

# Course 10

## Introduction to Coding Theory Part I



Prof. dr. Septimiu Crivei

# Chapter 4. Introduction to Coding Theory

- 1 Coding theory
- 2 Hamming distance
- 3 Code representations

Starting points:

- Shannon 1948: Information Theory
- Hamming 1950: Error-Correcting Codes

Main classes of codes:

- source coding: data compression
- channel coding: error-correcting codes

# Probabilities of errors

Suppose that we have a communication channel whose probability of a correct transmission is  $p$ . The probability of  $t$  errors in a message of length  $m$  is

$$C_m^t p^{m-t} (1-p)^t.$$

For instance, for  $p = 0.99$  and  $m = 50$ , we have the following table:

$t$	Probability of $t$ errors
0	0.605
1	0.3056
2	0.0756
3	0.0122
4	0.00145

These probabilities decrease if  $m$  is small enough, more precisely when  $m < \frac{p}{1-p}$ . Hence we should not expect too many errors during a transmission. But still they happen, and should be detected and corrected.

# A first example

## *EAN-13 International Article Number*

It is a sequence of 13 digits  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{13}$  that identifies a product. Digit  $a_{13}$  is a check digit that is computed as

$$a_{13} = 10 - (a_1 + 3a_2 + a_3 + 3a_4 + \dots + a_{11} + 3a_{12}) \bmod 10.$$

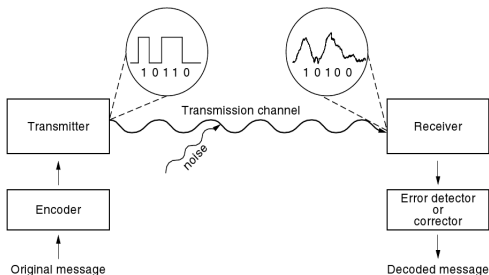
Digits are written in binary; black bars for 1, white bars for 0.

In particular:

- ISBN (International Standard Book Number)
- UPC (Universal Product Code) etc.

# Error-correcting (detecting) codes

General scheme:

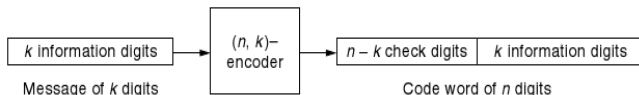


Different codes are suitable for different applications:

- satellite and space transmissions
- credit cards
- CD's, DVD's, Blu-ray discs etc.

# The coding problem

- We discuss *binary codes*. In general: codes over finite fields.
- We consider *symmetric channels*: the probability of 1 being changed into 0 is the same as that of 0 being changed into 1.
- It is assumed that the number of errors is less than the number of correctly transmitted bits.
- We talk about  $(n, k)$ -codes:



There are  $2^k$  possible messages, and so  $2^k$  code words.  
There are  $2^n$  possible words received.

## Aim

Find the right balance between  $k$  and  $n - k$ .

## Two simple codes - The (3,2)-parity check code

- The check digit is the sum modulo 2 of the message digits.
- Encoding:

Message	Code word
00	000
01	101
10	110
11	011

How many errors can this code detect/correct?

- Decoding:

Received words	101	111	100	000	110
Parity check	passes	fails	fails	passes	passes
Decoded words	01	-	-	00	10



# Two simple codes - The $(3, 1)$ -repeating code

- The two check digits repeat the message digit.
- Encoding:

Message	Code word
0	000
1	111

How many errors can this code detect/correct?

- Decoding:

Received words	111	010	011	000
Decoded words	1	0	1	0

# Hamming distance

## Definition

The *Hamming distance* between two words of the same length is the number of positions in which they differ.

Notation  $d(u, v)$ .

Example:  $d(101, 100) = 1$ ,  $d(110, 001) = 3$ ,  $d(101, 011) = 2$ .

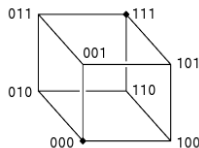
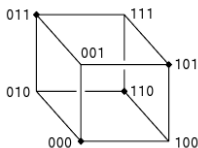
## Theorem

*The Hamming distance has the following properties hold for every  $u, v, w \in \mathbb{Z}_2^n$ :*

- (1)  $d(u, v) = d(v, u)$ .
- (2)  $d(u, v) + d(v, w) \geq d(u, w)$ .
- (3)  $d(u, v) \geq 0$  with equality if and only if  $u = v$ .

## Hamming distance - cont.

- In an  $(n, k)$ -code, the  $2^n$  received words can be thought of as placed at the vertices of an  $n$ -dimensional cube with unit sides.
- The Hamming distance between two words is the shortest distance between their corresponding vertices along the edges of the  $n$ -cube.
- The  $2^k$  code words form a subset of the  $2^n$  vertices, and the code has better error-correcting and error-detecting capabilities the farther apart these code words are.
- Cube representations of the  $(3, 2)$ -parity check and  $(3, 1)$ -repeating codes:



# Error detection/correction capabilities

## Theorem

*A code detects all sets of  $t$  or fewer errors  $\iff$  the minimum Hamming distance between code words is at least  $t + 1$ .*

## Theorem

*A code corrects all sets of  $t$  or fewer errors  $\iff$  the minimum Hamming distance between code words is at least  $2t + 1$ .*

Code	Minimum distance between words	No. of detectable errors	No. of correctable errors	Information rate
$(n, k)$ -code	$d$	$d-1$	$\leq \frac{d-1}{2}$	$\frac{k}{n}$
$(3, 2)$ -parity check code	2	1	0	$\frac{2}{3}$
$(3, 1)$ -repeating code	3	2	1	$\frac{1}{3}$

- A binary  $n$ -digit word  $a_0a_1 \dots a_{n-1}$  may be identified with a polynomial  $a_0 + a_1X + \dots + a_{n-1}X^{n-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ .

## Definition

Let  $p \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$  be of degree  $n - k$ . The *polynomial code generated by  $p$*  is an  $(n, k)$ -code whose code words are those polynomials of degree less than  $n$  which are divisible by  $p$ . Then the polynomial  $p$  is called the *generator* of the code.

- A message of length  $k$  is represented by a polynomial  $m \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$  of degree less than  $k$ .
- Since the message is stored in the right hand side of a word, the message digits are carried by the higher-order coefficients of a polynomial. So we consider  $m \cdot X^{n-k}$ .

## Polynomial representation - cont.

- To encode the message polynomial  $m$  we first use the Division Algorithm to find unique  $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$  such that

$$m \cdot X^{n-k} = q \cdot p + r, \quad \text{degree}(r) < \text{degree}(p) = n - k.$$

Then the code polynomial is

$$v = r + m \cdot X^{n-k}.$$

The check digits of the message are carried by  $r$ .

### Theorem

*With the above notation, the code polynomial  $v$  is divisible by  $p$ .*

*Proof.* We have  $v = r + m \cdot X^{n-k} = r + q \cdot p + r = q \cdot p$ , because  $r \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ , and so  $r + r = 0$ .

# Polynomial representation - examples

**Example 1.** Let  $p = 1 + X^2 + X^3 + X^4 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$  be the generator polynomial of a  $(7, 3)$ -code. Let us encode the message 101.

*Solution.* Note that  $n = 7$  and  $k = 3$ .

$$\text{message } 101 \rightsquigarrow m = 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot X + 1 \cdot X^2 = 1 + X^2$$

$$\rightsquigarrow mX^{n-k} = (1 + X^2) \cdot X^4 = X^4 + X^6$$

$$\rightsquigarrow r = mX^{n-k} \bmod p = (X^4 + X^6) \bmod p = 1 + X$$

$$\rightsquigarrow v = r + mX^{n-k} = 1 + X + X^4 + X^6$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{code word } \boxed{1100} \boxed{101}$$

**Example 2.** If the generator polynomial of a  $(6, 3)$ -code is  $p = 1 + X + X^3 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ , test whether the following received words contain detectable errors: 100011, 100110.

*Solution.* We check if the received words are code words, that is, their associated polynomials are divisible by  $p$  [...].

# Polynomial representation - examples

**Example 3.** Write down all the code words for the  $(6, 3)$ -code generated by the polynomial  $p = 1 + X + X^3 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ .

*Solution.* Note that  $n = 6$ ,  $k = 3$ , and we have  $2^k = 8$  code words. We obtain the following table:

message	code word
000	000000
001	111001
010	011010
011	100011
100	110100
101	001101
110	101110
111	010111

$$\text{E.g.: } 110 \rightsquigarrow m = 1 + X \rightsquigarrow mX^{n-k} = X^3 + X^4$$

$$\rightsquigarrow r = mX^{n-k} \bmod p = (X^3 + X^4) \bmod p = 1 + X^2$$

$$\rightsquigarrow v = r + mX^{n-k} = 1 + X^2 + X^3 + X^4 \rightsquigarrow \boxed{101} \boxed{110}$$