

HW1 1-9556-89 23/10

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$$1. p_i = \text{rem} \left[\frac{x^{n-k+i-1}}{g(x)} \right]$$

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

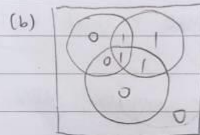
$I_k \quad P \quad P^T \quad I_{n-k}$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [0111001]$$

$$R = [0011001]$$

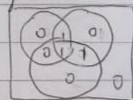
$$S = [011] \quad e = [0100001] \Rightarrow r \oplus e = [0111001]$$

2. (a) $1 \oplus 2 \oplus 3 \oplus 4 \oplus 5 \oplus 6 \oplus 7$



If only one bit is incorrect, the receiver can which bit is in error and correct it by checking parity bits.
(8,4) can do single-bit correction and 2-bit error detection.

Say $11010100 \rightarrow 11000000$ (received)



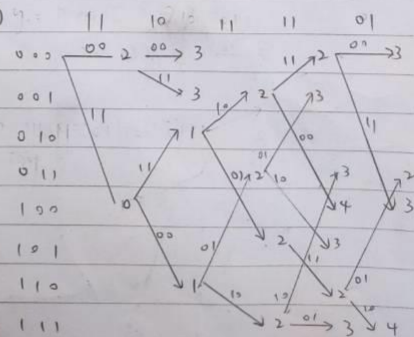
bit 6 incurs an error
after correct $\Rightarrow 11001000$

- ① check parity bits
- ② calculate syndrome vector
- ③ find the position of error
- ④ correct it, 1101

3. (a) Input $P_1 \quad P_2 \quad P_3 \quad y_1 \quad y_2 \quad (b)$

1	0	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	1

11 11 01 00 01
first



$\Rightarrow 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0$
Input = 10110

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(c) 1 0 1 1 0

y 11 11 01 11 01 error rate = $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$

received 11 11 11 11 01

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \quad 10110110 \\
 11001 \overline{) 111001100000} \\
 \underline{11001} \\
 10111 \\
 \underline{11001} \\
 11100 \\
 \underline{11001} \\
 10100 \\
 \underline{11001} \\
 11010 \\
 \underline{11001} \\
 110 \Rightarrow 110
 \end{array}$$

5. a low-error-rate environment, because GBN doesn't require as much overhead as SR.

congestion network, if a network is suffering from congestion, GBN is more effective since it sends fewer packets at a time.