Exercises to Chapter 8

Exercise 8.1. Deduce from the Plotkin bound that every binary linear code C of length

Exercise 8.1. Deduce how $n \text{ with } d(C) > \frac{2}{3}n \text{ is one-dimensional.}$ Plotkin bound: if C is a binary code such that $J(C) > \frac{n}{2}$. Then J = J(C) J = J(C)

Assume $d > \frac{2}{3}h$. Because $\frac{2}{3}h > \frac{h}{2}$, the Plotlein bound applies: $\#C \le \frac{d}{d-h/2} = 1 + \frac{h/2}{d-h/2} = 1 + \frac{h \times \frac{1}{2}}{d-h \times \frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1/2}{\frac{d}{h} - \frac{1}{2}}$ $1 + \frac{1/2}{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1/2}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{4}{50} \text{ so } \dim C = \log_2 \#C \le 1$

Exercise 8.2. Let $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ be the extended Hamming $[8,4,4]_2$ -code $\widehat{\text{Ham}}(3,2)$. Recall from Ex.7.3 that $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ is a self-dual code with weight enumerator $W_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(x,y)=x^8+14x^4y^4+y^8$.

Verify directly that $W_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(x,y) = (\#\widehat{\mathcal{H}})^{-1}W_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(x+y,x-y).$

(Of course, this must be true by the MacWilliams identity, given that $\widehat{\mathcal{H}} = \widehat{\mathcal{H}}^{\perp}$.)

H = code generated by - $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ H is a $\begin{bmatrix} 7, 4, 3 \end{bmatrix}_2$ -code = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ generator for \mathfrak{P}_{l} H is self-orthogonal

(and $n=2k \Rightarrow self-dual)$ because $GG^{T}=0$. 4 columns

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ybazlov@yucca:~$
vbazlov@vucca:~
ybazlov@yucca:~$ sage
  SageMath version 9.7, Release Date: 2022-09-19
 Using Python 3.10.5. Type "help()" for help.
sage: f(x,y)=x^8+14*x^4*y^4+y^8
sage: f(x+y,x-y)
(x + y)^8 + 14*(x + y)^4*(x - y)^4 + (x - y)^8
sage: expand(f(x+y,x-y))
16*x^8 + 224*x^4*v^4 + 16*v^8
```

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