

$$\text{dist}(x, y) = \frac{1}{n} \#\{i | x_i \neq y_i\}$$

An encoding  $E: \{0,1\}^k \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$  has distance  $\delta$

$\forall x, y \in \{0,1\}^k \quad x \neq y \quad \text{dist}(E(x), E(y)) \geq \delta$

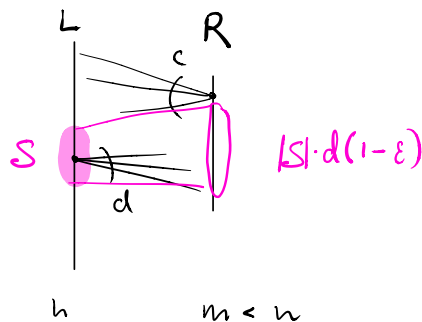
$$C = \text{Im}(E)$$

Rate of  $C$  is  $r = \frac{\dim(C)}{n}$

tradeoff  $\delta$  vs  $r \quad r + h(\frac{\delta}{2}) \leq 1$

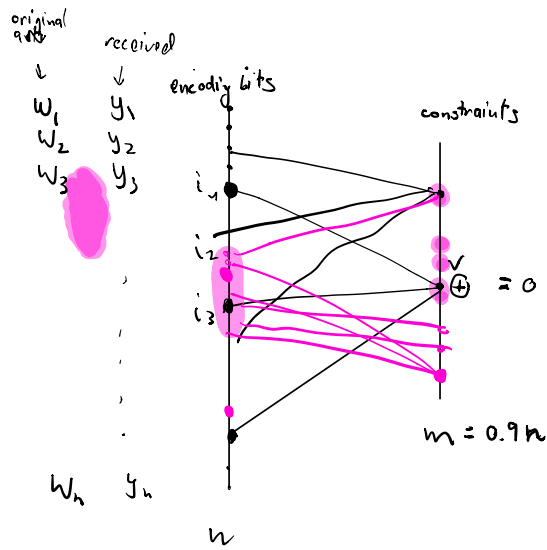
### ECCs from expanders (Sipser & Spielman)

1. unique nbr expanders
2. Tanner code (based on spectral expanders)



A bip. graph is an excellent expander  $\forall S \subseteq L \quad |S| \leq \frac{n}{2}$

$\underbrace{|\Gamma(S)|}_{\text{nbrs of } S} \geq d \cdot |S| \cdot (1 - \epsilon)$



$$C = \left\{ y \in \{0,1\}^n \mid \forall v \in R \bigoplus_{i \in v} y_i = 0 \right\}$$

Claim:  $C$  has const rate  
const dist.  
& decodable

$$\dim C \geq n - m \rightarrow \text{rate} \downarrow$$

$$\text{dist } C \geq \delta$$

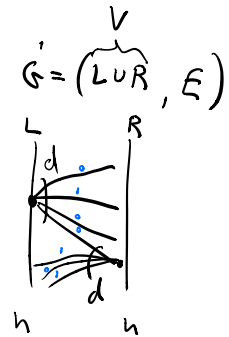
$$\forall x \neq y \in C \quad \left| \{i \mid x_i \neq y_i\} \right| \geq \delta n$$

### Tanner Codes

Let  $G$  be an  $(n, d, \lambda)$ -graph.

Let  $G'$  be double cover

Let  $C_0 \subseteq \{0,1\}^d$   $r_0 > \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$   
 $\dim C_0 = r_0 \cdot d$   $\delta_0 > 3\lambda$

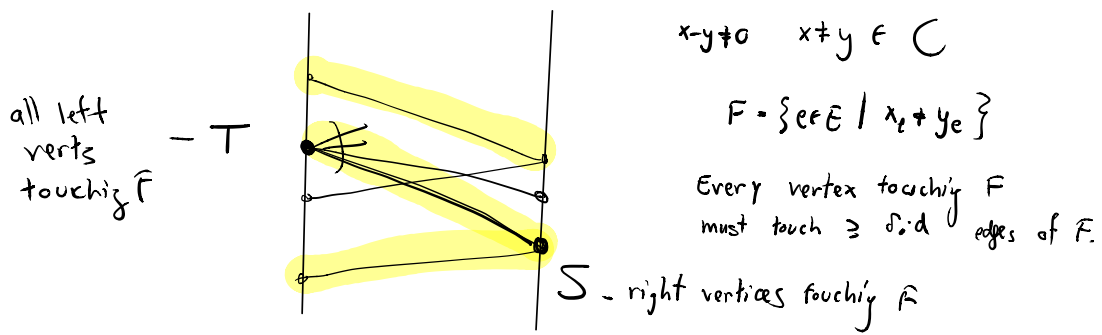


Define

$$C = \left\{ y \in \{0,1\}^E \mid \forall v \in V \quad y|_{\underbrace{E(v)}_{\text{edges touching } v}} \in C_0 \right\}$$

rate: count constraints.  $2nd(1-r_0)$   $n \cdot d$   
 $\text{rate} \geq \frac{1}{nd}(nd - nd(1-r_0)) \geq 2\epsilon$

dist:



$$\text{EML: } |E(S, T) - \underbrace{\text{dist} \cdot \frac{|T|}{n}}_{\rightarrow} | \leq \lambda d \sqrt{|S| \cdot |T|}$$

$$\sqrt{|S| \cdot |T|} \cdot \delta_0 \cdot d \leq |F| \leq E(S, T) \leq \frac{d}{n} |S| \cdot |T| + \lambda d \sqrt{|S| \cdot |T|}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \cdot \delta_0 \cdot (\delta_0 - \lambda) \leq |F|$$

$$\text{dist}(C) \geq \delta_0 \cdot (\delta_0 - \lambda)$$

input  $y \in \{0, 1\}^E$   $w$  - closest codeword.

Assume  $\text{dist}(y, w) \leq (1 - \epsilon) \frac{\delta_0}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta_0}{2} - \lambda\right)$ .

Let  $F = \{e \in E \mid y_e \neq w_e\}$

$S_1 = \{v \in L \mid v \text{ sees an error after the first left-decoding}\}$   
 each  $v \in S_1$  has  $\geq \frac{\delta_0 d}{2}$  nbns in  $F$ .

1. Claim:  $|S_1| \leq (1 - \epsilon) \left(\frac{\delta_0}{2} - \lambda\right) \cdot n$

2. claim: let  $T_1 = \{v \in R \mid v \text{ sees an error after the first right-decoding}\}$   
 $|T_1| \leq \frac{|S_1|}{1 + \epsilon}$

3. Let  $S \subseteq \{0,1\}^k$   $|S| = n$ .

Prove that the following are equivalent

1. Let  $A$  be the  $n$ -by- $k$  matrix whose rows are the elements of  $S$ .  
Let  $C$  be the subspace generated by the columns of  $A$ .

$$\forall x, y \in C \quad x \neq y, \quad \frac{1-\epsilon}{2} \leq \frac{1}{n} \text{dist}(x, y) \leq \frac{1+\epsilon}{2}$$

2. For every  $\alpha \in \{0,1\}^k \setminus \{0\}$   
$$\left| \mathbb{E}_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \left[ (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i S_i} \right] \right| \leq \epsilon$$

(such an  $\mathcal{S}$  is called an  $\epsilon$ -biased set)