

Write up and hand in solutions to the following exercises. You must give complete justification for all answers. Assume all polynomials are in  $\mathbf{F}[x]$ .

1. Table 1 shows the elements of the field  $\mathbf{F}[x]/(1+x+x^3)$ . Make a similar table for the field  $\mathbf{F}[x]/(1+x^2+x^3)$ .
2. Find the minimal polynomials for all the elements of  $\mathbf{F}[x]/(1+x^2+x^3)$ .
3. Table 2 shows the elements of the field  $K = \mathbf{F}[x]/(1+x^3+x^4)$ , except with some entries left out.
  - (a) Fill in the rest of Table 2.
  - (b) Find the minimal polynomials for  $\beta$  and  $\beta^3$  in  $K$ .
  - (c) Find a (transposed) parity-check matrix for the 2-error-correcting BCH code of length 15 using this field.
  - (d) What is the generator polynomial for the code in (c)?
4. Table 3 shows the elements of the field  $K = \mathbf{F}[x]/(1+x+x^4)$ . Let  $C$  be the 2-error-correcting BCH code of length 15 using this field.  $C$  has generator polynomial  $m_\beta(x)m_{\beta^3}(x) = (1+x+x^4)(1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4) = 1+x^4+x^6+x^7+x^8$ . A (transposed) parity-check matrix for  $C$  is given in Figure 1 below. Decode the following received words.
  - (a) 01000 10101 00000
  - (b) 11011 11010 11000

Extra credit:

1. Let  $g(x)$  be the generator polynomial for a cyclic Hamming code with parameters  $[2^r - 1, 2^r - r - 1, 3]_2$ . Prove that  $(x+1)g(x)$  is the generator polynomial for a linear cyclic code with parameters  $[2^r - 1, 2^r - r - 2, d]_2$  for some  $d \geq 4$ . (Can you prove  $d = 4$ ?)
2. Prove: Let  $K = \mathbf{F}[x]/(g(x))$  and  $\alpha \in K$ .  $m_\alpha(x)$  is a primitive polynomial if and only if  $\alpha$  is a primitive element of  $K$ .

power of $\beta$		polynomial in $x$	word
-		0	000
$\beta^0$		1	100
$\beta^1$		$x$	010
$\beta^2$		$x^2$	001
$\beta^3$	$(x^3 \bmod g(x) = 1 + x)$	$1 + x$	110
$\beta^4$	$(x^4 \bmod g(x) = x + x^2)$	$x + x^2$	011
$\beta^5$	$(x^5 \bmod g(x) = 1 + x + x^2)$	$1 + x + x^2$	111
$\beta^6$	$(x^6 \bmod g(x) = 1 + x^2)$	$1 + x^2$	101

Table 1:  $\mathbf{F}[x]/(1 + x + x^3)$

power of $\beta$	polynomial in $x$	word
-	0	0000
$\beta^0$	1	1000
$\beta^1$	$x$	0100
$\beta^2$	$x^2$	0010
$\beta^3$	$x^3$	0001
$\beta^4$		
$\beta^5$	$1 + x + x^3$	1101
$\beta^6$	$1 + x + x^2 + x^3$	1111
$\beta^7$	$1 + x + x^2$	1110
$\beta^8$		
$\beta^9$	$1 + x^2$	1010
$\beta^{10}$	$x + x^3$	0101
$\beta^{11}$	$1 + x^2 + x^3$	1011
$\beta^{12}$		
$\beta^{13}$		
$\beta^{14}$	$x^2 + x^3$	0011

Table 2:  $\mathbf{F}[x]/(1 + x^3 + x^4)$

power of $\beta$	polynomial in $x$	word
-	0	0000
$\beta^0$	1	1000
$\beta^1$	$x$	0100
$\beta^2$	$x^2$	0010
$\beta^3$	$x^3$	0001
$\beta^4$	$1 + x$	1100
$\beta^5$	$x + x^2$	0110
$\beta^6$	$x^2 + x^3$	0011
$\beta^7$	$1 + x + x^3$	1101
$\beta^8$	$1 + x^2$	1010
$\beta^9$	$x + x^3$	0101
$\beta^{10}$	$1 + x + x^2$	1110
$\beta^{11}$	$x + x^2 + x^3$	0111
$\beta^{12}$	$1 + x + x^2 + x^3$	1111
$\beta^{13}$	$1 + x^2 + x^3$	1011
$\beta^{14}$	$1 + x^3$	1001

Table 3:  $\mathbf{F}[x]/(1 + x + x^4)$

$$H^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1000 & 1000 \\ 0100 & 0001 \\ 0010 & 0011 \\ 0001 & 0101 \\ 1100 & 1111 \\ 0110 & 1000 \\ 0011 & 0001 \\ 1101 & 0011 \\ 1010 & 0101 \\ 0101 & 1111 \\ 1110 & 1000 \\ 0111 & 0001 \\ 1111 & 0011 \\ 1011 & 0101 \\ 1001 & 1111 \end{bmatrix}$$

Figure 1: Transposed parity-check matrix for the BCH 2-error-correcting code constructed from the field in Table 3.