

High-Girth Matrices and Polarization

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$$\approx pn \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \color{red}{|} & \color{red}{\square} & \color{red}{|} & \color{red}{|} \\ \color{red}{pn} & & & \end{array} \right)^n$$

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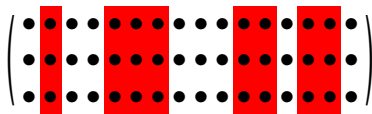
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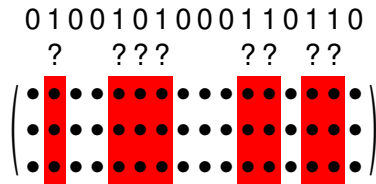


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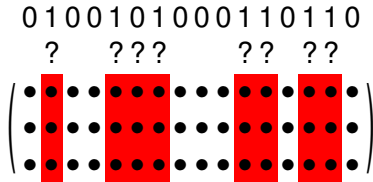
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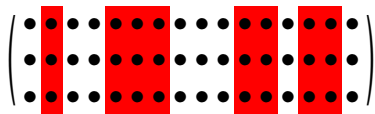
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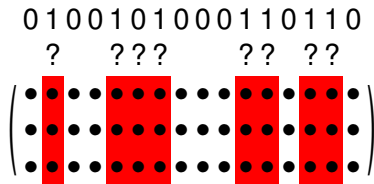
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Polar codes and Reed-Muller codes are high-girth submatrices of G_n . How about other submatrices?

[Arıkan, Kumar-Pfister, Kudekar et al.]

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Properties of $\rho_{n,p}(1), \dots, \rho_{n,p}(n)$? As we will see, **leaves of a branching process**.

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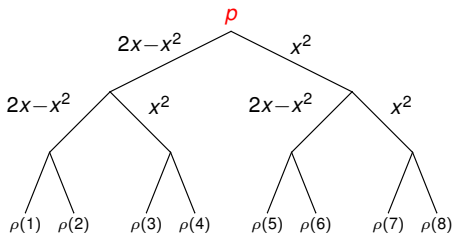
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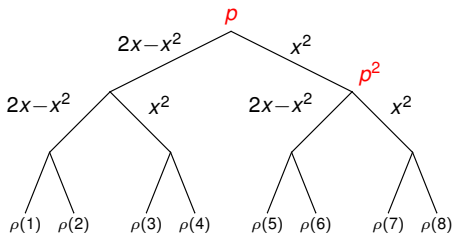
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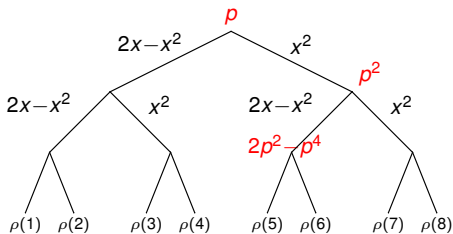
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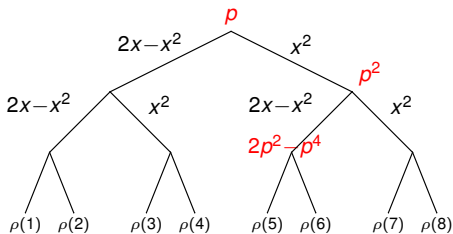
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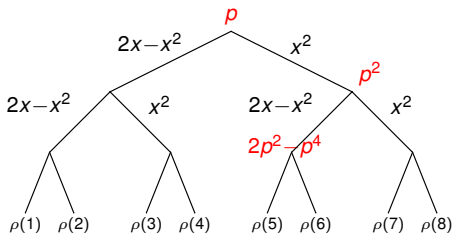
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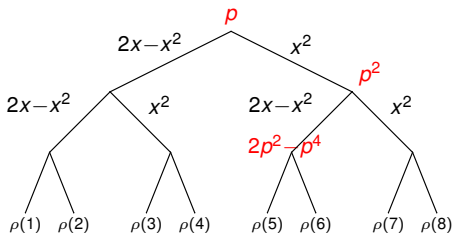
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Note 3: An upper bound for the Z process on any channel.

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This gives a new proof that polar codes achieve capacity on the BEC.
4. Working over \mathbb{R} , these COR matrices are binary matrices with good Sparse Recovery properties (can distinguish most pairs of sparse patterns).

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3. What about error channels over larger fields?
AWGN or other continuous channels?
Polarization over other combinatorial objects?

Thank you!

