## The Mian Pricinple Benhid Erorr-Corrceiton Techquines

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#### After this lecture, you should be able to:

- Apply the error-correction principle and explain why we can read the text.
- Critically evaluate the hypothesis in the second sentence based on what you will learn about the fundamental limitation of error-correction.





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bit errors



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#### What do we do now?

The engineering goal is to provide (almost) error-free performance, even in the presence of scratches.

Can you think of a simple way to solve the problem?

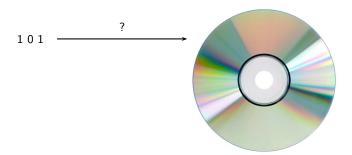
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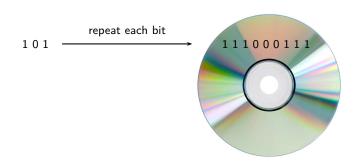
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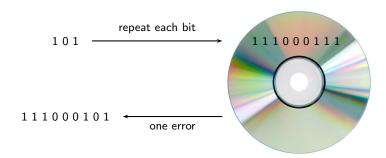
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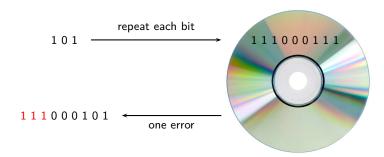
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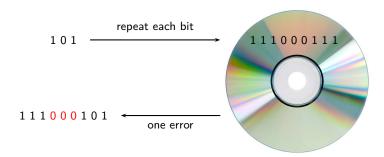
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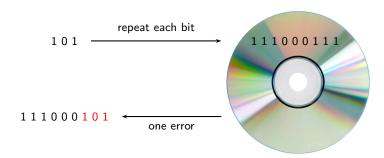
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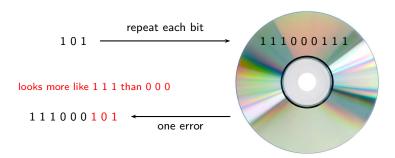
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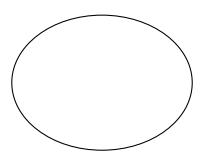
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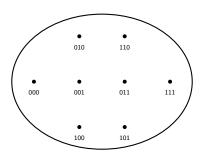
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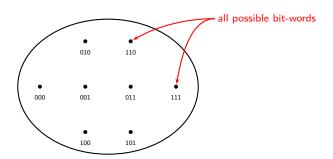
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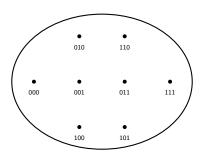
## **Graphical Interpretation**

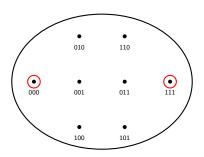
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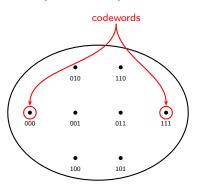


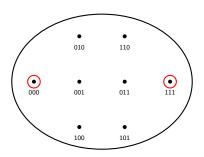




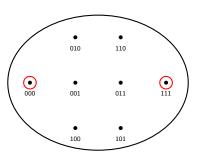




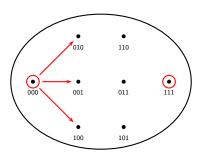


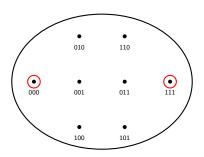


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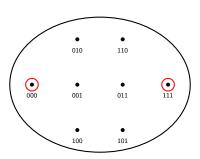


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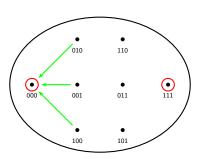


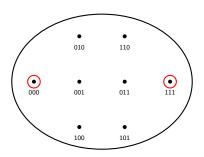


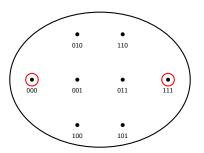
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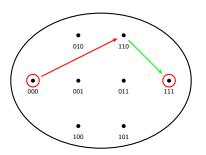






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An error cannot be corrected if it is so large that one moves too far away from the true codeword and is now, in fact, closer to another codeword.



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Correcting Words

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#### Assumptions

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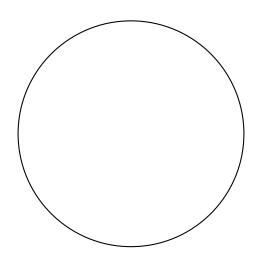
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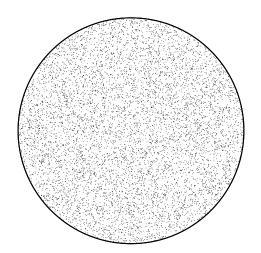
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- A distance function exists (but may be hard to define rigorously).

## The Space of All 5-Letter Combinations

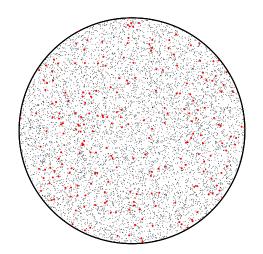


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## The Space of All 5-Letter Combinations



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Close-Up View

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**③** 

# Close-Up View

plates

pleats

# Close-Up View

pltaes plates

• •

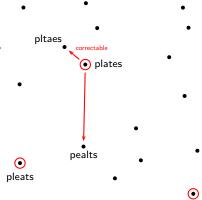
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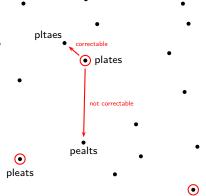


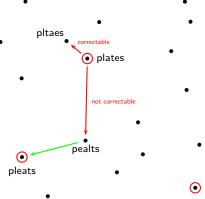


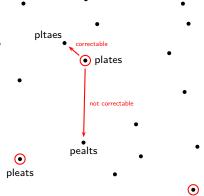


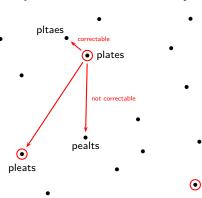




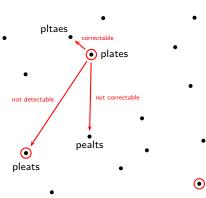












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## Learning Objectives

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