First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Problem 1 (20 Points)

A cyclic code is to be based on the Generator polynomial  $X^7 + X^6 + X^5 + X^2 + 1$ .

a. Generate a codeword for the input data 10111.

b. Using logic gates, design an appropriate encoder and decoder the given generator.

Problem 2 (10 Points)

Design a totally self-checking checker with 8 inputs.

Problem 3 (20 Points)

Using full adders and basic gates, design a 3N code encoder, where N is a 4-bit binary number.

Problem 4 (20 Points)

Consider a low-cost residue code based on module 15.

- a. Show how do you obtain residue-15 check bits of X<sub>7</sub> X<sub>6</sub> X<sub>5</sub> X<sub>4</sub> X<sub>3</sub> X<sub>2</sub> X<sub>1</sub> X<sub>0</sub> using recursive addition technique?
- b. What is the theoretical base for this easy encoding process?

Problem 5 (15 Points)

Convert 0 to 14 to RNS using modules [3,5,7].

- a. For the given range, does the code has the capacity for error detection?
- b. For this given range, does the code has the capacity for error correction?

Problem 6 (20 Points)

Using the combinatorial model, determine the reliability of a simplex, TMR, and 5MR systems as a function of reliability of a simplex system, R(t). You may assume a fault-free voter. Using MathLab, plot the reliability of the three systems versus R and comment on their relative reliabilities.

Problem 7 (25 Points)

Using Markov model, determine the discrete solution for the reliability of a 5MR system with  $\lambda$  failure rate and  $\mu$  repair rate. You may assume that the system initially is fault free. Moreover, you may assume that once the 5MR has 3 more faulty modules, it enters a failed state that can't be repaired. Using MathLab plot R(t) from 0 to 5 hours using

- a.  $\Delta t = 0.1$ ,  $\lambda = .0001$  and  $\mu = .1$
- b.  $\Delta t = 0.1, \lambda = .001 \text{ and } \mu = .1$
- c.  $\Delta t = 0.1, \lambda = .001 \text{ and } \mu = .01$

Due 3/8/2014