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(proc man)

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Curs 3

STLS II

Coduri de evaluare

K corp, $|K| = q = p^d$

$k, m: 1 \leq k \leq m \leq q$

$M = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\} \subseteq K$

etichete identitate

$i \neq j \Rightarrow a_i \neq a_j$

$C = \{ (f(a_1), \dots, f(a_m)) \mid f \in K[x], \deg f < k \}$

(Classic) Reed-Solomon Code

Shamir Secret Sharing

$f = s + t_1 x + \dots + t_{k-1} x^{k-1}$

" x_i " $\leftarrow f(x_i)$ ($x_i, f(x_i)$)

Th $[n, k, n-k+1]$ RS code (Reed-Solomon)

\forall cuvânt de cod are cel puțin $n-(k-1)$ coordonate diferite de 0.

$$\forall c \in C \quad \text{wt}(c) \geq n-k+1$$

Dacă $f(x) = (x-a_1)(x-a_2)\dots(x-a_{k-1})$,
 $\text{wt}(c_f) = n-k+1 \Rightarrow d(C) = n-k+1$

Algoritmul Berlekamp-Welch

$$t \geq 1, \quad n = 3t+1$$

Th \exists procedură rapidă ($O(n^2)$) pt. a corecta un nr. de $e < t$ erori în C .

Dezm. Se consideră un polinom $Q(x, y) = f_0(x) - f_1(x)y$.
 $f_0, f_1 \in K[x]$, $\deg f_0 \leq 2t$, $\deg f_1 \leq t$ cu $f_1(0)=1$.
 $[2t+1 \text{ necunoscute}] \quad [t \text{ necunoscute}]$

P. Se recepționează cuvântul (y_1, \dots, y_n) și s-a stabilit că este incorect (nu știm var. corectă).
 Constăm sistem de necunoscute pt. el.

$$\begin{cases} Q(x_k, y_k) = 0 \\ k = 1, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (2t+1)+t = 3t+1 \\ \text{necunoscute} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x_k - \text{cunoscut} \\ y_k - \text{cunoscut} \\ \text{(elem. construite cod)} \end{matrix}$$

$n = 3t+1$ ecuații

Din rezolvare $\Rightarrow f_1(x), f_0(x)$. Se face împărțire cu rest în $K[x]$.

Se află $f(x) = \frac{f_0(x)}{f_1(x)} \text{ cu rest } = 0$ (corelație cu gradul polinoamelor).

De ce? $P(x) = Q(\frac{1}{f(x)}, f(x))$, f polinom necunoscut.

$\deg P(x) \leq 2t$, are cel puțin $n-e$ rădăcini (coordonatele y_i corecte).

Dar $n-e > n-t > 3t-t = 2t$ (polinom cu mai multe rădăcini decât gradul lui)

Donc $P \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f_0(x) = f(x) f_1(x)$ est une identité polynomiale

$$c_f = (f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n))$$

□

Codul Reed-Müller (1950)

pt. ~~K~~ $K = \mathbb{F}_2$

$$\mathbb{F}_2[x_1, \dots, x_m]$$

$$0 \neq f = \sum k_{e_1 \dots e_m} x_1^{e_1} \dots x_m^{e_m}$$

$$\deg f = \max \{ e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_m \mid k_{e_1 \dots e_m} \neq 0 \}$$

$$\deg 0 = -\infty$$

$$\mathbb{F}_2^m = \{P_1, \dots, P_m\}, \quad m = 2^n$$

$$f \mapsto c_f = (f(P_1), \dots, f(P_m)) \in K^m$$

associer un vecteur de coord

sur \mathbb{F}_2 , fonctionnelle $x \mapsto x^2$ se comporte la fel

$$0 \leq e_i \leq 1; \quad 0^0 = 1$$

$$V_r = \{ f \in K[x_1, \dots, x_m] \mid \deg f \leq r \}$$

$$\dim V_r = \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{m}{i} \quad \text{Comb}, \quad \dim V = 2^m$$

$$0 \leq r \leq m$$

$$RM(r, m) = \{ (f(P_1), \dots, f(P_m)) \mid f \in V_r \}$$

codul
Reed-Müller

$$Th \left[2^m, \sum_{j=0}^r \binom{m}{j}, 2^{m-r} \right]$$

Constructing Plotkin pt. coduri Reed-Muller

Lema

$i = 1, 2$

C_i de parametri $[n, k_i, d_i]$

Def $C = C_1 \oplus C_2 = \{ (c_1, c_1 + c_2) \mid c_1 \in C_1, c_2 \in C_2 \}$
 Este un cod $[2n, k_1 + k_2, \min(2d_1, d_2)]$ $\xrightarrow{2n \wedge 1}$ subsp. v.

Yem

Consider apl. lin.

$$\alpha: C_1 \oplus C_2 \rightarrow C$$

$$\alpha(c_1, c_2) = (c_1, c_1 + c_2)$$

injectiv

$$\rightarrow \dim C = k_1 + k_2 \text{ (dim injectivitate)}$$

Obs $wt(c_1) \geq |supp(c_1) \cap supp(c_2)|$

$$wt(c) = wt(c_1) + wt(c_1 + c_2) \geq wt(c_1) + wt(c_2) - 2|supp(c_1) \cap supp(c_2)|$$

dacă $c_2 \neq 0$

$$d_2 \leq wt(c_2) \leq$$

$$\text{dacă } c_2 = 0 : wt(c) = 2 wt(c_1) \geq 2d_1$$

dacă $c_i = 0$ și c_j ($j \neq i$) are pondere minimală, această pondere se atinge pt. c . \square

RM(r, m) : RM($0, m$) = $[2^m, 1, 2^m]$ cod de repetiție

$$RM(m, m) = \{0, 1\}^{2^m}$$

$$RM(r, m) = RM(r, m-1) \oplus RM(r-1, m-1)$$

RM(r, m) : lungimea 2^m , $d = \min(2 \cdot 2^{m-1-r}, 2^{m-1-(r-1)}) = 2^{m-r}$

$$\dim RM(r, m) = \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{m-1}{i} + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \binom{m-1}{i} = 2^{m-r}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \left[\binom{m-1}{i+1} + \binom{m-1}{i} \right] =$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \binom{m}{i+1} = \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{m}{i}$$

Ex: $RM(1,5) = [32, 6, 16]$

Mariner Mars Mission

Codeword Reed-Solomon generalize

K corp, $|K| = q$, $2 \leq d \leq n \leq q$

fixom $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in K^n$, $i \neq j \Rightarrow a_i \neq a_j$

fixom $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in K^n$, $\text{not } v_i = 0$

$H \in M_{(d-1) \times n}(K)$

$H = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_n \\ a_1 v_1 & \dots & a_n v_1 \\ a_1^2 v_1 & \dots & a_n^2 v_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{d-2} v_1 & \dots & a_n^{d-2} v_1 \end{pmatrix}$

Once more $(d-1) \times (d-1)$
all $\det H$ are $\neq 0$.

matrices
the
control

$v_1 \dots v_{d-1} \prod (a_j - a_i)$

$GRS_d(a, v) = \{c \mid c \in K^n \text{ s.t. } Hc = 0\}$

generalized Reed-Solomon

$\dim(GRS_d(a, v)) = d$

$\dim = n - \text{rk}(H) = n - d + 1$

$\Rightarrow [n, n-d+1, d]$

Obs. K corp finite $\Rightarrow K^*$ cyclic

α generator of K^* $\langle \alpha \rangle = K^*$

$v = a = (1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{q-2})$ Reed-Solomon dim $q-d$

Def. Unecod s.n. cyclic code $\neq 0 = (c_1, \dots, c_n)$, where
 $(c_n, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-1}) \in C$

Th

Unecod Reed-Solomon $\langle \alpha \rangle$ is cyclic.

Grupuri ciclice $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, 0)$ izomorfism

"logarithmul discret este dificil" \rightarrow numai în grupuri
 x generata $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(x, n) = 1$ \rightarrow respectiv în grupuri
 aditive peste curbe
 eliptice

$y \in \mathbb{Z}_n$, x ai. $\langle x \rangle = (\mathbb{Z}_n, +, 0)$ grup aditiv

Cum se calc. n ad. " x^n " = $nx = y$?

$\gcd(x, n) = 1 \Rightarrow x$ multiplicativ inversabil \Rightarrow

$\exists x^{-1} \bmod n$ (Euclid extins)

$n = x^{-1}y \bmod n$ "logarithmul discret" $O((\log n)^3)$

$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$ are grupul unităților (cele
 invertabile)

$(\mathbb{Z}_n^\times, \cdot, 1) = \{x \mid \gcd(x, n) = 1\} =$ generatorii lui $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, 0)$

Th1 $(\mathbb{Z}_n^\times, \cdot, 1)$ ciclic $\Leftrightarrow n \in \{2, 4, p^\alpha, 2p^\alpha\}$
 \uparrow prim impar

Th2 K corp, G finit $\leq (K^\times, \cdot, 1)$ grupul multiplicativ al corpului K
 $\Rightarrow G$ ciclic

• \mathbb{R} , $G = \{+1, -1\}$

• \mathbb{C} , $G = \langle \cos \frac{2\pi i}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi i}{n} \rangle$ $|G| = n$
 $(G, \cdot, 1) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_n, +, 0)$

• K corp finit $\Rightarrow K^\times$ ciclic

$\forall \alpha \exists!$ K corp finit cu p^α elemente, p prim $\rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{p^\alpha}$

$\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow K = \mathbb{Z}_p$ $\mathbb{F}_p = \mathbb{Z}_p$

$\alpha > 1 \Rightarrow \exists \mathbb{F}_{p^\alpha}$ $\mathbb{F}_{p^\alpha} \neq \mathbb{Z}_{p^\alpha}$

se găsește un polinom ireductibil $f \in \mathbb{Z}_p[x]$
 de grad α $\mathbb{F}_{p^\alpha} = \mathbb{Z}_p[x]/(f)$ idealul generat
 de polinomul f în
 inelul $\mathbb{Z}_p[x]$.

$$p=2 \mid x=2 \rightarrow f = x^2 + x + 1 \text{ irreductibil peste } \mathbb{F}_2$$

Pre ω "radice" a lui $x^2 + x + 1$ $(\omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \omega^2 = \omega + 1$
 $2=0, 1=-1$

$$\mathbb{F}_4 = \{0, 1, \omega, \omega + 1\}$$

ω generator $\Rightarrow \mathbb{F}_4$ ciclic

$\omega^m: \omega, \omega^2 = \omega + 1, \omega^3 = \omega^2 + \omega = 2\omega + 1 = 1$

\mathbb{Z}_7 : $2^m \bmod 7: 2, 4, 1 \text{ ord } 2 = 3$
 ciclic $3^m \bmod 7: 3, 2, 6, 4, 5, 1 \Rightarrow 3$ generator

$(\mathbb{Z}_7^*, \cdot, 1) \simeq (\mathbb{Z}_6, +, 0)$
 generatorii: numerele relative prime cu 6: 1, 5
 $3^k \leftarrow g \cdot k / 1 \cdot k$ generator
 $5^m \bmod 7: 5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 1$
 $\log_5 2 \bmod 7 = 4$ (log difi)

\mathbb{Z}_{11} : $2^m \bmod 11: 2, 4, 8, 5, 10, 9, 7, 3, 6, 1$
 2 generator pt $(\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*, \cdot, 1) \simeq (\mathbb{Z}_{10}, +, 0)$
 $\mathbb{Z}_{10}^* = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$ generatorii: 1, 3, 7, 9
 $\simeq (\mathbb{Z}_4, +, 0)$

Generatorii lui $\mathbb{Z}_{11}^* = \begin{matrix} 2^1 & 2^3 & 2^7 & 2^9 \\ 2 & 8 & 7 & 6 \end{matrix}$ 6 generator multiplicativ