```
ALI/
Wyltad 6.
  Zastoscwanie: Kody Hammonda
 5: skonvong zbrór, alfabet.
 5 = Estowa dtugara n, næd 5}
     W = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 ... \alpha_n, \alpha_i \in S
  Problem: prestai stous is de albierry, pe zahodowamin
   Nadawca
                       Odbiorca
S'ZWH>W ~~~ W'
      stowa ale: moga wystapić bledy: w + w
       np. more byé tale, se P(71 stad) & O
                     ale p(1 stad): istothe.
Spossb1. W=abcd > W=aaabbbcccddd > W'
     Kosztowne:

4 brty 12 bitaw.

12 bitaw.

12 bitaw.
 Sposb 2. Kody limboure;
  S = F = \text{ciato shon none}, \text{ up, } F = F_2 = \{0,1\}
```

$$C < F^{7} \circ barie$$

$$b_{\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

dûm C = 4. 
$$A = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) \in M_{7\times4}(F_2)$$

$$f:=f_A:F^4\longrightarrow F^7$$
,  $f_mf=C(\Rightarrow f:1-1)$ 

$$l=?$$
  $7=dim Kerg + dim Img  $=$   $1=3$$ 

Jak znalezí g?

Okneslamy g na webtorach bary B;

• 
$$g(b_1) = g(b_2) = g(b_3) = g(b_4) = 0 (=) C \leq kerg)$$

$$g(E_5)=E_1, g(E_6)=E_2, g(E_7)=E_3 (=) [mg=F^3)$$

Niedr B: macier g w barach standardowyh. Al I/6

Jak znaleré B?

$$E_{1} = b_{1} + E_{5} + E_{6} + E_{7}$$

$$g(E_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_{2} = b_{2} + E_{5} + E_{6}$$

$$E = b_{3} + E_{7} + E_{7}$$

$$g(E_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(E_{4}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_3 = b_3 + E_5 + E_7$$
  $10/$ 

$$E_{4} = b_{4} + E_{5} + E_{7}$$

$$B_{1} \quad B_{2} \quad B_{3} \quad B_{4} \quad B_{5} \quad B_{6} \quad B_{7}$$

$$(1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0)$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 & B_3 & B_4 & B_5 & B_6 & B_7 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
; wsrysthie kolumny rôżne,

Kodewanie: 
$$f \ni W \longrightarrow W = f_A(W) \in C$$
,

Tiniowe

[1 0 0 0] [2,

Finished

$$\overline{W} = AW = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $W = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{bmatrix}$ 
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 $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a$ 

W Tatwo odantaí z W (jako pocrątek),

dla 
$$w_1, w_2 \in F^n d(w_1, w_2) = |\{0 \in \{1, ..., n\}; w_1(0) \neq w_2(0)\}|\}$$
odlegtosi Hamminga
metryka

Uwaga w, + w2 GF" => d(fA(w1), fA(w2))>3

Wystarczy poharać, de dla 0 + vEC < F7 d(0,v) > 3

1 60: d(fA(w1), fA(w2)) = d(fA(w1)-fA(w1), fA(w2)-fA(w1)) €C, \$0

bo witwz

Zat, me wprost, ie dla 0 + v & C < F7

 $1 \leq d(0, v) \leq 2.$ 

ten: 1 lub 2 pedynkii w V€F

 $v \in \ker g$ , tzn:  $Bv = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $v = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} \in C$ 

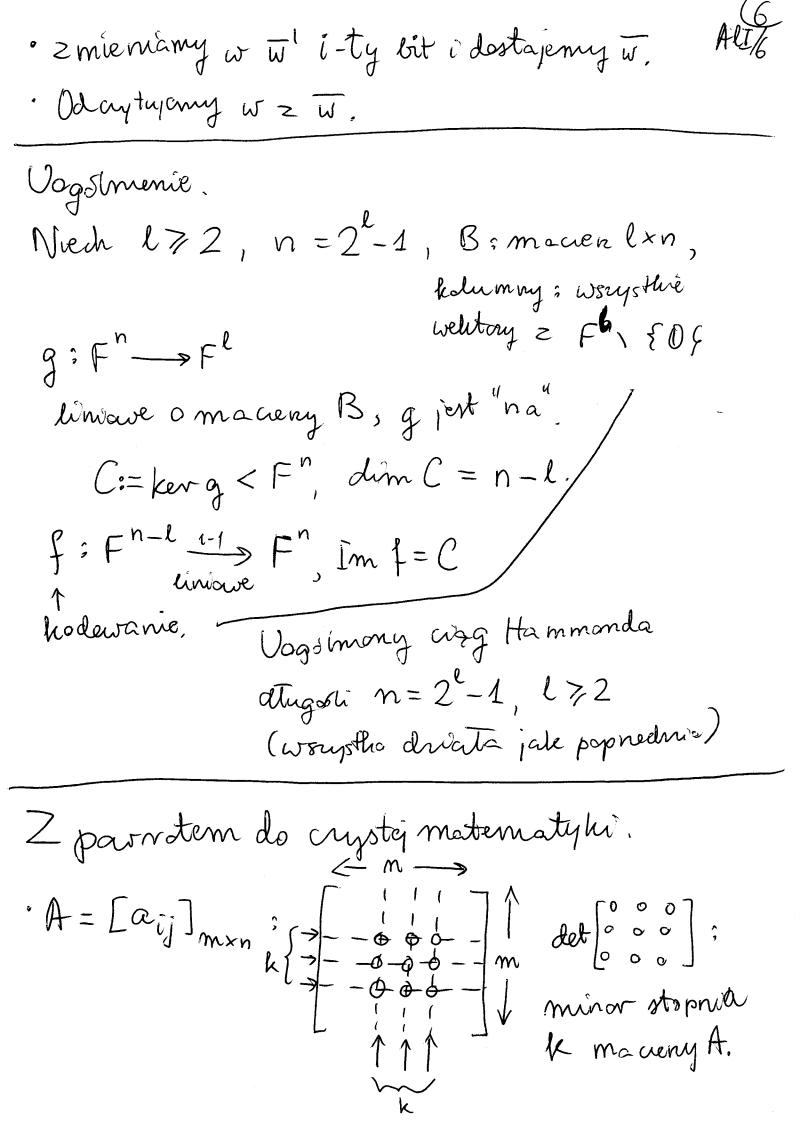
 $BV = c_1B_1 + c_2B_2 + \dots + c_7B_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

· Doutadmie jedno  $c_i = 1$ ? memoritive, bo  $B_i \neq 0$ .

· Doute due Ci, Cj = 12 Wedy

Br=Bi+Bj ≠0, bo Bi+Bj, sprecmoso.

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To divala
                                        Odbierca
   Nadawca
F^{4} \ni W \longrightarrow \overline{W} = f_{A}(W) \longrightarrow \overline{W}^{1} \in F^{7} t. ie
                                                d(\bar{w}, \bar{w}) \leq 1
 · da kaidego u & Ft istmeje Co
  naguryzeg jedno u'EC t. že d(u,u') \leq 1.
 d-d; Jesti u', u" \epsilon C, d(u,u') \leq 1 i d(u,u'') \leq 1,
          to d(u', u'') \leq d(u, u') + d(u, u'') \leq 2
=) u'=u"
(uwaga)
Odaytavie W z w';
   • dévany g(\bar{w}') = B\bar{w}'. Jesti g(\bar{w}') = 0, to \bar{w}' \in C
                                              i w=w komec.
   Jest g(w') $0, to w'= w+ Ei dla peurreyol (i < 7
                                        (i: miejsce blodu)
  Jak znaleží i?
    g(\overline{w}') = g(\overline{w} + E_i) = g(\overline{w}) + g(E_i) = g(E_i) = i - ta
                                           kdumma B.
      znajdujemy i.
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A= [aij]nxn, 1 \in ij \le n i  $\Rightarrow A': maxien (m-1)x(n-1)$   $Aij = (-1)^{i+j} \det A':$ usuwarny ) dopetruence algebraience wyroma;

macieny A.

Prystal  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   $A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

TW. 6.1 (nozwinscie Laplace a)

Norwiniscie

det A = aij Aij + aiz Aiz + ... + ain Ain i ungleden

i-tego mersa

AlI/6

det A = aij Aij + azj Azj + ... + anj Anj = inglødem j-tej kolumny,

D-d. Ustalmy i. Okreslamy

G:  $M_{n \times n}(R) \longrightarrow R$   $G(A) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} A_{ij}$ · spetrwa D1-D4 z definició  $det \longrightarrow G(A) = det(A)$ ,

- kolumny; prer transporgaje macieny,

Prylitad  $\det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 1 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 35 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 21 \\ 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 35 \end{bmatrix} = 1$  $= 2 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \cdot (5-6) = -2$ TW, 6.2 Jesti A = [aij]nxn jest oduracalna, to A'= 1 det(A) [a'ij]<sub>min</sub>, gdrie avj = Aji; i depetimente des depetimente algebraiane wyram ajimaneny A Niech A'= [a'ij]<sub>mxn</sub>, C= [coj]=AA'.  $Cij = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} a_{it} a_{tj} = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} a_{it} A_{jt}$ z two 6.1: cij = det (Ā), getrie Ā powstaje z A pnez zastaprenie j-tego warsza pner wierszi-ty. datego: cij = {0,9dy i + j { \* det (A), gdy i=j  $\Rightarrow$  C = det(A), IA = ( 1 A1) = ]

Metoda "bezwyznaciniheroa" znajdowanie A-1: ALI/6 I I A I A-1=A! do versa dodgemy skalarnar kvotnosi innego Prysital. 2 nalez A dla A = [1217];  $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -2 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -2 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Zmiana wspotinschych welitere pry zmornie bary.  $\mathcal{B} = \{b_{1/11}, b_{n}\}, C = \{c_{1/11}, c_{n}\} \subseteq V \text{ bary}$ (possessive)

Problem: dany vo Vi [v]8, Znalezi [v]c.

Fact 6.3 [v] = mac(idy)[v]B. D-d ily: V->V limour.  $[v]_e = [il(v)]_e = m_e(id)[v]_B z definiqi$  $m_ge(id_v).$ Def. 6, 4, m<sub>Be</sub> (vd): macien prejsua od wspolingchych w bireB do wspotnych w barie C. [nie mylic 2 maciens prejsie ad bay & ] Prylitad  $\begin{cases} b_1 = a_{11}C_1 + a_{21}C_2 + a_{11}C_n & \leftarrow 1, kdumns. \\ b_2 = a_{12}C_1 + a_{22}C_2 + a_{12}C_n & \text{alle persony.} \\ \vdots & \text{arj} \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ bn = ance + ance + ann cn ←n-ta holumna Wheely me [id] = [aij]\_nxn, me [idy]:

maken prefere

od bary & do bary &

1 listana 6,5,

1 listana 6,5, Uivaga 6,5, od bary Cdo.

mze (id) jest odvoracama i mze (id) = mze (id)

 $\frac{D-d}{D-d} m_{\mathcal{B}}(id_{V}) m_{\mathcal{C}}(id_{V}) = m_{\mathcal{C}}(id_{V}) = m_{\mathcal{C}}(id_{V}) = m_{\mathcal{C}}(id_{V}) = I,$ 

Prystad

1. 
$$V = \mathbb{R}^3$$
,  $\mathcal{E} = \{E_1, E_2, E_3\}$  bare standardouse

 $\mathcal{B} = \{u, v, \omega\}$ 
 $u = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, v = \frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, w = \frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} E_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} E_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} E_3$$

$$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} E_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} E_3 \qquad m. \quad (id) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} E_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_3$$

$$W = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} E_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_3$$

$$W = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} E_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_3$$

$$E = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} E_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_3$$

$$E = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} E_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} E_3$$

maver ortogonalna (ledumny to weldony ortogonchie długori 1) [później]  $m_{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{B}}(id) = m_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{E}}(id)^{-1} =$ = m<sub>BE</sub>(id)<sup>T</sup> [Wehting u, v, w; dtugodi 1, parami ]

2. Niech u, v, w ∈ R3=: V jak wyzej.

Nuch 
$$v' = \frac{1}{6}\begin{bmatrix} -1\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 i  $T = \text{Lin}\{v, \omega\}, L = \text{Lin}\{u\}$ 

NETT, bo v'Iu,

Nich R: 1R3 -> 1R3 about would prostej L tali re R(N)=v'.

(12. AI/6

Problem: znderé me (R).

1. mg (R) :

$$R(u) = u$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}v+\frac{1}{2}w$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v' \end{bmatrix}_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

alternatywnie;  $= m_{EB}(id)[v'] = \int_{-\frac{7}{16}}^{\frac{7}{13}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \cos \alpha, \frac{1}{2} = \sin \alpha,$  $d = \frac{\pi}{6} = 30^{\circ}$ 

$$m_{\mathcal{B}}(R) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int dk \, 2n \, deii \, m_{\varepsilon}(R)^{2},$$

Uwaga 6.6. F; V -> V liniowe e bary

$$\mathcal{C}(F) = m \operatorname{lid}(m(F) m \operatorname{lid})$$
 $\mathcal{B}(F) = m \operatorname{lid}(m(F) m \operatorname{lid}(F) m \operatorname{$ 

 $\frac{D-d}{D-d} F = id_{V} \circ F \circ id_{V},$ 

Datego:

$$m_{\mathcal{E}}(R) = m_{\mathcal{B}}(R) m_{\mathcal{B}}(R) m_{\mathcal{B}}(R) m_{\mathcal{B}}(R)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$