

BCH kódy pro $\leq t$ chyb

$d = \min$ vzdálenost mezi slovy v \mathcal{C}

$$\underline{d = 2t + 1}$$

def: BCH bin. kód délky n (lichí) s plánovanou vzdáleností d

ii
• cyklický kód nad $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/g(x)$ g irreducibilní

s generujícími kořeny $\alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \dots, \alpha^{d-1}, \alpha^d$

kde α je generátor cyklické grupy $(\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/g(x)) \setminus \{0\}$

Pozn: 1) když α^i je kořen $\leadsto \alpha^{2i}$ je kořen

stačí uvažovat jen liché mocniny α

2) BCH(d) pro d sudé a BCH($d+1$)
má stejný generující polynom

BUNE d liché

Věta: Pro BCH(d) kód platí, že min vzdálenost
mezi kód. slovy je $\geq d$

Stačí ukázat, pro kontrolní matici H platí že lib.
($d-1$) sloupců je LN

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 & \dots & \alpha^{n-1} \\ 1 & \alpha^3 & \alpha^6 & \dots & \alpha^{3(n-1)} \\ 1 & \alpha^5 & \alpha^{10} & \dots & \alpha^{5(n-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \alpha^{d-2} & \alpha^{2(d-2)} & \dots & \alpha^{(d-2)(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 & \alpha^3 & \dots & \alpha^{n-1} \\ 1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha^4 & \alpha^6 & \dots & \alpha^{2(n-1)} \\ 1 & \alpha^3 & \alpha^6 & \alpha^9 & \dots & \alpha^{3(n-1)} \\ 1 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \alpha^{d-1} & \alpha^{2(d-1)} & \dots & \dots & \alpha^{(d-1)(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$w \in \mathcal{C} \iff Hw = 0$

Pr: každých $(d-1)$ sloupců $\rho_{i_k} \in \mathcal{N} \iff \text{Det}[\text{sloupcy } \rho] \neq 0$

Ujme $\rho = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{d-1}\}$

$$H_\rho := [H_{i_1} \mid H_{i_2} \mid \dots \mid H_{i_{d-1}}]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha^{i_1} & \alpha^{i_2} & \dots & \alpha^{i_{d-1}} \\ (\alpha^{i_1})^2 & \alpha^{2i_2} & \dots & \alpha^{2i_{d-1}} \\ (\alpha^{i_1})^3 & \alpha^{3i_2} & \dots & \alpha^{3i_{d-1}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\alpha^{i_1})^{d-1} & \alpha^{(d-1)i_2} & \dots & \alpha^{(d-1)i_{d-1}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Vandermondeova matice $a_1 \dots a_d$

$$V(a_1, \dots, a_d) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & \dots & a_d \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & a_4^2 & \dots & a_d^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{d-1} & a_2^{d-1} & a_3^{d-1} & a_4^{d-1} & \dots & a_d^{d-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma(a_1, \dots, a_d) := \det V(a_1, \dots, a_d)$$

Twierzenie: $\sigma(a_1, \dots, a_d) = \prod_{d \geq j > i \geq 1} (a_j - a_i)$

Chcemy Twierzenie na

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 & \alpha^3 & \dots & \alpha^{d-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \alpha^i & \alpha^{2i} & \alpha^{3i} & \dots & \alpha^{(d-1)i} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$\sigma(1, \alpha^i, \alpha^{2i}, \alpha^{3i}, \dots, \alpha^{(d-1)i})$$

najzajmniejsze

proboze α je generator cyklicznej grupy

Twierzenie $\rightarrow \sigma \neq \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \alpha^i & \alpha^{2i} & \alpha^{3i} & \dots & \alpha^{(d-1)i} \end{bmatrix} = \det[H_p]$

Dk (Torzeni): ito ruje me (d-1)-levit' nasledujici lemma

Lemma: $v(a_1, \dots, \boxed{a_d}) = v(a_1, \dots, a_{d-1}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} (a_d - a_i)$

DK (Lemma): urazme $v(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{d-1}, t) =: f(t)$
 t promenna
 a_1, \dots, a_{d-1} pevne param,

$f(t) = \det$

1	1	1	...	1	1
a_1	a_2	a_3	...	a_{d-1}	t
a_1^2	a_2^2	a_3^2	...	$(a_{d-1})^2$	t^2
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots		\vdots	\vdots
a_1^{d-1}	a_2^{d-1}	a_3^{d-1}	...	a_{d-1}^{d-1}	t^{d-1}

vozvoj det d-teho sloupe

" poly (t) = $\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} t^i \cdot \det$
 nezavisit

1) st $f(t) = d-1$

2) $f(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} c_i t^i$ $c_{d-1} = v(a_1, \dots, a_{d-1})$

3) $t \rightarrow a_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, d-1\} \quad f(a_i) = 0$

$f(t) = M \times \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} (t - a_i) = v(a_1, \dots, a_{d-1}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} (t - a_i)$

$f(a_d) = v(a_1, \dots, a_{d-1}) \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} (a_d - a_i)$

2 AIVĚR: $B(t)(d) \rightsquigarrow$ kód s vzděl.
 mezi kód. slovy $\geq d$

Jak rychle dekodovat $B(t)(d) \rightsquigarrow$
 máme $d = 2t + 1$.

$u \in C$ $\xrightarrow[\text{NASTALO}]{e \text{ chyba}}$ w
 $p \leq t$ chyba

$$e = (\overset{\circ}{\circ} \quad \underset{\uparrow 1}{e_{i_1}} \quad \overset{\circ}{\circ} \quad \underset{\uparrow 1}{e_{i_2}} \quad \dots \quad \underset{\uparrow 1}{e_{i_p}} \quad \overset{\circ}{\circ})$$

$$p(z) = \sum_{j=1}^p z^{i_j} \rightsquigarrow w(z) = u(z) + p(z)$$

$$H/w(\alpha) = H_0(\alpha) \oplus H_1(\alpha) = H_2(\alpha) = \text{synhelvom}$$

 \uparrow
 \emptyset
 \uparrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_{d-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

1	α	α^2	α^{h-1}
1	α^2	α^4	α^{2h-2}
1	α^i	α^{2i}	$\alpha^{(d-1)(h-1)}$
1	α^{d-1}	$\alpha^{2(d-1)}$	$\alpha^{(d-1)(h-1)}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ \vdots \\ i_p \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_{d-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s_1 = \alpha^{i_1} + \alpha^{i_2} + \alpha^{i_3} + \dots + \alpha^{i_p}$$

$$s_2 = \alpha^{2i_1} + \alpha^{2i_2} + \dots + \alpha^{2i_p}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$s_k = \sum_{j=1}^p (\alpha^{i_j})^k = \sum_{j=1}^p \alpha^{k \cdot i_j}$$

Def: $\alpha^j \equiv \boxed{a_j} \quad j \in \{1, \dots, p\}$

||: $\exists s_1 \dots s_{d=1}$ univ. $a_1 \dots a_p$

Def: $f(x) = \underbrace{(1 - \alpha_1 x)(1 - \alpha_2 x) \dots (1 - \alpha_p x)}_{\text{Lohdator chybly e}}$

Lohdator chybly e

Form: hodiny $f(x) \equiv \text{inverze } a_j$

$$s_k = \sum_{j=1}^p a_j^k$$

$$f(x) = 1 + f_1 x + f_2 x^2 + \dots + f_p x^p$$

$$f_1 = - \sum_{j=1}^p a_j = \sum_{j=1}^p a_j$$

Observe

$$f'(x) = \underbrace{f_1 + f_2 x + f_3 x^2 + \dots + f_p x^{p-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{a_1}{(1-a_1 x)} f(x) - \frac{a_2}{(1-a_2 x)} f(x) - \dots$$

~>

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{a_j}{1-a_j x}$$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} (a_1 x)^y + \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} (a_2 x)^y + \dots$$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} (a_1^y x^y + a_2^y x^y + \dots + a_p^y x^y)$$
$$\stackrel{||}{=} \sum (a_1^y + \dots + a_p^y) x^{y-1}$$

$$y=1: s_1$$

$$y=2: s_2$$

$$y=d-1: s_{d-1}$$

$$\left(\sum (a_1^y + \dots + a_p^y) x^{y-1} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^p f_i x^i \right)$$

$$f_1 x^0 + f_2 x^2 + f_3 x^4 + \dots$$

$$f_1 = \sum a_j = s_1$$

$$f_2 = s_3 + s_2 \cdot f_1 + s_1 \cdot f_2$$

$$f_3 = s_5 + s_4 \cdot f_1 + s_3 \cdot f_2 + s_2 \cdot f_3 + s_1 \cdot f_4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ \vdots \\ s_{p-1} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ s_2 & 1 & & & & \\ s_3 & s_2 & 1 & & & \\ s_4 & s_3 & s_2 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ s_{p-1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & s_{p-1} & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ \vdots \\ s_p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_p$$

Věta: $f \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, \dots, t+1\}$ a nastaly
 počet chyb \leq

$$\det M_p = 0 \quad p \geq v+2$$

$$\det M_{v+1} \neq 0$$

$$\det M_2 \neq 0$$

\leadsto Pokud $\det M_{t+2} \neq 0 \leadsto t+1$ dyb

jinak najdi r větou, speciální M_p

a ušetř $(f_1 \dots f_r) \leadsto$ kořeny $f(x)$

uvějí inverze $b \quad a_1 \dots a_r$