Reed Muller Codes

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Abstract

This seminar report gives an introduction to the Reed-Muller family of Error correcting codes. Reed-Muller codes are one of the oldest codes used for Error correction. The construction and various interpretations of the codewords is discussed. Reed Muller codes are primarily used because of their large error correcting ability and easy decoding - hence a survey of the various decoding techniques and algorithms is presented.

1 Introduction and Terminology

Reed-Muller (R) codes are ...

2 Construction

The simplest construction is using Boolean functions. Let $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in V^m$ be the set of binary m-tuples, and let $x \equiv (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)$. Consider a Boolean Function $f, f: V^m \to 0, 1$. Thus $f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)$ takes an m-tuple and returns either 0 or $1 \cdot x$ can take 2^m values. For each value of x we compute f(x). This is the familiar and ubiquitious 'Truth-table' wherein a boolean function is evaluated for all possible inputs. In the example below, x_1, x_2, x_3 are rows and $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ is computed and represented as another row.

Since $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_m)$ can take 2^m values, f is a $n = 2^m$ length vector over F_2 . Since there are 2^{2m} such boolean functions possible, this gives us a collection of 2^{2m} vectors, each of length 2^m .

The Reed-Muller codes are particular subsets of this collection as described below.

Using logical operations, f can be represented as a function of the x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m . In the above example, for instance, $f = x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3 \dots$ Define a Boolean Monomial as

 $a \oplus b \ ab \ \vec{a}$

- 2.1 Boolean functions
- 2.2 Recursive Construction
- 2.3 Projective Geometry
- 3 Properties
- 3.1 Weight distribution
- 3.2 Distance, error correction
- 4 Decoding
- 4.1 Majority Logic Decoding
- 4.2 Geometrical
- 4.3 Hadamard Transforms
- 4.4 List Decoding
- 4.5 Introduction
- 4.6 RM(1,m) decoding algorithm
- 5 Uses of Reed Muller codes

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6 References

References

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