

1. [5 points] Derive the optimal decoder for the  $n$ -repetition code used over a binary symmetric channel (BSC) with crossover probability  $p < \frac{1}{2}$ . Assume that the inputs are equally likely. Calculate the probability of decision error for this decoder. Here  $n$  can be any integer greater than 2 (even or odd).
2. [5 points] Write a program to simulate the performance of the optimal decoder for the  $n$ -repetition code over a BSC. Assume that the inputs are equally likely. For  $n = 5$  and  $n = 10$ , generate plots containing both the theoretical probability of decision error and simulated probability of decision error. A link will be provided in Moodle for uploading the plots.
3. [5 points] Suppose a binary source generates bits which are equally likely to be 0 or 1. Suppose the source output is encoded by an  $n$ -repetition code, before transmission over a time-varying BSC which operates in the following manner. Given that  $n = n_1 + n_2$ , the time-varying BSC behaves like a regular BSC with crossover probability  $p_1$  for the first  $n_1$  bits which are transmitted through it and it behaves like a regular BSC with crossover probability  $p_2$  for the remaining  $n_2$  bits which are transmitted through it. If  $p_1 + p_2 = 1$ , what is the optimal decoding rule for this scenario? Can this rule be interpreted in terms of the optimal decoder for a regular BSC?
4. [5 points] Specify a decoder for the 5-repetition code which can *simultaneously* correct one error and detect two or three errors in a codeword. *Hint: Such a decoder is a partition of the set of binary 5-tuples into three parts.*