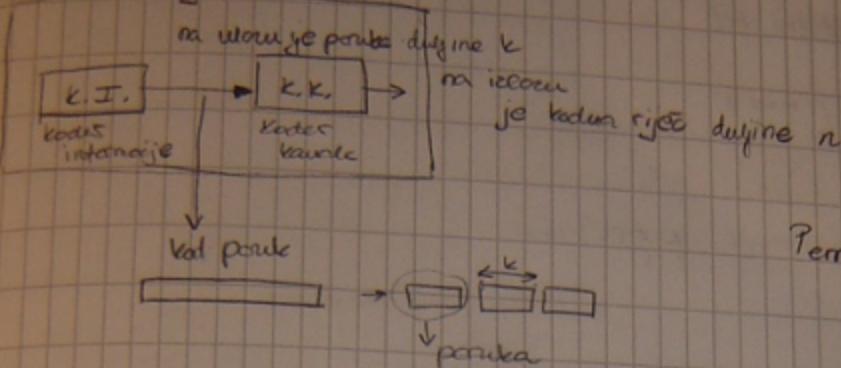


PREDAJNIKdekoder kavala

- koristi kod za detekciju pogreške
- može detektirati i ispraviti pogreške
pouzno slati ušim algoritmom

↳ TCP, UDP

Algebračka koda

$$F_2, \quad g = 2, 3, \dots$$

$$F_2 = \{0, 1\}$$

primjer

| | | |
|-----|-----|-------|
| k | 000 | $d=2$ |
| | 011 | |
| | 101 | |
| | 110 | $=n$ |

$n=3$

| | |
|---------|-------|
| ξ_1 | 00000 |
| | 01101 |
| | 10110 |
| | 11011 |

$n=5$

$$L^{n-k} = \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n}{i}$$

oznaka blok-koda

$$K: (n, M, d)$$

oznaka koda K (u literaturi C)

n - duljina kodne riječi

detektovanje
(s)

ispravljanje
(t)

$$d(k) \geq s+1$$

$$d(k) \geq 2t+1$$

PARITETNO KODIRANJE



najjednostanije blok kodirajuće

$$P: \begin{cases} \text{xorjem} / \text{mod } 2 \\ N: \end{cases}$$

vjerojatnost učestovanja pogrešaka

$$P_{np}$$

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------|
| KK | | 011 | |
| 00 | 000 | 101 | |
| 01 | 011 | 110 | |
| 10 | 101 | | |
| 11 | 110 | | |
| | | | $n=3$ |

$$P_{np} = \binom{3}{2} p^2 (1-p)$$

p - vjerojatnost pogreške

odvoda imaju
ostalih znakova
koji se mogu pojaviti

■ Linearni binarni blok kodori

- a) $x + y \in K$, $x, y \in R$
- b) $a \cdot x \in K$, $a = \{0, 1\}$
- c) $00\dots 0 \in K$

primjer $K : \{10011, 11101, 01110, 00000\}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10011 \\ \oplus 11101 \\ \hline 01110 \end{array} \in K$$

SIC kombinacija tako

b) ✓

c) ✓

vektorski prostor: baza prostora

k 00000 baza
11100 011
00111 101
11011

G kbm

M=4

k=2

$$M = 2^k$$

primjer

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{k} \\ \boxed{\quad} \end{array} \times G = \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{n} \\ \boxed{\quad} \end{array}$$

00

01

10

11

codir
kodilo

$$C = \underbrace{[00]}_{\text{poruka}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 00111 \\ 11011 \end{bmatrix} = [00000]$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 00111 \\ 11011 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [01] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} G \end{bmatrix} = [0+1 \ 0+1 \ 0 \dots]$$

→ primjer generiranja kodira gled

(n, M, d)

[n, k, d]

$$M = 2^k$$

$K = [n, k, r]$

2 kodice rijeci

000 ... 0 jednake duljice
111 ... 1

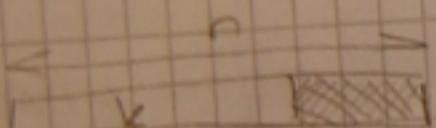
$$k = ?$$

$$d[k] = ?$$

$$d[k] = n$$

$k = 2$ jer je $M = 2^k$, a $M = 2$

obično $[n, k]$ u zapisima



$$G = [I : 4]$$

$$G = [m : p]$$

000 || $M = 2$
111 ||

P_g

vjerovatnost pogrešne kodiranje

$$P_{\text{err}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) P_g^2 (1 - P_g) + \left(\frac{3}{3}\right) P_g^3$$

kaoval s brisavjem simbolem

"0" • x_1 = y₁ "0"
"1" • x_2 = e
= y₂ "1"

000 → 0ce
00e
eee
eee cruk uč znamo

111 → 1ce
11e
cee

$$P_{pd} = \binom{3}{3} p_A^3 - \frac{1}{2}$$

primjer, kolika potrebiti mreže isprati?

$$[n, 4], d_{\min}(k) = 3$$

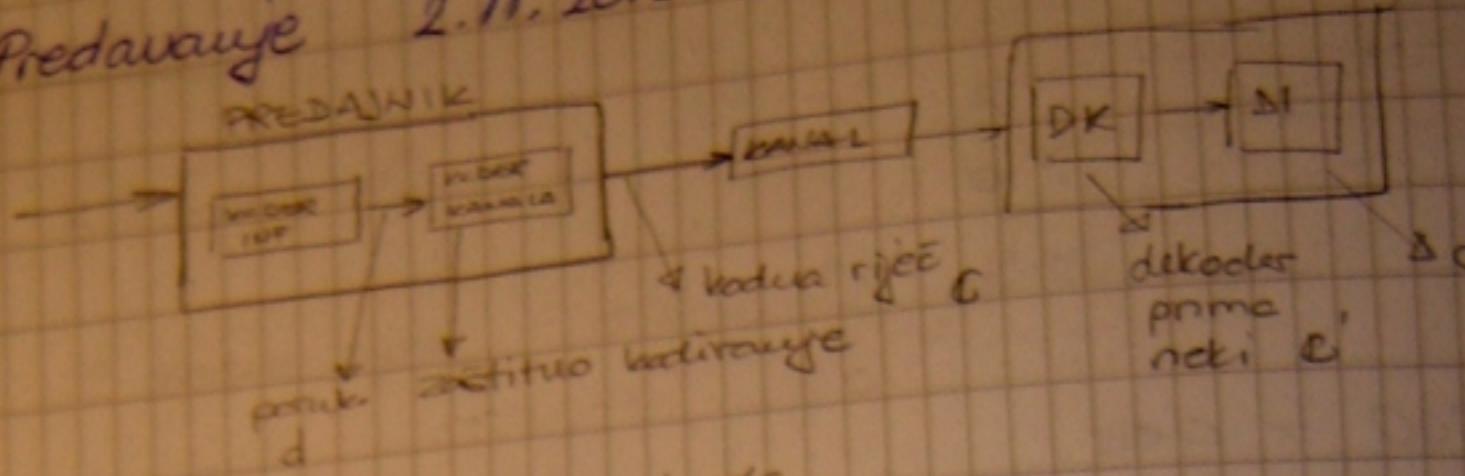
$$n_{\min} = ?$$

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

$$2^{n-4} = \sum_{i=0}^1 (?) = 1 + n$$

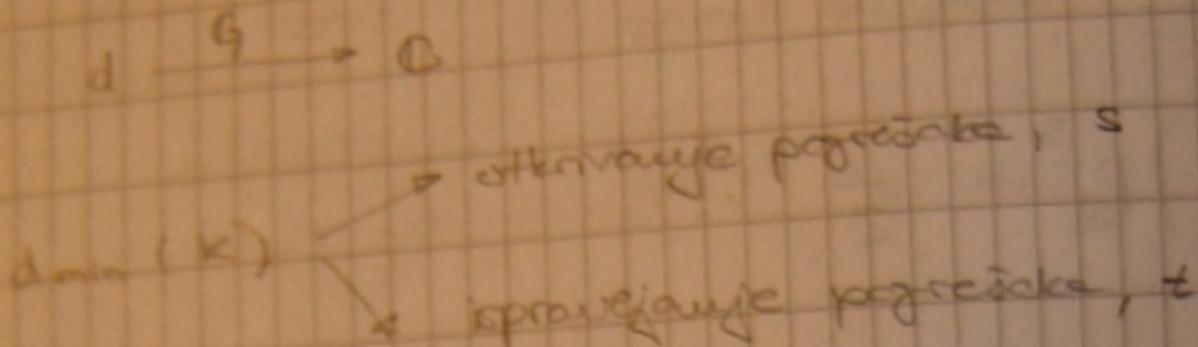
za $n = 7$ vrijedi

Predavač je 2.11.2010.



G generirajuće matica kodova

H matica projicira pon

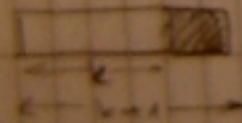


$$\begin{aligned} i) d(K) &\geq s+1 \\ ii) d(c) &\geq 2t+1 \end{aligned}$$

(n, M, d)

$\frac{t}{k}$ → min distance
dužina → broj
kodice → kodiran
rijeci

PARITETNO KODIRANJE



primjer :

A 00 0

B 01 1

C 10 1

D 11 0

→ 011
101
110

$$P_{np}(k) = \binom{s}{2} p_g^2 (1-p_g)^{s-2}$$

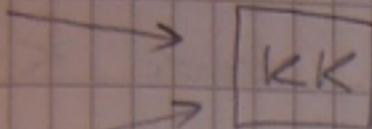
m 3, 4, 5 binarne ojesnjajući neekvivalentne pogreške

primjer :

(vertikalna i horizontalna pozicija pogreške učinkuju na koder komad dozore dugje poslike)

Na koder komad dozore dugje poslike

$$x_1 = [00]$$



| | | | | |
|----|---|---------------|-----|---------|
| 00 | 0 | \rightarrow | 000 | odoslan |
| 10 | 1 | \rightarrow | 101 | |
| 10 | 1 | \rightarrow | 101 | |

prihvjetno 010 101 101

odrediti poziciju u kojoj je došlo do pogreške

$\begin{array}{c} 010 \\ \hline 101 \\ 101 \end{array}$

sigurno je pogreška 2. bit

zašto pog. neli kod može biti

$$[n, k] \rightarrow t \quad 2^{n-k} = \sum_{i=0}^t \binom{n}{i}$$

DEKODIRANJE UNERPNOG BINARNOG KODA

1) PRINCIJ NAJBLIŽEG SUSEDIA

2) SINDROMSKO DEKODIRANJE

zašto pogreške i pozitivne

a) vektor pogreške

$$\vec{e} = \vec{y} - \vec{x} = [e_1, \dots, e_n]$$

b) std. niz

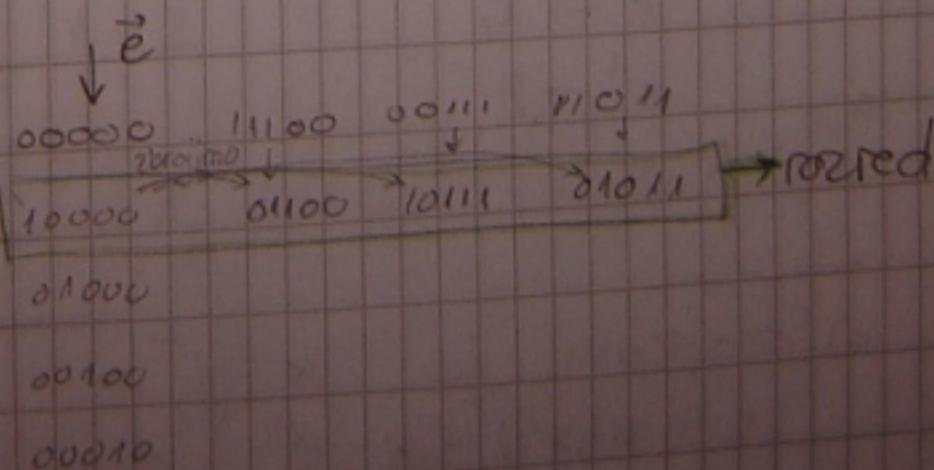
c) razred

d) H

e) sindrom (s)

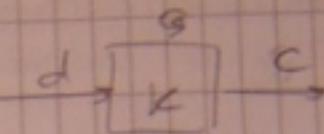
g)

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 00000 \\ 11100 \\ 00111 \\ 10111 \\ 01011 \end{bmatrix}$$



primjer Daj je binarni kod K s gen. matricom G

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



a) proučite std. uiz koda K

b) odredite tablicu sindrome koda K

$$K = \begin{cases} [000] \cdot [g] = [0000] \\ [010] \cdot [g] = [0101] \\ [100] \cdot [g] = [1101] \\ [110] \cdot [g] = [1111] \end{cases} [4, 2]$$

Više

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 00000 | 01011 | 10110 | 11111 |
| 10000 | 11011 | 00110 | 01111 |
| 01000 | 00011 | 11110 | 10111 |
| 00100 | 01110 | 10011 | 11011 |
| 00011 | 01000 | 10111 | 11110 |

d) H matica projekcije postota

a) ortogonalnost $C \rightarrow C'$

b) dualan kod $\rightarrow K^\perp$ $x \in C$

c) lin K^\perp $x \in K^\perp$

$$K \rightarrow G \quad x \cdot x' = 0$$

$$K^\perp \rightarrow H$$

d) sindrom je $x' \cdot H^T = 0$

$$S(x') = x' \cdot H^T = 0$$

ako je $\neq 0 \dots 0$ postoji pogreška

standardise dök mot G ; H

$$H = [-A^T : I]$$

primjer

$$S' = C \cdot H^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{nema pogreške}$$

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

$$g) c = [1001]$$

$$S^1 = C \cdot H^T = [1 \ 0 \ 1]$$

mierco pomer
siguiente grise uo 21 61km
postando ie $\sqrt{11011}$ = c

VEROJATNOST ISPRAVNOG DEKODIRANJA

primjet: $[n, k]$, $t = 1$

$$P_{\text{id}} = \binom{7}{0} p_g^0 (1-p_g)^7 + \binom{7}{1} p_g^1 (1-p_g)^6$$

Kodun brizm: $R(K) = \frac{k}{n} \leq 1$

(code rate)

Zadacić daju je bin. kod $[7,4]$ s

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

i) $H = ?$

ii) $d(k) = ?$

iii) Je li perfektni?

iv) $C' = [1110100] \cdot c = ?$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$M = 16$

ii) kalkulo min. stupaca H tako da vrednosti do se delje 0
to je ista min. distanca

$$d(k) = 3$$

iii) $M = \frac{2^n}{\sum_{i=0}^t \binom{n}{i}} := \frac{2^7}{1+7} = 2^4 = 16$

$$t \leq \frac{d-1}{2} = 1$$

kod je perfektni

iv)

$$S = C^T, H^T = [1110100] \quad \begin{matrix} 111 \\ 110 \\ 101 \\ 011 \\ 100 \\ 010 \\ 001 \end{matrix} = [000]$$

$$C = C^T$$

$\exists i \in \{1, 2\}$ Biu. blok kod $\in [n, 2]$ ima min. Hammingove udaljenosti $d_{min} = 5$, odredite min. duljinu kodača pječi - t .

$$t = \left\lfloor \frac{5-1}{2} \right\rfloor = 2$$

$$K: [n, 2]$$

$$d = 5$$

$$2^{n-k} \geq \binom{n}{d} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2}$$

$$2^{n-2} \geq 1 + \binom{7}{1} + \binom{7}{2}$$

$$n=8 \quad 2^5 \geq 1+7+21 \quad 5! \quad 32 \geq 29$$

Hammingov kod

(1/2)

HAM ($r=3$)

r nam definira duljinu koda u njezi

matrica H u homm. kodu

kor. $[7,4]$

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

$r=n-k=3$

$r \times (2^{r-1})$

$C = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{bmatrix}$

primjer: $d = [1010]$

$k = 4$

$n = 7$

$r = 3$

zastitni (korektni) bitovi ujek dovere na 2^{i-1} mjest.

1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0

$C = [1011010]$

nesistematične kôd

$[7,4]$

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

$k_1 \quad k_2 \quad d_1 \quad k_3 \quad d_2 \quad d_3 \quad d_4$

$k_1 = d_1 \oplus d_2 \oplus d_4 =$

$k_2 = d_1 \oplus d_3 \oplus d_4$

$k_3 = d_2 \oplus d_3 \oplus d_4$

pr Hamm [15,11]

$k_1, k_2, d_1, k_3, d_2, d_3, d_4, k_4, d_5, d_6, d_7, d_8, \dots$

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

$k_1 \quad k_2 \quad k_3 \quad k_4$

primjer $c \rightarrow c' = [1011000]$
 $c = [1011010]$

sindrom primjene kodice rijec

$$s(c') = c' \cdot H^T$$

$$s(c') = [1011000] \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = [011]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 010 \\ 110 \\ 001 \\ 101 \\ 011 \\ 111 \end{array}$$

pogreska
na 8. mjestu

1. način

$$1011000 / 0$$

↑
 $(110)_2 = 6_{10}$

Hammingov kod primjer zadatka

$$BER = \frac{1}{8}, \quad n = ?, \quad \frac{k}{n} = \text{max.}$$

u kodes kavala moze 111011 ...

antedite prvi blok podataka koji će izdati je kodesa

$$k_1 \ k_2 \ 1 \ k_3 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ k_4 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ k_5$$

- i) ako uzmemo da je $n=8$ tada može jer je k_4 zadignut
- ii) $n=9$ tada
- iii) $n=7$ u može u tom se dogoditi dvostrukog pogreška jer se događa jedan u 8 bitova

primjer $[5, 2]$

$$\text{Hamming} \rightarrow M = 2^k - 1 \quad \begin{matrix} 00 \\ 01 \\ 10 \\ 11 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} c_1 = [0000] \\ c_2 = [1001] \\ c_3 = [1100] \\ c_4 = [0111] \end{matrix}$$

a) $G = ?$

b) $c = ?$

c) linearnost = ?

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

PC $[7, 4]$

$$P_{\text{pd}} = 1 - P_0 - P_1 - P_2 + P_3 + \dots + P_7$$

Kako kod može ispraviti pogrešku t

$$2^{n-k} = \sum_{i=0}^t \binom{n}{i}$$

$$8 \geq 1+t$$

$$P_{\text{pd}} = 1 - \left\{ \binom{7}{0} p_0^0 (1-p_0)^7 + \binom{7}{1} p_0^1 (1-p_0)^6 \right\} \quad t=1$$

$g(x)$ - generirajući polinom levela k

- vrijed je stupnja $n-k$ $x^{n-k} + \dots + 1$

$[n, k]$

$$g(x) \rightarrow x^n + 1$$

$$\underline{n=5} \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^n + 1 \quad k \times n$$

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

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

$$n-k = 1$$

$$k=4$$

ne možemo otkriti gdje su zastupljeni

standardni oblici gen-matrice G

p $[7, 4]$

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

$$g = [\quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]$$

$$G = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|ccccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{+} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|ccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \oplus$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|ccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \checkmark$$

$g(x) \rightarrow$ shema c.k.

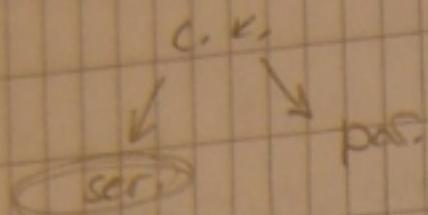
$$g(x) = x^4 + x^3 + 1$$

↑
K-II

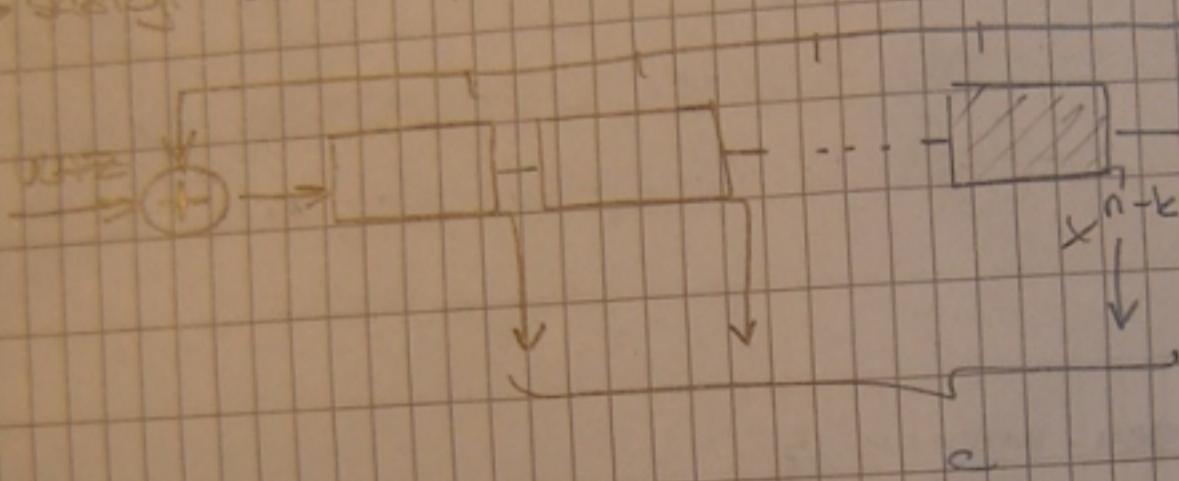
\rightarrow cikl. KODER

$$x^n + 1 = g(x) \cdot h(x)$$

[15, 11]

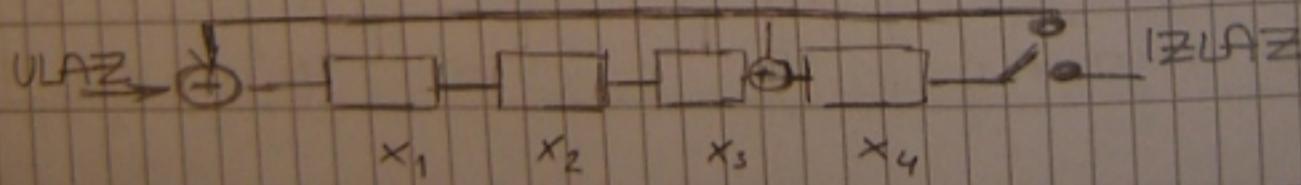


→ skocij se od parnočnih registara i mod 2 zbrojajuci
skocij se od parnočnih registara



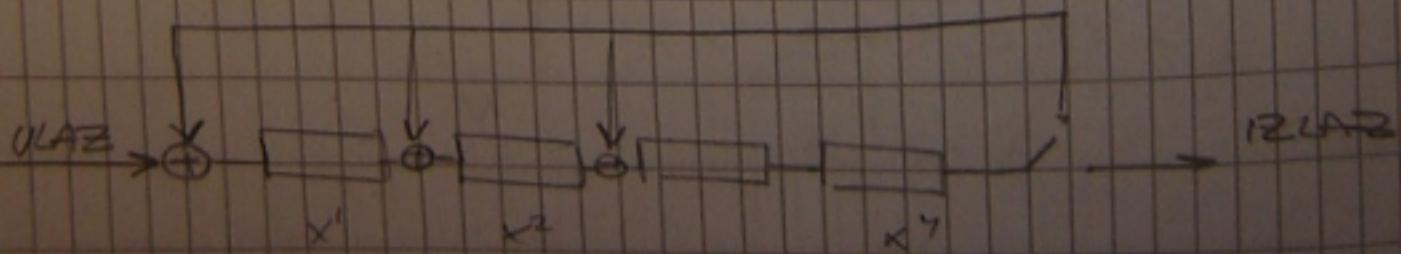
$$g(x) = x^4 + x^3 + 1$$

broj parnočnih registara



primjer

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



$$c(x) = d(x) + r(x)$$

1011 111

$$d = x^3 + x + 1 \quad | - x^3$$

$$d = x^6 + x^4 + x^3$$

$$r(x) = \frac{x^{n-k} \cdot d(x)}{g(x)}$$

PRIJEMER [15, 11]

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

odredite zaostnji dio za prijedel $r(x)$

ako se uključuje 10101010101

\downarrow_d

$$c = ? \quad [d | r]$$

$$\text{I} \quad i \geq g(x) \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{d} c$$

$$\text{II} \quad i < g(x) \rightarrow r(x) = \frac{x^{n-k} \cdot d(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$c = [d | r]$$

$$r(x) = x^4 \cdot \frac{(x^9 + x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1)}{(x^4 + x^3 + 1)}$$

$$(x^{14} + x^{12} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^6 + x^4) : (x^4 + x^3 + 1) = x^{10} + x^9 + x^5 + x^2 + 1$$

$$\underline{-x^{14} - x^{12} - x^{10}}$$

$$+ x^8 + x^6 + x^4$$

$$\underline{x^{12} + x^{10} + x^8}$$

$$x^6 + x^4 + x^2$$

$$\underline{x^8 + x^6 + x^4}$$

$$x^2 + x^0 + x^{-2}$$

$$x^4 + x^3 + x^2$$

$$x^6 + x^5 + x^4$$

$$x^8 + x^7 + x^6$$

$$x^2 + x^1 + x^{-2}$$

$$x^4 + x^3 + x^2$$

$\overbrace{\hspace{1cm}}^{1101}$

$$s(c'(x)) = \frac{x^{n-k} c'(x)}{g(x)}$$

ZADATAK

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

$[x^7, k]$ $\rightarrow k=4$

odredite sivrom za prvu kodirajućo ako se učitaju pojavljuje 1001110000011...

$$d = [1001110]$$

$$s = \frac{x^3(x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3)}{x^3 + x^2 + 1}$$

$$(x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3) : (x^3 + x^2 + 1) = x^3 + x^2 + x^1 + x^0$$

$$x^6 + x^5 + x^4$$

$$x^6 + x^5 + x^3$$

$$x^6 + x^4$$

$$x^6 + x^4 + x^3$$

$$x^6$$

$$\underline{x^6 + x^5 + x^3}$$

$$x^5 + x^3$$

$$\underline{x^5 + x^4 + 1}$$

$$x^4 + x^3 + 1$$

$$\underline{x^4 + x^3 + x}$$

$$x + 1$$

(11)

zad

$$x_1 = [11]$$

$$x_2 = [01]$$

i) $c^1 = [100011101]$

ii) $[111110011]$

iii) $[011111110]$

i)

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

pogreške je u 1. redku i 2 stupcu $x_{12} = 1$

ii)

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

$$x_{12} = 0$$

iii)

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

$$x_{22} = 0$$

zad 15

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

i) $n = 5$

$n - k = 3$

$k = 2$

$M = 2^k = 4$

$\left\{ d = 3 \right.$

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

e
00000
00001
00010
00100
01000
10000

s
000
101
001
111
110
100

može ispraviti

$$s(y) = e \cdot H^T$$

00101 010
01001 011
10100 } dvostrukke

ii) $c = [11010]$

$$s(c) = c \cdot H^T = [011]$$

ne može znati što je poglano

$$z110 \quad K: [n,k] = [7,3]$$

i)

$$H = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & x_1 & y_1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & y_2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & x_4 & y_4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = [A^T : I_4]$$

$$c = [0110011]$$

$$d(K) = 4$$

$$s = c \cdot H^T = [0110011] \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ \hline y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 \end{array} \right] = [00000]$$

$$x_1 + y_1 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$x_2 + y_2 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$x_3 + y_3 + 1 + 0 = 0$$

$$x_4 + y_4 + 0 + 1 = c$$

$0,0$
 $1,1$
 $0,0$
 $1,1$
 $1,0$
 $0,1$
 $1,0$
 $0,1$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ \hline y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 0,0 & 1,1 & 0,0 & 1,1 \\ 1,0 & 0,0 & 0,1 & 0,0 \\ 0,1 & 1,0 & 1,0 & 0,1 \\ 1,0 & 0,0 & 0,1 & 0,1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$G = [I : A] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$c = [00000000]$$

$$H = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

ii) $c' = [0110111]$

$$s = [0100]$$

na 5, mjestu

$i = [011]$ $c' = [0110011]$

zil 16

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

i) $c_1 = [00100001]$
 $c_2 = [00001111]$

$$d_{mn} = 3$$

$$s_1 = c_1 \cdot H^T = [0000]$$

$$s_2 = c_2 \cdot H^T = [0000]$$

ii) $c' = c + e$
 $s = c' \cdot H^T = (c + e) \cdot H^T = c \cdot H^T + e \cdot H^T = e \cdot H^T$
 $c \cdot H^T = 0$

iii) e $s = c \cdot H^T$

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| 1 0000000 | 110 |
| 01000000 | 101 |
| 00100000 | 011 |
| 00010000 | 111 |
| 00001000 | 100 |
| 00000100 | 010 |
| 00000010 | 001 |
| 00000001 | |

z 17

[15,7]

$$g(x) = x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} i) \quad & (x^{15} + 1) : (x^5 + x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1) = x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1 \\ & \underline{x^{15} + x^{14} + x^{13} + x^{11} + x^7} \\ & \cancel{x^{14} + x^{13} + x^{11} + x^7 + 1} \\ & \underline{x^{14} + x^{13} + x^{12} + x^{10} + x^6} \\ & \cancel{x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^7 + x^6 + 1} \\ & \cancel{x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^4} \\ & \cancel{x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1} \\ & \quad 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$ii) \quad d(x) = x^4 + x + 1 = [0010011]$$

Kodas rješenju sistematičnom obliku

$$[d(x) \cdot x^{n-k} \cdot p(x)]$$

$$p(x) = \text{ost } \frac{x^{n-k} d(x)}{g(x)} = x^8 (x^4 + x + 1) : (x^5 + x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1)$$

$$(x^{12} + x^9 + x^6) : (x^5 + x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + 1) = x^4 + x^3$$

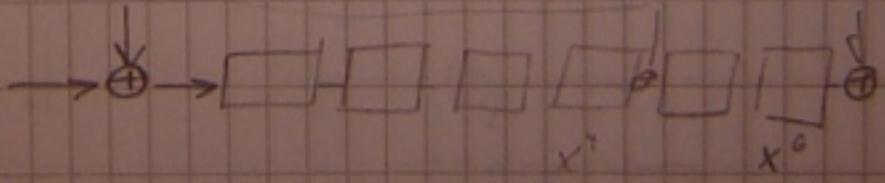
$$\underline{x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^5 + x^4}$$

$$x^{11} + x^{10} + x^5 + x^4$$

$$\underline{x^{11} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^7 + x^3}$$

$$x^7 + x^4 + x^3$$

$$10011000$$



$$c = [001001110011000]$$

$$iii) \quad c = [1000000 \cdot 00100011]$$

$$x^{n-k} \cdot d(x)$$

$$\text{ost} \cdot 11101000$$

zad 18

$$s_1 = [10100]$$

$$s_2 = [01010]$$

$$s_3 = [00101]$$

$$s_4 = [10000]$$

$$s_5 = [01000]$$

$$s_6 = [00100]$$

$$s_7 = [00010]$$

$$s_8 = [00001]$$

$$k \in [n, k]$$

$$t=1$$

i) $s = c \cdot H^T + (c+e) \cdot H^T = c \cdot H^T + e \cdot H^T - e \cdot H^T$

$$s = e \cdot H^T / e^{-1}$$

$$e^{-1} \cdot s = H^T \rightarrow s = H^T$$

↓

jednicze

matrice

jez i-przyj.

jednostkowe

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

A^T

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

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

ii) $n = 8$
 $k = 3$

iii) $g(x) = ?$
 $g(x) = x^5 + x^2 + 1$

iv) bla bla ...

v) $c^1 = [01101011]$

$$s = c^1 \cdot H^T = [00100] \quad \text{na 6. je greska}$$

$$d^1 = [0110111111]$$

zi 19

$$M = 128$$

□ 11, 7 □

$$k = 7$$

$$p(x_1) = p(x_2) = \dots = p(x_{120})$$

$$x_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$x_{127} = [1111111]$$

1 grcka

$$d = [1111000]^\top$$

2. MI 2009/2010 A

1) Hammingov

$$k = [n, k] = [7, 4]$$

$$k \rightarrow \sum_{c'} c'$$

$$c = [1100 abc]$$

$$a, b, c \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$c' = [1100 \square \square \square]$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} c' \cdot H^T &\Rightarrow 1+a+c=0 \rightarrow a=c+1=1 \\ 1+b+c &= 0 \rightarrow b=c+1=1 \\ a+b+c &= 0 \rightarrow c+1+c+1+c=0 \\ c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

c)

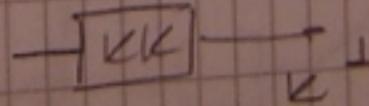
2) 0000

1011

1110

0101 $M=4 \rightarrow k=2$

$n=4$



$$G = [I | A] = \begin{bmatrix} 1011 \\ 0101 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} K \quad G \rightarrow H \\ K^\perp \quad G^\perp \rightarrow H^\perp \end{array}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 \\ 11 & 01 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 00 \\ 01 \\ 10 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} \cdot H = \begin{bmatrix} 0000 \\ 1101 \\ 0101 \\ 0111 \end{bmatrix}$$

③ zi 19

ii) $c = [1001110]$

$K : c_i \rightarrow g_i^\infty$

Kodierung $d = [101]$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1110100 \\ 0111010 \\ 00111101 \end{bmatrix}$$

1001110

0011101

0111010

1110100

1101001

1010011

0100111

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

$$g = 1101$$

$$c = [101], G = [1101001] \quad c)$$

5) $[6,3]$

$$c = [1,0,1,1,0,0]$$

$$Pe = 0,01$$

$$t = 1$$

$$G = [I : A]$$

$$G = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$\square \square - \square - -$

$$H = [A^T | I]$$

$$s(c') = c' \cdot H^T = [0, 0, 1]$$

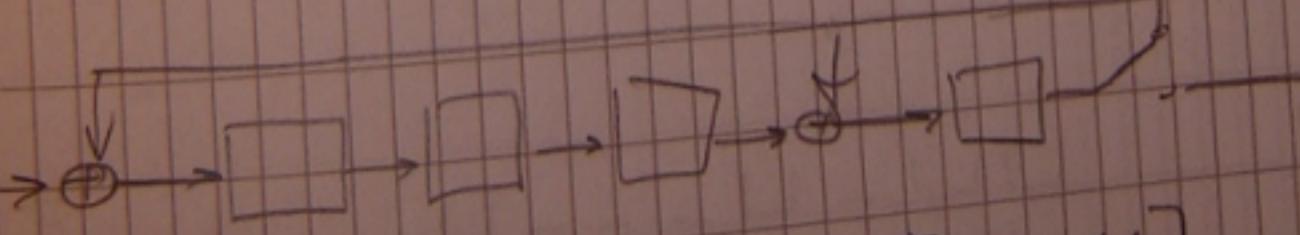
na 6. my je gčoká

$$c = [1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1]$$

$$d = [1, 0, 1]$$

$$P_{pd} = 1 - \left(\binom{6}{0} Pe^0 (1-Pe)^6 - \binom{6}{1} Pe^1 (1-Pe)^5 \right) = 1,46 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

6) $[15, k]$



$[15, 11]$

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

(---)

7) [7, 4]

$$\begin{matrix} K & H \\ K \perp G \end{matrix}$$

$$c^\perp = [1010] \cdot H = [011000]$$

8) [7, 4]

9) [7, 4]

$$P_g = m$$

$$\frac{P_{ISP}(H)}{P_{ISP}(\bar{H})} = \frac{\binom{7}{0}m^0(1-m)^7 + \binom{7}{1}m^1(1-m)^6}{\binom{5}{0}m^0(1-m)^5} = (1-m)(1-6m)$$

10)

$$n=9$$

U U - U - - - U - $\varepsilon = \frac{8}{9}$

$$n=8$$

$$n=7$$

0 0 1 0 1 1 0
1 1 0

$$\underline{\varepsilon = \frac{4}{7}}$$