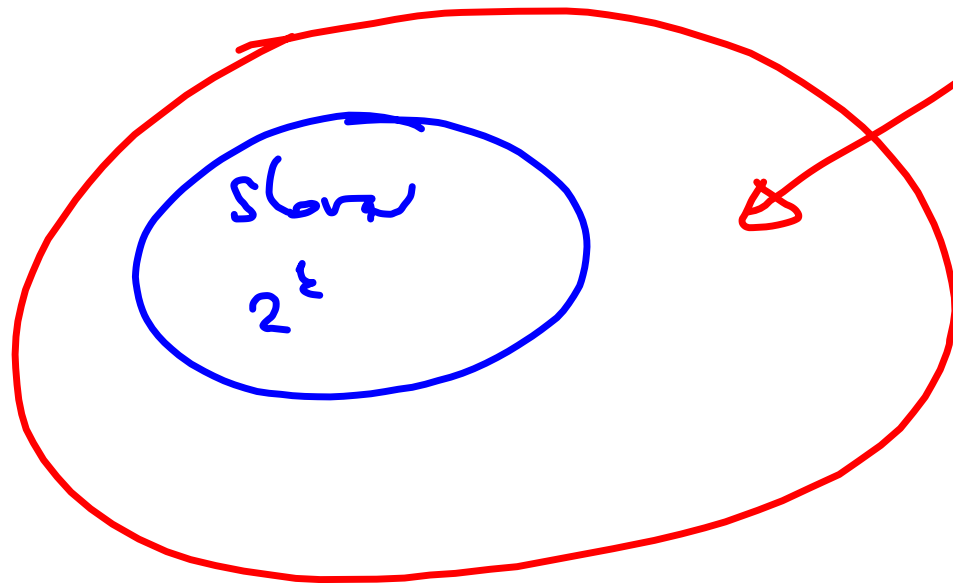


$(6,3) - \Sigma^1$

3 litj -- spira
3 litj ... karta

(m, k)



2^m
 $\Sigma^m \text{ slova}$

$$r(x) = \underline{1 + x + x^3}$$

$$\boxed{(4, 3) - 2^2 - 1}$$

$$m(x) = 1 + x^2$$

(odpovídá 101)

$$N(x) = \underline{x^5 + x^3} + r(x)$$

$$= x^5 + x^3 + x^1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{~~3x~~ } \sim \underline{001101}$$

$$(x^5 + x^3) : (x^3 + x + 1) =$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + x^1$$

$$\underline{-x^2}$$

$$= x^2$$

$$\approx \mathbb{Z}^2 \quad \dot{\vee} \quad -x^1 = x^2$$

$$g: (\mathbb{Z}_2)^r \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_2)^s$$

$$g(u+v) = g(u) + g(v)$$

$$g(\alpha u) = \alpha g(u)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_r \end{pmatrix} = a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \dots$$

$$g \left(\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(u) = g \cdot u$$

$$\mu = \zeta(2) : \quad \varphi(x) = \underbrace{x^{3-2}}_{\div} \varphi(x) + r(x)$$

odskini' ve v

φ
 $\varphi(x) +$
 dateri \div
 $r(x)$ $r(x)$

(6,3) lid $p(x) = 1 + x + x^3$

$\varphi(x) = 1$, $\varphi(x) = x$, $\varphi(x) = x^2$

$\div = x^3$

$x^3 : (x^2 + x + 1) = x + 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x^2 + x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$-x^2 - x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^2 - x - 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1

$r = 1$

podle:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-\ell} & P \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \underbrace{\quad}_{\ell} \underbrace{\quad}_{n-\ell}$$

$$h: (\mathbb{Z}_2)^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_2)^{n-\ell}$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^\ell \xrightarrow{g} (\mathbb{Z}_2)^n \xrightarrow{h} (\mathbb{Z}_2)^{n-\ell}$$

$$\ker h = \ker g$$

hog: $\mathbb{Z}_2^{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^{n-\varepsilon}$

$$H.S = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{I}_{n-\varepsilon} & P \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P \\ \mathbb{I}_{\varepsilon} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \mathbb{I}_{n-\varepsilon} P + P \mathbb{I}_{\varepsilon}$$

$$= P + P = 0$$

$\ker h \supset \ker g$

$$|\ker h| = \frac{|\mathbb{Z}_2^n|}{|\ker g|} = \frac{2^n}{2^{n-\varepsilon}} = 2^{\varepsilon}$$

$$\underline{V = \text{ker } h}$$

syndrom u

$$\boxed{u + V}$$