

# BCH kódy

Bose, Chaudhuri, Hocquenghem

$V \xrightarrow{\text{BCH}} W \xrightarrow{\text{sum}} \tilde{W} \xrightarrow{\text{Dec}} W / \sigma$

1) cyklický kód, nad  $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/q(x)$ ,  $q(x)$  je ir. polynom stupně  $m$   
 $2^m$ -prvkové těleso

Pr:  $n=15 = 2^4 - 1$ ,  $m=4 \rightsquigarrow q(x) = x^4 + x + 1$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/q(x) = \left\{ a_0 + a_1 \cdot z + a_2 \cdot z^2 + a_3 \cdot z^3 \mid \begin{matrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{matrix} \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \right\}$$

$T_q$

jiné,  $T_q(\{0\})$  je cyklická, tudíž  $\exists \alpha \in T_q(\{0\})$

$$T_q(\{0\}) = \{ \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^4, \dots, \alpha^{15} \}$$

$\parallel$   
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Pro naši odh.  $q$ ,  $\alpha = z$

$\alpha^0 = z^0 = z^{15} = 1$	$\alpha^4 = z^4 = z + 1$	$\alpha^8 = z^8 = 1 + z^2$	$\alpha^{12} = z^{12} = 1 + z + z^2 + z^3$
$\alpha^1 = z^1 = z$	$\alpha^5 = z^5 = z + z^2$	$\alpha^9 = z^9 = z + z^3$	$\alpha^{13} = z^{13} = 1 + z^2 + z^3$
$\alpha^2 = z^2 = z^2$	$\alpha^6 = z^6 = z^2 + z^3$	$\alpha^{10} = z^{10} = 1 + z + z^2$	$\alpha^{14} = z^{14} = 1 + z^3$
$\alpha^3 = z^3 = z^3$	$\alpha^7 = z^7 = 1 + z + z^3$	$\alpha^{11} = z^{11} = z + z^2 + z^3$	

min. polynom:  $P_{z^0}(x) = x+1$

$$P_{z^2}(x) = P_{z^0}(x) = \underline{x^4 + x + 1}$$

$$P_{z^3}(x) = \underline{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}$$

vezmeme kód s generujícími kořeny  $\alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3$   
→ generující polynom

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

$st\ g = 8 \iff$  dim kódu je 7

Pozn.:  $U(x)$  polynom  $st \leq 14$  odpovídá kód. slovu  
 $\sum_{i=0}^{14} u_i x^i$   $u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{14} \in \mathbb{F}_2$



$$U(\alpha) = \sum_{i=0}^{14} u_i \alpha^i = \sum_{i=0}^{14} u_i z^i = 0 \quad \iff 4 \text{ rovnic} \\ \text{mezi koef. } u$$

$$U(\alpha^3) = \sum_{i=0}^{14} u_i \alpha^{3i} = \sum_{i=0}^{14} u_i z^{3i} = 0 \quad \iff 4 \text{ rovnic} \\ \text{mezi koef. } u$$

proby  $T_g \iff$  polynomy  $st \leq 3$  s koef. z  $\mathbb{F}_2$   
 $(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) \in \mathbb{F}_2^4$

# Kontrolni matice $H$

$$\alpha^i \rightsquigarrow (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \in \mathbb{Z}_2^4$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{4 \times 15} \\ H_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{4 \times 15} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^0 & \alpha^1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha^3 & \alpha^4 & \alpha^5 & \alpha^6 & \alpha^7 & \dots & \alpha^{14} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^0 & \alpha^1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\sigma \xrightarrow{\text{BCM}} w \xrightarrow{\text{SUM}} \tilde{w} \xrightarrow{\text{LEFT NEZ TAB}} w$

Predpokladajme nastaly 2 chyby na poziciach  $i \neq j \iff \tilde{w} = w + \alpha^i + \alpha^j = w + z^i + z^j$

$$H \cdot \tilde{w} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{w}(x) \\ \tilde{w}(x^3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^i + \alpha^j \\ \alpha^{3i} + \alpha^{3j} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s_1^3 = \underbrace{\alpha^{3i} + \alpha^{3j}}_{s_2} + \underbrace{\alpha^{2i+j} + \alpha^{2j+i}}_{\alpha^{i+j} s_1}$$

$$\alpha^{i+j} = (s_1)^2 + (s_1)^{-1} s_2$$

kvadratická rovnice  $\iff$  UM ĽME DOBRE  
 $(x + \alpha^i)(x + \alpha^j)$

$$x^2 + (\alpha^i + \alpha^j)x + \alpha^{i+j} = x^2 + s_1 x + s_1^{-1} s_2$$

Obecně, jak dekodovat,

1) spočítáme syndrom  $\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{w}(\alpha) \\ \tilde{w}(\alpha^3) \end{pmatrix}$

2) pokud  $s_1 = s_2 = 0$   $w := \tilde{w}$

3) jinak a **najde se kořeny**  $x^2 + s_1 x + s_1^2 + s_2 x + s_2^2$   
 $s_1 \neq 0$

vyřešíme

- kořeny  $0, \alpha^i$   
 $w := \tilde{w} + \alpha^i$
- kořeny  $\alpha^i + \alpha^{\hat{j}}$   
 $w := \tilde{w} + \alpha^i + \alpha^{\hat{j}}$
- nemaí řešení  $\leadsto$  > 2 chyby  
 $w := \emptyset$

Věta (Davenport 1968): Těleso  $GF(p^m)$

existuje  $\beta \in GF(p^m)$  t.č.

$B := \{ \beta^0, \beta^1, \beta^2, \dots, \beta^{m-1} \}$  je  
báze vektorového prostoru  $GF(p^m)$  nad  $\mathbb{Z}_p$

Normální báze  $GF(p^m)$

Def: Pro  $d \in GF(p^m)$  t.č.  $d = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} d_i \beta^{p^i}$   
definujeme stopu  
 $tr(d, B) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} d_i$   $d_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p$

Pr:  $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/q(x)$  kde  $q = x^4 + x + 1$

$$\beta = \underline{z}^3$$

$$\beta^2 = \underline{z}^2 + \underline{z}^3$$

$$\beta^4 = \underline{z}^1 = 1 + \underline{z} + \underline{z}^2 + \underline{z}^3$$

$$\beta^8 = \underline{z} + \underline{z}^3$$

$\beta$  prvok z D. vety  $\leadsto$   $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  ma hodnost 4

Veta:  $\mathbb{GF}(2^m)$  s normalni bazi  $\beta, \beta^2, \beta^{2^2}, \dots, \beta^{2^{m-1}}$

Potom  $\mu^2 + d = 0 \iff \mu^2 = d$

ma reseni  $\mu = d_1 \beta + d_2 \beta^2 + d_3 \beta^{2^2} + \dots + d_{m-1} \beta^{2^{m-1}}$

kde  $d = d_0 \beta^0 + d_1 \beta^{2^1} + d_2 \beta^{2^2} + \dots + d_{m-1} \beta^{2^{m-1}}$

$\forall d_i \in \{0, 1\}$ , specialne  $d_i^2 = d_i$

$$\mu^2 = \left( \sum c_i \beta^{2^i} \right) \left( \sum c_j \beta^{2^j} \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} c_i^2 (\beta^{2^i})^2 = \sum c_i \beta^{2^{i+1}}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-2} d_{i+1} \beta^{2^{i+1}} + d_0 \beta^{2^m}$$

$\parallel$   
 $\beta$

$$\parallel$$

$$= d$$

Vektor:  $\mathbb{GF}(2^m)$  s normalni bazi  $B = \beta, \beta^2, \beta^4, \dots, \beta^{2^{m-1}}$ .

Potom  $\underbrace{M^2 + M + d = 0}$  ma' reseni' prave jedno

koji:  $\underbrace{\text{Tr}(d, B) = 0}$ . Polinom ma' reseni':

$$M^{(1)} = 1 \cdot \beta^0 + (d_1 + 1) \beta^1 + (d_2 + d_1 + 1) \beta^2 + \dots + \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} d_i + 1 \right) \beta^{2^{m-1}}$$

$$M^{(0)} = 0 \cdot \beta^0 + (d_1 + 0) \beta^1 + (d_2 + d_1 + 0) \beta^2 + \dots + \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} d_i \right) \beta^{2^{m-1}}$$

$$= d_1 \beta^1 + (d_2 + d_1) \beta^2 + \dots + \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} d_i \right) \beta^{2^{m-1}}$$



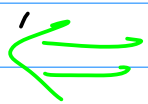
Dakle: necht  $\bar{M}$  je resenim

$$\bar{M} = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} c_i \beta^{2^i}$$

$$\bar{M}^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} c_i \beta^{2^{i+1}}$$

$$\text{Tr}(\bar{M} + \bar{M}^2) = 2 \sum c_i = 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(d)$$



$$\text{Tr}(d) = 0 \iff d_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} d_i$$



	$B^{2^0}$	$B^{2^1}$	$B^{2^2}$	$B^{2^3}$	$\dots$	$B^{2^{n-1}}$
$\binom{m}{0}$	$\sum_{i=0}^m d_i$	$\emptyset$	$d_1$	$d_1 + d_2$	$\dots$	$\sum_{i=1}^{m-2} d_i$
$\binom{m}{1}$	$\emptyset$	$d_1$	$d_1 + d_2$	$d_1 + d_2 + d_3$	$\dots$	$\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} d_i$
$d$	$d_0$	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$\dots$	$d_{n-1}$
$\Sigma$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\dots$	$\emptyset$

$$\binom{m}{0} + \binom{m}{1} + d = \emptyset$$

$M^{(1)}$  analogie  $\square$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$b \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = (b \cdot a^{-1}) \cdot \mu$$

$$\boxed{\mu^2 + \mu + ca(b^{-1})^2 = 0}$$

ZÁVĚR: kvadratické rovnice

o  $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/g(x)$  se věří

snadno