

# TOPICS IN DISCRETE MATHEMATICS 3/4: PROBLEM SHEET 1

Hand in questions: Revision 5, and Error-Correcting Codes 4 and 6.

## 1. LINEAR ALGEBRA REVISION

- (1) Prove that the following sets are not fields:  $\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{N}$ , and the integers mod 6 (or indeed modulo any composite number  $m$ ).
- (2) Is  $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  - i.e. the set of invertible  $n \times n$  matrices with entries in  $\mathbb{C}$  - a field?
- (3) Give a construction of the finite field  $\mathbb{F}_9 = \mathbb{F}_{3^2}$ .
- (4) Let  $V = F[x]$  - the vector space of polynomials in  $x$  over field  $F$ .
  - (a) Let  $W$  denote the set of polynomials  $f \in F[x]$  such that  $\deg(f) \leq 3$ . Prove that  $W \leq V$ .
  - (b) Does  $V$  have a finite basis? Remember that scalar multiplication is just by elements in  $F$ .
- (5) Let  $\mathbf{v}_1 = (3, 1, 2)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = (2, 4, 2)$  and  $\mathbf{v}_3 = (0, 0, -1)$ . Show that as vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$  are linearly independent. Now consider the  $\mathbf{v}_i \in \mathbb{F}_5^3$ ; are they still linearly independent?
- (6) Extend the set  $\{(1, 1, 2, 0), (1, 0, 1, 1)\}$  to a basis of  $\mathbb{F}_3^4$ .
- (7) Let

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{3,4}(\mathbb{F}_2).$$

Compute  $\text{nullity}(M)$  and find a basis for  $\text{NullSpace}(M)$ .

- (8) Let

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2,4}(\mathbb{F}_2).$$

Show that  $\text{RowSpace}(M) = \text{NullSpace}(M)$ .

## 2. ERROR-CORRECTING CODES

- (1) Recall the simplex code  $\mathcal{C}_3 \leq \mathbb{F}_2^7$  as defined in Example 1.2 of lectures. Come up with a scheme for decoding any single error.
- (2) Prove that the Hamming distance is a metric.
- (3) For the following codes over alphabet  $A = \mathbb{F}_3$ , find the parameters  $n$ ,  $d$  and  $|\mathcal{C}|$ . If  $\mathcal{C}$  is linear, then also compute its dimension  $k$ .
  - (a)  $\mathcal{C} = \{(0, 0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 2, 1), (1, 1, 0, 1)\}$ ;
  - (b)  $\mathcal{C} = \{(0, 0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 2)\}$ ;
  - (c)  $\mathcal{C} = \{(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2), (1, 0, 0), (2, 0, 0), (2, 1, 1), (0, 2, 2), (0, 1, 1), (1, 2, 2)\}$ ;

- (d)  $\mathcal{C} = \langle (0, 1, 2, 0), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1, 2) \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_3}$ .
- (4) Find the values of  $n, k, d$  and  $|\mathcal{C}|$  for the following linear codes over  $\mathbb{F}_5$ . For part (b), find a basis for the code.
- (a) The code with generator matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (b) The code with parity check matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (5) Let's consider a real world example: The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) is a code used to catalogue books. It is a linear code  $\mathcal{C} \leq \mathbb{F}_{11}^{10}$  (where in practice, the letter X is used to denote the number 10). The first 9 digits of a codeword tell us information about the book (e.g. country of origin, publisher etc). The tenth digit is a check digit (like in the simplex code where the last 4 entries are check-digits) for error detection.

We define the ISBN code using the parity check matrix

$$H_{ISBN} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

So for example, "White Teeth" by Zadie Smith has ISBN 0-241-13997-X and we see that

$$10(0) + 9(2) + 8(4) + 7(1) + 6(1) + 5(3) + 4(9) + 3(9) + 2(7) + 1(10) = 165 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}.$$

- (a) Find the values of  $n, k, d$  for the ISBN code. How many codewords are there?
- (b) Find the missing digits in these ISBN numbers

$$0141184a84; 033b727703; 184800987c.$$

- (6) Let  $\mathcal{C} \leq \mathbb{F}_2^n$  be a linear code.
- (a) Consider the map  $f : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$  given by  $f(\mathbf{c}) = c_1 + \cdots + c_n$ . Show that  $f$  is surjective if and only if  $\mathcal{C}$  contains a code-word of odd weight.
- (b) Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be an  $[n, k]_2$ -linear code that contains a code-word of odd weight. Using the above or otherwise, show that the even weight code-words of  $\mathcal{C}$  form an  $[n, k-1]_2$ -linear code.

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