IV054 Coding, Cryptography and Cryptographic Protocols **2020 - Exercises II.**

- 1. (3 points) Decide whether the following codes are linear. Justify your answer.
 - (a) A binary code consisting of codewords {010, 101, 111}.
 - (b) $C' = \{\overline{c} \mid c \in C\}$, where C is a binary linear code and \overline{c} denotes a bitwise NOT of codeword c.
 - (c) $C'' = \{c_1 \otimes c_2 \mid c_1 \in C_1, c_2 \in C_2\}$, for two binary linear codes C_1 and C_2 , where \otimes denotes bitwise XOR operation.
- 2. (4 points) Consider the binary linear code C generated by the following matrix:

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

- (a) Determine n, k and d of C.
- (b) Construct a standard array for C.
- (c) Use the standard array to decode word 11110 received with errors.
- 3. (3 points) Two linear codes are called *permutation equivalent* if they are equal up to a fixed permutation on the codeword coordinates.

Decide whether the binary linear codes generated with the following matrices are permutation equivalent.

(a)

(b)

$$G_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad G_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad G_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (c) In general, given generator matrices, is it possible to decide the permutation equivalence of the corresponding codes?
- 4. (2 points) Consider the binary linear code C with generator matrix

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

- (a) Find the parity-check matrix of C.
- (b) Find the syndrome of the word 100001.
- 5. (3 points) Find the smallest
 - (a) binary;
 - (b) ternary

linear code containing codewords {1001, 0111, 1110}.

6. (4 points) Let C be a binary linear code with parity-check matrix

H =	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	
	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Without exhaustively listing all the codewords of C, show that all the codewords have even weight.

7. (6 points) For linear codes C_1, C_2 , prove that if C_1 is equivalent to C_2 , then C_1^{\perp} is equivalent to C_2^{\perp} .