## Ex. 1

Describe briefly: coset, coset leader, standard array, syndrome decoding, incomplete decoding.

## Ex. 2

Work again through the proof of Theorem 8.4 and write it up in your own words.

## Ex. 3

a) Alice and and Bob play the following game: Alice thinks of a number $n \in\{1,2, \ldots, 1000000\}$. Bob is allowed to ask questions. Alice will answer them truthfully with yes or no, only, but is allowed to lie at most once.
What is the minimum number of questions Bob has to ask that guarantees that he correctly finds the number (i.e. even if Alice thinks of a difficult number and is very clever with her answers).
Use the Hamming-code $\operatorname{Ham}(5,2)$ to show that 25 questions will suffice. But also show by the sphere packing bound that 24 questions do not suffice in general.
Describe the procedure to ask the questions.
b) Since it may be tedious to write down the generator and parity check matrix in a):
Explain with $\operatorname{Ham}(3,2)$ and a suitable parity-check matrix $H$ (and generator matrix $G$ ) how to formulate the questions, and to correct the lie, as explicit as possible.
You can describe it with an example but it should be clear that this is a typical general case.
Does your method work if Alice did not lie at all?
c) What happens, if Alice changes her number during the game(!!??) (according to the rule that still at most one answer is wrong)?

Hand in solutions at the beginning of the lecture on Thursday of the next week.

