

## HOMEWORK - 5

(1)  $G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Converting  $G$  into echelon form.

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

Interchanging  $C_3$  and  $C_4$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_3.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

This is of form  $[I_3 \ P] = G'$

Then  $H' = [-P^T \ I]$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Interchanging  $C_3$  &  $C_4$ .

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b). Constructing syndrome table.

Syndrome      Coset Leader

000

000000

001

000001

010

000010

011

000100

100

001000

101

010000

110

100001

111

100000

(c) If  $r = 111101$ .

then computing  $VH^T$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 3}$$

$$= 100$$

Since  $r = c + e$

Code word  $\xleftarrow{\quad} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad}$  error.

$$rH^T = (c + e)H^T$$

$$= cH^T + eH^T$$

$$= 0 + eH^T$$

∴ if  $eH^T = rH^T = 100$

Then for  $e = 001000$   
 $eH^T = 100$

Original code word sent

$$r = c + e$$

$$c = r + e$$

$$= 111101 + 001000$$

$$= 110101$$



(2)

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)  $r = 1000 \ 1000 \ 0000 \ 001$

$$rH^T = 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1$$

By creating the syndrome table,  
it can be observed that  
the 8<sup>th</sup> bit contains error

$\therefore$  Actual codeword sent  
 $= 1000 \ 1001 \ 0000 \ 001$

(3)

Using the parity check matrix of  $(15, 11)$  to construct that of  $(16, 11)$  hamming code.

$$H = \begin{array}{cccccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\vec{r} = 10x + 10001y + 000110001$$

for this to be a valid code vector

$$rH^T = 000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} rH^T &= [y \cdot 0 \quad x+y \cdot 1 \quad 0 \quad 0] \\ &= [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y = 0, x = 0.$$

$$(4) \quad 497^{-1} \pmod{899}$$

$$x = 497^{-1} \pmod{899}$$

$$497x = 1 \pmod{899}$$

$$\text{GCD}(497, 899) = 1$$

$$899 = 497 \times 1 + 402$$

$$497 = 402 \times 1 + 95$$

$$402 = 95 \times 4 + 22$$

$$95 = 22 \times 4 + 7$$

$$22 = 7 \times 3 + 1$$

$$\text{Now } 1 = 22 - (7 \times 3)$$

$$1 = 22 - [95 - (22 \times 4)] \times 3$$

$$= [4 \times 3 + 1] 22 - 95 \times 3$$

$$= 13 \times 22 - 95 \times 3$$

$$= 13 \times [402 - 95 \times 4] - 95 \times 3$$

$$= 13 \times 402 - 95 [13 \times 4 + 3]$$

$$= 13 \times 402 - 95 \times 55$$

$$= 13 \times 402 - (497 - 402) \times 55$$

$$= [13 + 55] \times 402 - 55 \times 497$$



$$= 68 \times 402 - 55 \times 497$$

$$= 68 \times (899 - 497) - 55 \times 497$$

$$= 68 \times 899 - (68 + 55) \times 497$$

$$= 68 \times 899 - 123 \times 497$$

$$497^{-1} \pmod{899} \equiv -123$$

$$= 776$$

$$(5) \quad (x^5 + x^2 + 1)^{-1} \pmod{x^{10} + x^3 + 1}$$

Using similar approach as before

$$x^{10} + x^3 + 1 = (x^5 + x^2 + 1)(x^5 + x^2 + 1) + x^4 + x^3$$

$$x^5 + x^2 + 1 = (x^4 + x^3)(x + 1) + x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

$$x^4 + x^3 = (x^3 + x^2 + 1)(x) + x$$

$$x^3 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + x)x + 1$$

$$\therefore 1 = (x^3 + x^2 + 1) - (x^2 + x)x$$

$$1 = (x^3 + x^2 + 1) - (x^2 + x) \left( \frac{(x^4 + x^3)}{x(x^3 + x^2 + 1)} \right)$$

$$1 = (x^3 + x^2 + 1)(x^3 + x^2 + 1) - (x^2 + x)(x^4 + x^3)$$

$$1 = (x^3 + x^2 + 1) \left( (x^5 + x^2 + 1) - (x + 1)(x^4 + x^3) \right)$$

$$= (x^3 + x^2 + 1)(x^5 + x^2 + 1)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= (x^3 + x^2 + 1)(x^5 + x^2 + 1) \\
&\quad - (x^4 + x^3)(x^2 + x + (x+1)(x^3 + x^2 + 1)) \\
1 &= (x^3 + x^2 + 1)(x^5 + x^2 + 1) \\
&\quad - (x^4 + x^3)(x^2 + x + x^4 + x^3 + x + x^2 + x + 1) \\
1 &= (x^3 + x^2 + 1)(x^5 + x^2 + 1) \\
&\quad - (x^4 + x^3)(x^4 + 1) \\
1 &= (x^3 + x^2 + 1)(x^5 + x^2 + 1) \\
&\quad - (x^4 + 1)[(x^{10} + x^3 + 1) \\
&\quad - (x^5 + x^2 + 1)(x^5 + x^2 + 1)] \\
1 &= [(x^3 + x^2 + 1) + (x^4 + 1)(x^5 + x^2 + 1)] \\
&\quad (x^5 + x^2 + 1) - (x^4 + 1)(x^{10} + x^3 + 1) \\
&= \left( \frac{x^9 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3}{x^5 + x^2 + 1} - (x^4 + 1)(x^{10} + x^3 + 1) \right) \\
&\therefore (x^5 + x^2 + 1)^{-1} \pmod{x^{10} + x^3 + 1} \\
&= x^9 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3
\end{aligned}$$