

\$ file

magic number .elf

sections .text

compiler options - O3

Curs 4 STCS

MDS = maximum

C cod, $|F| = q$, $d = d(C)$

$d \leq n - \log_2 |C| + 1$ $m = \text{lungimea lui } C$
(Singleton Bound) $k = \log_2 |C|$

Def C este MDS $\Leftrightarrow d = n - \log_2 |C| + 1$

Dualitate K corp, $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\langle, \rangle : K^n \times K^n \rightarrow K$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i$$

produs scalar, formă biliniară nedegenerată simetrică

$C \subseteq K^n$ mulțime

$C^\perp = \{u \in K^n \mid \forall c \in C, \langle u, c \rangle = 0\}$
cod dual al lui C
ortogonal

C autodual $\Leftrightarrow C = C^\perp$

produsul scalar al
orilor 2 elem = 0
norma = 0

C autoortogonal $\Leftrightarrow C \subseteq C^\perp$

Th C cod $[n, k]$ peste K , atunci

① H matrice de control pt. $C \Leftrightarrow H$ matrice generatoare pt. C^\perp

② $(E_k | A)$ generatoare pt. C \Leftrightarrow
matricea unitate $(-A^T | E_{n-k})$ matrice generatoare pt. C^\perp

Consecință: $\text{Ham}^\perp = \text{Sim}$
cod Hamming ortogonal cod simplex

Dem. ① Dacă G generatoare pt. C , atunci o matrice $H: (n-k) \times n$ este matrice de control $\Leftrightarrow H G^T = 0$ și $\text{rang} H = n-k$.

② $(-A^T | E_{n-k}) (E_k | A)^T = -A^T + A^T = 0.$

$GRS_d(a, v)$
 generalized Reed-Solomon Code

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

$\rightarrow \exists v' \text{ a.c. } (GRS_d(a, v))^\perp = GRS_{n-d+2}(a, v')$

$\bullet v'$ determinat până la înmulțire cu un scalar de $\langle v' \rangle = GRS_n(a, v)$
(are dim = 1)

$\bullet \text{char } K = 2$ și $d \geq \frac{n+2}{2} \Rightarrow \exists v \text{ a.c.}$

$GRS_d(a, v) \subseteq (GRS_d(a, v))^\perp$ ie. auto-ortogonal

$\bullet n$ par și $d = \frac{n+2}{2} \Rightarrow$ cod auto-dual

Th C cod, $\dim C \geq 1$. Atunci

C este MDS $\Leftrightarrow C^\perp$ este MDS

Dem. $(C^\perp)^\perp = C \Leftrightarrow$ e suficientă dim. într-o singură direcție

\Rightarrow $m = \text{lungime cod.}$

Fi $c + c^\perp \in C^\perp$ cu $\text{wt}(c^\perp) \leq k$

c^\perp poate fi alina linie in matricea generatoare
(c.e. poate fi completat la 0 laod) G^\perp a lui C^\perp

Nu Există $m-k$ coloane in G^\perp linear independente

$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} d(C) = m-k+1 \end{cases}$, oric $m-k$ coloane sunt
linear indep.

$$\hookrightarrow d(C^\perp) \geq k+1$$

dim Singleton Bound:

$$k+1 \leq d(C^\perp) \leq m-(n-k)+1 = k+1$$

\rightarrow Singleton Bound devine egalitate

Def $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $r > 1$. Codul C r-n.

r-divizibil $\Leftrightarrow \forall c \in C, r \mid \text{wt}(c)$

Lemma C auto-ortogonal / \mathbb{F}_2 sau \mathbb{F}_3 $\Leftrightarrow C$ este 2-div
 $C \subseteq C^\perp$ respectiv 3-div

Pe deasupra, $C/\mathbb{F}_2 \rightarrow (1, \dots, 1) \in C^\perp$

Lemma $c = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in C$

dacă $p=2$ $c_i \in \{0, 1\}$

respectiv

$c_i \in \{0, 1, -1\}$
dacă $p=3$

$$c_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow c_i^2 = 1$$

$$0 = \langle c, c \rangle = \text{wt}(c) \bmod p \quad (\text{din } C \subseteq C^\perp)$$

$$\hookrightarrow p \mid \text{wt}(c)$$

$$\left[p=2, \quad u = \langle u, (1, \dots, 1) \rangle = \text{wt}(u) \bmod 2 = 0 \right. \\ \left. \Rightarrow (1, \dots, 1) \in C^\perp \right]$$

Lemă C cod binar $[20, 13]$ $\parallel \mathbb{F}_2$

(1) $C \subseteq C^\perp$ \wedge C are o bază din vectori cu wt: 4
 $\rightarrow C$ este 4-divizibil.

(2) C este 4-divizibil $\rightarrow C \subseteq C^\perp$ auto-ortogonal

Idem dem.

$$\langle c, c' \rangle = |\text{supp}(c) \cap \text{supp}(c')| \pmod{2}$$

$$\text{wt}(c + c') = \text{wt}(c) + \text{wt}(c') - 2|\text{supp}(c) \cap \text{supp}(c')|$$

Def. (Extensia unui cod)

$C: [n, k]$ cod.

$$\hat{C} = \left\{ (c_1, \dots, c_n, c_{n+1}) \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{extensia lui } C \\ (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in C, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} c_i = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

\hat{C} este un $[n+1, k]$ -cod

$$d(C) \leq d(\hat{C}) \leq d(C) + 1$$

Codul ternar Golay

$\text{Gol}(11)$ generat de matricea
 $G_{11} = (E_6 \mid G)$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$C = \text{Gol}(11)$
 se not. cu $\text{Gol}(12) = \hat{C}$

$\text{Gol}(12)$ este generat de G la care se adaugă

$$\text{coloane } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{Gol}(12)$ auto-dual $[12, 6, 6]$

$$\text{Gol}(12) \subseteq \text{Gol}(12)^\perp$$

dim: 6

6

$$12 - 6 = 6$$

\Rightarrow egalitate (auto-dualitate)

$$\text{Gol}(11): [11, 6, 5]$$

$\rightarrow \text{Gol}(11)$ este e-corrector p.t. $2e+1 \leq 5 \Rightarrow e=2$

$$3^{11} \geq \left| \bigcup_{c \in \text{Gol}(11)} B_2(c) \right| = |\text{Gol}(11)| \cdot |B_2(0)| =$$

$$= 3^6 \left(1 + \binom{11}{1} \cdot 2 + \binom{11}{2} \cdot 4 \right) =$$

$$= 3^6 \left(1 + 22 + \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} \cdot 4 \right) = 3^6 \cdot 3 \cdot 3^4 = 3^{11}$$

$$243 = 3 \cdot \frac{81}{3^4}$$

inegalitatea lui Hamming
devine egalitate
⇒ codul Gol(11) e perfect



Urme și caractere

$K \leq E$ extensie de corpuri finite

$$(\mathbb{F}_{p^a} \subseteq \mathbb{F}_{p^b} \Leftrightarrow a | b)$$

$$\mathbb{F}_8 \subseteq \mathbb{F}_{16}$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow 2^3 & \uparrow 2^4 \\ 3 | 4 \end{matrix}$

$G =$ grupul Galois al extensiei

$$G = \{ \varphi : E \rightarrow E \mid \varphi \text{ automorfism de corp } \wedge \begin{matrix} \forall x \in K \\ \varphi(x) = x \end{matrix} \}$$

Urmă (Trace) $\text{Tr}_{E/K} : E \rightarrow K$

$$\text{Tr}_{E/K}(a) = \sum_{\varphi \in G} \varphi(a)$$

$$\forall \varphi \in G \quad \varphi(\text{Tr}_{E/K}(a)) = \text{Tr}_{E/K}(a) \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Tr}_{E/K}(a) \in K$$

K corp, $\text{char } K = p \Rightarrow F(x) = X^p$ automorfism
Automorfismul lui Frobenius

$$\sum_p x^p = x \cdot \underbrace{x^{p-1}}_{=1} = x$$

$$\mathbb{F}_4 = \{0, 1, \omega, \omega+1\}, \text{ unde } \omega^2 = \omega+1$$

(în $\mathbb{F}_2[X]$, $X^2 + X + 1$ ireductibil

$$\omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0 \quad +1 = -1 \quad \omega^2 = \omega+1)$$

$$F(0)=0, F(1)=1, F(\omega)=\omega^2=\omega+1$$

$$F(\omega+1)=\omega^2+1=\omega+1+1=\omega$$

$$(a+b)^p = a^p + b^p \quad \text{deoarece } p \mid \binom{p}{k} \text{ cu } 0 < k < p$$

$$(ab)^p = a^p b^p$$

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_{p^2} | \mathbb{F}_p) = \{ \text{id}, F, F^2, \dots, F^{p-1} \}$$

$$F^k(x) = ((x^p)^p)^p \dots = x^{p^k}$$

$$|E:K| = n; \quad G = \text{grupul automorfismelor} = \langle F \rangle_{\text{Frobenius}}$$

$$|K| = 2$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^{q^i} = a + a^2 + a^{2^2} + \dots + a^{2^{n-1}}$$

$$|K|=2 \quad \forall x \in K, \quad x^2 = x \cdot \underbrace{x^{2-1}}_1 = x$$



$$C \text{ cod, } |C|=4, \mathbb{F}_2, \text{ lungime } 4$$

\rightarrow NU este 1-error correcting

Rezolvare

$$1\text{-error correcting} \Rightarrow d \geq 3 \quad d \geq 2e+1$$

lungime 4: $d=4$ imposibil (nu ar avea decât 2 cuvinte)

$$d=3? \quad 16 = 2^4 \geq |C| \left(\underbrace{1 \cdot (2-1)^0}_{1} + \underbrace{\binom{4}{1} (2-1)^1}_{4} \right) = 5$$

$$|B_1(c)| = 4 \cdot 5 = 20 > 16$$

imposibil

ISBN 10 recunoaste transpozitiile de litere

$$(c_1, \dots, c_{10}) \quad c_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}^{\text{corp}} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9, X\}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} K c_k = 0 \pmod{11} \quad (\text{Conditia care def. cuvintele de cod})$$

Sp. că după o transpoziție: $\sum_{k=1}^{10} k c_k' = 0 \pmod{11}$ **

Scadere * - ** : $\underbrace{(j-i)}_{\neq 0} (c_i - c_j) = 0 \pmod{11} \Rightarrow c_i = c_j \pmod{11}$

~~Ex.~~ ~~✓~~ cod binar cu param. $(7, 8, 5)$
 $\ell \nearrow \uparrow \leftarrow d \text{ min}$
 $|C|$

$d_{\min} = 5 \Rightarrow e = 2$

$5 \geq 2e + 1$ \nearrow e e ia maxim

$2^7 \geq 8 \left(1 + \binom{7}{1} + \binom{7}{2} \right) = 2^3 \left(1 + 7 + \frac{7 \cdot 6}{2 \cdot 1} \right) =$
 $= 2^3 (1 + 7 + 21) = 2^3 \cdot 29$

$2^7 \geq 2^3 \cdot 29 \Leftrightarrow 2^4 \geq 29 \Leftrightarrow 16 \geq 29$ ~~ok~~

~~Ex.~~ ~~✓~~ cod binar de formă $(90, 2^{78}, 5)$

$d = 5 \Rightarrow e = 2$

ineq. Hamming $2^{90} \geq 2^{78} \left(1 + \binom{90}{1} + \binom{90}{2} \right) = 2^{78} \left(1 + 90 + \frac{89 \cdot 90}{2} = 89 \cdot 45 \right)$
 ≈ 4096 $= 2^{78} \cdot 4096$ ~~minim~~

$2^{12} \geq 4096 \rightarrow$ codul $(90, 2^{78}, 5)$ ar fi perfect dacă ar fi

binar: Gol(23), $23 \neq 90$ de $d=5 \Rightarrow$ nu e cod Hamming $d=3$

\Rightarrow ~~✓~~