

Systematik des Lösen

It can also be detected
by another scheme.

$$\underline{s} = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n | p_{w_1}, p_n)$$

$$\underline{u} = (I_{n-k} | B_{k-(n-k)}) \quad H = (A_{(n-k) \times k} | I_{(n-k) \times (n-k)})$$

$$H \cdot \underline{s}^T = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{A} = -\underline{B}^T$$

" " Gleichis

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

"neuer" eingeblendet

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

grau markiert,
adatt

$$e_1 = \min_{c \in E_B} w(c)$$

$$E_S = \{\underline{s} : H \cdot \underline{s}^T = \underline{s}\}$$

QoS comm.

$$\gamma, p_b \rightarrow t \rightarrow C(u, t)$$

Merkmale: $C(u, t)$ linear $\rightarrow d_{min} = w_{min}$ aber $d_{min} = \min_{c \in C} d(c, c')$

$$c, c' \in C$$

eigener Training tol

$$\text{Bsp. } d_{min} = \min_{c \in C} d(c, c') = \min_{c \in C} w(c+c) =$$

$$c + c' = c'' \quad (\text{neue Linearis})$$

$$w_{min} = \min_{s \in S} w(s)$$

$$= \min_{c'' \in C} w(c'') \geq w_{min}$$

$c'' \neq 0$

ausreiche safety

Allgemein: $C(n, k)$ Linearin

$$\underline{e} \in E_s \rightarrow \underline{e} + \underline{e}^{(i)} \in E_s \quad \forall i = 0, \dots, k-1$$

Beweisidee:

$$\begin{aligned} H \underline{e}^T &= \underline{s} \\ H(\underline{e} + \underline{e}^{(i)})^T &= \underline{s} \\ H \underline{e}^T + H \underline{e}^{(i)T} &= \underline{s} \\ \underline{e}^{(i)T} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Konstruktion: $H \underline{e}^T = \underline{s}$

$$E_s = \{\underline{e}_i (\underline{e}_i \in E_s)\}_{i=1}^{2^{k-1}} \quad \text{Zur}$$

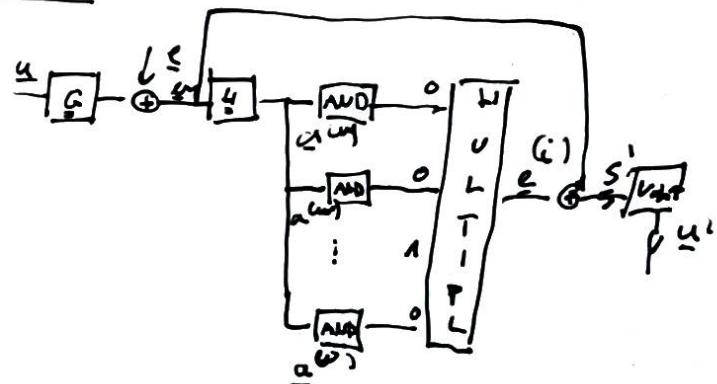
Allgemein & höchstens $k-1$ Fehler

Hamming Länge

$$\underline{e}^{\omega} = (c \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ e \ 0 \ \dots \ 0)$$

↑
"i"

$$H \underline{e}^{\omega T} = \underline{s}^T$$



$$n-k \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 0 \\ a^{(1)T} & a^{(2)T} & \dots & a^{(k)T} & \vdots \\ a & a & \dots & a & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{i} \left(\begin{array}{c} a^{(1)} \\ a^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ a_n^{(k)} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ a^{\omega} \end{array} \right) = \underline{s}^T$$

Holys allgemeine Fettecke

$$1) \quad a^{(i)} \neq a^{(j)} \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n \quad i \neq j \quad [\text{neglöhbar}]$$

$$2) \quad a^{(i)} \neq 0 \quad [\text{höchstens } w]$$

$$k = 2^{n-k} - 1$$

$$n+1 = 2^{k-k}$$

\uparrow
Hamming code

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

n	k
8	1
7	4
15	11
\vdots	\vdots

$$\text{Endlichkeitstheorie: } t, n \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Hamming} \\ \text{code}}} k$$

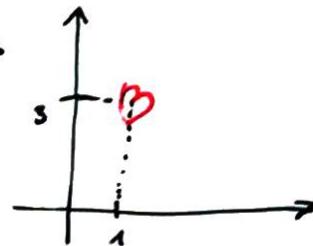
Titel: Perfect Codes

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} n = 2^k - 1 & k = 2^n - n - 1 & t = 1 \quad n \geq 1 \quad \text{H.-code} \\ n = 2^3 & k = 12 & t = 3 \quad \text{Galois code} \\ n = 2^{n+1} & k = 1 & t = n \quad \text{isotropic code} \end{array} \right.$$

$$C(3,1) \quad d_{min} = 3 \quad d_{min} = n-k+1 \quad \text{HDS}$$

$$3 = 3-1+1 \checkmark - 5 \checkmark$$

$$\underline{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n-k} \quad \underline{G} = (1 \ 1 \ 1)$$



$$\underline{C}^{(0)} = 0 \cdot \underline{G} = (0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\underline{C}^{(1)} = 1 \cdot \underline{G} = (1 \ 1 \ 1)$$