

Feb 1 Def (Code) A code of block length n over an alphabet Σ is a subset of Σ^n (Hamming/Image) i.e. $C \subseteq \Sigma^n$, $\bar{c} \in C$ (codeword)

Alt. view $|C| = M$
 Shannon mapping / Def: Encoding function $C: [M] \rightarrow \Sigma^n$
 $\text{def } \bar{c} = 1, \dots, M$
 $\dim(C) = \log_q |C|$

$k \leq n$
 $q = |\Sigma|$ alphabet size
 typically $k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dim(C)$

dimension $\implies |C| = q^{\dim(C)}$ This is an integer

$C: \Sigma^{\dim(C)} \rightarrow \Sigma^n$

Example: $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ $q = 2$ (binary codes) $(k=4, n=5)$

$C_{\oplus}: \{0, 1\}^4 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^5$

XOR $C_{\oplus}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4)$

$C_{\oplus} \subseteq \{0, 1\}^5$ $|C_{\oplus}| = 2^4$ $\dim C_{\oplus} = \log_2 |C_{\oplus}| = \log_2 2^4 = 4$

Repetition code: $q = 2$

$C_{3, \text{rep}}: \{0, 1\}^4 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{12}$

$k=4, n=12$

$C_{3, \text{rep}}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1, x_1, x_1, x_2, x_2, x_2, x_3, x_3, x_3, x_4, x_4, x_4)$

$|C_{3, \text{rep}}| = 2^4$

Redundancy:

$C: \Sigma^k \rightarrow \Sigma^n$

Def 1: $n - k$

$n = 102, k = 100 \implies n - k = 2$
 $n = 4, k = 2 \implies n - k = 2$

$R \leq n$

Def (Rate) Rate of C , $R(C) = \frac{k}{n}$

$R(C_{\oplus}) = \frac{4}{5}$

$R(C_{3, \text{rep}}) = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$

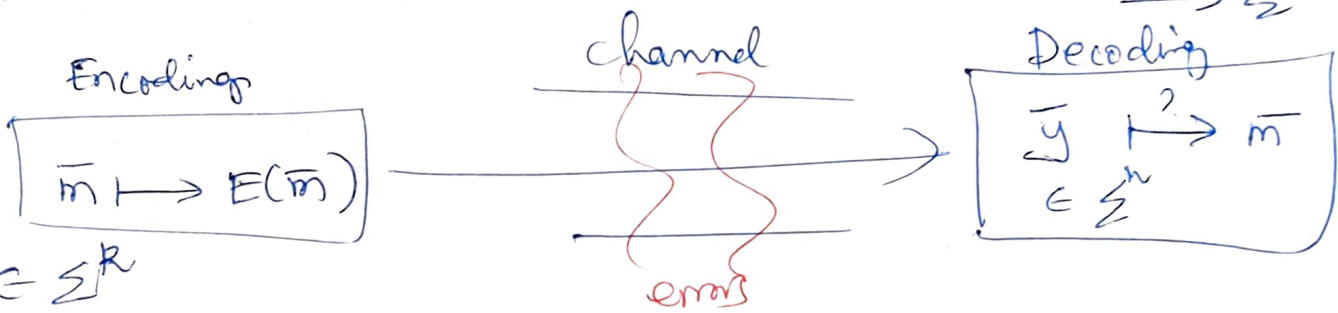
$0 \leq R(C) \leq 1$
 more redundancy $\longleftarrow$ $\longrightarrow$ less redundancy

High Level goal: Optimal (?) tradeoff between
redundancy & error correction?
 ↑ rate define → next

k if k is an integer.
 $\sum$ "
 $\sum^n$

Error Correction

Def (Encoding function) $C \subseteq \sum^n \equiv E: [k] \rightarrow \sum^n$



"Reverse" process

Def (Decoding function) $D: \sum^n \rightarrow \sum^k$