## ERROR CORRECTING CODES FOR ASYMIMETRIC PATHS

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## INTRODUCTITON

This thesis deals with error correcting codes to be used on a binary asymmetric independent data tronsmission channel. Much work has been done on constructing and analyzing error correcting codes in the past few years. However, these works, as far as the author is aware, have been-restricted to the assumption of a symmetric channel, where in the binary case no distinction is made between the transmission of a or a 1. There are a very small number of papers on error detection codes for a completely asymmetric path or channel. However, for reflected signals; that is encoded radar signals with picture to picture memory; or over-horizon communication systems with encoded signals and encoded messages, where the signals are radiated upward and then reflected back from the trails of meteorites, the probability that a 0 becomes a 1 is much larger than the probability that a 1 becomes a O. Therefore, it is necessary to consider error correction for binary asymmetric paths and this thesis discusses certain types of codes and the probability of correct decoding if they are transmitted on an asymmetric path.

Chapter I. is an introduction to the basic concepts in coding. Chapter II is a survey of algebraic definitions and theorems, some without proof, which is required for the development of group codes. Chapter. III discusses the previous work done on group codes for the symmetric path. Then the theory is extended by the author, for
single-error correcting group codes, to the asymmetric path. Chapter IV develops the theory for certain non-group codes transmitted on an asymmetric path. In Chapter $V$ five example codes are introduced to illustrate the theory developed in the previous chapters. . The probability of correct decoding of these codes is calculated, both for the symmetric and asymmetric path, and these calculations are shown in the Appendix.

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## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION TO CODING

## 1. Communication Channels

The accurate transmission of data at high speeds over communication channels is becoming extremely important with the reliability needed for use with computers and automatic equipment. It has been apparent from the earliest days of communication systems that the signals were not exactly the same at the input and output side of a.black box or path. The electrical and electromagnetic disturbances which alter the transmitted signals have been called noise. Many existing communication systems are inherently noisy. Error is introduced by imperfect medium as magnetic tape or telephone lines, or by circuits using relays, diodes, or transistors which have a probability of error. Until quite recently the efforts to improve the accuracy of transmission were to reduce the noise by increasing the signal to noise ratio through an increase in the power of the signal, or by improving the circuit and its components. In recent years with the growing need for reliable communication, error correcting codes have been introduced.

A block diagram of a digital communication system is shown in Figure 1。1。

The source usually consists of binary, digito al or alphabetic information. The encoder changes the

## BLOCK DIAGRAM OF DIGITAL

 COMIMUNICATION SYSTEM

FIGURE 1.I
information into a valid code word of the system and in this paper the code words are assumed to be binary words. The encoding usually involves adding some redundancy to the information in the form of mathematical structure or check bits to be used later to detect or correct possible errors. The transmitter changes the code words into signals acceptable to the channel. With binary words there are exactly two messages which can be denoted by "O" and "l"。 The transmitter or modulator converts these messages into distinct waveforms, for example, a 1 would become a pulse and a 0 no pulse. At the receiver, the channel signals are put back in the form of binary wordss and the decoder makes use of the added redundancy to make a decision as to what information actually was sent or to indicate that an error has occurred. The output will be binary information or it may be changed to digital or alphabetic form.

The previous work done in exror correcting took into consideration the type of error which occurs in the operation of transistors, diodes and relays. These exrors have a Gaussian shaped probability distrio bution and the probability, for example, of switching or not switching; that is, the probability that a 1 becomes a 0 or that a 0 becomes a 1 g is equal. But it is necessary to consider black boxes where this stateo ment is not true for example, in returning radar signal pulses from a long path, and where these are partly buried in noise, the probability that a $O$ becomes a 1 is much larger than the probability that a 1 becomes
a O. This is true for reflected signals, that is, encoded radar signals, with picture to picture memory, or overhorizon communication systems, with encoded signals and encoded messages, where the signals are radiated upward and then reflected back from the trails of meteorites or from passive communication satellites. In these cases, all the necessary factors to use and apply asymmetria érror correcting systems exist. It can be shown that the reflected amplitude will be comparable to the integrated noise power in a given bandwidth,

It can also be shown that each pulse will be affected individually by the noise, that is the noise is non-coherent. There is a possibility of long noise bursts and there are burst error carrecting codes especially designed to correct errors resulting from these noise bursts, providing the burst is not longer than one-third of the word time, However, long noise bursts will not be considered here because systems could easily be designed so that transmission automatically stops when a long noise burst occurs, and after the transmission of a probing sequence and the establishment of a new path, the system automatically repeats the last code word. Therefore, it will be ássumed the noise affects each symbol independently.

One can also consider a black box with the characteristics that the probability that a 1 becomes a 0 is much larger than the probability that a 0 becomes a l. An example of this is interplanetary narrow laser beam communication system (where narrow
is applied to the frequency band) where there is sudden absorption from meteorites (path blocking).

In this thesis the case considered is of weak reflected signals in noisy media and so the probability that a 0 becomes a 1 iisclarger than the probability that a l becomes a 0 . At some future time, consideration will be gịven to the application of the theory developed here to reflected infra-red... communication and guidance systems.
... .. The codes discussed in this paper will be block codes. Definition 1.1 [7, page 4] A block code is defined as a code that uses sequences of $n$ channel symbols, or n-tuples. Only certain of these n-tuples will be transmitted and these are called code words. To predict the performance of a code it is necessary to have some knowlédge of the path or channel. Three communication channels are shown in Figure 1.2, Figure 1.3 and Figure 1.4.

Actually the symmetric and completely asymmetric channels are special cases of the general asymmetric channel. If $q_{1}=q_{2}$ and $p_{1}=p_{2}$ then the asymmetric channel becomes what has been called the symmetric channel and if $q_{1}=l$ and $p_{1}=0$, then the asymmetric channel becomes the completely asymmetric channel.

## THE BINARY SYMYETRIC PATH


$\operatorname{Pr}(I$ received |I sent) $=q \quad \operatorname{Pr}(0$ received $\| I$ sent $)=p$ $\operatorname{Pr}(0$ received $\mid 0$ sent $)=q \quad \operatorname{Pr}(1$ received $\mid 0$ sent $)=p$ $p+q=1$

FIGURE 1.2

## THE BINARY ASYMMETRIC PATH


$\operatorname{Pr}$ (l received

$$
\| 1 \text { sent })=q_{1} \cdot \operatorname{Pr}(0 \text { received } \| 1 \text { sent })=p_{\uparrow}
$$

$\operatorname{Pr}(0$ received $\mid 0$ sent $)=q_{2} \quad \operatorname{Pr}(1$ received $\mid 0$ sent $)=p_{2}$

$$
q_{i}+p_{i}=1 \quad i=1,2
$$

FIGURE 1.3
the binary completely asymyerric Path

$\operatorname{Pr}(1$ received $\|$ sent $)=1 \operatorname{Pr}(0$ received $\| I$ sent $)=0$ $\operatorname{Pr}(0$ received $\mid 0$ sent $)=q_{2} \operatorname{Pr}(1$ received $\mid 0$ sent $)=p_{2}$

$$
q_{2}+p_{2}=1
$$

FIGURE 1.4
2. Error Probabilities in Transmission

A channel which is to be used can be tested in the following way. [5, page 6] A long string w: of. $O^{\prime}$ s, say $\mathbb{N}$ symbols, would be transmitted. A 0 received would indicate no error or a success and a 1 received would be an error or a failure. If the statistical properties of the noise do not change with time, the probability of correct transmission for the channel is $N o / \mathbb{N}$ where $\mathbb{N o}$ is the number ".. of. O's received. No/ $\mathbb{N}$ is the estimate of the probability that a 0 will be received, given that a 0 was sent. This is a conditional probability and can be written:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{Pr}(0 \text { received } / 0 \text { sent })=N O / N=q_{2} \\
& \operatorname{Pr}(1 \text { received } / 0 \text { sent })=\langle N-N O) / N=I-q_{2}=p_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Similarly, a long string of $I^{\prime} s$, say $\mathbb{N}$ symbols, can be transmitted and the number of I's received denoted by $\mathbb{N}_{1}$. Then the conditional probability can be written:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{Pr}(1 \text { received } / 1 \text { sent })=\mathbb{N}_{1} / \mathbb{N}=q_{1} \\
& \operatorname{Pr}(0 \text { received } / 1 \text { sent })=\left(\mathbb{N}-N_{1}\right) / \mathbb{N}=1-q_{1}=p_{1}
\end{aligned}
$$

If the channel is symmetric $q_{1}$ will be equal to $q_{2}$ or so' close that no appreciable error will result from taking the probability of correct transmission to be $\left(q_{1}+q_{2} y / 2=q_{0}\right.$.

In this paper it will be assumed that $\ldots \quad q>p$ and $q_{i}>p_{i} \quad i=1,2$

Since in the case considered here the probability that a 0 becomes a $I$ is larger than or equal to the probability that a 1 becomes a 0 the following inequalities can be written:

$$
q_{1} \geq q_{2}>p_{2} \geq p_{1}
$$

For any code of length $n$ with w l's the probability that no error will occur is $q_{1}^{W} q_{2}^{n-W}$. The probability that one error will occur in a specified position of the code word is $p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{W-1} q_{q_{2}}{ }^{n-w}$ if the error is the type such that ail becomes a 0 , and it is $p_{2} q_{1}^{w} q_{2}{ }^{n-w-1}$ if the error is such that a 0 becomes a 1 . With a symmetric channel the probability of no error is $q^{n}$ and the probability of one error in a specified place is $\mathrm{pq}^{\mathrm{n}-1}$. In general the probe ability that the received word differs from the transmitted word in $j$ positions is $p^{j} q^{n-j}$. Since $q>p$, the probability that no error occurs in transmission is most likely, the probability that one error occurs is more likely than the probability that two errors occur and so on. Therefore, in the symmetric channel the best decision at the receiving end is to decode into the code word which differs from the received word in the fewest positions. This is called maximum likelihood decoding. In the asymmetric channel there are exceptions to this rule and these will be discussed in Chapters III and IV。
3. Error Detection and Correction

Useful concepts in discussing the error correcting ability of codes are the Hamming weight and Hamming distance。 [4] Definition 1.2 The Hamming weight of a code word V , denoted $\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{v})$ is defined to be the number of nonzero components.

Definition 1.3 The Hamming distance between two words $v_{1}$ and $v_{2}$, denoted $d\left(v_{1}, v_{2}\right)$ is defined to be the number of positions in which they differ. Thus, it can be seen from [4]and [7, page 7-8] that a single error results in a Hamming distance of one between the transmitted word and the received word. If a code designed for error detection had a minimum distance of ( $\alpha+1$ ) between the code words. every possible pattern of d or fewer errors could be detected. Of course, if more than d errors occurred in the transmission of a code word, the errors could go undetected as it would be possible for one code word to be received as another code word, or to be at least as close to another code word as to the transmitted one. Similarly, it is possible to correct all patterns of $t$ or fewer errors if and only if the minimum distance between code words is at least ( $2 t+1$ ) since any received word with $t^{\prime} \leq t$ errors differs from the transmitted word in $t^{\prime}$ places, but it differs from all other possible code words in at least $(2 t+1)-t^{4}>t^{4}$ places and so using maximum likelihood decoding would be corm rectly decoded. However, if the minimum distance

$$
-10-
$$

between code words was less than $(2 t+1)$, there would be at least one case where $t$ errors would result in a received word being at least as close to another code word as to the transmitted one. Also, it is possible to dem code such that all combinations of tor fewer errors are corrected, and simfltaneously d or fewer additional errors are detected for $d \geq t$, if and only if the minimum distance between code words is ( $t+\alpha+1$ ). This can be seen as $a_{1} \geq t$, then $(t+d+1) \geq(2 t+1)$, so any combinationioft or fewer errors can be corrected. Also, as the minimum distance between code words is $(t+\alpha+l)$, then ( $t+\alpha$ ) errors can be detected, or an additional d errors can simultan eously be detected. In the special case of the completely asymmetric channel where only one type of error occurs, these rules are slightly modified.

## CHAPTER II

## SURVEY OF ALGEBRA

This chapter deals with definitions and theorems of algebraic systems which are needed in the development of codes with algebraic structure． Definition 2．1［6，page 9］Let A be a given set．A binary operation＂。＂on A is a correspondence that assoco iates with each ordered pair（ $a, b$ ）of elements of $A, 2$ uniquely determined element $a_{0} b$ of $A$ 。 Definition 2．2 A non－empty set $G$ on which there is dem fined a binary operation＂。＂is called a group（with re－ spect to this operation），provided the following proper－ ties are satisfied：
（i）If $a, b, c ; G_{0}$, then $\left(a_{0} b\right)_{0} c=a_{0}(b, c)$ （associative law）
（ii）There exists an element 1 of $G$ such that $l_{o} \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{l}=\mathrm{a}$ for every element a of G （existance of an identity）
（iii）If a $\varepsilon G$ ，there exists an element $x$ of $G$ such that $a_{0} \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{a}=1$（existance of inverses） The inverse of $a$ is frequently written $a^{-1}$ 。 Theorem 2．1 The identity element of a group is unique， and the inverse element of each group element is unique． Proof The identity element is unique，for if there were two identity elements，$I$ and $I^{\prime \prime}$ then $I_{0} I^{\prime}=I^{\prime}$ and $I_{0} I^{\prime}=$ $1^{\prime}$ ，so $1=1^{\prime}$ ．Similarly，inverses are unique，for if a group element were to have two inverses $g^{-1}$ and $g_{1}^{-1}$ ， then：

$$
\begin{aligned}
g^{-1} & =I_{0} g^{-1} \\
& =\left(g_{1}^{-1} \circ g\right)_{0} g^{-1} \\
& =g_{i}^{-1} \circ\left(g_{0} g^{-1}\right) \\
& =g_{1}^{-1} 0_{0}^{1} \\
& =g_{i}^{-1}
\end{aligned}
$$

Definition 2．3 A group is said to be Abelian or commut ative if it satisfies the following property：
（i）If $a_{0} b \varepsilon G$ ，then $a_{0} b=b_{0} a$
Definition 2．4 A ring $R$ is a non－empty set of elements on which there is defined two binary operations．One is called addition and denoted $a+b$ ，and the other is called multiplication and denoted $a b$ ．In order for $R$ to be a ring the following axioms must be satisfied：
（i）The set $R$ is an Abelian group under addition．
（ii）If $a_{0} b ; R_{0}$ then $a b$ is defined（and is $a n$ element of $R$ ）（closure）
（iii）If $a_{0} b_{9} c \varepsilon R_{0}$ then $a(b c)=(a b) c$（assoc－ iative law）。
（iv）If $a_{9} b_{9} c_{9} \varepsilon R_{9}$ then $a(b+c)=a b+a c$ and $(b+c) a=b a+c a(d i s t r i b u t i v e ~ l a w) 。$ Definition 2．5 A ring is called commutative if its multo iplication operation is commutativeg that is，if $a_{9} b \varepsilon R$ then $a b=b a$ 。

Definition 2．6 A field $F_{9}$ is defined as a commutative ring with a unit element（multiplicative identity）in which every non－zero element has a multiplicative inverse． Definition 2．7 A：subset of elements of a group $G$ is called a subgroup $H$ if it satisfies all the axioms of a group
itself。
This paper will be concerned only with finite groups．

Definition．2．8［7，page 17］A coset of a finite group can be constructed as follows：

Suppose that the elements of a group $G$ are $g_{1}$ 。 $g_{2}, \ldots .$. and the elements of a subgroup $H$ are $h_{1}$ ，$h_{2}$ 。 ．．．．and an array is formed with the first row consisting of the elements of a subgroup with the identity element $h_{1}$ ，in the left hand position．The first element in the second row is any element not appearing in the first row and the rest of the elements are obtained by multiplying each subgroup element by this first element．Similarly． other rows are formed，each with a previously unused eleo ment in the first column，until all the group elements apw pear somewhere in the array，as shown in Figure 2．1

$$
\begin{aligned}
& h_{1}=1 \quad b_{2} \quad b_{3} \ldots \ldots \circ \cdot h_{n} \\
& g_{1} \cdot h_{1}=g_{1} \quad g_{1} h_{2} \quad g_{1} h_{3} \quad \circ \circ \circ g_{1} h_{n} \\
& g_{2} h_{1}=g_{2} g_{2} h_{2} \quad g_{2} h_{3} \quad \circ \circ \circ g_{2} h_{n} \\
& g_{m} h_{1}=g_{m} g_{m} h_{2} g_{m} h_{z} \quad \circ \circ \circ g_{m} h_{n}
\end{aligned}
$$

Figure 2．1
The set of elements in a row of this array is called a left coset and the element appearing in the first column is called a coset leader．Right cosets could be similarly formed．

The property that the inverse of a product is the product of the inverses in reverse order can be seen from the following：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (a b)\left(b^{-1} a^{-1}\right) \\
& =a\left(b b^{-1}\right) a^{-1} \\
& =a l a^{-1} \\
& =a a^{-1} \\
& =1
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore (ab) $=b^{-1} a^{-1}$
Theorem 2.2 [7, Theorem 2.3] Two elements $g$ and g of a group $G$ are in the same left coset of a subgroup $H$ of $G$ if and only if $g^{+11} g^{\prime}$ is an element of $H$ 。

Proof (i) If $g$ and $g^{\prime}$ belong to the coset whose leader is $g_{i}$, then they can be written in the form:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& g=g_{i} h_{j} \text { for some } j \\
& g^{\prime}=g_{i} h_{k} \text { for some } k
\end{aligned}
$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
g^{-1} g^{\prime} & =\left(g_{i} h_{j}\right)^{-1}\left(g_{i} h_{k}\right) \\
& =h_{j}^{-1} g_{i}^{-1} \quad g_{i} h_{k} \\
& =h_{j}^{-1} h_{k}
\end{aligned}
$$

$h_{j}^{-1} h_{k}$ is in $H$ by the properties of groups and subgroups.
(ii) If $g=g_{i} h$ where $g_{i}$ is the caset leader and if $g^{-1} g^{\prime}=h^{\prime}$, then $g^{\prime}=g h^{\prime}=g_{i} h h^{\prime}$ which is in the same coset, since hh' is in the subgroup.

Theorem 2.3 [7. Theorem 2.4] Every element of a group $G$ is in one and only one coset of the subgroup $H_{0}$

Proof Every element appears at least once by the consto ruction of the array.

It must be shown that each element appears only once in the array.
(i) First suppose that two elements in the same row are equal, that is:

$$
g_{i} h_{j}=g_{i} h_{k}
$$

Multiplying each on the left by $g_{i}{ }^{-1}$ gives

$$
h_{j}=h_{k}
$$

This is a contradiction since each subgroup element was assumed to appear only once in the first row.
(ii) Now suppose the two equal elements appear in different rows, for example:

$$
g_{i} h_{j}=g_{k} h_{1} \text { and suppose } i>k
$$

Multiplying on the right by $h_{j}{ }^{-1}$ gives

$$
g_{i}=g_{k} h_{i} h_{j}{ }^{-1}
$$

Since $h_{1} h_{j}{ }^{-1}$ is in the subgroup this says that $g_{i}$ is in $k^{\text {th }}$ coset. However, this contradicts the rule of construction that coset leaders should be previously unused. Definition 2.9 A set $V$ of elements is called a vector space over a field $F$ if it satisfies the following axioms:
(i) The set $V$ is an Abelian group
(ii) If $a \varepsilon F, u \in V$, then $a u$ is a uniquely deto ermined element of $V$
(iii) $a(u+v)=a u+a v$ aعF: $\mathrm{U}_{9} V \in \mathrm{~V}$ (distributive law)
(iv) $(a+b) u=a u+b u, a, b, \varepsilon F, u \varepsilon V$ (distributive law)
(v) $a(b u)=(a b) u, a, b, \varepsilon F, u \varepsilon \nabla$
(associative law)
(vi) $l u=u \quad l$ is unity of $F$, $u \varepsilon V$

A subset of a vector space is called a sube space if it satisfies the axioms for a vector space. To check whether a subset of a vector space is a subspace, it is necessary only to check for closure under addition and scalar multiplication.

Definition 2．10［7，page 20］An n－tuple over a field is an ordered set of $n$ field elements，and is denoted $\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, . . \circ, a_{n}\right)$ ，where each $a_{i}$ is an element of the field．Addition of n－tuples is defined as follows：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots, a_{n}\right)+\left(b_{1}, b_{2}, \cdots, b_{n}\right) \\
= & \left(a_{1}+b_{1}, a_{2}+b_{2}, \cdots, a_{n}+b_{n}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Multiplication of an n－tuple by a field element is de－ fined as follows：

$$
c\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots \ldots, a_{n}\right)=\left(c a_{1}, c a_{2}, \ldots, \ldots, c a_{n}\right)
$$

With these two definitions it can be shown that the set of all n－tuples over a field form a vector space． Multiplication of n－tuples can also be de－
fined as follows：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots \ldots, a_{n}\right)\left(b_{1}, b_{2}, \ldots, b_{n}\right) \\
= & \left(a_{1} b_{1}, a_{2} b_{2}, \ldots \ldots, a_{n} b_{n}\right) \\
& \quad \text { In the set of all } n \text {-tuples } 0=(0, \ldots \ldots, 0)
\end{aligned}
$$

and the context makes clear whether the symbol 0 means a vector or a scalar．

Definition 2．11 A linear combination of a vector is defined as a sum of the form

$$
\begin{aligned}
u= & a_{1} v_{1}+a_{k} v_{2}+\ldots+a_{n} v_{n} \\
& a_{i} \varepsilon F, v_{i} \varepsilon V
\end{aligned}
$$

Theorem 2．4［7，theorem 2．5］The set of all linear come binations of a set of vectors $v_{1}$ ，。 。 。，$v_{n}$ of a vector space $V$ is a subspace of $V$ 。

Proof Every linear combination of vectors of $V$ is also a vector of $V$ so the set of all linear combinations of vectors is a subset of $V$ ．Let the set of all linear como binations of $\mathrm{v}_{1}, \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{z}}$ ．．．．， $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{n}}$ be called S ．If $\mathrm{w}=$
$=b_{1} v_{1}+\cdots \rho+b_{n} v_{n}$ and $u=c_{1} v_{1}+\ldots \ldots+c_{2} v_{n}$ are any two elements of S then，$w+u=\left(b_{1}+c_{1}\right) v_{1}+\ldots \ldots+\left(b_{n}\right.$ $\left(\operatorname{win}_{n} c_{n}\right) v_{n}$ is in $S$ and the subset is closed under addition． Also，any scalar multiple of $w_{9} a w=a b_{1} v_{1}+\ldots \rho+a b_{n} V_{n}$ is，in $S$ ，so $S$ is closed under multiplication by scalars． Therefore $S$ is a subspace of $V$ 。

Definition 2．12。 A set of vectors $V_{1}, \#_{2}$ ，。。。 $V_{n}$ is linearly dependent if and only if there are scalars
$c_{1}$ ，．．，$c_{n}$ not all zero such that
$c_{1} v_{1}+c_{2} v_{2}+\cdots \cdot+c_{n} v_{n}=0 。$
A set of vectors is linearly independent if it is not linearly dependent．

Definition 2．13 A set of vectors is said to span a vector if every vector in the vector space equals a linear come bination of the vectors of the set．

Theorem 2．5［7，Theorem 2．6］If a set of $n$ vectors $V_{1}, \circ \circ \circ, V_{n}$ spans a vector space that contain a set of $m$ linearly independent vectors $u_{1}, \circ \circ \circ, u_{m}$ thenn $\geqslant m_{a}$ Proof Since $v_{1}$ ，$\circ \circ, V_{n}$ span the space，$u_{1}$ can be expressed as alinear combination of the $v_{i}$ ．This equation can be solved for one of the $v_{i}$ ，say $v_{k}$ ，in terms of $u_{1}$ and the rest of the $v_{i}$ ．Therefore the set consisting of $u_{1}$ and the rest of the $v_{i}$ spans the vector space，since any linear combination of the $V_{i}$ obecomes a linear combination of $u_{1}$ and all the $v_{i}$ ，$i \neq k$ ，as the expression for $v_{k j}$ in terms of $u_{1}$ ，and the other $v_{i}$ is used to eliminate $v_{k}$ ． Then $u_{2}$ can be expressed as a linear combination of $u_{1}$ and all the $v_{i}, i \neq k_{0}$ ．Since the $u_{i}$ are linearly independent
some $v_{i}$ must have a non－zero coefficient，and therefore this $v_{i}$ can be＇expressed in terms of $u_{1}, u_{2}$ and the rem maining $(n-2) v_{i}$ 。 These $n$ vectors span the space。 This process can be continued until all $m$ of the $u_{i}$ vectors are used．Since at each stage one $v_{i}$ vector is replaced， the number of vectors $v_{i}$ must be at least as great as the number of vectors $u_{i}$ ，that is $n \geq m$ 。 Theorem 2．6［7，Theorem 2．7］If two sets of linearly independent vectors span the same space，there are the same number of vectors in each set．

Proof If there are $m$ vectors in one set and $n$ in the other，then by Theorem $2.5 \mathrm{~m} \geq \mathrm{n}$ and $\mathrm{n} \geq \mathrm{m}_{\text {g }}$ and thus $n=m$ 。

Definition 2．14 The dimension of a space is defined as the number of linearly independent vectors that span the space．

Definition 2．15 A basis of a space is defined as a set of $n$ linearly independent vectors spanning an nodimensiono al vector space．

Definition 2．16 An innermproduct or dot－product of two n－tuples is a scalar and is defined as follows：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(a_{1}, \circ \circ, a_{n}\right) \cdot\left(b_{1}, \circ \circ \circ, b_{n}\right)= \\
& a_{1} b_{1}+\cdots \cdot+a_{n} b_{n}
\end{aligned}
$$

It can be shown that $u_{0} v=v_{0} u$ and $w_{0}(u+v)=w_{0} u+w_{0} v_{0}$ If the inner product of two vectors is zero，they are said to be orthogonal． Definition 2．17［7，page 22 ］An nxm matrix，$M$ ，is an ordered set of $n m$ elements in a rectangular array of $n$ rows and $m$ columns．

$$
\left[\begin{array}{lllll} 
& & 0 & 19 & \infty \\
a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 & \circ & 0 \\
a_{1 m} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 0 & \circ \\
\vdots & \vdots & & a_{2 m} \\
\vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots \\
a_{n 1} & a_{n j} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
a_{n m}
\end{array}\right]=\left[a_{i j}\right]
$$

The elements of the matrix will be elements of a field． The rows or columns of a matrix $M$ can be thought of as vectors．The row（column）space of a matrix is the set of all linear comeinations of the row（column）vectors． The dimension of the row（column）space is called the row（column）rank。

Definition 2． 18 ［2，page 271］There is a set of elementary row operations defined for matrices as follows：
（i）The interchange of any two rows．
（ii）The multiplication of a row by a scalar C $\#$ O，in F 。
（iiii）The addition of one row to another row． Definition 2．19［7，page 23］Elementary row operations can be used to rearrange a matrix and put it in a stano dard form，echelon canonical form，which is defined as follows：
（i）Every leading term，that is first non－zero term，of a nonozero row is one。
（ii）Every colums containing such a leading term has all its other entries zero．
（iiii）The leading term of any row is to the right of leading terms in every preceding row．All zero rows are below all non－zero rows．The non－zero rows of a matrix in echelon canonical
form are linearly independent，and thus the number of nonmzero rows is the dimension of the row space．

Definition 2．20［7，page 25］The transpose of an nxm matrix $M$ is an mxn matrix denoted $M^{T}$ ，whose róws are the columns of $M_{\text {g }}$ and whose columns are the rows of $M_{\text {。 }}$ The transpose of $\left[a_{i j}\right]$ is $\left[a_{j i}\right]$ ．

Two nxm matrices can be added，element by elec mento This addition can be written as：

$$
\left[a_{i j}\right]+\left[b_{i j}\right]=\left[a_{i j}+b_{i j}\right]
$$

An nxk matrix $\left[a_{i j}\right]$ ，and a kxm matrix $\left[b_{i j}\right]$ can be multiplied to give an nxm matrix $\left[c_{i j}\right]$ by the rule．

$$
c_{i j}=\sum_{l=1}^{k} a_{i 1} \dot{b}_{l j}
$$

Theorem 2．7［7，Theorem 2．23］The set of all notuples orthogonal to a subspace $V_{\gamma}$ of $n$ motuples forms a subw space $V_{2}$ of notuples．This subspace $V_{2}$ is called the atull space of $V_{1}$ 。

Proof Let $V_{1}$ be a subspace of the vector space of all n－tuples over a field．Let $V_{2}$ be the set of all vectors orthogonal to every vector in $V_{\theta}$ 。 Let $v$ be any vector in $V_{1}$ and $u_{1}$ and $u_{2}$ any vectors in $V_{2}$ ．

Then $v_{0} \dot{u}_{1}=v_{0} u_{2}=0$
and $v_{0} u_{1}+v_{0} u_{2}=0=v\left(u_{1}+u_{2}\right)$.
Therefore $\left(u_{1}+u_{2}\right)$ is in $V_{2}$ 。
Also $\quad v_{0}\left(c u_{i}\right)=c\left(v_{\circ} u_{1}\right)=0$
Therefore $C u_{1}$ is in $V_{2}$ 。
Thus，$V_{G}$ is a subspace。

Theorem 2.8 [7, Theorem 2.14] If a vector is orthogom nal to every vector of a set which spans $V_{1}$, it is in the null space of $V_{1}$.

Proof If $v_{1}$, . . , $V_{n}$ span $V_{1}$, then every vector of $V_{1}$ can be expressed in the form:

$$
\because=c_{1} v_{1}+\cdots+c_{n} v_{n}
$$

Then $v_{0} u=\left(c_{1} v_{1}+\cdots+c_{n} v_{n}\right) \cdot u$

$$
=c_{1} v_{1} \circ u+\cdots \cdot+c_{n} v_{n} \circ u
$$

and if it is orthogonal to each $v_{i}$, it is orthogonal to $v$. Therefore $u$ is in the null space of $V_{1}$ 。
. The nuly space of the row space of a matrix is called the null space of the matrix. A vector is in the null space of a matrix, if it is orthogonal to each row of the matrix. If the $n$-tuple $V$ is considered to be a l x n matrix, V is in the null space of an m n matrix $M$, if and only if, $\forall \mathbb{M}^{\mathbb{T}}=0$.

It can be shown that if the dimension of a subspace of $n$-tuples is $k$, the dimension of the null space is $n-k$. If $V_{2}$ is a subspace of $n$-tuples, and $V_{1}$ is the null space of $V_{2}$, then $V_{2}$ is the null space of $V_{1}$.

1. Definition and Matrix Representation

In this chapter one type of error correcting code will be introduced.

Definition 3.1 [7, page 30] A set of n-tuples or vectors is called a linear code if, and only if, it is a subspace of the space of all n-tuples. The term group code is the common terminology for binary linear codes.

Since the Hamming distance between two vectors
$V_{1}$ and $v_{2}$ is the number of positions in which they differ, the distance between $v_{1}$, and $v_{2}$ is equal to $w\left(v_{1}-v_{2}\right)$. Since the set of all code vectors is a vector space, if $V_{i}$ and $\nabla_{2}$ are code vectors of a linear code then $V_{1}-V_{2}$ is also a code vector. Therefore the distance between any two code vectors must be equal to the weight of some third code vector, and the minimum weight of the nonzero code vectors will be the minimum distance for the linear code. . :

As the paper is concerned only with binary codes, the elements in the vector belong to the field of two elements, denoted by 0 and 1 。

The following set of vectors of length $n=5$ form a vector space $V_{1}$, and hence a binary group code。
(00000)
(00101)
(10011) (10110)
(01010) (01117)
(11001)
(11100)

The minimum weight, and hence the minimum distance is two. This :code will be used as an example,throughout most of this chapter, and is the example used by Peterson.
[7, page 30]
Linear or group codes can be describe by matrices: A matrix $G$, called a generator matrix of $V$, can be formed by using any set of basis vectors of the linear code $V$, as rows of the matrix. A vector is a code word if and only if it is a linear combination of the rows of $G$ 。 $G$ will have $k$ rows, where $k$ is the dimension of the vector space V. Since the rows must be linearly independent, $k$ equals the rank of $G$. Each distinct linear combination of the rows of $G$ gives a distinct code vector, since if any two linear combinations were equal, there would be a dependence. relation among rows of $G$. Since there are $k$ coefficients and in the binary case, two possible values for each, there are $2^{k}$ code vectors in $V$. Such a code is called an ( $n, k$ ) code. The advantage of the matrix description is that it is much more compact than a list of code vectors. A generator matrix for the code $V_{1}$, of the previous example, is the matrix: [7, page 31]

$$
\left[\begin{array}{l}
10011 \\
01010 \\
00101
\end{array}\right]
$$

There is an alternate description of codes using matrices. Agrain using the notation of Peterson [7, page 3l], if $V$ is a subspace of dimension $k$, its null space is a vector space $V^{\prime}$ of dimension ( $n-k$.). A matrix, $H$, can be formed whose rows are a basis for $V^{\prime}$. It will have rank $(n-k)$ and its row space will be $V^{\prime}$. Then $V$ is the null space of $V^{\prime}$, and a vector $V$ is in $\nabla$ if and only if it is orthogonal to every row of. H. That is, if and only if

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{vH}^{\underline{T}}=0 \tag{3.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

If $v=\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots \circ, a_{n}\right)$ and $h_{i j}$ is the element in the ith row and jth column of $H_{9}$ then Equation (3.1) can be written:

$$
\sum_{j} a_{j} h_{i j}=0 \text { for each } i_{9} i=1 \ldots,(n-k)(3,2)
$$

Therefore Equation (3.1) means that the components of V must satisfy a set of ( $n-k$ ) independent equations. Also since $V$ is orthogonal to every vector in $V^{N}$, any linear combination of Equation (3.2) gives an equation that the components of $v$ must satisfy. These equations are called parity checks and $H$ is called a parity-check matrix of Vo In the example, [7, page 31-32] the null space $V_{2}$ of the vector space $V_{1}$ consists of the four vectors: $\begin{array}{ll}(00000) & (10101) \\ (11010) & (01111)\end{array}$
$V_{2}$ is the row space of the matrix:

$$
\left[\begin{array}{l}
11010 \\
10101
\end{array}\right]
$$

The code $V_{1}$ is the null space of this matrix, and to each vector of $V_{2}$ there is an equation that the components of
every code vector must satisfy．For example，corresponding to the vector（Ollll）of $V_{2}$ ，is the equation

$$
0 a_{1}+l a_{2}+l a_{3}+l a_{4}+l a_{5}=0
$$

which must be satisfied by every code point $\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}\right.$ ， $a_{4}, a_{5}$ ）．For binary codes this is equivalent to having an even parity check on the last four components． $V$ and $V^{\prime}$ are called dual codes［7，page 32］ and if $V$ is an（ $n, k$ ）code，$V^{\prime}$ is an（ $n, n-k$ ）code．If a code is the row space of a matrix，its dual is the null space。

Theorem 3．1［7，Theorem 3．1］Let $V$ be a Linear code which is the null space of a matrix H．Then for each code word of weight $w,(w \neq 0)$ there is a linear depend ence relation among $w$ columns of $H$ ，and conversely，for each linear dependence relation involving $w(w f 0)$ columns of $H$ ，there is a code word of weight w。

Proof：A vector $v=\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots ., a_{n}\right)$ is a code word if and only if

$$
v \mathbb{H}^{T}=0
$$

or if $h_{i}$ is the ith column vector of $H$

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{n_{i}}=0
$$

This is exactly a linear dependence relation among columns of $H$ ，and the number of columns of $H$ which appear with non－zero coefficients is the number of none zero components of $V$ ，which is $w$ 。

Similarly，the coefficients of any dependence
relation among w columns of $H$ are components of a vector that must be in the null space of $H$ and so there is a code word of weight wo

For a channel with independent errors, two codes which differ only in the arrangement of symbols have the same probability or error and are called equivalent. By row operations on a generator matrix $G$ a combinatorially equivalent matrix, $G^{\prime}$, in echelon canonical form can be obtained. $G$ and $G^{f}$ will generate the same code. Then。 the $k$ columns that contain the leading $l^{\circ}$ s of each row can be arranged by column permutation to form akx k identity matrix, resulting in a combinatorially equivalent matrix: $G^{\prime \prime}$ for an equivalent code. It has the form shown in (3.3) and can be called reduced-echelon form [7. pge. 331 There is a reducedeechelon matrix G" combinatorially equivalent to every generator matrix $G$ and every code is equivalent to the row space of some matrix in reducedo echelon form.


Let $v=\left(a_{1}, a_{i}, \circ \circ \circ, a_{k}\right)$ be an arbitrary kotuplo, and consider the vector $u_{0}$ which is a linear combination of rows of $G^{\prime \prime}$ with $a_{i}$ as the ith coefficient. [7, page 34]

$$
u=v G^{181}=\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \circ \circ \circ, a_{k}, c_{1}, c_{2}, \circ \circ \cdot c_{n=k}\right)
$$

, where

$$
\begin{equation*}
c_{j}=\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{k}{j}} a_{i} p_{i j} \tag{3.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Thus the first $k$ components of the code vector, called information symbols, can be chosen arbitrarily, and each of the last $n-k$ components, called check or redundancy symbols is a linear combination of the first $k$ components. A code of this type is called a systematic code. [4]

Theorem 3.2. [7, Theorem 3.4] If $V$ is the row space of the matrix $G=\left[I_{k} P\right]$ where $I_{k}$ is a $k x k$ identity matrix and $P$ is a $k x(n-k)$ matrix, then $V$ is the nill space of $H=$ $\left[-P^{T} I_{n-k}\right]$ where $I_{n-k}$ is an ( $n-k$ ) $x(n-k)$ identity matrix. Proof It can easily be verified that $G H^{T}=0$, and as their ranks are $k$ and ( $n-k$ ) respectively, they are dual codes, and the row space of $G$ is the null space of $H$.

$$
\text { If } u=\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots \ldots, a_{k}, c_{1}, c_{2}, \ldots\right.
$$

$c_{n-k}$ ) is a code vector, then

$$
u H^{T}=0=-\sum a_{i} p_{i j}+c_{j}
$$

which is the same as Equation (3.5) [7, page 34] o.
For the code used in previous examples the generator matrix is in reduced-echelon form and is written [7, page 34-35]
$G=\left[\begin{array}{l}10011 \\ 01010 \\ 00101\end{array}\right]=\left[I_{3} \mathrm{P}\right]$

If

H $=$

$$
\left[\begin{array}{l}
11010 \\
10101
\end{array}\right]=\left[\infty \mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{I}_{2}\right]
$$

then $G H^{T}=H G^{T}=0$ and the row space of each is the null space of the other. In each code word ( $a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdot$ 。,$a_{5}$ ) the first three components can be chosen arbitrarily and
and the other two are parityocheck symbols with

$$
\begin{align*}
& a_{4}=a_{1}+a_{2}  \tag{3.6}\\
& a_{5}=a_{1}+a_{3}
\end{align*}
$$

Since every code word is orthogonal to each mow of $\mathrm{H}_{9}$ from the first row

$$
1 a_{1}+1 a_{2}+0 a_{3}+1 a_{4}+0 a_{5}=0
$$

and from the second row

$$
1 a_{1}+0 a_{2}+1 a_{3}+0 a_{4}+1 a_{5}=0
$$

and these equations can be solved for $a_{4}$ and $a_{5}$ to give equations (3.6)

## - 2. Decoding for the Symmetric Path

Let $V$ be an ( $n, k$ ) linear code, $h_{f}$ be the
 code vectors.[7, page 35] A decoding table called a standard array, can be formed using the method in Figure 2.d。 The elements $g_{8}$ o $g_{2}, 0.0$ were chosen to be any previously unused element. However, for this decoding table they will be chosen to be the elements most likely to be peceivedif the identity element is transmitted. Thus the rows are cosets and the vectors in the first column are coset leaders. If the vector $u$ is transmitted and a vector $v$ is received, then $v \infty u$ is called the error pato tern。

Theorem 3.3 [7, Theorem 3.5] If the standard array is used as a decoding table, then a received vector $v$ will be decoded correctly into the transmitted vector $u$, if and only if the error pattern $v=u$ is a coset leader.

Proof: If $v-u=g_{i}$ the coset leader of the ith coset, then $v=g_{i}+u_{9}$ and $v$ must appear in the standard array in the ith coset, under the code vector $u$ and will be decoded core rectly。

If, on the other hand, $v=u$ is not a coset leader, v must still be in some coset, say the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$, with coset leader $g_{j}$. Then $v$ is in the $j$ th row, but not under $u$ for $\nabla_{j} / \mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{j}}+\mathrm{u}_{0}$
Definition 3.2 E7. page 36] Let the linear code be the null space of an $r$ x matrix $H_{0}$ whose rows may:, but need not, be linearly independent. For any received vector V , the r component vector

$$
\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{v} \mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{T}}
$$

is called the syndrome.
Since the code is the null space of $H$, a vector Iis a code word if, and only if, its syndrome is zero. Theorem 3.4 Two vectors $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ are in the same coset if and only if their syndromes are equal.

Proof Two group; elements $v_{1}$ and $V_{2}$ are in the same coo set if and only if $\left(-V_{2}\right)+V_{1}=v_{1}-V_{2}$ is an element of the subgroup, which in this case is the code vector space. If the code space is the null space of $H_{8}$ then ( $v_{8}-V_{6}$ ) is in the code space if and only if

$$
\left(\nabla_{1} ;-V_{2}\right) H^{T}=0
$$

Since the distributive law holds for multiplication of matrices

$$
\left(v_{1}-v_{2}\right) H^{T}=v_{1} H^{T}-v_{2} H^{T}=0
$$

so ( $\mathrm{V}_{1}-\mathrm{V}_{2}$ ) is a code vector if and only if the syndromes of $v_{1}$ and $v_{2}$ are equal.

Now to decode, a table is formed which shows the coset leader and the syndrome for each of the $2^{n-k}$ cosets. For each received vector the syndrome is calculated and the coset leader is looked up in the table。

The coset leader is the presumed error pattern, and subtracting it from the received vector gives the code vector that is assumed to have been sent. This dem coding is the same as that using the standard array, but it requires less memory space and so is useful especially when $n$ is large.

Theorem 3.5 [7, Theorem 3.7] Let V be an (n,k) linear binary code to be used with the binary symmetric channel. and assume that all the code vectors are equally likely to be transmitted. Then the average probability of corm rect decoding is as large as possible for this code if the standard array, with each coset leader chosen to have minimum weight in its coset, is used as a decoding table。 Proof Let $v_{i j}$ be the vector in the $i$ th row and $j$ th cols umn of the decoding table. Denote by $\nabla_{o j}$ the code words placed at the top of the column. Denote by $d_{i j}$ the Hamming distance between a received $v_{i j}$ and the code word into which it is decoded, $V_{0 j}$. Then the probability of correct decoding if the code word $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{oj}}$ is transmitted is:

where $p$ is the channel probability of error and $q=1 \propto p$ as shown in Figure l.2.

Since there are $2^{\mathrm{k}}$ code words which are assumed equally probable，in averaging the probability of correct： decoding，the weighting factor $2^{-k}$ is used：

$$
P_{r}(\text { correct decoding })=2^{-k} \sum_{i, j} p^{\text {dij }} q^{n-d i j}
$$

There is one term in the sum for each possible received vector of binary symbols and that term is maximized in each case if that particular vector is decoded into the crosest code vector in the Hamming sense，since $p^{\text {dij }}{ }_{q}{ }^{n}$ dij is a monotone decreasing function of $\mathrm{di}_{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{l}^{\circ}$ 。 Therefore the probability of correct decoding will be maximized if each vector is decoded into the closest code vector．

Suppose that a particular vector $V$ appears in the decoding table under the code vector $u$ ，which is at a Hamming distance $w$ ．Suppose that the closest code veco tor $u_{1}$ is at distance $w_{1}$ 。 Let $g$ denote the coset leader of the coset that contains $v$ 。 Then $g=v=u$ has weight $w$ 。 The element $v \times u_{n}=g+\left(u-u_{1}\right)$ has weight $w_{1}$ and is in the same coset．However，it was assumed that g has min imum weight in its coset so $W_{0} \geq W$ and therefore $v$ is at least as close to $u$ as to $u_{8}$ 。

By assuming a binary symmetric channel Theorem 3.5 can be applied to the previous example．The standard array for the code $V_{1}$ is［7，page 38］．

0000010011010101100100101 10110 0111111100
0000110010010111100000100 10111 Ol110 11101 000101000101000 11011 00111 1010001101 11110 100000001111010 Ol001 10101 OO110 11111 01100 A word will be correctly decoded if either the received word is exactly the transmitted code word or it lies in
the column of the transmitted code word in the standard array. Using Theorem 3.5 the probability of correct dem coding is

$$
\operatorname{Pr}=2^{-3} \sum_{i, j} p^{d_{i j}} q^{q^{5}-d_{i j}}
$$

where $^{d_{i j}=0, i=0}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& d_{i j}=1, \dot{B}^{i}=1, \cdots \cdots, 2^{n-k}-1=3 \\
& \operatorname{Pr}_{j=1}^{8}=2^{-3}\left[p^{0} q^{5}+3 p^{1} q^{4}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\operatorname{Pr}=2^{-3} 8\left[q^{5}+3 p q^{4}\right]
$$

$$
\operatorname{Pr}=q^{5}+3 p^{4}
$$

For the code words both the parity checks of Equation 3.6 are satisfied. Using the formula in Definition 3.2 the syndromes for the next three cosets are 01,10 and 11 respectively.

This code corrects only three of the five possible single error patterns. For example, vectors (00001) and (00100) are in the same coset in the decoding table with coset leader ( 00001 ). Since the error pattern is assumed to be the coset leader, if ( 00100 ) is received it will be decoded into code word ( 00101 ) even though the received vector could also have been obtained by a single error in code word (00000). A similar result occurs whenever there is a code word of weight two, as three is the minimum weight which is necessary and sufficient for correcting all single errors.
3. Decoding for the Asymmetric Path

Theorem 3.5 has been proved for a group code with a binary symmetric path. This can be extended, and under certain conditions, a similar theorem proved, for a binary asymmetric path. The standard array will be used as the decoding table and Theorem 3.3 will be assumed. Consider that the code word $v_{o_{j}}$ with Hamming weight $w_{o j}$, is tran smitted. The probability that this code word is received is the probability that the $W_{o} I^{\prime \prime} s$ remain $I^{\prime} s$, which is $g_{1}$, times the probability that the ( $n-W_{o}{ }_{j}$ ) $O^{\prime}$ s remain $O^{\prime} s$ which is $q_{2}$. Therefore the probability, that the transmitted. code word $V_{\circ}{ }_{j}$ is received, is $q_{1}{ }^{W}{ }_{0} q_{q_{2}}{ }^{n-W_{0}}{ }_{j}$ 。 If an error occurs during transmission on the asymmetric channel it may be one of two kinds: a 1 may become a 0 or a 0 may become a 1 . If the error is the ( $0 \rightarrow 1$ ) type, the probability of correctidecoding is the product of the prob- , ability that the $I_{1}^{\prime}$ 's remain $l^{\prime}$ 's, that one 0 becomes a $I$, and that the balance of the $0^{\prime}$ 's remain $O^{\prime} s$. This probability is written as follows:

$$
q_{1} W_{o j p_{2}} q_{2}^{n-w_{o j-1}^{c}}
$$

Similarly if the error is the ( $1 \rightarrow 0$ ) type the probability that the received word will be decoded correctly is written. $p_{1}^{\prime} q_{1} w_{o j}^{\prime} q_{2}{ }^{n-w_{o j}}$


The probability of correct decoding for the code of the previous example,transmitted on a binary asymmetric channel, can be written down by considering each entry in the standard array separately as follows:
column 1: $\mathrm{w}_{01}^{\circ}=0 \quad \operatorname{Pr} 1=\mathrm{q}_{2}{ }^{5}+\mathrm{p}_{2} \mathrm{q}_{2}{ }^{4}+\mathrm{p}_{2} \mathrm{q}_{2}{ }^{4}+\mathrm{p}_{2} \mathrm{q}_{2}{ }^{4}$
Column 2: $\mathrm{w}_{02}=3 \quad \operatorname{Pr} 2=\mathrm{q}_{1}{ }^{3} \mathrm{q}_{2}^{2}+\mathrm{p}_{1 .} \mathrm{q}_{1}^{2} \mathrm{q}_{2}^{2}+\mathrm{p}_{1 .} \mathrm{q}_{1}{ }^{2} \mathrm{q}_{2}^{2}+\mathrm{p}_{1} \mathrm{q}_{1}^{2} \mathrm{q}_{2}^{2}$
column 3: $\mathrm{w}_{03}=2 \operatorname{Pr} 3=q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{3}+q_{1}{ }^{2} p_{2} q_{2}{ }^{2}+p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{2}+$ $p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{2}$
column 4: $W_{04}=3 \quad \operatorname{Pr} 4=q_{1}^{3} q_{2}^{2}+p_{1} q_{4}^{2} q_{2}^{2}+q_{1}^{3} p_{2} q_{2}+$ - $p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{2}$
column 5: $w_{05}=2 \quad \operatorname{Pr} 5=q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}^{3}+p_{1} q_{1} q_{2}{ }^{3}+q_{1}^{2} p_{2} q_{2}^{2}+n$ $q_{1}{ }^{2} p_{2} q_{2}{ }^{2}$
column 6: $W_{06}=3 \operatorname{Pr} 6=q_{1}^{3} q_{2}{ }^{2}+q_{1}{ }^{3} p_{2} q_{2}+p_{1} q_{1}^{2} q_{2}^{2}+$ $\underline{p}_{11} q_{8}^{2} q_{2}^{2}$
column 7:. $\mathrm{w}_{07}=4 \quad \operatorname{Pr} 7=q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}+p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}+p_{1} q_{1}^{3} q_{2}+$

$$
q_{1}{ }^{4} p_{2}
$$

column 8: $w_{08}=3 \quad \operatorname{Pr} 8=q_{1}^{3} q_{2}^{2}+q_{1}^{3} p_{2} q_{2}+q_{1}^{3} p_{2} q_{2}+$ $p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{2}$

By combining these terms the average probability of correct decoding can be written:
$\operatorname{Pr}=2^{-3}\left[\left(q_{1}^{4} q_{2}+4 q_{11}^{3} q_{2}+2 q_{1}^{2} q_{2}^{3}+q_{2}^{5}\right):\right.$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& +p_{1}\left(2 q_{1}^{3} q_{2}+8 q_{1}^{2} q_{2}^{2}+2 q_{1} q_{2}^{3}\right) \\
& \left.+p_{2}\left(q_{1}^{4}+4 q_{1}^{3} q_{2}+4 q_{1}^{2} q_{2}^{2}+3 q_{2}^{4}\right)\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

Although there are twelve. $\because$ cases where the type of error is ( $1 \rightarrow 0$ ) and twelve cases where the type of error is $\left.(0 \rightarrow)^{\prime}\right)$, it is not possible to simplify the above into a general formula. The decoding table can be used to corm rect three of the five possible single errors; those in the first, fourth and fifth digits. The weight of the code words are known but this does not tell which of the
five digits are l's and which are $0^{\prime}$ s. For example, the code words in column 2 and column 8 both have weight 3 but the code word in column 2 has l's in positions one, four and five, and so all the correctable errors are of the type $(1 \rightarrow 0)$, while the code word in column 8 has a 1 in position one and $O^{\prime}$ s in positionsfour and five so one of the correctable errors is of the type ( $1 \rightarrow 0$ ), and the others are of the type ( $0 \rightarrow 1$ )。 However, since it is assumed that noise affects each symbol independently, errors do not occur more frequently in the positions one, four and five than they do in any other position and therefore it does not seem reasonable to be able to correct single errors in some digits and not in others. If a single error correcting code is desired then it should be possible to correct every possible single error. Also it will be seen that for an array which corrects every single error it is possible to write a general formula for the probability of correct decoding. The weight $w_{o_{j}}$ of a code word is known and so there would be $w_{0}$ words with an error of the type $(l \rightarrow 0)$ which could be corrected and ( $n-w_{0}$ ) words with an error of the type ( $0 \rightarrow 1$ ) which could be corrected.

This type of error correcting code was introduced by Hamming and is called by his name. The binary Hamming code can be described in terms of its parity-check matrix. Again, using the notation of Peterson [7, page 64-65 ] a matrix $H$ of $I^{\prime}$ s and $O^{\prime} s$ with $m$ rows and $2^{m}$ columns can be considered. The column vectors would consist of all possible m-tuples except the 0 m-tuple. As the field con-
sidered has two elements, if two vectors add to 0 , they must be equal. Therefore, in this matrix no two columns or linear combinations of two columns will add to zero. The code vectors are in the null space of this matrix. They have a minimum weight of 3 and so the code is capable of correcting all single errors. The code vectors have length $2^{m}-1$, with $m$ parity-check symbols and therefore $2^{m}-1-m$ information symbols.

Definition 3.3 [7, page 48] A linear code that has for some m all patterns of weight m or less and no others as coset leaders,is called a perfect code.
Definition 3.4 [7, page 48] A code which for some m has 2.11 patterns of wejight $m$ or less and some of weight $m+1$, and none of greater weight as coset leaders,is called quasi-perfect.

The $2^{\text {m }}$ cosets are made up of the code space and the $2^{\mathrm{m}}-1$ single error patterns. This is an example of a perfect code as the coset leaders are the $O$ vector, all single.error patterns.

If an error occurs in the transmission of a code word $u$, the received vector is $u+e$, where $e$ is a vector with a 1 in the error position and $O^{\prime}$ s in all the other components. The syndrome is

$$
(u+e) H^{T}=u H^{T}+e H^{T}=e H^{T}
$$

since the code vector $u$ is in the null space of $H$. Since $e$ is a vector with a single $l$ in the error position, the syndrome e $H^{T}$ is just the row of $H^{T}$ corresponding to the error and so the error can be found by comparing the
syndrome with the matrix $H^{T}$ 。 Hamming did this by letting the $i$ th column of $H$ be the binary representation of the number $i$ and so the syndrome gives the binary representation of the positionvin error. [4]

From here on this paper will be concerned with codes which are capable of correcting all possible single errors. By the previous notation the length of the code word is $n$, and there are $2^{k}$ code words or columns and $2^{\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{k}}$ cosets or rows in the standard array. If a code is to correct all single errors using the standard array as a decoding table then: the following relationshipsmust be satisfied:

$$
n+1=2^{n-k}
$$

Consideration can now be given to a theorem similar to Theorem 3.5 for a single error correcting code on the binary asymmetric path.

In attempting to prove such a theorem it must be shown whether or not the standard array will result in maximum likelihood decoding. This was shown for the symmetric channel in Theorem 3.5. Since $p^{d i n}{ }_{q}{ }^{n-d i j}$ is a monotone decreasing function of dij, the probability of correct decoding is maximized if each received vector is decoded into the closest code vector in the Hamming sense, For a single error correcting code using an asymm metric path the probability of no errors in the transmission of a code word is $q_{1}{ }^{w_{0} \dot{g} q_{2}}{ }^{n-w_{0}} \dot{g}$ where the variable $w_{0} y$ is the Hamming weight of the code word. If a received word $v$ lies in the table under the code word $u_{\text {, }}$ the probability that $v$ is the result of a single error in $u$ is of the form
$p_{11} q_{1}{ }^{W_{0 j} j-1} q_{2}^{n-w_{0} \dot{j}}$ or $p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{W_{0} j_{j} q_{2}}{ }^{n-W_{0} j^{-1}}$ o The word $v$ must differ from all other code words in two or more places． Therefore，the probability that v is the result of two or more errors in some other code word must be a term such that the sum of the powers of $p_{k}$ and $p_{2}$ is greater than or equal to two．Since $q_{i}>p_{i} \quad i=1,2$ the probability in general，that $v$ is received when $u$ is transmitted is greater than the propability that $v$ is received when some other code word is transmitted．However，there are a．few exceptions for certain values of $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{1}$ and $p_{2}$ 。 For example，if $u=1010101$ and $u_{1}=0000000$ are code words of a group code and $v=0010101$ is a received word， then in the standard array $v$ is in the column headed by u．The probability that $v$ is received when $u$ is transmitted is $p_{1} q_{3}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{3}$ 。 The probability that $v$ is received when some other code word，say $u_{1,}$ ，is sent，is $p_{2}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{4}$ 。 If the standard array is used，$v$ will be decoded to $u$ ．However， the result of subtracting these expressions is：

$$
\begin{equation*}
q_{2}{ }^{3}\left[p_{11} q_{1 i}{ }^{3}-p_{2}{ }^{3} q_{2}\right] \tag{3.7}
\end{equation*}
$$

From the inequalities，$q_{1} \geq q_{2}>p_{2} \geq p_{1}$ ，it can be seen that for many values of $q_{11}, q_{2}, p_{4}$ and $p_{2}$ Equation 3.6 is positive and so the standard array results in maximum likelihood decoding．However，if $p_{1}$ is sufficiently small compared to $p_{2}$ ，Equation 3.6 becomes negative which means $v$ is more likely the result of errors in $u_{4}$ than in $u_{0}$ For most of the possible received words this situation can never happen． It can happen when the received word differs from its col－ umn heading by an error of the type（ $1 \rightarrow 0$ ）with probability
$\mathrm{p}_{1}$, and there is some other code word such that the received word differs from it only by errors of the type ( $0 \rightarrow 1$ ) with probability $p_{2}$ 。 Therefore, if the standard array is to be used in decoding a group code on an asymmetric path, the path must be limited to those values of $q_{1 ;}, q_{2}, p_{1}$ and $p_{2}$ Where a situation as described above does not occur. This places a restriction on the use of the group codes on an asymmetric path. However, it is not as severe a restriction as it may appear because the channel probabilities can be altered to some extent, and so it may be possible in some specific channels to vary $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{1}$ and $p_{2}$ so they will lie in the required range for the standard array to give maximum likelihood decoding. Therefore, a modified form of Theorem 3.5 can now be proved for asymmetric channels, where $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{1}$ and $p_{2}$ lie in certain intervals which depend on the particular group code to be used. Theorem 3.6 Let $V$ be an ( $n, k$ ) linear binary code to be used with a binary asymmetric channel and assume that all the code vectors are equally likely to be transmitted. If every possible single error is to be corrected then the average probability of correct decoding is as large as possible for the code if the standard array is used as a decoding table, providing $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{k}$ and $p_{2}$ lie in certain intervals which can be calculated for each particular code. Proof: Using the notation of Theorem 3.5, let $v_{i j}$ be the vector in the $i$ th row and $j$ th column of the decoding table。 The code words, placed at the top of the columns, are denoted $v_{i j}^{c}$ and have Hamming weight $W_{o}{ }_{j}$. Then the probability of
correct decoding, if the code word $\mathrm{V}_{o_{j}}$ is transmitted, is:
 where $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{1}, p_{2}$ are as designated in Figure 1.3. Since there are $2^{k}$ code words which are assumed equally probable, in averaging the probability of correct decoding the weighting factor $2^{-k}$ is used.
 There is one term in the sum for each possible received Vector of binary symbols and that term is maximized in each case if that particular vector is decoded into the closest code vector in the Hamming sense, as if $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{1}$, and $p_{2}$ lie in intervals calculated for each code, then the probability of no errors is greater than the probability of one error and this is greater than the probability of two errors and so on. Therefore the probability of core rect decoding will be maximized if each received vector is decoded into the closest code vector. The remainder of this Theorem follows exactly as in Theorem 3.5 .

Theorem 3.5, which was the only part of the preo ceeding theory to be restricted to a symmetric channel. has now been extended in the case of single error cors recting codes to the asymmetric path or channel by Theorem 3.5. Similar theorems could be written for codes correcting double or more errors.

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CHAPTER IV
NON - GROUP CODES

1. The Fixed Weight and the Sum Codes

While part of Chapter III has dealt with error correcting codes in general, much of the theory has been restricted to group codes. In this chapter other block codes will be introduced which are not required to sato isfy the axioms of a group. A binary operation on the elements of the code will still be defined and can be shown by the following table:


As previously stated, each code word will consist of $n$ digits, each digit being either a O or a l。 Also as this thesis takes into consideration only single error correcting codes each code word will be at a minimum Hamo ming distance of three from all others.

The two block codes introduced in this chapter are the "m-out-of-n code" and the "sum code". These codes are discussed by C.V. Freiman [3] and J.M. Berger [1] in papers dealing with error detection for completely asymmetric channels.

The m-outmofon code, or ( $n / 2$ ) oout $\infty$ of $m$ n code as it is frequently written, is called a fixed weight code. An $n$ position binary sequence may be a code word of an mautmofmn code if and only if it contains exactly m $I^{\prime}$ s. When $n=2 m+1$, the ( $n / 2$ ) oout $-0 f \infty n$ code is taken
as either the $m \rightarrow o u t m o f(m$ code or the $(m+1) m o u t-o f=n$ code [3] . Use has been made in some communication systems of the fixed weight codes. Their adoption has come about mainly because of their error detection advantages in a communication path which is asymmetric to a large degree. The fixed weight codes are perfect error detection codes in completely asymmetric channels or paths, since any error of the type $(0 \rightarrow 1)$ would increase the fixed weight of the code word. In symmetric channels they will detect all odd numbers of error and will only fail to detect those even errors which correspond to an interchange of $0^{\circ}$ s with l's. The main disadvantage in using fixed weight codes is that they are nonseparable.

Definition 4.1 [1] A separable code is defined to be a code in which the bits or digits of the code word containing the information to be transmitted are distinct from the bits added to the code word to provide the capacity for error detection or correction.

In a fixed weight code it is the pattern or structure which provides the error detection or correction and it is not possible to separate off the redundant bits. Because the structure of the m-out-of-n codes is such that the information bits of the code and the error detection or correction capacity are bound together, modification of the code cannot be simply made. In using a fixed weight code the alphabet of the system would be established . and then a fixed weight code, with a sufficient number of valid code word combinations, could be selected. Each code
word would then correspond to a particular symbol of the alphabet. This may be a disadvantage in a case where a long string of symbols are transmitted. Since the redundancy is already included in each symbol it is not possible to take advantage of the economies that might be gained by coding over a whole string of symbols. Thus it seems that a nonseparable code may lack the the flexibility of a separable code and also may be less economical in coding over a large block of infotmation.

Definition 4.2 [3] The redundancy $R$ of a block code can be defined as

$$
R=\frac{n-l_{0} g_{2} \text { (number of code words) }}{n}
$$

where $n$ is the length of each code word.
It can be proved [3] that the ( $n / 2$ ) -0 ut $m o f=n$
code is the least redundant binary block code which perm mits detection of all errors in a completely asymmetric channel or path.

A class of separate binary block codes have recently been introduced independently by J.M. Berger, $\mathrm{H}_{\circ} \mathrm{J}_{\circ}$ Smith and C.V. Freiman. These codes, like the nonseparable m-outmofn codes, permit perfect error detection over comm pletely asymmetric paths. They have been called sum codes, and are denoted by $\sum\left(k_{\rho} n-k\right)$. A code word of length $n$ is formed by considering a set of $k$ digits as information bits while the remaining ( $n-k$ ) digits are used for coding purposes, and are called check bits. These check bits are formed by making them equal to the binary representation of the number of $0^{\circ} s$ in the $k$ information bits. Thus the
number of checkmbits ( $n-k$ ), is equal to the smallest into eger that contains $\log _{2} k$. It can be seen that the sum code detects all errors in a completely asymmetric path or channel. Since in using this path only $0^{\circ} s$ can become $I^{\circ} s$, the number of $0^{\circ} s$ in the code word must decrease if an error occurs and so the sum of the number of $0^{\circ} s$ derived from the received information bits is smaller than the number represented by the check bits. This can be illw ustrated by an example。 Consider (1100011011) to be a code word with $n=10$, with $k=7$ information bits and with n-k $=3$ check bits. In the completely asymmetric path considered here, any error must be of the type ( $0 \rightarrow 1$ )。 Suppose an error occurs in the information bits and the word (1100111011) is received. The binary representation of the sum of the number of $0^{\circ}$ s in the received information bits is 010. The check bits are Oll and it man be seen that OlO<O11 so an error is detected. Similarly, if an error occurs in the check bits and the word (1100011111). for example, is received then the sum of the number of $0^{\circ} s$ is Oll while the check bits are 111 and again Olls 111 detecting an error. In any other channel or path the sum code will detect all single errors and a large fraction of multiple errors. In using the sum codes for error detm ection, the $k$ information bits can be any $k$ digits so there are $2^{k}$ code words. Therefore in Definition 4.2, the redundancy $R$ reduces to $(n-k) / n$. It can be proved [3] that these codes are the least redundant of all separable codesand that they are asymptotically twice as redundant
as the ( $\mathrm{n} / 2$ ) mout $-0 \mathrm{f} m \mathrm{n}$ code.
While the fixed weight codes and sum codes were introduced because of their error detection ability, if the valid code words are restricted to those which are a Hame ming distance of three apart, all single errors can be corm rected and all other errors detected in a completely asyo mmetrical channel. For other channels all single errors can be corrected and a large number of multiple errors detected. The fixed weight and sum codes have an advantage over the group codes in that while they all correct single errors the fixed weight and sum codes simultaneously can detect a large number of additional errors. 2. The Standard Array as a Decoding Table for the

## Asymmetric Path

It has been found that decoding for group codes can be done by using the standard array as a decoding table, or by the use of syndromes, which give the same result. For the fixed weight and sum codes, there are also various procedures for maximum likelihood decoding. However, it will be convenient to define a decoding table for these block codes by extending the idea of a standard array. The number of columns in the decoding table will be the number of code words and the number of rows will be ( $n+1$ ) where $n$ is the length of each code word. The first row will consist of the code words and each of the other $n$ rows will be the code words with a single error in the first to the $n^{\text {th }}$ digits respectively。 All this is similar to the standard array decoding table for group
codes. However in a general block code the n-tuples or code words do not necessarily satisfy the axioms of a group, nor will the rows of the array be cosets. The code words do not in general have inverses which are also code words, and the identity element is not necessarily a code word. The identity element and the n elements which differ from it by having a single 1 in the first to last digits respw ectively are called error pattern elements. If a block code has the identity element as a code word, then it will be placed in the left most position in the row of code words, and the error pattern elements will form the first column in the array. The remainder of the columns will be formed by adding the error pattern elements in turn to each code word, and placing the elements so formed in the column under that code word. If the identity element is not a code word for a block code, the error paittern ele ments will not form part of the array but will be placed in a column just to the left of the array. The array will be formed so that each column will be headed by a code word, and the element under the code word will have an error in the lst digit, the next element will have an error in the 2nd digit, and the last element in each colm umn will have an error in the nth digit. In other words, the array consists of the code words and the elements formed by adding the error pattern elements successively to each code word, even though the error pattern elements are not actually a part of the array. Therefore, whether the identity element is a code word or not, each element
in a decoding table for a block code has the form of a code word plus an error pattern element.

In a group code the decoding table has $2^{n}$ words, so every possible received word of length $n$ appears somewhere in the table. However, with general block codes it is possible to have $n$-tuples which do not appear in the decoding table. If a received word is to be decoded, it must differ from a code word by an error pattern element, and thus will be decoded into the code word heading its column. If for some received word, this is not the case, that is if the received word does not appear in the table, then an uncorrectable error will be detected.

The use, in Chapter III, of a standard array as a decoding table for group codes has now been extended and a similar array has been defined to use as a decoding table for general block codes. Also a theorem similar to Theorem 3.5 and Theorem 3.6 can now be proved.

As in Theorem 3.6 it is necessary to consider whether or not any cases arise, in the use of the standard array, which do not result in maximum likelihood decoding.

It can be shown that for the fixed weight code, the standard array does give maximum likelihood decoding. The probability that a received word, $v$, is the result of a single error in the code word heading its column, and denoted by $u$, is;
 where the weight, $W_{o j}$, is constant for all $j$ in each particular code. The word $v$ must differ from all code
words, except $u$ in at least two places. Thus, the sum of the powers of $p_{1}$ and $p_{2}$ must be greater than or equal to two. If $v$ is the result of errors in some code word other than $u$, this probability will have one of the folm lowing forms:

$$
\begin{align*}
& p_{1}{ }^{2} q_{1}{ }^{W} \circ j^{-2} q_{2}^{n-W_{\circ}} j, p_{1}^{3} q_{1}{ }^{W_{\circ}} j^{-3} q_{2}{ }^{n-W_{\circ}} j, \circ \circ \circ \text { (4.4) } \\
& \therefore \quad p_{1} p_{2} q_{1} w_{\circ j}{ }^{-1} q_{2}^{n-w_{\circ}} j^{-1}, p_{1}{ }^{2} p_{2} q_{1} w_{\circ j} j^{-2} q_{2}^{n-w_{o j}}{ }^{-1} \text {, } \\
& p_{1} p_{2}^{2} q_{1} w_{\circ j}^{-1} q_{2}^{n-w_{\circ j}-2}, p_{1}^{2} p_{2}^{2} q_{1} w_{\circ j^{-2}}^{q_{2}}{ }^{n-w_{\circ}} j^{-2}, \cdots \circ \tag{4.5}
\end{align*}
$$

If the standard array is to give maximum likelihood decoding it must be shown that $v$ is more likely the result of an error in the code word heading its column than the result of errors in some other code word. That is, it mist be shown that the probabilities shown in (4.1) and (4.2) are larger than any probabilities of the form (4.3) (4.4) or (4.5) 。

Suppose the probability that $v$ is received, when $u$ is transmitted, is as shown in (4.1). If the probability that $v$ is received, when some other code word is transmitted is of the form (4.3) then

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p_{2} q_{1} w_{\circ j} q_{2}{ }^{n-w_{\circ j}-1}-p_{2}^{2} q_{1} w_{\circ j j} q_{2}{ }^{n-W_{\circ j j}^{-2}} \\
= & p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{W_{\circ j} q_{2}}{ }^{n-w_{\circ j j}}\left[q_{3} \infty p_{2}\right]>0
\end{aligned}
$$

where equality holds in the rather trivial case where $\mathrm{p}_{2}=0$. Similarly, the difference between the term in (4.1) and the other terms in (4.3) is positive (or zero) as a $q_{2}$ in the second term of the difference is just replaced by the smaller value $p_{2}$ 。

If the probability of the form (4.4) is considered then

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w}{ }_{o j} q_{2}{ }^{n-w_{o j j}^{-1}}-p_{1}^{2} q_{1} w_{o j}{ }^{-2} q_{2}^{n-w_{o j}} \\
= & q_{1} w_{o j-1} q_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

A: similar result occurs if the other terms in (4.4) are considered as this just means a $q_{1}$ is replaced by a $p_{1}$. decreasing the second term in the difference.

If the probability of the form (4.5) is considered then

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{o j j} q_{2}}{ }^{n-w_{o j}-1}-p_{1} p_{2} q_{1} w_{o j}^{-1} q_{2}{ }^{n-w_{o j}-1} \\
= & p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{o j}-1} q_{2}{ }^{n-w_{o j}-1}\left[q_{1:}-p_{1}\right] \geq 0
\end{aligned}
$$

This result also holds if the other terms in (4.5) are considered as this just means a $q_{1}$ is replaced by a $p_{1}$, a $q_{2}$ by a $p_{2}$ or both, thus decreasing the second term in the difference.

Suppose the probability that v is received, when the code word, $u$, which heads its column, is transmitted, is as shown in (4.2)。 If the probability that $v$ is received when some other code word is transmitted, is of the form (4.3) then

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p_{11} q_{1} .^{w_{0 j}}{ }^{-1} q_{2}{ }^{n-w_{o j}}-p_{2}{ }^{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0 j}} q_{2}{ }^{n-w_{0 j}}{ }^{-2} \\
& =q_{1}{ }^{W \circ \dot{g}^{-1}} q_{2}{ }^{n-W_{0 j}} j^{-2}\left[p_{1} q_{2}{ }^{2}-p_{2}{ }^{2} q_{1}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

This expression and the similar expressions using other terms from (4.3) may be positive, negațive or zero, depending on the values of $q_{i}, q_{2} \& p_{4}$ and $p_{2}$ 。
If the probability of the form (4.4) is considered
then

$$
p_{1} q_{i}{ }^{w_{o j j}-1}-p_{1}^{2} q_{1} w_{o j}{ }^{-2} q_{2}{ }^{n-w_{o j}}
$$

$$
=p_{11} q_{1}{ }^{w_{\circ} j_{j}^{-2}} q_{2}{ }^{n-\dot{w}_{0 j}} \quad\left[q_{1}-p_{1}\right] \geq 0
$$

Similarly，if the other terms in（4．4）are used，the second term in the difference decreases as a $q_{1}$ is replaced by a $p_{1}$ 。

If the probability of the form（4．5）is conside ered then

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{w_{\circ}} j^{-1} q_{2}{ }^{n-w_{\circ} j-} p_{1} p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0} j^{-1}} q_{2}^{n-w_{\circ \cdot j}-1} \\
= & p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{W_{\circ}} j^{-1} q_{2}^{n-w_{\circ} j^{-1}}\left[q_{2}-p_{2}\right] \geq 0
\end{aligned}
$$

This result also holds for the other terms in（4．5）as a $q_{1}$ is replaced by a $p_{1}$ ，a $q_{2}$ by a $p_{2}$ in both，thus decreasm ing the second term in the difference．

It appears that if the standard array is used as a decoding table，it will result in maximum likelihood dem coding，with one possible exception．The exception may occur when the probability that $v$ is received when $u$ is transmitted is $p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{W_{\circ}} j^{-1} q_{2}{ }^{n-W_{\circ}} j$ and there is some other code word，say $u_{1}$ such that the probability that $v$ is rem ceived when $u_{1}$ is transmitted is of the form（4．3）。 If such a code word $u_{1}$ exists，then for $v$ to be received when $u_{1}$ is transmitted there must be no error of the type（ $1 \rightarrow 0$ ）。 This means that for every digit in $V$ which is $O$ that digit in $u_{1}$ must also be a $O_{0}$ ．It can be shown that this cannot happen．In a fixed weight code each code word has $W_{o j} l^{\prime} s$ and $\left(n-W_{o j}\right) 0^{\prime} s$ where $W_{o j}$ is a constant for each code．The word $v$ differs from $u$ in one place and the probability of this error is $p_{1}$ ．Therefore，a 1 in $u$ changes to a $O$ and $v$ has（ $w_{o j}-1$ ）$I^{\prime} s$ and（ $n-W_{o j}+1$ ）$O^{\prime} s_{0}$ As the code word $u$ described above must have $0^{\prime}$ s in the same
;"positions where $v$ has, $u 1$ must have at least ( $n-w_{0} j+1$ ) $0^{\circ}$ s. This is impossible and therefore the standard array gives maximium likelihood decoding for the fixed weight code. For the sum code there does not appear to be any general method to show that the standard array results in maximum likelihood decoding. However, for each particular sum code this can be done by comparing, for all the entries in the table, the probability that a received ward was a result of a single error in its column heading with the probability that the received ward was a result of errors in some other code word. This has been done for the
$\sum(7,3)$ code and it has been found that the standard array does give maximum likelihood decoding in this ċase. .

The following theorem is an extension of Theorem 3.6 to non-group codes. It can be applied to fixed weight codes and any block codes for which it can be shown that no cases occur which destroy maximum likelihood decoding. Theorem 4.I Let V be a binary block code where the length of each word is n. Assume a binary asymmetric path and that all code words are equally likely to be transmitted. If all single errors are to be corrected, the average probability of correct decoding is as large as possible for the code if the above defined standard array is used as a decoding table providing the code is a fixed weight code or a block code, where it can be verified that no exceptions to maximum likelihood decoding can arise.

Proof Using the notation of Theorems 3.5 and 3.6 let
$\mathrm{v}_{i j}$ be the $n$-tuple in the $i$ th row and $j$ th column of the decoding table. The code words, placed at the top of the columns, are denoted by $v_{0 j}$ and have Hamming veight $w_{0} j_{0}$ Let the total number of the code words be $M$. Then the probability of correct decoding, if the code word $v_{0 j}$ is transmitted, is:
$q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j_{q_{2}}^{n-w_{0}} j+w_{0} p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j+\left(n-w_{0}\right) p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j_{q_{2}}^{n-w_{0} j^{-1}}$
where $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{1}$ and $p_{2}$ are as designated in Figure 1.3 . Since there are $M$ code words which are assumed equally probable, in averaging the probability of correct decoding the weighting factor $1 / M$ is used.
$\operatorname{Pr}($ correct decoding $)=\frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^{M}\left\{q_{1}{ }^{W_{0}} j_{q_{2}}^{n-w_{0}} j+w_{0} p_{1} q_{1} w_{0} j^{-1} q_{2}^{n-w_{0}} j\right.$

$$
+\left(n-w_{0}\right) p_{2} q_{1} w_{0} j_{q_{2}}^{\left.n-w_{0} j^{-1}\right\}}
$$

There is one term in the sum for each possible received n-tuple which differs from some code word in no more than one place. That term is maximized in each case if that particular word is decoded into the closest code vector in the Hamming sense providing the code is a.fixed weight code or a block code which satisfies the condition stated in this theorem. Then the probability of no error is greater than the probability of one error and this is greater than the probability of two errors and so on. Therefore, the probability of correct decoding will be maximized if each received n-tuple is decoded into the closest code vector.

Now suppose that a particular word $v$ appears
in the decoding table under the code word $u$, which is at a Hamming distance $w$. Let $u_{1}$ be any other code word in the array. Since Hamming distance is a metric function it must satisfy the relation

$$
\begin{align*}
& d\left(u, u_{1}\right) \leq d(u, v)+d\left(u_{1}, v\right) \\
& d\left(u, u_{1}\right)-d(u, v) \leq d\left(u_{1}, v\right) \\
& d\left(u_{1}, v\right) \geq d\left(u, u_{1}\right)-d(u, v) \tag{4.1}
\end{align*}
$$

In this decoding table $d(u, v)=0$ or 1 。
$d\left(u_{,} u_{1}\right) \geq 3$ as this restriction has been placed on all code words in a single error correcting code.

Therefore, $d\left(u_{1}, v\right) \geq 2$.
That is, $v$ is closer to $u$ than to $u_{1}$ 。

## CHAPTER V

## DISCUSSION OF PARTICUIAR CODES

## I. Frive Exámple Codes

In this chapter five codes will be introduced as examples to illustrate the preceeding theory and Theorems 3.5, 3.6, 4.1. In these codes $n$ is chosen to be small. This is because in the use of reflecting meteorites which are rapid and of short duration, it is then possible to utilize the maximum percentage of available time.

When $n$ is small the number of code words is also small, so it may be necessary to use combinations of words to generate new characters. However, this not a serious drawback as due to the high carrier frequency of these systems of $200-300$ Mcs., an extremely high pulse speed could be used.

The five codes considered here are as follows; Code I This is a $(7,4)$ group code, that is $n \neq 7$ and $k=4$ 。 The code words and decoding table are shown in Table 5.l. There are $2^{k}=2^{4}=16$ code words and $2^{n-k}=2^{3}=8$ cosets. This is a single error correcting code so each code word is at a distance of at least three from all other code words and the relationship $n+1=2^{n-k}=8$ is satisfied. Since this is a Hamming code it can be represented by a parity-check matrix.
$\mathrm{H}=\left[\begin{array}{lllllll}0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}\right]$

Information can be encoded by taking the first, second and fourth symbols as parity - check symbols, as each of them only accur in one of the parity-check relations. For example [7,page 65] to encode 1100 the three parity check symbols are inserted, $p_{1} p_{2} l p_{3} 100$ and the parity check relations which must be satisfied are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p_{3}+1=0 \\
& p_{2}+1=0 \\
& p_{1}+1+1=0
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, $p_{1}=0, p_{2}=I$ and $p_{3}=I$ and the code word is Ollll00. For any received code word the syndrome will be the binary representation of the symbol, in error since each column of $H$ is the binary representation of the column number. Using Theorem 3.6 the probability of correct decoding for this code is
$\operatorname{Pr}=2^{-4}\left[\sum_{j \equiv 1}^{16}\left\{q_{1}{ }^{w_{6}} j_{q_{2}}^{7-w_{0}} j+w_{0} p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j^{-1} q_{2}^{7-w_{0}} j+\right.\right.$
$\left(7-w_{0} j\right) p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j_{q_{2}}^{{ }^{7}-w_{0}} j^{-1} j J$
Summing over $j$ and collecting terms this becomes: $\operatorname{Pr}=2^{-4}\left[q_{2}{ }^{7}+7 p_{2} q_{2}{ }^{6}+7\left\{q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{4}+3 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{4}+\right.\right.$ $\left.4 p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{3}\right\}+7\left\{q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}^{3}+4 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{3}+3 p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{2}\right\}+$ $\left.q_{1}{ }^{7}+7 p_{i} q_{1}{ }^{6}\right]$
In the special case where the probablity of an error is $q$, and the probablity of no error is $p$ this becomes
$\operatorname{Pr}=2^{-4}\left[16\left\{q^{7}+7 p q^{6}\right\}\right]$
Cpde II This code is a 4 - 4 -out-of-7 fixed weight
code. It is an ( $n / 2$ )-out-of-n code, or if $n$ is written as $2 m+1$ it is an ( $\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{l}$ )-out-of-n code where $n=7$ and $(m+1)=4$. The code words and decoding table are shown in Table 5.2. The code shown here has seven code words but any seven-digit words of weight four could be included as code words, as long as they satisfy. the condition for a single-error correcting code that each word is at a Hamming distance of at least three. from all other code words. Changes in the code words will. not affect the average probability of correct decoding since in a fixed weight code the probability of correct decoding since in a fixed weight code the probability of correct decoding is obviously the same for each column in the talbe. Using Theorem 4.l, with $\mathrm{n}=7$ and the number of code words $\mathrm{M}=7$, the probability of correct decoding is:
$\operatorname{Pr}=\frac{1}{7} \sum_{j=1}^{7}\left\{q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j_{q_{2}}{ }^{7}{ }^{7} w_{0} j+w_{0} j_{j} p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j^{-1} q^{7}{ }^{7-w_{0}} j+\right.$
$\left.\left(7-w_{0} j\right) p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}}{ }^{j} q_{q_{2}}{ }^{7-w_{0}} j^{-1}\right\}$
Since $w_{0}=4$ for $j=1, \ldots, 7$ this becomes


$$
=q_{1}^{4} q_{2}^{3}+4 p_{1} q_{1}^{3} q_{2}^{3}+3 p_{2} q_{1}^{4} q_{2}^{2}
$$

Code: III This is another fixed weight code, the 5-out-of-9 code. The code words and decoding table are shown in Table 5.3. In wable 5.3 there are sixteen code words but as in Code II any 9 digit word of weight five could be a code word if it was a Hamming distance of
at least three from all other code words. Again using Theorem 4.1, the probability of correct decoding is:
$\operatorname{Pr}=\frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^{M} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}}{ }_{j} q_{2}{ }^{9-w_{0}} j+w_{0} p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j^{-1} q_{2}^{9-w_{0}} j+$
$\left(9-w_{0}{ }_{j}\right) p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j_{q_{2}}{ }^{9-w_{0}} j^{-1}$
Since $w_{0}=5$ for $j=1, \ldots, M$, this becomes:
$P r=\frac{1}{M} \circ M\left\{q_{1}^{5} q_{2}{ }^{4}+5 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{4}+4 p_{2} q_{1}^{5} q_{2}{ }^{4}\right\}$
$\operatorname{Pr}=q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}{ }^{4}+5 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{4}+4 p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}{ }^{3}$
Code IV This is also a fixed weight code, a 5-out-of-10 code. Table 5.4 shows the code words and the decoding table. There are twenty-six code words in the decoding table but as in all fixed weight codes the particular words chosen or the number of words in the code does not affect the average probability of correct decoding. From Theorem 4.I it follows that:
$\operatorname{Pr}=\frac{I}{\bar{M}} \sum_{j=1}^{D M L}\left\{q_{1} w_{0} j_{q_{2}}{ }^{10-w_{0}} j+w_{0} j^{p_{1} q_{1}}{ }^{w_{0}} j^{-1} q_{2}^{10-w_{0}} j+\right.$
$\left.\left(10-w_{0}{ }_{j}\right) p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j_{q_{2}}^{10-w_{0}} j^{-1}\right\}$
Since $w_{j}=5$ for $, j=1, \ldots, M$, then
$P r=\frac{1}{\bar{M}}{ }^{\circ} M\left\{q_{1}^{5} q_{2}^{5}+5 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}^{5}+5 p_{2} q_{1}^{5} q_{2}^{5}\right\}$
$\operatorname{Pr}=q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}{ }^{5}+5 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}^{5}+5 p_{2} q_{1}^{5} q_{2}{ }^{4}$
Code V This is a sum code where $\mathrm{n}=10$ and $\mathrm{k}=7$. Therefore, there are 7 informationcdigits and 3 check digits where the check digits are the binary number which corresponds
to the sum of the $O^{\prime}$ s in the 7 information digits．This code can be denoted by $\sum(3,7)$ ．The code words and decod－ ing table are shown in Table 5．5．From Theorem 4．1，the probability of correct decoding can be written as follows：
$\operatorname{Pr}=\frac{1}{16} \sum_{j=1}^{16}\left\{q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j_{q_{2}}{ }^{10-w_{0}} j+w_{0} j^{p_{1} q_{1}}{ }^{w_{0}} j^{-1} q_{2}^{10-w_{0}} j+\right.$
$\left.\left(10-w_{0}\right) p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{w_{0}} j_{q_{2}}^{10-w_{0}} j^{-1}\right\} 。$
In summing over $j$ there is one case where $w_{0}=7$ ，one case where $w_{0}=3$ and seven cases where $w_{j}=6$ and $w_{0}=4$ ，so the probability can be written as $\operatorname{Pr}=\frac{1}{16}\left[q_{1}{ }^{7} q_{2}{ }^{3}+7 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{6} q_{2}{ }^{3}+3 p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{7} q_{2}{ }^{2}+q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{7}+3 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{7}+\right.$ $7 p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{6}+7\left\{q_{1}{ }^{6} q_{2}{ }^{4}+6 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}{ }^{4}+4 p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{6} q_{2}{ }^{3}\right\}+$ $\left.7\left\{q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}^{6}+4 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{6}+6 p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}^{5}\right\}\right]$ 。
2．Applicability of These Codes to the Asymmetric Path．
As this paper is considering communication by weak reflected＂signalsin a noisy media，it is necessary to consider which codes would be suitable for use in this case，where the probability that a $O$ becomes a 1 is greater than the probability that a becomes a O。 If a code is transmitted on a path where $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{1}$ ，and $p_{2}$ are as shown in Figure 1.2 and the inequality $q_{1} \geq q_{2}>p_{2} \geq p_{1}$ holds，the probability of correct decoding for that code can be found by using the equations in Theorems 3.6 and 4．1．This same code could be transmitted on a channel where symmetry was assumed．This is the same as assuming that there is no difference between $a, 0$ and $a l$ and therefore the probability of no error occuring is $\operatorname{Pr}\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 0 \\ r e c \\ r^{\prime} d \\ \\ d^{\prime} \\ 0 \\ \text { sent }\end{array}\right)=\frac{q_{1}+g_{2}}{2}$ and
the probability of an exror is $\frac{p_{1}+p_{2}}{2}$ ，as stated in Chapter I。 In this case also the probability of correct decoding could be calculated．In the asymmetric case where $0^{\prime} s$ and l＇s are distinquished between the probability $^{\prime}$ of correct decoding will be denoted $\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ ，while in the symmetric case where the $0^{\prime} s$ and $l^{\prime}$ s are not distinquished between this probability will be denoted $\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ 。 If for a particular code $\operatorname{Pr}(A)>\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ ，then that code would be more suitable for use on an asymmetric path than on a symmetric one．If，however， $\operatorname{Pr}(S)>\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ ，the opposite would hold． For a particular code the comparison between $\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ and $\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ can be do ne algebraically or numerically．

For the group code，Code I，it can be showed algebraically that $\operatorname{Pr}(S) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(A)$ ．As was previously shown for Code $I, \operatorname{Pr}(A)=2^{-^{4}}\left[q_{2}{ }^{7}+7 p_{2} q_{2}{ }^{6}+7\left\{q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{4}+3 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{4}+\right.\right.$ $\left.\left.4 p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}^{3}\right\}+7\left\{q_{1}^{4} q_{2}^{3}+4 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}^{3}+3 p_{2} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{2}\right\}+q_{1}{ }^{7}+7 p_{1} q_{1}{ }^{6}\right]$ 。 In the case where the probability of no error occuring is $q=\frac{g_{1}+q_{2}}{2}$ and the probability of an error is $p=\frac{p_{1}+p_{2}}{2}$, the probability of correct decoding is：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left.\operatorname{Pr}(S)=2^{-4}\left[16\left(\frac{g_{1}+g_{2}}{2}\right)^{7}+7\left(\frac{p_{1}+p_{2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{g_{1}+g_{2}}{2}\right)^{6}\right\}\right] \\
& =2^{-4} \cdot 16\left[\frac{1}{128}\left(q_{1}+q_{2}\right)^{7}+\frac{7}{128}\left(p_{1}+p_{2}\right)\left(q_{1}+q_{2}\right)^{6}\right] \\
& =2^{-4} \cdot 16\left[\frac { 1 } { 1 2 8 } \left\{q_{1}{ }^{7}+\left(\frac{7}{1}\right) q_{1}{ }^{6} q_{2}+\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}{ }^{2}+\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{3}+\right.\right. \\
& \left.\binom{7}{4} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{4}+\left(\frac{7}{5}\right) q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{5}+\left(\frac{7}{6}\right) q_{1} q_{2}{ }^{6}+q_{2}{ }^{7}\right\}+ \\
& \frac{7}{128}\left\{( p _ { 1 } + p _ { 2 } ) \left(q_{1}{ }^{6}+\binom{6}{1} q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}+\binom{6}{2} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{2}+\binom{6}{3} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{3}\right.\right. \\
& \left.\left.+\binom{6}{4} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{4}+\binom{6}{5} q_{1} q_{2}^{5}+q_{2}^{6}\right\}\right] \text { 。 } \\
& =2^{-4}\left[\frac{1}{8} q_{1}{ }^{7}+\frac{7}{8} q_{1}{ }^{6} q_{2}+\frac{21}{8} q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}{ }^{2}+\frac{35}{8} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{3}+\frac{35}{8} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{4}\right. \\
& +\frac{21}{8} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{5}+\frac{7}{8} q_{1} q_{2}{ }^{6}+\frac{1}{8} q_{2}{ }^{7}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& +p_{1}\left(\frac{7}{8} q_{1}{ }^{6}+\frac{42}{8} q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}+\frac{105}{8} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{2}+\frac{140}{8} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}^{2}+\right. \\
& \left.\frac{105}{8} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}^{4}+\frac{42}{8} q_{1} q_{2}^{5}+\frac{7}{8} q_{2}^{6}\right) \\
& +p_{2}\left(\frac{7}{8} q_{1}{ }^{6}+\frac{42}{8} q_{1}^{5} q_{2}+\frac{105}{8} q_{1}^{4} q_{2}^{2}+\frac{140}{8} q_{1}^{3} q_{2}^{3}+\right. \\
& \left.\left.\frac{105}{8} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}^{4}+\frac{42}{8} q_{1} q_{2}^{5}+\frac{7}{8} q_{2}^{6}\right)\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

In showing that $\operatorname{Pr}(S) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(A)$, or what is the same thing, that $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S) \leq 0$ the part of the expression $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ involving no error can be considered first, then the part involving an error of the type ( $1 \rightarrow 0$ ) whose probability is $p_{1}$ and then the part involving an error of the type ( $0 \rightarrow 1$ ). with probability $p_{2}$ 。 The part of $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ with no error

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { is } q_{2}{ }^{7}+7 q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{4}+7 q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{3}+q_{1}{ }^{7}-\frac{1}{8} q_{1}{ }^{7}-\frac{7}{8} q_{1}{ }^{6} q_{2}-\frac{21}{8} q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}{ }^{2} \\
& -\frac{35}{8} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{3}-\frac{35}{8} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{4}-\frac{21}{8} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{5}-\frac{7}{8} q_{1} q_{2}{ }^{6}-\frac{1}{8} q_{2}{ }^{7} \\
& =\frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{7}+\frac{21}{8} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{4}+\frac{21}{8} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{3}+\frac{7}{8} q_{1}{ }^{7}-\frac{7}{8} q_{1}{ }^{6} q_{2}-\frac{21}{8} q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}{ }^{2}- \\
& \frac{21}{8} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{5}-\frac{7}{8} q_{1} q_{2}{ }^{6}
\end{aligned}
$$

Let $q_{1}=k q_{2}$ where $k$ is a variable, and this becomes

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{8} q_{2}{ }^{7}\left(7+21 k^{3}+21 k^{4}+7 k^{7}-7 k^{6}-21 k^{5}-21 k^{2}-7 k\right) \\
& =\frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{7}\left(k^{7}-k^{6}-3 k^{5}+3 k^{4}+3 k^{3}-3 k^{2}-k+1\right) \\
& =\frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{7}(k-1)^{4}(k+1)^{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

The part of $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ containing the term $p_{1}$ is

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p_{1}\left(21 q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}^{4}+28 q_{1}^{3} q_{2}^{3}+7 q_{1}{ }^{6}-\frac{7}{8} q_{1}{ }^{6}-\frac{42}{8} q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}-\frac{105}{8} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{2}\right. \\
& \left.-\frac{140}{8} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}^{3}-\frac{105}{8} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}^{4}-\frac{42}{8} q_{1} q_{2}^{5}-\frac{7}{8} q_{2}^{6}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Letting $q_{1}=k q_{2}$ and $p_{1}=1-q_{1}=1-k q_{2}$ this becomes

$$
\begin{aligned}
& q_{2}^{6}\left(1-k q_{2}\right)\left(\frac{49}{8} k^{6}-\frac{42}{8} k^{5}-\frac{105}{8} k^{4}+\frac{84}{8} k^{3}+\frac{63}{8} k^{2}-\frac{42}{8} k-\frac{7}{8}\right) \\
& =\frac{7}{8} q_{2}^{6}\left(1-k q_{2}\right)\left(7 k^{6}-6 k^{5}-15 k^{4}+12 k^{3}+9 k^{2}-6 k-1\right) \\
& =\frac{7}{8} q_{2}^{6}\left(1-k q_{2}\right)(k-1)^{3}(k+1)^{2}(7 k+1) .
\end{aligned}
$$

The part of $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ containing the term $p_{2}$ is
$p_{2}\left(7 q_{2}{ }^{6}+28 q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{3}+21 q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{2}-\frac{7}{8} q_{1}{ }^{6}-\frac{42}{8} q_{1}{ }^{5} q_{2}-\frac{105}{8} q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{2}\right.$
$\left.-\frac{140}{8} q_{1}{ }^{3} q_{2}{ }^{3}-\frac{105}{8} q_{1}{ }^{2} q_{2}{ }^{4}-\frac{42}{8} q_{1} q_{2}{ }^{5}-\frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}\right)$
Letting $q_{1}=k q_{2}$ and $p_{2}=$ l－$q_{2}$ this becomes
$q_{2}^{6}\left(1-q_{2}\right)\left(7+28 k^{3}+21 k^{4}-\frac{7}{8} k^{6}-\frac{42}{8} k^{5}-\frac{105}{8} k^{4}-\frac{140}{8} k^{3}-\right.$
$\left.\frac{105}{8} \mathrm{k}^{2}-\frac{42}{8} \mathrm{k}-\frac{7}{8}\right)$
$=-\frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}\left(1-q_{2}\right)(k-I)^{3}(k+1)^{2}(k+7)$ 。
Adding all these terms

$$
\begin{align*}
& \operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S)=2^{-4} \cdot \frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{7}(k-1)^{4}(k+1)^{3}+ \\
& \frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}\left(1-k q_{2}\right)(k-1)^{3}(k+1)^{2}(7 k+1)- \\
& \frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}\left(1-q_{2}\right)(k-1)^{3}(k+1)^{2}(k+7) \text { 。 } \\
& =2^{-4} \cdot \frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}(k-1)^{3}(k+1)^{2}\left[q_{2}(k-1)(k+1)+\right. \\
& \left.\left(1-\mathrm{kg}_{2}\right)(7 \mathrm{k}+1)-\left(1-\mathrm{q}_{2}\right)(\mathrm{k}+7)\right] \text { 。 } \\
& =2^{-4} \cdot \frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}(k-1)^{3}(k+1)^{2}\left[q_{2} k^{2}-q_{2}+7 k+1-7 k^{2} q_{2}\right. \\
& \left.-\mathrm{kq}_{2}-\mathrm{k}-7+\mathrm{g}_{2} \mathrm{k}+7 \mathrm{q}_{2}\right] \text { 。 } \\
& =2^{-\omega^{4}} \cdot \frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}(k-1)^{3}(k+1)^{2}\left[6 q_{2}\left(-k^{2}+1\right)+6(k-1)\right] \text { 。 } \\
& =2^{-4} \cdot \frac{7}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}(k-1)^{3}(k+1)^{2}\left[6(k-1)\left\{1-q_{2}(k+1)\right\}\right] \text { 。 } \\
& =2^{-4} \cdot \frac{42}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}(k-1)^{4}(k+1)^{2}\left[1-q_{2}(k+1)\right] \text { 。 } \tag{4.1}
\end{align*}
$$

To show that $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S) \leq 0$ ，it is necessary to consider the range of values $q_{2}$ and $k$ may take。 $g_{2}$ is a probability where the inequality $q_{i} \geq p_{i}, i=1,2$ holds．Therefore，$q_{2}$ must lie in the interval $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ ．Since $q_{1}=k q_{2}$ and $q_{1} \geq q_{2}$ ， then $k \geq l_{0}$ ．$k$ will have its maximum value when $q_{2}$ has its minimum value of $\frac{l}{2}$ ，and for this product the following condition must hold：

$$
k q_{2}=q_{1} \leq 1
$$

Therefore，$k \leq 2$ ．
Therefore，$I \leq k \leq 2$ 。
Considering Equation 4.1 for $q_{2}$ and $k$ in their respective ranges，the first term in the equation，$\frac{42}{8} q_{2}{ }^{6}(k-1)^{4}(k+1)^{2} \geq 0$ ． The second term in Equation $4.1,1-q_{2}(k+1)$ ，will be positive if and only if $q_{2}(k+1)<1$ ．If $q_{2}$ and $k$ each take their minimum values $q_{2}(k+1)=\frac{1}{2}(1+1)=1$ ．For any other values of $q_{2}$ and $k$ in their respective ranges，$q_{2}(k+1)>1$ 。

Therefore，$\left[1-q_{2}(k+1)\right] \leq 0$ 。
Therefore，Equation 4.1 is negative or zero．That is， $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S) \leq 0$ for Code $I$ ．Since the zero occurs in the trivial case where $k=0$ ，that is，where $q_{1}=q_{2}$ and $\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ and $\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ coincide，then if the trivial case is neglected it can be said that for Code $I, \operatorname{Pr}(S)>\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ 。

Similar evaluations can be done for Codes II，III， IV and $V$ ．However the equations arrived at in these cases do not factor or simplify as the equation for Code I did． However the comparison between $\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ and $\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ can be done numerically and these results for thefive codes are shown in Tables $5.6,5.7,5.8,5.9,5.10$. respectively．The first four columns in each table are $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{1}$ and $p_{2}$ where $q_{2}$ varies from 1.00 to 0.50 decreasing by increments of 0.02 ． Since $q_{1} \geq q_{2}$ ，for each particular $q_{2}, q_{1}$ varies from 1.00 to $q_{2}$ ，decreasing by increments of 0.02 ．The fifth column gives $\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ and $\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ alternately where the probability of no error is $\frac{g_{1}+g_{2}}{2}$ ，for $\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ ；with $q_{1}$ ．．ando $q_{2}$ being theoprobabilities used to calculate the previous $\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ ．Column six gives the difference
$\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ for each pair of these in column five。
Table 5.6 shows that for code $\operatorname{I} \operatorname{Pr}(S) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(A)$ which
is the same result as was obtained algebraically。 The result for Code II and Code III as shown in Table 5.7 and Table 5.8 respectively is that $\operatorname{Pr}(A) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(S)$ ．Tables 5.9 and 5．10，which are drawn for Codes IV and $V$ respectivelys show that $\operatorname{Pr}(A) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(S)$ providing $q_{1}$ and $q_{2}$ are sufficiently large，but for small $q_{1}$ and $q_{2} \operatorname{Pr}(S)>\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ ．In Code IV if 1． $00 \leq q_{2} \leq 0.88$ and $q_{1} \geq q_{2}$ then $\operatorname{Pr}(A) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(\Phi)$ ．Also for $q_{2}=0.86$ and $1.00 \leq q_{1} \leq 0.92$ ，for $q_{2}=0.84$ and $1.00 \leq q_{1} \leq 0.96$ ， for $q_{2}=0.82$ and $1.00 \leq q_{1} \leq 0.98$ ，and for $q_{2}=0.80$ and $q_{1}=1.00$ this same inequality holds．For all other values of $q_{1}$ and $q_{2}$ the inequality $\operatorname{Pr}(S)>\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ holds．In code $V$ ， if $1.00 \leq q_{2} \leq 0.88$ and $q_{1} \geq q_{2}$ then $\operatorname{Pr}(A) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(S)$ ．This is also the case for $q_{2}=0.86$ and $1.00 \leq q_{1} \leq 0.92$ ，for $q_{2}=0.84$ and $1.00 \leq q_{1} \leq 0.94$ ，for $q_{2}=0.82$ and． $1.00 \leq q_{1} \leq 0.96$ ，for $q_{2}=0.80$ and $I_{.00} \leq q_{1} \leq 0.98$ and for $q_{2}=0.78$ and $q_{1}=1.00$ ．Otherwise $\operatorname{Pr}(S)>\operatorname{Pr}(A)$ 。

Thus it would appear that of these five codes，
Code I would be most suitable for transmission on a chamel where it was found that there was no difference in the behavior of a $I$ and a O．Codes II and III appear to be suited for use on an asymmetric channel。 If $q_{1}$ and $q_{2}$ are sufficiently high，Codes IV and $V$ seem to be more suited to an asymmetric path than a symmetric one；however，if the error probabilities are higher the opposite of this holds． These tables only take into consideration the error correcting capacity of the codes．However，Codes II，IIIg

IV and $V$ also simultaneously detect a large number of errors. With Code I, if a single error occurs, the received word will be in the column of the transmitted word and the error will be corrected. However, if two or more errors occur, it will be in the column of some other code word and will be incorrectly decoded. The decoding table for Code I contains $2^{7}$ words or all posisible received words. For the other codes there are a great many possible words which do not appear in the decoding tables. If a single error occurs, it will, of course, be corrected. However, if two or more errors occur, the received word is not necessarily incorrectly decoded. If the errors are such that the received word differs from some other code word in just one place then it will be inm correctly decoded. Otherwise, the received word will not appear in the decoding table and an error will be detected. This tends to give these four codes an advantage over Code I although this is not incorporated in the results of the tables.

A great deal of analysis would be required to investigate the results shown in Tables 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10. Only some of the general trends seen in these tables will be discussed here. An analysis of this data would make it possible to take advantage of the code characteristics in selecting the best type of code for a particular channel. A trend which can be seen in all these codes is as $q_{1}$ approaches $q_{2}, \operatorname{Pr}(A)$ and $\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ become closer together, that is, the term $|\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S)|$ decreases. This is to be expected. Another property which can be seen is that since $q_{1} \geq q_{2}$, a word with a high number of l's will contribute a larger amount to the probability of correct decoding than a word with a high
number of $0^{\prime}$ s. Also it can be seen that the product of a large probability, say $q_{1}$, with a smaller probability, say $q_{2}$, is smaller than the product of $\left(\frac{g_{1}+g_{2}}{2}\right)$ by $\left(\frac{g_{1}+g_{2}}{2}\right)$. For example, if $q_{1}=0.9$ and $q_{2}=\dot{0} .7, q_{1} q_{2}=.63$, but $\left(\frac{q_{1}+q_{2}}{2}\right)^{2}=.64$. However, if the term $q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}{ }^{3}$ is considered for these probabiIities, it is found that $q_{1}{ }^{4} q_{2}^{3}>\left(\frac{g_{1}+g_{2}}{2}\right)^{7}$. Therefore, it can be seen that a large number of $I$ 's tend to make $\operatorname{Pr}(A)>\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ and tend to offset the above. In Code I it has been shown that $\operatorname{Pr}(S)>\operatorname{Pr}(A)$. A possible explanation is that it is a group code and therefore every word has an inverse. Therefore, for a word of all l's which would contribute a large amount to $\operatorname{Pr}(A)$, there must be a word of all $0^{\prime}$ s which would contribute a much smaller amount. Similarly for every word with three l's and four O's there $^{\prime}$ is a word with four l's and three $0^{\prime}$ s, and so the result of a term with a high number of $l^{\prime}$ s is offset by its inverse with a low number of l'so

Also it has been shown that for certain values of $q_{1}, q_{2}, p_{1}$ and $p_{2}$ the standard array does not result in maximum likelihood decoding, although for the symmetric case where $q_{1}=q_{2}$ the decoding is always maximum likelihood. This means that in using the asymmetric path, a received word may be decoded to some code word which is not the code word most likely to have been transmitted.

For Codes II and III, every word in the decoding table has the number of l's greater than or at least equal to the number of $0^{\circ}$ s. This possibly explains why $\operatorname{Pr}(A) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(S)$ throughout these codes. For Codes IV and V, however, the number of O's and l's are equal and although the words do not have exact inverses, for every word of six 1 's and four $0^{\prime}$ s
there is a word of four l's and six $0^{\circ}$ s. Possibly this is why terms with a large number of l's are not large enough to consistently make $\operatorname{Pr}(A) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(S)$, and so as Tables 5.9 and 5.10 show this is true only for sufficiently large $q_{1}$ and $q_{2}$ and otherwise $\operatorname{Pr}(S) \geq \operatorname{Pr}(A)$ 。 $\therefore, ~ V:$

However, for a complete analysis of these results many more examples of these three code types would be required and more numerical results.

| 0000000 | 0101010 | 1111111 | 1010101 | 0011001 | 0110011 | 1100110 | 1001100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1000000 | 1101010 | 0111111 | 0010101 | 1011001 | 1110011 | 0100110 | 0001100 |
| 0100000 | 0001010 | 1011111 | 1110101 | 0111001 | 0010011 | 1000110 | 1101100 |
| 0010000 | 0111010 | 1101111 | 1000101 | 0001001 | 0100011 | 1110120 | 1011100 |
| 0001000 | 0100010 | 1110111 | 101101 | 0010001 | 0111011 | 1101110 | 1000100 |
| 0000100 | 0101110 | 1111011 | 1010001 | 0011101 | 0110111 | 1100010 | 1001000 |
| 0000010 | 0101000 | 1111101 | 1010111 | 0011011 | 0110001 | 1100100 | 1001110 |
| 0000001 | 0101011 | 1111110 | 1010100 | 0011000 | 0110010 | 1100111 | 1001101 |


| 1110000 | 1011010 | 0001111 | 0100101 | 1101001 | 1000011 | 0010110 | 0111100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0110000 | 0011010 | 1001111 | 1100101 | 0101001 | 0000011 | 1010110 | 1111100 |
| 1010000 | 1111010 | 0101111 | 0000101 | 1001001 | 1100011 | 0110110 | 0011100 |
| 1100000 | 1001010 | 0011111 | 0110101 | 1111001 | 1010011 | 0000110 | 0101100 |
| 1111000 | 1010010 | 0000111 | 0101101 | 1100001 | 1001011 | 0001110 | 0110100 |
| 1110100 | 1011110 | 0001011 | 0100001 | 1101101 | 1000111 | 0010010 | 0111000 |
| 1110010 | 1011000 | 0001101 | 0100111 | 1101011 | 1000001 | 0010100 | 0111110 |
| 1110001 | 1011011 | 0001110 | 0100100 | 1101000 | 1000010 | 0010111 | 0111101 |


| CODE 1 I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Error pattern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0000000 | 0111100 | 1011010 | 1101001 | $1100: 10$ | 1010101 | 0110012 | 000111 |
| 1000000 | 1111100 | 0011010 | 0101001 | 01.00110 | 0010101 | 1110011 | 1001111 |
| 0100000 | 1011100 | 1111020 | 1001001 | 1000110 | 1110101 | 0010011 | 0101118 |
| 0010000 | 0101100 | 1001010 | 1111001 | 111.0110 | 1100101 | 0100033 | 0081111 |
| 0001000 | 0110100 | 1010010 | 1100001 | 1101110 | 1011101 | 011101 | 0000111 |
| 0000100 | 0111000 | 1011110 | 1101101 | 1100010 | 1010001 | 0110111 | 0001011 |
| 0000010 | - 0111110 | 1011000 | 110101E | 1100100 | 1010111 | 0110001 | 0001101 |
| 0000001 | 0111101. | 1011011 | 1101000 | 1100111 | 1010100 | 0110010 | 0001110 |

FIGURE 5.2


|  | Error <br> Pattern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0000000000 | 1111010000 | 1110101000 | 1101100100 | 1011100010 | 0111100001 | 1110000012. | 1101001010 |
|  | 1000000000 | 0111010000 | 0110101000 | 0101100100 | 0011100010 | 1111100002 | 0110000011 | 0101001010 |
|  | 0100000000 | 1011010000 | 1010101000 | 1001100100 | 1111100010 | 0011100001 | 1010000011 | 1001001010 |
|  | 0010000000 | 1101010000 | 1100101000 | 1111100100 | 1001100010 | 0101100001 | 1100000012 | 111.1001010 |
|  | $0001000000$ | 1110010000 | 1111101000 | 1100100100 | 1010100010 | 0110100001 | 1111000018 | 1100001010 |
|  | 0000100000 | 1111110000 | 1110001000 | 1101000100 | 1011000010 | 0111000001 | 1110100011 | 1101101010 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 0000010000 | 1111000000 | 1110111000 | 1101110100 | 1011110010 | 0111110001 | 1110010011 | 1101011010 |
|  | 0000002000 | 1111011000 | 1110100000 | 1101101100 | 1011101010 | 0111101001 | 1110001011 | 1101000010 |
|  | 0000000100 | 1111010100 | 1110101100 | 1101100000 | 1011100110 | 0111100101 | 1110000111 | 1101001110 |
|  | 0000000010 | 1111010010 | 1110101010 | 1101100110 | 1011100000 | 0111100011 | 1110000001 | 1101001000 |
|  | 0000000001 | 1111010001 | 1110101001 | 1101100101 | 1011100011 | 0111100000 | 1110000010 | 1101001011 |

FIGURE 5.4

CODE IV (Cont ${ }^{\text {P }} \mathrm{d} \cdot 2$ 2

| 1100110001 | 1011000101 | 1010110100 | 1001101001 | 0111000110 | 0110110010 | 0101111000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0100110001 | 0011000101 | 0010110100 | 0001101001 | 1111000110 | 1110110010 | 1101111000 |
| 1000110001 | 1111000101 | 1110110100 | 1101101001 | 0011000110 | 0010110010 | 0001111000 |
| 1110110001 | 1001000101 | 1000110100 | 1011101001 | 0101000110 | 0100110010 | 0111111000 |
| 1101110001 | 1010000101 | 1011110100 | 1000101001 | 0110000110 | 0111110010 | 0100111000 |
| 1100010001 | 1011100101 | 1010010100 | 1001001001 | 0111100110 | 0110010010 | 0101011000 |
| 1100100001 | 1011010101 | 1050100100 | 1001111001 | 0111010110 | 0110100010. | 0101101000 |
| 1100111001 | 1011001101 | 1010111100 | 1001100001 | 0111001110 | 0110111010 | 0101110000 |
| 1100110101 | 1011000001 | 1010110000 | 1001101101 | 01181000010 | 0110110110 | 0101111100 |
| 1100110011 | 1011000111 | 1010110110 | 1001101011 | 0111000100 | 0110110000 | 0101111010 |
| 1100110000 | 1011000100 | 1010110101 | 1001101000 | 0111000111 | 0110110011 | 0101111001 |

[^0]| 0011101100 | 1100011100 | 1010011010 | 1001010110 | 1000101110 | 0110011001 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1011101100 | 0100011100 | 0010011010 | 0001010110 | 0000101110 | 1110011001 |
| 0111101100 | 1000011100 | 1110011010 | 1101010110 | 1100101110 | 0010011001 |
| 0001101100 | 1110011100 | 1000011010 | 1011010110 | 1010101110 | 0100011001 |
| 0010101100 | 1101011100 | 1011011010 | 1000010110 | 1001101110 | 0111011001 |
| 0011001100 | 1100111100 | 1010111010 | 1001110110 | 1000001110 | 0110111001 |
| 0011111100 | 1100001100 | 1010001010 | 1001000110 | 1000111110 | 0110001001 |
| 0011100100 | 1100010100 | 1010010010 | 1001011110 | 1000100110 | 0110010001 |
| 0011101000 | 1100011000 | 1010011110 | 1001010010 | 1000101010 | 0110011101 |
| 0011101110 | 1100011110 | 1010011000 | 1001010100 | 1000101100 | 0110011011 |
| 0011101101 | 1100011101 | 1010011011 | 1001010111 | 1000101111 | 0110011000 |

FIGURE 5.4 (Cont ${ }^{\text {d }}$.)

```
CODE IV (COnt.
```

| 0101010101 | 0100101101 | 0011010011 | 0010101011 | 000110011 | 0000011111 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1101010101 | 1100101101 | 1011010011 | 1010101011 | 1001100111 | 1000011111 |
| 0001010101 | 0000101101 | 0111010011 | 0110101011 | 0101100111 | 0100011111 |
| 0111010101 | 0120101101 | 0001010011 | 0000101011 | 0011100111 | 0010011111 |
| 0100010101 | 0101101101 | 0010010011 | 0011101011 | 0000100111 | 0001011111 |
| 0101110101 | 0100001101 | 0011110011 | 0010001011 | 0001000111 | 0000111111 |
| 0101000101 | 0100111101 | 0011000011 | 0010111011 | 0001110111 | 0000001111 |
| 0101011101 | 0100100101 | 0011011011 | 0010100011 | 0001101111 | 0000016111 |
| 0101010001 | 0100101001 | 0011010111 | 001010111 | 0001100011 | 0000011011 |
| 0101010111 | 0100101111 | 0011010001 | 0010101001 | 0001100101 | 0000011101 |
| 0101010100 | 0100101100 | 0011010010 | 0010101010 | 0001100110 | 0000011110 |

FIGURE 504 (Cont ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{d}$ 。)

CODE Y


TABLE 5.5

```
CODE V (Continued)
```

| 1110000100 | 1001100100 | 0100110100 | 0011001100 | 1000011100 | 0100001101 | 0010100101 | 1000000110 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0110000100 | 0001100100 | 1100110100 | 1011001100 | 0000011100 | 1100001101 | 1010100101 | 0000000110 |
| 1010000100 | 1101100100 | 0000110100 | 0111001100 | 1100011100 | 0000001101 | 0110100101 | 1100000110 |
| 1100000100 | 1011100100 | 0110110100 | 0001001100 | 1010011100 | 0110001101 | 0000100101 | 1010000110 |
| 1111000100 | 1000100100 | 0101110100 | 0010001100 | 1001011100 | 0101001101 | 0011100101 | 1001000110 |
| 1110100100 | 1001000100 | 0100010100 | 0011101100 | 1000111100 | 0100101101 | 0010000101 | 1000100110 |
| 1110010100 | 1001110100 | 0100100100 | 0011011100 | 1000001100 | 0100011101 | 0010110101 | 1000010110 |
| 1110001100 | 1001101100 | 0100111100 | 0011000100 | 1000010100 | 0100000101 | 0010101101 | 1000001110 |
| 1110000000 | 1001100000 | 0100110000 | 0011001000 | 1000011000 | 0100001001 | 0010100001 | 1000000010 |
| 1110000110 | 1001100110 | 0100110110 | 0011001910 | 2000011110 | 0100001111 | 0010100111 | 1000000100 |
| 1110000101 | 1001100101 | 0100110101 | 0011001101 | 1000011101 | 0100001100 | 0010100100 | 1000000111 |

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## APPENDIX

PROBABILITIES OF CORRECT DECODING FOR CODE I

TABLE 5.6

| $q_{1}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{2}$ | $p_{1}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ | $\operatorname{Pr}(\mathrm{A}), \operatorname{Pr}(S)$ | $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | . 00 | . 00 | 1.00000000 |  |
| 1.00 | . 98 | . 00 | . 02 | . 99796875 |  |
| . 99 | . 99 | . 01 | . 01 | . 99796887 | -.00000012 |
| . 98 | . 98 | . 02 | . 02 | . 99214337 |  |
| 1.00 | . 96 | . 00 | . 04 | . 99214031 |  |
| . 98 | . 98 | . 02 | . 02 | . 99214337 | -.00000306 |
| . 98 | .96 | . 02 | . 04 | . 98290668 |  |
| .97 | - 97 | . 03 | . 03 | . 98290687 | -.00000019 |
| . 96 | . 96 | . 04 | . 04 | . 97061956 |  |
| 1.00 | . 94 | . 00 | . 06 | . 98289187 |  |
| . 97 | . 97 | . 03 | . 03 | . 98296687 | -.00001500 |
| . 98 | . 94 | . 02 | . 06 | . 97061675 |  |
| . .96 | . 96 | . 04 | . 04 | . 97.61956 | -. 00000281 |
| . 95 | . 95 | .05 | . .05 | . 955561918 | -.00000019 |
| . 94 | . 94 | . 06 | . 06 | . 93822281 |  |
| 1.00 | . 92 | . 00 | . 08 | . 97057406 |  |
| . 96 | . 96 | . 04 | . 04 | . 97561956 | -.00004550 |
| . 98 | -92 | . 02 | . 08 | . 95560556 |  |
| . 95 | . 95 | . 05 | . 05 | . 95561937 | -.00001381 |
| . 96 | . 92 | . 04 | . 08 | . 93822018 |  |
| . 94 | . 94 | . 06 | . 06 | . 93822281 | -.00000263 |
| . 94 | . 92 | .06 | . 08 | . 91872581 |  |
| . 93 | . 93 | . 07 | . 07 | . 91872600 | -.00000019 |
| . 92 | . 92 | . 08 | . 08 | . 89740537 |  |
| 1.00 | . 90 | .00 | .10 | . 95551281 |  |
| . 95 | . 95 | . 05 | . 05 | . 95561937 | -. 00010656 |
| . 98 | -90 | . 02 | . 10 | . 93818106 |  |
| . 94 | . 94 | . 06 | . 06 | . 93822281 | -.00004175 |
| - 96 | . 90 | . 04 | .10 | . 91871331 |  |
| . 93 | . 93 | . 07 | . 07 | . 91872600 | -.00001269 |
| -94 | . 98 | . 06 | .10 | . 89740293 |  |
| . 92 | . 92 | . 08 | . 08 | . 89740537 | $\cdots 00000244$ |
| . 92 | . 90 | . 08 | .10 | . 87451843 |  |
| . 91 | . 91 | . 09 | . 09 | . 87451856 | -.00000013 |
| . 90 | . 96 | .10 | .10 | . 85030556 |  |
| 1.00 | . 88 | . 00 | . 12 | . 93801125 |  |
| . 94 | . 94 | . 06 | . 06 | . 93822281 | -.00021156 |
| . 98 | . 88 | . 02 | . 12 | . 91862837 |  |
| .93 | . 93 | . 07 | . 07 | . 91872600 | -.00009763 |
| . 96 | . 88 | .04 | . 12 | . 89736712 |  |
| - 92 | - 92 | . 08 | . 08 | . 89740537 | -.00003825 |
| . 94 | . 88 | . 06 | .12 | . 87450700 |  |
| -91 | . 91 | . 09 | . 09 | . 87451856 | -. 00001156 |
| . 92 | . 88 | . 08 | .12 | . 85530337 |  |
| - 90 | . 90 | . 16 | .10 | .85030556 | -. 00000219 |
| -90 | . 88 | .10 | .12 | . 82498875 |  |
| . 88 | . 89 | .11 | . 11 | . 82498887 | -.00000012 |
| . 88 | . 88 | . 12 | .12 | . 79877500 |  |
| 1.00 | . 86 | .00 | .14 | . 91835100 |  |
| . 93 | -93 | . 07 | . 07 | . 91872600 | -.00037500 |
| . 98 | . 86 | . 02 | . 14 | . 89721181 |  |
| .92 | . 92 | . 08 | . .14 | . 897440537 | -. 00019356 |
| .91 | .91 | .09 | . 09 | .87451856 | -.00008913 |
| . 94 | . 86 | . 06 | . 14 | .85027068 |  |
| -90 | . 98 | . 10 | .10 | .85030556 | -.00003488 |
| . 92 | . 86 | . 08 | .14 | . 82497837 |  |
| . 89 | . 89 | .11 | .11 | . 82498887 | -.00001050 |
| -96 | . 36 | +10 | .14 | . 79877300 |  |
| . 88 | . 88 | .12 | .12 | . 79877500 | -.00000200 |
| . 88 | . 86 | . 12 | .14 | . 77185450 |  |


| . 87 | .87 | . 13 | .13 | .77185456 | 4.00000006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 86 | . 86 | .14 | .14 | . 74448362 |  |
| 1.00 | .84 | . 00 | .16 | . 89679381 |  |
| . 92 | . 92 | . 08 | .08 | . 89740537 | -.00061156 |
| .98 | - 84 | .02 | .16 | . 87417618 |  |
| . 91 | .91 | .09 | .09 | . 87451856 | -.00034238 |
| . 96 | .84 | .04 | .16 | . 85012918 |  |
| .90 | . 96 | .10 | .10 | . 85630556 | - . 00017638 |
| . 94 | . 84 | .06 | . 16 | . 82490775 |  |
| .89 | . 89 | . 11 | .11 | . 82498887 | $-.00008112$ |
| .92 | .84 | .08 | .16 | . 79874331 |  |
| . 88 | . 88 | . 12 | .12 | . 79877506 | -.00003169 |
| . 90 | .84 | .10 | .16 | .77134506 |  |
| . 87 | . 87 | .13 | . 13 | . 77185456 | -0000095\% |
| . 88 | .84 | .12 | .16 | .74440187 |  |
| . 86 | . 86 | .14 | .14 | .74440362 | -.00000175 |
| .86 | .84 | .14 | .16 | . 71658387 |  |
| . 85 | . 35 | .15 | .15 | .71658406 | -.00000019 |
| .84 | . 84 | .16 | . 16 | . 68854412 |  |
| 1.00 | .82 | .00 | .18 | . 87358300 |  |
| .91 | . 91 | . 09 | . 09 | . 87451856 | *.00093556 |
| .98 | . 82 | .02 | .18 | . 84974812 |  |
| . 90 | -90 | .15 | .10 | . 85530556 | -.00055744 |
| . 96 | .82 | .04 | .18 | . 82467737 |  |
| . 89 | . 89 | .11 | .11 | . 82498887 | $-.00031150$ |
| .94 | . 82 | .06 | .18 | -79861475 |  |
| .88 | . 88 | .12 | .12 | .79877500 | -.00016025 |
| . 92 | . 82 | .08 | .18 | .77178106 |  |
| .87 | .37 | .13 | 13 | .77185456 | -.00007350 |
| . 96 | . 82 | .10 | .18 | .74437500 |  |
| .86 | . 86 | .14 | . 14 | .74440362 | -.00002862 |
| . 88 | . 82 | .12 | .18 | . 71657543 |  |
| .85 | .85 | .15 | .15 | - 71658406 | -.00000863 |
| . 86 | .82 | -14 | .18 | $.68854243$ |  |
| .84 | . 84 | .16 | .16 | .68854412 | -.00000169 |
| . 84 | . 82 | -16 | .18 | .66041943 |  |
| .83 | .83 | .17 | .17 | . 66041950 | \%.00000007 |
| . 82 | .82 | -18 | .18 | . 63233381 |  |
| 1.00 | . 86 | . 00 | .20 | .84894475 |  |
| . 98 | . 90 | .10 | . 10 | . 85030556 | -. 00136081 |
| . 98 | . 80 | .02 | . 20 | . 82413762 |  |
| .89 | . 89 | -11 | .11 | . 82498887 | -.00085125 |
| .96 | . 88 | .04 | . 20 | . 79826868 |  |
| . 88 | . 88 | .12 | .12 | .79877500 | -.00050632 |
| .94 | . 80 | .06 | .20 | .77157212 |  |
| . 87 | .87 | -13 | . 13 | .77185456 | - 0.00028244 |
| . 92 | . 80 | . 08 | . 20 | $-74425875$ |  |
| .86 | .86 | .14 | .14 | .74446362 | -00014487 |
| . 90 | .80 | . 10 | .20 | .71651762 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | - 15 | +15 | $71658466$ | $\cdots .00006644$ |
| . 88 | . 80 | - 12 | . 20 | $.68851831$ |  |
| .84 | .84 | .16 | -16 | . 68854412 | -. 00002581 |
| . 86 | . 80 | -14 | . 20 | . 66041181 |  |
| . 83 | .83 | .17 | 17 | . 66841950 | -. 00000769 |
| . 84 | .80 | .16 | . 20 | . 63233237 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | .18 | . 63233381 | -. 00000144 |
| .82 | -85 | .18 | -20 | . 64439911 |  |
| . 81 | .81 | .19 | . 19 | .60439921 | -,00000010 |
| . 80 | . 80 | . 26 | .20 | . 57671680 |  |
| 1.00 | . 78 | .00 | . 22 | . 82308931 |  |
| .89 | .89 | $\cdots 11$ | .11 | .82498887 | -00189956 |
| . 98 | .78 | .02 | . 22 | .79753900 |  |


| . 88 | . 88 | . 12 | .12 | . 79877500 | -. 00123600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 96 | . 78 | .04 | .22 | .77108287 |  |
| . 87 | . 87 | . 13 | . 13 | . 77185456 | -.00077169 |
| -94 | .78 | . 06 | .22 | -7439456 |  |
| . 86 | . 86 | . 14 | . 14 | -74449362 | -.00045806 |
| . 92 | .78 | . 08 | .22 | . 71632900 |  |
| .85 | . 85 | .15 | .15 | . 71658406 | --.00025506 |
| - 90 | . 78 | .10 | .22 | . 68841350 |  |
| . 84 | . 84 | .16 | .16 | . 68854412 | -.00013062 |
| . 88 | .78 | .12 | $\cdot 22$ | . 66035981 |  |
| . 83 | . 83 | .17 | . 17 | . 66041950 | -.00005969 |
| . 86 | . 78 | .14 | . 22 | . 63231068 |  |
| -82 | . 82 | .18 | . 18 | . 63233381 | -.00002313 |
| - 84 | . 78 | .16 | . 22 | . 60439228 |  |
| . 81 | . 81 | .19 | . 19 | . 60439921 | -.00000693 |
| $\because 82$ | .78 | . 18 | . 22 | . 57671550 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | . 20 | .20 | . 57671680 | -.00000130 |
| . 80 | . 78 | . 20 | . 22 | . 54937756 |  |
| . 79 | . 79 | .21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | -.00000009 |
| .78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246307 |  |
| 1.00 | . 76 | . 00 | .24 | . 79621212 |  |
| . 88 | . 88 | .12 | .12 | . 79877500 | -.00256288 |
| . 98 | .76 | . 02 | . 24 | . 77613243 |  |
| . 87 | . 87 | .13 | .13 | . 77185456 | -0.00172213 |
| . 96 | . 76 | . 04 | . 24 | . 74328537 |  |
| .86 | . 86 | .14 | .14 | .74440362 | -.00111825 |
| .94 | .76 | . 06 | . 24 | .71588718 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | . 15 | .15 | . 71658406 | -. 00069688 |
| . 924 | . 86 | .16 | +24 | . 68885413 | -. 00041275 |
| .90 | .76 | .10 | .24 | . 66019025 | -.,004127 |
| .83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | . 66641950 | -. 00022925 |
| - 88 | .76 | .12 | - 24 | . 63221675 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | -18 | - 18 | . 63233381 | -.00011706 |
| . 81 | . 76 | -14 | .24 | . 6434581 |  |
| .81 | .81 | -19 | . 19 | . 60439921 | -.00005340 |
| .80 | . 86 | .20 | .26 | . 57671680 | -.00002065 |
| . 82 | .76 | .18 | . 24 | . 54937148 |  |
| .79 | .79 | .21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | -.00000617 |
| . 80 | .76 | .20 | .24 | . 52246193 |  |
| . 78 | .78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246307 | -.00000114 |
| . 78 | .76 | .22 | .24 | . 49604519 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | .23 | . 49664525 | -..00000006 |
| . 76 | .76 | . 24 | . 24 | . 47018782 |  |
| 1.00 | .74 | . 00 | . 26 | . 76849518 |  |
| . 87 | . 87 | .13 | . 13 | . 77185456 | -..00335938 |
| - 98 | . 74 | . 02 | . 26 | . 74208481 |  |
| . 86 | . 86 | .14 | . 14 | . 74440362 | -002,31881 |
| . 96 | .74 | .04 | . 26 | . 71502900 |  |
| .85 | .85 | .15 | .15 | -71658406 | $\cdots .00155506$ |
| .84 | . 84 | .16 | . 16 | . 688854412 | -.00100769 |
| . 92 | .74 | . 08 | .26 | . 65979306 |  |
| . 83 | .83 | .17 | .17 | . 66641950 | -.00062644 |
| -90 | . 74 | . 10 | . 26 | . 63196368 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | .18 | . 63233381 | - 0.00037013 |
| . 88 | .74 | .12 | . 26 | . 60419410 |  |
| . 81 | . 31 | .19 | . 19 | .66439921 | -. 00020511 |
| . 86 | . 74 | .14 | . 26 | . 57661228 |  |
| . 80 | -80 | . 20 | . 20 | . 57671680 | -.00010452 |
| . 84 | . 74 | . 16 | . 26 | .54933013 |  |


| - 79 | .79 | . 21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | \$.00004752 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .82 | .74 | .18 | - 26 | - 52244475 |  |
| .78 | .78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246307 | -.00001832 |
| . 80 | .74 | -20 | . 26 | .49603981 |  |
| .77 | .77 | -23 | . 23 | . 49604525 | -.00000544 |
| .78 | .74 | -22 | . 26 | . 47018681 |  |
| $\cdot 76$ | .76 | . 24 | .24 | . 47018782 | -,00000101 |
| .76 | .74 | -24 | . 26 | .44494622 |  |
| . 75 | .75 | . 25 | . 25 | . 44494630 | -.00000008 |
| 174 | .74 | . 26 | .26 | . 42236861 |  |
| 1.00 | .72 | .00 | . 28 | . 74010768 |  |
| . 86 | .86 | . 14 | .14 | . 74440362 | -.00429594 |
| .98 | .72 | .02 | .28 | . 71355062 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | .15 | . 15 | . 71658406 | $-.00303344$ |
| . 96 | -72 | .04 | . 28 | - 68645475 |  |
| . 84 | .84 | .16 | . 16 | .6885412 | **00208937 |
| . 94 | .72 | .06 | . 28 | . 65902156 |  |
| .83 | .83 | .17 | .17 | . 66041950 | -. 00139794 |
| -92 | .72 | . 08 | .28 | . 63143612 |  |
| . 82 | .82 | .18 | .18 | . 63233381 | -.00090369 |
| . 96 | .72 | -10 | . 28 | . 60383874 |  |
| . 81 | .81 | .19 | . 19 | . 68439921 | -.00056047 |
| ${ }^{1} 88$ | .72 | . 12 | . 28 | . 57638649 |  |
| . 80 | .88 | .20 | -20 | . 57671680 | -.00033031 |
| .86 | .72 | .14 | . 28 | . 54919512 |  |
| . 79 | .79 | .21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | $-.00018253$ |
| .84 | .72 | .16 | . 28 | . 52237633 |  |
| .78 | .78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246307 | -00009274 |
| .82 | .72 | .18 | . 28 | . 49600323 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 49604525 | -.00004202 |
| . 86 | .72 | . 20 | . 23 | . 47017168 |  |
| - 76 | .76 | -24 | .24 | . 47018782 | -.00001614 |
| .78 | .72 | . 22 | . 28 | . 44494150 |  |
| .75 | .75 | .25 | .25 | . 44494630 | *.00000480 |
| .76 | .72 | .24 | . 28 | . 42036772 |  |
| .74 | .74 | . 26 | .26 | . 42 S36861 | -. 00000089 |
| .74 | .72 | . 26 | . 28 | . 39649561 |  |
| . 73 | .73 | . 27 | - 27 | . 39649566 | *.00000005 |
| .72 | .72 | .28 | . 28 | . 37336171 |  |
| 1.00 | .70 | .00 | - 36 | . 71120731 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | . 15 | . 15 | - 71658466 | -.00537675 |
| .98 | . 75 | .02 | . 30 | . 68467331 |  |
| .84 | .84 | . 16 | . 16 | . 68854412 | 400387081 |
| . 96 | -78 | .04 | . 30 | . 65769250 |  |
| . 83 | .83 | .17 | .17 | . 66041950 | -.00272706 |
| .94 | -70 | .06 | - 30 | .63045993 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | .18 | . 63233331 | -. 00187388 |
| .92 | . 70 | . 08 | - 30 | . 60314850 |  |
| .81 | . 81 | .19 | . 19 | . 60439921 | -.00125071 |
| . 90 | . 70 | .10 | . 30 | . 57591040 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | .20 | . 20 | . 57671680 | - $0008 \$ 640$ |
| . 88 | . 70 | .12 | +30 | . 54887891 |  |
| .79 | .79 | - 21 | -21 | .54937765 | .-,00049874 |
| .86 | .70 | -14 | - 36 | . 52217001 |  |
| . 78 | .78 | . 22 | . 22 | .52246307 | **00029306 |
| . 84 | .70 | . 16 | . 30 | . 49588383 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 49604525 | $\rightarrow .00016142$ |
| .82 | .70 | -18 | - 30 | - 47010607 |  |
| .76 | .76 | .24 | . 24 | . 47018782 | 4.00008175 |
| . 80 | . 70 | . 26 | -36 | . 44496937 |  |
| .75 | .75 | . 25 | . 25 | - 44494630 | -.00003693 |
| .78 | .70 | . 22 | . 36 | .42035448 |  |


| .74 | .74 | . 26 | .26 | . 42036861 | - 00001413 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .76 | .70 | .24 | .30 | . 39649149 |  |
| . 73 | .73 | . 27 | . 27 | . 39649566 | -. 00000417 |
| .74 | .70 | .26 | -30 | . 37336094 |  |
| .72 | . 72 | .28 | - 28 | . 37.336171 | -.00000077 |
| .72 | .70 | .28 | . 30 | . 35099473 |  |
| . 71 | .71 | . 29 | . 29 | . 35099476 | -.00000003 |
| . 70 | .70 | . 30 | . 30 | . 32941720 |  |
| 1.00 | . 68 | . 00 | -32 | . 68194975 |  |
| .84 | .84 | .16 | . 16 | . 68854412 | - 0.00660337 |
| . 98 | . 68 | .02 | . 32 | . 65558575 |  |
| . 83 | . 33 | . 17 | . 17 | . 66641950 | ${ }_{-00483375}$ |
| .96 | . 68 | .04 | . 32 | . 62886218 |  |
| .82 | . 82 | .18 | .18 | . 63233381 | -.00347163 |
| .94 | . 68 | .06 | .32 | . 60495946 |  |
| .81 | . 81 | .19 | . 19 | . 60439921 | -. 00243981 |
| . 92 | . 68 | . 08 | - 32 | - 57504464 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | -20 | . 20 | . 57671680 | -.00167216 |
| . 90 | . 68 | . 10 | . 32 | . 54326470 |  |
| .79 | .79 | .21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | -.00111295 |
| .88 | . 68 | .12 | . 32 | . 52174758 |  |
| .78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246307 | -.00071549 |
| .86 | . 68 | .14 | . 32 | . 49560413 |  |
| .77 | . 77 | . 23 | .23 | .49604525 | -.00044112 |
| . 84 | . 68 | .16 | . 32 | $4699294$ |  |
| .76 | .76 | -24 | -24 | - 47 ¢18782 | -,00025835 |
| . 82 | . 68 | .18 | . 32 | .44480447 |  |
| . 75 | .75 | .25 | .25 | .44494630 | -.00014183 |
| . 80 | . 68 | . 20 | - 32 | . 42029706 |  |
| .74 | . 74 | -26 | .26 | . 42036861 | ${ }_{*} 00007153$ |
| .78 | . 68 | .22 | - 32 | . 39646349 |  |
| . 73 | - 73 | -27 | .27 | - 39649566 | -.00003217 |
| -76 | . 68 | .24 | - 32 | . 37334943 |  |
| . 72 | . 72 | -28 | .28 | . 37336171 | **00001228 |
| . 74 | . 68 | .26 | .32 | .35099117 |  |
| .71 | .71 | . 29 | . 29 | . 35099476 | - 00000359 |
| .72 | .68 | . 28 | . 32 | - 32941653 |  |
| .70 | .70 | - 30 | -36 | .32941720 | $-.00000067$ |
| .75 | . 68 | -36 | - 32 | . 30864590 |  |
| . 69 | . 69 | - 31 | . 31 | - 30864593 | -.00000003 |
| .68 | . 68 | . 32 | - 32 | . 28869364 |  |
| 1.00 | . 66 | .00 | . 34 | .65244481 |  |
| . 83 | .83 | .17 | -17 | . 66041950 | $-.00797469$ |
| .98 | . 66 | .02 | .34 | . 62641131 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | . 18 | . 63233381 | -.00592250 |
| . 96 | . 66 | . 04 | . 34 | $.60007460$ |  |
| . 81 | .81 | . 19 | . 19 | . 60439921 | -. 00432461 |
| . 94 | .66 | . 06 | . 34 | . 57361891 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | .20 | -20 | . 57671680 | $-.00309789$ |
| . 92 | . 66 | . 08 | .34 | . 54720656 |  |
| . 79 | . 79 | . 21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | - 00217109 |
| -90 | . 66 | . 10 | -34 | - 52697945 |  |
| . 78 | .78 | -22 | . 22 | - 52246307 | -.00148362 |
| . 88 | . 66 | . 12 | . 34 | . 49506086 |  |
| .77 |  | . 23 | .23 | . 49604525 | -.00098439 |
| .86 | . 66 | .14 | . 34 | . 46955708 |  |
| .76 | .76 | .24 | .24 | . 47018782 | $-.00063074$ |
| . 84 | .66 | .16 | . 34 | - 44455877 |  |
| .75 | .75 | .25 | . 25 | . 44494630 | $-.00038753$ |
| .82 | .66 | - 38 | .34 | .42014251 |  |
| . 74 | .74 | . 26 | . 26 | . 42036861 | -.00022610 |
| .80 | .66 | -20. | . 34 | - 39637286 |  |


| . 73 | . 73 | . 27 | . 27 | . 39649566 | -.00012360 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .78 | . 66 | . 22 | . 34 | . 3732966 |  |
| .72 | . 86 | .28 | . 28 | -3733617 | 4.00006208 |
| .71 | . 71 | . 29 | . 29 | . 35099476 | -. 00002778 |
| .74 | . 66 | .26 | . 34 | . 32944666 |  |
| .70 | .70 | -30 | .30 | - 32941720 | -.00001054 |
| . 72 | . 66 | . 28 | . 34 | . 30864286 |  |
| . 69 | . 69 | . 31 | . 31 | . 30864593 | -.00000307 |
| .70 | . 66 | . 30 | . 34 | . 28869248 |  |
| . 68 | .68 | . 32 | . 32 | . 28869304 | -.00000056 |
| . 68 | . 66 | . 32 | . 34 | . 26956594 |  |
| . 67 | . 67 | . 33 | . 33 | . 26956595 | -. 00000001 |
| . 66 | . 66 | . 34 | .34 | . 25126800 |  |
| 1.00 | . 64 | .00 | . 36 | . 62284713 |  |
| -82 | . 82 | .18 | . 18 | . 63233381 | -. 00948668 |
| . 98 | . 64 | . 02 | . 36 | . 59726448 |  |
| . 81 | . 81 | .19 | .19 | . 60439921 | $\cdots .00713473$ |
| . 96 | . 64 | . 04 | . 36 | . 57143196 |  |
| . 80 | .80 | -20 | . 20 | . 57671680 | -.00528484 |
| . 94 | . 64 | .06 | . 36 | . 54552936 |  |
| . 79 | . 79 | . 21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | -.00384829 |
| . 92 | . 64 | . 08 | . 36 | . 51971448 |  |
| . 78 | . 78 | .22 | . 22 | -52246307 | -.00274859 |
| -90 | * 64 | .18 | . 36 | . 49412496 |  |
| . 77 | . 77 | - 23 | . 23 | - 49604525 | -.00192029 |
| . 88 | .64 | .12 | - 36 | . 46887991 |  |
| .76 | .76 | . 24 | . 24 | . 47018782 | -.00130791 |
| . 86 | . 64 | . 14 | . 36 | . 44408154 |  |
| . 75 | .75 | . 25 | . 25 | - 44494630 | -.00086476 |
| . 84 | . 64 | . 16 | -36 | -41981663 |  |
| . 82 | .64 | . 18 | . 36 | . 39615792 | -.00055198 |
| .73 | . 73 | . 27 | .27 | . 39649566 | -.00033774 |
| .80 | . 64 | . 20 | .36 | . 37316550 |  |
| . 72 | .72 | . 28 | . 28 | . 37336171 | -. 00019621 |
| .78 | . 64 | . 22 | . 36 | - 35088800 |  |
| .71 | . 71 | . 29 | . 29 | . 35099476 | -.00010676 |
| .76 | .64 | .24 | - 36 | - 32936385 |  |
| .76 | .70 | -30 | -30 | . 32941720 | -.00005335 |
| .74 | . 64 | . 26 | . 36 | . 30862220 |  |
| .69 | .69 | . 31 | . 31 | - 30864593 | -.00002373 |
| . 72 | . 64 | . 28 | . 36 | . 28868409 |  |
| . 68 | . 68 | - 32 | . 32 | . 28869304 | -.00000895 |
| .76 | . 64 | -36 | -36 | . 26956337 |  |
| . 67 | .67 | .33 | -33 | $\begin{array}{r} 26956595 \\ .25126752 \end{array}$ | -. 00000258 |
| . 66 | . 66 | . 34 | . 34 | . 25126800 | -.00000048 |
| . 66 | . 64 | . 34 | . 36 | . 23379853 |  |
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| -64 | -64 | - 36 | - 36 | -21715353 |  |
| 1.00 | . 62 | -00 | - 38 | . 59326663 |  |
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| . 80 | . 82 | . 20 | . 20 | . 5767168 C | -. 00846529 |
| .96 | .62 | .04 | . 38 | . 54302875 | . 00846529 |
| .79 | . 79 | .21 | - 21 | . 54937765 | -.00634890 |
| .94 | . 62 | . 06 | - 38 | . 51777410 |  |
| .78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246307 | -. 00468897 |
| .92 | . 62 | .08 | - 38 | - 49264149 |  |
| . 77 | .77 | . 23 | .23 | - 49604525 | -.00340376 |
| - 90 | . 62 | . 10 | . 38 | .46776476 |  |


| . 76 | .76 | . 24 | . 24 | . 47018782 | -. 00242306 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 88 | . 62 | .12 | . 38 | . 44325940 |  |
| . 75 | .75 | .25 | . 25 | . 44494630 | - ,00168690 |
| . 86 | .62 | .14 | . 38 | . 41922401 |  |
| .74 | . 74 | .26 | . 26 | . 42036861 | $-.00114460$ |
| . 84 | . 62 | .16 | . 38 | . 39574198 |  |
| .73 | .73 | .27 | . 27 | . 39649566 | *.00075368 |
| . 82 | .62 | .18 | . 38 | . 37288269 |  |
| $\cdots 72$ | . 72 | . 28 | . 28 | . 37336171 | $\rightarrow .00047902$ |
| .80 | .62 | . 20 | . 38 | - 35076305 |  |
| .71 | - 71 | . 29 | . 29 | . 35099476 | -.00029171 |
| .78 | .62 | . 22 | . 38 | - 32924859 |  |
| .70 | . 79 | . 30 | . 30 | . 32941720 | - . 00016861 |
| . 76 | . 62 | .24 | - 38 | - 30855471 |  |
| . 69 | . 69 | - 31 | . 31 | - 30864593 | -. 00009122 |
| .74 | . 62 | . 26 | . 38 | . 28864773 |  |
| . 68 | . 68 | . 32 | . 32 | . 28869364 | -.00004531 |
| . 72 | .62 | . 28 | . 38 | . 26954593 |  |
| .67 | .67 | . 33 | - 33 | . 26956595 | -00002062 |
| .70 | . 62 | -30 | . 38 | . 25126050 |  |
| . 66 | . 66 | -34 | . 34 | . 25126800 | -.00000750 |
| . 68 | . 62 | . 32 | . 38 | . 23379639 |  |
| . 65 | . 65 | . 35 | . 35 | . 23379855 | -.00000216 |
| . 66 | .62 | . 34 | . 38 | . 21715315 |  |
| . 64 | . 64 | . 36 | . 36 | . 21715353 | -. 00000038 |
| . 64 | . 62 | .36 | . 38 | .20132564 |  |
| . 63 | .63 | - 37 | -37 | . 20132565 | -. 00000001 |
| .62 | . 62 | . 38 | . 38 | .18630475 |  |
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| . 80 | .80 | . 20 | . 20 | . 57671680 | -.01296240 |
| .98 | . 60 | . 02 | . 40 | . 53947124 |  |
| . 79 | . 79 | . 21 | .21 | . 54937765 | -. 00990641 |
| . 96 | . 68 | .04 | . 40 | . 51495226 |  |
| - 78 | .78 | . 22 | .22 | . 52246307 | $-.00751081$ |
| - 94 | . 60 | . 06 | . 40 | . 49042974 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | . 23 | - 49604525 | -.00561551 |
| .92 | .60 | .08 | -40 | . 46605421 |  |
| .76 | .76 | . 24 | .24 | . 47018782 | -. 00413361 |
| .90 | .60 | .10 | .40 | .44195625 |  |
| . 75 | . 75 | .25 | . 25 | . 44494630 | -.00299005 |
| . 38 | . 60 | .12 | . 40 | . 41824811 |  |
| .74 | .74 | .26 | . 26 | . 42036861 | -.00212050 |
| .86 | .60 | . 14 | . 40 | . 39502540 |  |
| .73 | .73 | . 27 | - 27 | . 39649566 | -. 00147026 |
| .84 | . 60 | .16 | - 40 | . 37236844 |  |
| .72 | . 72 | .28 | . 28 | . 37336171 | - 00099327 |
| .82 | . 60 | .18 | . 40 | . 35034381 |  |
| .71 | .71 | . 29 | . 29 | - 35699476 | -. 00065095 |
| . 80 | .60 | - 20 | . 40 | - 32900560 |  |
| .76 | . 70 | . 30 | - 30 | . 32941720 | $-.00041168$ |
| . 78 | .60 | . 22 | - 40 | - 30839666 |  |
| .69 | . 69 | - 31 | -31 | . 30864593 | -. 00024927 |
| .76 | . 60 | .24 | .40 | . 28854986 |  |
| .68 | . 68 | . 32 | . 32 | . 28869304 | -.00014318 |
| .74 | . 60 | . 26 | . 46 | . 26948901 |  |
| . 67 | . 67 | - 33 | . 33 | . 26956595 | -.00007694 |
| . 72 | . 60 | . 28 | . 40 | .25123006 |  |
| . 66 | . 66 | - 34 | . 34 | . 25126800 | -.00003794 |
| . 70 | . 60 | . 30 | .40 | . 23378192 |  |
| . 65 | - 65 | - 35 | - 35 | . 23379855 | $-.00001663$ |
| .68 | . 60 | - 32 | . 46 | .21714737 |  |
| .64 | .64 | . 36 | . 36 | .21715353 | -.00000616 |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 72 | .72 | .28 | .28 | . 37336171 | -. 00313920 |
| .86 | . 56 | . 14 | . 44 | - 34874390 |  |
| -71 | .71 | . 29 | -29 | -.35099476 | -, 00225086 |
| .84 | .56 | .16 | . 44 | - 32783598 |  |
| . 70 | .70 | - 30 | - 30 | - 32941720 | -.00158122 |
| . 82 | . 56 | . 18 | .44 | . 30756082 |  |
| . 69 | . 69 | .31 | -31 | . 30864593 | -.00108511 |
| . 80 | .56 | . 20 | .44 | . 28796816 |  |
| . 68 | . 68 | . 32 | . 32 | . 28869364 | -. 00072488 |
| . 78 | . 56 | . 22 | -44 | . 26909670 |  |
| . 67 | . 67 | . 33 | -33 | . 26956595 | -. 00046925 |
| . 76 | . 56 | . 24 | . 44 | . 25097527 |  |
| .66 | .66 | . 34 | . 34 | . 25126800 | -.00029273 |
| .74 | .56 | . 26 | .44 | . 23362391 |  |
| . 65 | . 65 | - 35 | . 35 | . 23379855 | -.00017464 |
| . 72 | .56 | . 28 | . 44 | . 21705488 |  |
| . 64 | . 64 | - 36 | . 36 | . 21715353 | -. 00009865 |
| . 76 | . 56 | .30 | -44 | . 20127363 |  |
| . 63 | .63 | -37 | . 37 | . 20132565 | -.00005202 |
| . 68 | . 56 | . 32 | . 44 | . 18627965 |  |
| . 62 | . 62 | . 38 | . 38 | . 18630475 | -. 00002510 |
| . 66 | . 56 | . 34 | . 44 | . 17266730 |  |
| . 61 | . 61 | . 39 | . 39 | .17207864 | -.00001074 |
| . 64 | . 56 | . 36 | .44 | . 15862651 |  |
| . 60 | . 60 | .49 | . 40 | . 15863040 | -.00000389 |
| . 62 | . 56 | . 38 | .44 | . 14594356 |  |
| . 59 | . 59 | . 41 | . 41 | .14594463 | -.00000107 |
| . 60 | . 56 | .46 | . 44 | . 13400161 |  |
| . 58 | . 58 | - 42 | .42 | . 13440178 | -,00000017 |
| - 58 | . 56 | - 42 | . 44 | . 12278126 |  |
| . 57 | . 57 | . 43 | . 43 | . 12278127 | -.00000001 |
| . 56 | . 56 | . 44 | . 44 | . 11226115 |  |
| . 00 | . 54 | .00 | .46 | . 47723018 |  |
| . 77 | . 77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 49604525 | -. 01881507 |
| - 98 | . 54 | . 02 | . 46 | . 45541237 |  |
| .76 | .76 | .24 | . 24 | . 47018782 | -.01477545 |
| . 96 | . 54 | . 04 | . 46 | . 43345974 |  |
| .75 | . 75 | . 25 | . 25 | . 44494630 | -.01148656 |
| $\cdot 94$ | - 54 | . 06 | -46 | .4153691 |  |
| . 74 | . 74 | . 26 | . 26 | - 42036861 | -. 00883170 |
| -92 | - 54 | . 08 | . 46 | . 38978698 |  |
| -73 | .73 | .27 | . 27 | . 39649566 | --.00670868 |
| - 90 | . 54 | . 16 | . 46 | - 36833333 |  |
| * 72 | - 72 | . 28 | . 28 | - 37336171 | -.00502838 |
| . 88 | .54 | $\cdot 12$ | . 46 | - 34728129 |  |
| . 71 | .71 | . 29 | . 29 | . 35099476 | -.00371347 |
| . 86 | . 54 | .14 | .46 | . 32671972 |  |
| .70 | . 70 | - 36 | - 34 | . 32941720 | -.00269748 |
| . 84 | . 54 | . 16 | . 46 | - 30672255 |  |
| . 69 | . 69 | -31 | .31 | -30864593 | -.00192338 |
| . 82 | . 54 | .18 | . 46 | . 28735011 |  |
| . 68 | . 68 | . 32 | . 32 | . 28869304 | -.00134293 |
| . 80 | . 54 | . 20 | . 46 | . 26865055 |  |
| . 67 | . 67 | . 33 | . 33 | . 26956595 | $\cdots .00091540$ |
| .78 | . 54 | - 22 | * 46 | . 25066101 |  |
| .66 | . 66 | . 34 | .34 | . 25126800 | -.00060699 |
| . 76 | . 54 | . 24 | . 46 | . 23340885 |  |
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| . 74 | -54 | -26 | . 46 | . 21691268 |  |
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|  |  |  |  | - 6 (103 |  |



| . 56 | . 52 | .44 | . 48 | .0932 2878 |  |
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| . 52 | . 52 | .48 | . 42 | . 07679995 |  |
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| - 75 | . 75 | . 25 | . 25 | . 44494630 | $-.02307130$ |
| . 98 | . 50 | .02 | . 50 | - 40205520 |  |
| .74 | . 74 | . 26 | . 26 | . 42436861 | -.01831341 |
| . 96 | . 50 | .04 | . 56 | - 38208996 |  |
| .73 | . 73 | . 27 | .27 | . 39649566 | -.01440570 |
| .94 | . 50 | . 06 | . 50 | . 36214680 |  |
| .72 | . 72 | -28 | -28 | . 37336171 | - ${ }^{-1}$ cl 122091 |
| - 92 | . 50 | . 08 | . 50 | . 34234783 |  |
| .71 | . 71 | . 29 | . 29 | . 35699476 | -.00864693 |
| . 90 | . 50 | -10 | -50 | - 32283160 |  |
| . 70 | .76 | - 30 | . 30 | . 32941720 | $-00658560$ |
| . 88 | . 50 | - 12 | - 50 | - 30369468 |  |
| .69 | . 69 | - 31 | . 31 | - 30864593 | -.00495125 |
| . 86 | .50 | -14 | . 50 | . 28502335 |  |
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| .84 | . 50 | .16 | . 50 | . 26688900 |  |
| .67 | . 67 | . 33 | -33 | . 26956595 | -.00267695 |
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| .66 | . 66 | . 34 | . 34 | . 25126800 | $-.00191839$ |
| .80 | . 50 | . 20 | . 50 | . 23245155 |  |
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| .78 | . 56 | . 22 | . 50 | . 21622831 |  |
| .64 | . 64 | . 36 | . 36 | - 21715353 | -.00092522 |
| .76 | . 50 | . 24 | . 50 | . 20070673 |  |
| .63 | . 63 | -37 | . 37 | . 20132565 | -. 00061892 |
| -74 | . 50 | . 26 | . 50 | . 18590303 |  |
| .62 | .62 | .38 | - 38 | . 18630475 | -.00040172 |
| .72 | . 50 | . 28 | . 50 | .17182635 |  |
| .61 | . 61 | - 39 | . 39 | - 17207804 | -.00025\$69 |
| .70 | .50 | . 30 | . 50 | . 15847924 |  |
| .60 | .60 | . 46 | . 40 | .15863040 | $-.00015120$ |
| . 68 | . 50 | . 32 | .50 | .14585831 |  |
| . 59 | . 59 | . 41 | .41 | .14594463 | -00008632 |
| . 66 | -50 | . 34 | . 50 | . 13395550 |  |
| - 58 | . 58 | . 42 | .42 | - 13406178 | - 00004628 |
| . 64 | .50 | - 36 | . 50 | . 12275834 |  |
| .57 | . 57 | . 43 | . 43 | .12278127 | -.00002293 |
| . 62 | .56 | . 38 | .50 | . 11225091 |  |
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| . 60 | .50 | . 46 | . 50 | .10241440 |  |
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| . 58 | . 50 | .42 | .50 | .09322761 |  |
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| . 56 | . 50 | -44 | . 50 | . 08466756 |  |
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| . 54 | - 50 | . 46 | . 50 | .07670992 |  |
| . 52 | . 52 | . 48 | . 48 | . 07670995 | -.00000003 |
| . 52 | .50 | . 48 | . 50 | .06932936 |  |
| . 51 | . 51 | .49 | .49 | . 06932936 | .00000000 |
| .50 | . 50 | .50 | .50 | .06250000 |  |


| $q_{1}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{ \pm}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ | $\operatorname{Pr}(A), \operatorname{Pr}(\mathrm{S})$ | $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | . 00 | . 00 | 1.00000000 |  |
| 1.00 | . 98 | . 00 | . 02 | . 99881600 |  |
| . 99 | . 99 | . 01 | . 01 | . 99796895 | . 00084705 |
| . 98 | . 98 | . 02 | . 02 | . 99214346 |  |
| 1.00 | . 96 | . 00 | .04 | . 99532800 |  |
| . 98 | . 98 | . 02 | . 02 | . 99214346 | . 00318454 |
| . 98 | . 96 | . 02 | . 04 | . 98467537 |  |
| . 97 | . 97 | . 03 | . 03 | . 98290696 | .00176841 |
| . 96 | . 96 | . 04 | . 04 | . 97661966 |  |
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| . 98 | . 94 | . 02 | . 06 | . 97534417 |  |
| .96 | . 96 | . 04 | .04 | . 97061966 | . 00472451 |
| . 96 | . 94 | . 04 | . 06 | . 95811614 |  |
| . 95 | . 95 | . 05 | . 05 | . 95561947 | . 00249667 |
| . 94 | . 94 | . 06 | . 06 | . 93822290 |  |
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| . 96 | . 96 | . 04 | . 04 | . 97061966 | . 01120434 |
| . 98 | . 92 | . 02 | . 08 | . 96423479 | .01120434 |
| . 95 | . 95 | . 05 | . 05 | .95561947 | . 00861532 |
| . 96 | . 92 | . 04 | . 08 | . 94413816 |  |
| . 94 | .94 | . 06 | . 06 | . 93822290 | . 00591526 |
| .94 | . 92 | . 06 | . 08 | . 92178186 |  |
| . 93 | . 93 | . 07 | . 07 | . 91872606 | . 00305580 |
| . 92 | . 92 | . 08 | . 08 | . 89740540 |  |
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| . 98 | . 90 | . 02 | .10 | . 95143216 |  |
| . 94 | . 94 | . 06 | . 06 | . 93822290 | . 01320926 |
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| . 93 | . 93 | . 07 | . 07 | . 91872606 | . 01003441 |
| . 94 | . 90 | . 06 | . 10 | . 90420697 |  |
| . 92 | . 92 | . 08 | . 08. | . 89740540 | . 00680157 |
| . 92 | . 90 | . 08 | . 10 | .87798630 |  |
| . 91 | . 91 | . 09 | .09 | . 87451864 | .00346766 |
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| . 98 | . 88 | . 02 | . 12 | . 93702124 |  |
| .93 | . 93 | . 07. | .07 | .91872606 | . 01829518 |
| .96 | . 88 | . 04 | .12 | . 91205778 |  |
| . 92 | . 92 | . 08 | . 08 | . 89740540 | . 01465238 |
| . 94 | . 88 | . 06 | . 12 | .88556362 | .01465238 |
| . 91 | . 91 | . 09 | .09 | .87451864 | .01104498 |
| . 92 | . 88 | . 08 | .12 | . 85772994 |  |
| . 90 | . 90 | .10 | .10 | . 85030560 | . 00742434 |
| . 90 | . 88 | .10 | .12 | . 82874120 |  |
| . 89 | . 89 | .11 | .11 | . 82498895 | . 00375225 |
| . 88 | . 88 | .12 | .12 | . 79877503 |  |
| 1.00 | . 86 | . 00 | .14 | . 94668800 |  |
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| . 98 | . 86 | . 02 | .14 | . 92108693 |  |
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| . 96 | . 86 | . 04 | .14 | . 89410486 |  |
| . 91 | . 91 | . 09 | . 09 | . 87451864 | . 01958622 |
| . 94 | . 86 | . 06 | .14 | . 86591717 |  |
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| 1.00 | . 78 | . 00 | . 22 | .87609600 |  |
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| . 98 | . 78 | .02 | . 22 | .84381462 |  |
| . 88 | . 88 | .12 | . 12 | . 79877503 | .04503959 |
| .96 | . 78 | . 04 | . 22 | . 81128564 |  |
| . 87 | . 87 | .13 | . 13 | . 77185463 | .03943101 |
| .94 | . 78 | . 06 | . 22 | .77860831 |  |
| . 86 | . 86 | .14 | . 14 | .74440371 | .03420460 |
| .92 | .78 | . 08 | . 22 | . 74587794 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | .15 | .15 | . 71658408 | . 02929386 |
| . 90 | . 78 | .10 | . 22 | . 71318595 |  |
| .84 | . 84 | .16 | . 16 | . 68854414 | . 02464181 |
| . 88 | . 78 | .12 | . 22 | . 68061978 |  |
| . 83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | . 66041955 | .02020023 |
| . 86 | . 78 | .14 | . 22 | . 64826299 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | . 18 | . 63233387 | . 01592912 |
| . 84 | . 78 | .16 | . 22 | . 61619519 |  |
| . 81 | . 81 | .19 | . 19 | . 60439921 | . 01179598 |
| .82 | . 78 | . 18 | .22 | . 58449208 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | . 20 | . 20 | . 57671680 | .00777528 |
| .80 | . 78 | . 20 | . 22 | . 55322542 | .00777528 |
| . 79 | . 79 | .21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | . 00384777 |
| . 78 | . 78 | .22 | . 22 | . 52246308 |  |
| 1.00 | .76 | .00 | . 24 | . 85484800 |  |
| . 88 | . 88 | . 12 | . 12 | . 798775 \% 3 | .05607297 |
| . 98 | . 76 | . 02 | .24 | . 82153743 |  |
| . 87 | . 87 | .13 | .13 | .77185463 | . 04968280 |
| . 96 | . 76 | . 04 | .24 | . 78820266 |  |
| . 86 | . 86 | .14 | .14 | .74446371 | .04379895 |
| . 94 | .76 | .06 | . 24 | . 75492723 |  |
| . 85 | .85 | .15 | .15 | . 71658408 | . 03834315 |
| . 92 | . 76 | . 08 | . 24 | . 72179120 |  |
| . 84 | .84 | .16 | .16 | .68854414 | . 03324706 |
| . 90 | . 76 | . 10 | .24 | .68887117 |  |
| . 83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | . 66044955 | . 02845162 |
| . 88 | . 76 | .12 | .24 | . 65624031 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | . 18 | .18 | . 63233387 | . 02390644 |
| . 86 | .76 | .14 | .24 | . 62396829 |  |
| . 81 | .81 | .19 | .19 | . 60439921 | . 01956908 |
| . 84 | . 76 | .16 | .24 | .59212135 |  |
| . 80 | .80 | . 20 | . 20 | . 57671680 | . 01540455 |
| . 82 | .76 | .18 | .24 | . 56076225 |  |
| . 79 | . 79 | .21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | .01138460 |
| . 86 | .76 | . 20 | .24 | . 52995031 |  |
| . 78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246308 | . 00748723 |
| . 78 | .76 | . 22 | . 24 | . 49974137 |  |
| . 77 | .77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 49604526 | .00369611 |
| . 76 | .76 | . 24 | . 24 | . 47018783 |  |
| 1.00 | .74 | .00 | . 26 | . 83235200 |  |
| . 87 | .87 | .13 | .13 | . 77185463 | .06049737 |
| . 98 | .74 | . 02 | .26 | . 79824646 |  |
| . 86 | . 86 | .14 | .14 | .74440371 | . 05384275 |
| . 96 | . 74 | . 04 | . 26 | .76431791 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | .15 | .15 | . 71658408 | . 04773383 |
| . 94 | .74 | .06 | .26 | .73063537 |  |
| . 84 | .84 | .16 | .16 | . 68854414 | .04209123 |
| . 92 | . 74 | . 08 | .26 | . 69726489 |  |
| . 83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | . 66041955 | .03684534 |
| .90 | .74 | .10 | . 26 | . 66426947 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | .18 | . 63233387 | . 03193560 |
| . 88 | .74 | .12 | . 26 | .63170906 |  |
| . 81 | . 81 | .19 | .19 | . 60439921 | .02730985 |


| . 86 | . 74 | . 14 | .26 | . 59964062 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 80 | . 80 | .20 | . 20 | . 57671680 | . 02292382 |
| . 84 | . 74 | .16 | . 26 | . 56811807 |  |
| . 79 | -79 | . 21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | . 01874042 |
| . 82 | .74 | . 18 | . 26 | . 53719228 |  |
| . 78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246308 | . 01472920 |
| . 80 | . 74 | . 20 | . 26 | . 50691113 |  |
| .77 | . 77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 49604526 | .01086587 |
| .78 | . 74 | . 22 | . 26 | .47731944 |  |
| .76 | .76 | . 24 | . 24 | . 47018783 | . 00713161 |
| .76 | .74 | . 24 | . 26 | .44845900 |  |
| . 75 | . 75 | . 25 | . 25 | . 44494630 | . 00351270 |
| . 74 | .74 | . 26 | . 26 | .42036861 | .00351270 |
| 1.00 | . 72 | . 00 | . 28 | .80870400 |  |
| . 86 | . 86 | .14 | . 14 | .74440371 | .06430029 |
| . 98 | . 72 | . 02 | . 28 | . 77402666 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | .15 | .15 | .71658408 | . 05744258 |
| .96 | .72 | . 04 | .28 | . 73970611 |  |
| . 84 | . 84 | .16 | .16 | . 68854414 | . 05116197 |
| . 94 | .72 | .06 | . 28 | . 70579812 |  |
| .83 | . 83 | .17 | . 17 | . 66041955 | .04537857 |
| . 92 | . 72 | . 08 | . 28 | . 67235584 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | .18 | . 63233387 | .04002197 |
| . 90 | .72 | .10 | . 28 | . 63942981 |  |
| . 81 | . 81 | .19 | . 19 | . 60439921 | . 03503060 |
| . 88 | . 72 | .12 | . 28 | . 60706790 |  |
| .86 | $\times 80$ | . 20 | . 20 | . 57671680 | .03035110 |
| . 86 | . 72 | .14 | . 28 | . 57531539 |  |
| . 79 | . 79 | .21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | . 02593774 |
| . 84 | . 72 | .16 | . 28 | . 54421493 |  |
| . 78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246308 | . 02175185 |
| . 82 | . 72 | . 18 | . 28 | . 51380651 |  |
| . 77 | .77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 49604526 | .01776125 |
| .80 | . 72 | . 20 | . 28 | . 48412754 |  |
| .76 | .76 | . 24 | . 24 | . 47018783 | .01393971 |
| . 78 | .72 | . 22 | . 28 | . 45521275 |  |
| .75 | .75 | . 25 | . 25 | .44494630 | .01026645 |
| .76 | .72 | .24 | . 28 | . 42709429 |  |
| +74 | .74 | . 26 | . 26 | . 42036861 | . 00672568 |
| . 74 | . 72 | . 26 | . 28 | . 39980166 | .00672568 |
| .73 | . 73 | . 27 | . 27 | . 39649567 | . 00330599 |
| . 72 | . 72 | . 28 | . 28 | . 37336171 |  |
| . 00 | . 70 | .00 | . 30 | . 78400000 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | .15 | . 15 | .71658408 | .06741592 |
| .98 | . 70 | . 02 | . 30 | . 74896294 |  |
| . 84 | . 84 | .16 | . 16 | .68854414 | .06041880 |
| . 96 | .70 | . 04 | . 30 | . 71444201 |  |
| . 83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | . 66041955 | . 05402246 |
| .94 | .70 | .06 | . 30 | . 68048085 |  |
| - 82 | .82 | . 18 | . 18 | . 63233387 | .04814698 |
| . 92 | .70 | . 08 | .30 | . 64712087 |  |
| . 81 | .81 | .19 | . 19 | . 66439921 | .04272166 |
| . 90 | . 70 | .10 | . 30 | .61440120 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | .20 | . 20 | . 57671686 | .03768440 |
| . 88 | . 70 | . 12 | . 30 | . 58235871 |  |
| -79 | . 79 | .21 | . 21 | . 54937765 | . 03298106 |
| . 86 | .70 | .14 | . 30 | . 55102864 |  |
| . 78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 52246308 | . 02856496 |
| . 84 | . 70 | .16 | - 30 | . 52044153 |  |
| .77 | . 77 | .23 | +23 | . 49604526 | .02439627 |









| .52 | .50 | .48 | .50 | .07030400 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .51 | .51 | .49 | .49 | .06932937 | .00097462 |
| .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .06250000 |  | STOP

PROBABILITIES FOR CORRECT DECODING FOR CODE III

TABLE 5.8

| $q_{1}$ | $q_{2}$ | $P_{1}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ | $\operatorname{Pr}(\mathrm{A}), \operatorname{Pr}(\mathrm{S})$ | $\operatorname{Pr}(A)-\operatorname{Pr}(S)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | ${ }^{.00}$ | .00 | 1.00000000 |  |
| 1.00 | . 98 | .00 | .02 | . 99766352 |  |
| . 99 | .99 | 91 | .01 | .99656426 | .00109926 |
| .98 | . 98 | 02 | ,02 | . 98688511 |  |
| 1.60 | . 96 | .00 | .04 | . 99090432 |  |
| . 98 | . 98 | . 02 | .02 | . 98688511 | . 00401921 |
| -98 | . 96 | .02 | .04 | .97404005 |  |
| -97 | -. 97 | .03 | .03 | . 97184176 | .00219829 |
| . 96 | . 96 | .04 | .04 | . 95223424 |  |
| 1.00 | . 94 | . 00 | .06 | . 98008912 |  |
| . 97 | . 97 | .03 | .03 | .97184176 | .00824736 |
| . 98 | . 94 | .02 | .06 | . 95793673 |  |
| .96 | . 96 | .04 | .04 | . 95223424 | .00570249 |
| . .96 | . 94 | . 04 | .06 | . 93176321 |  |
| .95 | .95 | .05 | .05 | . 92888861 | .00297460 |
| .94 | . 94 | .06 | .06 | . 90216202 |  |
| 1.00 | . 92 | .00 | .08 | . 96557312 |  |
| . 96 | . 96 | .04 | .04 | . 95223424 | .01333888 |
| . 98 | . 92 | .02 | . 08 | . 93887943 |  |
| . 95 | . 95 | .05 | . 05 | . 92878861 | . 01009082 |
| . 96 | . 92 | .04 | .08 | . 90899514 |  |
| . 94 | . 94 | .06 | .06 | . 90216202 | .00683312 |
| .94 | . 92 | . 06 | . 08 | .87643491 |  |
| .93 | . 93 | .07 | .07 | . 87294761 | . 00348730 |
| . 92 | . 92 | . 08 | . 08 | . 84167895 |  |
| 1.00 | .90 | -00 | . 10 | . 94770000 |  |
| . 95 | . 95 | .05 | .05 | . 92878861 | .01891139 |
| .98 | . 90 | .02 | .10 | . 91716232 |  |
| .94 | . 94 | . 06 | .66 | . 90216202 | .01500030 |
| . 96 | . 90 | .04 | . 10 | .88477996 |  |
| .93 | . 93 | . 07 | . 07 | . 87294761 | .01123235 |
| .94 | -90 | .06 | .10 | . 84919566 |  |
| . 92 | . 92 | . 08 | . 08 | . 84167895 | . 00751671 |
| .92 | $\because 90$ | . CB | .15 | . 81262173 |  |
| .91 | . 91 | .09 | .69 | .80883434 | .00378739 |
| .90 | . 96 | $\cdot 10$ | .10 | . 77484098 |  |
| 1.00 | . 88 | . 00 | .12 | . 92680192 |  |
| .94 | . 94 | .06 | .06 | -902162e2 | .02463990 |
| . 98 | . 88 | .02 | .12 | . 89306952 |  |
| .93 | . 93 | .07 | .07 | . 87294761 | .02012191 |
| . 96 | . 38 | .04 | .12 | . 85755882 |  |
| - 92 | . 92 | .08 | . 08 | .84167895 | .01587987 |
| .94 | . 88 | .06 | .12 | . 82064712 |  |
| -91 | .91 | . 09 | . 09 | .80883434 | .01181278 |
| . 92 | . 88 | .08 | .12 | . 78268503 |  |
| .96 | +90 | .10 | .10 | . 77484098 | .00784405 |
| .90 | . 88 | .10 | 12 | .74399732 |  |
| . 89 | . 89 | .11 | . 11 | . 74007869 | .00391863 |
| . 88 | . 88 | . 12 | .12 | .70488367 |  |
| 1.00 | . 86 | .00 | .14 | . 90319952 |  |
| . 93 | . 93 | .07 | .07 | .87294761 | .03025191 |
| .98 | . 86 | -02 | . 14 | .86687512 |  |
| +92 | - 92 | .08 | .08 | .84167895 | .02519617 |
| . 96 | .86 | .04 | .14 | . 82936412 |  |
| -91 | . 91 | .09 | . 09 | .86883434 | .02052978 |
| - 94 | . 86 | . 06 | .14 | - 79098458 |  |
| .96 .92 | . 96 | . 10 | .10 | -77484098 | .01614360 |
| .92 .89 | . 86 | .08 | .14 | .75203123 .74607869 | .01195254 |




| .81 | : 81 | .19 | .19 | . 46696109 | .02158813 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -86 | . 74 | .14 | . 26 | . 45413872 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | .20 | .20 | . 43620762 | .01793110 |
| . 84 | .74 | .16 | . 26 | .42109140 |  |
| .79 | .79 | .21 | . 21 | -40658516 | .01450624 |
| . 82 | .74 | . 18 | . 26 | . 38943242 |  |
| .78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | - 37815157 | .01128085 |
| .80 | .74 | . 20 | . 26 | - 35918018 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 35094910 | . 00823108 |
| . 78 | .74 | . 22 | .26 | - 33034655 |  |
| .76 | .76 | . 24 | .24 | - 32500615 | .00534040 |
| .76 | .74 | .24 | .26 | . 30293721 |  |
| .75 | .75 | $\times 25$ | . 25 | - 30033874 | .00259847 |
| .74 | .74 | . 26 | .26 | . 27695198 |  |
| .00 | $\cdot 72$ | .00 | . 28 | . 68677632 |  |
| . 86 | . 86 | .14 | .14 | . 63434201 | .05243431 |
| .98 | - 72 | . 02 | . 28 | . 64557898 |  |
| .85 | . 85 | 15 | . 15 | . 59977916 | . 04609982 |
| . 96 | . 72 | .04 | . 28 | . 66562910 |  |
| . 84 | . 84 | .16 | . 16 | . 56515763 | . 04047207 |
| .94 | . 72 | .06 | . 28 | . 56697310 |  |
| . 83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | . 53154096 | .03543214 |
| . 92 | . 72 | . 08 | . 28 | . 52965954 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | . 18 | . 49877037 | .03088017 |
| . 90 | $\cdot 72$ | . 10 | . 28 | . 49369423 |  |
| .81 | . 81 | .19 | . 19 | . 46696169 | .02673314 |
| . 88 | . 72 | .12 | . 28 | . 45913655 |  |
| .80 | .80 | .20 | -20 | . 43620762 | .02292293 |
| . 86 | .72 | .14 | - 28 | . 42597967 |  |
| . 79 | . 79 | . 21 | . 21 | . 40658516 | .01939451 |
| .84 | .72 | .16 | . 28 | - 39425584 |  |
| . 78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 37815157 | . 01610427 |
| . 82 | .72 | . 18 | . 28 | . 36396763 |  |
| .77 | .77 | .23 | . 23 | . 35094910 | .01301853 |
| .80 | .72 | . 29 | . 28 | . 33511817 |  |
| .76 | .76 | .24 | .24 | - 32506615 | . 01011202 |
| . 78 | . 72 | . 22 | . 28 | - 30775539 |  |
| .75 | . 75 | . 25 | . 25 | - 30033874 | .00736665 |
| . 76 | . 72 | . 24 | . 28 | . 28172231 |  |
| .74 | $\times 74$ | . 26 | . 26 | . 27695198 | .00477833 |
| .74 | . 72 | . 26 | . 28 | . 25715725 |  |
| .73 | . 73 | . 27 | . 27 | .25484137 | .00231588 |
| .72 | . 72 | . 28 | . 28 | . 23399413 |  |
| . 00 | . 70 | .00 | . 30 | . 65170000 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | .15 | . 15 | .59947916 | . 05222084 |
| . 98 | . 70 | .02 | . 30 | . 61123126 |  |
| .84 | . 84 | . 16 | .16 | . 56515703 | .04607423 |
| .96 | . 70 | .04 | -30 | .57216401 |  |
| .83 | . 83 | .17 | -17 | . 53154096 | .04062305 |
| .94 | 170 | .66 | .30 | . 53452259 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | -18 | . 49877637 | .03575222 |
| .92 | .70 | . 08 | - 36 | . 49832579 |  |
| . 81 | . 81 | .19 | . 19 | . 46696109 | . 03136470 |
| . 90 | * 76 | . 10 | -36 | . 46358713 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | . 20 | .20 | .43620762 | .02737951 |
| . 88 | . 70 | .12 | . 30 | .43031500 |  |
| * 79 | .79 | . 21 | .21 | .40658516 | . 02372984 |
| . 86 | .76 | .14 | -30 | . 39851295 |  |
| .78 | .78 | . 22 | . 22 | - 37815157 | .02636138 |
| . 84 | .70 | .16 | - 36 | . 36817986 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | -23 | . 35094916 | .01723076 |




| . 80 | .80 | . 20 | . 20 | .43620762 | .03844101 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .96 | . 62 | .04 | . 38 | . 44095841 |  |
| . 79 | . 79 | . 21 | . 21 | . 40658516 | .03437325 |
| .94 | . 62 | .06 | . 38 | . 40891695 |  |
| .78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 37815157 | .03076538 |
| .92 | . 62 | .08 | . 38 | . 37848667 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 35094910 | . 02753957 |
| . 90 | .62 | .10 | - 38 | . 34963661 |  |
| .76 | . 76 | . 24 | . 24 | - 32500615 | .02463046 |
| . 88 | . 62 | . 12 | -38 | - 32232265 |  |
| . 75 | . 75 | .25 | .25 | - 30033374 | .02198391 |
| . 86 | .62 | .14 | . 38 | . 29650752 |  |
| .74 | . 74 | .26 | . 26 | . 27695198 | . 01955554 |
| :84 | . 62 | .16 | - 36 | . 27215097 |  |
| -73 | . 73 | .27 | .27 | .25484137 | . 01730960 |
| .82 | +62 | . 18 | . 38 | . 24921177 |  |
| . 72 | . 72 | . 28 | . 28 | . 23399413 | .01521764 |
| . 86 | .62 | . 20 | . 38 | . 22764785 |  |
| .71 | . 71 | -29 | . 29 | -21439017 | .01325768 |
| .78 | . 62 | . 22 | . 38 | . 26741637 |  |
| . 70 | .70 | -30 | . 30 | .19600323 | .01141314 |
| .76 | . 62 | . 24 | . 38 | . 19847383 |  |
| . 69 | .69 | -31 | -31 | . 17880182 | .00967201 |
| .74 | 62 | . 26 | . 38 | .17077612 |  |
| . 68 | . 68 | . 32 | . 32 | .16275011 | . 00802601 |
| . 72 | . 62 | . 28 | . 38 | . 15427863 |  |
| .67 | .67 | - 33 | - 33 | . 14780863 | .00647000 |
| . 70 | . 62 | - 30 | . 38 | . 13893635 |  |
| . 66 | . 66 | -34 | -34 | .13393510 | .00500125 |
| . 68 | . 62 | - 32 | . 38 | . 12470394 |  |
| . 65 | . 65 | -35 | . 35 | .12108502 | .00361892 |
| . 66 | . 62 | - 34 | - 38 | .11153581 |  |
| .64 | .64 | . 36 | . 36 | -10921229 | .00232352 |
| . 64 | . 62 | - 36 | - 38 | . 09938622 |  |
| .63 | . 63 | - 37 | -37 | . 09826969 | .00111653 |
| . 62 | . 62 | -38 | - 38 | . 08820940 |  |
| 1.00 | . 60 | .00 | . 40 | .47520000 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | -26 | . 20 | . 43620762 | .03899238 |
| .98 | . 60 | .02 | .40 | - 44149706 |  |
| .79 | .79 | . 21 | .21 | .40658516 | .03491190 |
| . 96 | . 68 | .64 | .40 | .49948016 |  |
| .78 | . 78 | 22 | . 22 | - 37815157 | . 03132859 |
| -94 | . 66 | .06 | .40 | . 37910670 |  |
| .77 | .77 | .23 | .23 | . 35994910 | , 02815760 |
| -92 | . 60 | . 08 | . 40 | . 35033334 |  |
| :76 | .76 | .24 | .24 | . 32500615 | .02532719 |
| .90 | . 68 | 110 | .40 | - 32311612 |  |
| .75 | .75 | .25 | .25 | . 30033874 | .02277738 |
| . 88 | .60 | .12 | -40 | .29741051 |  |
| . 74 | .74 | .26 | .26 | .27695198 | .02045853 |
| . 86 | -60 | .14 | - 40 | -27317150 |  |
| -73 | .73 | .27 | .27 | .25484137 | .01833013 |
| .84 | . 68 | .16 | . 46 | . 25035362 |  |
| -72 | . 72 | .28 | . 28 | .23399413 | .01635949 |
| . 82 | . 66 | .18 | .40 | .22891105 |  |
| . 71 | .71 | -29 | . 29 | . 21439017 | . 01452088 |
| . 80 | . 60 | .20 | .40 | . 20879769 |  |
| . 70 | .70 | - 30 | - 30 | -19600323 | .01279446 |
| . 78 | .66 | . 22 | +40 | .18996719 |  |
| .69 | . 69 | -31 | - 31 | .17880182 | .01116537 |






| .56 | .50 | .44 | .50 | .03073280 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .53 | .53 | .47 | .47 | .02963561 | .00109718 |
| .54 | .50 | .46 | .50 | .02657265 |  |
| .52 | .52 | .48 | .48 | .02587456 | .00069754 |
| .52 | .50 | .48 | .56 | .02284879 |  |
| .51 | .51 | .49 | .49 | .02251782 | .00033097 |
| .50 | .56 | .50 | .50 | .01953125 |  |

PROBABILITIES FOR CORRECT DECODING FOR CODE IV

TABTE 5.9



w

| 47 | . 77 | . 23 | . 23 | .29211570 | -.00426600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 82 | . 70 | .18 | . 30 | .26422148 |  |
| .76 | .76 | . 24 | -24 | . 26730643 | $\rightarrow .00308495$ |
| .80 | .70 | . 20 | -30 | . 24192860 |  |
| . 75 | .75 | . 25 | . 25 | -24402522 | -.00209662 |
| .78 | .70 | - 22 | . 30 | .22093865 |  |
| .74 | .74 | . 26 | . 26 | .22224496 | -.00130631 |
| .76 | .70 | . 24 | -30 | . 20121768 |  |
| . 73 | .73 | .27 | . 27 | .20192954 | -.00071186 |
| . 74 | .76 | .26 | - 30 | . 18273033 |  |
| .72 | . 72 | . 28 | . 23 | .18303540 | -.00030507 |
| .72 | .70 | . 28 | . 30 | . 16543986 |  |
| . 71 | .71 | . 29 | . 29 | . 16551309 | -.00007323 |
| * 70 | . 78 | -30 | -30 | -14930834 |  |
| 1.00 | . 68 | .00 | . 32 | .48749538 |  |
| . 34 | .84 | .16 | - 16 | . 50804643 | -.02055105 |
| . 98 | . 68 | . 02 | - 32 | -45406783 |  |
| .83 | . 83 | .17 | -17 | -47295884 | --.01889101 |
| . 96 | . 68 | .04 | . 32 | . 42218829 |  |
| .82 | . 82 | .18 | .18 | . 43916322 | -.01697493 |
| -94 | . 68 | .06 | . 32 | -39182952 |  |
| . 81 | .81 | .19 | .19 | . 40675645 | --01492693 |
| +. 92 | . 68 | . 08 | -32 | -36296269 |  |
| .80 | . 80 | . 20 | . 20 | . 37580964 | -. 01284695 |
| - 90 | . 68 | . 10 | -32 | - 33555743 |  |
| . 79 | .79 | - 21 | . 21 | - 34637112 | - 01081369 |
| . 88 | . 68 | .12 | . 32 | - 30958190 |  |
| - 78 | -78 | . 22 | . 22 | - 31846939 | *.00888749 |
| . 86 | .68 | .14 | . 32 | . 28506294 |  |
| . 77 | . 77 | .23 | .23 | .29211570 | -00711276 |
| .84 | .68 | .16 | -32 | .26178614 |  |
| .76 | .76 | -24 | -24 | .26750643 | -.00552029 |
| .82 | * 68 | .18 | . 32 | . 23989591 |  |
| * 75 | . 75 | . 25 | . 25 | .24402522 | +.00412931 |
| . 80 | .68 | . 26 | -32 | .2192956 |  |
| .74 | .74 | +26 | .26 | . 22224496 | -.00294936 |
| .78 | . 68 | . 22 | -32 | .19994758 |  |
| . 73 | .73 | . 27 | . 27 | . 20192954 | -.00198196 |
| .76 | . 68 | . 24 | . 32 | .18181335 |  |
| .72 | -72 | . 28 | . 28 | .18303540 | -.00122205 |
| .74 | . 68 | . 26 | - 32 | .16435358 |  |
| * 71 | .71 | . 29 | +29 | .16551309 | -00065951 |
| .72 | . 68 | . 28 | - 32 | .14902826 |  |
| .70 | . 76 | . 30 | . 30 | .14930834 | -.00028068 |
| .70 | . 68 | . 30 | . 32 | . 13429676 |  |
| .69 | . 69 | . 31 | . 31 | .13436340 | -.00006664 |
| . 68 | -68 | . 32 | - 32 | . 12061795 |  |
| 1.00 | . 66 | .00 | .34 | .44780377 |  |
| . 83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | -47295884 | -0.02515507 |
| . 98 | . 66 | .02 | . 34 | .41633026 |  |
| . 82 | .82 | . 18 | . 18 | . 43916322 | -.02283296 |
| . 96 | -66 | .04 | -34 | . 38640025 |  |
| .81 | .81 | .19 | . 19 | - 46675645 | $\cdots .02035620$ |
| . 94 | . 66 | .06 | . 34 | . 35797770 |  |
| .80 | -80 | . 20 | .20 | . 37580964 | -.01783194 |
| . 92 | . 66 | .08 | . 34 | . 33102568 |  |
| . 79 | .79 | -21 | .21 | - 34637112 | -.01534544 |
| +90 | . 66 | .10 | . 34 | -30550641 |  |
| . 73 | . 78 | . 22 | -22 | . 31846939 | $-.01296298$ |
| .88 | .66 | .12 | - 34 | .28738142 |  |





| .78 | .78 | . 22 | .22 | . 31846939 | -04703731 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .98 | . 56 | .02 | . 44 | . 25043288 |  |
| . 77 | - 77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 29211570 | $-.04168282$ |
| . 96 | .56 | .04 | .44 | . 23067355 |  |
| .76 | . 76 | .24 | . 24 | . 26730643 | -*03663288 |
| . 94 | .56 | .06 | . 44 | . 21210459 |  |
| .75 | . 75 | -25 | .25 | - 24462522 | $-.03192863$ |
| . 92 | . 56 | .08 | + 44 | -19467748 |  |
| .74 | .74 | . 26 | . 26 | . 22224496 | -.02756748 |
| . 90 | . 56 | .10 | . 44 | .17834468 |  |
| .73 | . 73 | .27 | . 27 | . 20192954 | -.02358486 |
| . 88 | .56 | . 12 | . 44 | . 16305965 |  |
| .72 | . 72 | . 28 | . 28 | . 18303540 | -. 01997575 |
| .86 | . 56 | .14 | .44 | .14877681 |  |
| .71 | .71 | .29 | . 29 | - 16551309 | -.01673628 |
| . 84 | .56 | - 16 | . 44 | .13545162 |  |
| .70 | . 70 | . 30 | . 30 | . 14930834 | -0.01385672 |
| . 82 | . 56 | .18 | .44 | $.12304049$ |  |
| .69 | . 69 | . 31 | . 31 | .13436340 | *.01132291 |
| . 80 | - 56 | . 20 | .44 | . 11150084 |  |
| .68 | . 68 | . 32 | . 32 | . 12061795 | *.00911711 |
| . 78 | .56 | . 22 | . 44 | -10079108 |  |
| .67 | .67 | 43 | . 33 | . 10800994 | -. 00721886 |
| . 76 | . 56 | . 24 | .44 | .09087762 |  |
| . 66 | -66 | . 34 | -34 | . 09647648 | -. 00569585 |
| .74 | . 56 | . 26 | .44 | .08169988 |  |
| . 65 | . 65 | . 35 | .35 | .08595443 | -. 00425454 |
| - 72 | .56 | . 28 | . 44 | .07324027 |  |
| . 64 | . 64 | . 36 | . 36 | .07638104 | $-.00314077$ |
| . 70 | -56 | . 30 | .44 | . 06545419 |  |
| . 63. | . 63 | - 37 | - 37 | .06769441 | $\cdots .00224021$ |
| . 68 | . 56 | - 32 | .44 | .05830506 |  |
| . 62 | . 62 | - 38 | - 38 | . 05983392 | -.00152885 |
| . 66 | . 56 | . 34 | . 44 | .05175730 |  |
| . 61 | . 61 | -39 | . 39 | .05274059 | -.00098329 |
| .64 | . 56 | . 36 | .44 | . 04577634 |  |
| .60 | . 60 | . 40 | .40 | .04635740 | -.00058106 |
| . 62 | . 56 | . 38 | .44 | .04032860 |  |
| . 59 | . 59 | - 48 | . 41 | . 04062944 | $-.00030084$ |
| . 60 | . 56 | .40 | .44 | . 03538152 |  |
| . 58 | \#58 | . 42 | .42 | .03550420 | -.00012268 |
| . 58 | . 56 | . 42 | . 44 | -03090357 |  |
| . 57 | . 57 | . 43 | .43 | .03093161 | -,00002804 |
| . 56 | . 56 | . 44 | .44 | .02686420 |  |
| .00 | .54 | . 00 | .46 | .24148679 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | .23 | .29211570 | -.05062891 |
| + 98 | - 54 | .02 | . 46 | .22252012 |  |
| 4.76 | .76 | . 24 | . 24 | .26730643 | -. 04478631 |
| .96 | .54 | . 04 | . 46 | .20470153 |  |
| . 75 | .75 | . 25 | . 25 | .24402522 | 4.03932369 |
| .94 | .54 | . 06 | .46 | . 18798290 |  |
| .74 | -74 | . 26 | . 26 | .22224496 | -03426206 |
| . 92 | . 54 | .08 | . 46 | . 17231718 |  |
| .73 | .73 | .27 | . 27 | . 20192954 | $-.02961236$ |
| 490 | . 54 | .10 | .46 | . 15765844 |  |
| +72 | - 72 | . 28 | .28 | -18303540 | -.02537696 |
| . 88 | . 54 | .12 | .46 | . 14396183 |  |
| .71 | .71 | .29 | . 29 | . 16551309 | -.02155126 |
| .86 | .54 | .14 | .46 | .13118359 |  |
| .70 | .70 | . 30 | .30 | .14930834 | -01812475 |




| 4 | .54 | . 46 | . 46 | . 02006813 | -. 00033499 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 56 | . 50 | .44 | . 50 | . 01708743 |  |
| .53 | *53 | .47 | . 47 | .01725776 | -,00017032 |
| .54 | . 50 | . 46 | . 50 | . 01472091 |  |
| - 52 | . 52 | .48 | . 48 | . 01478909 | -,00006818 |
| -52 | . 50 | . 48 | . 50 | . 01261253 |  |
| . 51 | . 51 | . 49 | . 49 | .01262783 | -. 00001529 |
| . 50 | . 50 | . 50 | . 50 | .01074218 |  |

PROBABILITIES FOR CORRECT DECODING FOR CODE $V$

TABLE 5.10



| . 88 | . 88 | .12 | . 12 | $.65827500$ | --.00074482 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 96 | -78 | .04 | .22 | $.6184536$ |  |
| .87 | . 87 | .13 | -13 | . 61963681 | $-.00117345$ |
| .86 | .86 | .14 | .14 | . 58155995 | -. 00130480 |
| . 92 | .78 | .08 | . 22 | .54306187 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | .15 | .15 | . 54429981 | -.00123794 |
| . 90 | .78 | .16 | *22 | .50699437 |  |
| . 84 | . 84 | .16 | .16 | .50804642 | -.00105205 |
| . 38 | .78 | .12 | . 22 | . 47214973 |  |
| . 83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | . 47295883 | -.00080910 |
| . 86 | .78 | .14 | . 22 | . 43860678 |  |
| . 82 | . 32 | .18 | .18 | . 43916321 | -.00055643 |
| . 84 | .78 | .16 | . 22 | . 40642753 |  |
| .81 | .81 | .19 | .19 | - 40675645 | -.00032892 |
| . 82 | .78 | .18 | , 22 | . 37565863 |  |
| .80 | .80 | .26 | .20 | . 37580962 | -.00015099 |
| . 80 | . 78 | -26 | . 22 | - 34633264 |  |
| . 79 | . 78 | +21 | . 21 | . 34637111 | -.00003847 |
| . 78 | . 78 | -22 | .22 | - 31846937 |  |
| 1.00 | -76 | .00 | .24 | . 65718843 |  |
| . 88 | .38 | .12 | .12 | . 65827500 | -*00108657 |
| .98 | . 76 | .02 | , 24 | . 61786946 |  |
| . 87 | . 87 | .13 | 415 | . 61963081 | -400176135 |
| . 96 | . 76 | .04 | - 24 | -57951640 |  |
| . 86 | . 36 | .14 | .14 | . 58155995 | -. 00204355 |
| . 94 | .76 | . 06 | *24 | .54225083 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | .15 | .15 | - 54429981 | -.00204898 |
| -92 | .76 | * 16 | .24 | . 56017481 |  |
| . 84 | .84 | .16 | . 26 | . 5088437240 | ***0187161 |
| .83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | . 47295883 | $\rightarrow .00158643$ |
| . 88 | . 76 | .12 | .24 | . 43791100 |  |
| . 82 | . 32 | .18 | .18 | . 43916321 | -.00125221 |
| . 86 | .76 | . 14 | . 24 | . 40584271 |  |
| . 81 | .81 | .19 | . 19 | * 40675645 | -.00091374 |
| . 84 | . 76 | .16 | -24 | -37520563 |  |
| . 80 | .86 | . 20 | . 20 | - 37580962 | -.00060399 |
| . 82 | . 76 | .18 | -24 | -346¢2590 |  |
| .79 | .79 .76 | .210 | .21 | - 346637114 | -.00034611 |
| -78 | .78 | .22 | . 22 | . 31846937 | -400015492 |
| . 78 | . 76 | . 22 | -24 | . 29207705 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | .23 | . 29211568 | -.00003863 |
| .76 1.00 | $\because 76$ | . 24 | . 24 | . 25730642 |  |
| .00 | .74 | . 00 | . 26 | .61715076 |  |
| . 87 | . 87 | .13 | . 13 | . 61963081 | - ${ }^{0} .00248005$ |
| . 98 | .74 | . 02 | . 26 | . 57860477 |  |
| .86 | .86 | . 14 | . 14 | . 58155995 | - 000295518 |
| . 96 | .74 | .04 | .26 | . 54123151 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | .15 | .15 | . 54429981 | -*00306836 |
| . 94 | .74 | . 16 | .26 | . 56511778 |  |
| .84 | . 84 | .168 | . .16 | -50804642 | -*.00292864 |
| . 83 | . 83 | .17 | .17 | . 47295883 | -.00262477 |
| . 90 | .74 | -14 | . 26 | . 43693591 |  |
| . 82 | .82 | -18 | .18 | . 43916321 | - 0.00222730 |
| . 88 | .74 | .12 | .26 | . 40496501 |  |
| -81 | . 81 | . 19 | .19 | . 40675645 | -.00179144 |
| * 66 | . 74 | . 34 | . 26 | - 37445040 |  |
| .80 | .80 | . 20 | . 20 | . 37580962 | -*00135922 |
| -84 | .74 | . 16 | . 26 | . 34540961 |  |


| 4.79 | .79 | -21 | . 21 | .34637111 | -.00096150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .82 | .74 | - 18 | . 26 | . 31784964 |  |
| . 78 | . 78 | - 22 | . 22 | . 31346937 | -0.00061973 |
| .80 | .74 | .20 | . 26 | . 29176796 |  |
| $\cdot 77$ | .77 | -23 | . 23 | .29211568 | -.00034772 |
| . 78 | .74 | -22 | .26 | .26715352 |  |
| .76 | . 76 | . 24 | . 24 | .26730642 | -00015290 |
| .76 | .74 | .24 | .26 | .24398768 |  |
| -75 | .75 | -25 | . 25 | .24402521 | -.00003753 |
| .74 | .74 | . 26 | - 26 | .22224495 |  |
| 1.00 | .72 | -00 | . 28 | . 57751009 |  |
| . 86 | .96 | -14 | .14 | . 58155995 | -00404986 |
| . 98 | . 72 | . 02 | .28 | - 33999663 |  |
| . 85 | .35 | -15 | -15 | . 54429981 | $-.00430318$ |
| -96 | .72 | .04 | . 28 | . 50381815 |  |
| . 84 | - 34 | .16 | . 16 | . 50864642 | -.00422827 |
| . 94 | * 72 | .06 | .28 | . 46903129 |  |
| $\bigcirc 8$ | . 83 | $\cdot 17$ | . 17 | -47295883 | - 00392754 |
| . 92 | .72 | .08 | - 28 | . 43567929 |  |
| . 82 | .82 | . 18 | - 16 | . 43916321 | $-_{*} 00348392$ |
| .90 | .72 | 40 | -28 | -40379306 |  |
| -81 | . 81 | - 19 | +19 | . 40675645 | $-.00296339$ |
| . 88 | . 72 | - 12 | . 28 | - 37339222 |  |
| .80 | .80 | -20 | -20 | - 37580962 | $-.00241740$ |
| .86 | .72 | .14 | . 28 | - 34448615 |  |
| .79 | .79 | , 21 | 421 | . 34637111 | $-.00183496$ |
| . 84 | .72 | - 66 | . 28 | - 31707478 |  |
| . 78 | .78 | . 22 | -22 | - 31846937 | $\cdots 00139459$ |
| . 82 | .72 | 118 | . 28 | . 29114970 |  |
| $\cdots 7$ | .77 | $-23$ | -23 | .29211568 | - 00096598 |
| . 80 | .72 | - 20 | . 28 | . 26669482 |  |
| -76 | .76 | .24 | . 24 | .26730642 | $-.00061160$ |
| .78 | .72 | +22 | . 28 | . 24368733 |  |
| -75 | . 75 | - 25 | . 25 | .24402521 | $\cdots 00033788$ |
| .76 | .72 | .24 | . 28 | . 2222084 |  |
| -74 | .74 | . 26 | . 26 | .22224495 | - 00014654 |
| .74 | 472 | +26 | . 28 | . 20189393 |  |
| . 73 | .73 | -27 | . 27 | -20192953 | $\cdots .00003555$ |
| . 72 | - 72 | . 26 | -28 | . 18303541 |  |
| 1.00 | .70 | .00 | -30 | . 53853388 |  |
| . 85 | . 85 | -15 | -15 | - 54429981 | -.00576593 |
| . 98 | ,74 | .02 | . 36 | . 50226693 |  |
| 48 | .34 | . 16 | . 16 | .50304642 | -.00577949 |
| . 96 | .70 | .04 | -30 | . 46745761 |  |
| .83 | .83 | .17 | - 17 | . 47295883 | -.00550122 |
| . 94 | .70 | .06 | - 30 | . 43413665 |  |
| -82 | . 22 | -18 | . 18 | . 43916321 | 4.00502656 |
| . 92 | .70 | .08 | - 30 | . 46232386 |  |
| .81 | .81 | - 19 | .19 | . 40675645 | $-.00443259$ |
| .90 | .70 | 110 | . 30 | - 37202914 |  |
| .80 | . 80 | -20 | -20 | - 37580962 | $\cdots \times 00378048$ |
| . 88 | .70 | +12 | +30 | . 34325337 |  |
| .79 | . 79 | - 2.2 | . 21 | - 34637111 | *00311774 |
| . 86 | . 70 | -14 | - 20 | - 31598923 |  |
| .78 | .78 | . 22 | . 22 | - 31846937 | -.00248014 |
| . 84 | .70 | . 16 | -30 | .29022194 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | . 23 | .29211568 | -.00189374 |
| .82 | .70 | . 18 | - 36 | -26593016 |  |
| .76 | - 76 | .24 | -24 | . 26730642 | -.00137626 |
| . 88 | . 76 | -20 | - 30 | . 24308660 |  |
| .75 | . 75 | -25 | . 25 | . 24462521 | -.00093861 |
| .78 | -76 | - 22 | - 30 | . 22165876 |  |


| .74 | .74 | .26 | .26 | .22224495 | -.00058619 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .76 | .70 | .24 | . 30 | . 20160963 |  |
| .73 | 43 | . 27 | -27 | - 2019295 | -.00031990 |
| .74 | .70 | . 26 | -30 | . 18289818 |  |
| .72 | .72 | -28 | . 29 | . 18303541 | -.00013723 |
| .72 | .76 | . 28 | - 30 | . 16548012 |  |
| * 71 | .71 | - 29 | -29 | .6651307 | -00003295 |
| . 70 | - 76 | - 30 | -30 | -14930833 |  |
| 1.00 | . 68 | .00 | -32 | . 50644969 |  |
| . 84 | . 34 | .16 | .16 | -56844642 | -400759673 |
| . 98 | - 68 | .02 | -32 | . 46560224 |  |
| . 83 | .83 | - 17 | -17 | -47295883 | 4.00735659 |
| . 96 | - 68 | .04 | -32 | .43230007 |  |
| .82 | . 82 | . 18 | -18 | . 43916321 | - 00686314 |
| . 94 | . 68 | . 06 | - 32 | . 40055174 |  |
| . 81 | .81 | -19 | . 19 | - 50675645 | -00620471 |
| .92 | . 68 | . 08 | . 32 | . 37635722 |  |
| .80 | . 85 | -20 | . 20 | - 37585962 | $-00545240$ |
| -96 | . 68 | . 10 | . 32 | - 34776870 |  |
| . 79 | -79 | 42 | . 21 | . 34637111 | $-00466241$ |
| . 88 | . 68 | .12 | -32 | - 31459127 |  |
| . 78 | . 76 | . 22 | . 22 | - 31846937 | -.00387810 |
| .86 | . 68 | - 14 | . 32 | . 28898368 |  |
| .77 | .77 | -23 | . 23 | -29211560 | -.00313200 |
| .84 | . 68 | -16 | . 32 | .26485896 |  |
| .76 | . 76 | . 24 | . 24 | . 26730642 | -000244746 |
| . 82 | .63 | -18 | - 32 | . 24218548 |  |
| .75 | . 75 | $-25$ | . 25 | . 24402521 | - 00184003 |
| . 86 | . 68 | . 20 | . 32 | . 22092589 |  |
| .74 | .74 | . 26 | . 36 | . 22224495 | -. 00131906 |
| $\cdots 8$ | . 68 | . 22 | -32 | . 20104035 |  |
| . 73 | .73 | . 27 | .27 | -20192953 | -.00088868 |
| .76 | .68 | -24 | $\cdots 32$ | . 18248652 |  |
| . 72 | . 72 | .28 | - 28 | . 18303541 | 4.00054889 |
| .74 | $\checkmark 68$ | +26 | - 32 | . 16521655 |  |
| .71 | . 71 | .29 | . 29 | - 16551307 | $\cdots 00029652$ |
| .72 | . 68 | -23 | -32 | - 14918232 |  |
| -76 | - 70 | -30 | . 30 | .14930833 | - 00012601 |
| . 76 | . 68 | -30 | - 32 | -1343340 |  |
| .69 | . 69 | - 31 | - 31 | - 13436346 | $\cdots .00003000$ |
| . 68 | . 68 | -32 | . 32 | - 12061794 |  |
| 1.00 | . 66 | . 00 | -34 | -46344862 |  |
| . 83 | .83 | -17 | -17 | - 47295883 | - 00951021 |
| . 98 | . 66 | . 02 | $\bigcirc 34$ | . 43015690 |  |
| .82 | . 82 | 418 | -18 | . 43916321 | - 00906631 |
| . 96 | - 66 | .04 | -34 | -39846722 |  |
| .81 | . 31 | .19 | .19 | . 40675645 | -.00828923 |
| .94 | . 66 | .06 | -34 | - 36336952 |  |
| .80 | .80 | . 20 | +20 | - 37580962 | -600744010 |
| . 92 | . 66 | . 08 | -34 | -33984715 |  |
| .79 | .79 | -21 | $\cdots 21$ | - 34637111 | -.00652396 |
| .96 | .66 | -13 | - 34 | - 31287748 |  |
| - 78 | .78 | .22 | . 22 | - 31846937 | $\square 00559189$ |
| . 88 | . 66 | .12 | . 34 | . 28743259 |  |
| 47 | - 77 | -23 | . 23 | .29211568 | -.00468369 |
| .86 | -66 | -14 | -34 | -26347978 |  |
| -76 | -76 | .24 | .24 | . 26730642 | $\rightarrow 00382664$ |
| .84 | .66 | -16 | -34 | . 24098218 |  |
| -75 | .75 | .25 | . 25 | . 24402521 | $-00304303$ |
| . 82 | .66 | -18 | - 34 | . 21989928 |  |
| .74 | .74 | -26 | .26 | .22224495 | $\cdots .00234567$ |
| .80 | . 66 | . 20 | -34 | . 20018742 |  |


| $.73$ | $.73$ | .27 | .27 | $.20192953$ | - 00174211 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 78 | $.66$ | $.22$ | .34 | $.18180029$ |  |
| .72 | . 72 | . 28 | . 28 | .18303541 | $-.00123512$ |
| .76 | .66 | . 24 | -34 | . 16468935 |  |
| -71 | .71 | -29 | . 29 | . 16551307 | -. 00082372 |
| .74 | . 66 | . 26 | .34 | .14880431 |  |
| .70 | .70 | .30 | - 30 | -14930833 | -00050462 |
| .72 | . 66 | .23 | . 34 | . 13409348 |  |
| . 69 | . 69 | -31 | - 31 | . 13436340 | -00026992 |
| .70 | . 66 | . 30 | -34 | . 12050418 |  |
| -68 | .68 | -32 | - 32 | -12061794 | $-.00011376$ |
| . 68 | . 66 | . 32 | . 34 | .10798306 |  |
| .67 | .67 | . 33 | - 33 | . 1085893 | -.00002687 |
| .66 | .66 | .34 | -34 | .09647647 |  |
| 1.00 | .64 | .00 | . 36 | . 42768850 |  |
| . 82 | . 82 | .18 | .18 | .43916321 | -.01147471 |
| . 98 | .64 | .02 | .36 | - 39605586 |  |
| .81 | . 81 | .19 | . 19 | . 40675645 | *.01070059 |
| . 96 | . 64 | .04 | -36 | . 36605503 |  |
| .80 | . 80 | . 20 | . 20 | - 37580962 | $\cdots .00975459$ |
| . 94 | .64 | .06 | . 36 | - 33766047 |  |
| . 79 | .79 | . 21 | . 21 | - 34637111 | $-.00871064$ |
| . 92 | - 64 | . 08 | -36 | . 31084182 |  |
| .78 | . 78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 31846937 | - 00762755 |
| .90 | .64 | . 10 | . 36 | . 28556438 |  |
| .77 | .77 | .23 | . 23 | .29211568 | -.00655130 |
| .88 | .64 | . 12 | - 36 | .26178961 |  |
| .76 | .76 | . 24 | . 24 | . 26730642 | -.00551681 |
| . 86 | .64 | .14 | - 36 | . 23947562 |  |
| .75 | . 75 | -25 | . 25 | .24402521 | $-.00454959$ |
| . 84 | .64 | .16 | . 36 | .21857768 |  |
| . 74 | . 74 | .26 | . 26 | . 22224495 | -. 00366727 |
| .82 | .64 | . 18 | . 36 | .19904856 |  |
| . 73 | . 73 | . 27 | . 27 | .20192953 | -. 00288097 |
| . 80 | .64 | . 20 | - 36 | . 18083906 |  |
| . 72 | .72 | . 23 | . 28 | .18303541 | $\cdots .00219635$ |
| .78 | .64 | . 22 | . 36 | . 16389832 |  |
| .71 | . 71 | . 29 | . 29 | . 16551307 | $\cdots .00161475$ |
| .76 | .64 | .24 | . 36 | .14817418 |  |
| .70 | .70 | -30. | -30 | .14930833 | -.00113415 |
| .74 | .64 | . 26 | . 36 | .13361360 |  |
| . 69 | -69 | . 31 | - 31 | . 13436340 | -. 00074980 |
| . 72 | .64 | . 28 | . 36 | .12016291 |  |
| . 68 | . 68 | . 32 | . 32 | .12061794 | *.00045503 |
| * 70 | .64 | -30 | - 36 | . 10776815 |  |
| . 67 | .67 | . 33 | -33 | -10800993 | -00024178 |
| . 68 | . 64 | - 32 | -36 | .09637533 |  |
| . 66 | . 66 | . 34 | -34 | . 09647647 | $-.00010114$ |
| . 66 | .64 | -34 | -36 | . 08593571 |  |
| . 65 | . 65 | - 35 | - 35 | .08595443 | 400002371 |
| . 64 | .64 | - 36 | . 36 | .07638104 |  |
| 1.00 | . 62 | .00 | - 38 | . 39329698 |  |
| . 81 | . 81 | .19 | . 19 | - 40675645 | $-.01345947$ |
| . 98 | . 62 | .02 | . 38 | - 36339750 |  |
| . 80 | -80 | . 20 | .26 | . 37580962 | $\mathrm{w}_{0} 01241212$ |
| .96 | . 62 | .04 | . 38 | . 33513614 |  |
| . 79 | . 79 | . 21 | -21 | - 34637111 | $-.01123497$ |
| . 94 | . 62 | .06 | -38 | - 30847478 |  |
| . 78 | -78 | . 22 | . 22 | . 31846937 | -.00999459 |
| . 92 | . 62 | . 08 | . 38 | . 28337196 |  |
| .77 | .77 | . 23 | . 23 | . 29211568 | -.00874372 |
| .90 | .62 | .10 | -38 | . 25978328 |  |


| .76 | .76 | . 24 | . 24 | .26736642 | $\cdots .00752314$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 28 | . 62 | - 12 | . 38 | . 23766182 |  |
| .75 | . 75 | -25 | . 25 | . 244 ¢25 21 | -.00636339 |
| . 86 | .62 | .14 | .38 | .21695853 |  |
| .74 | .74 | .26 | . 26 | . 22224495 | $-60528642$ |
| .84 | .62 | . 16 | - 38 | . 19762260 |  |
| .73 | .73 | . 27 | . 27 | . 2019295 | -.00430693 |
| . 82 | .62 | -18 | - 28 | .17960178 |  |
| .72 | .72 | . 28 | . 28 | .18363541 | $-.00343363$ |
| .80 | .62 | -20 | . 38 | . 16284281 |  |
| .71 | - 71 | . 29 | .29 | - 16551307 | -.00267026 |
| .78 | .62 | . 22 | . 38 | - 4729159 |  |
| .70 | .70 | -30 | -30 | .14930833 | -00201674 |
| - 76 | . 62 | . 24 | -38 | - 13289358 |  |
| .69 | -69 | - 31 | - 34 | . 13436340 | +.00146982 |
| .74 | . 62 | .26 | -38 | - 11959405 |  |
| . 68 | . 68 | . 32 | - 32 | . 12 661794 | -.00102389 |
| .72 | .62 | . 28 | . 38 | . 10733829 |  |
| . 67 | .67 | . 33 | . 33 | -10800993 | -.00067164 |
| .70 | . 62 | -30 | - 38 | .09607190 |  |
| .66 | . 66 | . 34 | . 34 | .09647647 | -.00040456 |
| . 68 | . 62 | . 32 | . 38 | .08574100 |  |
| . 65 | . 65 | - 35 | . 35 | .08595443 | $-.00021343$ |
| .66 | .62 | - 34 | . 38 | . 07629238 |  |
| . 64 | . 64 | - 36 | . 36 | .07698104 | -*00008866 |
| . 64 | . 62 | . 36 | - 38 | .06767375 |  |
| . 63 | . 63 | . 37 | -37 | .06769441 | $\rightarrow 00002065$ |
| . 62 | . 62 | . 38 | - 38 | .05983392 |  |
| . 00 | . 60 | .00 | .46 | - 36037440 |  |
| . 80 | . 80 | . 26 | +20 | - 37580962 | -.01543522 |
| .98 | .60 | .02 | .40 | . 33225621 |  |
| .79 | -79 | . 21 | . 21 | . 34637111 | - 0.01411490 |
| -96 | . 66 | .04 | .40 | . 30576228 |  |
| .78 | .78 | . 22 | .22 | . 31846937 | -.01270709 |
| .94 | .60 | .06 | - 40 | .2808444 |  |
| .77 | . 77 | . 23 | . 23 | .29211568 | $-.01127124$ |
| . 92 | .60 | . 08 | .40 | . 2574525 |  |
| .76 | . 76 | .24 | . 24 | . 26736642 | -.00985387 |
| - 90 | .60 | .10 | - 40 | . 23553464 |  |
| * 75 | .75 | -25 | . 25 | -24402521 | -.00849057 |
| .88 | . 68 | .12 | - 40 | .21503738 |  |
| .74 | -74 | . 26 | -26 | . 22224495 | -. 00720757 |
| .86 | . 60 | .14 | -40 | . 19598634 |  |
| .73 | . 73 | . 27 | .27 | . 2919295 | -00692319 |
| . 84 | . 68 | -16 | . 40 | .17808626 |  |
| .72 | .72 | -28 | . 28 | .18303541 | -.00494915 |
| . 82 | . 60 | . 18 | - 40 | . 16152136 |  |
| . 71 | .71 | .29 | -29 | .16551307 | -.00399171 |
| .80 | .69 | . 20 | .40 | .14615560 |  |
| .70 | .76 | . 30 | - 30 | . 14930833 | -0.00315273 |
| -78 | -65 | . 22 | . 40 | . 13193288 |  |
| -69 | .69 | 431 | . 31 | -13436340 | -00243052 |
| . 76 | . 60 | .24 | - 40 | . 11879729 |  |
| * 68 | . 68 | - 32 | -32 | - 12461794 | +.00182065 |
| .74 | . 60 | . 26 | . 40 | -10669334 |  |
| .67 | . 67 | . 33 | . 33 | . 10808993 | -.00131659 |
| .72 | .60 | . 28 | -40 | .09556613 |  |
| .66 | . 66 | - 34 | -34 | . 09647647 | -.00091034 |
| .70 | . 60 | . 30 | .40 | .03536154 |  |
| . 65 | . 65 | - 35 | . 35 | . 08595448 | - 00059288 |
| .68 | . 60 | - 32 | . 40 | .07602638 |  |
| . 64 | 4 64 | - 36 | .36 | .07638104 | $-.00035466$ |





| .56 | .52 | .44 | .48 | . 02000029 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 54 | . 54 | . 46 | -46 | .02006813 | - -00003783 |
| . 54 | .52 | .46 | . 48 | . 01724922 |  |
| . 53 | .53 | .47 | . 47 | . 01725776 | $-.00000853$ |
| . 52 | . 52 | .48 | . 48 | .01478909 |  |
| 1,00 | . 50 | .00 | . 50 | . 21972656 |  |
| . 75 | . 75 | .25 | . 25 | . 24402521 | -.02429865 |
| . 98 | . 50 | .02 | .50 | .20053120 |  |
| .74 | . 74 | . 26 | . 26 | . 22224495 | -. 02171375 |
| . 96 | . 50 | . 04 | . 50 | .18268386 |  |
| . 73 | . 73 | . 27 | . 27 | . 20192953 | -. 01924573 |
| . 94 | -50 | . 06 | . 50 | . 16611591 |  |
| . 72 | .72 | . 28 | -28 | . 18303541 | -. 01691950 |
| . 92 | . 50 | . 08 | *50 | . 15076088 |  |
| . 71 | .71 | .29 | . 29 | . 16551307 | -. 01475219 |
| . 20 | - 50 | . 10 | . 50 | . 13655384 |  |
| . 70 | .70 | .30 | -30 | .14930833 | $-.01275449$ |
| . 88 | . 50 | .12 | -50 | .12343179 |  |
| . 69 | . 69 | - 31 | . 31 | .13436340 | -.01093161 |
| . 86 | . 50 | .14 | $\cdot 50$ | . 11133362 |  |
| .88 | . 68 | .32 | -32 | . 12061794 | -*00928432 |
| .67 | . 67 | .33 | . 33 | . 10800993 | -.00780979 |
| . 82 | . 50 | . 18 | . 50 | .08997411 |  |
| . 66 | .66 | . 34 | . 34 | .09647647 | -.00650235 |
| .80 | . 50 | . 20 | . 50 | $.08 \mathrm{c6cos} 3$ |  |
| . 65 | . 65 | . 35 | . 35 | .08595443 | -.00535413 |
| . 78 | . 50 | . 22 | . 56 | . 07202536 |  |
| . 64 | . 64 | - 36 | . 36 | .07638104 | -.00435568 |
| . 76 | -50 | . 24 | . 50 | .06419805 |  |
| -63 | . 63 | . 37 | $\cdot 37$ | . 06769441 | -.00349636 |
| . 74 | - 50 | -26 | - 50 | . 05706904 |  |
| . 62 | . 62 | - 30 | . 38 | .05983392 | -.00276488 |
| 472 | -50 | . 28 | -50 | . 05059105 |  |
| .61 | . 61 | . 39 | . 39 | . 05274059 | -.00214954 |
| . 70 | - 50 | . 30 | . 50 | . 04471877 |  |
| . 60 | . 60 | . 40 | .40 | .04635740 | -. 00163862 |
| -68 | . 50 | -32 | . 50 | . 03946890 |  |
| . 59 | -59 | 41 | . 41 | . 04962945 | **.00122054 |
| . 68 | . 58 | -34 | - 42 | .03462069 | - 00088410 |
| . 64 | . 50 | - 36 | . 50 | .03631297 | - 00088410 |
| . 57 | . 57 | +43 | . 43 | .03093161 | -.00061864 |
| . 62 | . 50 | - 38 | .50 | .02645008 |  |
| . 56 | . 56 | . 44 | . 44 | . 02686419 | -. 00041411 |
| . 60 | . 50 | . 40 | . 50 | .02299590 |  |
| - 55 | - 55 | . 45 | . 45 | .0232571\% | -. 00026120 |
| - 58 | . 55 | . 42 | . 50 | .01991677 |  |
| . 54 | . 54 | . 46 | . 46 | . 02006813 | -00015135 |
| .56 | . 50 | . 44 | . 50 | .01718092 |  |
| . 53 | .53 | . 47 | . 47 | .01725776 | -00007683 |
| - 54 | . 50 | . 46 | .50 | . 01475837 |  |
| . 52 | . 52 | . 48 | . 48 | . 01478909 | -.00003071 |
| - 52 | -50 | - 48 | - 50 | . 01262094 |  |
| . 51 | . 51 | . 49 | . 49 | . 01262783 | -.00000688 |
| . 50 | . 50 | -50 | -50 | . 01074218 |  |


[^0]:    FIGURE 5.4 (Cont ${ }^{\text { }}$.)

