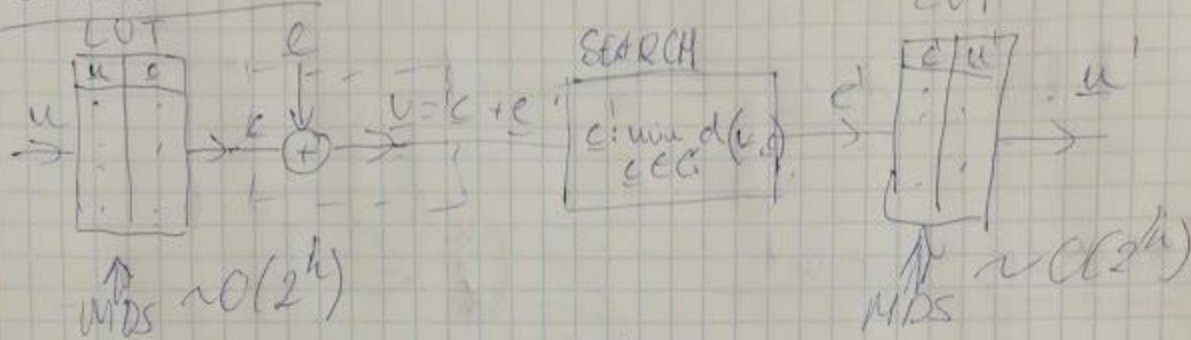


III. Előadás

2018.05.19

Emlékeztető



Hedek teljesíthetősége:

$$d_{min} = \min_{\substack{c \in C \\ c \neq c'}} d(c, c')$$

Hiba jelzés: $d_{min} - 1$

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

singleton hata

$$d_{min} = n - k + 1. \text{ MDS}$$

Komplexitás: $\begin{pmatrix} 2^n \\ 2^k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^k \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{OFFLINE}$

$\sim 3 \cdot O(2^k) \text{ ONLINE}$

↓
exponenciális $\times$ real time megoldhatóság

Binary linear codes

$$C(u, k) \quad G = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k\} \quad \dim g = k$$

↓
irredundant
basis

$$G \subset G$$

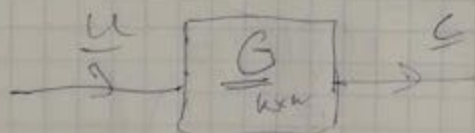
A code is a linear code, basis is not

$$c = \sum_{i=1}^k u_i g_i$$

linear a code, u_i are
all bits 0 or 1

$$c = u \cdot G = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k) \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ \vdots \\ g_k \end{pmatrix}$$

generatrix matrix



$k \cdot n$ dim

$$< 2^{k(n+k)} \rightarrow \text{complexity}$$

Pl.: $G = \{(10110); (01111)\} \in C(5,2)$

$$\underline{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 10110 \\ 01111 \end{pmatrix}$$

J. kodiert
↑

$$\underline{c}^{(0)} = u^{(0)} \cdot \underline{G} = (00) \cdot \underline{G} = (00000)$$

$$\underline{c}^{(1)} = u^{(1)} \cdot \underline{G} = (01) \cdot \underline{G} = (01111)$$

$$\underline{c}^{(2)} = u^{(2)} \cdot \underline{G} = (10) \cdot \underline{G} = (10110)$$

$$\underline{c}^{(3)} = u^{(3)} \cdot \underline{G} = (11) \cdot \underline{G} = (11001)$$

$d_{min} = 3$ Leichter Hamming-Code

$$t = \left\lfloor \frac{3-1}{2} \right\rfloor = 1 \quad \text{kein MDS-Code}$$

Systematischer Code:

$$\underline{C} = (\underbrace{u_1 \ u_2 \ \dots \ u_n}_{\text{Information}} \ \underbrace{p_{n+1} \ \dots \ p_n}_{\text{Paritäts- und Kontrollbits}})$$

Information

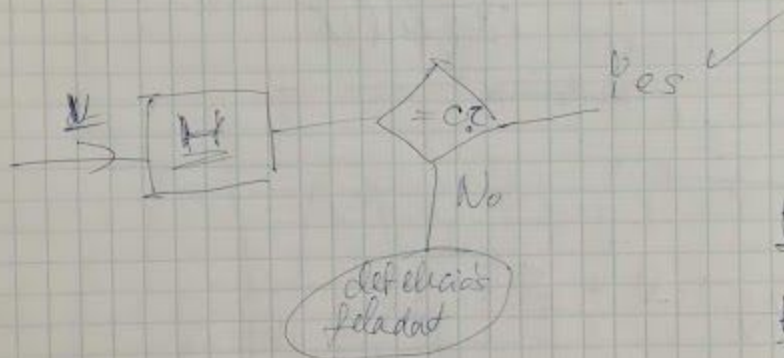
Paritäts- und Kontrollbits

$$\underline{C} = \underline{u} \cdot \underline{G} \rightarrow \underline{G} = \left(\underline{I}_{n \times n} \mid \underline{B}_{n \times (n-k)} \right)$$

particulars el vector unitario H

$$\underline{H} \cdot \underline{c}^T = \underline{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ (n-k) \times k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n-k}$$



$$\underline{H} \cdot (\underline{u} \cdot \underline{G})^T = \underline{0}$$

$$\underline{H} \cdot \underline{G}^T \cdot \underline{u}^T = \underline{0}$$

$$\underline{H} \cdot \underline{G}^T = \underline{0}$$

$$\underline{H} = \left(\underline{A}_{(n-k) \times k} \mid \underline{I}_{(n-k) \times (n-k)} \right)$$

$$\left(\underline{A}_{(n-k) \times k} \mid \underline{I}_{(n-k) \times (n-k)} \right) \cdot \left(\underline{I}_{k \times k} \right) = \underline{B}_{k \times (n-k)} \neq \underline{0}$$

$$\underline{A}_{(n-k) \times k} = -\underline{B}_{(n-k) \times k}^T$$

$$\downarrow \text{mod}_2 \rightarrow - = +$$

$$\underline{A} = \underline{B}^T$$

pl.:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 100 \\ 1 & 1 & 010 \\ 0 & 1 & 001 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H \cdot \underline{e}^{(MT)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 100 \\ 1 & 1 & 010 \\ 0 & 1 & 001 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hibongváltás - hűtés egyenlet



$$H(\omega) \cdot \underline{v}^T = \underline{s}$$

$$H(\omega) \cdot (\underline{e} + \underline{e})^T = \underline{s}$$

$$H \cdot \underline{e}^T + H \cdot \underline{e}^T = \underline{s}$$

$$\underbrace{H \cdot \underline{e}^T}_{=0} + H \cdot \underline{e}^T = \underline{s} \quad \text{hűtés egyenlet}$$

$$\underline{s} = \underline{v} - \underline{e} = \underline{v} + \underline{e}$$

$\underline{e} \in \{0, 1\}^2$
 für ionenverteilung
 h-k egyenlet
 → Megoldás
 hálózati

$$\underline{E_s} = \{e; M \cdot e^T = s\} \quad 2^6 \text{ elem}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$e_s: \min_{e \in E_s} w(e)$$

$$\frac{0}{\text{asymptotisch}}$$

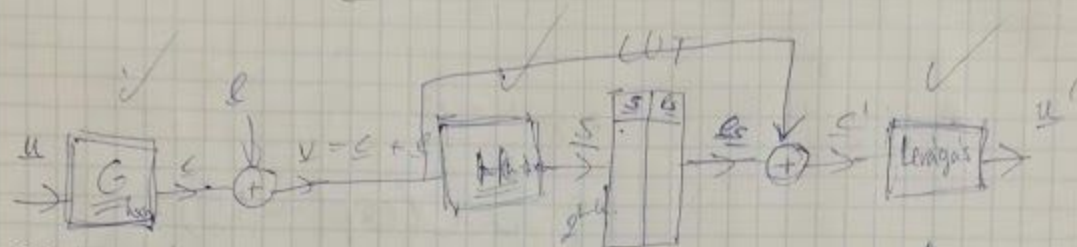
$$p_b \sim O(\exp(-w(e)))$$

$$E_{(000)}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_{(001)}: \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \boxed{p_b(1-p_b)^4} & p_b^2(1-p_b)^4 & p_b^4(1-p_b) & p_b^3(1-p_b)^2 \\ \text{(Sopr. Juxta)} & & & \end{array}$$

Összetegzők



Matematikus
leírás

$$\underline{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{I} & \text{B} \\ \text{I} & \text{B} \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{A} & \text{I} \\ \text{A} & \text{I} \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{A} = \underline{B}^T$$

Komplexitás:

$$O(2^{u \cdot h}) \ll O(2^h)$$

Pl.: $\underline{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\underline{c} = \underline{u} \cdot \underline{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{e} = (00001)$ $\underline{v} = \underline{c} + \underline{e} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{s} = \underline{H} \cdot \underline{v}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underline{e}_{001} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{u}' = (11)$

$$\underline{c}' = \underline{v} + \underline{e}_{001} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$