

Solutions to problems from Chapter 3

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- The information sequences $u = [u_0 \ u_1 \ u_2 \ u_3]$ are encoded into codewords v of length $n = 8$, using a systematic encoder. If we assume that the systematic positions in a codeword are the last $k = 4$ positions, then codewords have the form



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$$H = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$



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$$G = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$



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- there are no two identical columns in H $d_{min} > 2$
- there are no groups of 3 columns that sum up to 0 $d_{min} > 3$
- there exists a group of 4 columns (for example, columns 1,2,3,6) that sum up to 0 $d_{min} = 4$.



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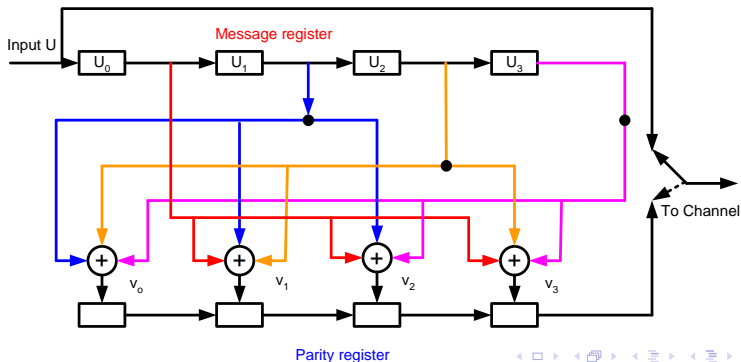
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- Syndrome vector is obtained from the received sequence $r = [r_0 \ r_1 \ \dots \ r_7]$ using the parity check matrix of the code:

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$$= (r_0, r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5, r_6, r_7) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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- By parity check matrix the syndrome digits are:

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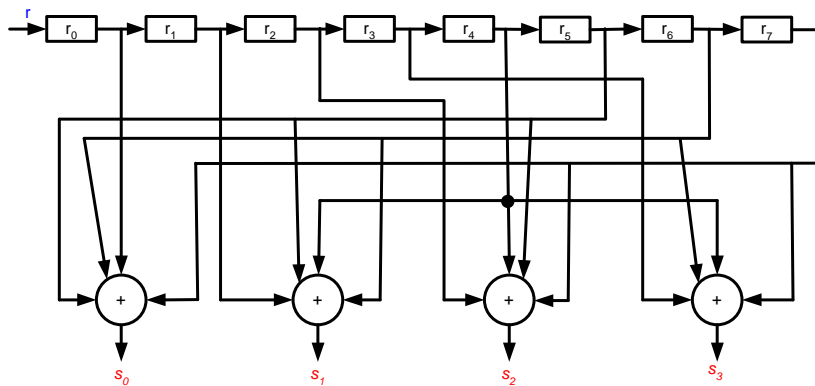


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- Let A_i denote the number of codewords of weight i in an $(n; k)$ code C . Then the numbers A_0, A_1, \dots, A_n are called the weight distribution of the code. For any linear code $A_0 = 1$ (every linear code must contain the all-zero codeword). The first next non-zero element of the weight distribution of a linear code is $A_{d_{min}}$, corresponding to the number of minimal-weight codewords.
- For the $(8; 4)$ code with the minimum distance $d_{min} = 4$, all the codewords except the all-zero and the all-one codeword have minimum weight, that is, the weight distribution is $A_0 = 1, A_4 = 14, A_8 = 1,$



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- If $p = 10^{-2}$ then $P_u(E) = 1.3448 \times 10^{-7}$.



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