

## Solution of Homework # 6

1. A systematic binary linear (5,2,3) code

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) The parity submatrix is

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore,

$$H = (P^T I_{n-k}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) Encoding table:

$\bar{B}$	$\bar{c}$
00	00000
01	01111
10	10011
11	11100

(c) Hard-decision decoding lookup table:

$\bar{s}$	$\bar{e}$
000	00000
011	10000
111	01000
100	00100
010	00010
001	00001

(d) Received vector is  $\bar{r} = (0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1)$ .

i. Syndrome:

$$\bar{s} = \bar{r}H^T = (0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \ 0 \ 0)$$

ii. From the table in part (c),  $\bar{e} = (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0)$ .

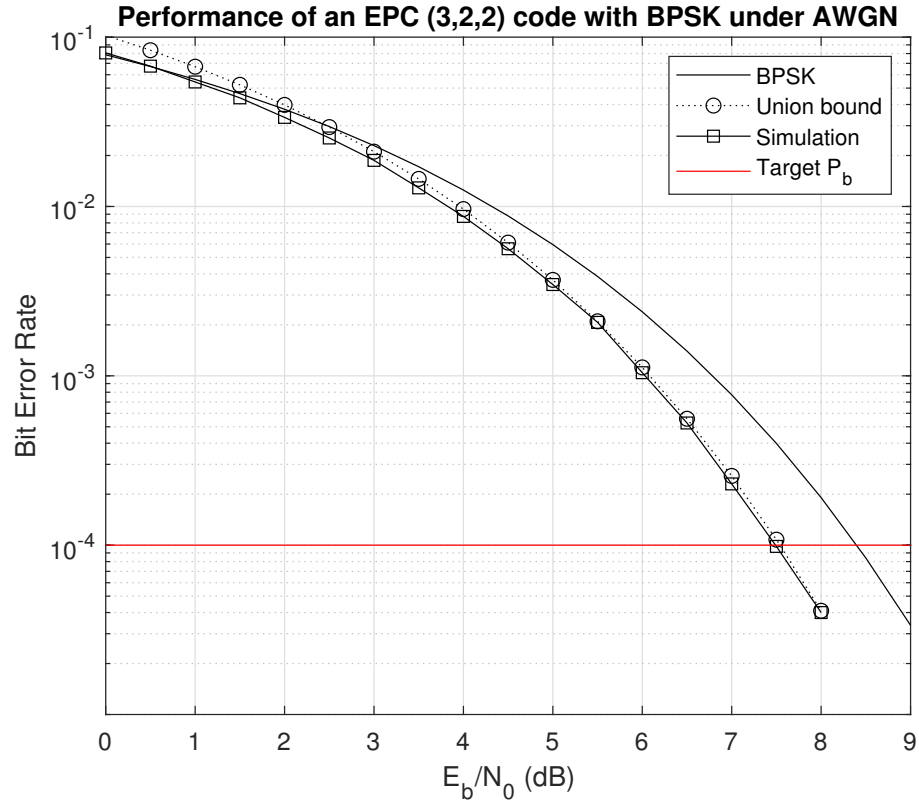
iii. Estimate codeword:

$$\hat{c} = \bar{r} \oplus \bar{e} = (0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1) \oplus (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0) = (0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1).$$

The first two bits are the information bits and thus  $\hat{B} = (0 \ 1)$ .

## 2. Maximum-likelihood (soft-decision) decoding of a binary EPC (3,2,2) code

(a) Simulation results:



(b) Based on the simulations, at  $\text{BER} = 10^{-4}$ , the coding gain is  $G \approx \underline{0.9 \text{ dB}}$ . Forney's RCG value is 0.93 dB which is a very good approximation.