

Bizonyítás (BCH - kódok tétele)

③ dimenzió  $n - \deg(g)$  minden ekkorú kódban

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} g \\ xg \\ x^2g \\ \vdots \\ x^{b-1}g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{g} & 0 \dots 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{g} & 0 \dots 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{g} & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \dots 0 & & & \boxed{g} \end{pmatrix}$$

$k$  = kód dimenziója

$n$  hosszú

Példa  $n=4$   $g=1+2x \in \mathbb{Z}_3[x]$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\dim = 4 - \deg(g)$ .

leider  $n - \deg(g) \geq n - r(d-1)$

$\deg(g) \leq r(d-1)$

$\deg(g_i) \leq r$   $g_i$  az  $\alpha^i$  min polinomja.

lehöleges elem min polinomja  $K[x]$ -ben  
 $\beta \in K[x]/\langle f \rangle$

legfeljebb  $r$ -ed fokú polinom

$\beta^0, \beta^1, \beta^2, \dots, \beta^r$   
 azaz  $r+1$  elem, már 0  
 nem is azaz  $\deg(\min_{\beta}) \leq r$

$r+1$  vektor a  
 $K[x]/\langle f \rangle$   $K$ -feletti  
 vektortérben,  
 $r$ -dim.

(4) elég megmutatni, hogy  $g \mid x^n - 1$ -et

$x^n - 1$  polinomnak az  $\alpha$  gyöke  
mert  $\sigma(\alpha) = \alpha^n = 1$   
ugyan így  $\alpha^2, \alpha^3, \dots, \alpha^{n-1}$  is  
gyöke.

$x^n - 1$  többöröse  $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{d-1}$   
minimál polinomok

$x^n - 1$  többöröse ezek lkk-t-jével.

Lemma: Ha  $g \mid x^n - 1 \in K[x]$ , akkor a

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} g \\ xg \\ \vdots \\ x^{k-1}g \end{pmatrix} \in K^{k \times n} \text{ ahol } k = n - \deg(g)$$

generátor mátrixú lineáris kód állítás.

Biz: Elegendő a állításig tulajdonságot a  
generátor vektorokra ellenőrizni!

Elegendő  $x^{k-1} \cdot g$ -t ezzel elolva mint kapunk.

$$x^{k-1} \cdot g = (0 \dots 0 \boxed{a_0 \ g \ a_t}) \quad g = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_t x^t$$
  
$$= (\boxed{a_t} \ 0 \dots 0 \ 0 \ \boxed{a_0 \dots a_{t-1}}) \quad t = n - k.$$

$$h = a_t + x^k \cdot a_0 + x^{k+1} \cdot a_1 + \dots + x^{k+t-1} \cdot a_{t-1} \in C$$

$g \mid h$  ?

$$g \mid h + a_t(x^n - 1) = x^k a_0 + x^{k+1} a_1 + \dots + x^{k+t} a_t$$
  
$$= x^k g \quad \checkmark$$

Példa BCH-kód konstruálása:

(3)

$K = \mathbb{Z}_3$

$f = x^3 + 2x + 1 \in K[x]$

irred

$r = 3$

mert  $f(0) = 1$

$f(1) = 1$

$f(2) = 1$

$\alpha \in K[x]/\langle f \rangle$  27-elemű

$\sigma(\alpha) \mid 26$

$\alpha = \bar{x}$

$\alpha^2 = \bar{x^2}$

$\alpha^4 = \bar{x^4} = \overline{x^2 + 2x}$

$\alpha^8 = \overline{(x^2 + 2x)^2} = \overline{x^4 + x^3 + x^2}$   
 $= \overline{x^2 + 2x + x + 2 + x^2}$   
 $= \overline{2x^2 + 2}$

$\overline{x^3} = \overline{x + 2}$   
 $\overline{x^4} = \overline{x^2 + 2x}$

$\overline{x^3 + 2x + 1} = \bar{0}$

$\alpha^{12} = \alpha^8 \cdot \alpha^4 = \overline{(x^2 + 2x)(2x^2 + 2)} = \overline{2x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x} =$   
 $\alpha^9 = \alpha^8 \cdot \alpha = \overline{2x^2 + 2} \cdot \bar{x} = \overline{2x^3 + 2x} = \overline{2x^2 + x + x + 2 + 2x^2 + x} =$   
 $= \overline{2x + 1 + 2x} = \overline{x + 1}$   
 $\overline{x^2 + 2}$

$\alpha^{13} = \alpha^9 \cdot \alpha^4 = \overline{x + 1} \cdot \overline{x^2 + 2x} = \overline{x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x}$   
 $= \overline{x + 2 + 2x} = \bar{2}$

$\alpha^{26} = \bar{2}^2 = \bar{1}$

$\sigma(\alpha) = 26.$

$\beta = \alpha^2$

$n = 13$

Válasszuk  $\beta = \bar{x^2}$  akkor  $\sigma(\beta) = 13.$

Konstruálunk 2-hibajavító kódot.

$d = 5$  a minimális távolság.

$\beta$  minimalpolinomy'a

$$\beta^0 = 1 = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\beta^1 = \overline{x^2} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\beta^2 = \overline{x^4} = \overline{x^2 + 2x} = (0, 2, 1)$$

$$\beta^3 = \overline{x^6} = \overline{x^2(x^2 + 2x)} = \overline{x^4 + 2x^3} = \overline{x^2 + 2x + \cancel{2x} + 1}$$

$$= \overline{\cancel{x^2} + \cancel{2x} + 1} = \overline{x^2 + x + 1} = (1, 1, 1)$$

~~$\beta^3 + 2\beta^2$~~

$$\beta^3 + \beta^2 + \beta + 2 = (0, 0, 0)$$

min polinom  $g_1 = \underline{x^3 + x^2 + x + 2}$

$\beta^2$  min polinomy'a

$$(\beta^2)^0 = 1 = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$(\beta^2)^1 = \overline{x^2 + 2x} = (0, 2, 1)$$

$$(\beta^2)^2 = \alpha^8 = \overline{2x^2 + 2} = (2, 0, 2)$$

$$(\beta^2)^3 = \alpha^{12} = \overline{x^2 + 2} = (2, 0, 1)$$

$$(\beta^2)^3 + (\beta^2)^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$g_2 = \underline{x^3 + x^2 + 2}$$

$\beta^3$  min polinomyja

$$(\beta^3)^0 = 1 = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\beta^3 = \alpha^6 = \overline{x^2(x^2+2x)} = \overline{x^4+2x^3} = \overline{x^2+2x+2x+1} = \overline{x^2+x+1} = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$(\beta^3)^2 = \alpha^{12} = \overline{x^2+2} = (2, 0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta^3)^3 = \alpha^{18} &= 2 \cdot \alpha^6 = 2x \cdot (x^2+2x) = \overline{2x^3+x^2} \\ &= \overline{2x+1+x^2} = (1, 2, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\beta^3)^3 + (\beta^3)^2 + \beta^3 + 2 = 0$$

$g_3 = x^3 + x^2 + x + 2$

$\beta^4$  min polinomyja

$$(\beta^4)^0 = 1 = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$(\beta^4)^1 = (2, 0, 2)$$

$$(\beta^4)^2 = \alpha^{16} = 2 \cdot \alpha^3 = \overline{2 \cdot x^3} = \overline{2x+1} = (1, 2, 0)$$

$$(\beta^4)^3 = \beta^{12} = \alpha^{24} = 2 \cdot \alpha^{11} = 2 \cdot \overline{x+1} \cdot \overline{x^2} =$$

$$\overline{2x^3+2x^2} = \overline{2x+1+2x^2} = (1, 2, 2)$$

$$(\beta^4)^3 + 2 \cdot (\beta^4)^2 + 2(\beta^4)^1 + 2$$

$g_4 = x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 2$

$$g = \text{lcm}(g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4) = g_1 \cdot g_2 \cdot g_4$$

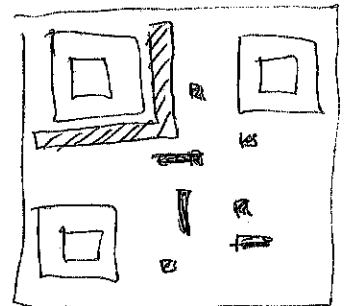
$$(x^3 + x^2 + x + 2)(x^3 + x^2 + 2)(x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 2)$$

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

$$g = x^9 + x^8 + 2x^7 + 0 \cdot x^6 + x^5 + 0 \cdot x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 2$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}_3^{4 \times 13}$$

Példa: QR-Édvál manuál



$$K = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$f = x^4 + x + 1$$

$$\alpha = \bar{x}$$

min távolság

15-koszu 3-bitojavitó bináris kód  $d = 7$

$$g = 1 + x + x^2 + x^4 + x^5 + x^8 + x^{10}$$

$$\dim = 5$$

5-bitnyi információ kódol be 15 bitnyire  
inf ráta  $\frac{1}{3}$

$\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/\langle f \rangle$  testben

(7)

Magj

~~testben~~

$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

mert  $1+1=0$

$$[g(\alpha)]^2 = g(\alpha^2)$$

2-karakterisztikájú testben  $\alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^4, \dots$   
minimálpolinomjai meggyökeresed.

minimálpolinomjai is meggyökeresed.  
 $\alpha^3, \alpha^6, \alpha^{12}$

QR-példában elég  $\alpha, \alpha^3, \alpha^5$  minimál-  
polinomsait zínávelelni.

Kör:  $K = \mathbb{Z}_2$   $d=3$  minimális távolságu

BCH kód tervezéséhez egy állású Hamming-  
kódot építünk.

Példo:  $K = \mathbb{Z}_2$   $f = x^3 + x + 1$

$$\alpha = \bar{x} \quad \sigma(\alpha) = 7$$

$$\alpha^2 = \overline{x^2}$$

$$\alpha^3 = \overline{x+1}$$

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

$\alpha$  min polinomsja

$$\boxed{x^3 + x + 1}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha^0$   
 $\alpha^1$   
 $\alpha^2$

$\alpha^5$   
 $\alpha^6$