

06 May 2014 09:58

primitives Polynom:  $(4, 1, 0) \rightarrow$  Feedback-Polynom:  $x^4 + x + 1$

A diagram of a 4-bit shift register. It consists of four rectangular cells arranged horizontally. Above the cells are inputs  $x^4, x^3, x^2, x^1$  with downward arrows pointing to the cells. Below the cells are outputs  $4, 3, 2, 1$  with upward arrows pointing from the cells. An arrow labeled "output" points left from the first cell. A feedback loop connects the output of the fourth cell (labeled 1) to an adder (a circle with a cross) which then feeds into the input of the first cell.

$x^4 \oplus x^3 \oplus x^2 \oplus x^1$   
 Vorher.  $\oplus$  Vorher. = neues  
 $x^4 \oplus x^3 = x^1$

seed: 1111

output  $\rightarrow$

1	1	1	1	0	$1 \oplus 1 = 0$
1	1	1	0	1	$1 \oplus 0 = 1$
1	1	0	1	0	$1 \oplus 1 = 0$
1	0	1	0	1	$1 \oplus 0 = 1$
0	1	0	1	1	$0 \oplus 1 = 1$
1	0	1	1	0	$1 \oplus 1 = 0$
0	1	1	0	0	$0 \oplus 0 = 0$
1	1	0	0	1	$1 \oplus 0 = 1$

$\Rightarrow$  Periode von 15

Überprüfen der Zufallseigenschaften (des Outputs):

2. Runlänge:  $k$   
 Anzahl Runs der Länge  $k$ :  $\#$   
 Formel:  $P = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$  für  $k \leq (n-1)$  und  $P = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1}$  für  $k = n$   
 Test:  $\sum \# = 4 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 8$ ; muss gelten:  $P * 8 = \#$

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Test:  $\sum \# = 4 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 8$ ; muss gelten:  $P * 8 = \#$

k	#	P	Test	
1	4	$(\frac{1}{2})^1 = \frac{1}{2}$	$8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 4$	✓
2	2	$(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$	$8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 2$	✓
3	1	$(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8}$	$8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 1$	✓
4	1	$(\frac{1}{2})^{4-1} = \frac{1}{8}$	$8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 1$	✓

3.

Output	111101011001000
Output um 1 nach rechts geschiftet	011110101100100
XOR der zwei Sequenzen soll die gleiche Sequenz wieder ergeben aber geshiftet	100011110101100

