2b) Considering our encoded sequence:

0	-2	2	0	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	-2	0	2	-2	0

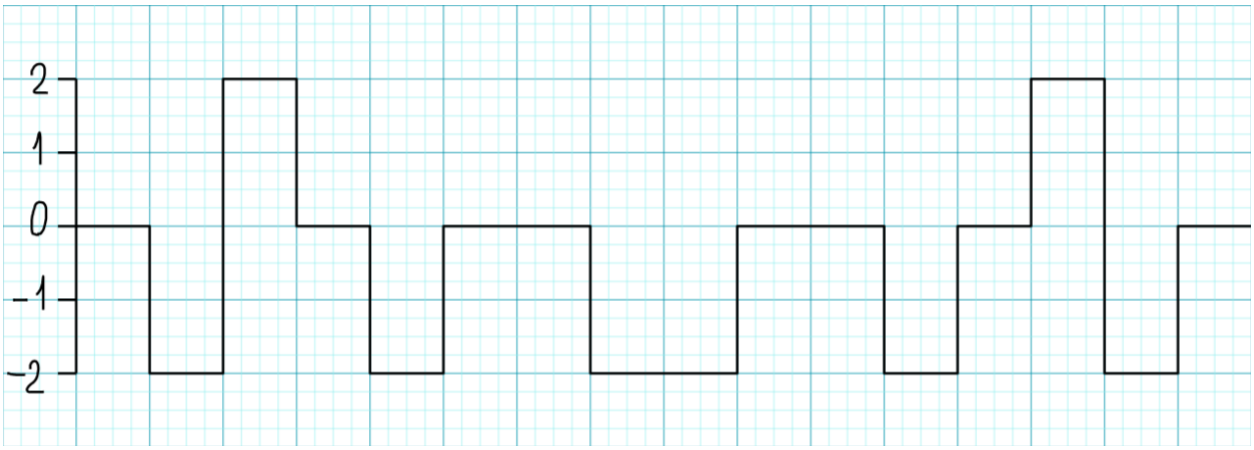

Figure 1. Diagram of the encoded sequence

And taking second sender's original chipping sequence:

1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1

We are now able to start decoding 2nd receiver's data:

1) We multiply the sequences of the first 8 bits of "encoded sequence of two senders" and "chipping sequence of 2nd sender" in the following way: 0 * 1 = 0, 1*(-2) = -2, -1 * 2 = -2

Resulting in data bit:

0	-2	-2	0	-2	0	0	-2

2) We multiply the sequences of the second 8 bits of "encoded sequence of two senders" and "chipping sequence of 2nd sender" in the same way

Resulting in data bit:

-2	0	0	-2	0	-2	-2	0

3) Thus getting two data bits with their sizes encoded:

0 – 2 – 2 + 0 – 2 + 0 + 0 – 2 = -8

-2 + 0 + 0 – 2 + 0 – 2 – 2 + 0 = -8

4) Which we further divide by 8 bits to get the actual data bits:

$d_1^2 = -8 / 8 = -1$; $d_0^2 = -8 / 8 = -1$