

Assignment: BCH + RS Codes

Note Title

① $k + g(x)$ for all "narrow-sense" binary BCH codes with $n=31$

Zeros: $\alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{2t}$
 for t -error-correcting code
 $\text{ord}(\alpha) = n$

t	k	$g(x)$
1	26	$M_1(x)$
2	21	$M_1(x)M_3(x)$
\vdots		

$M_1(x) \{0\}$, $M_2(x) \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16\}$, $M_3(x) \{3, 6, 12, 24, 17\}$, $M_4(x) \{5, 10, 20, 9, 18\}$, $M_5(x) \{7, 14, 28, 25, 19\}$
 $M_{11}(x) \{11, 22, 13, 26, 21\}$

(3)

$$n = 65 = 2^6 + 1$$

$$\alpha \in \text{GF}(2^m) \text{ s.t. } \text{ord}(\alpha) = 65$$

$$m = 12$$

$\{0\}$, $\uparrow \alpha \in \text{GF}(2^{12})$ primitive

$\{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536\}$

$\{61, 57, 49, 33\}$

$$\Downarrow \text{ord}(\alpha) = 2^{12} - 1 = (2^6 - 1)(2^6 + 1) = (63)(65)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\underline{\underline{\alpha^{63}}}) = 65$$

④ $n=31, t=2$ BCH code

(a) $r(x) = x^7 + x^{30} \rightarrow \hat{c}(x) = 0$

(b) $r(x) = 1 + x^{17} + x^{28}$?

⑦ $(15, 5)$ BCH code, $t=3$

$$\underline{r} = [0\ 000\ 0110\ 1000\ 100]$$

Find \hat{c} .

⑧ $n=7$ RS code over $GF(8)$, $t=2$
 $k=3$

(a) $g(x) = (x+\alpha)(x+\alpha^2)(x+\alpha^4)(x+\alpha^8)$

Encode $[1\ \alpha\ \alpha^2]$ systematically

(b) $GF(8): (7, 3, 5)$

↓ binary expansion

$(21, 9, \geq 5)$

(c) Decode $[0\ 1\ \alpha\ \alpha^2\ \alpha^3\ 1\ 0]$

(10) $(RS \text{ code})^\perp$: another RS code $(\text{ord}(\alpha) = n)$

$$g(x) = (x+d)(x+d^2)\dots(x+d^{2t})$$

$$h(x) = (x+d^{2t+1})\dots(x+d^{n-1})(x+1)$$

$$\text{Dual's gen. poly.} = x^k h(x^{-1})$$

$$= x^k (x^{-1} + d^{2t+1}) \dots (x^{-1} + d^{n-1}) (x^{-1} + 1)$$

$$= (1 + d^{2t+1}x) \dots (1 + d^{n-1}x) (1+x)$$

Zeros of dual: $1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{n-2t-1}$

Dud: $(n, 2t, n-2t+1)$

(12) C_{RS} : $n = 2^m - 1$ RS code over $GF(2^m)$ zeros
 t -error-correcting $\{d, d^2, \dots, d^{2t}\}$
 $g_{RS}(x) = (x+d) \dots (x+d^{2t})$

C_{BCH} : $n = 2^m - 1$ binary BCH, t -error-correcting
 $g_{BCH}(x) = \text{LCM}(M_{\alpha}(x), M_{\alpha^2}(x), \dots, M_{\alpha^{2t}}(x))$

Show $C_{BCH} \subseteq C_{RS}$

$$g_{RS}(x) \mid \boxed{g_{BCH}(x)}$$

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C : RS code ; zeros : $\{\alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{d-1}\}$

$$C^{(e)} = \{ [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n, u_{n+1}] :$$

$$[u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n] \in C,$$

$$u_{n+1} = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n \}$$

$(n+1, k, d+1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \alpha & \dots & \alpha^{n-1} \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha^2 & \dots & (\alpha^2)^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha^{d-1} & \dots & (\alpha^{d-1})^{n-1} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$