

Finally we like to find the error magnitude $e_{li} \neq 0$. (If non-binary)

Recall $Z_0(x) = S(x) - \Lambda(x) \pmod{x^{2t}}$

We can thus compute $Z_0(x)$.

Also we compute

$$\Lambda'(x) \triangleq \lambda_1 \cdot x^0 + \lambda_2 \cdot 2 \cdot x^1 + \dots + t_0 \cdot \lambda_{t_0} \cdot x^{t_0-1}$$

But we also know

$$Z_0(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{t_0} \bar{e}_j \cdot \bar{\beta}_j \cdot \prod_{j' \neq j}^{t_0} (1 - \bar{\beta}_{j'} x) \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Lambda(x) = \prod_{j=1}^{t_0} (1 - \bar{\beta}_j x)$$

$$\Lambda'(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{t_0} (-\bar{\beta}_j) \cdot \prod_{j' \neq j}^{t_0} (1 - \bar{\beta}_{j'} x) \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{2}$$

Comparing $\textcircled{1}$, $\textcircled{2}$

$$\bar{e}_j = e_{lj} = \frac{Z_0(\bar{\beta}_j^{-1})}{-\Lambda'(\bar{\beta}_j^{-1})}$$

$$\{S_i : i=1, \dots, 2T\}$$

$$\rightarrow \Lambda(x) \text{ with } \deg(\Lambda(x)) = t_0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{roots are } \beta^{k_i} \text{ and location indices } l_j = -k_j$$

$$\rightarrow Z_0(x) \text{ and } \Lambda'(x)$$

$$\rightarrow l_{lj} = \frac{Z_0((\beta^{l_j})^{-1})}{-\beta^{l_j} \cdot \Lambda'((\beta^{l_j})^{-1})} \quad \#$$