MAT4006: Introduction to Coding Theory

Lecture 01: Codes, Channels, Decoding Rules

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1 Basic Definitions

To begin with, let us introduce some most basic definitions regarding codes.

Let A be a finite set of size q. We will refer to A as a *code alphabet*, and an element $a \in A$ is called a *code symbol*.

Definition 1.1

1. An element $x \in A^n$ is called a *q-ary word of length n* over A.
2. Let $C \subseteq A^n$ be a nonempty subset of A^n. The set C is called a *q-ary block code of length n* over A.
3. An element $c \in C$ is called a *codeword*.
4. The number of codewords in C, denoted by $|C|$, is called the *size of C*.
5. The *rate* of C is defined to be
$$\frac{\log_q |C|}{n}$$
Note. Definition of rate comes from the derivation $\frac{\log_q |C|}{\log_q |A^n|} = \frac{\log_q |C|}{\log_q (q^n)} = \frac{\log_q |C|}{n}$. Think about its meaning.
6. A code of length n and size M is called an (n, M) code.
Example. Let $A = \{0, 1\}$. Define $C_1 \subset A^2$ by
$$C_1 = \{00, 01, 10, 11\}.$$
Then C_1 is a $(2, 4)$ code with $\mathrm{rate}(C_1) = 1$.
Define $C_2 \subset A^3$ by
$$C_2 = \{000, 011, 101, 110\}.$$
Then C_2 is a $(3, 4)$ code with $\mathrm{rate}(C_2) = \frac{\log_2 4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$.
C_1, C_2 are binary codes since $|A| = 2$.

2 Model of Channels

Next, let us see some simple models of communication channels.

Definition 1.2 (Communication channel)

A communication channel consists of:

- a finite input alphabet A,
- a finite output alphabet B,
- and a set of conditional probabilities

$$\{\Pr(b \text{ received } \mid a \text{ sent})\}_{a\in A,\, b\in B}$$

These probabilities must satisfy the condition:

$$\sum_{b\in B} \Pr(b \text{ received } \mid a \text{ sent}) = 1 \quad \text{for all } a \in A.$$

Remarks

1. This model is known as a *discrete probabilistic channel*.
2. The input and output alphabets are called *channel alphabets*, and the conditional probabilities are called the *channel probabilities*.
3. The conditional probabilities can be represented by a *stochastic matrix*:

   $$\mathcal{P} = (p_{ij}) \quad \text{for } i \in A,\, j \in B$$

   where

   $$p_{ij} := \Pr(j \text{ received } \mid i \text{ sent}).$$

   In matrix form:

   $$\begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & \cdots & p_{1,|B|} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with each row summing to 1.}$$

4. We will denote a channel by the triple $(A, B, \mathcal{P})$.

Definition 1.3 (Memoryless channel)

A channel $(A, B, \mathcal{P})$ is said to be *memoryless* if it satisfies the following condition: for any $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in A^n$ and $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \ldots, y_n) \in B^n$, both of length n,

$$\Pr(\mathbf{y} \text{ received } \mid \mathbf{x} \text{ sent}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \Pr(y_i \text{ received } \mid x_i \text{ sent}).$$

Definition 1.4 (q-ary Symmetric Channel)

Let $p \in [0,1]$. A *q-ary symmetric channel* is a memoryless channel $(A, A, \mathcal{P})$ such that $|A| = q$, and

$$\Pr(b \text{ received } \mid a \text{ sent}) = \begin{cases} p & \text{if } a \neq b, \\ 1-(q-1)p & \text{if } a = b, \end{cases} \quad \text{for all } a, b \in A.$$

Remarks

A q-ary symmetric channel, often denoted as $\texttt{qSC}(p)$, is commonly represented by the following diagram.

Let the input alphabet be $A = \{0, 1, \ldots, q-1\}$.

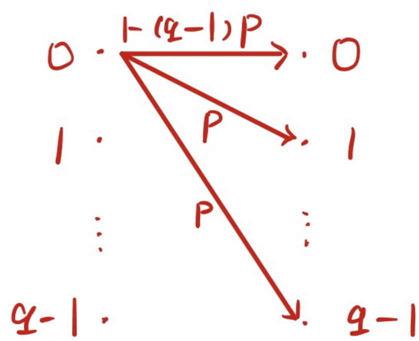

Figure 1: q-ary Symmetric Channel

Each symbol $a \in A$ is sent through a memoryless channel, and the output is:

- received as a with probability $1-(q-1)p$,
- or received as any $b \neq a$ with equal probability p.

This defines the following symmetric stochastic matrix:

$$\mathcal{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-(q-1)p & p & p & \cdots & p \\ p & 1-(q-1)p & p & \cdots & p \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ p & p & \cdots & 1-(q-1)p & p \\ p & p & \cdots & p & 1-(q-1)p \end{pmatrix}$$

Example. Let $q = 2$. The *binary symmetric channel* (BSC) has binary channel alphabet $\{0, 1\}$, and

$$\Pr(1 \text{ received} \mid 0 \text{ sent}) = \Pr(0 \text{ received} \mid 1 \text{ sent}) = p.$$

The channel transition diagram is:

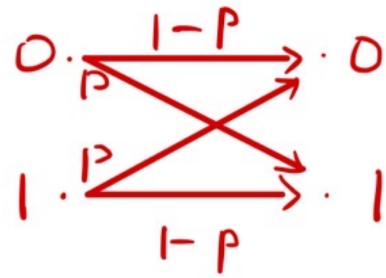

Figure 2: Binary Symmetric Channel

Alternatively, the BSC transition matrix is:

$$\mathcal{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{pmatrix}$$

Here, p is called the *crossover probability* (also known as the *bit error probability*).

Example. Let $C = \{000, 111\}$, and assume the channel is a binary symmetric channel (BSC) with crossover probability $p = 0.05$. Assume a uniform distribution on the code C, i.e.,

$$\Pr(000) = \Pr(111) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Suppose the received word is 110. Which codeword is more likely to be the one that was sent? This is the procedure of **decoding**.

We compare the posterior probabilities:

$$\Pr(000 \text{ sent} \mid 110 \text{ received}) \quad \text{vs.} \quad \Pr(111 \text{ sent} \mid 110 \text{ received}).$$

Using Bayes' rule:

$$\Pr(000 \mid 110) = \frac{\Pr(000) \cdot \Pr(110 \mid 000)}{\Pr(110)}, \quad \Pr(111 \mid 110) = \frac{\Pr(111) \cdot \Pr(110 \mid 111)}{\Pr(110)}.$$

Since $\Pr(000) = \Pr(111)$, we compare the likelihoods:

$$\Pr(110 \mid 000) = (1-p) \cdot p^2, \quad \Pr(110 \mid 111) = (1-p)^2 \cdot p.$$

Substituting $p = 0.05$, we get:

$$(1-p)^2 \cdot p > (1-p) \cdot p^2.$$

Therefore,

$$\Pr(111 \mid 110) > \Pr(000 \mid 110),$$

so the most likely codeword sent is **111**. This is called the **Maximum Likelihood Decoding** method which we will see in detail next lecture.

3 Decoding Rules

Decoding is the process of determining which codeword was send based on the received word.

Definition 1.5 (Decoder)

Let C be an (n, M) code over an alphabet A, and let $W = (A, B, \mathcal{P})$ be a channel. A *decoder* for C with respect to W is a function:

$$\mathcal{D} : B^n \to C.$$

The *average decoding error probability* of $\mathcal{D}$ is defined as:

$$P_e = \sum_{c \in C} P_e(c) \cdot \Pr(c),$$

where

$$P_e(c) := \sum_{y : \mathcal{D}(y) \neq c} \Pr(y \text{ received } \mid c \text{ sent}).$$

Remarks

$\Pr(c)$ is the probability distribution of c and $P_e(c)$ is the *decoding error probability.*

The *maximum decoding error probability* is defined as:

$$P_{e,\max} := \max_{c \in C} P_e(c).$$

The goal of decoding is to have small P_e or $P_{e,\max}$.