

- 编码是比较容易实现的,难点在于译码,一般 线性码的译码问题是NP难问题。编码理论的一 个中心任务就是设计有效的译码算法。译码方 法在大体上分为两类:
- (i) 可用于任意码的一般译码方法;
- (ii)用于特定的码或码类的专用译码方法。

二元对称信道

Definition 2.1.6 A q-ary symmetric channel is a memoryless channel which has a channel alphabet of size q such that

- (i) each symbol transmitted has the same probability p(<1/2) of being received in error;
- (ii) if a symbol is received in error, then each of the q-1 possible errors is equally likely.

In particular, the *binary symmetric channel (BSC)* is a memoryless channel which has channel alphabet {0, 1} and channel probabilities

$$\mathcal{P}(1 \text{ received } | 0 \text{ sent}) = \mathcal{P}(0 \text{ received } | 1 \text{ sent}) = p,$$

 $\mathcal{P}(0 \text{ received } | 0 \text{ sent}) = \mathcal{P}(1 \text{ received } | 1 \text{ sent}) = 1 - p.$

Thus, the probability of a bit error in a BSC is p. This is called the *crossover* probability of the BSC (see Fig. 2.2).

二元对称信道

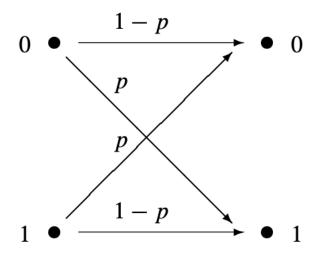


Fig. 2.2. Binary symmetric channel.

1 极大似然译码

Suppose that codewords from a code C are being sent over a communication channel. If a word \mathbf{x} is received, we can compute the forward channel probabilities

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{x} \text{ received} \mid \mathbf{c} \text{ sent})$$

for all the codewords $\mathbf{c} \in C$. The maximum likelihood decoding (MLD) rule will conclude that $\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is the most likely codeword transmitted if $\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{x}}$ maximizes the forward channel probabilities; i.e.,

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{x} \text{ received } | \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{x}} \text{ sent}) = \max_{\mathbf{c} \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{x} \text{ received } | \mathbf{c} \text{ sent}).$$

1 极大似然译码

There are two kinds of MLD:

- (i) Complete maximum likelihood decoding (CMLD). If a word **x** is received, find the most likely codeword transmitted. If there are more than one such codewords, select one of them arbitrarily.
- (ii) *Incomplete maximum likelihood decoding (IMLD)*. If a word **x** is received, find the most likely codeword transmitted. If there are more than one such codewords, request a retransmission.

2极小距离译码

Definition. If a word x is received, the minimum distance decoding rule will decode x to c_x is minimal among all the codewords in C, i.e.,

$$d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{x}}) = \min_{\mathbf{c} \in C} d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c}).$$

Similarly, complete and incomplete minimum distance decoding rule.

3 校验子译码

- 假设Alice 发送给Bob的码字是 \mathbf{c} , Bob接收到的字是 \mathbf{r} , 我们有 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{e}$, 其中 $e \in F_q^n$, \mathbf{e} 表示传输中的发生的错误,称为错误向量。
- 定义 若 $C \subseteq F_q^n$ 是一个参数为[n,k]的线性码,H是C的一个校验矩阵,令 $r \in F_q^n$,则

 $s = Hr^T = He^T \in F_q^{n-k}$ 称为 r 的校验子, 也称为伴随式。

因此 r与 e 有相同的校验子 $\Leftrightarrow Hr^T = He^T$

$$\Leftrightarrow H(r-e)^T = 0 \Leftrightarrow r-e \in C.$$

定理

设 $C \subseteq F_q^n$ 是一个线性码,则 $x,y \in F_q^n$ 有相同的校验子 $\Leftrightarrow x \in y + C$.

即x/y有相同的陪集。

陪集

○ 定义 设 $C \subseteq F_q^n$ 是一个线性码 , $x \in F_q^n$ 定义 陪集 x+C 为 $x + C = \{x + c \mid c \in C\}$.

性质:

- (i) 若 $x \in y + C$, 则 x + C = y + C.
- (ii) 对每一对x, y, 或者 x+C=y+C 成立 或者

$$x + C \cap y + C = \phi$$

例 令 C⊆F₂定义为
 C={(0000), (1100), (0011), (1111)}
 写出它的所有陪集。

- 定义 在一个陪集中,具有最小重量的元素称 为陪集首。
- ○注: 对一个特定的陪集而言, 陪集首可能不唯一。

校验子译码算法:

- (1) Bob 接收到字 r.
- (2) 他计算 r 校验子 $s = Hr^T$.
- (3) 若 s=0,则没有错误发生。
- (4) 若 $s \neq 0$,则Bob观察所有的元素都有校验子s的 陪集,找出陪集首并假定为 **e**.
- (5) 他计算 c=r-e进行纠错。

这种方法的优点在于Bob能够在Alice 开始发送消息之前计算并储存一个校验子和陪集首的表,则当他收到消息之后,纠错是很快的。

○ 例 参数为 [7,4]的二元Hamming码的一个校验 矩阵是

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

如果Alice 和Bob约定使用这个码 , 则 Bob在Alice 发送消息之前计算如下:

校验子 陪集首

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0)$$

校验子 陪集首

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (0 0 1 0 0 0 0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

假设Bob接收到 r = (1011100),则计算 r 的校验子得到 $s = Hr^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

他可以查表该向量的陪集首和校验子,因此计算 (1011100)-(0000100)=(1011000)是一个有效的码字,因此 e=(0000100), Bob可以把(1011100)纠正为(1011000).