$C = < x^4 + x^2 + x + 1 >$, цикличен код с дължина 7, над F_2

$$g(x) = x^4 + x^2 + x + 1$$
, $deg(g(x)) = 4 = n - k$, $n = 7$, $k = n - 4 = 7 - 4 = 3$,

С е [7, 3] цикличен код над F_2

$$h(x) = \frac{x^7 - 1}{g(x)} = \frac{x^7 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 + x + 1} = x^3 - x - 1 + \frac{2x^2 + 2x}{x^4 + x^2 + x + 1},$$

тъй като $2x^2 + 2x \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, то следва, че $g(x) \mid x^7 - 1$ без остатък

в F_2 , $x^3-x-1\equiv x^3+x+1\ (mod\ 2)$, което е пораждащ полином на дулания код на $\mathcal C$

$$H = \begin{array}{c} 1110100 \\ H = 0111110 \\ 0010001 \end{array}$$

a)

 $H \ e \ 3x7$ матрица, тогава n - k = 3, n = 7, от тук, k = 4. $H_3[7, 4, 3]_2$

b)

v е код, тогава и само тогава, когато $vH^T=0$.

Това са векторите

 $\{(0,0,0,0,0,0,0),(1,1,0,1,0,0,0),(0,1,0,0,1,0,0),(1,0,0,1,1,0,0),$

(1,1,0,0,0,1,0),(0,0,0,1,0,1,0),(1,0,0,0,1,1,0),(0,1,0,1,1,1,0),

(0,1,1,0,0,0,1), (1,0,1,1,0,0,1), (0,0,1,0,1,0,1), (1,1,1,1,1,0,1),

(1,0,1,0,0,1,1), (0,1,1,1,0,1,1), (1,1,1,0,1,1,1), (0,0,1,1,1,1,1)

16 на брой.

c)

$$G = \begin{matrix} 1000111 \\ 0100101 \\ 0010110 \\ 0001011 \end{matrix}$$

Намираме (0,1,0,1)G = (0,1,1,0,1,1,0), (1,0,1,0)G = (1,1,0,1,0,1,1)

- d) n k = 3, n = 7, тогава $H_3[7,3,3]_2$ двоичен код.
- е) Умножаваме всички бинарни вектори с дължина 3 с матрицата Н и получаваме

$$\{(0,0,0,0,0,0,0), (1,1,0,1,0,0,1), (1,0,1,1,0,1,0), (0,1,1,0,0,1,1), (1,1,1,0,1,0,0), (0,0,0,1,1,1,1), (0,1,1,0,1,1,0), (1,0,1,1,1,1,1)\},$$

8 на брой.