

15-750

2/1/16

Codes & Uniquely Decipherable Codes

Code:

Alphabet $\equiv \Sigma = \{0, \dots, r-1\}$ this lecture $\{0, 1\}$

Code Word \equiv string $w = a_1 \dots a_l$ $a_i \in \Sigma$

Code \equiv Set of codewords $\{w_1, \dots, w_k\}$

Message \equiv String of code words (concatenation)

eg: $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

Code $\equiv \{w_1 = 01, w_2 = 0, w_3 = 10\}$

Message $\equiv w_1 w_2 w_3 = 01010$

$w_2 w_3 w_3 = 01010$

Code is not Uniquely Decipherable

Def: $P, S = w \in \Sigma^*$ then P prefix of w
 S suffix of w

Testing UD

Input: Code = $\{c_1, \dots, c_k\} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$

Def A non-empty word t ^(string) is a tail if \exists messages

$c_1 \dots c_m$ & $c'_1 \dots c'_n$ s.t.

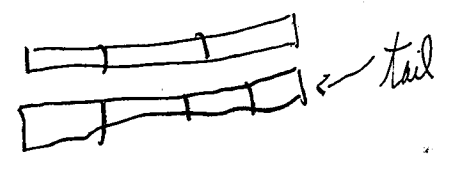
1) c_i, c'_j are code words & $c_i \neq c'_j$

2) t is a suffix of c'_n

3) $c_1 \dots c_m t = c'_1 \dots c'_n$

Lemma C is UD iff no tail is a code word.

(\Leftarrow) (Contrapositive) if not UD $\Rightarrow \exists$ tail as code word



(\Rightarrow) (\exists tail codeword \Rightarrow not UD)

Same argument

Alg (Generate All Tails)

Generate-All-Tails (tails = \emptyset)

1) $\forall C_i \& C_j (i \neq j)$

a) $C_i = C_j$ return "not UD"

b) $\exists s$ s.t. $C_i s = C_j$ or $C_i = C_j s$

tails = tails \cup {s}

2) $\forall c \in C \forall t \in \text{tails}$ (memoize)

a) $t = c$ return not UD

b) $\exists s$ $t s = c$ or $c s = t$

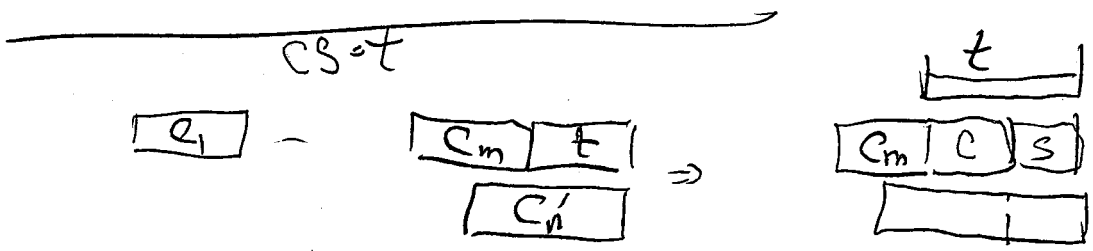
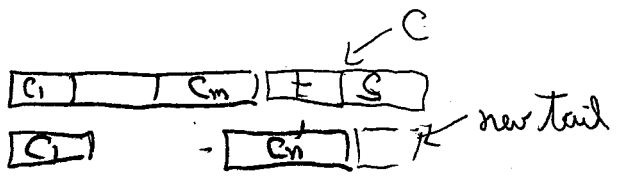
tails = tails \cup {s}

3) return C is UD

Claim 1 Alg generates only tails

1b) is OK

2b) $ts = c$



Claim 2 Either Alg returns "not TD" or it generates all Tails

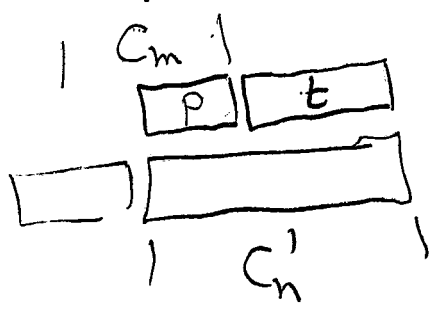
Let t be a tail $c_1 \dots c_m t$ with min $n+m$
 $c'_1 \dots c'_n$

Def $m(t) = \min\{n+m\}$

Induct on $m(t)$

$m(t) = 1$ done by step 1)

Assume true for $k < n+m$

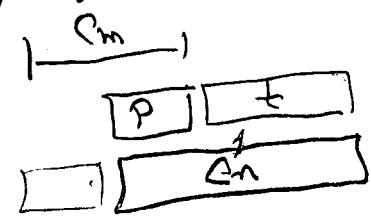


Case a

$P = C_m$ then P is found tail by induct and alg return "not UD"

Case b

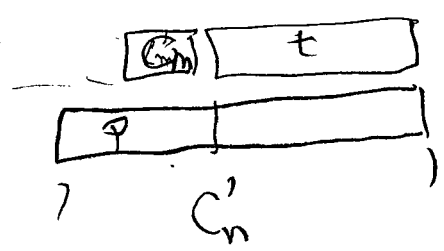
P suffix of C_m



induct $P \in \text{Tails} \Rightarrow t \in \text{Tails}$

Case c

C_m suffix of P



$C_m t \in \text{Tails} \Rightarrow t \in \text{Tails}$

Timing: n words max length l

tails $\leq n \cdot l$

step 1 $O(n^2 \cdot l)$ $O(n \cdot l)$?

But Step 2 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ words} = n \\ \# \text{ tail} = n \cdot l \\ \text{cost per pair } l \end{array} \right\} O(n^3 \cdot l^2)$