

Mod 3 (ITC) : LBC

classmate

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→ Basics

Defⁿ : $C_p = C_i + C_k$ [Sum of any two CW gives CW]

Property : ① All 0 is also CW

② $C_p = C_i + C_k$ then $d(C_i, C_k) = W(C_p)$

③ $d_{min} = W_{min}$

① Show (n, k) is LBC

① Make table with k data & n total
(message)

② Adjust the extra / parity bits for odd / even parity
($n-k$)

③ Take any two C & XOR

if new C is present in matrix table

then check $d_{min}(C, C) = W(\text{new } C) \rightarrow \text{LBC}$

else if new C is not present $\rightarrow \text{Not LBC}$

→ Generator matrix to generate CW in LBC

$$[C] = [i] [G]$$

↑
CW

↑
infor
words

↑
Generator
Matrix

GM of (n, k) linear code has k rows & n columns

$$[G] = [I : P]$$

Q G & i given just multiply to get a one row CW

$\Sigma(i \text{ full row} \times G \text{ full column}) \rightarrow \text{Given 1 bit}$

Q If only (n, k) & G given in ①

$k = \text{message bits} \rightarrow \text{create table } m_0, m_1, m_2, \dots$

Take one row & perform like last ① & similarly repeat for all combos of i

Create a new table of C_0

C_1
 C_2

* Systematic Generator matrix

$$[G] = [I : P]$$

$k \times n$ $k \times k$ $k \times (n-k)$

$$C = (i_1 \ i_2 \ i_3 \ i_4 \ P_1 \ P_2 \ P_3)$$

$$P_1 = i_1 \oplus i_2 \oplus i_3 \quad | \quad P_0 = i_1 \oplus i_2$$

$$P_2 = i_2 \oplus i_3 \oplus i_4 \quad | \quad P_1 = i_1 \oplus i_2$$

$$P_3 = i_1 \oplus i_2 \oplus i_4 \quad | \quad P_2 = i_1 \oplus i_2$$

↑ smaller (a,b)

Basically nothing
but bring to form
of $[I : P]$

↑
identity

& multiply it to get
CW

→ Parity Check Matrix

$$[G] = [I_k : P]$$

↑
Parity Matrix

$$[H] = [P^T : I_{n-k}]$$

↑
Parity check
matrix

↑
Transpose of
Parity matrix

→ LBC Error Detection & correction

Detection

$$d_{min} \geq s+1$$

↑
error detection capacity

Correction

$$d_{min} \geq 2t+1$$

↑
error correction capacity

* Error Syndromes & Error correction

$$[Y] \leftarrow \text{received CW}$$

steps

Syndrome :

$$[S] = [Y] [H^T]$$

Corrected CW :

$$[Y] = [C] + [E]$$

① Multiply received CW & H^T

② Get new sequence → find that
sequence appears in which row
of H^T (1, 2, 3 ...)

③ XOR a new sequence with all 0's
except 1 at error row no,
with received CW (Y).

→ LBC Complete Example

Given (n, k) & G

(a) Corresponding code vectors?

$$G = [I : P]$$

$$[C] = [i][G]$$

$$[P_c] = [i_m][P]$$

$$[P_0 \ P_1 \ P_2] = [i_0 \ i_1 \ i_2][P]$$

$$\text{Here, } P_0 = i_0 \oplus i_2$$

$$P_1 = i_1 \oplus i_2$$

$$P_2 = i_0 \oplus i_1$$

Create Table

$i_0 \quad i_1 \quad i_2 \quad P_0 \quad P_1 \quad P_2$

C_1

C_2

C_3

\vdots

C_8

(b) Minimum Hamming distance d_{\min} ? → min weight from C 's

(c) Error detection & correction?

$$d_{\min} \geq s+1 \quad d_{\min} \geq 2t+1$$

(d) Parity Check Matrix $[H]$?

$$H = [P^T : I_{n-k}]$$

(e) Error if received code is (-----)

$$S = [Y][H^T]$$

$$Y = C + e \quad \text{or} \quad [X] = [Y] + [e]$$