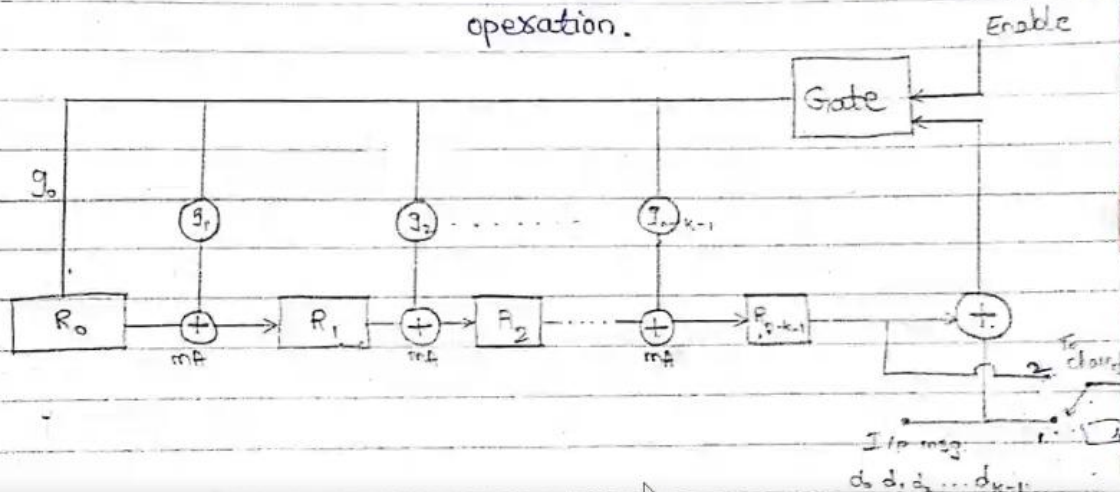


ii)  $(n-k)$  modulo-2 adder

iii) AND gate

iv) Counter to keep track of shifting operation.



It is assumed that at the occurrence of the clock pulse, the message  $d_0, d_1, \dots, d_{k-1}$  is shifted into the register.

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contents of shift register are shifted into the channel.

Thus, the code vector  $R_0 R_1 \dots R_{n-k-1} D_0 D_1 D_2 \dots D_{k-1}$  is generated & sent over the channel.

P> Design an encoder for (7,4) binary cyclic code generated by  $g(x) = 1 + x + x^3$  and verify its operation using message vector (1001) and (1011)

$n-k =$

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Navya Holla

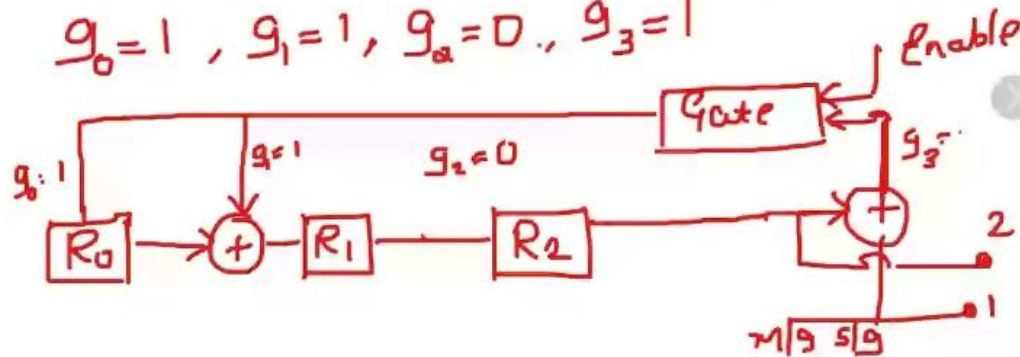
Saturday  
10/10/2020

$n-k = 3$  bit shift register

$$\checkmark g(x) = 1 + x + x^3$$

$$g(x) = g_0 + g_1x + g_2x^2 + g_3x^3 + \dots$$

$$g_0 = 1, g_1 = 1, g_2 = 0, g_3 = 1$$

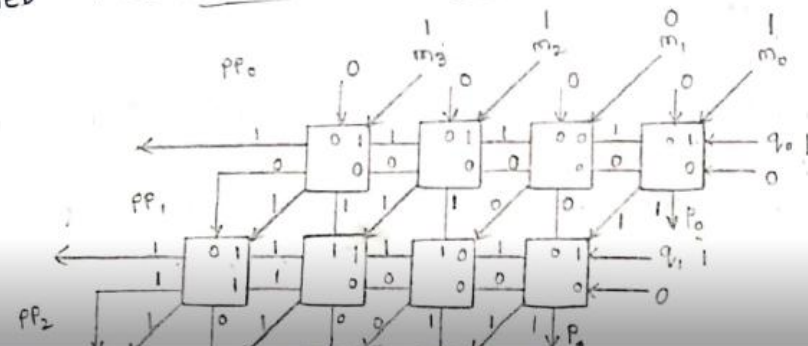


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example.

Ex: 
$$\begin{array}{r} \downarrow m \quad \downarrow Q \\ 1101 \times 1011 \\ \hline 1101 \\ 0000 \\ 1101 \\ \hline 10001111 \end{array} \Rightarrow \frac{13 \times 11}{143}$$

UNSIGNED MULTIPLICATION USING COMBINATIONAL CIRCUIT:-



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**MULTIPLICATION**

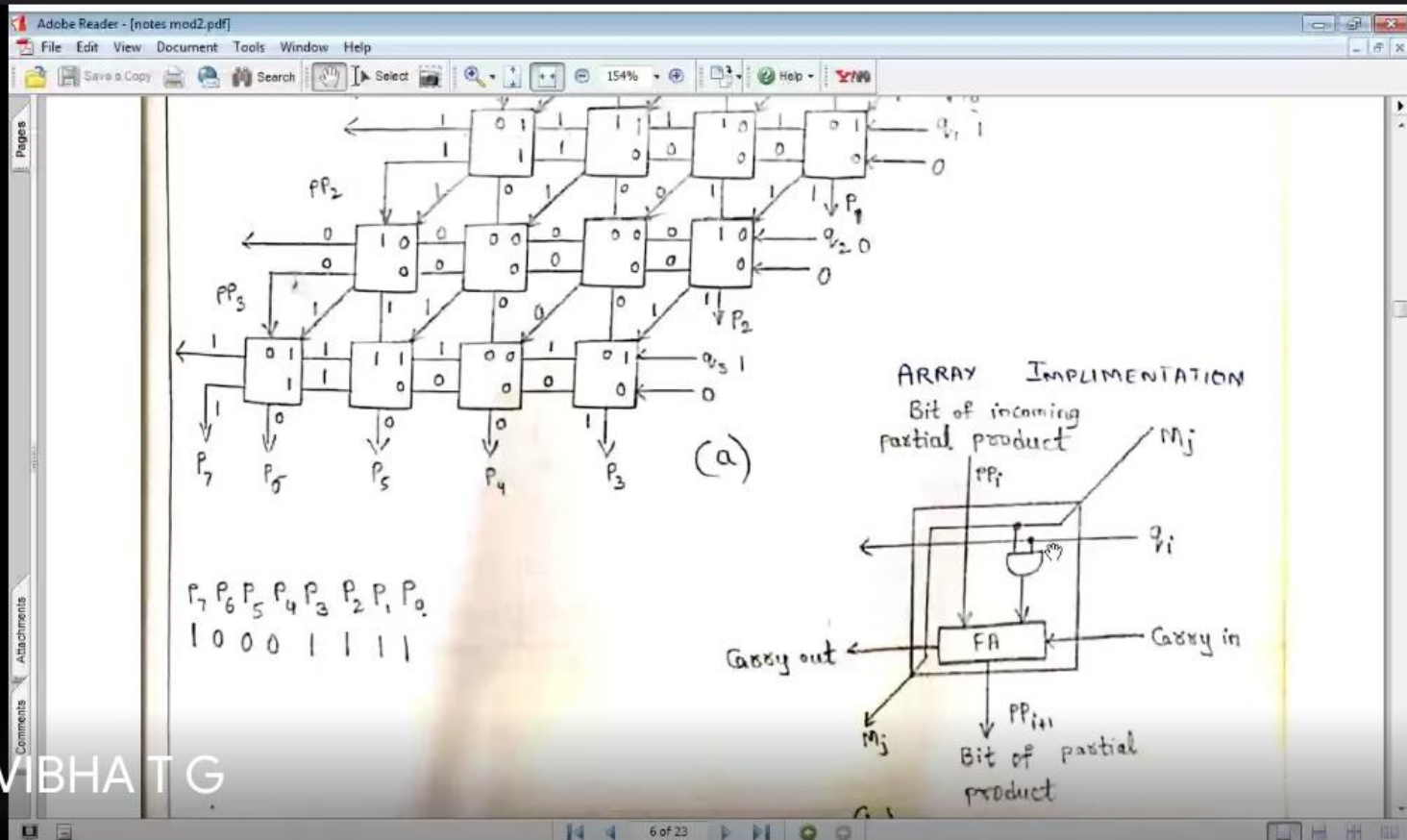
\* Multiplication of Unsigned numbers:

The product of 2 'n' digit nos can be accommodated in '2n' digits, so that the product of 2 '4'-bit numbers fits into 8-bit as shown below.

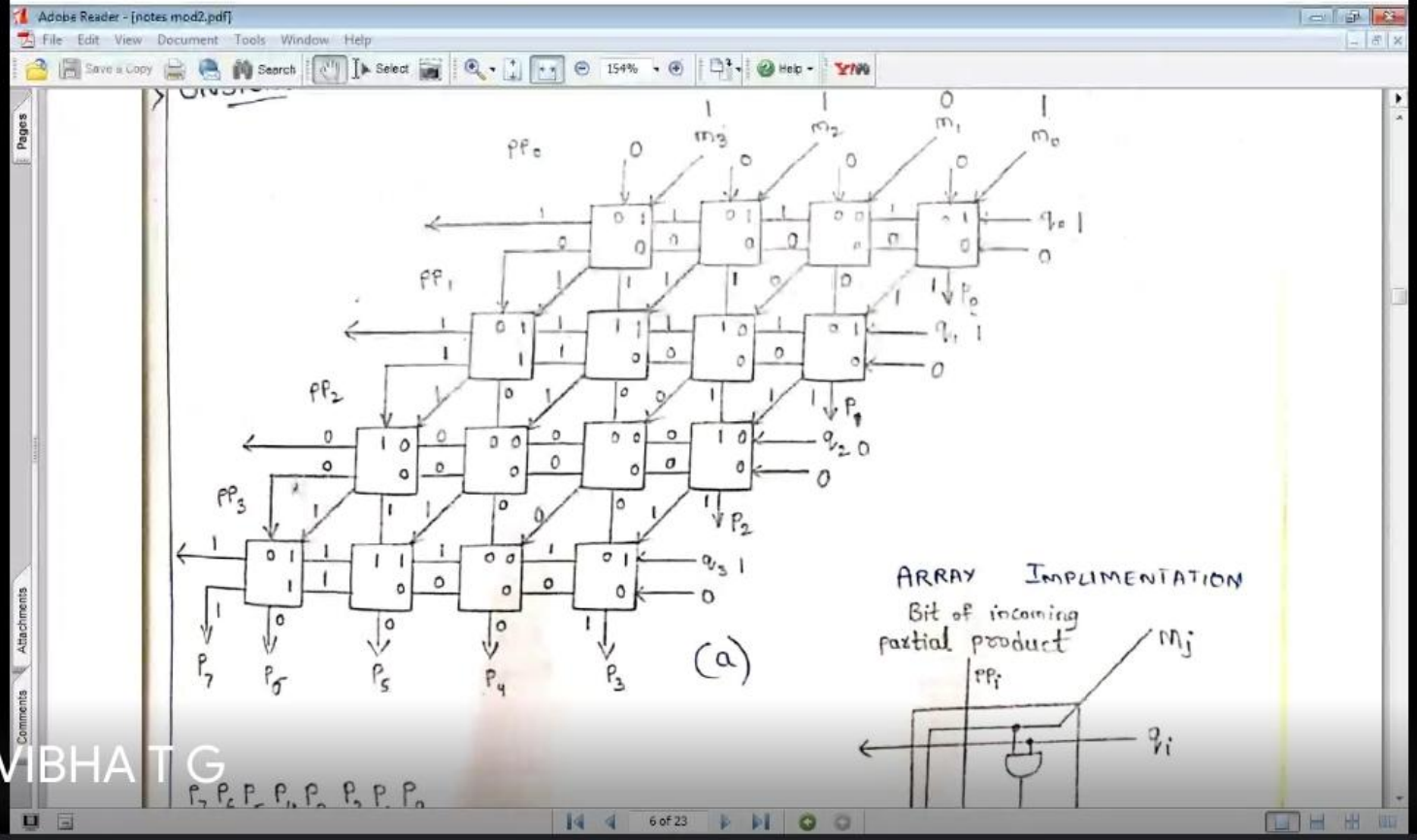
In the binary number system, the multiplication of multiplicand by the multiplier bit is 1, The multiplicand is entered in the appropriate position to be added to the partial product. If multiplier bit is 0, then 0's are entered as shown in the example.

Ex: 
$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \downarrow M & & & & \downarrow Q \\ 1101 & \times & 1011 \\ \hline 1101 & & & & & & \\ & 0000 & & & & & \\ & 0000 & & & & & \\ & 1101 & & & & & \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 13 \times 11 \\ \hline 143 \end{array} \end{array}$$

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VIBHA TG