



**FS:** Se  $X$  binaria con  $f_x(x) = \left\{ \frac{1}{5}; \frac{4}{5} \right\}$  e  $X = \{0,1\}$

Jugliamo fare un codice che codifichi i simboli di questo segnale

- 1) Calcolare  $H(x)$
- 2) Codificare con Gilbert-Moore e Huffman con  $L=2$
- 3) Ripetere con  $L=3$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad H(x) &= \sum_i P_x(x_i) \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{P_x(x_i)} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \log(5) + \frac{1}{5} \log(\frac{5}{4}) = 0.722 \end{aligned}$$

2) Con Gilbert:

$$\text{dove } n(x_i) = \lceil \log \left( \frac{1}{P_x(x_i)} \right) \rceil$$

| $x_k$                                   | $x_{k+1}$ | $P_{x_k x_{k+1}}^{(x_i, x_0)}$ | $n(x_i)$ | $C(x_i)$ |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 0 0                                     |           | $\frac{16}{25}$                | 5        | 11110    |
| 0 1                                     |           | $\frac{4}{25}$                 | 3        | 001      |
| 1 0                                     |           | $\frac{4}{25}$                 | 3        | 010      |
| 1 1                                     |           | $\frac{16}{25}$                | 1        | 0        |
| $\sum P_{x_k x_{k+1}}^{(x_i, x_0)} = 1$ |           |                                |          |          |

$$\bar{n}_C = \frac{1}{25} \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{25} \cdot 3 + \frac{16}{25} = 1.8 \text{ bit (codifica } L=2)$$

$$\bar{n}_C = \frac{\bar{n}_C}{2} = 0.9 \text{ bit/simbolo} > H(x) = 0.722$$

$H(x)$  min:

| $x_k$ | $x_{k+1}$ | $P$ compiuto  | $C(x_i)$ | $n(x_i)$ |
|-------|-----------|---|----------|----------|
| 1 1   |           | $\frac{16}{25}$   | 1        | 1        |
| 1 0   |           | $\frac{4}{25}$  | 00       | 2        |
| 0 1   |           | $\frac{4}{25}$  | 011      | 3        |
| 0 0   |           | $\frac{16}{25}$   | 010      | 3        |
|       |           | $\frac{4}{25}$ $\frac{16}{25}$ $\frac{4}{25}$ $\frac{16}{25}$ |          |          |

$$\bar{n}_C = \frac{16}{25} + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{25} + 3 \cdot \frac{4}{25} + 3 \cdot \frac{4}{25} = 2.56 \text{ bit}$$

$$\bar{n}_C = \frac{\bar{n}_C}{2} = 0.98 \text{ bit} > H(x) = 0.722 \text{ bit}$$

3) Gilbert

| $x_k$ | $x_m$ | $x_{m+2}$ | $P(x_k, x_{m+1}, x_{m+2})$ | $n(x_i)$ | $C(x_i)$  |
|-------|-------|-----------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 0 0   | 0     |           | $\frac{1}{125}$            | 9        | 111111111 |
| 0 0   | 1     |           | $\frac{9}{125}$            | 5        | 101111111 |
| 0 1   | 0     |           | $\frac{4}{125}$            | 5        | 111111111 |
| 0 1   | 1     |           | $\frac{16}{125}$           | 3        | 100111111 |
| 1 0   | 0     |           | $\frac{4}{125}$            | 5        | 000001111 |
| 1 0   | 1     |           | $\frac{16}{125}$           | 3        | 010111111 |
| 1 1   | 0     |           | $\frac{16}{125}$           | 3        | 001111111 |
| 1 1   | 1     |           | $\frac{64}{125}$           | 1        | 0         |

$$E = 1$$

$$\bar{n}_C = 9.1 \Rightarrow \bar{n}_C = \frac{\bar{n}_C}{9} = 0.999 > H(x)$$

# Huffman

| $x_n$ | $x_{n+1}x_{n+2}$ | $P_{\text{conj.}}$ | $u(x_i)$ | $C(x_i)$ |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 1 1 |                  | 64/1125            |          |          |
| 1 1 0 | 16/1125          |                    |          |          |
| 1 0 1 | 16/1125          |                    |          |          |
| 0 1 1 | 16/1125          |                    |          |          |
| 1 0 0 | 4/1125           |                    |          |          |
| 0 1 0 | 4/1125           |                    |          |          |
| 0 0 1 | 4/1125           |                    |          |          |
| 0 0 0 | 1/1125           |                    |          |          |

Diagram showing the Huffman coding process:

- Root node: 1/1125
- Left child: 64/1125 (labeled 1)
  - Left child: 16/1125 (labeled 1)
    - Left child: 4/1125 (labeled 1)
      - Left child: 1/1125 (labeled 1)
      - Right child: 3/1125 (labeled 0)
    - Right child: 3/1125 (labeled 1)
  - Right child: 64/1125 (labeled 0)
- Right child: 16/1125 (labeled 0)
  - Left child: 4/1125 (labeled 1)
    - Left child: 1/1125 (labeled 1)
    - Right child: 3/1125 (labeled 0)
  - Right child: 3/1125 (labeled 1)
- Left child: 4/1125 (labeled 0)
  - Left child: 1/1125 (labeled 1)
  - Right child: 3/1125 (labeled 0)

$$\bar{nC} = 2,184 \Rightarrow \bar{nC} = \frac{\bar{nC}}{3} = 0,918 > H(x)$$

Example:  $f_X(x) = \{1/2, 1/2\} \quad X \text{ bin.}$

| $x_n$ | $x_{n+1}$ | $P_{\text{conjunto}}$ | $h(x_i)$ |
|-------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|
| 0 0   |           | 1/4                   | 2        |
| 0 1   | 1/4       | 2                     |          |
| 1 0   | 1/4       | 2                     |          |
| 1 1   | 1/4       | 2                     |          |

$$h\bar{C}_2 = 4 \cdot (1/4 \cdot 2) = 2 \text{ bit}$$

$$\bar{nC} = 1 \text{ bit}$$

$$H(x) = 1 \text{ bit}$$

$$\text{Con } f_X(x) = \{1/2, 1/2\}$$

$$\bar{nC}_2 = 1 \cdot 2 \text{ bit}$$

$$\bar{nC} = 0,9 \text{ bit}$$

$$H(x) = 0,912 \text{ bit}$$

Franz: 09/02/08

$$X = \{0,1\} \quad P_X = \{1/5, 4/5\}$$

$$x = 11 \dots 1 \quad 1x1 = u \quad C(x) = 1 \quad P = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u$$

$$x \neq 11 \dots 1 \quad C(x) = 0_x \quad P = 1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u$$

minimizzare  $u$ :

$$n\bar{C} = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u \cdot (1) + \left(1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u\right) \cdot (u+1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u + u + 1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u u - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u$$

$$= (u+1) - u \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u$$

$$\bar{nC} = 1 + \frac{1}{u} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u$$

Per tentativi:

| $u$ | $\bar{nC}$                |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 2   | $1 + 0,5 - 0,64 = 0,86$   |
| 3   | $1 + 0,33 - 0,912 = 0,82$ |
| 4   | $1 + 0,25 - 0,910 = 0,84$ |

$\Rightarrow$  u ottimo  
min  $\bar{nC}$

$$P = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 = 0,512$$

$$P = 1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^u = 0,488$$

Ampegno un bit di inf.  
in 2 eventi equiprobabili

**Esempio:** codice Campbell-Lin

sequenza: 1|0|1|0|1|0|1|0|0|0|1|0

Sottosequenze  $S_n = \{p_{n,i}, b_{n,i}\}$  dove  $p_{n,i}$ : punteggio sottosequenza n-tesa  
 $b_{n,i}$ : bit n-teso

| $n$                  | 0   | 1                | 2                | 3                | 4                | 5                | 6                | 7                |
|----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| $S_n$                | • 1 0 11 01 010 00 10                           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| $(p_{n,i}, b_{n,i})$ | (-1,1) (0,0) (1,1) (2,1) (4,0) (2,0) (1,0)      |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| $(p_{n,i}, b_{n,i})$ | (0,1) (0,0) (0,1) (1,0) (100,0) (010,0) (001,0) |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| binario              | [ $\log_2 n$ ]<br>[potere]<br>bit n-teso        | $2^x=1$<br>1 bit | $2^x=2$<br>2 bit | $2^x=3$<br>2 bit | $2^x=4$<br>2 bit | $2^x=5$<br>3 bit | $2^x=6$<br>3 bit | $2^x=7$<br>3 bit |

le sequenze codificate risultano:  $\bigcup_i p_i$  li "caratterizzano"

1|0|0|0|1|1|1|0|1|1|0|0|0|0|1|0|1|0|0|0|1|0

Decodifica:

mi serve ricordare che  $\lceil \log_2 n \rceil + 1$  bit n-teso

| $n$                              | 0   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $(p_{n,i}, b_{n,i})$             | (0,1) (0,0) (0,1) (1,0) (100,0) (010,0) (001,0) |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| decimale<br>$(p_{n,i}, b_{n,i})$ | (-1,1) (0,0) (1,1) (0,1) (4,0) (2,0) (1,0)      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| $S_n$                            | 1 0 11 01 010 00 10                             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Decodifica: 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(Y) &= \sum_i p_{y,i} \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{p_{y,i}} \right) = \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{2}{p} + 2 \cdot \frac{1-p}{2} \log \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) = \\
 &= p \log \frac{1}{p} + (1-p) \log \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) = \\
 &= p (\log 2 + \log \frac{1}{p}) + (1-p) (\log 2 + \log \frac{1}{1-p}) \\
 &= p + p \log \frac{1}{p} + 1-p + (1-p) \log \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) \\
 &= n + H_2(p)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(Y|X) &= H(Y|0) = \sum_i p(y|x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{p(y|x_i)} \\
 &= p(r|0) \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{p(r|0)} \right) + p(s|0) \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{p(s|0)} \right) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{uguale a prima}}{=} n_2 \log 2 + n_1 \log 2 = 1 \text{ bit } + x_i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(Y|X) &= \sum_i p_x(x_i) \cdot H(Y|x_i) \\
 &= p + (1-p) + p = 1 \text{ bit}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(X;Y) &= H(Y) - H(Y|X) \\
 &= n - H_2(p) - n = H_2(p)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \max_p I(X;Y) = 1 \text{ bit/joule corrente } (p = n_2)$$

es: sequenza binaria  $X = \{0,1\}$   $f_X(x) = \{n_1, n_2\}$  con legge

$$P_{x_u|x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(01) = P_{x_u|x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(10) = \frac{1}{2} \quad x_u = 0, 1$$

$$P_{x_u|x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(11) = P_{x_u|x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(00) = p$$

$$P_{x_u|x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(00) = P_{x_u|x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(10) = 1 - p$$

1) Calcolare  $H(X)$  discutere i valori  $p = \{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$

$$H(X) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} H(X_u | X_{u-1}, \dots, X_{u-L})$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{L} H(X_u, X_{u-1}, \dots, X_{u-L})$$

sorgente Markoviana  
con  $m=2$   
dipendenza dai 2 mesi  
precedenti

$$H(X_u | X_{u-1}, X_{u-2})$$

$$= \sum_{X_{u-1}, X_{u-2}} P(X_{u-1}, X_{u-2}) \cdot H(X_u | X_{u-1}, X_{u-2})$$

$$= \sum_{X_{u-1}, X_{u-2}} P_{x_u, x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(X_u, X_{u-1}, X_{u-2}) \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{P_{x_u, x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(X_u, X_{u-1}, X_{u-2})} \right)$$

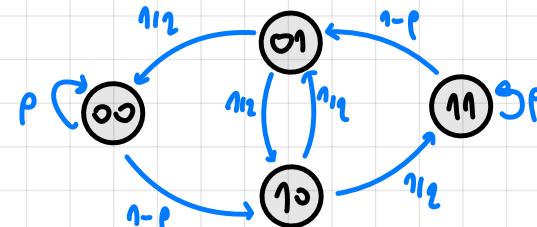
$$= \sum_{X_{u-1}, X_{u-2}} P_{x_u|x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(X_u | X_{u-1}, X_{u-2}) \cdot P_{x_{u-1}|x_{u-2}}(X_{u-1} | X_{u-2}) \cdot I(X_u | X_{u-1}, X_{u-2})$$

ottenibile tramite  
probabilità di stato

$$H(X_u | x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}) = \sum_{n=1}^2 P_{x_u|x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(x_u | x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}) \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{P_{x_u|x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}}(x_u | x_{u-1}, x_{u-2})} \right)$$

$$= H(I(X_u | x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}))$$

Diagramma di Markov: evoluzione fra stati



Prob. di Transizione  
per mimmagine definita:  
caso solo 2 stati:  
 $P_d = P(01) = P(10)$   
 $P_u = P(00) = P(11)$   
Prob. stazionalità

Equazioni totali:

n stati + 1 di normalizzazione - 1 ridondante

$$\begin{cases} P_u = \frac{1}{2} P_d + p \cdot P_u \\ 2P_u + 2P_d = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{eq. uscita verso stato} \\ \text{eq. di normalizzazione} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} P_d + (p-1) P_u = 0 \\ P_u = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1-p}{2p} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} P_d + (p-1)(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1-p}{2p}) \\ " \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} P_d + \frac{1}{2} p - p P_d - \frac{1}{2} + P_d = 0 \\ " \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} P_d - p P_d = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} p \\ \frac{1}{2} P_d = \frac{1-p}{2p} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_d = \frac{1-p}{\frac{1}{2} - p} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1-p}{3-2p} \\ P_u = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1-p}{3-2p} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3-2p} \end{cases}$$

$$H(X_u | x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}) = \frac{H_2(p) + 2 - 2p}{3 - 2p}$$

- con  $p=0$ :  $H(X_u | x_{u-1}, x_{u-2}) = \frac{2}{3}$  bit

$$P_u = \frac{1}{6} \text{ e } P_d = \frac{1}{3}$$

Se siano nello stato 01 o 10 le trasmissione  
di un bit è un bit zero di informazione.  $\Rightarrow$  equipro.

Calcolando  $H(X_u | X_{u-1}, X_{u-2})$  al tempo:

$$H(X_u | 00) = P(1100) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(1100)} \right) + P(0100) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(0100)} \right)$$

$$H(X_u | 01) = P(1101) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(1101)} \right) + P(0101) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(0101)} \right)$$

$$H(X_u | 10) = P(1110) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(1110)} \right) + P(0110) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(0110)} \right)$$

$$H(X_u | 11) = P(1111) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(1111)} \right) + P(0111) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(0111)} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(X_u | X_{u-1}, X_{u-2}) &= P(00) \cdot \left[ P(1100) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(1100)} \right) + P(0100) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(0100)} \right) \right] + \\ &+ P(01) \cdot \left[ P(1101) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(1101)} \right) + P(0101) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(0101)} \right) \right] + \\ &+ P(10) \cdot \left[ P(1110) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(1110)} \right) + P(0110) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(0110)} \right) \right] + \\ &+ P(11) \cdot \left[ P(1111) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(1111)} \right) + P(0111) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P(0111)} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

dove:  $P(10) = P(01) = P_d$   
 $P(11) = P(00) = P_u$

se nello stato  $00$  o  $11$  il bit trasmesso non ha nessuna informazione  $\Rightarrow$  deterministico.

- con  $p=1$   $H(X_u | X_{u-1}, X_{u-2}) = 0$  bit

$$I_u = I_{12} \text{ e } I_d = 0$$

nel stato  $01$  o  $10$  "aggiemento" il bit  $x_u$  trasmesso è un vero bit di informazione. Se stato  $00$  o  $11$  rimanda un altro quanto d'informazione un bit senza alcuna informaz.  $\Rightarrow$  sorgente non stocistica

- con  $p=1/2$   $H(X_u | X_{u-1}, X_{u-2}) = 1$  bit  $P_u = P_d = 1/4$

tutti gli altri stati dato le trasmissioni di 1 bit e hanno 1 bit zero di informazione  $\Rightarrow$  sorgente senza memoria

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3-2p} \right) \left[ (1-p) \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) + p \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) \right] + \\ &+ \left( \frac{1-p}{3-2p} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \\ &+ \left( \frac{1-p}{3-2p} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3-2p} \right) \left[ (1-p) \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) + p \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) \right] = \left( \frac{1}{3-2p} \right) \left[ (1-p) \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) + p \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) \right] + \left( \frac{2-2p}{3-2p} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3-2p} \right) H_2(p) + \frac{2-2p}{3-2p} \\ &= \frac{H_2(p) + 2-2p}{3-2p} \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 16/9/2009

$X = \{-1, 0, 1\}$  sorgente discrete X

$$P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(0|0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(1|0) = P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(-1|0) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(X_u|0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

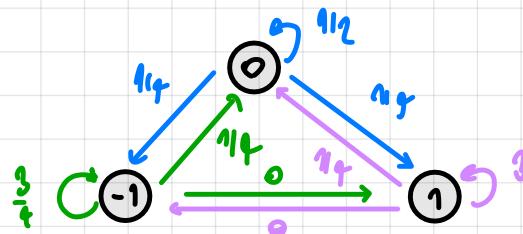
$$P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(0|-1) = P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(1|1) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(X_u|-1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(-1|-1) = P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(1|1) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$\Rightarrow$  ultimamente  $\emptyset$

Si tratta di due sorgenti con memoria l'evento  $X_u$  è influenzato dall'evento  $X_{u-1}$ .

1) Si tratta di una sorgente Markoviana di parametro  $m=1$ . Dal diagramma di Meirouv abbiamo che:



Probabilità di stato:  
 $P(0), P(1), P(-1)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Prob. marginali.  
 dare:  
 $P(\text{dento}) = P(0) = P(1) = P(-1)$

$$\begin{cases} P(0) = \frac{1}{2}P(0) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}P(1) \rightarrow P(0) = \frac{1}{2}P(0) + \frac{1}{2}P(1) \\ 2P(1) + P(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(1) &= P(0) = \frac{1}{3} \\ P(0) &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

sorgente memoria  $\Rightarrow P_{X_u|X_{u-1}} = \frac{1}{3}$   $\forall x_u \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$

$$H(X) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \log_2(3) = 1,59 \text{ bit}$$

2) Calcolo entropie condizionate:

$$H(X_u|X_{u-1}) = \sum_{n=1}^3 P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(x_n|x_{u-1}) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(x_n|x_{u-1})} \right)$$

$$H(Y_u|0) = \frac{1}{4} \log(4) + \frac{1}{2} \log(2) + \frac{1}{4} \log(4) = 1,5 \text{ bit}$$

$$H(X_u|1) = 0 + \frac{1}{4} \log(4) + \frac{3}{4} \log(\frac{1}{3}) = 0,8 \text{ bit}$$

$$H(X_u|-1) = 0 + \frac{1}{4} \log(4) + \frac{3}{4} \log(\frac{2}{3}) = 0,8 \text{ bit}$$

Se stato n e -1 e viceversa le probabilità di transizione risultano sempre nulli, dunque non ho alcun contributo in termini informativi  $\Rightarrow$  determino da solo il impossibile cambiare direzione improvvisamente.

3) Calcolo entropia condizionata:  $H(X) = H(X_u|X_{u-1})$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(X_u|X_{u-1}) &= \sum_{i=1}^3 P_{X_u|X_{u-1}}(x_i|x_{u-1}) \cdot H(X_u|x_{u-1}) \\ &= P(-1) \cdot H(X_u|-1) + P(0) \cdot H(X_u|0) + P(1) \cdot H(X_u|1) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,8 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,5 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,8 = 1,09 \text{ bit} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  la conoscenza dello stato precedente diminuisce l'informazione / incertezza dello stato attuale, quindi:

$$H(X|Y) \leq H(X)$$

Esercizio 9/10/2010

X segnale discreto  $X = \{A, B, C, D, E\}$

$$P_X(x_i) = \{0.5, 0.15, 0.15, 0.1, 0.1\}$$

Codice Huffman: definisce un codice C ottimo per la sequenza X che sia instantaneamente decodificabile impiegando i teoremi sulla ottimalità

| x | $P_X(x)$ |  | $n(x_i)$ | C(x_i)                    |
|---|----------|--|----------|---------------------------|
| C | 0.5      |  | 1        | 0 → C <sub>1</sub> 0      |
| D | 0.15     |  | 3        | 100 → C <sub>2</sub> 100  |
| E | 0.15     |  | 3        | 101 → C <sub>3</sub> 1100 |
| B | 0.1      |  | 3        | 110 → C <sub>4</sub> 1101 |
| A | 0.1      |  | 3        | 111 → C <sub>5</sub> 111  |

Non posso scegliere i seguenti perché iniziano come un'altra sequenza:

C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>10</sub>

Impossibilità di Craft:

$$\sum_{i=1}^9 \frac{1}{2^{h(X_i)}} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{8+4+2}{16} = \frac{14}{16} \leq 1$$

Il codice risultante non è instantaneamente decodificabile

limite di Shannon:  $\bar{n}_c > H(x)$

$$\bar{n}_c = \sum P_X(x_i) \cdot n(x_i)$$

$$= 0.5 \cdot 1 + 0.15 \cdot 3 + 0.15 \cdot 4 + 0.1 \cdot 4 + 0.1 \cdot 3$$

$$= 0.5 + 0.45 + 0.6 + 0.4 + 0.3$$

$$= 2.3 \text{ bit}$$

$$H(x) = 0.5 \log \frac{10}{5} + 0.3 \log \frac{100}{15} + 0.2 \log 10 \approx 1.99 \text{ bit}$$

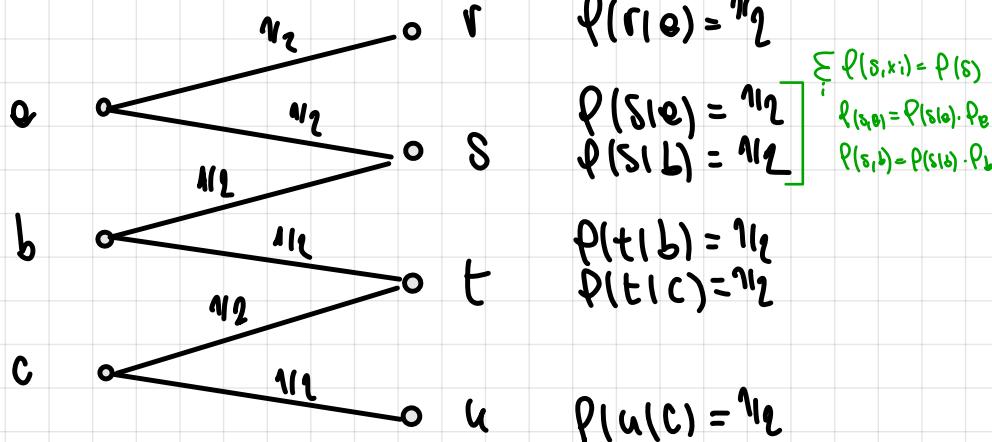
dunque  $\bar{n}_c > H(x)$

Utilizzando le codice ottimi di Huffman otteniamo:

$$\bar{n}_c = 0.5 + 0.90 + 0.60 = 2.1 \text{ bit}$$

Si avvicina molto al più basso limite teorico con una compressione maggiore senza perdita di informazione.

Esame 9/9/2006



$$\begin{aligned} P(r|a) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(s|a) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(t|a) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(u|a) &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(r|b) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(s|b) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(t|b) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(u|b) &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(u|c) &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

1) Calcolare  $I(X;Y)$  assumendo  $P_X(x)$  uniforme

2) Sfruttando le simmetrie assumere  $P_X(x)$  dipendente da un solo parametro e trovare  $C$ . Ricavare il risultato ottenuto è l'utilizzo del concetto di classe delle  $P_X$  ottime individuate.

$$1) f_X(x_i) = \{1/3, 1/2, 1/3\}$$

| x | $f_X(x)$ | $P_{Y X}(y x)$ | $P_{Y X}(y x)$ |
|---|----------|----------------|----------------|
| a | r        | $\frac{1}{3}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| a | s        | $\frac{1}{3}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| b | s        | $\frac{1}{3}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| b | t        | $\frac{1}{3}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| c | t        | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| c | u        | $\frac{1}{3}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$  |

$$P_Y(y_0) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P_X(x_i) \cdot P_{Y|X}(y_0|x_i)$$

$$P_Y(r) = P_X(a) \cdot P_{Y|X}(r|a) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_Y(s) = P_X(a) \cdot P_{Y|X}(s|a) + P_X(b) \cdot P_{Y|X}(s|b) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_Y(t) = P_X(b) \cdot P_{Y|X}(t|b) + P_X(c) \cdot P_{Y|X}(t|c) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_Y(u) = P_X(c) \cdot P_{Y|X}(u|c) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y|x) = P_{Y|X}(y|x) \cdot P_X(x)$$

$$H(Y|x) = \sum_i P_X(x_i) \cdot H(Y|x_i)$$

$$= \sum_i P_X(x_i) \cdot \sum_j P_{Y|X}(y_j|x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_{Y|X}(y_j|x_i)}$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j P_{Y|X}(y_j|x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_{Y|X}(y_j|x_i)}$$

$$= 6 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \right) = 1 \text{ bit}$$

$$H(Y) = \sum_y P_Y(y) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_Y(y)}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{4} \cdot \log 4 \right) + 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log 2 \right) = 1.92 \text{ bit}$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|x) = 1.92 - 1 = 0.92 \text{ bit/uso canale}$$

2) Sfruttando le simmetrie del grafico di trasmissione del canale ottieniamo che:

$$\begin{cases} P(a) = P(c) = p \\ P(a) + P(b) + P(c) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} " \\ 2p + p(b) = 1 \rightarrow p(b) = 1 - 2p \end{cases}$$

| x | y | $f_X(x)$ | $P_{Y X}(y x)$ | $P_{Y X}(y x)$     |
|---|---|----------|----------------|--------------------|
| a | r | p        | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}p$     |
| a | s | p        | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}p$     |
| b | s | $1-p$    | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}(1-p)$ |
| b | t | $1-p$    | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}(1-p)$ |
| c | t | p        | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}p$     |
| c | u | p        | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}p$     |

$$P_Y(y_0=r) = f_Y(y_0=r) = \frac{1}{2}p$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_Y(y_0=s) &= P_Y(y_0=t) = \frac{1}{2}p + \frac{1}{2}(1-p) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}p + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

$$H(Y) = 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2}p \cdot \log \frac{1}{p} \right) + 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2}(1-p) \cdot \log \frac{1}{1-p} \right)$$

$$= p \cdot \log \frac{1}{p} + (1-p) \log \frac{1}{1-p} = 1 + H_2(p)$$

$$= p \log \frac{1}{p} + p \log 2 + (1-p) \log \frac{1}{1-p} + (1-p) \log 2$$

$$= p \log_2 \frac{1}{p} + (1-p) \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) + (1-p) \log_2 2$$

$$= p \log_2 \frac{1}{p} + (1-p) \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) + p + 1 - p$$

$$= H_2(p) + 1$$

$$H(Y|X) = 4 \left( \frac{1}{2} p \cdot 1 \right) + 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} (1-p) \cdot 1 \right) = 2p + 1 - 2p = 1 \text{ bit}$$

Da prima ottieno che

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y|x_i) &= \sum_j P_{Y|x_i}(y_{j|i}|x_i) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P_{Y|x_i}(y_{j|i}|x_i)} \right) \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \log_2 2 + \frac{1-\varepsilon}{2} \log_2 2 + 0 + 0 \quad \forall x_i \end{aligned}$$

• fissato  $x_i$   
• non cambia varie condizioni di  $P_X(x_i)$ !!

Infatti con le condizioni  $P_X(x_i)$  potendo:

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y|x) &= \sum_i P_X(x_i) \cdot H(Y|x_i) \quad \text{uguali a prima} \\ &= \sum_i P_X(x_i) \cdot 1 = 1 \text{ bit} \end{aligned}$$

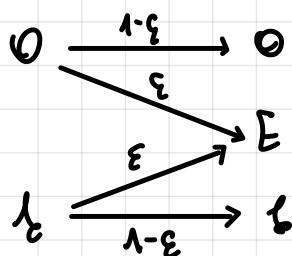
$$I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) =$$

$$= 2H_2(p) - 1$$

$$C = \max_p I(X;Y) = 1 \text{ bit} \text{, max corale con } p = \frac{1}{2}$$

Esercizio 23/4/2005

Calcolare la capacità del canale BFC.



1) Determinare  $I(X;Y)$  con  $P_X$  uniforme

2) Con  $P_X$  generico calcolare e approssimare  $I(X;Y)$  e mostrare che la  $I$  del punto 1) è la  $C$ .

$$1) \quad P_X(x_i) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$P_Y(y_{j|i}) = \sum_i P_X(x_i) \cdot P_{Y|x_i}(y_{j|i}|x_i)$$

$$P_Y(y_{j|i}) = \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{2} (1-\varepsilon), \varepsilon, \frac{1-\varepsilon}{2} (1-\varepsilon) \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y) &= \sum_i P_Y(y_{j|i}) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P_Y(y_{j|i})} \right) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1-\varepsilon) \log_2 \frac{2}{1-\varepsilon} + \varepsilon \log_2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ &= (1-\varepsilon) \log_2 \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon} + \varepsilon \log_2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1 - \varepsilon \\ &= H_2(\varepsilon) + 1 - \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$H(Y|x_i) = \sum_j P_{Y|x_i}(y_{j|i}|x_i) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P_{Y|x_i}(y_{j|i}|x_i)} \right) = H_2(\varepsilon)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y|X) &= \sum_i \sum_j P_{Y|x_i}(y_{j|i}|x_i) \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P_{Y|x_i}(y_{j|i}|x_i)} \right) \\ &= \sum_i P_X(x_i) \cdot H(Y|x_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$H(Y|X) = \frac{1}{2} H_1(\varepsilon) + \frac{1}{2} H_2(\varepsilon) = H_2(\varepsilon)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(X;Y) &= H(Y) - H(Y|X) = H_1(\varepsilon) + 1 - \varepsilon - H_2(\varepsilon) \\ &= 1 - \varepsilon \quad \text{bit/jon const} \end{aligned}$$

## 2) Calcolo equivocazione

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) \Rightarrow H(X|Y) = H(X) - I(X;Y)$$

$$H(X) = \sum_i p_x(x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{p_x(x_i)} = 1 \text{ bit}$$

$$H(X|Y) = 1 - (1 - \varepsilon) = \varepsilon$$

$$C = \max_I I(X;Y) = 1 - \varepsilon$$

$\varepsilon$  non è una proprietà delle sorgenti  $X$  ma del Tx

Dimostrazione:  $p_X(x_i) = \{p, 1-p\}$  generico

$$p_{Y|X}(y|x_i) = \{p(1-\varepsilon), p\varepsilon + (1-p)\varepsilon, (1-p)(1-\varepsilon)\}$$

$$H(Y) = p(1-\varepsilon) \log \frac{1}{p(1-\varepsilon)} + 0 + (1-p)(1-\varepsilon) \log \frac{1}{(1-p)(1-\varepsilon)}$$

$$H(Y|x_i) =$$

$$H(Y|X) =$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) \cdot H(X|Y)$$

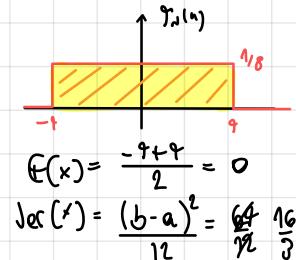
Esame 15/12/2007

$X \in \{-1, +1\}$  ingresso discreto

$$p_X(x) = \{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \}$$

Con l'ipotesi condizionale indipendente che  $X$  sia ddp uniforme nell'intervalle  $[-4, 4]$ . Calcolo:

- $H(X), H(Y), H(N), H(Y|X), I(X;Y)$  e C.
- e fornire una spiegazione intuitiva del valore ottenuto per C



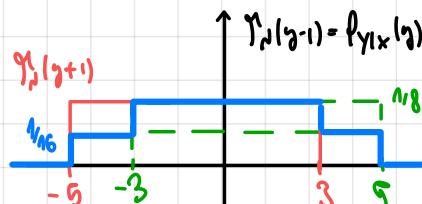
$$J = X + N$$

N continua  $\Rightarrow J$  continua

$$Y_{Y|X}(y|x_i) = Y_{Y|X}(y-x_i|x_i) = Y_N(y-x_i) = Y_N(y) \quad Y_N(y) = \frac{1}{5-y} = \frac{1}{8}$$

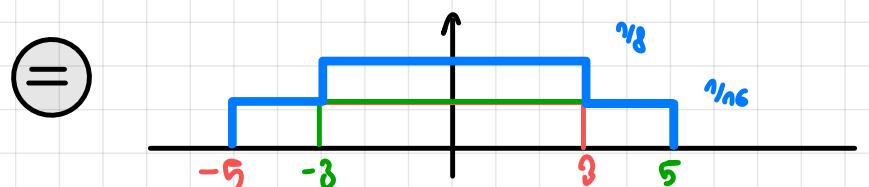
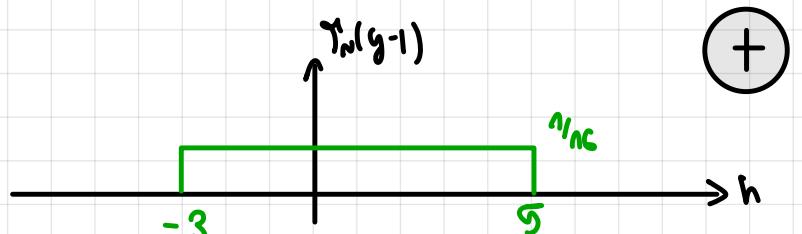
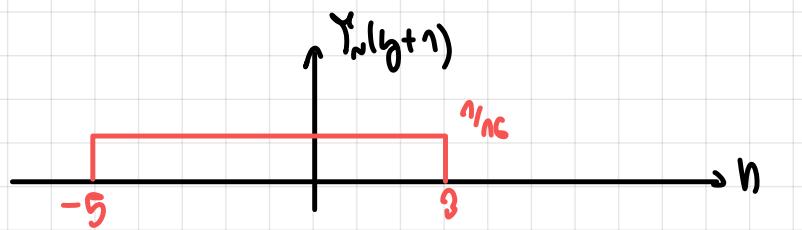
$$I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) = H(Y) - H(N) \Rightarrow H(Y|X) = H(N)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_J(t) &= \sum_i p_X(x_i) \cdot Y_{Y|X}(t|x_i) = \sum_i p_X(x_i) \cdot Y_N(t-x_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} Y_N(t+1) + \frac{1}{2} Y_N(t-1) \end{aligned}$$



traslazione di dx di 2 rispetto a  $Y_N(u)$   
traslazione di dy di 2 rispetto a  $Y_N(u)$

l'ampiezza della densità è metà di  $Y_N(1)$  ovvero  $\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$



$$H(N) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_n(h) \cdot \log \frac{1}{Y_n(h)} dh = \int_{-4}^{+4} \frac{1}{8} \cdot \log 8 dh$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \cdot \int_{-4}^{+4} dh = \frac{3}{8} \cdot [x]_{-4}^{+4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} (4 - (-4)) = 3$$

$$H(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_n(y) \cdot \log \frac{1}{Y_n(y)} dy = 2 \cdot \int_{-5}^{-3} \frac{1}{16} \cdot \log 16 dy + \int_{-3}^{3} \frac{3}{8} \log 8 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{3}{8} \cdot 6 = 1 + \frac{18}{8} = \frac{26}{8}$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) = H(Y) - H(N)$$

$$= \frac{26}{8} - 3 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ bit/char come}$$

Esempio: 9/9/2008

Sì consideri:  $\text{GF}(17)$

1) È un campo? Quanti elementi e quali primi?

Sì, è un campo di Galois prima  $\text{GF}(p)$  contenente 17 elementi.

$$\text{GF} = \{0, \dots, 16\}$$

L'ordine di un elemento del campo  $\alpha^k$  è dato da:

$$n = \frac{(q-1)}{\text{MCD}(q-1, n)}$$

massimo comune divisore

$n = 0, \dots, q-2$   
supponendo che  
 $\alpha$  sia primivo

ordini multipli  
di diversi di  $n$

ordini elementi distinti del campo

In notazione esponentiale  
con  $\alpha$  incognita.

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 16 | $\alpha^1, \alpha^3, \alpha^9, \alpha^{15}, \alpha^5, \alpha^{11}, \alpha^{10}, \alpha^{12}, \alpha^{13}, \alpha^{19}$ |
| 8  | $\alpha^2, \alpha^6, \alpha^{14}$  |
| 4  | $\alpha^4, \alpha^{12}$  |
| 2  | $\alpha^8$   |
| 1  | $\alpha^0 = 1$   |

8 elementi primativi distinti del campo  
Sia  $\alpha^{15}$  l'elemento primivo:  $\alpha^{15}$  ha ordine 16  $\Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha^{15}$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{16}{\text{MCD}(16, 2)} = 8 \text{ è l'ordine dell'elemento}$$

Cerchiamo un elemento primivo per stabilire la conversione  
tra le due notazioni:

partiamo con gli elementi più piccoli  $\Rightarrow$  che 2

|        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $2^0$  | $2^1$ | $2^2$ | $2^3$ | $2^4$ | $2^5$ | $2^6$ | $2^7$ |
| 2      | 4     | 8     | 16    | 32    | 64    | 128   | 256   |
| mod 17 | 2     | 4     | 8     | 16    | 15    | 13    | 9     |

- notiamo che 2 non ha ordine 2 o 4
- 2 ha ordine 8, non primivo

| $3^1$ | $3^2$ | $3^3$ | $3^4$ | $3^5$ |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3     | 9     | 27    | 81    | 243   |
| 10    | 13    | 5     | 11    | 16    |

Sono scritte a  $3^8$  di cui 3 non è l'ordine  
⇒ risulta essere sicuramente un elemento primivo  
NB: gli ordini di tutti gli elementi devono  
dividere 16

| $\alpha^n$ | 0  | 3 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 8  | 7  | 4  | 12 | 2  | 6  |
|------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| $n$        | -∞ | 1 | 2 | 3  | 4  | 5 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

$\Rightarrow 3^{16} = 18 \bmod 17 = 1$   
elementi primivi

2) Determinare opposto di

- 9)  $(9+8) \bmod 17 = 0$   
 11)  $(1+16) \bmod 17 = 0$   
 5)  $(5+12) \bmod 17 = 0$   
 0)  $(0+0) \bmod 17 = 0$

non esiste l'elemento 17 in  $\text{GF}(17)$

3) Determinare l'inverso:

- 9)  $(9 \cdot 1) \bmod 17 = 1$   
 1)  $(1 \cdot 1) \bmod 17 = 1$   
 5)  $(5 \cdot 4) \bmod 17 = 1$   
 0)  $\nexists$  inverso di 0

Def:  $\alpha^n \cdot \alpha^{q-n} = 1$

$$(3^5 \cdot 3^1) \bmod 17 = 1$$

$$3^{16} \bmod 17 = 1$$

4) Quanto valgono:

$$3^{18} = 3^{16} \cdot 3^2 = 1 \cdot 3^2 = 9$$

$$2^{16} = 2^8 \cdot 2^8 = 16$$

aprire  $2^{16} \bmod 16 = 2^8 = 16$  ?  
abbiamo visto che ordine di 2 è 8  $\Rightarrow 2^8 = 1$   
quanti multipli di 8 ci restano in 148

$$2^{16} = 2^{8+18}$$

5) Calcolare  $\beta = \sqrt[2]{15}$

$$\beta = \sqrt[2]{15} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = 15 \Rightarrow$$

teoria dell'algebra  
lineare o al più 2 radici

In notazione separabile  $\beta^2 = 15 \Rightarrow (\alpha^k)^2 = \alpha^6$

$$(\alpha^u)^c = \alpha^c$$

*h-1 può avere un esponente  
maggiore di 15, dunque devo  
ridurlo modulo 16*

$$(\alpha^u)^2 = \alpha^6 \Leftrightarrow (2u) \bmod 16$$

NB: gli esponenti si riducono mod p-1  $\Rightarrow$

$$(\alpha^u)^c = \alpha^c \Rightarrow (2u) \bmod 16 = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2u=6 \\ u=3 \\ h=17 \end{array}$$

o più 2 soluzioni:

$$\begin{array}{l} \beta_1 = \alpha^3 = 10 \\ \beta_2 = \alpha^6 = 7 \end{array}$$

6) Quante e quali soluzioni hanno le equazioni:

$$1) x^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \text{o più 2 soluzioni}$$

$$2) x^8 + x = 0 \rightarrow \text{o più 17 soluzioni} \quad \text{Ef(17)}$$

$$3) x^4 + 13x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{o più 2 soluzioni}$$

$$1) x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(12) \bmod 17 = (15) \bmod 17$$

$$x^2 = -1$$

$$x^2 = 15 \Rightarrow (\alpha^u)^2 = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u=3 & x_1 = \alpha^3 = 10 \\ u=11 & x_2 = \alpha^{11} = 7 \end{array}$$

quindi

$$\begin{array}{l} 2) x^{15} + x = 0 \\ x(x^{14} + 1) = 0 \\ x(x^8 + 1)(x^6 + 1) = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x=0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^8 + 1 = 0 \\ x^8 = -1 \\ x^8 = 16 \\ (\alpha^u)^8 = \alpha^8 \end{array}$$

$$(4 \cdot 8) \bmod 16 = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 8u = 8 \rightarrow u = 1 \\ 8u = 24 \rightarrow u = 3 \\ 8u = 40 \rightarrow u = 5 \\ 8u = 56 \rightarrow u = 7 \\ 8u = 92 \rightarrow u = 9 \end{array}$$

$$8u = 88 \rightarrow u = 11$$

$$8u = 104 \rightarrow u = 13$$

$$8u = 120 \rightarrow u = 15$$

Le soluzioni sono:

$$0, \alpha^1, \alpha^3, \alpha^5, \alpha^7, \alpha^9, \alpha^{11}, \alpha^{13}, \alpha^{15}$$

$$0, 3, 10, 5, 11, 14, 7, 12, 6$$

NB: 0 è l'unico elemento 0, del campo non rappresentabile tramite moltiplicazione esponenz.

$$(16^1) \bmod 17 = 8$$

$$3) x^2 + 13x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{13^2 - 8}}{2} = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{161}}{2} = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2}$$

$$(\alpha^u)^2 = \alpha^{10}$$

$$(2u) \bmod 16 = 10 \rightarrow u = 5$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-13 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} x_1 = -9 \Rightarrow 8 \\ x_2 = -4 \Rightarrow 13 \end{cases}$$

Esercizio 7/1/2019

$$p(\alpha) = \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1 \text{ generatore del campo } GF(8)$$

1) Quanti e quali sono gli elementi primativi?

$(q-1) = 7$  è primo oltre:

$\forall a \in GF(8)$  con  $a \neq 0$  e  $a \neq 1$  dunque:

$$GF(8) = GF(2^3)$$

| $a_2$ | $a_1$ | $a_0$ |                         |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| 0     | 0     | 0     | 0                       |
| 0     | 0     | 1     | 1                       |
| 0     | 1     | 0     | $\alpha$                |
| 0     | 1     | 1     | $\alpha + 1$            |
| 1     | 0     | 0     | $\alpha^2$              |
| 1     | 0     | 1     | $\alpha^2 + 1$          |
| 1     | 1     | 0     | $\alpha^2 + \alpha$     |
| 1     | 1     | 1     | $\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1$ |

elementi primativi

$$GF(8) = \frac{\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1}{\alpha^3 + \alpha^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{notazione polinomiale} \\ \text{Nota: ora siamo in } GF(2) \end{array}$$

1) Opposto di  $\alpha^2 + 1$

$$(\alpha^2 + 1) + (\alpha^2 + 1) = 0$$

2) Inverso di  $\alpha^2 + \alpha$

$$(\alpha^2 + \alpha) = \alpha^4 \quad \text{Inverso } \alpha^{q-1-q} = \alpha^3$$

$$\alpha^4 \cdot \alpha^3 = \alpha^7 = 1$$

dunque  $\alpha^3 = \alpha + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^2 + 1 &= \alpha^6 \\ \text{Inverso } \alpha^6: \alpha^{q-1-q} &= \alpha \\ \alpha^6 \cdot \alpha &= \alpha^7 = 1 \\ \text{oppure: } \alpha^6 \cdot \bar{\alpha}^6 &= 1 \\ \text{dunque } \bar{\alpha}^6 \bmod 7 &= \alpha \end{aligned}$$

3) Tutte le radici di:

$$\bullet x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \quad 1 \text{ soluzione coincidente}$$

$$\bullet x^2 = 1 \quad (\alpha^4)^2 = \alpha^8 \quad \text{dunque avremo}$$

$$(2n) \bmod 7 = 0 \rightarrow n = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^0 = 1$$

$$\bullet x^2 + x = 0$$

$$x(x+1) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -1 \Rightarrow x_2 = (-1+2) \end{array}$$

$$\bullet x^3 + x + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} x^3 + x + 1 & x+\alpha \\ \hline x^3 + \alpha x^2 & x^3 + \alpha x^2 + (1+\alpha^2) \\ \hline \alpha x^3 + x + 1 & \alpha(1+\alpha^2) = \alpha + \alpha^3 \\ \hline \alpha + \alpha^3 & = \alpha + \alpha + 1 = 1 \\ \parallel & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + x + 1 = (x+\alpha)(x^2 + \alpha x + (1+\alpha))$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 = \alpha \\ x_2 = \alpha^3 \\ x_3 = \alpha^4 \end{array}$$

da controllare

$$4) \text{ Le radice } \sqrt{\alpha^4 + \alpha} \quad \beta^4 = \alpha^4 + \alpha$$

$$(\alpha^4)^2 = \alpha^8 + \alpha = \alpha^4 + \alpha \Rightarrow (2n) \bmod 4 = 4$$

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \alpha^2$$

$$2n = 11 \rightarrow \cancel{x}$$

le più 2 soluzioni:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Somma: } x_1 + x_2 = \alpha \\ \text{Prodotto: } x_1 \cdot x_2 = 1 + \alpha^2 \end{array}$$

guardando le tabelle

## Esame 15/16/15

$$GF(9) = GF(3^2)$$

1) È un campo retto di 9 elementi

2)  $GF(3^2) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & \alpha & \alpha+1 & \alpha+2 & 2\alpha & 2\alpha+1 & 2\alpha+2 \\ \hline 0 & & & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$  Notazione polinomiale

3) opposto  $\alpha + 2 + (2\alpha + 1) = 0$

4) Determinare inverso  $1 \cdot 2 = 1 \pmod 3 = 1$

$$\alpha^{-1} \Rightarrow -1 \pmod 8 = 7 \Rightarrow 7^2 \pmod 9 = 4$$

5) Polinomio generatore primitivo del campo:

- deve avere grado  $m = 2$
- deve essere irriducibile
- deve avere coefficienti in  $GF(3) = \{0, 1, 2\}$
- $\alpha^k \pmod p(\alpha)$  ottengo tutti i polinomi di  $GF(9)$  con  $k=0 \dots 8$

$$p(\alpha) = p_2\alpha^2 + p_1\alpha + p_0 \rightarrow$$

p<sub>2</sub> può essere qualsiasi in  $GF(3)$  tanto ne dividendo il polinomio per p<sub>2</sub> otterrei comunque resto  $\alpha^2$   
dunque  $p_2 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow p(\alpha) = \alpha^2 + p_1\alpha + p_0 \quad \text{con } p_1, p_0 \in GF(3)$$

I tentativo

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p(0) = p_0 \neq 0 \\ p(1) = 1 + p_1 + p_0 \neq 0 \\ p(2) = 4 + 2p_1 + p_0 \neq 0 \\ = 1 + 2p_1 + p_0 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow p_0 = 1 \quad \begin{array}{l} II \text{ tentativo} \\ p_0 = 0 \\ p_1 = 0 \end{array}$$

la terza = 0  
non va bene

$$\text{ma } 4 \pmod 9 = 1$$

E' voluto li fisso e ora vediamo se le III eq. torna

$$p(\alpha) = \alpha^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = -1 \pmod 3 = 2$$

NB: α scelto come radice del polinomio irriducibile

$$\alpha^2 \pmod{\alpha^2 + 1} = 2$$

$$\alpha^3 \pmod{\alpha^2 + 1} = 2\alpha$$

$$\alpha^4 \pmod{\alpha^2 + 1} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow p(\alpha)$  non è un polinomio generatore

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} \alpha^2 & \alpha^2 + 1 \\ \hline 1 - \alpha & 1 & \\ & 1 - \alpha & \\ \hline & 1 & \end{array} \Rightarrow -1 \pmod 3 = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} \alpha^3 & \alpha^2 + 1 \\ \hline 1 - \alpha^2 & \alpha & \\ & 1 - \alpha^2 & \\ \hline & 1 & \end{array} \quad -\alpha = 2\alpha$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} \alpha^4 & \alpha^2 + 1 \\ \hline 1 - \alpha^2 & 1 & \\ & 1 - \alpha^2 & \\ \hline & 1 & \end{array} \quad \alpha^4 = (\alpha^2)^2 \\ = (2)^2 = 4 \\ 4 \pmod 3 = 1$$

Scegliiamo chiudere soluzione:

III tentativo:

$$p_0 = 2$$

$$p_1 = 1$$

va bene

$$p(\alpha) = \alpha^2 + \alpha + 2$$

Iediamo se  $p(\alpha)$  è primitivo:

$$\begin{array}{l} x = r + np \\ r = np - x \end{array}$$

$$\alpha^2 \pmod{\alpha^2 + \alpha + 2} = (-\alpha - 2) = 2\alpha + 1$$

$$\alpha^3 \pmod{p(\alpha)} = 2\alpha^2 + \alpha = -\alpha - 4 = 2\alpha + 2$$

$$\alpha^4 \pmod{p(\alpha)} = 2\alpha^3 + 2\alpha = -4 = 2$$

$$\alpha^5 \pmod{p(\alpha)} = 2\alpha$$

$$\alpha^6 \pmod{p(\alpha)} = 2\alpha^2 = -2\alpha - 4 = \alpha + 2$$

$$\alpha^7 \pmod{p(\alpha)} = \alpha^3 + 2\alpha = \alpha - 2 = \alpha + 1$$

$$\alpha^8 \pmod{p(\alpha)} = \alpha^2 + \alpha = -2 \pmod 3 = 1$$

$$p(\alpha)$$
 è un generatore primo  $\alpha^8 = \alpha^0 = 1$

6) Trovare le soluzioni

$$\bullet x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = 0$$

$$\bullet x^2 = 1 \quad (\alpha^k)^2 = \alpha^0$$

$$2k \pmod{(9-1)} = 0$$

$$2k \pmod 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^0 = 1 = x_1$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha^4 = 2 = x_2$$

$$\bullet x^3 + x + 1 = 0$$

$x_1 = 0$   
 $x_2 = -1 = 2$   
 $x_3 = 1$   
 $2 \pmod 2 = \alpha^4$   
 $1 \pmod 2 = \alpha^0$   
 $-1 \pmod 2 = \alpha^4$

$$\bullet x^3 + x + 1 = 0$$

per positività

$$x^3 + x + 1 = 0$$

trovo 3 o più 3 soluzioni

le risolvo per sostituzione, dunque:

$$GF(9) = \{0, 1, 2, \alpha, \alpha+1, \alpha+2, 2\alpha, 2\alpha+1, 2\alpha+2\}$$

- $x_1 = 0$  :  $1 \neq 0$
- $x_1 = 1$  :  $3 \bmod 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0$
- $x_1 = 2$  :  $8+2+1 \neq 0$
- $x_2 = \alpha$  :  $\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1 = 0$   
 $(2\alpha+2) + \alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0$
- $x_3 = \alpha+1$  :  $(\alpha+1)^3 + (\alpha+1) + 1 = 0$   
 $\alpha^3 + 1 + \alpha + 1 + 1 = 0$   
 $8\alpha + 2 + 1 + \alpha + 1 + 1 = 0$   
 $3\alpha + 2 \neq 0$
- $x_3 = 2\alpha+2$  :  $(2\alpha+2)^3 + (2\alpha+2) + 1 = 0$   
 $(8\alpha^3 + 8) + 2\alpha = 0$   
 $8(2\alpha+2) + 8 + 2\alpha = 0$   
 $16\alpha + 16 + 8 + 2\alpha = 0$   
 $18\alpha + 24 = 0 \quad \text{in mod 3}$   
 $\alpha = 0$

Un altro metodo sarebbe stato fattorizzando: stare l'radice  
 $(x_1 - \gamma)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x + 1 \\ \hline x^3 + 2x^2 \\ \hline 11 - x^2 + x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{mod } 3 \\ \hline x^2 + x + 1 \\ \hline 11 - x + 1 \\ \hline 2x + 1 \\ \hline 2x + 4 \\ \hline 1 \quad 3 \bmod 3 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$(x+2)(x^2+x+1) = 0$$

fattorizzando

$$x^2+x+1 = (x-\gamma)(x-\beta)$$

$$\gamma = x_2 + x_3 = \alpha$$

$$\beta = x_2 \cdot x_3 = 2$$

$$(x+1)(x^2+x+1) = 0$$

fattorizzando

$$x^2+x+1 = (x-\gamma)(x-\beta) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma = x_2 + x_3 = \alpha \\ \beta = x_2 \cdot x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

con tutti i dati, faccio i calcoli come prima:

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= \alpha & \gamma &= \alpha + 2\alpha + 2 = 2\alpha \\ x_3 &= 2\alpha + 2 & \beta &= (2\alpha+2)(\alpha) = 2\alpha + 2\alpha \bmod \alpha \\ & & &= 2(2\alpha+\alpha) + 2\alpha \\ & & &= 4\alpha + 2 + 2\alpha \\ & & &= 6\alpha + 2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

dunque le radici sono:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1 \\ x_2 &= \alpha \\ x_3 &= 2\alpha+2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} (x_1+2)(x_2-\alpha)(x_3-(2\alpha+2)) &= 0 \\ (x_1+2)(x_2+2\alpha)(x_3+(\alpha+1)) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -2 = 1 \\ x_2 &= -2\alpha = \alpha \\ x_3 &= -\alpha - 1 = 2\alpha + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega(x) = \sum_{n=1}^J e_{\xi_n} \cdot \beta^{j_0 \cdot \xi_n} \cdot \prod_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq i}}^J (1 - \beta^{\xi_n} \cdot x)$$

$x = \bar{\beta}^{-\xi_i}$   
 $u \neq h \text{ or } n = i$

$$e_{\xi_i} \cdot \beta^{j_0 \xi_i} \prod_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq i}}^J (1 - \beta^{\xi_n} \cdot x)$$

$$e_{\xi_i} = \frac{\Omega(x)}{\beta^{j_0 \xi_i} \prod_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq i}}^J (1 - \beta^{\xi_n} \cdot x)} = - \frac{\Omega(\bar{\beta}^{-\xi_i})}{\Lambda(\bar{\beta}^{-\xi_i})}$$

$$\Lambda(x) = \sum_{n=1}^J (1 - \beta^{\xi_n} \cdot x) \rightarrow \frac{d\Lambda(x)}{dx} = - \sum_{n=1}^J \beta^{\xi_n} \cdot \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq i}}^J (1 - \beta^{\xi_n} \cdot x)$$

$u \neq h \text{ or } n = i$

$$\Lambda(\bar{\beta}^{-\xi_i}) = - \beta^{\xi_i} \cdot \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq i}}^J 1 - \beta^{\xi_n - \xi_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta^{j_0 \xi_i} &= \bar{\beta}^{-\xi_i} \cdot \beta^{\xi_i} \cdot \beta^{j_0 \xi_i} \\ &= \bar{\beta}^{-\xi_i} \cdot \beta^{\xi_i(n+10)} \end{aligned}$$

Esempio: Hamming (4,4,3)

$$g(x) = x^3 + x + 1 \quad (N-k) = 3 \rightarrow k = 7 - 3 = 4 \text{ bit}$$

avendo:  $i = [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1] \xrightarrow{i \in \{0,1\}} i(x) = x^3 + x$

Rappresentazione:  
non riduttiva

$$\begin{aligned} C(x) &= i(x) \cdot g(x) \\ &= (x^3 + x)(x^3 + x + 1) \\ &= x^6 + x^4 + x^3 + x^6 + x^2 + x \\ &= x^6 + 2x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x \quad \text{xer} \\ &= x^6 + x^3 + x^2 + x \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} c_0 & c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 & c_6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$$

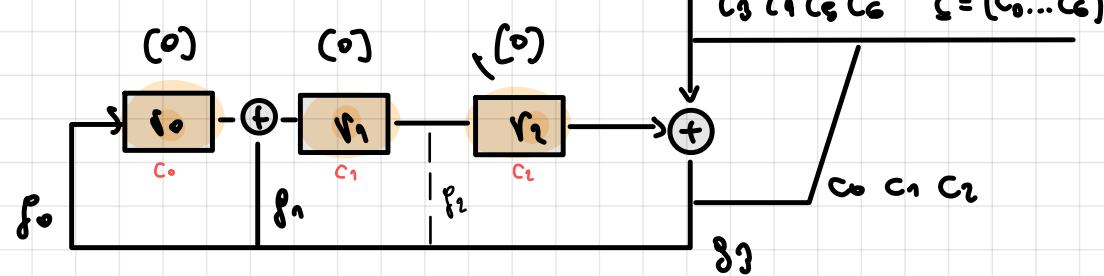
Rappresentazione  
riduttiva:

$$C(x) = i(x) \cdot x^{N-k} + \text{resto} \left[ \frac{i(x) \cdot x^{N-k}}{g(x)} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^6 + x^4 \\ \hline x^6 + x^4 + x^3 & \left| \begin{array}{r} x^3 + x + 1 \\ x^3 + 1 \end{array} \right. \\ \hline x^3 & \\ x^2 + x + 1 & \\ \hline x + 1 & \end{array} \Rightarrow C(x) = x^6 + x^4 + x + 1$$

$$C = \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$$

Codificatore:



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

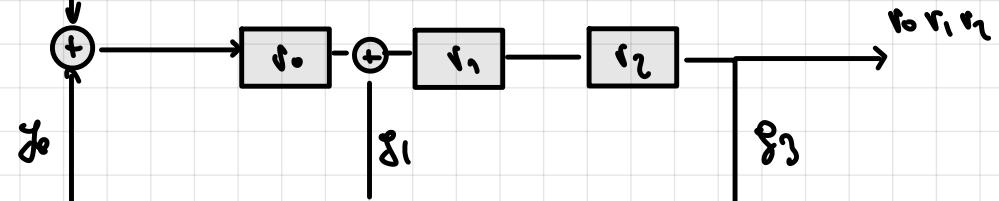
$$r(x) = r_2 x^2 + r_1 x + r_0$$

Decodificatore:

dato un ricevitore generice  $J(x)$

$$\text{resto } \left[ \frac{J(x)}{g(x)} \right] \begin{cases} = 0 \Rightarrow J(x) \in C \\ \neq 0 \Rightarrow J(x) \notin C \end{cases}$$

$j_0, \dots, j_6$



Esame 27/08/2008

C bitario non simmetrico  $N=7 \Rightarrow GF(2^3)$

$$g(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1 \quad (N-w) = 4 \Rightarrow w = 3 \text{ bit}$$

1) Quanti e quali sono le parole di codice?

$$M = 2^w = 8 \text{ sequenze lette}$$

| $i(x)$ | $C(x) = i(x) \cdot g(x)$ | $C$     |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| 000    | 0                        | 0000000 |
| 001    | $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1$    | 1011100 |
| 010    | $x$                      | 0101110 |
| 011    | $x+1$                    | 1110010 |
| 100    | $x^2$                    | 0010111 |
| 101    | $x^4 + 1$                | 1001011 |
| 110    | $x^2 + x$                | 0111001 |
| 111    | $x^4 + x + 1$            | 1100101 |

$$(x+1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1) = x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1 \\ = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$$

$$(x^4 + 1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1) = x^8 + x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1 \\ = x^8 + x^5 + x^3 + 1$$

$$(x^2 + x)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1) = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x \\ = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x$$

$$(x^4 + x + 1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1) = x^8 + x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x \\ = x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 \quad = x^6 + x^4 + x + 1$$

3)  $d, t, r = ?$

Dato che si tratta di un codice lineare allora che:

$$d_H = w_H(C) = 4 \quad r = d-1 = 3$$

$\forall C \subseteq C$   
 $C \neq \emptyset$

$$t = \left\lfloor \frac{d-1}{2} \right\rfloor = 1$$

4)  $P_{tw}$  probabilità di sbagliare a correggere una parola (word) in BSC( $p$ )

$$P_{tw} = \sum_{e=d+1}^n \binom{n}{e} \cdot \varepsilon^e \cdot (1-\varepsilon)^{n-e} - \sum_{e=d+1}^n \varepsilon^e$$

$t+1 \gg N \cdot \varepsilon$

utilizzando le seguenti approssimazioni si ha che:  $N \gg t+1$   
 $\varepsilon = p \approx 0$

$$P_{tw} \approx \frac{N \cdot (\varepsilon)^{t+1} \cdot (1-\varepsilon)^{N-(t+1)}}{(t+1)!}$$

$$\approx \frac{N^{t+1}}{(t+1)!} \cdot (\varepsilon)^{t+1} \cdot (1-\varepsilon)^N \approx \frac{N^{t+1}}{(t+1)!} \cdot \varepsilon^{t+1}$$

$$\approx \frac{N^t}{2} \cdot p^2$$

5)  $P_{tw}$  in come BSC( $p$ )?

Spostare Hamming da C:

$$P_{tw} = \sum_{e=d}^n A_e \cdot \sum_{C \in C}^e (1-p)^{N-e} = \sum_{e=t}^7 A_e \cdot p^e \cdot (1-p)^{7-e}$$

$$A_e = w_H(C) = e \quad \sum_{C \in C}^e \sum_{\subseteq \neq \emptyset}$$

probabilità eliminante

numero di parole in  $C$  con peso di Hamming  $e$

Esercizio 19/12/2009

Codice di Hamming :  $p(x) = x^{10} + x^3 + 1 \quad (N-k) = 10$

$$R = \frac{k}{n} = \frac{10}{1023}$$

$$N = 2^{N-k} - 1 = 1023$$

$$k = 1023 - 10 = 1013$$

In un codice di Hamming le distanze sono Hamming. Vale:

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 3 \rightarrow r = d-1 = 2 \\ t &= \left\lfloor \frac{d-1}{2} \right\rfloor = 1 \end{aligned}$$

2) Quelli sono parole del codice :

- $C_1(r) = \{0\} \quad \text{Sei, } C_1(k) \subseteq C \text{ sempre}$

- $C_2(x) = x^{11} + x^{10} + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^{11} + x^{10} + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1 \\ \hline x^9 + x^4 + x \\ \hline x^{10} + x^3 + 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^{10} + x^3 + 1 \\ \hline x + 1 \end{array}$$

||

Si,  $C_2(r) \subseteq C$  perché è divisibile per  $g(x)$

- $C_3(x) = x^8 + x^2 + x$  No,  $C_3(x) \subseteq C$ ,  $C_3(x)$  non è divisibile per  $g(x)$

- $C_4(x) = x^{1011} + x^{211}$

No, non è divisibile per  $g(x) \Rightarrow C_4(x) \not\subseteq C$   
 Inoltre  $d_H = 3 = N_H$  vengono elettrone messi almeno 3 bit a 1 si oppone a 0

- $C_5(x) = x^{1011} + x^9 + x^2$

dunque se ruoto e ripetiamo:  $N-1 = 1013-1 = 1022$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^{1012} + x^9 + x^2 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 1 + x^{10} + x^3 \end{array} = x^{10} + x^3 + 1 = g(x)$$

$\Rightarrow C_5(x) \subseteq C$

- $C_6(x) = x^{1014} + x^{11} + x^9$

$$1014 \bmod 1023 = 1$$

$$= x^{11} + x^9 + x$$

$$= (x^{10} + x^3 + 1) \cdot x \Rightarrow m \text{ è una parola del codice}$$

Esercizio 31/8/2006

Sappiamo che:

$$\underline{C} = (C_0 \dots C_{15}) \text{ con } C_i \in GF(2)$$

$$\underline{C} = (C_0 \dots C_{15}) \text{ con } C_i \in GF(2^4) \quad \text{"trasformate"}$$

$$N=15 \Rightarrow d^{15} = \alpha^{15-1} \Rightarrow \text{SCH prim.}$$

Impiego che  $\alpha_0 = 2$

In  $GF(2^4)$  abbiamo che:

$$(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) : \forall i \in GF(2)$$

| $a_3$ | $a_2$ | $a_1$ | $a_0$ |                                    |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0                                  |
| 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 1                                  |
| 0     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 2                                  |
| 0     | 0     | 1     | 1     | $\alpha + 1$                       |
| 0     | 1     | 0     | 0     | $\alpha^2$                         |
| 0     | 1     | 0     | 1     | $\alpha^2 + 1$                     |
| 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | $\alpha^2 + \alpha$                |
| 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     | $\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1$            |
| 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | $\alpha^3$                         |
| 1     | 0     | 0     | 1     | $\alpha^2 + \alpha^3$              |
| 1     | 0     | 1     | 0     | $\alpha^2 + \alpha^4$              |
| 1     | 0     | 1     | 1     | $\alpha^2 + \alpha^4 + 1$          |
| 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     | $\alpha^5 + \alpha^2$              |
| 1     | 1     | 0     | 1     | $\alpha^5 + \alpha^2 + 1$          |
| 1     | 1     | 1     | 0     | $\alpha^5 + \alpha^4 + \alpha$     |
| 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | $\alpha^5 + \alpha^4 + \alpha + 1$ |

$16 \cdot 1 = 16$  disegni  $\Rightarrow$   
tutti elem. sono  
primitti trovati  
 $0 \neq 1$ .

con  
 $P(x) = \alpha^4 + \alpha + 1$

in  $GF(2^4)$

Ricinomini  
 $M_{\alpha^i}(x) = \prod_{j=0}^{q-1} (x - (\alpha^i)^j)$  dove  $(\alpha^i)^q = \alpha^i$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\alpha^1}(x) &= M_{\alpha}(x) = M_{\alpha^q}(x) = M_{\alpha^8}(x) \\ &= (x - \alpha)(x - \alpha^2)(x - \alpha^4)(x - \alpha^8) \end{aligned}$$

dove  
 $16 \bmod 15 = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\alpha^2}(x) &= M_{\alpha^6}(x) = M_{\alpha^12}(x) = M_{\alpha^9}(x) \\ &= (x - \alpha^3)(x - \alpha^6)(x - \alpha^{12})(x - \alpha^9) \end{aligned}$$

$24 \bmod 15 = 9$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\alpha^3}(x) &= M_{\alpha^{10}}(x) \\ &= (x - \alpha^5)(x - \alpha^{10}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\alpha^4}(x) &= M_{\alpha^{11}}(x) = M_{\alpha^7}(x) = M_{\alpha^3}(x) \\ &= (x - \alpha^7)(x - \alpha^{14})(x - \alpha^{13})(x - \alpha^{11}) \end{aligned}$$

Utilizzando che pole radice  $\alpha_0 = 1$  sappiamo che:

Sappendo che  $f(x) = x^4 + C_3x^3 + C_2x^2 + C_1x + C_0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= M_1(x) = (x - \alpha)(x - \alpha^2)(x - \alpha^4)(x - \alpha^8) \\ &= x^4 + x^3(\alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^8) \\ &\quad + x^2(\alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^6 + \alpha^{10} + \alpha^{12}) \\ &\quad + x(\alpha^3 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^{11}) \\ &\quad + \alpha^{15} \\ &= x^4 + x + 1 = \underbrace{\alpha}_{2} \underbrace{\alpha^3}_{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \binom{4}{1} &= 4 \\ \rightarrow \binom{4}{2} &= \frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!} = \frac{24}{4} = 6 \\ \rightarrow \binom{4}{3} &= 4 \\ \rightarrow \binom{4}{4} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

effettuati prodotti e  
 $2 \otimes 2$ :

$$(x - \alpha)(x - \alpha^2) = (x^2 + (\alpha + \alpha^2)x + \alpha^3)$$

$$(x - \alpha^3)(x - \alpha^5) = (x^2 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^5)x + \alpha^8)$$

e moltiplicare tra di loro.

| $N$ | $u$ | $d$ | $t$ | $f(u)$ ottenuta |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 15  | 11  | 3   | 0   | 23              |

- $x(\dots)$  esempio  $(x - \alpha)$   
 è moltiplicato gli altri 3
- $x^2(\dots)$  esempio  $(x^2 - \alpha^2)$   
 è moltiplicato gli altri 2
- $x^3(\dots)$  esempio  $(x^3 - \alpha^3)$   
 Moltiplicato gli altri

Con  $d=4 \Rightarrow d-1$  radici connechte

$$\begin{aligned} M_2(x) &= x^4 + x^3(\alpha^3 + \alpha^6 + \alpha^{11} + \alpha^9) + x^2(\alpha^9 + \cancel{\alpha^{15}} + \alpha^{12} + \cancel{\alpha^{18}} + \cancel{\alpha^{13}} + \alpha^{11}) \\ &\quad + x(\alpha^{11} + \cancel{\alpha^8} + \cancel{\alpha^{14}} + \cancel{\alpha^{15}}) + \alpha^{20} \\ &= x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \text{MCM}(M_1(x), M_2(x)) = (x^4 + x + 1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) \\ &= x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + \cancel{x^5} + \cancel{x^4} + \\ &\quad \cancel{x^3} + \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{x^1} + x^2 + x + \\ &\quad x^4 + x^2 + x^1 + x + 1 \\ &= x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

q      l      1

| $N$ | $u$ | $N-u$ | $d$ | $t$ | $g(x)$ ottale |
|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------------|
| 75  | 11  | 4     | 3   | 1   | 23            |
| 75  | 7   | 8     | 5   | 2   | 721           |

Con  $d=5$ :

$$\begin{aligned} M_2(x) &= (x - \alpha^5)(x - \alpha^{10}) = x^5 + x(\alpha^{10} + \alpha^3) + \alpha^{15} \\ &= x^5 + x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \text{MCM}(M_1(u), M_2(x), M_3(x)) \\ &= (x^6 + x + 1)(x^8 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)(x^5 + x + 1) \\ &= (x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1)(x^5 + x + 1) \\ &= x^{10} + \cancel{x^9} + \cancel{x^8} + \cancel{x^7} + x^5 + \\ &\quad \cancel{x^6} + \cancel{x^5} + \cancel{x^4} + x^3 + \\ &\quad x^8 + \cancel{x^7} + \cancel{x^6} + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + 1 = x^{10} + x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1 \\ &= 24678 \end{aligned}$$

| $N$ | $u$ | $N-u$ | $d$ | $t$ | $g(x)$ ottale |
|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------------|
| 75  | 11  | 4     | 3   | 1   | 23            |
| 75  | 7   | 8     | 5   | 2   | 721           |
| 75  | 9   | 10    | 7   | 3   | 2467          |
| 75  | 1   | 14    | 15  | 7   | 7777          |

$$\begin{aligned} M_2(x) &= x^4 + x^3(\alpha^3 + \alpha^{14} + \alpha^{13} + \alpha^{11}) \\ &\quad + x^2(\alpha^9 + \alpha^6 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^{12} + \alpha^{10} + \alpha^9) \\ &\quad + x(\alpha^{11} + \alpha^2 + \alpha + \alpha^8) \\ &= x^8 + x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \cancel{\alpha^3} + \cancel{\alpha} + 1 & \cancel{\alpha^3} + \cancel{\alpha^2} & \cancel{\alpha} + 1 \\ \cancel{\alpha^3} + 1 & \cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{\alpha} & \cancel{\alpha^2} \\ \cancel{\alpha^3} + \cancel{\alpha^2} + 1 & \cancel{\alpha^3} & \cancel{\alpha} \\ \cancel{\alpha^3} + \cancel{\alpha} + \cancel{\alpha} & \cancel{\alpha^3} + \cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{\alpha} + 1 & \cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{\alpha} \\ \cancel{\alpha^3} + \cancel{\alpha} + 1 & \cancel{\alpha^3} + \cancel{\alpha} & \cancel{\alpha^2} + \cancel{\alpha} \\ \cancel{\alpha^3} + \cancel{\alpha} & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \text{MCM}(M_1(u), M_2(x), M_3(x), M_4(x)) \\ &= (x^{10} + x^8 + x^9 + x^7 + x^2 + x + 1)(x^4 + x^8) \\ &= x^{14} + x^{12} + x^9 + \cancel{x^8} + x^6 + \cancel{x^5} + \cancel{x^4} \\ &\quad + x^{13} + x^{11} + \cancel{x^6} + x^7 + \cancel{x^5} + x^4 + x^3 \\ &= x^{14} + x^{13} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^9 + x^8 + x^6 + x^3 \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 17/11/2016

$$GF(4) = GF(2^2) \text{ generato da } g(x) = x^2 + x + 1$$

|    |                        |            |            |            |            |
|----|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1) | Notazione esponentiale | $\alpha^0$ | $\alpha^1$ | $\alpha^2$ | $\alpha^3$ |
|    | Notazione polinomiale  | 0          | 1          | $\alpha$   | $\alpha+1$ |

9)  $\varphi^{m-1} = 3$  divisori  $\Rightarrow \forall a \in GF(2^2)$  con  $a \neq 0$  e 1 sono elementi primi.

3)  $\mathcal{V} = (v_0, v_1, v_2)$  con  $v_i \in GF(4)$

$$\text{lunghezza } n \text{ è } n=3 \Rightarrow \text{mi auglio } \alpha^{n-1} = 1 \\ \text{altra} \quad \alpha^3 = 1 \\ \underline{v}_j = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} v_i \cdot \alpha^{ij}$$

$$\begin{cases} J_0 = v_0 + v_1 + v_2 \\ J_1 = v_0 + v_1 \alpha + v_2 \alpha^2 \\ J_2 = v_0 + v_1 \alpha^2 + v_2 \alpha^3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} J_0 = v_0 + v_1 + v_2 \\ J_1 = v_0 + \alpha v_1 + (\alpha^2 + 1)v_2 \\ J_2 = v_0 + (\alpha + 1)v_1 + \alpha v_2 \end{cases}$$

4) Quante forme distinte  $(v_0, v_1, v_2)$ ?  $|N| = 4^3 = 64$

5) Consideriamo  $(v_0, v_1, v_2)$  con  $v_i \in GF(4)$  e  $J_0 = 0$ .

$J_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$  distanze di Hamming  $d = 2$

polinomio generatore:  $f(x) = (x - \alpha^0) = (x - 1)$

$N = 3 \quad d-u = 1 \quad u = 2 \Rightarrow q^2 = 16$  sequenze

Perd scateni  $RS(3,2,1)$  non è ciclico  $GF(4)$

Elenmare le sequenze a 4 bit di rate 1/2:

$$\begin{array}{l} v_0, v_1, v_2 \\ \hline J_0 = v_0 + v_1 + v_2 \\ C_1 = 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \ \alpha \ \alpha \\ d+\alpha = 1 \alpha \end{array}$$

6)  $(v_0, v_1, v_2)$  con  $v_i \in GF(2)$  e  $J_1 \in GF(4)$  e  $J_0 = 0$

Si è un codice ciclico  $J_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$  BCH(3,2,1)  
con generatore  $g(x) = x^3 - 1$  SPC(1,2,1)

$q^u = q^1 = 2$  sequenze

$$\begin{array}{l} C_1 = 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ C_2 = 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ C_3 = 1 \ 1 \ 0 \\ C_4 = 0 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}$$

7)  $(v_0, v_1, v_2)$  con  $v_i \in GF(2)$  e  $J_1 \in GF(4)$  con  $J_1 = 0$

Si è un codice ciclico  $J_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$  BCH(3,1,2)

$$f(x) = M_1(x) = (x - \alpha)(x - \alpha^2)$$

$q^u = q^1 = 2$  sequenze lodeate  $\Rightarrow J_1 = 0$  perché  $v_0 + \alpha v_1 + (\alpha^2 + 1)v_2 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} C_1 = 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ C_2 = 1 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}$$

## Esercizio 13/9/2002

- Decodificare codice primario BCH lunghezza  $N=15$
- con  $g(x)$  dai radici:  $\alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \alpha^4$
- sindromi:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} S_0 = E_1 = \alpha^3 \\ S_1 = E_2 = \alpha^6 \\ S_2 = E_3 = \alpha^9 \\ S_3 = E_4 = \alpha^{12} \end{array} \right.$$

Assunzioni:

- 4 radici connettive  $\Rightarrow d=3$
- $n^{\circ}$  max errori  $J = \frac{d-1}{2} = 1$  errori
- $N=15 \Rightarrow \beta^4 = 1$  lunghezza necessaria dunque

$$S_i, C_i \in GF(2^4)$$

Polinomio locator:

$$\Lambda(x) = \prod_{i=1}^2 (1 - \beta^{c_i} x) = \Lambda_0 + \Lambda_1 x + \Lambda_2 x^2$$

key equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \Lambda_n \cdot E_{k-n} &= \Lambda_0 \cdot E_k + \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \Lambda_n \cdot E_{k-n} \quad \forall n < N \\ \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \Lambda_n \cdot E_{k-n} &= -E_k \quad \text{interv } 1 \leq k \leq d-2 \\ \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \Lambda_n \cdot E_{k-n} &= -E_k \\ \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \Lambda_n \cdot S_{k-n} &= S_k \quad \forall n: 1 \leq k \leq d-2 \end{aligned}$$

Totale  
equazioni:  $d-v-1 = 5-2-1 = 2$  equazioni

$$\sum_{n=1}^2 \Lambda_n \cdot S_{k-n} = -S_k \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq k \leq d-2 \\ 2 \leq k \leq 3 \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda_1 \cdot S_1 + \Lambda_2 \cdot S_0 = -S_1 \quad (k=2) \\ \Lambda_1 \cdot S_2 + \Lambda_2 \cdot S_1 = -S_3 \quad (k=3) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \Lambda_1 \text{ sono le} \\ \text{incognite} \end{array}$$

$$\Lambda_1 = \frac{-\Lambda_2 \cdot S_0 - S_1}{S_1} \Rightarrow \frac{(-\Lambda_2 S_0 - S_1) \delta_2 + \Lambda_2 S_1}{S_1} = -S_3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S_1^2 - S_0 \delta_2 \neq 0 \\ \delta_1^2 - \delta_2^2 \neq 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{Indeterminato}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -\Lambda_2 S_0 S_1 - S_2^2 + \Lambda_2 \delta_1^2 = -S_1 S_3 \\ \Lambda_2 (\delta_1^2 - S_0 \delta_2) = S_2^2 - S_1 S_3 \\ S_1^2 - S_0 S_2 \neq 0 \end{array}$$

Indeterminato da  $J=2$  e  $v=1$ :

$$d-v-1 = 5-1-1 = 3 \quad n^{\circ} \text{ equazioni}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \Lambda_n \cdot S_{k-n} = -S_k \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq k \leq d-2 \\ 1 \leq k \leq 3 \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda_1 \cdot S_0 = -S_1 \quad \rightarrow \Lambda_1 = -\frac{\delta_0}{S_0} = \alpha^3 \\ \Lambda_1 \cdot S_1 = -S_2 \quad \Lambda_1 = \alpha^3 \\ \Lambda_1 \cdot S_2 = -S_3 \quad \Lambda_1 = \alpha^3 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \Lambda(x) = \Lambda_0 + \Lambda_1 x \\ = 1 + \alpha^3 x \end{array}$$

$\beta^{-E_k}$  radici polinomio locator:  $\Lambda(x) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + \alpha^3 x = 0 \\ \alpha^3 x = -1 \\ x = -\alpha^{-3} \\ x = \alpha^{-3} \Rightarrow \text{posizione } \alpha^3 \end{array}$$

radice in  $\Lambda(x) \rightarrow \beta^{-E_k}$   
posizione  $\beta^{E_k} = \alpha^3$

Il bit da complementare è  $N_j$

Finzione 24/6/2013

BCH ( $\mathbb{F}_q$ ) primitivo con  $\gamma_0 = 1$  e bit  $c_3$  eretto

1) Potere correggere codice?

- $g(x)$  primitivo  $N-k = t-4 = 3$
- $\beta' = \beta^{q-1} = \beta^3 \Rightarrow GF(2^3)$   $P(\beta) = \beta^3 + \beta + 1$   
polinomio
- $\gamma_0 = 1 \Rightarrow C_0 \Rightarrow$  radice  $\alpha \Rightarrow$  minimo  $\alpha$ :

$$M_4(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\alpha^2)(x-\alpha^3) \Rightarrow g(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\alpha^2)(x-\alpha^3)$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $C_1, C_2, C_3 = 0$

$$t = \frac{N-k}{2} = 1$$

radici consecutive = 2  
 $\Rightarrow \alpha = 2+1=3$   
 BCH bound

2) Determinare  $\Lambda(x)$

Usciti  $J_{\max} = \frac{\alpha-1}{2} = t = 1$

$$\Lambda(x) = \prod_{n=1}^1 (1 - \beta^n x) = \Lambda_0 + \Lambda_1 x$$

key equation:

$$\prod_{n=1}^{j=1} \Lambda_n \cdot S_{k-n} = -S_k$$

$$\Lambda_1 \cdot S_0 = S_1 \rightarrow \Lambda_1 = \frac{S_1}{S_0}$$

Una volta trovato  $\Lambda_1$  viene sostituito in  $\Lambda(x)$  e si ricevete le parizioni dell'uscita.

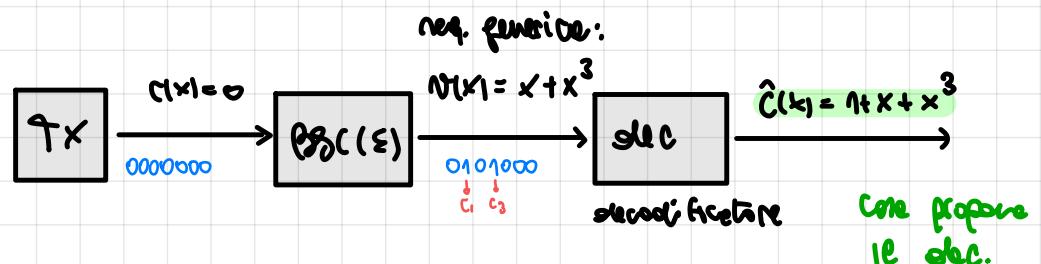
$$\begin{aligned} S_0 &= E_0 + j_0 = J_0 + j_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e_n \cdot \beta^{n-1} = \beta^3 + \beta^2 \\ &= E_1 + j_1 = J_1 + j_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= E_1 + j_0 = J_1 + j_0 \\ &= E_2 = J_2 = \sum_{n=0}^2 e_n \cdot \beta^{n-2} = (\beta^2 + \beta^4) \bmod p(\beta) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Lambda_1 = \frac{S_1}{S_0} = \frac{1}{\beta^3 + \beta^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \Lambda(x) = 1 + x$$

$x = (-1) \bmod 2$   
 $= 1 = \beta$

Dunque il decodificatore complementa il bit 0. Ora:



In un caso base:  
 $x_{NL}^A = \arg \min_{x \in \text{L}(E)} d_H(y_E, x) \Rightarrow$  parola errata  
 del decodificatore

Esercizio 07/01/2014

RS(7,5)  $\gamma_0 = 1$  numero errato  $c_6$  con  $e_6 = \alpha^2$

1) Potere correggere + ? Supponendo  $\text{PFS}(7,5)$  primi

$$\cdot \alpha^N = \alpha^{n-1} = \alpha^2 \Rightarrow GF(8)$$

• Non devo includere polinomi minimi dunque avrò:

Supponendo che  $i_0 = 1$   
e  $d=2$  supponiamo che:  
 $c_1 = 0$  e  $c_2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow d-1 &= N-n = 2 & \Rightarrow g(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\alpha^2) \\ \alpha &= N-n+1 = 3 & = x^2 + x(\alpha+\alpha^2) + \alpha^3 \\ \Rightarrow t &= \frac{\alpha-1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

2) Polinomio lettore: Supponendo  $\beta = t+x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda(x) &= \prod_{h=1}^{j-1} (1 - \alpha^h x) = \Lambda_0 + \Lambda_1 x & \rightarrow \text{funzione errore } S \\ &= 1 + \alpha^6 x & \alpha^{-\infty} = \alpha^\infty \end{aligned}$$

3) Polinomio lettore degli errori:

$$\Sigma_L(x) = (\Lambda(x) \cdot S(x)) \bmod x^{d-1}$$

Supponendo che:  $\Lambda(x) = 1 + \alpha^6 x$

$$S(x) = \delta_0 + \delta_1 x \quad \text{da cui:}$$

$$\delta_0 = \frac{1}{1+\alpha^6} = \sum_{h=0}^{N-1} \epsilon_h \cdot \alpha^{h-1} = \alpha^1 \cdot \alpha^6 = \alpha^3 = \alpha$$

$$\delta_1 = \frac{2}{1+\alpha^6} = \sum_{h=0}^{N-1} \epsilon_h \cdot \alpha^{h-2} = \alpha^2 \cdot \alpha^{12} = \alpha^{14} = 1$$

$$\Lambda(x) \cdot S(x) = (1 + \alpha^6 x) \cdot (1 + x) = \alpha + x + \alpha^7 x + \alpha^6 x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(x) &= (\alpha + x + \alpha^7 x + \alpha^6 x^2) \bmod x^2 = \alpha + x(1 + \alpha^7) \\ &= \alpha + x(1 + 1) = \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$e_6 = -\frac{\Omega(\alpha^6)}{\Lambda'(\alpha^6)} = -\frac{\alpha}{\alpha^6} = -\alpha^{-5} = \alpha^2 \quad \Lambda'(x) = \alpha^6$$

4) Controllare con algoritmo di Euclide

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(x) &= (\Lambda(x) \cdot \delta(x)) \bmod x^2 \\ &= \Lambda(x) \delta(x) - \overline{\Phi} x^2 \end{aligned}$$

cond. terminazione:  
 $\text{grado}(\Omega(x)) > \text{grado}(\Lambda(x))$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_{-1}(x) = x^2 \\ \Lambda_{-1}(x) = 0 \\ \overline{\Phi}_{-1}(x) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_0(x) = \delta(x) = \alpha + x \\ \Lambda_0(x) = 1 \\ \overline{\Phi}_0(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

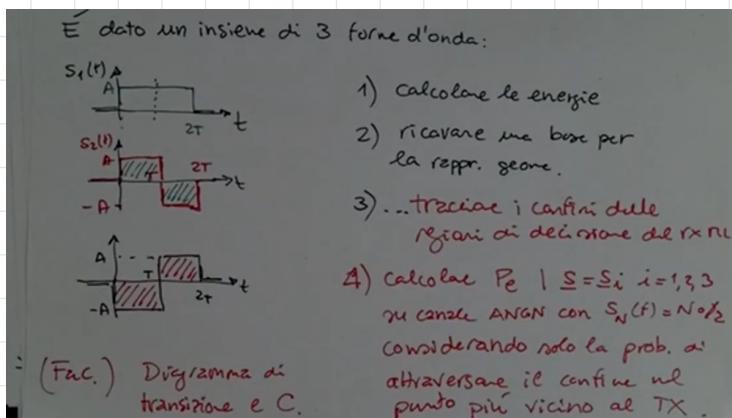
$$\overline{\Phi}_n = \frac{\Omega_{n-1}(x)}{\Omega_{n-1}(x)} \rightarrow q_1 = \frac{\Omega_{-1}(x)}{\Omega_0(x)} = \frac{x^2}{\alpha + x} = x + \alpha \quad \frac{x^2}{\alpha + x} \mid \frac{x+\alpha}{\alpha + x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_{k+1}(x) = \Omega_{k+1}(x) - q_k \cdot \Omega_{k+1}(x) \rightarrow (\Omega_{-1}(x)) \bmod \Omega_0(x) \\ \Lambda_k(x) = \Lambda_{k+1}(x) - q_k \cdot \Lambda_{k+1}(x) \\ \overline{\Phi}_k(x) = \overline{\Phi}_{k+1}(x) - q_k \cdot \overline{\Phi}_{k+1}(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_1(x) = \Omega_{-1}(x) - q_1 \cdot \Omega_0(x) = x^2 - (x + \alpha) \cdot (x + \alpha) = \alpha^2 \\ \Lambda_1(x) = \Lambda_{-1}(x) - q_1 \cdot \Lambda_0(x) = x + \alpha \\ \overline{\Phi}_1(x) = \overline{\Phi}_{-1}(x) - q_1 \cdot \overline{\Phi}_0(x) = 1 \end{cases}$$

Una sola iterazione avolta dell'algoritmo. Non garantisce  $\Lambda_0 = 1$  (numerico).

Esercizio 26/11/2006



$$1) \int S_1(t)^2 dt = \int_0^T A^2 dt = 2AT = E_1 = E_2 = E_3 = E$$

2) Utilizzando G.S. ottieniamo:

$$\underline{\varrho}_1(t) = \frac{S_1(t)}{\sqrt{E}} \quad \text{dove } S_1(t) = A \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t-T}{2T}\right)$$

$$\text{dove } \|S_1(t)\| = \sqrt{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{S}_1 = (\sqrt{E}, 0, \dots)$$

Utilizzando lo secondo fermo d'onda ottieniamo:

$$S_{21} = \int S_2(t) \cdot \underline{\varrho}_1(t) dt = \int_0^T A \cdot \frac{A}{\sqrt{E}} dt + \int_T^{2T} -A \cdot \frac{A}{\sqrt{E}} dt = \frac{AT}{\sqrt{E}} - \frac{AT}{\sqrt{E}} = 0$$

$$S_2(t) \perp \underline{\varrho}_1(t) \Rightarrow \underline{\varrho}_2(t) = \frac{S_2(t)}{\sqrt{E}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{S}_2 = (0, \sqrt{E}, \dots)$$

utilizzando  $S_3(t)$  ottieniamo:

$$S_{31} = \int S_3(t) \cdot \underline{\varrho}_1(t) dt = \int_0^T -A \cdot \frac{A}{\sqrt{E}} dt + \int_T^{2T} A \cdot \frac{A}{\sqrt{E}} dt = 0 \Rightarrow S_3(t) \perp \underline{\varrho}_1(t)$$

$$S_{32} = \int S_3(t) \cdot \underline{\varrho}_2(t) dt = \int_0^T -A \cdot \frac{A}{\sqrt{E}} dt + \int_T^{2T} A \cdot -\frac{A}{\sqrt{E}} dt = -\frac{2AT}{\sqrt{E}} = -\sqrt{E}$$

$$\underline{S}_3 = (0, -\sqrt{E}, 0, \dots) \quad \text{Infatti ne:}$$

$$S_2(t) - S_{32} \underline{\varrho}_2(t) = S_2(t) + \sqrt{E} \underline{\varrho}_2(t)$$

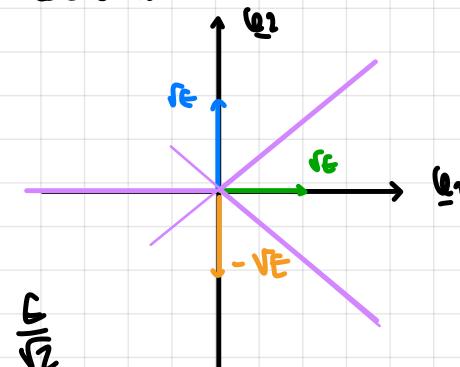
$$= S_2(t) + \sqrt{E} \frac{\underline{\varrho}_2(t)}{\sqrt{E}} = S_2(t) + S_2(t) = 0$$

Uno è la continuazione lineare dell'altro

3) Tracciare confini:

Legenda:

$\underline{S}_1$   $\underline{S}_2$   $\underline{S}_3$



$$4) \text{Calcolare } P_e: \frac{d}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}E}{2} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{2}}$$

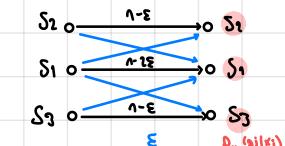
$$P_e(h_L > \frac{d}{2}) = Q\left(\frac{\frac{d}{2} - m_x}{\sqrt{N_0/2}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{2N_0}}\right)$$

$$P_{e1}(h_L > \frac{d_1}{2}) = 2 \cdot Q\left(\frac{\frac{d_1}{2}}{\sqrt{N_0/2}}\right) = 2\varepsilon$$

$$P_{e2}(h_L > \frac{d_2}{2}) = Q\left(\frac{\frac{d_2}{2}}{\sqrt{N_0/2}}\right) = \varepsilon$$

$$P_{e3}(h_L > \frac{d_3}{2}) = Q\left(\frac{\frac{d_3}{2}}{\sqrt{N_0/2}}\right) = \varepsilon$$

Diagramma di Transizione:



$$5) P_X(x) = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$P_Y(y) = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$H(Y) = \sum_{j=1}^3 P_Y(y_j) \cdot \log\left(\frac{1}{P_Y(y_j)}\right) = \log 3$$

$$H(Y|S_2) = \sum_{j=1}^3 P_{Y|S_2}(y_j|x_i) \cdot J(y_j|x_i) = H_2(S)$$

$$H(Y|S_1) = (1-2\varepsilon) \cdot \log\left(\frac{1}{1-2\varepsilon}\right) + (2\varepsilon) \cdot \log\left(\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}\right) = H_1(2\varepsilon)$$

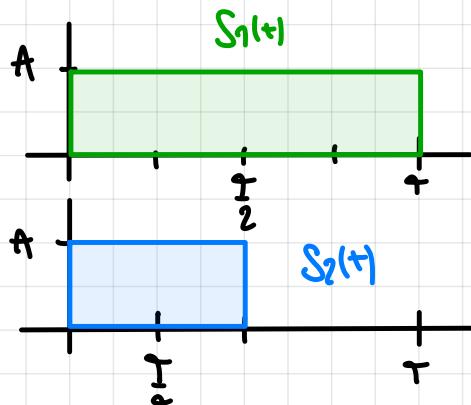
$$J(x,y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) \\ = \log 3 - \frac{2}{3} H_1(2\varepsilon) - \frac{2}{3} H_2(S)$$

Esercizio 8.19.16

$$S_1(t) = A \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t - \frac{T}{2}}{\frac{T}{2}}\right)$$

$$S_2(t) = A \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t - \frac{T}{4}}{\frac{T}{4}}\right)$$

Canal AWGN  $S_N(f) = \frac{N_0}{2}$



1)  $R_b = \frac{1}{T}$  trasmetto 1 bit su un periodo  $T$

$$2) E_1 = \int_0^T S_1(t)^2 dt = AT \quad E_2 = \int_0^{T/2} S_2(t)^2 dt = A \frac{T}{2} = \frac{E_1}{2}$$

3) 4) Rappresentazione geometrica tramite G.S.:

$$Q_1(t) = \frac{S_1(t)}{\sqrt{E_1}} = \frac{S_1(t)}{\sqrt{AT}}$$

$$\underline{S}_1 = (\sqrt{E_1}, 0, \dots)$$

$$S_{21} = \int_0^{T/2} S_2(t) \cdot Q_1(t) dt = \int_0^{T/2} A \cdot \frac{A}{\sqrt{AT}} dt = \frac{AT}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{E_1}}{2} \neq \|S_2(t)\|$$

non è  $\parallel S_2(t) \parallel$

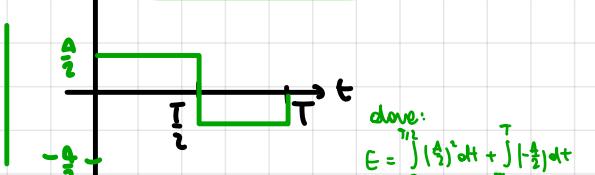
$$S_2(t) - S_{21} Q_1(t) \perp Q_1(t)$$

$$Q_2(t) = \frac{S_2(t) - S_{21} Q_1(t)}{\|S_2(t) - S_{21} Q_1(t)\|} =$$

$$= \frac{S_2(t) - \frac{S_1(t)}{2}}{\|S_2(t) - S_{21} Q_1(t)\|} =$$

$$= \frac{S_2(t) - \frac{1}{2} S_1(t)}{\sqrt{\frac{E_1}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{S}_2 = (0, \sqrt{\frac{E_1}{2}}, \dots)$$



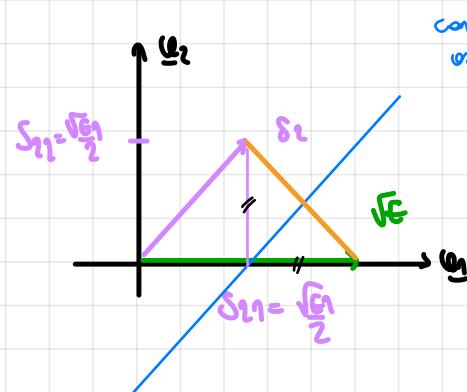
dove:  
 $E = \int_0^{T/2} \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^2 dt + \int_{T/2}^T \left(-\frac{A}{2}\right)^2 dt$   
 $= \frac{AT}{8} + \frac{AT}{8} = \frac{AT}{4} = \frac{E_1}{4}$

leggende:

$$\underline{S}_1$$

$$\underline{S}_2$$

$$\underline{S}_1 - \underline{S}_2$$



confine decisionale:  
 come  $\underline{S}_2 - \underline{S}_1$

$$\text{dove } d = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{E_1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{E_1}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

5) Calcolo  $P_e$  e confrontare con 2-PAM:

$$P_e(h_L > \frac{d}{2}) = Q\left(\frac{\frac{d}{2} \cdot h_L}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{2} N_0}\right) = Q\left(\frac{\sqrt{E_1}}{2\sqrt{N_0}}\right)$$

$$E_b = \frac{E_1 + E_2}{2} = \frac{3}{4} E_1 \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{4}{3} E_b$$

2 forme  
di onda  
diverse

$$P_e(h_L > \frac{d}{2}) = Q\left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} E_b}}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{\sqrt{E_b}}{\sqrt{3 N_0}}\right)$$

$$2\text{-PAM} \Rightarrow Q\left(\frac{\sqrt{2 E_1}}{N_0}\right)$$

Perde  $\frac{1}{6}$   
cioè  $-7,8$  dB  
rispetto a 2-PAM  
 $10 \log \frac{1}{6} \approx -7,8$  dB

Franca 9/2/2012

RS in  $GF(4)$  con  $g(x) = x+1$

1) dentro poligono:

- con RS primitivo  $\alpha^d = \alpha^{r-1} = \alpha^3 \Rightarrow N=3$
- $N-k$  grado polinomio  $g(x) \Rightarrow N-k=1$   
che cui  $k=2$
- $d-1 = N-k = 1 \Rightarrow d=2$   
 $t=0$   
 $r=1$

teri in  
TDF Cj  
= 1

$$GF(2^2) = \{0, 1, \alpha, \alpha+1\}$$

alfabeto, codice è TDF  $\in GF(2^2)$   $c_i, C_j \in GF(4)$

Affinché un segnale  $\subseteq$  sia di codice  
obbliamo che:

$$g(x) = x+1 \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow |C(x)|_{x=1} = 0 \quad \forall C(x) \in \mathcal{C}$$

Ripendo che  $\alpha^0 = 1$  ovvero che:

$C(\alpha^0) = 0 = C_0 \rightarrow$  dove ormai a ulteriori  
le sequenze non si ricette.

$$\begin{aligned} &N=3 \\ &\underline{c_0 c_1 c_2} \in GF(4) \\ &c_0 c_1 c_2 \in GF(4) \end{aligned}$$

bit di posiz.  
bit di inform.

3) Simbolomi:

$$\bullet \quad e_0 = 1, \quad e_1 = e_2 = 0 \quad j_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad S_0 = j_0 = f_0$$

$$S_0 = f_0 = \sum_{h=0}^{N-1} e_{E_h} \cdot \alpha^{0 \cdot h} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  lo segnale ricevuto non è di codice  $\notin \mathcal{C}$   
contiene errori

$$\bullet \quad e_0 = e_2 = 0 \quad e_1 = 1$$

$$S_0 = j_0 = f_0 = \sum_{h=0}^{N-1} e_h \cdot \alpha^{0 \cdot h} = 1 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  le sequenze  $\notin \mathcal{C}$  contiene errori.

$$\bullet \quad e_0 = 0 \quad e_1 = e_2 = \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_0 = j_0 = f_0 = \sum_{h=0}^{N-1} e_h \cdot \alpha^{0 \cdot h} &= 0 + \alpha + \alpha = 0 \\ &= 0 + 2\alpha = 0 \\ &2 \bmod 2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow C(x) \in \mathcal{C}$$

$r = 1 \neq 2 \Rightarrow$  sequenze ricette  
 $r = d$

---

NB:  $C(\alpha^0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_0 = 0 \Rightarrow j_0 = 0$

Esempio: 19/1/2012

Codice ristringitivo binario,  $N=4$ ,  $g(x)=x+1$

- Quante e quali sono le radici?

$$c_i \in GF(2) = \{0,1\} \quad C = c_0 c_1 c_2 c_3$$

$$C(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3$$

Le sequenze decite e ristringitive sono:

$$C(x) = i(x) \cdot x^{N-n} + resto \left[ \frac{i(x) \cdot x^{N-n}}{g(x)} \right] \quad C(x) \in \mathcal{C}$$

$$C(x) = h(x) \cdot f(x) \quad C(x) \in \mathcal{C}$$

Oss:  $g(1) = 0 \rightarrow C(1) = 0 \quad \forall C(x) \in \mathcal{C}$

Questo vuol dire che:  $C(1) = c_0 + c_1 + c_2 + c_3 = 0$

Ormai che le  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i = 0 \Rightarrow \text{SPC}$

$$N-n=1 \Rightarrow n=3$$

Una sola radice  
 $\Rightarrow d-1=1$   
 $d=2, r=1, t=0$

Sequenze decite:  $2^n=8 \in \mathcal{C}$

Sequenze totali:  $2^N=16$

Le sequenze decite sono:  $C \cdot H = 0$

Se è solo se somma bit a 1 = 0

|         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0 0 0 0 | 0 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 0 | 1 1 0 0 |
| 0 0 0 1 | 0 1 0 1 | 1 0 0 1 | 1 1 0 1 |
| 0 0 1 0 | 0 1 1 0 | 1 0 1 0 | 1 1 1 0 |
| 0 0 1 1 | 0 1 1 1 | 1 0 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 |

- Si tratta di un codice SPC: le sequenze multiple partono da 0

- Per il BSC:

$$P_{\text{err}} = \sum_{e=0}^N A_e \cdot \varepsilon^e \cdot (1-\varepsilon)^{N-e} \approx A_{t+1} \cdot \varepsilon^{t+1}$$

dove

$$\begin{aligned} A_e &= d_H(C_R, C_T) = && \text{Numero di} \\ &= d_H(C_R + C_T, 0) && \text{Ham. del C} \\ &= N_H(C_R + C_T) = e \text{ errori} && \end{aligned}$$

Nel nostro caso (guardare sequenza):

$$A_0 = 1$$

$$A_1 = A_2 = 0 \quad \text{Solo pari 2 deciti}$$

$$A_3 = 6$$

$$A_4 = 2$$

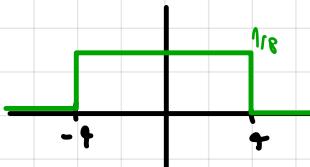
- No non si potrebbe usare un codice BSC( $P$ ):

non ho potere correttore e non so individuare l'errore per effettuare una correzione.

frame: 15/2/2007

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D} &= X + N \\ X &\perp N \end{aligned}$$

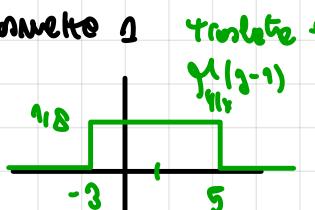
$$\begin{aligned} X &= \{ -1, +1 \} \\ P_x(x_i) &= \{ \eta_1, \eta_2 \} \end{aligned}$$



$$Y_{Y|X}(y|x) = Y_{Y|X}(y-x|x) = Y_N(y-x|x) = Y_N(y-x) = Y_N(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y|X) &= H(N) \rightarrow I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) \\ &= H(Y) - H(N) \end{aligned}$$

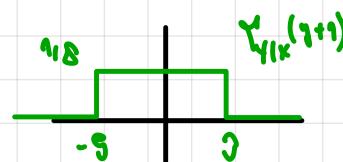
ne transmetto 1



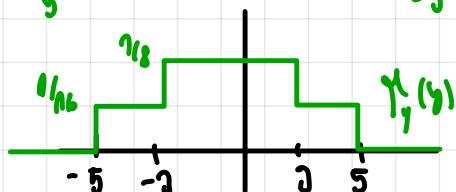
trasmette 1 dx

$$Y_{Y|X}(y-1)$$

ne trasmetto -1:



$$Y_{Y|X}(y+1)$$



$$Y_{Y|X}(y)$$

$$g_y(y) = \sum_i Y_{Y|X}(y|x_i) \cdot p(x_i) = \frac{1}{2} Y_{Y|X}(y-1) + \frac{1}{2} Y_{Y|X}(y+1)$$

$$H(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_y(y) \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{Y_y(y)} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{-8}^{-3} \frac{1}{16} \cdot \log 16 dy + \int_{-3}^0 \frac{1}{8} \cdot \log 8 dy + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{16} \cdot \log 16 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \cdot (-3+5) \cdot 4 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot (0+3) \cdot 3 + \frac{1}{16} \cdot (5-3) \cdot 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 9 + \frac{1}{16} \cdot 2 = \frac{2+9+2}{16} = \frac{13}{16}$$

$$H(N) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_N(n) \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{Y_N(n)} \right) dn = \int_{-4}^4 \frac{1}{8} \log 8 dn = \frac{1}{8} \cdot (4+4) \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$H(X) = \sum_i P_x(x_i) \log \frac{1}{P_x(x_i)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log 2 = \log 2 = 1$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X)$$

$$= H(Y) - H(N) = \frac{13}{16} - 3 = \frac{13-48}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ bit/mbit comele}$$

$$C = \max_{P_x(x_i)} I(X;Y) = \max_{P_x(x_i)} H(Y)$$

Ma la distribuzione dell'ingresso è equiprobabile  
⇒ capacità massima.

Esercizio 19/17/2011

$GF(5)$ , definire sequenze con  $N=4$ ,  $R=3$

- Elemento opposto in  $GF(5) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow 3^d = 1$

$$2^d = 2^4 = 16 \bmod 5 = 1$$

$$3^d = 3^4 = 81 \bmod 5 = 1$$

- Correttore di  $J_h$  solo erroe

$$\begin{matrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 9 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$t = \left\lfloor \frac{d-1}{2} \right\rfloor = 1$$

$$d = 1 + t + 1 = 3 \quad \text{per} \quad d-1 \rightarrow \text{transformare} \neq 0 \quad \text{bound}$$

$$N-u = d-1 \Rightarrow N-u = 2 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

- le radici possibili di  $g(x)$  sono:

$g(x)$  deve avere grado  $(N-u)$  con  $(N-u)$  radici connettive  $\beta_i$

- Parole di codice:

$$c_i, c_j \in GF(5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sequenze totali: } 5^N &= 625 \\ \text{sequenze brute: } 5^d &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

- $\Sigma$  assume che  $j_0 = 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$  radice  $\beta^0$

$$c_j = 0 \Rightarrow$$
 radice  $\beta^1$

$$g(x) = (x-1)(x-3)$$

- Le sequenze  $c = 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 3$  è di codice?

$$C(x) = 3x^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} C(1) &= 3 \neq 0 \\ C(3) &= 3^4 = 1 \neq 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow C(x) \notin C$$

- Calcolare le sindacan

$$S_0 = j_0 + i_0 = j_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} j_n \cdot 3^{1-n} = 0 \cdot 3 = 3^4 = 1$$

$$S_1 = j_1 + i_0 = j_2 = \sum_n j_n \cdot 3^{1-n} = 3 \cdot 3 = 3^2 = 3^3$$

- Calcolare  $\Lambda(x)$   $J_{\max}$  errori =  $T = 1$

$$\Lambda(x) = \prod_{n=1}^T (1 - \alpha^n x) = \Lambda_0 + \Lambda_1 x$$

1<sup>o</sup> equazione  $d-1-1 = 3-1-1 = 1 \rightarrow$  key equation:

$$\sum_{h=1}^{N-1} \Lambda_h \cdot S_{k-h} = -S_k \quad \text{con} \quad 1 \leq k \leq d-2$$

$$1 \leq k \leq 1 \Rightarrow k=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_1 \cdot S_0 &= -S_1 \\ \Lambda_1 &= -\frac{S_1}{S_0} = -\frac{3^3}{3^4} = -\frac{1}{3} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda(x) &= \Lambda_0 + \Lambda_1 x = 1 + 3x \quad 1+3x=0 \\ x &= -\frac{1}{3} = -3^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda(x=3) &= 1 + 3^2 = 0 \\ &= 1 + 1 = 2 = 0 \\ &= -3^2 = -1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(x) &= (\Lambda(u) \cdot S(x)) \bmod x^{d-1} \\ &= (1+3x) \cdot (1+3x) \bmod x^{d-1} \\ &= (1+3x+3x+9x^2) \bmod x^{d-1} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Position  $\Rightarrow 3$

$$e_3 = -\frac{\Omega(3)}{\Lambda'(3)} = -\frac{1}{3} < 3$$

Esercizi 14/11/2019

$$X = \{D_0, M_1, F_A, L_A\}$$

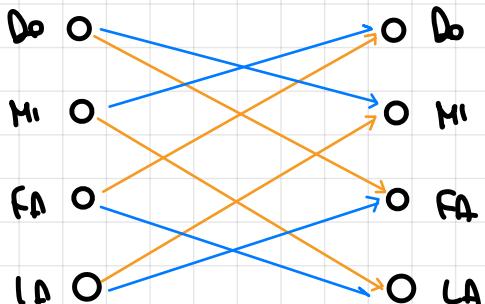
$$P_{Y|x}(D_0|F_A) = P_{Y|x}(F_A|D_0) = p$$

$$P_{Y|x}(M_1|L_A) = P_{Y|x}(L_A|M_1)$$

$$P_{Y|x}(D_0|M_1) = P_{Y|x}(M_1|D_0)$$

$$P_{Y|x}(F_A|L_A) = P_{Y|x}(L_A|F_A) = 1-p$$

Diagramma di transizione:



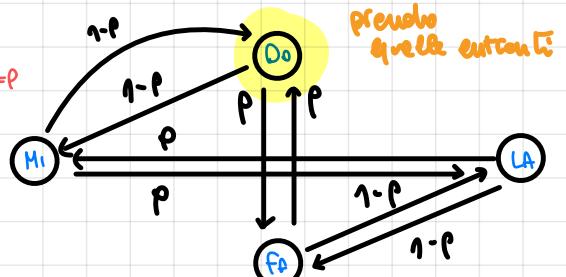
1) È una macchina con memoria limitata  $\Rightarrow$  ragionare di Markov con perimetro  $M=1$  suffice.

$$H(X) = H(X_n | X_{n-1}, \dots, X_0) \quad \begin{matrix} l \rightarrow \infty \\ l \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$X(k) = H(X_n | X_{n-k}) = \frac{H(X_n, X_{n-k})}{l} \quad l = 1$$

Probabilità di stato  $\Rightarrow$  Diagramma di Markov

Notato e fatto esercizio per riunione:  $h = P(M_1) - P(L_A) = P(F_A) - P(D_0) = p$   
 $q = p = \frac{1}{2}$   
 non fare tutti i paraggi



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(a) = (1-p)p(b) + pP(e) \\ 2P(a) + 2P(b) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(a)(1-p) = (1-p)p(l) \\ P(a) = \frac{1-2p(l)}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(a)(1-p) = (1-p)p(l) \\ P(a) = \frac{1-2p(l)}{2} \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \frac{1-2p(l)}{2} \cdot (1-p) = (1-p)p(l)$$

$$(1-2p(l))(1-p) = 2p(l) - 2p^2(l)$$

$$1 - p - 2p(l) + 2p^2(l) = 2p(l) - 2p^2(l)$$

$$4p^2(l) - 4p(l) = p - 1$$

$$P(l) = \frac{p-1}{4p-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(a) = P(b) \Rightarrow 2P(a) + 2P(b) = 1 \Rightarrow P(l) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_X(x) = \left\{ \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right\} \Rightarrow P_Y(y_j) = \left\{ \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

$$H(X) = \sum_i P_X(x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_X(x_i)} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 = 2 \text{ bit}$$

$$H(Y|x_i=D_0) = \sum_j P_{Y|x}(y_j|x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_{Y|x}(y_j|x_i)} = (1-p) \log \frac{1}{1-p} + p \log \frac{1}{p} = H_2(p)$$

$$H(Y|X) = \sum_i H(Y|x_i) \cdot P_X(x_i) = \sum_i P_{Y|x}(y_j|x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_{Y|x}(y_j|x_i)} = 4 \cdot H_2(p) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = H_2(p)$$

$$P_Y(y_j) = \sum_i P_{Y|x}(y_j|x_i) = \sum_i P_{Y|x}(y_j|x_i) \cdot P_X(x_i) = (1-p) \cdot \frac{1}{4} + p \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$H(Y) = \sum_j P_Y(y_j) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_Y(y_j)} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 = 2 \text{ bit}$$

$$I(X; Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) = 2 - H_2(p) \quad \text{bit vissuti}$$

$H(X)$  von Meisteria!

$$H(x) = H(x_n | x_{n-1}) = H(y|x) = H(p)$$

Esercizio 18/2/2016

|    | 1 | 2                  | 3 | ... | 10 |
|----|---|--------------------|---|-----|----|
| 1  |   | $\min(x_i)$<br>= 1 | 1 | 1   | 1  |
| 2  | 1 |                    | 2 | 2   | 2  |
| 3  | 1 | 2                  |   |     |    |
| ⋮  | 1 | 2                  |   |     | 9  |
| 90 | 1 | 2                  |   | 9   |    |

von Jolida  
in r. pete  
evento



Probabilità di estrarre x come carta più bassa:

$$P_x(1) = \frac{9+9}{90} = \frac{18}{90}$$

$$P_x(2) = \frac{8+8}{90} = \frac{16}{90}$$

$$P_x(3) = \frac{7+7}{90}$$

$$P_x(9) = \frac{2}{90}$$

• una cartella = 1 evento

• tutti gli eventi sono equiprobabili:

P(scegliere due copie di carte Jolida) = equiprobabile

(le copie estratte possibili sono: 90)

• Quanti Jolari può nominare X:

X: risultato coppie estratte, 10 valori carte più bassa

X:  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$  valori possibili

$$P_{X^k}: \left\{ \frac{18}{90}, \dots, \frac{2}{90} \right\}$$

• Memorizzare N parole, lunghe codifica di Regente:

$$N \cdot \lceil \log_2 9 \rceil = n \cdot q \text{ bit}$$

• Codice di Regente:  $n \cdot H(X)$

• Utilizzando una codifica regolare:  $N \cdot \bar{n}$  tuffen

Gilbert Moore

Greebert

| $D_X(x_i)$ | $n(x_i)$        | $C(x_i)$ |
|------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1          | $\frac{18}{90}$ | 000      |
| 2          | $\frac{16}{90}$ | 001      |
| 3          | $\frac{14}{90}$ | 010      |
| 4          | $\frac{12}{90}$ | 111      |
| 5          | $\frac{10}{90}$ | 1000     |
| 6          | $\frac{8}{90}$  | 1001     |
| 7          | $\frac{6}{90}$  | 1010     |
| 8          | $\frac{4}{90}$  | 1111     |
| 9          | $\frac{2}{90}$  | 1110     |

Huffman

| $P(x_i)$ |
|----------|
| 1        |
| 2        |
| 3        |
| 4        |
| 5        |
| 6        |
| 7        |
| 8        |
| 9        |

$$n(x_i) = \lceil \log \frac{1}{P(x_i)} \rceil$$

$$\bar{n} = \sum_i P(x_i) \cdot n(x_i) = \frac{13}{90} = 3,4$$

Esercizio 8(11/10/2018)

$$X = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

X: Estensione carbo

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |                            |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----------------------------|
| a | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1  | $\rightarrow \frac{4}{40}$ |
| b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | $\rightarrow \frac{2}{40}$ |
| c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | $\rightarrow \frac{1}{40}$ |
| d | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0  | $\rightarrow \frac{3}{40}$ |

$$\sum = 1$$

$$P_X(x) = \left\{ \frac{16}{40}, \frac{8}{40}, \frac{2}{40}, \frac{12}{40} \right\} \text{ no to carbo}$$

1) bit codifica neurale riportati in N prove:  $N \cdot 2$  bit

2) Con codifica熵的 (ideale):  $N \cdot H(X)$

$$H(X) = \sum_i P_X(x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_X(x_i)} =$$

$$= \frac{16}{40} \cdot \log \frac{40}{16} + \frac{8}{40} \cdot \log \frac{40}{8} + \frac{2}{40} \cdot \log \frac{40}{2} + \frac{12}{40} \cdot \log \frac{40}{12} = 1,85 \text{ bit}$$

Jennemann

| $P_X(x_i)$      | $H(x_i)$ | $C(x_i)$ |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| $\frac{16}{40}$ | 2        | 01       |
| $\frac{8}{40}$  | 3        | 111      |
| $\frac{2}{40}$  | 4        | 0000     |
| $\frac{12}{40}$ | 2        | 10       |

$$H(x_i) = \lceil \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P_X(x_i)} \right) \rceil$$

$$\bar{n} = \frac{16}{40} \cdot 2 + \frac{8}{40} \cdot 3 + \frac{2}{40} \cdot 4 + \frac{12}{40} \cdot 2 = 9,67 \text{ bit}$$

3) Codifica a coppie

| Pungente  |  |
|-----------|--|
| $P(a, e)$ |  |
| $P(e, b)$ |  |
| $P(b, c)$ |  |
| $P(c, d)$ |  |

Huffman

| $P_X(x_i)$      | $H(x_i)$       | $C(x_i)$ |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| $\frac{16}{40}$ | $\frac{4}{40}$ | 0        |
| $\frac{8}{40}$  | $\frac{3}{40}$ | 111      |
| $\frac{2}{40}$  | $\frac{1}{40}$ | 0000     |
| $\frac{12}{40}$ | $\frac{2}{40}$ | 10       |

$$\bar{n} = \frac{16}{40} \cdot \frac{4}{40} + \frac{8}{40} \cdot \frac{3}{40} + \frac{2}{40} \cdot \frac{1}{40} + \frac{12}{40} \cdot \frac{2}{40} = 1,95 \text{ bit}$$

Giorno 8/9/2021

$$R\mathcal{S}(6,6) \quad \text{I}_6 \quad GF(7) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$t=2 \quad \bullet \text{ Scegli } \alpha^d: \alpha^d = \alpha^6 = 1$$

$$N=6 \quad \begin{aligned} 2^3 &= 1 \Rightarrow \text{no} \\ 3^6 &= 1 \Rightarrow \text{Si} \quad d=3 \end{aligned}$$

- Quante sequenze contiene 0 e 1?

$$t=2 \rightarrow d = 2+1 = 3 \rightarrow d-1 \text{ radice} \quad \text{connessa}$$

$$N-u = d-1 \Rightarrow u = 6-3 = 3$$

$$\text{sequenza facile } c \in \mathbb{C}: t^2 = 49 \\ \text{con } C_i, C_j \in GF(7)$$

- Avendo  $j_0 = 1$  determinare  $g(x)$ :

$$j_0 = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \quad \text{dunque avrò altre } d-2 \text{ successive nulle}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^0 &= j^0 = C_1 = 0 \\ \alpha^1 &= j^1 = C_2 = 0 \\ \alpha^2 &= j^2 = C_3 = 0 \\ \alpha^3 &= j^3 = C_4 = 0 \\ \alpha^4 &= j^4 = C_5 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(x) = (x-\alpha^0)(x-\alpha^1)(x-\alpha^2)(x-\alpha^3)(x-\alpha^4)$$

- Quali sequenze appartengono a  $\mathbb{C}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} j_1(x) &= 1+x & j_1(x) \text{ è resto di } g(x) \Rightarrow \text{NO.} \\ j_2(x) &= 0 & j_2(x) \text{ è divisibile } g(x) \Rightarrow \text{Si} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} j^0 & j^1 & j^2 & j^3 & j^4 & j^5 & j^6 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 6 & 4 & 5 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$J_3(x) = 6 + 6x + 6x^2 + 6x^3 + 6x^4 + 6x^5$$

$J_2(1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow J_2(x) \text{ non è uno} \text{ reziproco di} \\ 6 \cdot 5 \text{ mod } 7 \neq 0 \quad \text{codice}$

$$J_2(x) = 1 + 4x + 4x^2 + 4x^4 \rightarrow \text{non è} \text{ distanza di} \\ \text{Hamming del codice} \text{ è} \\ d_H = w_H = 5$$

- Polinomio generatore  $N(x)$

$$J_{\text{numero}} = t = 2 \quad N(x) = \prod_{n=1}^{d-1} (1 - \alpha^n x) = 1 + \Lambda_1 x + \Lambda_2 x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_0 &= j_0 + j_0 = J_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} j_n \cdot \alpha^{n \cdot h} = 1 + 2 \cdot 1 = 1 + 6 = 7 = 1 \\ S_1 &= j_2 = 1 + 2 \cdot 2 = 1 + 4 = 6 \\ S_2 &= j_3 = 1 + 2 \cdot 3 = 1 + 12 = 14 = 0 \\ S_3 &= j_4 = 1 + 2 \cdot 4 = 1 + 8 = 10 = 3 \\ S_4 &= j_5 = 1 + 2 \cdot 5 = 1 + 10 = 11 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \leq h \leq d-2 \quad \text{con} \quad d-1-h = 2 \\ 2 \leq h \leq 3$$

$$\text{key equation} \quad \sum_{h=1}^{d-1} \Lambda_h \cdot S_{d-1-h} = -S_d$$

$$\begin{cases} \Lambda_1 \cdot S_1 + \Lambda_2 \cdot S_0 = -S_2 \\ \Lambda_1 \cdot S_2 + \Lambda_2 \cdot S_1 = -S_3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \Lambda_1 = -\frac{\Lambda_2 \cdot S_0 - S_2}{S_1} = \frac{-9 - 5}{6} = \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\left( \frac{-\Lambda_2 \cdot S_0 - S_2}{S_1} \right) \cdot S_2 + \Lambda_2 \cdot S_1 = -S_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\Lambda_2 \cdot S_0 \cdot S_2 - S_2^2 + \Lambda_2 \cdot S_1^2 &= -S_3 \\ \Lambda_2 (S_1^2 - S_0 \cdot S_2) &= \frac{S_2^2 - S_3}{S_1^2 - S_0 \cdot S_2} = \frac{0 - 3}{1 - 6} = \frac{-3}{-5} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 10/11/2022

stato una soglia  $\bar{x}$ :

$$\text{se } X_u = x_u \leq \bar{x} \subseteq 0 c_1 \dots c_m$$

$$\text{se } X_u = x_u > \bar{x} \subseteq 1 c_1 \dots c_h$$

$$P_x(x_i \leq \bar{x}) = p$$

$$P_x(x_i > \bar{x}) = 1-p$$

$$\bar{n}_C = p \cdot (m+1) + (1-p)(h+1)$$

$$H(x) = \sum_i P_x(x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_x(x_i)} = 2,94 \text{ bit}$$

$$\bar{n}_C \geq H(x) \Rightarrow \bar{n}_C = H(x)$$

$$p(m+1) + (1-p)(h+1) = 2,94$$

$$pm + p + h + 1 - ph - p = 2,94$$

$$p(m-h) = 1,94$$

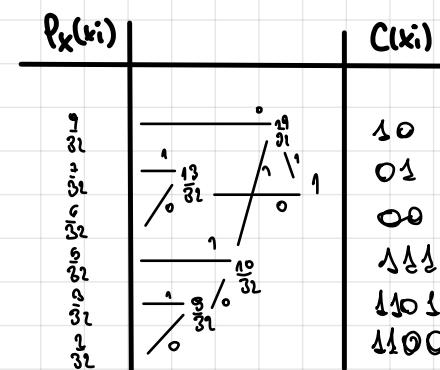
$$p = \frac{1,94}{m-h}$$

- senza codice di parigente:  $\bar{n}_C = \log_2 6 = 2,58$

- Codice Parigente:

$$\text{Huffman: } \bar{n}_C = 2,86 \text{ bit}$$

| $P_x(x_i)$     | $h(x_i)$ | $C(x_i)$ |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| $\frac{1}{32}$ | 2        |          |
| $\frac{3}{32}$ | 3        |          |
| $\frac{3}{32}$ | 3        |          |
| $\frac{9}{32}$ | 3        |          |
| $\frac{9}{32}$ | 4        |          |
| $\frac{1}{32}$ | 4        |          |



Maggior efficienza possibile: Codice dove generare 0 e 1 in maniera equiprobabile

$$P_x(x_i \leq \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

genero uno 0

$$P_x(x_i > \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

genero uno 1

con un valore di soglia  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{2}$  dividere l'alfabeto in 2 parti equivalenti che mi generano 0 e 1 equiprobabili.

$$\bar{n}_C = \frac{1}{2}(m+1) + \frac{1}{2}(h+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m + \frac{1}{2}h + 2 \quad m, h \geq 0$$

Frage 1 19.11.2021

$$X = \{+1, -1\}$$

$$N \perp X \rightarrow Y = X + N$$

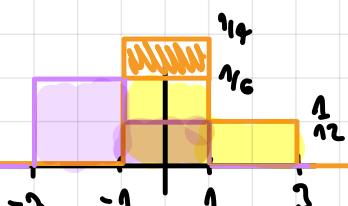
$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad E(Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot P_N(y) dy = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{3} y dy + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{6} y dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^0 + \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (-2) + \frac{1}{6} (2) \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad I(X, Y) &= H(Y) - H(Y|X) \\ &= H(Y) - H(N) \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y|x) = P_{Y-X}(y-x) = P_N(y) = P_N(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_Y(y) &= \sum_i P_{Y|X}(y|x_i) \cdot P_X(x_i) = \sum_i P_N(y-x_i) \cdot P_X(x_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} P_N(y+1) + \frac{1}{2} P_N(y-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y) &= \int P_Y(y) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_Y(y)} dy \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log 6 dy + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} dy + dy \\ &\quad + \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{1}{12} \log 12 dy \\ &= \frac{4}{6} \log 6 + 1 + \frac{1}{6} \log 12 \end{aligned}$$

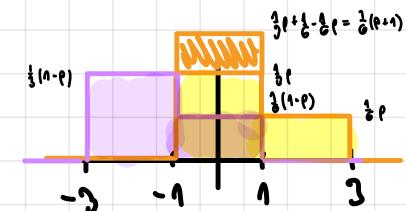


$$\begin{aligned} H(N) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P_N(n) \cdot \log \frac{1}{P_N(n)} dn = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{3} \log 3 dn + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{6} \log 6 dn \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \log 3 + \frac{1}{3} \log 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(X, Y) &= H(Y) - H(N) = \frac{9}{6} \log 6 + 1 + \frac{1}{6} \log 12 - \frac{2}{3} \log 3 + \frac{1}{3} \log 6 \\ &= \log 6 + 1 + \frac{1}{6} \log 12 - \frac{2}{3} \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{com } P_X(x_i) = \{ p, 1-p \}$$

$$P_Y(y) = (1-p)P_N(y+1) + pP_N(y-1)$$



$$\begin{aligned} H(Y) &= \int_{-3}^{-1} \frac{1}{3} (1-p) \cdot \log \frac{3}{(1-p)} dy + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{3} p dy \cdot \log \frac{6}{p+1} dy + \int_1^3 \frac{1}{6} p \log \frac{6}{p} dy \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (1-p) \log \frac{3}{1-p} + \frac{1}{3} (p+1) \log \frac{6}{p+1} + \frac{1}{3} p \log \frac{6}{p} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} (1-p) \log \frac{1}{1-p} + \frac{1}{3} (1-p) \log 3 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3} (p+1) \log 6 - \frac{1}{3} (p+1) \log \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{1}{3} p \log 6 - \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{p} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} H_2(p) + \frac{2}{3} p \log 6 + \log 6 - \frac{2}{3} (1-p) \log \frac{1}{1-p} + \frac{1}{3} (1-p) \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(X, Y) &= H(Y) - H(N) \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} H_2(p) + \frac{2}{3} p \log 6 + \log 6 - \frac{2}{3} (1-p) \log \frac{1}{1-p} \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 12/12/2020

$$S_1(t) = \begin{cases} A \frac{1-t}{T} & -\frac{T}{2} \leq t \leq 0 \\ A \cdot \frac{1-t}{T} & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$E_1 = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} S_1(t)^2 dt = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} A^2 dt = A^2 T = 3E$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_2 &= \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} S_2(t)^2 dt = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^0 \left( \frac{A(2t)}{T} \right)^2 dt + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \left( -\frac{A(2t)}{T} \right)^2 dt \\ &= \frac{A^2}{T^2} \left( \frac{t^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-\frac{T}{2}}^0 + \frac{A^2}{T^2} \left( \frac{t^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \\ &= \frac{A^2}{T^2} \left( \frac{T^3}{24} + \frac{T^3}{24} \right) = \frac{4A^2}{T^2} \cdot \frac{2T^3}{24} = \frac{A^2 T}{3} = E \end{aligned}$$

$$E_3 = \frac{E + 3E}{2} = 2E$$

Rappresentazione geometrica G.S.:

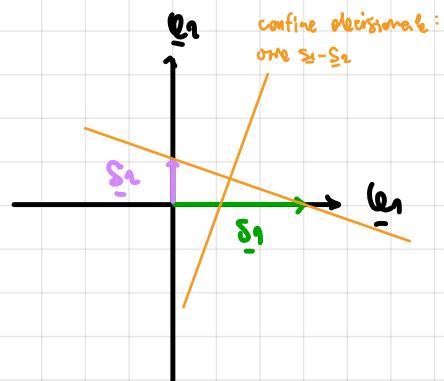
$$u_1(t) = \frac{s_1(t)}{\sqrt{E_1}}$$

$$s_1 = (\sqrt{E_1}, 0, \dots)$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_{21} &= \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} s_2(t) \cdot u_1(t) dt = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^0 \frac{A(2t)}{T} \cdot A(0)t + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} -\frac{A(2t)}{T} \cdot A(0)t dt \\ &= \frac{2A^2}{T} \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right] \Big|_{-\frac{T}{2}}^0 + -\frac{2A^2}{T} \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$s_{21} \perp u_1(t) \rightarrow u_1(t) = \frac{s_2(t)}{\sqrt{E_2}} \quad s_2 = (0, \sqrt{E_2}, \dots)$$

Non formano dunque ortogonali, serviscono 2 dimensioni  
ossia  $\underline{u}_1$  e  $\underline{u}_2$



$$d = \sqrt{E + 9E} = \sqrt{10E}$$

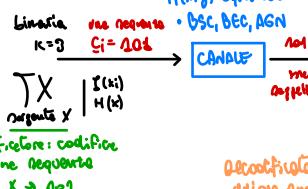
$$\begin{aligned} P(|u_1| > \frac{d}{2}) &= P_{ex} = Q\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{E_1}}\right) - Q\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{2E_0}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{\sqrt{10E}}{\sqrt{E_1}}\right) = \\ L\text{-PAM: } Q\left(\frac{\sqrt{2E_1}}{\sqrt{E_0}}\right) &= Q\left(\frac{\sqrt{5E}}{\sqrt{E_0}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Perdita di } \frac{5}{2} \text{ rapporto se } E = \frac{E_0}{2} \quad = Q\left(\frac{\sqrt{5E_1}}{\sqrt{2E_0}}\right)$$

Genre

9/9/2021

$L = \{A, B, C, D\}$  alfabeto  
 $X_T = (X_1, \dots, X_N); \forall X_i \in L$  sequenze  
 $X_T = AABCD (N=5) \xrightarrow{\text{decodificare}} 101$



Codificatore: codifica  
 una sequenza  
 $K \rightarrow N$

Decodificatore:  
 riguarda qui

Codice: rilevabile  $\rightarrow r$   
 $C = (c_1, \dots, c_N)$  correttore  $\rightarrow t$   
 rappresentazione  $\forall c_i \in C \Rightarrow c_i = (\underbrace{c_1}_{n}, \underbrace{\dots}_{n}, \underbrace{c_N}_{n})$   
 binario:  $G, H$   
 circolare:  $(x^d + 1) \bmod g(x) = 0$

Lo sorgente viene  
 noi decodificato in:  
 $\xrightarrow{\text{noi}}$   $S, H = W = \Omega$

$N$  lunghezza sequenza  
 $k$  bit di info col in canale  
 $R$  rate:  $\frac{k}{N}$   
 $N$  combinatoria legate:  $2^k$

$$(N \geq 2^k \quad n \log k \geq k)$$

- ridondanza
- errore nel singolo bit

Secondo Shannon:

$$I(X) = \log \left( \frac{1}{P(X)} \right)$$

• Teoria di Shannon:

$$\sum P_i(x_i) \cdot h(x_i) = \bar{h}(x) \geq H(x)$$

(limite di Shannon)

Teoria delle codifiche di canale:

$$\begin{aligned} E_p(P_{\text{canale}}(x)) &\leq 2^{N R_p - E_p(R_p) \cdot N} \quad p \in \{0, 1\} \\ &= 2^{-N(E_p(R_p) - R_p)} \\ &= 2^{-N E_p(R_p)} \end{aligned}$$

- $E_p(P_{\text{canale}}(x)) \downarrow N \uparrow \text{per } E_p(R_p) > 0$
- $R_p \uparrow E_p(R_p) \downarrow p \downarrow E_p(p) \downarrow E_p(P_{\text{canale}}(x)) \uparrow$
- $\max_{p \in \{0, 1\}} \frac{E_p(R_p)}{p} = \max_{p \in \{0, 1\}} I(x|p) = C$
- $\rightarrow \text{no } R_p > C \uparrow N \quad E_p(P_{\text{canale}}(x)) \text{ invariato}$
- $\rightarrow \text{no } R_p \leq C \uparrow N \quad E_p(P_{\text{canale}}(x)) \downarrow$

Codice Lineare:

$J_C \rightarrow G$  matrice da generazione:  $\underline{S} = \underline{I} \cdot \underline{G}$   
 $\underline{S}$  decodificatore:  $\underline{S} \cdot \underline{H} = \underline{W}$  dove  $\underline{W} = \underline{0}$

Codice Lineare riassettato:

$$\underline{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & \underline{0} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \quad \underline{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{P} & \underline{I} \end{bmatrix}_{(N-n) \times (N-n)}$$

$$\underline{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{P} & \underline{I} \end{bmatrix}_{N-n \times (N-n)} \quad \underline{I}_{(N-n) \times (N-n)}$$

No borsone esponentiale:

$$\underline{S} = (S_1, \dots, S_{N-n}) \text{ lungo } N$$

$$\begin{aligned} C(x) &= C_{N-n} x^{N-n} + \dots + C_0 & (N-n) \text{ grado} \\ i(x) &= i_{N-n} x^{N-n} + \dots + i_0 & (N-n) \text{ grado} \end{aligned}$$

Polinomio generatore:  $\underline{J} \underline{G} \subseteq C \Rightarrow C(x) \bmod g(x) = 0$   
 del codice  $C$   $g(x)$  ha grado  $(N-n)$

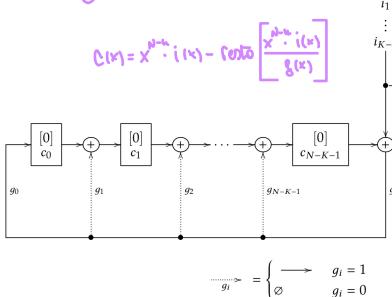
codice:  $C(x) = i(x) \cdot g(x)$

bit di info.

codice riassettato:  $C(x) = x \cdot i(x) \sim \text{resto} \left[ \frac{x^{N-n}; i(x)}{g(x)} \right]$

bit di parità

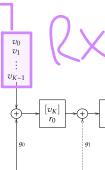
Codificatore:



lunghezza minima  $N$

bit di info

$TX$



$h(x_i) = k$  bit di informazione  $\rightarrow$  codifica sorgente

$h(x_i) = N = k + (N-k) \rightarrow$  codifica di canale

Decodificatore:

$$\text{Me } \frac{J(x)}{g(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow J(x) \text{ decodito} \quad J(x) \in C$$

## Campi finiti di Galois

| Proprietà | Galois                              |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| ciclico   | $\Rightarrow$ generatore $\alpha^n$ |

$$E_j = \sum_{h=0}^{N-1} e_h \cdot \beta^{jh}$$

$$E = [e_0, \dots, e_{N-1}] \rightarrow E = [E_0, \dots, E_{N-1}]$$

$$e = [0, \dots, 1, \dots, 1, \dots, 0]$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{N-1} e_h = \sum_{h=1}^{N-1} \alpha^h \cdot e_h$$

$$e(x) = e_{N-1} x^{N-1} + \dots + e_0$$

$$e(\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow E_j = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$y(x) = \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} (x - \beta^j) + \text{polinomio minimo } v(\beta)$$

l'essere viene rivelato proprio  $\rightarrow$  la posizione  $(\beta^j)$

Dato un codice di Hamming:

$d \rightarrow d-n$  elementi nulli

consecutivi in  $E$

$$e(x) = e_{N-1} x^{N-1} + \dots + e_0$$

$$e(\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow E_j = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$y(x) = \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} (x - \beta^j) + \text{polinomio minimo } v(\beta)$$

se ho un errore  
 in posizione  $E_j$   
 $\downarrow$   
 allora le termini  
 $\beta^j$  appaiono nelle  
 finalizzate  
 $\Downarrow$   
 posso dunque correggere  
 $e_j$  con l'info di  $S$

incognite:  $E_1 \quad E_N$

$$e = [e_0, \dots, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0, \dots, e_{N-1}]$$

$$e_{\alpha} = e_0 \quad e_{\alpha^n} = e_N$$

incognite:  $e_{\alpha} \quad e_{\alpha^n}$

utilizzo semplicemente El perché nel punto  
 deve fare Vero perché  $E_j = 0$   
 in questo modo si calcolano tutte le  
 posizioni dei minimi errori

dunque utilizzo i vari  $E_j = V_i$  per determinare

le equazioni da cui determino le posizioni

per risolvere le incognite  $\Rightarrow$  le equazioni indipendenti

$$e_{\alpha} = d^2 \rightarrow \text{posizione } \beta^j$$

$$e_{\alpha^n} = d^2 \rightarrow \text{posizione } \beta^{nj}$$

$$g(x) = (x - \lambda)(x - \lambda_n)$$

$$\lambda_1 = E_1 + C_1 = E_1 \quad \text{Sintesi di } \lambda_1 = 1$$

$$\text{eq I: } E_1 = \sum_{h=1}^{N-1} e_h \cdot \beta^{h-1} \rightarrow S_0$$

$$\lambda_2 = E_2 + C_2 = E_2 \quad \text{Sintesi di } \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\text{eq II: } E_2 = \sum_{h=1}^{N-1} e_h \cdot \beta^{h-2} \rightarrow S_1$$

$$\lambda_3 = E_3 + C_3 = E_3 \quad \text{Sintesi di } \lambda_3 = 3$$

$$\lambda(x) = \prod_{h=1}^N (x - \lambda_h x^{h-1}) = \lambda_0 + \dots + \lambda_N x^N$$

$$\text{key equation: } \sum_{h=1}^N \lambda_h S_{h-1} = -S_0$$

$$\text{equazione: } d = d-1 \quad \text{Vede anche}$$

## SRGENTI SENZA MEMORIA

$$I(X=x_i) = \log \frac{n}{P_x(x_i)} \quad \xrightarrow{>0} \quad \uparrow I(x_i) \quad (\text{bit/char})$$

$$H(X) = \sum_i P_x(x_i) \cdot I(x_i) = \sum_i P_x(x_i) \cdot \log \frac{n}{P_x(x_i)} = \sum_i P_x(x_i) \quad (\text{bit})$$

$$H_2(p) = p \log \frac{1}{p} + (1-p) \log \frac{1}{1-p} \quad (\text{bit}) \quad \begin{aligned} &\rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow H_2(p) = 1 \\ &p=0,1 \Rightarrow H_2(p)=0 \end{aligned}$$

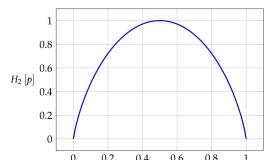


Figura 2.1.: Funzione  $H_2(p)$ .

$H(x)$  max con oldg  $X$   
Uniforme  $\Rightarrow$  Informazione  
Massima

## CODIFICA SRGENTI SENZA MEMORIA

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \{x_1, \dots, x_N\} & \text{dove } C(x_i) \text{ è lunga} \\ &\downarrow & n(x_i) \text{ bit} \\ Y &= (y_1, \dots, y_N) \quad M\text{-uple} & C(x_i) \text{ sequenza di bit} \end{aligned}$$

codice univocamente decodificabile:  $C(X') \neq C(X'')$  con  $X' \neq X''$

codice istantaneamente decodificabile (lossless):  
 regolamento di contesto  
 $P_{X'}(x) = P_X(x) = 1/2 \Rightarrow H(X) = 1 \text{ bit}$   
 ammette 1 lit e 2 eventi equiprobabili  
 $\bar{x} \rightarrow H(X)$   
 max info per singolo bit

$I(x_i) = k$  bit di informazione  $\rightarrow$  codifica sorgenti  
 $I(x_i) = N - k + (N-k) \rightarrow$  codifica di canale

$$\forall x \in X \Rightarrow P_x(x) = \frac{1}{M}$$

$$H(X) = \log_2 M$$

$$0 \leq H(X) \leq \log_2 M$$

$$\log_2 M = (N-k) \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{M}$$

$$\log_2 M = (N-k) \cdot \log_2 e$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_x(P_{\text{err}}(x)) &\leq M^p \cdot \left( \sum_{y \in Y} \left( \sum_{x \in X} P_x(x) \cdot P_{Y|x}(y|x)^{\frac{1}{M-p}} \right)^{p+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{M}} \\ M &= 2^{N \cdot R} \quad = q^{N \cdot R \cdot p} \cdot q^{-E(p) \cdot N} \\ &= q^{-N(E(p) - R \cdot p)} \\ &= q^{-N E(R)} \quad \uparrow N \downarrow E_x(P_{\text{err}}(x)) \\ &E(R) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{t+N} &= \binom{N}{t} \varepsilon^t (1-\varepsilon)^{N-t} \quad t+1 \gg N \cdot \varepsilon \\ &= \binom{N}{t} \varepsilon^{t+1} (1-\varepsilon)^{N-t-1} \quad N \gg t+1 \\ &= \frac{N^{t+1}}{(t+1)!} \varepsilon^{t+1} (1-\varepsilon)^{N-t-1} = \frac{N^{t+1}}{(t+1)!} \cdot \varepsilon^{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{t+1} &= \frac{C+t}{N} \cdot \binom{N}{t} \cdot \varepsilon^t \cdot (1-\varepsilon)^{N-t} \\ &= \frac{2t+1}{N} \frac{N^{t+1}}{(t+1)!} \cdot \varepsilon^{t+1} \approx 2 \cdot \frac{N}{t+1} \cdot \varepsilon^{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{N}{t+1} \cdot \varepsilon^{t+1} \leq f_{t+1} \leq 2 \cdot \frac{N}{t+1} \cdot \varepsilon^{t+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(x)_u &= \Omega(x)_{u-2} - g_u \Omega(x)_{u-1} \quad \text{dove} \\ \Lambda(x)_u &= \Lambda(x)_{u-2} - g_u \Lambda(x)_{u-1} \\ \Xi(x)_u &= \Xi(x)_{u-2} - g_u \Xi(x)_{u-1} \quad g(\Lambda(u)) > g(\Omega(u)) \end{aligned}$$

$$H(x) \leq \log_2 M$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(x) &= \sum_i^n p_x(i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{p_x(i)} \cdot \frac{M}{M} = \sum_i^n p_x(i) \cdot \log M + \sum_i^n p_x(i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{M \cdot p_x(i)} \\ &= \log M + \sum_i^n p_x(i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{M \cdot p_x(i)} \\ \text{On } x \leq (x-1) \Rightarrow \log_{10} x \leq (x-1) \log 10 &\leq \log M + \sum_i^n p_x(i) \cdot \log_e \left( \frac{1}{M \cdot p_x(i)} - 1 \right) \\ &= \log M + \log e \sum_i^n p_x(i) \cdot \frac{1}{M \cdot p_x(i)} - \sum_i^n p_x(i) \cdot \log e \\ &= \log_e M \end{aligned}$$

for fesible  $\rightarrow$   $H(x)$  newel M obre  $p(y)$

$$H(y) = \sum_j p_y(j) \cdot \log \frac{1}{p_y(j)}$$

$$H(y|x_i) = \sum_j p_{y|x_i}(j|x_i) \cdot \log \frac{1}{p_{y|x_i}(j|x_i)}$$

$$H(y|x) = \sum_i p_x(i) \cdot H(y|x_i)$$

$$p_{y|x}(j) = \sum_i p_{y|x}(j|i, x_i) = \sum_i p_{y|x}(j|i, x_i) \cdot p_x(i)$$

$$J(x)$$

$$\alpha^6 \neq \rho(\alpha) = 1 \text{ offene ne.}$$

