

1 Objectives

At the end of this exercise session you should be able to:

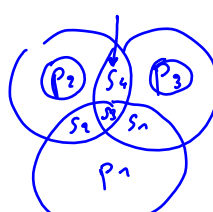
- Apply and decode Hamming (7,4) code

2 Exercises

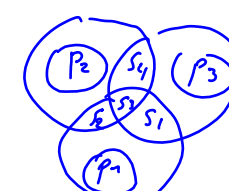
Channel coding

Exercise 1. [1.5] Considering the Hamming (7,4) code. Decode the received strings:

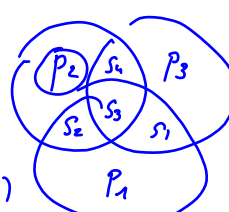
(a) $r = 1101011$ (a) $\underbrace{1101}_S \quad \underbrace{011}_P$
 Signal bits $1101 \rightarrow$ code word $\begin{matrix} 1101 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline \end{matrix} 000$
 Syndrome: $000 + 011 = 011$ (bit pattern)
 Most probable error pattern: 0001
decoded word : 1100



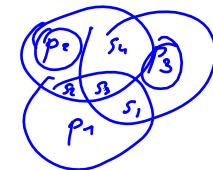
(b) $r = 0110110$
 Signal $0110 \rightarrow$ code word $0110 001$
 Syndrome $001 + 110 = 111$
 Most probable error pattern: 0010
decoded word : 0100



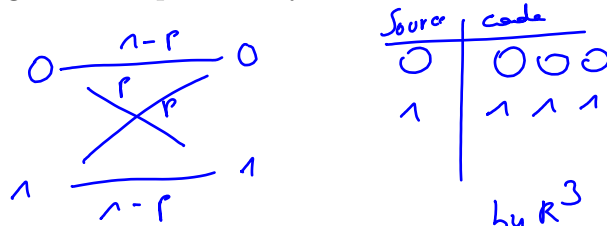
(c) $r = 0101111$
 code word: $0101 101$
 Syndrome: 010
 Most probable err. pattern: 0000 (010)
decoded word: 0101



(d) $r = 0101110$
 \rightarrow code word $0101 101$
 Syndrome: $110 + 101 = 011$
 M.p.e.p: 0001
decoded word: 1010



Exercise 2. [1.2] Show that the error probability is reduced by the use of a repetition code R_3 by computing the error probability of this code for a binary symmetric channel with noise level p .



An error is made ^{by R_3} if two or more bits are flipped.

all three p^3
 exactly 2 bits are flipped: $\binom{3}{2} p^2 (1-p)$

$$P_b = P_0 \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{probability of error} \end{matrix} = 3p^2(1-p) + p^3 = 3p^2 - 2p^3 < p$$

$p \ll 3p^2$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{probability of block error} \end{matrix}$

Exercise 3. [1.6] Calculate the probability of block error p_B of the Hamming (7,4) code as a function of the noise level p and show that to leading order it goes as $21p^2$.

The probability of block error p_B of the Hamming (7,4) code

is the sum of events:

- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 errors in one block

$$p_B = \sum_{\pi=2}^7 C_7^{\pi} p^{\pi} (1-p)^{7-\pi}$$

$$p \ll 1 \quad p_B \approx C_7^2 p^2 = 21p^2$$

Exercise 4. [8.1] Consider three independent random variables \mathcal{U} , \mathcal{V} , \mathcal{W} with entropies H_u, H_v, H_w . Let $\mathcal{X} \equiv (\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V})$ and $\mathcal{Y} \equiv (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W})$. What is $H(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$? What is $H(\mathcal{X}|\mathcal{Y})$? What is $I(\mathcal{X}; \mathcal{Y})$?