

On a class of left metacyclic codes

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Abstract

Let $G_{(m,3,r)} = \langle x, y \mid x^m = 1, y^3 = 1, yx = x^r y \rangle$ be a metacyclic group of order $3m$, where $\gcd(m, r) = 1$, $1 < r < m$ and $r^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$. Then left ideals of the group algebra $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$ are called left metacyclic codes over \mathbb{F}_q of length $3m$, and abbreviated as left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes. A system theory for left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes is developed for the case of $\gcd(m, q) = 1$ and $r \equiv q^\epsilon$ for some positive integer ϵ , only using finite field theory and basic theory of cyclic codes and skew cyclic codes. The fact that any left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code is a direct sum of concatenated codes with inner codes \mathcal{A}_i and outer codes C_i is proved, where \mathcal{A}_i is a minimal cyclic code over \mathbb{F}_q of length m and C_i is a skew cyclic code of length 3 over an extension field of \mathbb{F}_q . Then an explicit expression for each outer code in any concatenated code is provided. Moreover, the dual code of each left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code is given and self-orthogonal left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes are determined.

Index Terms

Left metacyclic code, Cyclic code, Skew cyclic code, Dual code, Self-orthogonal code.

I. INTRODUCTION

LET \mathbb{F}_q be a finite field of cardinality q and G a group of order n . The group algebra $\mathbb{F}_q[G]$ is a vector space over \mathbb{F}_q with basis G . Addition, multiplication with scalars $c \in \mathbb{F}_q$ and multiplication are defined by: for any $a_g, b_g \in \mathbb{F}_q$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{g \in G} a_g g + \sum_{g \in G} b_g g &= \sum_{g \in G} (a_g + b_g) g, \\ c(\sum_{g \in G} a_g g) &= \sum_{g \in G} ca_g g, \\ (\sum_{g \in G} a_g g)(\sum_{g \in G} b_g g) &= \sum_{g \in G} (\sum_{uv=g} a_u b_v) g. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\mathbb{F}_q[G]$ is an associative \mathbb{F}_q -algebra with identity $1 = 1_{\mathbb{F}_q} 1_G$ where $1_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ and 1_G are the identity elements of \mathbb{F}_q and G respectively. Readers are referred to [?] for more details on group algebra.

Let $G = G_{(m,s,r)} = \langle x, y \mid x^m = 1, y^s = 1, yx = x^r y \rangle$ where $\gcd(m, r) = 1$ and $r^s \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$. Then G is called a *metacyclic group* of order sm . Sabin and Lomonaco [?] provided a unique direct decomposition of the \mathbb{F}_2 -algebra $\mathbb{F}_2[G_{(m,n,r)}]$ to minimal two-sided ideals (central codes) and described a technique to decompose minimal central codes to a direct sum of n minimal left ideals (left codes) and gave an algorithm to determine these minima left codes. They discovered several good metacyclic codes and they expressed the hope that more “good” and perhaps even “best” codes may be discovered among the ideals of non-abelian group rings. Recently, Olteanu et al [?] provided algorithms to construct minimal left group codes and rediscovered some best codes. These are based on results describing a complete set of orthogonal primitive idempotents in each Wedderburn component of a semisimple finite group algebra $\mathbb{F}_q[G]$ for a large class of groups G . For example, by use of the computer algebra system GAP and the packages GUAVA and Wedderga some optimal codes and non-abelian group codes were obtained:

◊ A linear $[27, 18, 2]$ -code constructed by a left ideal in $\mathbb{F}_2[G]$, where $G = \langle x, y \mid x^9 = 1, y^3 = 1, yx = x^4 y \rangle$ ([?, Example 1]).

◊ A best linear $[20, 4, 8]$ -code constructed by a left ideal in $\mathbb{F}_3[G]$, where $G = \langle x, y \mid x^5 = 1, y^4 = 1, yx = x^2 y \rangle$ ([?, Example 3]).

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◇ A non-abelian group code [55, 10, 22]-code constructed by a left ideal in $\mathbb{F}_2[G]$, where $G = \langle x, y \mid x^{11} = 1, y^5 = 1, yx = x^3y \rangle$ ([?, Example 4]).

For any $\mathbf{a} = (a_{0,0}, a_{1,0}, \dots, a_{m-1,0}, a_{0,1}, a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{m-1,1}, a_{0,s-1}, a_{1,s-1}, \dots, a_{m-1,s-1}) \in \mathbb{F}_q^{sm}$, define

$$\Psi(\mathbf{a}) = (1, x, \dots, x^{m-1})M_{\mathbf{a}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y \\ \dots \\ y^{s-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $M_{\mathbf{a}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{0,0} & a_{0,1} & \dots & a_{0,s-1} \\ a_{1,0} & a_{1,1} & \dots & a_{1,s-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m-1,0} & a_{m-1,1} & \dots & a_{m-1,s-1} \end{pmatrix}$. Then Ψ is an \mathbb{F}_q -linear isomorphism from \mathbb{F}_q^{sm} onto $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,s,r)}]$.

As in [?] and [?] a nonempty subset C of \mathbb{F}_q^{sm} is called a *left metacyclic code* (or *left $G_{(m,s,r)}$ -code* for more precisely) over \mathbb{F}_q if $\Psi(C)$ is a left ideal of the \mathbb{F}_q -algebra $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,s,r)}]$. From now on, we will identify C with $\Psi(C)$ for convenience.

In this paper, we focus our attention on the case of $s = 3$ in the metacyclic group $G_{(m,s,r)}$ and $r = q^\epsilon$ for some positive integer ϵ .

Compared with the known theory for cyclic codes over finite fields, literatures related with metacyclic codes were involved too much group algebra language and techniques. A system and elementary theory for left metacyclic codes over finite fields have not been developed fully to the best of our knowledge. In this paper, we try to achieve the following goals:

- Develop a system theory for left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes using an elementary method. Specifically, only finite field theory and basic theory of cyclic codes and skew cyclic codes are involved, and it does not involve any group algebra language and technique.
- Provide a clear expression for each left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q and give a formula to count the number of all such codes.
- Give an explicit expression of the dual code for each left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q and determine its self-orthogonality.

Using the expression provided, one can list all distinct left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes for specific m and q (not too big) conveniently and easily, design left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes for their requirements and encode the presented codes directly.

The present paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we prove that any left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q is a direct sum of concatenated codes with inner codes \mathcal{A}_i and outer codes C_i for the case of $\gcd(n, q) = 1$ and $r \equiv q^\epsilon \pmod{m}$ for some positive integer ϵ , where \mathcal{A}_i is a minimal cyclic code over \mathbb{F}_q of length m and C_i is a skew θ_i -cyclic code over K_i of length 3, i.e., left ideals of the ring $K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$, where K_i is an extension field of \mathbb{F}_q and $\theta_i \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(K_i)$ satisfying $\theta_i^3 = \text{id}_{K_i}$. In Section 3, we give a precise description for skew θ_i -cyclic codes over K_i of length 3. Hence all distinct left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_q can be determined by their concatenated structure. In Section 4, we give the dual code of each left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q precisely and determine all self-orthogonal left- $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes. Finally, we list all distinct 541696 left $G_{(14,3,9)}$ -codes and all 3364 self-orthogonal left $G_{(14,3,9)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_3 in Section 5.

II. THE CONCATENATED STRUCTURE OF LEFT $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -CODES OVER \mathbb{F}_q

In this section, we overview properties for concatenated structure of linear codes and determine the concatenated structure of left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_q .

Let B be a linear $[n_B, k_B, d_B]$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q , $\mathbb{F}_{q^{k_B}}$ an extension field of \mathbb{F}_q with degree k_B , φ an \mathbb{F}_q -linear isomorphism from $\mathbb{F}_{q^{k_B}}$ onto B and E a linear $[n_E, k_E, d_E]$ -code over $\mathbb{F}_{q^{k_B}}$. The *concatenated code* of the inner code B and the outer code E is defined as

$$B \square_{\varphi} E = \{(\varphi(c_1), \dots, \varphi(c_{n_E})) \mid (c_1, \dots, c_{n_E}) \in E\}$$

(cf. [?, Definition 2.1]). It is known that $B \square_{\varphi} E$ is a linear code over \mathbb{F}_q with parameters $[n_B n_E, k_B k_E, \geq d_B d_E]$.

From now on, let m be a positive integer satisfying $\gcd(m, q) = 1$ and $m \geq 3$, $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$ the addition group of integer residue classes modulo m where $\mathbb{Z}_m = \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$, and denote by

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{F}_q[x]/\langle x^m - 1 \rangle = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} a_i x^i \mid a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1} \in \mathbb{F}_q \right\}$$

the residue class ring of $\mathbb{F}_q[x]$ modulo its ideal generated by $x^m - 1$ with operations defined by the usual polynomial operations modulo $x^m - 1$. We will identify cyclic codes over \mathbb{F}_q of length m with ideals of the ring \mathcal{A} under the identification map: $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}) \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} a_i x^i$.

First, we define

$$\theta : (\mathbb{Z}_m, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_m, +) \text{ by } \theta(s) \equiv rs \pmod{m}.$$

As $\gcd(m, r) = 1$, we see that θ is a group automorphism on $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$. Moreover, from $1 < r < m$ and $r^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ we deduce that the multiplicative order of θ is a factor of 3.

Next, we define a map $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ by the rule that

$$a(x) \mapsto \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a_j x^{\theta(j)} \equiv a(x^r) \pmod{x^m - 1},$$

for any $a(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a_j x^j \in \mathcal{A}$. In order to simplify notations, we also use θ to denote this map on \mathcal{A} , i.e.,

$$\theta(a(x)) = a(x^r) \text{ in } \mathcal{A}.$$

Then θ is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra automorphism on \mathcal{A} satisfying $\theta^3 = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$. In addition, θ is a permutation of the coordinate positions $\{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$ of a cyclic codes of length m over \mathbb{F}_q and is called a *multiplier*. Readers are referred to [?, Theorems 4.3.12 and 4.3.13] for more details on basic properties of multipliers.

Whether θ denotes this automorphism of \mathcal{A} or the group automorphism on $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$ is determined by the context. Let

$$\mathcal{A}[y; \theta] = \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^k a_j(x) y^j \mid a_0(x), \dots, a_k(x) \in \mathcal{A}, k \geq 0 \right\}$$

be the *skew polynomial ring* over the commutative ring \mathcal{A} with coefficients written on the left side, where the multiplication is defined by the rule

$$y^j a(x) = \theta^j(a(x)) y^j = a(x^{r^j}) y^j, \quad \forall a(x) \in \mathcal{A}$$

and by the natural \mathcal{A} -linear extension to all polynomials in $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]$.

As $\theta^3 = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$, we have $y^3 a(x) = a(x) y^3$ for all $a(x) \in \mathcal{A}$. So $y^3 - 1$ generates a two-sided ideal $\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ of $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]$. Let

$$\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle = \{ \alpha + \beta y + \gamma y^2 \mid \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathcal{A} \}$$

be the residue class ring of $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]$ modulo its two-sided ideal $\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$. For any $\xi = a_0(x) + a_1(x)y + a_2(x)y^2 \in \mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$, where $a_j(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} a_{i,j} x^i \in \mathcal{A}$ with $a_{i,j} \in \mathbb{F}_q$ for $j = 0, 1, 2$, we define a natural map:

$$\Phi : \xi \mapsto a(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^2 a_{i,j} x^i y^j.$$

Then it can be easily proved that Φ is a ring isomorphism from $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ onto $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$.

In the rest of this paper, we will identify $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$ with $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ under this ring isomorphism Φ .

Theorem 2.1: Using the notations above, \mathcal{C} is a left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q if and only if \mathcal{C} is a left ideal of the ring $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$.

Proof: By the identification of $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$ with $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$, we see that \mathcal{C} is a left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q , i.e., \mathcal{C} is a left ideal of the ring $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$, if and only if \mathcal{C} is a left ideal of $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$. ■

In order to determine all left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_q , by Theorem 2.1 it is sufficient to give all left ideals of the ring $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$. To do this, we need investigate the structure and properties of \mathcal{A} first.

For any integer s , $0 \leq s \leq m-1$, let $J_s^{(q)}$ be the q -cyclotomic coset modulo m , i.e., $J_s^{(q)} = \{s, sq, \dots, sq^{l_s-1}\} \pmod{m}$ where $l_s = \min\{k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid s(q^k - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{m}\}$. Then $|J_s^{(q)}| = l_s$. It is obvious that $J_0^{(q)} = \{0\}$ and $\theta(J_0^{(q)}) = J_0^{(q)} = \{0\}$. In this paper, we assume that

$$r \equiv q^\epsilon \pmod{m} \quad (1)$$

for some positive integer ϵ .

Lemma 2.2: Let $0 \leq s \leq m-1$. Then $J_s^{(q)}$ satisfies one and only one of the following two conditions:

- (I) $\theta(s) \equiv s \pmod{m}$. In this case, $\theta(k) \equiv k \pmod{m}$ for all $k \in J_s^{(q)}$.
- (II) $\theta(s) \in J_s^{(q)}$ and $\theta(s) \not\equiv s \pmod{m}$. In this case, $l_s = |J_s^{(q)}|$ is a multiple of 3, and $\theta(J_s^{(q)}) = J_s^{(q)}$.

Proof: By Condition (1), it follows that $\theta(s) \in J_s^{(q)}$ and $\theta(J_s^{(q)}) = J_s^{(q)}$. Then we have one of the following two cases.

(I) $\theta(s) = rs \equiv s \pmod{m}$. In this case, for any $k \in J_s^{(q)}$ we have $k \equiv sq^j$ for some $0 \leq j \leq l_s - 1$, and hence $\theta(k) = rsq^j \equiv sq^j \equiv k \pmod{m}$.

(II) $\theta(s) \in J_s^{(q)}$ and $\theta(s) \not\equiv s \pmod{m}$. In this case, it is obvious that $l_s = |J_s^{(q)}| \geq 2$. By $\theta(s) \in J_s^{(q)}$, there exists integer v , $1 \leq v \leq l_s - 1$, such that $\theta(s) = rs \equiv sq^v \pmod{m}$. By $r^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ and $sq^v \equiv rs \pmod{m}$, we have $sq^{3v} = s(q^v)^3 \equiv r^3 s \equiv s \pmod{m}$. From this and by the minimality of l_s , we deduce that $l_s | 3v$. Suppose that l_s is not a multiple of 3. Then $\gcd(l_s, 3) = 1$ and hence $l_s | v$. By $sq^{l_s} \equiv s \pmod{m}$, we deduce that $sq^v \equiv s \pmod{m}$, i.e., $\theta(s) \equiv s \pmod{m}$, which contradicts that $\theta(s) \not\equiv s \pmod{m}$. Hence l_s is a multiple of 3. ■

In this paper, let ζ be a primitive m th root of unity in an extension field of \mathbb{F}_q . Then $x^m - 1 = \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} (x - \zeta^s)$. We will adopt the following notations:

- Let $J_{k_0}^{(q)}, J_{k_1}^{(q)}, \dots, J_{k_s}^{(q)}$, where $k_0 = 0$, be all distinct q -cyclotomic cosets modulo m satisfying Condition (I) in Lemma 2.2.
- Let $J_{k_{s+1}}^{(q)}, \dots, J_{k_{s+t}}^{(q)}$ be all distinct q -cyclotomic cosets modulo m satisfying Condition (II) in Lemma 2.2.
- Denote $J(i) = J_{k_i}^{(q)}$, $f_i(x) = \prod_{j \in J(i)} (x - \zeta^j)$,

$$K_i = \mathbb{F}_q[x] / \langle f_i(x) \rangle$$

and assume $d_i = \deg(f_i(x)) = |J_{k_i}^{(q)}| = |J(i)|$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s+t$.

Then d_i is a multiple of 3 for all $s+1 \leq i \leq s+t$ by Lemma 2.2(II). It is clear that $f_0(x), f_1(x), \dots, f_{s+t}(x)$ are pairwise coprime irreducible polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_q[x]$ satisfying

$$x^m - 1 = f_0(x)f_1(x) \dots f_{s+t}(x).$$

Hence K_i is an extension field of \mathbb{F}_q with cardinality q^{d_i} for $i = 0, 1, \dots, s+t$, and $m = \sum_{i=0}^{s+t} d_i$.

For each integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s+t$, denote

$$F_i(x) = \frac{x^m - 1}{f_i(x)} \in \mathbb{F}_q[x].$$

Then $\gcd(F_i(x), f_i(x)) = 1$. By Extended Euclidian Algorithm, we find polynomials $u_i(x), v_i(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x]$ such that

$$u_i(x)F_i(x) + v_i(x)f_i(x) = 1. \quad (2)$$

In this paper, we denote

$$\varepsilon_i(x) \equiv u_i(x)F_i(x) = 1 - v_i(x)f_i(x) \pmod{x^m - 1}. \quad (3)$$

By (2) and (3), it follows that $\varepsilon_i(\zeta^j) = 1$ for all $j \in J(i)$ and $\varepsilon_i(\zeta^j) = 0$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}_m \setminus J(i)$, which implies

$$\varepsilon_i(x) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{j \in J(i)} \zeta^{-jl} \right) x^l, \quad 0 \leq i \leq s+t. \quad (4)$$

Then we have the following conclusions.

Lemma 2.3: Using the notations above, the following hold.

- (i) $\sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \varepsilon_i(x) = 1$, $\varepsilon_i(x)^2 = \varepsilon_i(x)$ and $\varepsilon_i(x)\varepsilon_j(x) = 0$ in \mathcal{A} for all $0 \leq i \neq j \leq s+t$.
- (ii) $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_0 \oplus \mathcal{A}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{A}_{s+t}$, where $\mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_i(x)$ is the ideal of \mathcal{A} generated by $\varepsilon_i(x)$, and \mathcal{A}_i is a commutative ring with $\varepsilon_i(x)$ as its multiplicative identity for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s+t$.
- (iii) For each integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s+t$, define

$$\varphi_i : a(x) \mapsto \varepsilon_i(x)a(x) \pmod{x^m - 1} \quad (\forall a(x) \in K_i).$$

Then φ_i is a field isomorphism from K_i onto \mathcal{A}_i .

- (iv) $\theta(\varepsilon_i(x)) = \varepsilon_i(x)$ and $\theta(\mathcal{A}_i) = \mathcal{A}_i$, for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s+t$.
- (v) For each integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s+t$, define

$$\theta_i : K_i \rightarrow K_i \text{ via } a(x) \mapsto a(x^r) \quad (\forall a(x) \in K_i).$$

Then θ_i is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra automorphism on K_i satisfying $\theta_i^3 = \text{id}_{K_i}$, where id_{K_i} is the identity automorphism on K_i . Precisely, $\theta_i = \text{id}_{K_i}$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s$, and the multiplicative order of θ_i is equal to 3 for all $i = s+1, \dots, s+t$.

(vi) The restriction $\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}$ of θ on \mathcal{A}_i is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra automorphism on \mathcal{A}_i satisfying $(\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i})^3 = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}_i}$ and $\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i} = \varphi_i \theta_i \varphi_i^{-1}$. Hence the following diagram for \mathbb{F}_q -algebra isomorphisms commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_i & \xrightarrow{\theta_i} & K_i \\ \varphi_i \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi_i \\ \mathcal{A}_i & \xrightarrow{\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}} & \mathcal{A}_i \end{array} .$$

Then $\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i} = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}_i}$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s$, and the multiplicative order of $\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}$ is equal to 3 for all $i = s+1, \dots, s+t$.

Proof: (i)–(iii) follow from classical ring theory and Equations (2) and (3).

(iv) By the definition of the automorphism θ on \mathcal{A} and (4), it follows that

$$\theta(\varepsilon_i(x)) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{j \in J(i)} \zeta^{-jl} \right) x^{rl \pmod{m}}.$$

As $J(i) = \theta(J(i)) = \{rj \pmod{m} \mid j \in J(i)\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(\varepsilon_i(x)) &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{j \in J(i)} \zeta^{-(rj)l} \right) x^{rl \pmod{m}} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{j \in J(i)} \zeta^{-j(rl)} \right) x^{rl \pmod{m}}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, since θ is an automorphism of the group $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$, for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ there is a unique $l \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ such that $k = rl \pmod{m}$, and hence

$$\theta(\varepsilon_i(x)) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{j \in J(i)} \zeta^{-jk} \right) x^k = \varepsilon_i(x).$$

Therefore, $\theta(\mathcal{A}_i) = \theta(\mathcal{A})\theta(\varepsilon_i(x)) = \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_i(x) = \mathcal{A}_i$.

(v) It is clear that θ_i is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra endomorphism of K_i . By $r^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ and $f_i(x) = \prod_{j \in J(i)} (x - \zeta^j)$, we see that $(\zeta^j)^{r^3} = \zeta^j$ for all $j \in J(i)$, which implies that $x^{r^3} \equiv x \pmod{f_i(x)}$, i.e., $x^{r^3} = x$ in K_i . Hence for any $a(x) \in K_i = \mathbb{F}_q[x]/\langle f_i(x) \rangle$ we have $\theta_i^3(a(x)) = a(x^{r^3}) = a(x)$ in K_i . Therefore, $\theta_i^3 = \text{id}_{K_i}$ and so θ_i is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra automorphism of K_i . Then we consider the following two cases:

(v-1) Let $0 \leq i \leq s$. For any $j \in J(i)$, by Condition (I) in Lemma 2.2 we have $(\zeta^j)^r = \zeta^j$, which implies $x^r \equiv x \pmod{x - \zeta^j}$, and hence $x^r \equiv x \pmod{f_i(x)}$. Therefore, $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x^r) = a(x)$ for any $a(x) \in K_i = \mathbb{F}_q[x]/\langle f_i(x) \rangle$, and so $\theta_i = \text{id}_{K_i}$.

(v-2) Let $s + 1 \leq i \leq s + t$. By Condition (II) in Lemma 2.2, there exists $j \in J(i)$ such that $rj \not\equiv j \pmod{m}$, which implies $(\zeta^j)^r \neq \zeta^j$. Then by the proof of (v-1), we conclude $\theta_i \neq \text{id}_{K_i}$. From this and by $\theta_i^3 = \text{id}_{K_i}$, we deduce that the multiplicative order of θ_i is equal to 3.

(vi) By (iv) and $\theta^3 = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$, it follows that $\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}$ is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra automorphism on \mathcal{A}_i satisfying $(\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i})^3 = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}_i}$. Then the equation $\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i} = \varphi_i \theta_i \varphi_i^{-1}$ follows from (v) and the definitions of φ_i , θ_i and $\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}$ immediately. ■

For any integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s + t$, it is known that \mathcal{A}_i is a minimal cyclic code of length m over \mathbb{F}_q . Precisely, $f_i(x)$ is the parity check polynomial and $\varepsilon_i(x)$ is the idempotent generator of \mathcal{A}_i . Hence $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathcal{A}_i) = \deg(f_i(x)) = d_i$.

From now on, we adopt the following notations.

- Let $K_i[y; \theta_i] = \{\sum_{j=0}^k b_j(x)y^j \mid b_0(x), \dots, b_k(x) \in K_i, k \geq 0\}$ be the skew polynomial ring over K_i with coefficients written on the left side, where the multiplication is defined by the rule

$$y^j a(x) = \theta_i^j(a(x))y^j = a(x^{r^j})y^j, \quad \forall a(x) \in K_i$$

and by the natural K_i -linear extension to all polynomials in $K_i[y; \theta_i]$.

Since $\theta_i^3 = \text{id}_{K_i}$ by Lemma 2.3(v), we see that $y^3 - 1$ generates a two-sided ideal $\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ of $K_i[y; \theta_i]$.

- Let $K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle = \{a(x) + b(x)y + c(x)y^2 \mid a(x), b(x), c(x) \in K_i\}$ be the residue class ring of $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ modulo its two-sided ideal $\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$.

Recall that left ideals of $K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ are called *skew θ_i -cyclic codes* over K_i of length 3 (See [?, Theorem 1]). For more details on skew cyclic codes, readers are referred to [?], [?], [?], [?], [?].

Now, we can decompose any left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code into a direct sum of concatenated codes by the following theorem.

Theorem 2.4: Using the notations above, we have the following conclusions.

(i) $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} (\mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}]/\langle \varepsilon_i(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_i(x) \rangle)$.

(ii) For each integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s + t$, $\varphi_i : K_i \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_i$ can be extended to a ring isomorphism from $K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ onto $\mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}]/\langle \varepsilon_i(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_i(x) \rangle$ by

$$\varphi_i : \xi(y) \mapsto \varphi_i(\xi_0) + \varphi_i(\xi_1)y + \varphi_i(\xi_2)y^2 = \varepsilon_i(x)\xi(y)$$

for any $\xi(y) = \xi_0 + \xi_1 y + \xi_2 y^2$ with $\xi_0, \xi_1, \xi_2 \in K_i$.

(iii) \mathcal{C} is a left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q if and only if for each $0 \leq i \leq s + t$ there is a unique skew θ_i -cyclic code C_i over K_i of length 3 such that

$$\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} \mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} C_i,$$

where $\mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} C_i = \{\varepsilon_i(x)\xi \pmod{x^m - 1} \mid \xi \in C_i\}$. Moreover, we have $|\mathcal{C}| = \prod_{i=0}^{s+t} |C_i|$.

Proof: (i) By Lemma 2.3(ii),(iv) and (vi), we have

$$\mathcal{A}[y; \theta] = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} \mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}].$$

Moreover, by $\mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_i(x)$ we know that the projection from $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]$ onto $\mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}]$ is determined by $\alpha(y) \mapsto \varepsilon_i(x)\alpha(y)$ ($\forall \alpha(y) \in \mathcal{A}[y; \theta]$). Especially, we have $y^3 - 1 \mapsto \varepsilon_i(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_i(x)$ under this projection. As $(\theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i})^3 = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}_i}$, $\varepsilon_i(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_i(x)$ generates a two-sided ideal $\langle \varepsilon_i(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_i(x) \rangle$ of $\mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}]$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s + t$. By Lemma 2.3(i) it follows that $y^3 - 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{s+t} (\varepsilon_i(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_i(x))$ and $(\varepsilon_i(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_i(x))(\varepsilon_j(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_j(x)) = 0$ for all $0 \leq i \neq j \leq s + t$. Hence

$$\mathcal{A}[y; \theta]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} (\mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}]/\langle \varepsilon_i(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_i(x) \rangle).$$

(ii) Since $\varphi_i : K_i \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_i$ is a ring isomorphism by Lemma 2.3(iii), the conclusion follows from Lemma 2.3(vi) and a direct calculation.

(iii) By Theorem 2.1 and (i), we see that \mathcal{C} is a left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q if and only if for each integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s + t$, there is a unique left ideal C_i of the ring $\mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}]/\langle \varepsilon_i(x)y^3 - \varepsilon_i(x) \rangle$ such that $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} C_i$. By (ii), the latter condition is equivalent to that for each integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s + t$, there is a unique left ideal C_i of $K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ such that $C_i = \varphi_i(C_i) = \{\varepsilon_i(x)\xi \mid \xi \in C_i\} = \mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} C_i$.

Finally, it is clear that the codewords contained in \mathcal{C} is equal to $|\mathcal{C}| = \prod_{i=0}^{s+t} |C_i| = \prod_{i=0}^{s+t} |C_i|$. ■

By Theorem 2.4, in order to give all distinct left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_q it is sufficient to determine all distinct skew θ_i -cyclic codes over K_i of length 3, for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s+t$. For convenience and notations simplicity in the following sections, we introduce the following notations.

Notation 2.5: For any integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s+t$, denote

- $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y; \theta_i] / \langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$.

For any $\alpha = a_0 + a_1y + a_2y^2 \in \mathcal{R}_i$ with $a_0, a_1, a_2 \in K_i$, the *Hamming weight* $\text{wt}_H^{(i)}(\alpha)$ of α over K_i is defined as the number of nonzero coefficients of the polynomial $a_0 + a_1y + a_2y^2 \in K_i[y; \theta_i]$, i.e.,

- $\text{wt}_H^{(i)}(\alpha) = |\{j \mid a_j \neq 0, j = 0, 1, 2\}|$.

For any nonzero left ideal J of \mathcal{R}_i , the *minimum Hamming weight* $\text{wt}_H^{(i)}(J)$ of J over K_i is defined as

- $\text{wt}_H^{(i)}(J) = \min\{\text{wt}_H^{(i)}(\alpha) \mid \alpha \neq 0, \alpha \in J\}$.

III. SKEW θ_i -CYCLIC CODES OVER K_i OF LENGTH 3

In this section, we give all skew θ_i -cyclic codes over K_i of length 3, i.e., left ideals of the ring \mathcal{R}_i , where $0 \leq i \leq s+t$.

◇ Let $0 \leq i \leq s$. Then K_i is a finite field of cardinality q^{d_i} and θ_i is the identity automorphism of K_i by Lemma 2.3(v). Hence $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y] / \langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ which is a commutative ring. In this case, left ideals of \mathcal{R}_i are in fact ideals of \mathcal{R}_i . By the basic theory of cyclic codes over finite fields, we know that C_i is an ideal of \mathcal{R}_i if and only if C_i is a cyclic code over K_i of length 3. The latter is equivalent to that there is a unique monic divisor $g(y)$ of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y]$ such that $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y)$. Then $g(y)$ is called the *generator polynomial* of C_i and $\dim_{K_i}(C_i) = 3 - \deg_y(g(y))$ where $\deg_y(g(y))$ is the degree of $g(y)$ as a polynomial with indeterminate y . Obviously, $\mathcal{R}_i(y^3 - 1) = \{0\}$.

Theorem 3.1: Let $0 \leq i \leq s$. Then $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y] / \langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ which is a commutative ring, and the following hold.

(i) If $q \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, there are 4 distinct ideals in \mathcal{R}_i :

$$\mathcal{R}_i g(y), \text{ where } g(y) \in \{1, y-1, (y-1)^2, y^3-1\}.$$

(ii) If $q^{d_i} \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$, there are 4 distinct ideals in \mathcal{R}_i :

$$\mathcal{R}_i g(y), \text{ where } g(y) \in \{1, y-1, y^2+y+1, y^3-1\}.$$

(iii) Let $q^{d_i} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, $\zeta_i(x)$ a primitive element of K_i and denote $\omega_i(x) = \zeta_i(x)^{\frac{q^{d_i}-1}{3}} \pmod{f_i(x)}$. Then there are 8 distinct ideals in \mathcal{R}_i : $\mathcal{R}_i g(y)$, where

$$g(y) \in \{1, y-1, y-\omega_i(x), y-\omega_i(x)^2, y^2+y+1, (y-1)(y-\omega_i(x)^2), (y-1)(y-\omega_i(x)), y^3-1\}.$$

Proof: (i) Since $q \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, we have $y^3 - 1 = (y-1)^3$ in $K_i[y]$. In this case, $y^3 - 1$ has 4 monic divisors in $K_i[y]$: $1, y-1, (y-1)^2$ and y^3-1 .

(ii) Since $q^{d_i} \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$, we have that $y^3 - 1 = (y-1)(y^2+y+1)$ where y^2+y+1 is irreducible in $K_i[y]$. In this case, $y^3 - 1$ has 4 monic divisors in $K_i[y]$: $1, y-1, y^2+y+1$ and y^3-1 .

(iii) Since $q^{d_i} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, we have $3 \mid (q^{d_i} - 1)$ and $\omega_i(x)$ is a primitive 3th root of unity in K_i , which implies $y^3 - 1 = (y-1)(y-\omega_i(x))(y-\omega_i(x)^2)$. In this case, $y^3 - 1$ has 8 monic divisors in $K_i[y]$: $1, y-1, y-\omega_i(x), y-\omega_i(x)^2, y^2+y+1, (y-1)(y-\omega_i(x)^2), (y-1)(y-\omega_i(x))$ and y^3-1 . ■

◇ Let $s+1 \leq i \leq s+t$. Then K_i is a finite field of cardinality q^{d_i} , d_i is a multiple of 3 by Lemma 2.2(II), and θ_i is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra automorphism of K_i with multiplicative order 3 by Lemma 2.3(v).

In this case, by [2, Lemma 1 and Theorem 1] we know that C_i is a left ideal of \mathcal{R}_i if and only if C_i is a skew θ_i -cyclic code over K_i of length 3, and the latter is equivalent to that there is a unique monic right divisor $g(y)$ of $y^3 - 1$ in the skew polynomial ring $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ such that $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y)$. If the latter condition is satisfied, $g(y)$ is called the *generator polynomial* of C_i , $\dim_{K_i}(C_i) = 3 - \deg_y(g(y))$ and the number of

codewords in C_i is equal to $|C_i| = (q^{d_i})^{3-\deg_y(g(y))}$. Precisely, a generator matrix of C_i over K_i is given by: $G_{C_i} = (a(x), b(x), 1)$ if $g(x) = a(x) + b(x)y + y^2$; and

$$G_{C_i} = \begin{pmatrix} a(x) & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \theta_i(a(x)) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ if } g(x) = a(x) + y.$$

In order to describe monic right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ in the skew polynomial ring $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ and the relationships between two nontrivial monic right divisors, we adopt the following notations in the rest of this paper:

• Let $\zeta_i(x)$ be a primitive element of K_i and denote $\varrho_i(x) = \zeta_i(x)^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}-1}}$. Then the multiplicative order of $\varrho_i(x)$ is equal to $\text{ord}(\varrho_i(x)) = \frac{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} - 1}{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} - 1} = 1 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$. Denote

$$\mathcal{G}_i = \{\varrho_i(x)^k \mid k = 0, 1, \dots, q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}\}$$

which is the multiplicative cyclic subgroup of K_i^\times generated by $\varrho_i(x)$. Then $|\mathcal{G}_i| = 1 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$.

Lemma 3.2: Let $s + 1 \leq i \leq s + t$. Then we have the following:

- (i) $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$ or $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$.
- (ii) For any $\alpha(x) \in K_i^\times$, $\alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$ if and only if $\alpha(x)$ satisfies the following equation

$$\alpha(x)\theta_i(\alpha(x))\theta_i^2(\alpha(x)) = 1.$$

- (iii) All distinct monic right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ with degree 1 in the skew polynomial ring $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ are given by:

$$-\alpha(x) + y, \quad \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i.$$

- (iv) All distinct monic right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ with degree 2 in the skew polynomial ring $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ are given by:

$$\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2, \quad \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i.$$

- (v) For any $\alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} y^3 - 1 &= (-\alpha(x) + y) \cdot (\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2) \\ &= (\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2) \cdot (-\alpha(x) + y). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, both the number of right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ with degree 1 and the number of right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ with degree 2 are equal to $1 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$.

Proof: (i) Let $\sigma : \alpha \mapsto \alpha^q$ ($\forall \alpha \in K_i$) be the Frobenius automorphism of K_i over \mathbb{F}_q . Then the multiplicative order of σ is d_i and every automorphism of K_i over \mathbb{F}_q is of the form: σ^k , $0 \leq k \leq d_i - 1$. By Lemma 2.2, d_i is a multiple of 3. Hence $\text{ord}(\sigma^k) = 3$ if and only if $\gcd(k, d_i) = \frac{d_i}{3}$, i.e., $k = \frac{d_i}{3}$ or $k = \frac{2d_i}{3}$. By Lemma 2.3(v), θ_i is an automorphism of K_i over \mathbb{F}_q with multiplicative order 3, which implies that $\theta_i = \sigma^{\frac{d_i}{3}}$ or $\theta_i = \sigma^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$. Hence $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$ or $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$.

(ii) Denote $\alpha = \alpha(x)$ in order to simplify the notation. When $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$, it is clear that

$$\alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\theta_i^2(\alpha) = \alpha^{1+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}+q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}}.$$

When $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$, by $\alpha^{q^{\frac{4d_i}{3}}} = (\alpha^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}})^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} = \alpha^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}}$ we have $\alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\theta_i^2(\alpha) = \alpha^{1+q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}+q^{\frac{4d_i}{3}}} = \alpha^{1+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}+q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}}$ as well.

Since K_i^\times is a multiplicative cyclic group with order $q^{d_i} - 1$ and \mathcal{G}_i is a subgroup of K_i^\times with order $1 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$, by basic group theory we conclude that $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}_i$ if and only if $\alpha^{1+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}+q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}} = 1$, i.e., $\alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\theta_i^2(\alpha) = 1$.

- (iii) Let $\alpha \in K_i$. Dividing $y^3 - 1$ by $y - \alpha$ from right hand in the skew polynomial ring $K_i[y; \theta_i]$, we

$$\begin{aligned} y^3 - 1 &= (y^2 + \theta_i^2(\alpha)y + \theta_i^2(\alpha)\theta_i(\alpha)) (y - \alpha) \\ &\quad + 1 - \alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\theta_i^2(\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $-\alpha + y$ is a right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ if and only if $1 - \alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\theta_i^2(\alpha) = 0$, i.e., $\alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\theta_i^2(\alpha) = 1$.

(iv) Let $\beta, \gamma \in K_i$. Then $\gamma + \beta y + y^2$ is a right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ if and only if there exists $\alpha \in K_i$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} y^3 - 1 &= (-\alpha + y)(\gamma + \beta y + y^2) \\ &= y^3 + (\theta_i(\beta) - \alpha)y^2 + (\theta_i(\gamma) - \beta\alpha)y - \gamma\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent that α, β, γ satisfy $\theta_i(\beta) = \alpha$, $\theta_i(\gamma) = \beta\alpha$ and $\gamma\alpha = 1$. From these and by $\theta_i^3 = \text{id}_{K_i}$, we deduce that $\beta = \theta_i^2(\theta_i(\beta)) = \theta_i^2(\alpha)$ and $\gamma = \theta_i^2(\theta_i(\gamma)) = \theta_i^2(\beta\alpha) = \theta_i(\alpha)\theta_i^2(\alpha)$, which implies $\alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\theta_i^2(\alpha) = 1$. Then by the latter equation and (ii), we conclude that $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}_i$, and hence

$$\gamma = \alpha^{-1} \text{ and } \beta = \theta_i^2(\alpha).$$

Therefore, both the number of right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ with degree 1 and the number of right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y; \theta_i]$ with degree 2 are equal to $1 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$.

(v) It follow from a direct calculation. ■

Now, by Lemma 3.2 and basic theory of skew cyclic codes we list all distinct left ideals of \mathcal{R}_i , i.e., skew θ_i -cyclic codes over K_i of length 3, by the following theorem.

Theorem 3.3: Let $s + 1 \leq i \leq s + t$. Then all distinct left ideals of $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ are given by one of the following three cases:

(i) $C_{i,0} = \{0\}$; $C_{i,3} = \mathcal{R}_i$ with $|C_{i,3}| = q^{3d_i}$, $\text{wt}_H^{(i)}(C_{i,3}) = 1$ and $G_{C_{i,3}} = I_3$ is a generator matrix of $C_{i,3}$, where I_3 is the identity matrix of size 3×3 .

(ii) $C_{i,2,\alpha} = \mathcal{R}_i(-\alpha(x) + y)$, where $\alpha = \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$.

Precisely, we have $\dim_{K_i}(C_{i,2,\alpha}) = 2$, $|C_{i,2,\alpha}| = q^{2d_i}$ and a generator matrix of $C_{i,2,\alpha}$ is given by

$$G_{C_{i,2,\alpha}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha(x) & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\theta_i(\alpha(x)) & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, $C_{i,2,\alpha} = \{(a, b)G_{C_{i,2,\alpha}} \mid a, b \in K_i\}$ and $\text{wt}_H^{(i)}(C_{i,2,\alpha}) = 2$. Hence $C_{i,2,\alpha}$ is a MDS linear $[3, 2, 2]_{q^{d_i}}$ -code over K_i .

(iii) $C_{i,1,\alpha} = \mathcal{R}_i(\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2)$, where $\alpha = \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$.

Precisely, we have $\dim_{K_i}(C_{i,1,\alpha}) = 1$, $|C_{i,1,\alpha}| = q^{d_i}$ and a generator matrix of $C_{i,1,\alpha}$ is given by

$$G_{C_{i,1,\alpha}} = (\alpha(x)^{-1}, \theta_i^2(\alpha(x)), 1).$$

Hence $C_{i,1,\alpha} = \{aG_{C_{i,1,\alpha}} \mid a \in K_i\}$ and $\text{wt}_H^{(i)}(C_{i,1,\alpha}) = 3$. Then $C_{i,1,\alpha}$ is a MDS linear $[3, 1, 3]_{q^{d_i}}$ -code over K_i .

Therefore, the number of left ideals of \mathcal{R}_i is equal to $4 + 2q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 2q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$.

In the rest of this paper, for any $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{G}_i$, we denote

$$\bullet C_{i,2,\alpha} = \mathcal{R}_i(-\alpha + y), C_{i,1,\beta} = \mathcal{R}_i(\beta^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\beta)y + y^2)$$

which are skew θ_i -cyclic codes over K_i of length 3. By Theorems 2.4, 3.1 and 3.3, we deduce the following corollary.

Corollary 3.4: Using the notations in Section 2, denote

$$\delta = |\{d_i \mid q^{d_i} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, 0 \leq i \leq s\}|.$$

Then the number $N_{(m,3,r;q)}$ of left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_q is given by one of the following two cases:

(i) When $q \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$,

$$N_{(m,3,r;q)} = 4^{s+1} \prod_{i=s+1}^{s+t} (4 + 2q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 2q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}).$$

(ii) When $q \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$,

$$N_{(m,3,r;q)} = 2^\delta 4^{s+1} \prod_{i=s+1}^{s+t} (4 + 2q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 2q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}).$$

As the end of this section, we investigate the relationship between two left ideals of the ring \mathcal{R}_i for $i = s + 1, \dots, s + t$. To do this, we consider the relationship between two nontrivial monic right divisors of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y, \theta_i]$ with different degrees.

Lemma 3.5: For any $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}_i$, denote

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{i,\gamma}(X) &= X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} + \gamma q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} X + \gamma^{-1}, \\ \psi_{i,\gamma}(X) &= \gamma q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} + \gamma^{-1} X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} + 1.\end{aligned}$$

Then both $\phi_{i,\gamma}(X)$ and $\psi_{i,\gamma}(X)$ have exactly $q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}$ roots and these roots are contained in \mathcal{G}_i .

Proof: As $\gcd(q, q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}) = 1$, $\phi_{i,\gamma}(X)$ and $\psi_{i,\gamma}(X)$ have exactly $q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}$ roots in some extended field of K_i . We only need to prove that all these roots are contained in \mathcal{G}_i .

By $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}_i \subseteq K_i^\times$, we have $\gamma^{1+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}}} = 1$ and $\gamma^{q^{d_i}} = \gamma$, which implies $\gamma^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}+1}} = \gamma^{q^{-\frac{d_i}{3}}}$. Then from

$$X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} \equiv -(\gamma q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} X + \gamma^{-1}) \pmod{\phi_{i,\gamma}(X)},$$

we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}X^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} &\equiv (X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1})^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} X \\ &\equiv -(\gamma q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} X + \gamma^{-1})^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} X \\ &\equiv -(\gamma^{q^{d_i}} X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} + \gamma^{q^{-\frac{d_i}{3}}} X) \\ &\equiv -\gamma(X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} + \gamma q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} X) \\ &\equiv -\gamma\gamma^{-1} = 1 \pmod{\phi_{i,\gamma}(X)},\end{aligned}$$

which implies that $\phi_{i,\gamma}(X)$ is a factor of $X^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} - 1$. Hence $\alpha^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} = 1$ for any root α of $\phi_{i,\gamma}(X)$. Therefore, all roots of $\phi_{i,\gamma}(X)$ are contained in \mathcal{G}_i .

The reciprocal polynomial of $\psi_{i,\gamma}(X)$ is equal to

$$\psi_{i,\gamma}^*(X) = X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} + \gamma^{-1} X + \gamma q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}.$$

Then by $X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} \equiv -(\gamma^{-1} X + \gamma q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}) \pmod{\psi_{i,\gamma}^*(X)}$ and $\gamma^{-q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}-1} = \gamma^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}}$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}X^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} &\equiv (X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1})^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} X \\ &\equiv -(\gamma^{-1} X + \gamma q^{\frac{d_i}{3}})^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} X \\ &\equiv -(\gamma^{-q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} X^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} + \gamma^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}} X) \\ &\equiv -(-\gamma^{-q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} (\gamma^{-1} X + \gamma q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}) + \gamma^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}} X) \\ &\equiv 1 \pmod{\psi_{i,\gamma}^*(X)},\end{aligned}$$

which implies that $\psi_{i,\gamma}^*(x)$ is a factor of $X^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} - 1$. Since $X^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} - 1$ is self-reciprocal, we conclude that $\psi_{i,\gamma}(X)$ is also a factor of $X^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}+q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}} - 1$. Therefore, all roots of $\psi_{i,\gamma}(X)$ are contained in \mathcal{G}_i . \blacksquare

Theorem 3.6: (i) Let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{G}_i$. Then $C_{i,1,\beta} \subset C_{i,2,\alpha}$ if and only of α and β satisfying the following equation

$$\alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\beta + \alpha\beta\theta_i^2(\beta) + 1 = 0. \quad (5)$$

(ii) For any $\beta \in \mathcal{G}_i$, there are $q^{\frac{d_i}{3}+1}$ codes $C_{i,2,\alpha}$ containing $C_{i,1,\beta}$ where α is given by one of the following two case:

α is a root of the polynomial $\phi_{i,\beta}(X)$ if $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$;

α is a root of the polynomial $\psi_{i,\beta}(X)$ if $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$.

(iii) For any $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}_i$, there are $q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 1$ codes $C_{i,1,\beta}$ contained in $C_{i,2,\alpha}$ where β is given by one of the following two case:

β is a root of the polynomial $\psi_{i,\alpha}(X)$ if $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$;

β is a root of the polynomial $\phi_{i,\alpha}(X)$ if $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$.

Proof: (i) It is clear that $C_{i,1,\beta} \subset C_{i,2,\alpha}$ if and only if $-\alpha + y$ is a right divisor of $\beta^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\beta)y + y^2$. Dividing $\beta^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\beta)y + y^2$ by $y - \alpha$ from right hand in the skew polynomial ring $K_i[y; \theta_i]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \beta^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\beta)y + y^2 \\ &= (\theta_i(\alpha) + \theta_i^2(\beta))(-\alpha + y) + \beta^{-1} + \alpha\theta_i(\alpha) + \alpha\theta_i^2(\beta). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $-\alpha + y$ is a right divisor of $\beta^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\beta)y + y^2$ if and only if $\beta^{-1} + \alpha\theta_i(\alpha) + \alpha\theta_i^2(\beta) = 0$, which is equivalent to that α and β satisfy (5).

(ii) Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}_i$. We have one of the following two cases:

When $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$, it is clear that

$$\alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\beta + \alpha\beta\theta_i^2(\beta) + 1 = \beta\phi_{i,\beta}(\alpha).$$

From this and by (i), we deduce that $C_{i,1,\beta} \subset C_{i,2,\alpha}$ if and only if $\phi_{i,\beta}(\alpha) = 0$. Furthermore, by Lemma 3.5 we know that the $\phi_{i,\beta}(x)$ has exactly $q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 1$ roots in \mathcal{G}_i .

When $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$, by $\alpha\theta_i(\alpha) = \alpha^{1+q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}} = q^{-q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}}$ we have

$$\alpha\theta_i(\alpha)\beta + \alpha\beta\theta_i^2(\beta) + 1 = \alpha^{1+q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}}\beta\psi_{i,\beta}(\alpha).$$

From this and by (i), we deduce that $C_{i,1,\beta} \subset C_{i,2,\alpha}$ if and only if $\psi_{i,\beta}(\alpha) = 0$. Furthermore, by Lemma 3.5 we know that the polynomial $\psi_{i,\beta}(x)$ has exactly $q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 1$ roots in \mathcal{G}_i .

(iii) By (5) and Lemma 3.5, it can be proved similarly as that of (ii). Here, we omit the proof. \blacksquare

IV. THE DUAL CODE OF ANY LEFT $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -CODE

In this section, we give the dual code of any left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q and determine all self-orthogonal left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes.

As in [?], the *Euclidian inner product* in $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$ is defined as follows. For $\xi = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^2 a_{i,j}x^i y^j$ and $\eta = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^2 b_{i,j}x^i y^j$ in $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$, we set

$$[\xi, \eta]_E = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^2 a_{i,j}b_{i,j} \in \mathbb{F}_q.$$

The *Euclidian dual code* of a left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code \mathcal{C} over \mathbb{F}_q is defined by

$$\mathcal{C}^{\perp_E} = \{\xi \in \mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}] \mid [\xi, \eta]_E = 0, \forall \eta \in \mathcal{C}\}.$$

\mathcal{C} is said to be *self-orthogonal* if $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\perp_E}$.

For any $\xi(y) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^2 a_{i,j}x^i y^j \in \mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$, as in [?] we define the *conjugation* μ on $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\xi(y)) &= \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^2 a_{i,j}y^{-j}x^{-i} \\ &= a_0(x^{-1}) + y^2 a_1(x^{-1}) + y a_2(x^{-1}), \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

where $a_j(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} a_{i,j}x^i$ and $a_j(x^{-1}) = a_{0,j} + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} a_{i,j}x^{m-i}$ for $j = 0, 1, 2$. It can be verify easily that

$$\mu(\xi + \eta) = \mu(\xi) + \mu(\eta) \text{ and } \mu(\xi\eta) = \mu(\eta)\mu(\xi)$$

for all $\xi, \eta \in \mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$. Moreover, we have the following

Lemma 4.1: (i) The map μ defined by (6) is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra anti-automorphism of $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$ satisfying $\mu^{-1} = \mu$.

- (ii) For any $\xi, \eta \in \mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$, we have $[\xi, \eta]_E = 0$ if $\xi \cdot \mu(\eta) = 0$ in the ring $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$.
 (iii) Let \mathcal{C} be a left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q and \mathcal{B} a right ideal of $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$. Then

$$\mu(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\perp_E} \text{ if } \mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{B} = \{0\} \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}].$$

Proof: (ii) For $\xi = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^2 a_{i,j} x^i y^j$ and $\eta = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^2 b_{i,j} x^i y^j$ in $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$, by $\text{ord}(x) = m$ and $\text{ord}(y) = 3$ we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \xi \cdot \mu(\eta) &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^2 a_{i,j} x^i y^j \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \sum_{l=0}^2 b_{k,l} y^{3-l} x^{m-k} \right) \\ &= [\xi, \eta]_E + \sum_{0 \leq i \leq m-1, 0 \leq j \leq 2, i+j \neq 0} c_{i,j} x^i y^j \end{aligned}$$

for some $c_{i,j} \in \mathbb{F}_q$. Hence $[\xi, \eta]_E = 0$ if $\xi \cdot \mu(\eta) = 0$ in the ring $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$.

(iii) For any $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\eta \in \mathcal{C}$, by $\mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{B} = \{0\}$ we have $\eta\beta = 0$, which implies $\mu(\beta) \cdot \mu(\eta) = 0$ by (i), and so $[\mu(\beta), \eta]_E = 0$ by (ii). From this we deduce that $\mu(\beta) \in \mathcal{C}^{\perp_E}$. Therefore, $\mu(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\perp_E}$. \blacksquare

By the identification of $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$ with $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta] / \langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$, we see that $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{F}_q[x] / \langle x^m - 1 \rangle$ is a subring of $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$. In the following, we consider the restriction of μ on \mathcal{A} . In order to simplify the notation, we still denote this restriction by μ . Obviously, we have

$$\mu(a(x)) = a(x^{-1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} a_i x^{-i} = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} a_i x^{m-i}$$

for all $a(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} a_i x^i \in \mathcal{A}$. It is clear that μ is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra automorphism of \mathcal{A} satisfying $\mu^{-1} = \mu$.

Using the notations of Section 2, we know that $J(i) = J_{k_i}^{(q)}$, $0 \leq i \leq s+t$, are the all distinct q -cyclotomic cosets modulo m . By Lemma 2.2, we have one of the following two cases:

$\diamond 0 \leq i \leq s$. In this case, we have $\theta(j) = rj \equiv j \pmod{m}$ for all $j \in J(i) = J_{k_i}^{(q)}$. Then it is clear that $-J(i) = \{-j \mid j \in J(i)\} \pmod{m}$ is a q -cyclotomic coset modulo m satisfying $\theta(-j) = -rj \equiv -j \pmod{m}$ for all $j \in J(i)$. Hence $-J(i)$ is also a q -cyclotomic coset modulo m satisfying Condition (I) in Lemma 2.2. Therefore, there is a unique integer i' , $0 \leq i' \leq s$, such that $-J(i) = J(i')$.

$\diamond s+1 \leq i \leq s+t$. In this case, we have $\theta(j) \in J(i)$ and $\theta(j) \not\equiv j \pmod{m}$ for all $j \in J(i) = J_{k_i}^{(q)}$. Then it is clear that $-J(i)$ is a q -cyclotomic coset modulo m satisfying $\theta(-j) = -\theta(j) \in -J(i)$ and $\theta(-j) \not\equiv -j \pmod{m}$ for all $j \in J(i)$. Hence $-J(i)$ is also a q -cyclotomic coset modulo m satisfying Condition (II) in Lemma 2.2. Therefore, there is a unique integer i' , $s+1 \leq i' \leq s+t$, such that $-J(i) = J(i')$.

We also use μ to denote this map $i \mapsto i'$, i.e., $\mu(i) = i'$. Whether μ denotes the automorphism of \mathcal{A} or this map on the set $\{0, 1, \dots, s+t\}$ is determined by context. The next lemma shows the compatibility of the two uses of μ .

Lemma 4.2: Using the notations above, the following assertions hold.

(i) μ is a permutation on $\{0, 1, \dots, s+t\}$ satisfying $\mu^{-1} = \mu$, $\mu(0) = 0$, $1 \leq \mu(i) \leq s$ for all $1 \leq i \leq s$ and $s+1 \leq \mu(i) \leq s+t$ for all $s+1 \leq i \leq s+t$.

(ii) After a rearrangement of $J(0), J(1), \dots, J(s+t)$, there are nonnegative integers s_1, s_2, t_1, t_2 satisfying the following conditions:

- $s = s_1 + 2s_2$, $\mu(i) = i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq s_1$, $\mu(i) = i + s_2$ and $\mu(i + s_2) = i$ for all $s_1 + 1 \leq i \leq s_1 + s_2$;
- $t = t_1 + 2t_2$, $\mu(i) = i$ for all $s+1 \leq i \leq s+t_1$, $\mu(i) = i + t_2$ and $\mu(i + t_2) = i$ for all $s+t_1 + 1 \leq i \leq s+t_1 + t_2$.

(iii) $\mu(\varepsilon_i(x)) = \varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x)$ and $\mu(\mathcal{A}_i) = \mathcal{A}_{\mu(i)}$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s+t$.

(iv) Let μ be the map defined by $\mu(a(x)) = a(x^{-1}) = a(x^{m-1}) \pmod{f_{\mu(i)}(x)}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i = \mathbb{F}_q[x] / \langle f_i(x) \rangle$. Then μ is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra isomorphism from K_i onto $K_{\mu(i)} = \mathbb{F}_q[x] / \langle f_{\mu(i)}(x) \rangle$ satisfying $\mu\theta_i = \theta_{\mu(i)}\mu$.

(v) Let $0 \leq i \leq s+t$. Using the notations of Theorem 2.4(ii), the \mathbb{F}_q -algebra anti-automorphism μ of $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$ induces an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra anti-isomorphism $\varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1} \mu \varphi_i$ from \mathcal{R}_i onto $\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$. We denote this anti-isomorphism by μ as well. Then for any $\alpha(y) = a(x) + b(x)y + c(x)y^2 \in \mathcal{R}_i$ where $a(x), b(x), c(x) \in K_i$, we have

$$\mu(\alpha(y)) = a(x^{-1}) + y^2 b(x^{-1}) + y c(x^{-1}). \quad (7)$$

Proof: (i) follows from the definition of the map μ , and (ii) follows from (i).

(iii) It is clear that $\mu(\varepsilon_i(x)) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} (\sum_{j \in J(i)} \zeta^{-jl}) x^{-l}$ by (3) in Section 2. From this, by $\mathbb{Z}_m = -\mathbb{Z}_m$ and $J(\mu(i)) = -J(i) = \{-j \mid j \in J(i)\}$ we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\varepsilon_i(x)) &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{j \in J(i)} \zeta^{-(-j)(-l)} \right) x^{-l} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{j' \in J(\mu(i))} \zeta^{-j'k} \right) x^k \\ &= \varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\mu(\mathcal{A}_i) = \mu(\mathcal{A}\varepsilon_i(x)) = \mu(\mathcal{A})\mu(\varepsilon_i(x)) = \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x) = \mathcal{A}_{\mu(i)}$ by Lemma 2.3(ii).

(iv) By (iii), we know that μ induces an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra isomorphism from \mathcal{A}_i onto $\mathcal{A}_{\mu(i)}$. Then by Lemma 2.3(iii), we see that $\varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}\mu\varphi_i$ is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra isomorphism from K_i onto $K_{\mu(i)}$. For any $a(x) \in K_i$, by Equation (3) in Section 2 we have $\varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x) \equiv 1 \pmod{f_{\mu(i)}(x)}$, which implies

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}\mu\varphi_i)(a(x)) &= \varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}\mu(\varepsilon_i(x)a(x)) \\ &= \varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}(\varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x)a(x^{-1})) \\ &= a(x^{-1}) \pmod{f_{\mu(i)}(x)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since we denote $\varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}\mu\varphi_i$ by μ as well, the map $\mu : a(x) \mapsto a(x^{-1}) \pmod{f_{\mu(i)}(x)}$ is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra isomorphism from K_i onto $K_{\mu(i)}$. Moreover, for any $a(x) \in K_i$ by Lemma 2.3(v) and $a(x^{-1}) \in K_{\mu(i)}$ it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mu\theta_i)(a(x)) &= \mu(a(x^r)) = a(x^{-r}) = \theta_{\mu(i)}(a(x^{-1})) \\ &= (\theta_{\mu(i)}\mu)(a(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\mu\theta_i = \theta_{\mu(i)}\mu$.

(v) By (iii) and Theorem 2.4(ii), we have the following commutative diagram from ring isomorphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{R}_i & \xrightarrow{\varphi_i} & \mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}] / \langle \varepsilon_i(x)(y^3 - 1) \rangle \\ \varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}\mu\varphi_i \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\mu(i)}} & \mathcal{A}_{\mu(i)}[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_{\mu(i)}}] / \langle \varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x)(y^3 - 1) \rangle \end{array}$$

As we write $\varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}\mu\varphi_i$ by μ , for any $a(x), b(x), c(x) \in K_i$ by the identification of $\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]$ with $\mathcal{A}[y; \theta] / \langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$, $\varepsilon_i(x^{-1}) = \mu(\varepsilon_i(x)) = \varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x)$, Equation (6) and $y\varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x) = \theta(\varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x))y = \varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x)y$, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu(a(x) + b(x)y + c(x)y^2) \\ &= (\varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}\mu)(\varphi_i(a(x) + b(x)y + c(x)y^2)) \\ &= \varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}(\mu(\varepsilon_i(x)a(x) + \varepsilon_i(x)b(x)y + \varepsilon_i(x)c(x)y^2)) \\ &= \varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}(\varepsilon_i(x^{-1})a(x^{-1}) + y^2\varepsilon_i(x^{-1})b(x^{-1}) \\ &\quad + y\varepsilon_i(x^{-1})c(x^{-1})) \\ &= \varphi_{\mu(i)}^{-1}(\varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x)(a(x^{-1}) + y^2b(x^{-1}) + yc(x^{-1}))) \\ &= a(x^{-1}) + y^2b(x^{-1}) + yc(x^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

by (iv). ■

Corollary 4.3: For any $\alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$, we denote

$$\widehat{\alpha}(x) = (\alpha(x^{m-1}))^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3} + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} \pmod{f_{\mu(i)}(x)}.$$

Using the notations of Lemma 4.2(iv), we have that $\widehat{\alpha}(x) = (\alpha(x^{-1}))^{-1} = (\mu(\alpha(x)))^{-1} \in \mathcal{G}_{\mu(i)}$, $\alpha(x^{-1})\widehat{\alpha}(x) = 1$ and $\alpha(x) = (\widehat{\alpha}(x^{-1}))^{-1}$.

Proof: As $\alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$, we see that $\alpha(x)$ is an element of $K_i = \mathbb{F}_q[x]/\langle f_i(x) \rangle$ satisfying $(\alpha(x))^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 1} = 1$. By Lemma 4.2(iv), we know that μ is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra isomorphism from K_i onto $K_{\mu(i)} = \mathbb{F}_q[x]/\langle f_{\mu(i)}(x) \rangle$. Hence $(\mu(\alpha(x)))^{-1} \in K_{\mu(i)}$ and $(\mu(\alpha(x)))^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 1} = 1$ in $K_{\mu(i)}$, which implies $\mu(\alpha(x)) \in \mathcal{G}_{\mu(i)}$, and so $(\mu(\alpha(x)))^{-1} \in \mathcal{G}_{\mu(i)}$. Finally, by $f_{\mu(i)}(x)|(x^m - 1)$ it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\alpha}(x) &= (\alpha(x^{-1}))^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} = (\mu(\alpha(x)))^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} \\ &= (\mu(\alpha(x)))^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

in $K_{\mu(i)}$. Then $\alpha(x) = (\mu(\widehat{\alpha}(x)))^{-1} = (\widehat{\alpha}(x^{-1}))^{-1}$. ■

For any integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s + t$, and $g(y), h(y) \in \mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$, in the following we define

$$g(y) \sim_l h(y) \text{ if } g(y) = \alpha h(y) \text{ for some } \alpha \in \mathcal{R}_i^\times,$$

where \mathcal{R}_i^\times is the set of invertible elements in \mathcal{R}_i . It is clear that $\mathcal{R}_i g(y) = \mathcal{R}_i h(y)$ if $g(y) = \alpha h(y)$.

Lemma 4.4: For any integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s + t$, we have the following conclusions:

- (i) $\mu(y^2 + y + 1) \sim_l y^2 + y + 1$, $\mu(y^3 - 1) \sim_l y^3 - 1$ and $\mu((y - 1)^j) \sim_l (y - 1)^j$ for all $j = 0, 1, 2$.
- (ii) Let $0 \leq i \leq s$ and $q^{d_i} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. Then $\mu(y - \omega_i(x)) \sim_l y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2$ and $\mu(y - \omega_i(x)^2) \sim_l y - \omega_i(x^{-1})$ in $\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$.
- (iii) Let $s + 1 \leq i \leq s + t$ and $\alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(-\alpha(x) + y) &\sim_l -\theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) + y, \\ \mu(\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2) \\ &\sim_l \left(\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) \right)^{-1} + \theta_{\mu(i)}^2 \left(\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) \right) y + y^2. \end{aligned}$$

Proof: (i) By Equation (7) and $y^3 = 1$, it follows that $\mu(y - 1) = y^2 - 1 = (-y^2)(y - 1)$ where $-y^2 \in \mathcal{R}_i^\times$. The other conclusion can be verified similarly.

(ii) Since $\omega_i(x)^3 = 1$ and μ is a ring isomorphism from \mathcal{R}_i onto $\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$ by Lemma 4.2(v), it follows that $\omega_i(x^{-1})^3 = (\mu(\omega_i(x)))^3 = 1$. As $-\omega_i(x^{-1})y^2 \in \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}^\times$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(y - \omega_i(x)) &= -\omega_i(x^{-1}) + y^2 \\ &= (-\omega_i(x^{-1})y^2)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2) \\ &\sim_l y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, one can verify that $\mu(y - \omega_i(x)^2) \sim_l y - \omega_i(x^{-1})$.

(iii) By (7), Lemma 4.2(v) and Corollary 4.3 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(-\alpha(x) + y) &= -\alpha(x^{-1}) + y^2 \\ &= -\mu(\alpha(x)) (1 - \widehat{\alpha}(x)y^2) \\ &= -\mu(\alpha(x)) (1 - y^2 \theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x))) \\ &= -\mu(\alpha(x))y^2 \cdot y (1 - y^2 \theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x))) \\ &= -\mu(\alpha(x))y^2 (-\theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) + y), \end{aligned}$$

where $-\mu(\alpha(x))y^2 \in \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}^\times$ and $\theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) \in \mathcal{G}_{\mu(i)}$ by Corollary 4.3. Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu(\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2) \\ &= \alpha(x^{-1})^{-1} + y^2 \theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\alpha(x^{-1})) + y \\ &= y^2 \cdot y \left(\widehat{\alpha}(x) + y^2 \theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x)^{-1}) + y \right) \\ &= y^2 \left(\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x)^{-1}) + \theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x))y + y^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

where $y^2 \in \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}^\times$, $\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x)^{-1}) = \left(\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x))\right)^{-1} \in \mathcal{G}_{\mu(i)}$ by Corollary 4.3 and $\theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) = \theta_{\mu(i)}^2\left(\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x))\right)$. ■

Now, we give the dual code of any left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q by the following theorem.

Theorem 4.5: Let $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} (\mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} C_i)$ be a left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q , where C_i is a left ideal of the ring $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ given by Theorems 3.1 and 3.3. Then the dual code \mathcal{C}^{\perp_E} of \mathcal{C} is also a left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q . Precisely, we have

$$\mathcal{C}^{\perp_E} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} (\mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} D_i),$$

where D_i is a left ideal of \mathcal{R}_i given by one of the following cases:

(i) Let $0 \leq i \leq s$. Then $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ and D_i is given by one of the following subcases:

(i-1) Let $q \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Then $D_{\mu(i)} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} \frac{(y-1)^3}{g(y)}$, if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y)$ where $g(y) \in \{1, y-1, (y-1)^2, (y-1)^3\}$.

(i-2) Let $q^{d_i} \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. Then $D_{\mu(i)} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} \frac{y^3-1}{g(y)}$, if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y)$ where $g(y) \in \{1, y-1, y^2+y+1, y^3-1\}$.

(i-3) Let $q^{d_i} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. Then $D_{\mu(i)} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} \vartheta(y)$ if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y)$, where the pair $(g(y), \vartheta(y))$ of polynomials is given by the following table:

$g(y)$	$\vartheta(y) \pmod{f_{\mu(i)}(x)}$
1	$y^3 - 1,$
$y - 1$	$y^2 + y + 1$
$y - \omega_i(x)$	$(y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1}))$
$y - \omega_i(x)^2$	$(y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2)$
$y^2 + y + 1$	$y - 1$
$(y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x)^2)$	$y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2$
$(y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x))$	$y - \omega_i(x^{-1})$
$y^3 - 1$	1

(ii) Let $s+1 \leq i \leq s+t$. Then $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ and D_i is given by one of the following subcases:

(ii-1) $D_{\mu(i)} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} (-\theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) + y) = C_{\mu(i), 2, \theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha})}$ and a generator matrix of $D_{\mu(i)}$ is given by

$$G_{D_{\mu(i)}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\theta_{\mu(i)}(\theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x))) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

as a linear code over $K_{\mu(i)}$ of length 3, if $C_i = C_{i,1,\alpha} = \mathcal{R}_i (\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2)$ where $\alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$.

(ii-2) $D_{\mu(i)} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} (\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x)^{-1}) + \theta_{\mu(i)}(\widehat{\alpha}(x))y + y^2) = C_{\mu(i), 1, \theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha})}$ and a generator matrix of $D_{\mu(i)}$ is given by

$$G_{D_{\mu(i)}} = \left(\left(\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) \right)^{-1}, \theta_{\mu(i)}^2 \left(\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\widehat{\alpha}(x)) \right), 1 \right)$$

as a linear code over $K_{\mu(i)}$ of length 3, if $C_i = C_{i,2,\alpha} = \mathcal{R}_i (-\alpha(x) + y)$ where $\alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$.

(ii-3) $D_{\mu(i)} = \{0\}$ if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i$; $D_{\mu(i)} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$ if $C_i = \{0\}$.

Proof: Let $K_i = \mathbb{F}_q[x]/\langle f_i(x) \rangle$, $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ and B_i be a right ideal of the ring $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ given by one of the following two cases:

(A) Let $0 \leq i \leq s$. Then $\theta_i = \text{id}_{K_i}$, $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ and B_i is given by one of the following three subcases.

(A-1) Let $q \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Then $B_i = \frac{y^3-1}{g(y)} \mathcal{R}_i$ if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y)$ where $g(y) \in \{1, y-1, (y-1)^2, y^3-1\}$.

(A-2) Let $q^{d_i} \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. Then $B_i = \frac{y^3-1}{g(y)} \mathcal{R}_i$ if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y)$ where $g(y) \in \{1, y-1, y^2+y+1, y^3-1\}$.

(A-3) Let $q^{d_i} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. Then $B_i = \frac{y^3-1}{g(y)} \mathcal{R}_i$ if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y)$ where $g(y) \in \{1, y-1, y-\omega_i(x), y-\omega_i(x)^2, y^2+y+1, (y-1)(y-\omega_i(x)^2), (y-1)(y-\omega_i(x)), y^3-1\}$.

(B) Let $s+1 \leq i \leq s+t$. Then B_i is given by one of the following four subcases.

(B-1) $B_i = (-\alpha(x) + y) \mathcal{R}_i$, if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i (\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2)$ where $\alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$.

(B-2) $B_i = (\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2) \mathcal{R}_i$, if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i (-\alpha(x) + y)$ where $\alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$.

(B-3) $B_i = \{0\}$, if $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i$; $B_i = \mathcal{R}_i$, if $C_i = \{0\}$.

By Theorems 3.1 and 3.3, Lemma 3.2(v) and direct calculations, one can easily verify that

$$C_i \cdot B_i = \{0\} \text{ in } \mathcal{R}_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, s+t. \quad (8)$$

For any integer $0 \leq i \leq s+t$, let $D_{\mu(i)} = \mu(B_i)$. By Lemma 4.2(v) we see that $D_{\mu(i)}$ is a left ideal of $\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$. Let

$$\mathcal{D} = \sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} D_i = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} \mathcal{A}_{\mu(i)} \square_{\varphi_{\mu(i)}} D_{\mu(i)}.$$

Then by Theorem 2.4(iii), we conclude that \mathcal{D} is a left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q .

◇ First, we give the clear expression of $D_{\mu(i)} = \mu(B_i)$.

For the trivial case: $B_i = \mathcal{R}_i$ or $B_i = \{0\}$, the conclusion follows from Lemma 4.2(v) immediately. Then we only need to consider the nontrivial cases in (A) and (B).

In the case of (A-1), $B_i = \frac{y^3-1}{g(y)}\mathcal{R}_i$. If $g(y) = (y-1)^2$, then $B_i = (y-1)\mathcal{R}_i$. By Lemma 4.2(v) and Lemma 4.4(i), we have $D_{\mu(i)} = \mu(B_i) = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}\mu(y-1) = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}(y-1)$.

Similarly, one can easily prove that the other conclusions in (i-1) and all conclusions in (i-2) hold from (A-1) and (A-2).

In the case of (A-3), $B_i = \frac{y^3-1}{g(y)}\mathcal{R}_i$. If $g(y) = (y-1)(y-\omega(x)^2)$, by Lemma 4.2(v) and Lemma 4.4(ii), we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\mu(i)} &= \mu((y-\omega_i(x))\mathcal{R}_i) = \mu(\mathcal{R}_i)\mu(y-\omega_i(x)) \\ &= \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}(y-\omega_i(x^{-1})^2). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, one can easily prove that the other conclusions in (i-3) hold from (A-3).

In the case of (B-1), by Lemma 4.2(v) and Lemma 4.4(iii) we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\mu(i)} &= \mu((-\alpha(x)+y)\mathcal{R}_i) = \mu(\mathcal{R}_i)\mu(-\alpha(x)+y) \\ &= \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}(-\theta_{\mu(i)}(\hat{\alpha}(x))+y) \\ &= C_{\mu(i),2,\theta_{\mu(i)}(\hat{\alpha})} \end{aligned}$$

Hence the conclusion (ii-1) holds by Theorem 3.3(ii).

Similarly, in the case of (B-2) we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\mu(i)} &= \mu(\mathcal{R}_i)\mu(\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2) \\ &= \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}\left((\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\hat{\alpha}(x)))^{-1} + \theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\hat{\alpha}(x)))y + y^2\right) \\ &= C_{\mu(i),1,\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\hat{\alpha})}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence the conclusion (ii-2) holds by Theorem 3.3(iii).

◇ Then we prove that $|\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}| = |\mathbb{F}_q|^{3m}$. For any $0 \leq i \leq s+t$, by Theorems 3.1, 3.3 and direct calculations we deduce that $|C_i||D_{\mu(i)}| = |K_i|^3 = |\mathcal{R}_i|$. From this and by Theorem 2.4 (i)–(iii), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}| &= \left(\prod_{i=0}^{s+t} |C_i|\right) \left(\prod_{i=0}^{s+t} |D_{\mu(i)}|\right) = \prod_{i=0}^{s+t} |C_i||D_{\mu(i)}| \\ &= \prod_{i=0}^{s+t} |\mathcal{R}_i| = \prod_{i=0}^{s+t} |\mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}] / \langle \varepsilon_i(x)(y^3-1) \rangle| \\ &= |\mathcal{A}[y; \theta] / \langle y^3-1 \rangle| = |\mathbb{F}_q[G_{(m,3,r)}]| \\ &= |\mathbb{F}_q|^{3m}. \end{aligned}$$

◇ We claim that $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\perp_E}$. In fact, let $\xi \in \mathcal{D}$ and $\eta \in \mathcal{C}$. Then for each integer i , $0 \leq i \leq s+t$, there exist $\alpha_i \in C_i$ and $\beta_i \in D_i$ such that $\xi = \sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \varepsilon_i(x)\alpha_i$ and $\eta = \sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \varepsilon_i(x)\beta_i$, where C_i and D_i are left ideals of \mathcal{R}_i given by (i)–(ii) and $\varepsilon_i(x)\alpha_i, \varepsilon_i(x)\beta_i \in \mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta|_{\mathcal{A}_i}] / \langle \varepsilon_i(x)(y^3-1) \rangle$. By Lemma 2.3(iv), we see that $\varepsilon_i(x)$ is the

multiplicative identity of $\mathcal{A}_i[y; \theta |_{\mathcal{A}_i}] / \langle \varepsilon_i(x)(y^3 - 1) \rangle$. Since $\varepsilon_i(x)\varepsilon_j(x) = 0$ for all $0 \leq i \neq j \leq s+t$, we have $\varepsilon_i(x)\varepsilon_{\mu(j)}(x) = 0$ if $i \neq \mu(j)$, i.e., $j \neq \mu(i)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \xi \cdot \mu(\eta) &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \varepsilon_i(x)\alpha_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \mu(\varepsilon_i(x)\beta_i) \right) \\
 &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{s+t} (\varepsilon_i(x)\alpha_i)\varepsilon_i(x) \right) \\
 &\quad \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x)(\mu(\beta_i)\varepsilon_{\mu(i)}(x)) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i,j=0}^{s+t} (\varepsilon_i(x)\alpha_i)\varepsilon_i(x)\varepsilon_{\mu(j)}(x)(\mu(\beta_j)\varepsilon_{\mu(j)}(x)) \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^{s+t} (\varepsilon_i(x)\alpha_i)\varepsilon_i(x)(\mu(\beta_{\mu(i)})\varepsilon_i(x)) \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \varepsilon_i(x)(\alpha_i\mu(\beta_{\mu(i)})).
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\beta_{\mu(i)} \in D_{\mu(i)}$, by Lemma 4.2(i) we see that

$$\mu(\beta_{\mu(i)}) \in \mu(D_{\mu(i)}) = \mu(\mu(B_i)) = B_i.$$

From this and by (8), we deduce that $\alpha_i\mu(\beta_{\mu(i)}) = 0$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s+t$, which implies $\xi \cdot \mu(\eta) = 0$, and so $[\xi, \eta]_E = 0$ by Lemma 4.1(ii). Therefore, $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\perp_E}$.

As stated above, we conclude that $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{C}^{\perp_E}$ since both \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are linear codes over \mathbb{F}_q of length $3m$. \blacksquare

Finally, we determine self-orthogonal left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes.

Theorem 4.6: All distinct self-orthogonal left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_q are given by the following

$$\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} \mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} C_i = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} \{ \varepsilon_i(x)\xi \mid \xi \in C_i \} \pmod{x^m - 1},$$

where C_i is a left ideal of $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y; \theta_i] / \langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ given by one of the following four cases:

(i) $0 \leq i \leq s_1$. In this case, C_i is given by one of the following three subcases.

(i-1) If $q \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, $C_i = \{0\}$ or $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i(y-1)^2$.

(i-2) If $q^{d_i} \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$, $C_i = \{0\}$.

(i-3) Let $q^{d_i} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. If $\omega_i(x^{-1}) \equiv \omega_i(x) \pmod{f_i(x)}$, then $C_i = \{0\}$, $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i(y-1)(y - \omega_i(x))$ or $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i(y-1)(y - \omega_i(x)^2)$. Otherwise, $C_i = \{0\}$.

(ii) $s_1 + 1 \leq i \leq s_1 + s_2$. In this case, $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y)$, $C_{i+s_2} = \mathcal{R}_{i+s_2} \vartheta(y)$ and the pair $(g(y), \vartheta(y))$ of polynomials is given by one of the following three subcases.

(ii-1) Let $q \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. There are 10 pairs $(g(y), \vartheta(y))$:

$g(y)$	$\vartheta(y)$
$y^3 - 1$	$y^3 - 1, (y-1)^2, y-1, 1$
$(y-1)^2$	$y^3 - 1, (y-1)^2, y-1$
$y-1$	$y^3 - 1, (y-1)^2$
1	$y^3 - 1$

(ii-2) Let $q^{d_i} \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. There are 9 pairs $(g(y), \vartheta(y))$:

$g(y)$	$\vartheta(y)$
$y^3 - 1$	$y^3 - 1, y^2 + y + 1, y - 1, 1$
$y^2 + y + 1$	$y^3 - 1, y - 1$
$y - 1$	$y^3 - 1, y^2 + y + 1$
1	$y^3 - 1$

(ii-3) Let $q^{d_i} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. There are 27 pairs $(g(y), \vartheta(y))$:

$g(y)$	$\vartheta(y) \pmod{f_{\mu(i)}(x)}$
$y^3 - 1$	$1, y^2 + y + 1, (y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1})),$ $(y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2), y - 1,$ $y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2, y - \omega_i(x^{-1}), y^3 - 1$
$y^2 + y + 1$	$y^3 - 1, (y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1})),$ $(y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2), y - 1$
$(y - 1)(y - \omega(x))$	$y^3 - 1, (y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1})),$ $y^2 + y + 1, y - \omega_i(x^{-1})$
$(y - 1)(y - \omega(x)^2)$	$y^3 - 1, (y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2),$ $y^2 + y + 1, y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2$
$y - 1$	$y^3 - 1, y^2 + y + 1$
$y - \omega(x)$	$y^3 - 1, (y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1}))$
$y - \omega(x)^2$	$y^3 - 1, (y - 1)(y - \omega_i(x^{-1})^2)$
1	$y^3 - 1$

(iii) $s + 1 \leq i \leq s + t_1$. In this case, $C_i = \{0\}$ or $C_i = C_{i,1,\alpha} = \mathcal{R}_i(\alpha(x)^{-1} + \theta_i^2(\alpha(x))y + y^2)$ where $\alpha = \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$ satisfying

$$\theta_i(\hat{\alpha})\theta_i^2(\hat{\alpha})\alpha + \theta_i(\hat{\alpha})\alpha\theta_i^2(\alpha) + 1 = 0.$$

(iv) $s + t_1 + 1 \leq i \leq s + t_1 + t_2$. In this case, there are exactly $10 + 8q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 8q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} + q^{d_i}$ pairs (C_i, C_{i+t_2}) given by one of the following four subcases:

(iv-1) $4 + 2q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 2q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$ pairs: $(\{0\}, C_{i+t_2})$, where C_{i+t_2} is any left ideal of \mathcal{R}_{i+t_2} listed by Theorem 3.3.

(iv-2) $(1 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}})(3 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}})$ pairs: $(C_{i,1,\alpha}, C_{i+t_2})$, where $\alpha = \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$ and C_{i+t_2} is one of the following $3 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}$ left ideals of \mathcal{R}_{i+t_2} :

- $C_{i+t_2} = \{0\}$.

- $C_{i+t_2} = C_{i+t_2,1,\beta}$ where $\beta = \theta_{i+t_2}^2(\gamma(x^{-1})^{-1}) \pmod{f_{i+t_2}(x)}$ and $\gamma(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$ satisfying the following conditions:

- $\phi_{i,\alpha}(\gamma(x)) = 0$, if $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$;

- $\psi_{i,\alpha}(\gamma(x)) = 0$, if $\theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)q^{2\frac{d_i}{3}}$ for all $a(x) \in K_i$.

- $C_{i+t_2} = C_{i+t_2,2,\beta}$ where $\beta = \theta_{i+t_2}(\alpha(x^{-1})^{-1}) \pmod{f_{i+t_2}(x)}$.

(iv-3) $2(1 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}})$ pairs: $(C_{i,2,\alpha}, C_{i+t_2})$, where $\alpha = \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$ and C_{i+t_2} is one of the following 2 left ideals of \mathcal{R}_{i+t_2} :

- $C_{i+t_2} = \{0\}$.

- $C_{i+t_2} = C_{i+t_2,1,\beta}$ where $\beta = \theta_{i+t_2}^2(\alpha(x^{-1})^{-1}) \pmod{f_{i+t_2}(x)}$.

(iv-1) 1 pair: $(\mathcal{R}_i, \{0\})$.

Proof: By Theorem 4.5 and its proof we have $\mathcal{C}^{\perp_E} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{s+t} \mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} D_i$, where $D_i = \mu(B_{\mu(i)})$. From this and by Theorem 2.4, we deduce that \mathcal{C} is a self-orthogonal left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code over \mathbb{F}_q if and only if $C_i \subseteq D_i = \mu(B_{\mu(i)})$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s + t$.

By Equation (8) and the proof of Theorem 4.5, it follows that $C_{\mu(i)} \cdot B_{\mu(i)} = \{0\}$ and

$$|C_{\mu(i)}||B_{\mu(i)}| = |C_{\mu(i)}||\mu(B_{\mu(i)})| = |C_{\mu(i)}||D_i| = |\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}|,$$

which implies that $C_{\mu(i)}$ is the annihilating left ideal of $B_{\mu(i)}$ in $\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$, i.e.,

$$C_{\mu(i)} = \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}}^{(L)}(B_{\mu(i)}) \quad (9)$$

where $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}}^{(L)}(B_{\mu(i)}) = \{\xi \in \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} \mid \xi\eta = 0, \forall \eta \in B_{\mu(i)}\}$.

Since μ is an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra anti-isomorphism from \mathcal{R}_i onto $\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$, by $C_i \cdot B_i = \{0\}$ and $|C_i||B_i| = |\mathcal{R}_i|$ we have $\mu(B_i) \cdot \mu(C_i) = \{0\}$ and $|\mu(B_i)||\mu(C_i)| = |\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}|$, which implies

$$\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}}^{(L)}(\mu(C_i)) = \mu(B_i) = D_{\mu(i)}.$$

From this, by $D_i = \mu(B_{\mu(i)})$ and (9), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} C_i \subseteq D_i &\iff B_{\mu(i)} \supseteq \mu(C_i) \\ &\iff \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}}^{(L)}(B_{\mu(i)}) \subseteq \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}}^{(L)}(\mu(C_i)) \\ &\iff C_{\mu(i)} \subseteq D_{\mu(i)} \end{aligned}$$

for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, s+t$.

◇ Let $0 \leq i \leq s$. Then $\theta_i = \text{id}_{K_i}$ and that $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ is a commutative ring. By Theorem 4.5 and its proof there is a unique pair $(g(y), h(y))$ of monic factors $g(y), h(y)$ of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y]$ such that

$$C_i = \mathcal{R}_i g(y), D_i = \mathcal{R}_i \frac{y^3 - 1}{h(y)} = \mu(B_{\mu(i)}) \text{ with } B_{\mu(i)} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} \mu\left(\frac{y^3 - 1}{h(y)}\right), \text{ and}$$

$$C_{\mu(i)} = \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}}^{(L)}(B_{\mu(i)}) = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} \mu(h(y)). \quad (10)$$

Hence

$$C_i \subseteq D_i \iff \frac{y^3 - 1}{h(y)} \mid g(y) \iff (y^3 - 1) \mid g(y)h(y). \quad (11)$$

By Lemma 4.2(ii) and Theorems 3.1, we have one of the following two cases.

(i) When $0 \leq i \leq s_1$, $\mu(i) = i$, which implies $\mu(h(y)) \sim_l g(y)$ by (10), and so $\mu(g(y)) \sim_l h(y)$. Form this and by (11) we deduce that $C_i \subseteq D_i$ if and only if $(y^3 - 1) \mid g(y)\mu(g(x))$. Then the conclusions follow from Lemma 4.4 (i) and (ii).

(ii) Let $s_1 + 1 \leq i \leq s_1 + s_2$, $\mu(i) = i + s_2$. By Lemma 4.4 (i) and (ii), we see that for each monic factor $h(y)$ of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_i[y]$ there is a unique monic factor $\vartheta(y)$ of $y^3 - 1$ in $K_{\mu(i)}[y]$ such that $\mu(h(y)) \sim_l \vartheta(y)$, which implies $C_{i+s_2} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)} \vartheta(y)$ by (10). Then the conclusions follow from (11), Lemma 4.4 (i) and (ii) immediately.

◇ Let $s + 1 \leq i \leq s + t$. Then $\mathcal{R}_i = K_i[y; \theta_i]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ is a noncommutative ring. By Theorem 4.5(ii), the pair $(C_i, D_{\mu(i)})$ is given by one of the following cases:

- ◇ $C_i = \{0\}$ and $D_{\mu(i)} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$, or $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i$ and $D_{\mu(i)} = \{0\}$;
- ◇ $C_i = C_{i,1,\alpha}$ and $D_{\mu(i)} = C_{\mu(i),2,\theta_{\mu(i)}(\hat{\alpha})}$, where $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}_i$;
- ◇ $C_i = C_{i,2,\alpha}$ and $D_{\mu(i)} = C_{\mu(i),1,\theta_{\mu(i)}^2(\hat{\alpha})}$, where $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}_i$.

From these, we deduce that

$$\dim_{K_i}(C_i) + \dim_{K_{\mu(i)}}(C_{\mu(i)}) = 3. \quad (12)$$

Then by Lemma 4.2(ii), we have one and only one of the following two cases.

(iii) Let $s + 1 \leq i \leq s + t_1$. Then $\mu(i) = i$. In this case, we deduce that the condition $C_i \subseteq D_i$ if and only if $C_i = \{0\}$ or $C_i = C_{i,1,\alpha}$ where $\alpha = \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$ satisfying $C_{i,1,\alpha} \subset C_{i,2,\theta_i(\hat{\alpha})}$. By Theorem 3.6(i), the condition $C_{i,1,\alpha} \subset C_{i,2,\theta_i(\hat{\alpha})}$ is equivalent to that $\theta_i(\hat{\alpha})\theta_i(\theta_i(\hat{\alpha}))\alpha + \theta_i(\hat{\alpha})\alpha\theta_i^2(\alpha) + 1 = 0$, i.e., $\theta_i(\hat{\alpha})\theta_i^2(\hat{\alpha})\alpha + \theta_i(\hat{\alpha})\alpha\theta_i^2(\alpha) + 1 = 0$.

(iv) Let $s + t_1 + 1 \leq i \leq s + t_1 + t_2$. Then $\mu(i) = i + t_2$. By Theorem 4.5(ii), we have one of the following four situations:

(iv-1) Let $C_i = \{0\}$. Then $D_{i+t_2} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$. In this case, $C_{i+t_2} \subseteq D_{i+t_2}$ for any left ideal C_{i+t_2} of $\mathcal{R}_{\mu(i)}$.

By Theorem 3.3, the number of pairs $(\{0\}, C_{i+t_2})$ is equal to $4 + 2q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 2q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}$.

(iv-2) Let $C_i = C_{i,1,\alpha}$ where $\alpha = \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$. Then $\dim_{K_{i+t_2}}(D_{i+t_2}) = 2$ by (12) and

$$D_{i+t_2} = C_{i+t_2,2,\theta_{i+t_2}(\hat{\alpha})}$$

by Theorem 4.5(ii-1). Hence $\dim_{K_{i+t_2}}(C_{i+t_2}) \leq 2$ if $C_{i+t_2} \subseteq D_{i+t_2}$. Then we have one of the following three cases.

▷ It is obvious that $C_{i+t_2} = \{0\}$ satisfying $C_{i+t_2} \subseteq D_{i+t_2}$.

▷ Let $C_{i+t_2} = C_{i+t_2,1,\beta}$ where $\beta = \beta(x) \in \mathcal{G}_{i+t_2}$. By Lemma 4.2(ii), we have $\mu(i + t_2) = i$, which implies $D_i = D_{\mu(i+t_2)} = C_{i,2,\theta_i(\hat{\beta})}$ by Theorem 4.5(ii-1). From this and by Theorem 3.6(ii), we deduce that $C_i \subset D_i$ if and only if $\theta_i(\hat{\beta})$ satisfies the following conditions:

$$\phi_{i,\alpha}(\theta_i(\hat{\beta})) = 0, \text{ if } \theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)^{q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}} \text{ for all } a(x) \in K_i.$$

$$\psi_{i,\alpha}(\theta_i(\hat{\beta})) = 0, \text{ if } \theta_i(a(x)) = a(x)^{q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}} \text{ for all } a(x) \in K_i.$$

We denote $\gamma = \gamma(x) = \theta_i(\widehat{\beta}(x))$. Then $\gamma = \theta_i(\mu(\beta(x))^{-1}) \in \mathcal{G}_i$ by Corollary 4.3, which implies $\mu(\beta(x))^{-1} = \theta_i^2(\gamma(x))$, and hence $\beta(x) = \theta_{i+t_2}^2(\gamma(x^{-1})^{-1})$ by Lemma 4.2(iv). Moreover, by Lemma 3.5 we know that both $\phi_{i,\alpha}(x)$ and $\psi_{i,\alpha}(x)$ have exactly $q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 1$ roots in \mathcal{G}_i .

▷ Let $C_{i+t_2} = C_{i+t_2,2,\beta}$ where $\beta = \beta(x) \in \mathcal{G}_{i+t_2}$. As $\mu(i+t_2) = i$, we have $D_i = D_{\mu(i+t_2)} = C_{i,1,\theta_i^2(\widehat{\beta})}$ by Theorem 4.5(ii-2). Hence $C_i = C_{i,1,\alpha} \subseteq D_i$ if and only if $\alpha = \theta_i^2(\widehat{\beta}) = \theta_i^2(\beta(x^{-1})^{-1})$, which is equivalent to that $\beta(x) = \theta_{i+t_2}(\alpha(x^{-1})^{-1})$ by Lemma 4.2(iv).

Therefore, the number of pairs $(C_{i,1,\alpha}, C_{i+t_2})$ is equal to

$$(1 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}})(3 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}}).$$

(iv-3) Let $C_i = C_{i,2,\alpha}$ where $\alpha = \alpha(x) \in \mathcal{G}_i$. Then $\dim_{K_{i+t_i}}(D_{i+t_2}) = 1$ by (12) and

$$D_{i+t_2} = C_{i+t_2,1,\theta_{i+t_2}^2(\widehat{\alpha})}$$

by Theorem 4.5(ii-2). Hence $\dim_{K_{i+t_i}}(C_{i+t_2}) \leq 1$ if $C_{i+t_2} \subseteq D_{i+t_2}$. Then we have one of the following two cases.

▷ $C_{i+t_2} = \{0\}$.

▷ Let $C_{i+t_2} = C_{i+t_2,1,\beta}$ where $\beta = \beta(x) \in \mathcal{G}_{i+t_2}$. Then As $\mu(i+t_2) = i$, we have $D_i = D_{\mu(i+t_2)} = C_{i,2,\theta_i(\widehat{\beta})}$ by Theorem 4.5(ii-1). Hence $C_i = C_{i,2,\alpha} \subseteq D_i$ if and only if $\alpha = \theta_i(\widehat{\beta}) = \theta_i^2(\beta(x^{-1})^{-1})$, which is equivalent to that $\beta(x) = \theta_{i+t_2}^2(\alpha(x^{-1})^{-1})$ by Lemma 4.2(iv).

Therefore, the number of pairs $(C_{i,1,\alpha}, C_{i+t_2})$ is equal to $2(1 + q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}})$.

(iv-4) Let $C_i = \mathcal{R}_i$. Then $D_{i+t_2} = \{0\}$. From this and by $C_{i+t_2} \subseteq D_{i+t_2}$, we deduce $C_{i+t_2} = \{0\}$.

As stated above, we conclude that the number of pairs (C_i, C_{i+t_2}) , where $s+t_1+1 \leq i \leq s+t_1+t_2$, is equal to $10 + 8q^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 8q^{\frac{2d_i}{3}} + q^{d_i}$. ■

V. AN EXAMPLE

We consider left $G_{(14,3,9)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_3 . Obviously, $9^3 = 729 \equiv 1 \pmod{14}$. All distinct 3-cyclotomic cosets modulo 14 are the following: $J_0^{(3)} = \{0\}$, $J_7^{(3)} = \{7\}$, $J_2^{(3)} = \{2, 6, 4, 12, 8, 10\}$, $J_1^{(3)} = \{1, 3, 9, 13, 11, 5\}$. It is clear that

$$\theta(7) = 9 \cdot 7 \equiv 7, \theta(2) = 9 \cdot 2 \equiv 4, \theta(1) = 9 \pmod{14}.$$

Using the notations in Section 2, we have that $s = 1$, $t = 2$, $J(0) = J_0^{(3)}$, $J(1) = J_7^{(3)}$, $J(2) = J_2^{(3)}$ and $J(3) = J_1^{(3)}$. Hence $d_0 = d_1 = 1$, $d_i = 6$ and $\frac{d_i}{3} = 2$ for $i = 2, 3$.

Obviously, $3 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. By Corollary 3.4(i), the number of left $G_{(14,3,9)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_3 is equal to

$$4^2 \prod_{i=2,3} (4 + 2 \cdot 3^{\frac{d_i}{3}} + 2 \cdot 3^{\frac{2d_i}{3}}) = 16 \cdot 184^2 = 541,696.$$

We have $x^{14} - 1 = f_0(x)f_1(x)f_2(x)f_3(x)$, where $f_0(x) = x - 1$, $f_1(x) = x + 1$, $f_2(x) = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ and $f_3(x) = x^6 + 2x^5 + x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1$. Then

• $K_0 = \mathbb{F}_3[x]/\langle x-1 \rangle = \mathbb{F}_3$ and $\mathcal{R}_0 = K_0[y]/\langle y^3-1 \rangle = \mathbb{F}_3[y]/\langle (y-1)^3 \rangle$. By Theorem 3.1(ii), all distinct ideals of \mathcal{R}_0 are given by: $C_0 = \mathcal{R}_0 g(y)$, where $g(y) \in \{1, y-1, (y-1)^2, y^3-1\}$.

• $K_1 = \mathbb{F}_3[x]/\langle x+1 \rangle = \mathbb{F}_3$ and $\mathcal{R}_1 = K_1[y]/\langle y^3-1 \rangle = \mathbb{F}_3[y]/\langle (y-1)^3 \rangle$. By Theorem 3.1(ii), all distinct ideals of \mathcal{R}_1 are given by: $C_1 = \mathcal{R}_1 g(y)$, where $g(y) \in \{1, y-1, (y-1)^2, y^3-1\}$.

Moreover, $|\langle 0 \rangle| = 1$, $|\mathcal{R}_0| = |\mathcal{R}_1| = 3^3 = 27$, $|\mathcal{R}_0(y-1)| = |\mathcal{R}_1(y-1)| = 3^2 = 9$ and $|\mathcal{R}_0(y-1)^2| = |\mathcal{R}_1(y-1)^2| = 3$.

• $K_2 = \mathbb{F}_2[x]/\langle f_2(x) \rangle = \{\sum_{j=0}^5 a_j x^j \mid a_j \in \mathbb{F}_3, j = 0, 1, \dots, 5\}$ and $\varrho_2(x) = 1 + x$ is an element of multiplicative order $1 + 3^2 + 3^4 = 91$ in K_2 . Hence

$$\mathcal{G}_2 = \{(1+x)^\lambda \mid \lambda = 0, 1, \dots, 90\} \pmod{f_2(x)}$$

and $\mathcal{R}_2 = K_2[y; \theta_2]/\langle y^3-1 \rangle$ where θ_2 is an \mathbb{F}_3 -algebra automorphism of K_2 defined by:

$$\theta_2(a(x)) = a(x^r) = a(x^9) \pmod{f_2(x)}$$

for all $a(x) \in K_2$. Then $\theta_2^2(\varrho_2(x)) = (1+x)^{9^2} = 1+x^4$.

By Theorem 3.3, all distinct left ideals C_2 of \mathcal{R}_2 are given by the following three cases:

- (i) $C_2 = \{0\}$ with $|\{0\}| = 1$, and $C_2 = \mathcal{R}_2$ with $|\mathcal{R}_2| = |K_2|^3 = (3^6)^3 = 3^{18} = 387420489$.
- (ii) $C_2 = C_{2,2,(1+x)^\lambda} = \mathcal{R}_2(-(1+x)^\lambda + y)$ with $|C_2| = (3^6)^2 = 3^{12} = 531441$, $\lambda = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 90$.
- (iii) $C_2 = C_{2,1,(1+x)^\lambda} = \mathcal{R}_2((1+x)^{91-\lambda} + (1+x^4)^\lambda y + y^2)$ with $|C_2| = 3^6 = 729$, $\lambda = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 90$.

• $K_3 = \mathbb{F}_2[x]/\langle f_3(x) \rangle = \{\sum_{j=0}^5 a_j x^j \mid a_j \in \mathbb{F}_3\}$. We find that $\varrho_3(x) = 1 + 2x$ is an element of multiplicative order $1 + 3^2 + 3^4 = 91$ in K_3 . Hence

$$\mathcal{G}_3 = \{(1 + 2x)^\lambda \mid \lambda = 0, 1, \dots, 90\} \pmod{f_3(x)}$$

and $\mathcal{R}_3 = K_3[y; \theta_2]/\langle y^3 - 1 \rangle$ where θ_3 is an \mathbb{F}_3 -algebra automorphism of K_3 defined by:

$$\theta_3(a(x)) = a(x^r) = a(x^9) = a(x)^9 \pmod{f_3(x)}$$

for all $a(x) \in K_3$. In particular, we have $\theta_3^2(\varrho_2(x)) = (1+x)^{9^2} = 1+x^4$.

By Theorem 3.3, all distinct left ideals C_3 of \mathcal{R}_3 are given by the following three cases:

- (i) $\{0\}$ and \mathcal{R}_3 , where $|\{0\}| = 1$ and $|\mathcal{R}_3| = |K_3|^3 = (3^6)^3 = 3^{18} = 387420489$.
 - (ii) $C_3 = C_{3,2,(1+2x)^\lambda} = \mathcal{R}_3(-(1+2x)^\lambda + y)$ with $|C_3| = (3^6)^2 = 3^{12} = 531441$, $\lambda = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 90$.
 - (iii) $C_3 = C_{3,1,(1+2x)^\lambda} = \mathcal{R}_3((1+2x)^{91-\lambda} + (1+x^4)^\lambda y + y^2)$ with $|C_3| = 3^6 = 729$, $\lambda = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 90$.
- All distinct 541696 left G -codes over \mathbb{F}_3 are given by

$$\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^3 \mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} C_i = \sum_{i=0}^3 \{\varepsilon_i(x) \xi_i \mid \xi_i \in C_i\}$$

$(\text{mod } x^{14} - 1)$ by Theorem 2.4, where

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_0(x) &= 2 + 2x + 2x^2 + 2x^3 + 2x^4 + 2x^5 + 2x^6 + 2x^7 + 2x^8 + 2x^9 + 2x^{10} + 2x^{11} + 2x^{12} + 2x^{13}, \\ \varepsilon_1(x) &= 2 + x + 2x^2 + x^3 + 2x^4 + x^5 + 2x^6 + x^7 + 2x^8 + x^9 + 2x^{10} + x^{11} + 2x^{12} + x^{13}, \\ \varepsilon_2(x) &= x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^8 + x^9 + x^{10} + x^{11} + x^{12} + x^{13}, \\ \varepsilon_3(x) &= 2x + x^2 + 2x^3 + x^4 + 2x^5 + x^6 + x^8 + 2x^9 + x^{10} + 2x^{11} + x^{12} + 2x^{13}, \end{aligned}$$

and the number of codewords in \mathcal{C} is equal to

$$|\mathcal{C}| = |C_0| |C_1| |C_2| |C_3|.$$

As $-J(i) = J(i) \pmod{14}$, we have $\mu(i) = i$ for all $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$. Using the notations of Lemma 4.2, we have $s = s_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 0$, $t = t_1 = 2$ and $t_2 = 0$. Hence $\mu(\varepsilon_i(x)) = \varepsilon_i(x)$ for all $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

- By Theorem 4.6, all self-orthogonal left $G_{(14,3,9)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_3 are given by: $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^3 \mathcal{A}_i \square_{\varphi_i} C_i$, where
 - ◊ $C_0 = \{0\}$ or $C_0 = \mathcal{R}_0(y-1)^2$.
 - ◊ $C_1 = \{0\}$ or $C_1 = \mathcal{R}_1(y-1)^2$.
 - ◊ $C_2 = \{0\}$ or $C_2 = C_{2,1,\alpha(x)}$ where $\alpha(x) = (1+x)^\lambda$ satisfying $\theta_i(\widehat{\alpha})\theta_i^2(\widehat{\alpha})\alpha + \theta_i(\widehat{\alpha})\alpha\theta_i^2(\alpha) + 1 = 0$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 1 + (1+x^{-1})^{-9\lambda-81\lambda}(1+x)^\lambda \\ &\quad + (1+x^{-1})^{-9\lambda}(1+x)^{\lambda+81\lambda} \\ &= 1 + x^{90\lambda}(1+x)^{-89\lambda} + x^{9\lambda}(1+x)^{73\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

in K_2 ($0 \leq \lambda \leq 90$). Since $x^{14} = 1$ and $(1+x)^{91} = 1$ in K_2 , the above condition is equivalent to

$$1 + x^{6\lambda}(1+x)^{2\lambda} + x^{9\lambda}(1+x)^{73\lambda} \equiv 0 \pmod{f_2(x)}.$$

Precisely, we have

$$\lambda = 0, 7, 8, 11, 13, 20, 21, 24, 26, 33, 34, 37, 39, 46, 47,$$

$$50, 52, 59, 60, 63, 65, 72, 73, 76, 78, 85, 86, 89. \quad (13)$$

- ◊ $C_3 = \{0\}$ or $C_3 = C_{3,1,(1+2x)^\lambda}$ where λ is given by (13).

Therefore, the number of self-orthogonal left $G_{(14,3,9)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_3 is equal to $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 29 \cdot 29 = 3364$.

For example, we have 21 self-orthogonal left $G_{(14,3,9)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_3 : $\mathcal{C} = \{\varepsilon_2(x)\xi \mid \xi \in C_{2,1,(1+x)^\lambda}\}$ where $\lambda = 7, 8, 11, 20, 21, 24, 33, 34, 37, 46, 47, 50, 59, 60, 63, 72, 73, 76, 85, 86, 89$, which are self-orthogonal linear $[42, 6, 18]$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_3 with the following Hamming weight enumerator:

$$W_{\mathcal{C}}(Y) = 1 + 14Y^{18} + 294Y^{24} + 336Y^{30} + 84Y^{36}.$$

VI. CONCLUSION

Let $G_{(m,3,r)}$ be a metacyclic group of order $3m$, $r \equiv q^\epsilon \pmod{m}$ for some positive integer ϵ and $\gcd(m, q) = 1$. We present a system theory of left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_q , only using finite field theory and basic theory of cyclic codes and skew cyclic codes. We prove that any left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code is a direct sum of concatenated codes with inner codes \mathcal{A}_i and outer codes C_i , where \mathcal{A}_i is a minimal cyclic code over \mathbb{F}_q of length m and C_i is a skew cyclic code of length 3 over an extension field of \mathbb{F}_q , and provide an explicit expression for each outer code in every concatenated code. Moreover, we give the dual code of each left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -code and determine all self-orthogonal left $G_{(m,3,r)}$ -codes over \mathbb{F}_q .

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