

Solution 4.2

(a) Let e_j be the single-bit error on bit j . The $(n - k)$ -dimensional vectors He_j are the n columns of H ; they are the syndromes for single-bit errors. By assumption, any $d - 1$ of these single-bit-error syndromes are linearly independent, but there exists a set of d of these syndromes that are linearly dependent.

1. Consider two codewords y_1 and y_2 , and let $e = y_1 \oplus y_2$ be the error that connects them. e is also a codeword. The Hamming distance between y_1 and y_2 is

$$d(y_1, y_2) = w(y_1 \oplus y_2) = w(e) .$$

Suppose $w(e) < d$. Then e is a linear combination of $< d$ single-bit errors e_j , and He is a linear combination of $< d$ single-bit-error syndromes He_j . Since these He_j are linearly independent, their sum, He , cannot be zero, contradicting the fact that $He = 0$, since e is a codeword. We conclude that for any pair of codewords, $d(y_1, y_2) = w(e) \geq d$, implying that the distance of the code is $\geq d$.

2. Consider the set of d e_j 's whose corresponding syndromes He_j are linearly dependent. The sum of all these He_j 's must be zero for the following reason: some subset of the He_j 's must sum to zero by the linear dependence of the whole set, but no subset with less than d members can sum to zero by the linear independence of all such subsets; this leaves only the sum of all the vectors to sum to zero. We conclude that sum of all d of the e_j 's is a codeword having weight d . Thus the distance of the code is $\leq d$.

Putting these two results together, we find that the code has distance d .

(b) The only way two binary numbers can sum bitwise to zero is if they are identical, so any two of the binary numbers from 1 to $2^r - 1$ are linearly independent. But the first three binary numbers are not linearly independent. Thus all Hamming codes have distance $d = 3$.

This implies that Hamming codes can correct all single-bit errors. This is not surprising since Hamming codes are constructed so that single-bit errors fill up the syndrome space, meaning that single-bit errors, but nothing more, can be corrected.