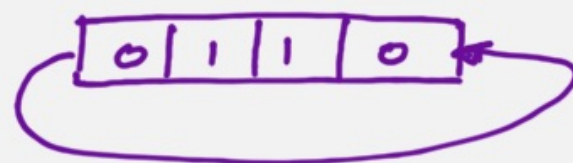


## CYCLIC CODES



ROTATE INSTRUCTION  
IN MP


IN CYCLIC BLOCK CODES EVERY ROTATE  
GIVES ANOTHER CODE WORD

WE USE A POLYNOMIAL INSTEAD OF  
A MATRIX FOR THE CODE GENERATOR

WHAT MAKES BOTH THE MATRIX OPERATIONS AND THE POLYNOMIAL OPERATIONS EASIER THAN "NORMAL" MATHS IS THAT THE MATRIX ELEMENTS AND THE POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS ARE LIMITED TO ONLY "1" OR "0"

AND THE ADDITION (CALLED MODULO-2) IS AN XOR OPERATION

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 0+0 & = & 0 \\ 0+1 & = & 1 \\ 1+0 & = & 1 \\ 1+1 & = & 0 \end{array}$$

<u>CYCLIC CODE</u>	ROTATE LEFT	<u>LOOKUP TABLE</u>	
1010011		MESSAGES	CODEWORDS
0100111		0000	0000000
1001110		0001	0001011
0011101		0010	0010110
0111010		:	:
1110100		:	:
1101001		:	:
1010011		1111	1111111

16 CODE WORDS

BUT IN ORDER TO HAVE 16 WE  
MUST USE OTHER CODEWORDS SO FOR THIS  
CODE TO BE "CYCLIC" EVERY ROTATION OF ANY CODEWORD  
MUST ALSO BE A CODEWORD WITHIN THE SET

FIRST TO CONVERT BETWEEN A  
CODEWORD AND ITS POLYNOMIAL  
THIS IS HOW IT IS DONE

CODEWORD	1 0 1 0 0 1 1
POLYNOMIAL	$x^6 x^5 x^4 x^3 x^2 x^1 x^0$

↑  
COEFF. IS ZERO THE  $x^2$   
DISAPPEARS

POLYNOMIAL =  $x^6 + x^4 + x + 1$

$$C(x) = x^6 + x^4 + x + 1$$

$$m(x) = x^3 + x = 1010$$



$$C(x) = x^{n-k} m(x) + P(x)$$

ADD  $P(x)$  TO BOTH S & DES

$$C(x) + P(x) = x^{n-k} m(x) + \cancel{P(x)} + \cancel{P(x)}$$

$$x^{n-k} m(x) = C(x) + P(x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow a(x) g(x)$$

DIVIDE EVERYTHING BY GENERATOR POLYNOMIAL

$$\frac{x^{n-k} m(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{a(x) \cancel{g(x)}}{\cancel{g(x)}} + \frac{P(x)}{g(x)}$$

$\rightarrow m = 1010$   
 $m(x) = x^3 + x$   
 $x^{n-k} = x^3$

$$\frac{x^{n-k} m(x)}{g(x)} = a(x) + \frac{P(x)}{g(x)}$$

$x^3 m(x) = x^6 + x^4 = 10100000$   
 $\xrightarrow{x^{n-k} m(x)}$

$\rightarrow g(x) = x^3 + x + 1 = 1011$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1001 \leftarrow a(x) \\
 1011 \overline{) 10100000} \\
 \oplus 1011 \\
 \hline
 00010000 \\
 1011 \oplus \\
 \hline
 0011 \leftarrow P(x)
 \end{array}$$

$$a(x) = 1001 = x^3 + 1$$

$$p(x) = 011 = x + 1$$

$$g(x) = 1011 = x^3 + x + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(x) &= a(x)g(x) = (x^3 + 1)(x^3 + x + 1) \\ &= x^6 + x^4 + \cancel{x^3} + \cancel{x^3} + x + 1 \\ &= x^6 + x^4 + x + 1 \\ &= 1010011 \end{aligned}$$

$$C(x) = a(x)g(x)$$

$$\frac{C(x)}{g(x)} = a(x) + 0 \text{ REMAINDER}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{1011} 1001 \leftarrow a(x) \\
 \hline
 1011 \overline{) 1010011} \\
 \phantom{1011} 1011 \\
 \hline
 \phantom{1011} 0001011 \\
 \phantom{1011} \phantom{000} 1011 \\
 \hline
 \phantom{1011} \phantom{000} 0000 \text{ NO REMAINDER}
 \end{array}$$



