))_{37_5}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_5 + 1)_3$

6. When $m = 6$, then $n = 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 37_6$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 37_6} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{30} - 1)_{37_6}$$

$$= ((u + 36)(u + 1)(u + 27)(u + 26)(u + 11)(u + 10)(u_4 + 36u_3 + u_2 + 36u + 1)(u_4 + 27u_3 + 26u_2 + 36u + 10)(u_4 + 26u_3 + 10u_2 + u + 26)(u_4 + 11u_3 + 10u_2 + 36u + 26)(u_4 + 10u_3 + 26u_2 + u + 10)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1))_{37_6}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_6 + 1)_{12}$

7. When $m = 7$, then $n = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 37_7$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 37_7} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{35} - 1)_{37_7}$$

$$= ((u + 36)(u_{12} + 28u_{11} + 36u_{10} + 8u_9 + u_8 + 29u_7 + 35u_6 + 9u_5 + u_4 + 28u_3 + 36u_2 + 8u + 1)(u_{12} + 8u_{11} + 36u_{10} + 28u_9 + u_8 + 9u_7 + 35u_6 + 29u_5 + u_4 + 8u_3 + 36u_2 + 28u + 1)(u_4 + u_3 + u_2 + u + 1)(u_3 + 29u_2 + 28u + 36)(u_3 + u_2 + u + 1))_{37_7}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_7 + 1)_6$

8. When $m = 8$, then $n = 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 37_8$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 37_8} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{40} - 1)_{37_8}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_8 + 1)_{14}$

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9. When $m = 9$, then $n = 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 37_9$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 9 \cdot 37_9} - 1)$$

$$= (u_{45} - 1)_{37_9}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37_9 + 1)_{18}$

10. When $m = 10$, then $n = 5 \cdot 10 \cdot 37_{10}$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 10 \cdot 37^{10}} - 1)$$

$$- 1) = (u_{50} - 1)_{37^{10}}$$

Hence, Number of cyclic codes; $(37^{10} + 1)_6$

2.10 Enumeration of the number of cyclic codes of $u_n - 1$ over $GF(37)$

when $n = p \cdot 37^m$ where p is prime, and $m \geq 0$

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, then;

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{p \cdot 37^m} - 1)$$

$$- 1)$$

1. When $p = 2$, then $n = 2 \cdot 37^m$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{2 \cdot 37^m} - 1)$$

$$\forall m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Let $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, then $(u_n - 1) = (u_{2 \cdot 37^{0,1,2,\dots}} - 1)$

$$- 1)$$

Hence, $N_0 = (37^0 + 1)_2$, $N_1 = (37^1 + 1)_2$, $N_2 = (37^2 + 1)_2$, . . .

In general, when $p = 2$, the number of cyclic codes of $(u_{p \cdot 37^m} - 1)$ over $GF(37)$ is given by

$N = (37^m + 1)_2$ for all $m \geq 0$.

2. When $p = 3$, then $n = 3 \cdot 37^m$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{3 \cdot 37^m} - 1)$$

$$\forall m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Let $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, then $(u_n - 1) = (u_{3 \cdot 37^{0,1,2,\dots}} - 1)$

$$- 1)$$

Hence, $N_0 = (37^0 + 1)_3$, $N_1 = (37^1 + 1)_3$, $N_2 = (37^2 + 1)_3$, . . .

In general, when $p = 3$, the number of cyclic codes of $(u_{p \cdot 37^m} - 1)$ over $GF(37)$ is given by

$N = (37^m + 1)_3$ for all $m \geq 0$.

3. When $p = 5$, then $n = 5 \cdot 37^m$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 37^m} - 1)$$

$$\forall m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Let $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, then $(u_n - 1) = (u_{5 \cdot 37^{0,1,2,\dots}} - 1)$

$$- 1)$$

Hence, $N_0 = (37^0 + 1)_5$, $N_1 = (37^1 + 1)_5$, $N_2 = (37^2 + 1)_5$, . . .

In general, when $p = 5$, the number of cyclic codes of $(u_{p \cdot 37^m} - 1)$ over $GF(37)$ is given by

$N = (37^m + 1)_5$ for all $m \geq 0$.

4. When $p = 7$, then $n = 7 \cdot 37^m$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{7 \cdot 37^m} - 1)$$

$$\forall m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Let $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, then $(u_n - 1) = (u_{7 \cdot 37^{0,1,2,\dots}} - 1)$

$$- 1)$$

Hence, $N_0 = (37^0 + 1)_7$, $N_1 = (37^1 + 1)_7$, $N_2 = (37^2 + 1)_7$, . . .

In general, when $p = 7$, the number of cyclic codes of $(u_{p \cdot 37^m} - 1)$ over $GF(37)$ is given by

$N = (37^m + 1)_7$ for all $m \geq 0$.

- 1) over $\text{GF}(37)$ is given by

$$N = (37m + 1)_3 \text{ for all } m \geq 0.$$

5. When $p = 11$, then $n = 11 \cdot 37m$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{11 \cdot 37m}$$

- 1) $\forall m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\text{Let } m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \text{ then } (u_n - 1) = (u_{11 \cdot 370, 1, 2, \dots}$$

- 1)

$$\text{Hence, } N_0 = (37_0 + 1)_3, N_1 = (37_1 + 1)_3, N_2 = (37_2 + 1)_3, \dots$$

In general, when $p = 11$, the number of cyclic codes of $(u_p \cdot 37m$

- 1) over $\text{GF}(37)$ is given by

$$N = (37m + 1)_3 \text{ for all } m \geq 0.$$

6. When $p = 13$, then $n = 13 \cdot 37m$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{13 \cdot 37m}$$

- 1) $\forall m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\text{Let } m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \text{ then } (u_n - 1) = (u_{13 \cdot 370, 1, 2, \dots}$$

- 1)

$$\text{Hence, } N_0 = (37_0 + 1)_2, N_1 = (37_1 + 1)_2, N_2 = (37_2 + 1)_2, \dots$$

In general, when $p = 13$, the number of cyclic codes of $(u_p \cdot 37m$

- 1) over $\text{GF}(37)$ is given by

$$N = (37m + 1)_2 \text{ for all } m \geq 0.$$

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7. When $p = 17$, then $n = 17 \cdot 37m$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{17 \cdot 37m}$$

- 1) $\forall m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\text{Let } m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \text{ then } (u_n - 1) = (u_{17 \cdot 370, 1, 2, \dots}$$

- 1)

$$\text{Hence, } N_0 = (37_0 + 1)_2, N_1 = (37_1 + 1)_2, N_2 = (37_2 + 1)_2, \dots$$

In general, when $p = 17$, the number of cyclic codes of $(u_p \cdot 37m$

- 1) over $\text{GF}(37)$ is given by

$$N = (37m + 1)_2 \text{ for all } m \geq 0.$$

8. When $p = 19$, then $n = 19 \cdot 37m$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{19 \cdot 37m}$$

- 1) $\forall m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\text{Let } m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \text{ then } (u_n - 1) = (u_{19 \cdot 370, 1, 2, \dots}$$

- 1)

$$\text{Hence, } N_0 = (37_0 + 1)_{10}, N_1 = (37_1 + 1)_{10}, N_2 = (37_2 + 1)_{10}, \dots$$

In general, when $p = 19$, the number of cyclic codes of $(u_p \cdot 37m$

- 1) over $\text{GF}(37)$ is given by

$$N = (37m + 1)_{10} \text{ for all } m \geq 0.$$

9. When $p = 23$, then $n = 23 \cdot 37m$

$$(u_n - 1) = (u_{23 \cdot 37^m} - 1) \quad \forall m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Let $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, then $(u_n - 1) = (u_{23 \cdot 37^{0,1,2,\dots}} - 1)$

Hence, $N_0 = (37_0 + 1)_2$, $N_1 = (37_1 + 1)_2$, $N_2 = (37_2 + 1)_2$, . . .

In general, when $p = 23$, the number of cyclic codes of $(u_p \cdot 37^m - 1)$ over $GF(37)$ is given by

$$N = (37^m + 1)_2 \text{ for all } m \geq 0.$$

2.11 Generalization of the prime field $GF(37)$

Lemma 1. Suppose $n = x_m \cdot 37^y$, let C_{x_m} be the number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \pmod{x_m}$ of the cyclotomic polynomial u_{x_m}

$- 1$, then the number of cyclic codes over a prime field $GF(37)$ of $u_n - 1$, denoted by $N_{GF(37)}$, is given by:

$$N_{GF(37)} = (37^y + 1) C_{x_m}$$

Proof. .

By induction, we need to show that $\forall n = x_m \cdot 37^y$, $N_{GF(37)} = (37^y + 1) C_{x_m}$ where C_{x_m} is the number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \pmod{x_m}$

Assume the statement is true for some $n = x_m \cdot 37^y$, we need to show that the statement holds for $n = x_{m+1} \cdot 37^{y+1}$. That is, $N_{GF(37)} = (37^{y+1} + 1) C_{x_{m+1}}$.

Base Case ($m = 0$):

Here, $x_m = 1$, u_{x_m}

$- 1$

Consider the cyclotomic cosets of $37 \pmod{x_m} = 37 \pmod{1}$ over $GF(37)$

$$C_j = \{j \cdot 37^k \pmod{1} \in \mathbb{Z}_n : k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

u_{x_m}

$- 1$ is linear, so $C_{x_m} = 1$

Now, for any arbitrary value of y , let $n = 37^y$. When $y = 0$,

$$N_{GF(37)} = (37^y + 1) C_{x_m} = (1 + 1)_1 = 2\beta$$

Where β is the number of cyclotomic cosets $\forall R_n = GF(q)/(u_n - 1)$.

Therefore, this holds true for the base case.

Inductive Step:

Assume the statement is true for some $m = \alpha$, i. e., for $n = x_\alpha \cdot 37^y$

We have

$$N_{GF(37)} = (37^y + 1) C_{x_\alpha}$$

Now, consider $m = \alpha + 1$, so that $n = x_{\alpha+1} \cdot 37^y$.

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The number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \pmod{x_{\alpha+1}}$ is $C_{x_{\alpha+1}}$

By the inductive hypothesis,

$$N_{GF(37)} = (37^y + 1) C_{x_m}$$

We show that for $m = \alpha + 1$,

$$N_{GF(37)} = (37y + 1)_{C_{x\alpha}} \dots + 1$$

From the Ring of polynomials, R_n , it can be inferred that the number of cyclic codes, denoted by N , $N = 2\beta = 2\beta+1 - 2\beta$ where β is the number of cyclotomic cosets.

Therefore, we show that for arbitrary number of cyclotomic cosets x_α ,

$$N = (37y + 1)_{x_{\alpha+1}} - (37y + 1)_{x_\alpha}$$

Using the property of exponents,

$$(37y+1)_{x\alpha} = (37y + 1)_{x_{\alpha+1}} \cdot (37y + 1)_{-x_\alpha}$$

Since $x_{\alpha+1} - x_\alpha \subset C_{x_\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies & (37y + 1)_{x_{\alpha+1}} \cdot (37y + 1)_{-x_\alpha} \\ = & (37y + 1)_{x_{\alpha+1} - x_\alpha} \\ = & N \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by induction, the statement holds for $m = 0$, $m = \alpha$, and $m = \alpha + 1$, thus holds for all $m \geq 0$.

Conclusion

The analysis focused on understanding the relationship between the number of irreducible monic polynomials that $u_n - 1$ factors into and the corresponding number of cyclic codes over $GF(37)$. The main findings from the investigation are summarized as follows:

1. The number of irreducible monic factors of $u_n - 1$ over $GF(37)$ correspond to the number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \bmod n$.
2. The number of cyclic codes over $GF(37)$ of $u_n - 1$, denoted as N , is given by;

$$N =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \square \square \square \\ & \square \square \end{aligned}$$

$$2\beta, \forall \beta$$

$$(37m + 1)_{2m}, \text{ if } n = 2m \cdot 37m, \text{ where } m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$(37m + 1), \text{ if } n = 37m, \text{ where } m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

Where β is the number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \bmod n$ of $u_n - 1$.

3. The cyclic codes over $GF(37)$ for a wide range of parameters where n can be expressed as $n = x_m \cdot 37y$ can be enumerated by a relationship between the number of cyclotomic cosets of $37 \bmod x_m$, C_{x_m} , and the resulting number of cyclic codes $N_{GF(37)}$, be given by the formula:

$$N_{GF(37)} = (37y + 1)_{C_{x_m}}$$

$$\forall x, y, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

Competing Interests

Authors have declared no competing interest.

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