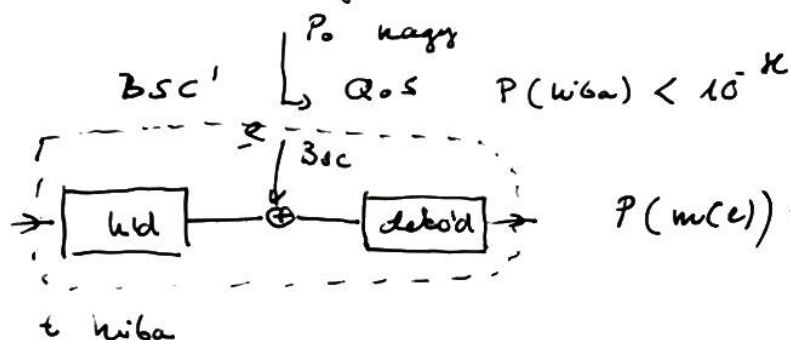


Emellettétő: megbitanta' kommunikac'ia'
megbitatelen' csatara'la'



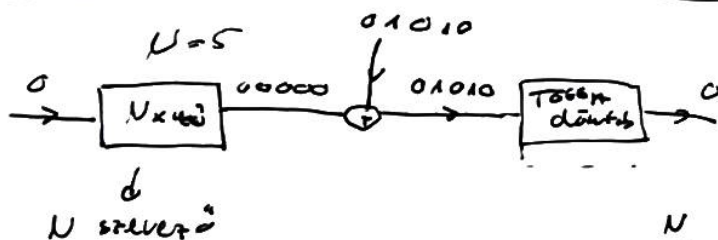
$$P(w(c)) = \sum_{i=0}^n k^i (1-P_0)^n \sim O(\exp(w(c)))$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{P_0}{1-P_0} < 1$$

$$P(wiba) = \sum_{i=t+1}^n k^i (1-P_0)^n < 10^{-8}$$

tesztelés: $\gamma, P_0 \rightarrow t$

TÖBB SZÖRŐTŐ / ISMÉTLE'SES KÖDOLÁS



$$\sum_{i=\frac{N+1}{2}}^N \binom{N}{i} \left(\frac{P_0}{1-P_0}\right)^i (1-P_0)^N$$

$N = k^i$

$$P(wiba) = \sum_{i=\frac{N+1}{2}}^N \binom{N}{i} P_0^i (1-P_0)^{N-i} < 10^{-8}$$

$$P_0, \gamma \rightarrow U$$

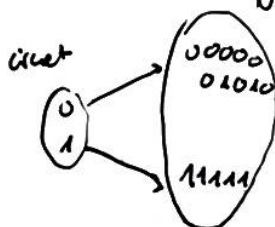
$$QoS \rightarrow P(wiba) < 10^{-8}$$

$\rightarrow$ adatátviteli sebesség $\uparrow$

2^5 elem (32) $\rightarrow$ 2 elemek

$U=5$

Geometriai integráció



hiba jelzés:

ha van a kódjánál kisebb

hiba javítás:

$$\underline{c} = \min d(\underline{c}, \underline{v})$$



matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ positiv-definit
(+sym. $A^T = A$)

Spektralzerlegung

Orthogonalbasis: $u \in \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}^k$ $u = (u_1, \dots, u_k) \text{ oder } (u_j)_{j=1}^k$

Skalarprodukt: $(v_1, \dots, v_k) \text{ ist } \mathbb{R}^k \text{ oder } (v_j)_{j=1}^k = u \text{ mit } u \geq 1 \text{ (normiert)}$

$$u \in \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}^k$$

$$u = (u_1, \dots, u_k)$$

$$u = u_1 v_1 + \dots + u_k v_k$$

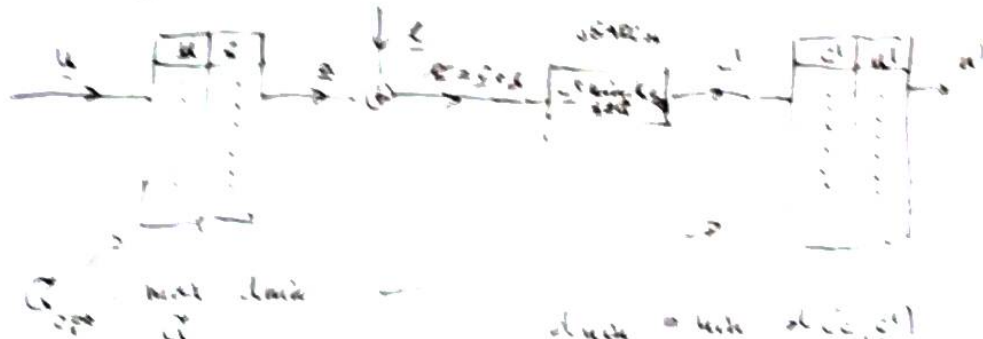
normierte Basis $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\|u\|}$
a. normierung $n = k$

Orthogonalbasis: $\psi = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$
 $\psi(v_1) = e_1$

Orthogonalbasis: $\psi = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$
Determinant $p(\psi) = \pm 1$

Orthogonalbasis: $\psi^{-1}: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}^k$
 $\psi^{-1}(e_j) = v_j$

Blockmatrix



C_{off} nicht linear

$$A_{\text{neu}} = A_{\text{alt}} + \Delta A$$

$$\Delta A = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta a_{11} & \Delta a_{12} \\ \Delta a_{21} & \Delta a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Exponentialfunktion

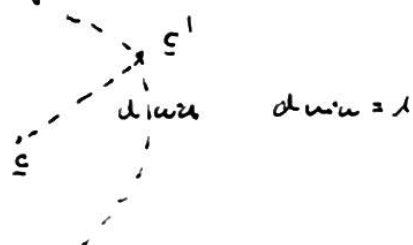
OFF-LUE: $\begin{pmatrix} 2^x \\ 2^x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^x \\ 2^x \end{pmatrix} \approx 1000 \text{ ab}$

ON-LUE: $2 \cdot 2^x (x+1) + 2^x \approx 5 \cdot 10^3$

exponentialis komplexer
potenzen idejrt klein

$$G_{opt} : \max_Q d_{min} \quad d_{min} = \min_{\substack{c, c' \in Q \\ c \neq c'}} d(c, c')$$

Hibajelentés



$$t = \left\lfloor \frac{d_{min}-1}{2} \right\rfloor$$

Helyes döntés

$$d(c, c') < d(c', c') \quad \forall c' \in Q \quad c' \neq c$$

Metricák függvény

$$d(c, c') \leq d(c, c) + d(c, c')$$

$$d(c, c') - d(c, c) \leq d(c, c')$$

$$d(c, c) < d(c, c') - d(c, c)$$

$$2d(c, c) < d(c, c')$$

$$2d(c, c) \leq d(c, c') - 1$$

Singletton lemlék

$$d_{min} \leq n - k + 1$$

Bizs: struktúrális lemlék

$$c = (\underbrace{u_1, \dots, u_k}_{\substack{\text{újsz} \\ \text{szeg} \\ 1}}, \underbrace{p_1, \dots, p_{n-k}}_{\substack{\text{parit} \\ \text{szeg} \\ n-k}})$$

$$d_{min} = n - k + 1$$

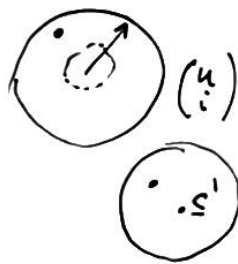
$$c' = (u'_1, u'_2, \dots, u'_k, p'_1, \dots, p'_{n-k})$$

Maximum Distance Separable (MDS kód)

Hamming lemlék

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} \leq 2^{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} = 2^{n-k} \quad \text{perfect-kód}$$



$$2^k \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} \leq 2^n$$