

Majority logic decoding

Note Title

Ex: $(7, 3, 4)$ code $x^7+1 = (x+1)(x^3+x+1)(x^3+x^2+1)$

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

$$= 1+x+x^3+x+x^2+x^4$$

$$= 1+x^2+x^3+x^4$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \checkmark & c_0 + c_1 + c_3 = 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \checkmark & c_0 + c_4 + c_5 = 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \checkmark & c_0 + c_2 + c_6 = 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\underline{r} = [r_0 \ r_1 \ r_2 \ r_3 \ r_4 \ r_5 \ r_6]$$

$$\hat{c}_0^{(1)} = r_1 + r_3, \quad \hat{c}_0^{(2)} = r_4 + r_5, \quad \hat{c}_0^{(3)} = r_2 + r_6$$

$$\hat{c}_0 = \text{maj} \left\{ \hat{c}_0^{(1)}, \hat{c}_0^{(2)}, \hat{c}_0^{(3)} \right\}$$

$$\underline{e} = [e_0, e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6]$$

$$\underline{r} = \underline{c} + \underline{e}$$

$$s_1 = r_0 + r_1 + r_3, \quad s_2 = r_0 + r_4 + r_5$$

$$s_1 = e_0 + e_1 + e_3, \quad s_2 = e_0 + e_4 + e_5$$

$$\hat{e}_0 = \text{maj}\{s_1, s_2\}, \quad \text{tie} \Rightarrow \hat{e}_0 = 0$$

Result: $\lfloor \frac{J}{2} \rfloor$ orthogonal parity checks (even or odd)

↓

$\lfloor \frac{J}{2} \rfloor$ errors are correctable

(7,4,3) Hamming code

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

Parity-checks orthogonal on $\{0, 2\}$.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_0 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 = 0$$

$$c_0 + c_2 + c_1 + c_5 = 0$$

$\{0, 1\}$

$$c_0 + c_1 + c_4 + c_6 = 0$$

$$S_1 = r_0 + r_2 + r_3 + r_4 = e_0 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4$$

$$S_2 = r_0 + r_1 + r_2 + r_5 = e_0 + e_1 + e_2 + e_5$$

$$S_3 = r_0 + r_1 + r_4 + r_6 = e_0 + e_1 + e_4 + e_6$$

$$\hat{e}_0 + \hat{e}_2 = \text{maj}\{S_1, S_2\} \text{ (tie } \Rightarrow 0)$$

$$\hat{e}_0 + \hat{e}_1 = \text{maj}\{S_2, S_3\} \text{ ''}$$

$$\hat{e}_0 = \text{maj}\{\hat{e}_0 + \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_0 + \hat{e}_1\} \text{ ''}$$

Main result: $RM(r, m)$:

$(r+1)$ -step majority logic decoding can correct $\lfloor \frac{1}{2}(2^{m-r} - 1) \rfloor$ errors.

$\{0, 1\}^m$ as a finite geometry: $\underline{EG}(m, 2)$ field size
Euclidean geometry dim

Vars: $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m \in \{0, 1\}$: set of points

$(m-1)$ -flat : subset of points that satisfies

hyperplane $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i v_i + b = 0$

$a_i \in \{0, 1\}$ not all zero
 $b \in \{0, 1\}$

$(m-r)$ -flat in $EG(m, 2)$:

Set of points satisfying r equations
(linear)

$$\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} v_j + b_i = 0$$

$i=1, 2, \dots, r$

Ex: $EG(3, 2) : \{0, 1\}^3$, vars: v_1, v_2, v_3

2-flat: $v_1 + v_2 + 1 = 0$ $\{010, 011, 100, 101\}$

1-flat: $v_1 + v_2 + 1 = 0$
 $v_1 = 0$ $\{010, 011\}$