3.1.2.

An error detecting code uses a parity bit for the add bits and another for the (=1) even bits. What is the Homm Mamming distance?

The hamming distance is 2 (same as regular parity)

3.1.3.

If we are use 1000 bit blocks of data, What is the mark error rate under which error detection and retransmission with an arror (I parity sit per block) is better than using Namming Code? Assume independent bit errors and error-free retransmission.

1="<0.009"

1000 bit block $\Rightarrow n = 1000 b$ Hamming code: $n = 2^{r} - 1$ $\Rightarrow r = \lceil \log_{2}(n+1) \rceil = \lceil \log_{2}(1001) \rceil = \lceil 9.97 \rceil = 10$ $\text{Eff}_{H} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{2^{r} - r - 1}{2^{r} - 1} = 0.9902$

 $\begin{aligned} & \text{Eff}_{\rho} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot p_{s}^{n} + 2(1 - p_{s}^{n})} \implies p_{s}^{n} + 2 - 2p_{s}^{n} = \frac{1}{EH_{\rho}} \implies p_{s} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{EH_{\rho}}} \implies p_{z} = 1 - \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{EH_{\rho}}} \\ & \text{Eff}_{\rho} \ge EH_{H} \implies p_{z} \le 1 - \sqrt[n]{2 - \frac{1}{EH_{H}}} = 1 - \frac{1000}{\sqrt{2 - \frac{2^{n} - 1}{2^{n} - r - 1}}} = \sqrt{9.92 \cdot 10^{-6}} \implies p_{z} \end{aligned}$

3.1.4

31 Checkpart

What is the 4-bit-word Checkson For 1001 1100 1010 0011?

(1011)

