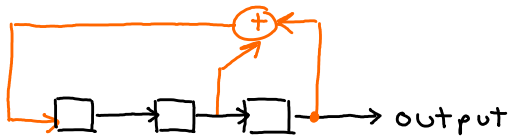


Example 1

$$g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

Degree:  $r=3 \Rightarrow$  use 3 FFs



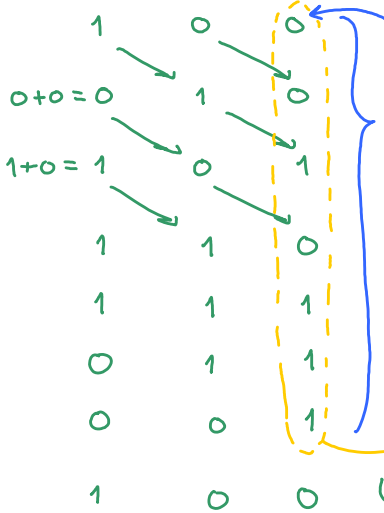
Start with any non-zero states.

I usually start with

1 0 0 ... 0

if there are more than 3 bits.

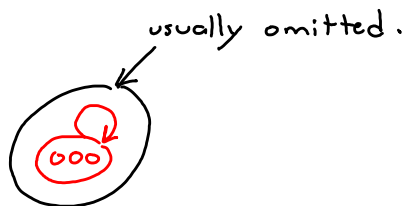
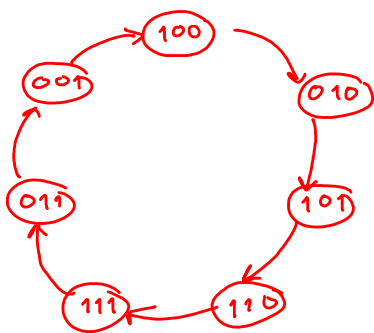
$1 + 0x + 1x^2 + 1x^3$  coefficient  $\Rightarrow$  connection variable  
 $\hookrightarrow 1$  for connection  
 $\hookrightarrow 0$  for no connection



The state of the whole shift-register can be represented by 3 bits. ( $r$  bits)  
 $\neq$  possible non zero state.  
 $(2^r - 1)$

m-sequence: 00101110  
 (periodic with period  $2^r - 1 = 7$  when  $r=3$ )

state diagram:



This single cycle covers all non zero states.

So, the LFSR with generator polynomial  $g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$  generates m-sequence.

Fact:  $g(x)$  generates m-sequence iff  $g(x)$  is a primitive polynomial.

We will take this as a definition for primitive polynomial.

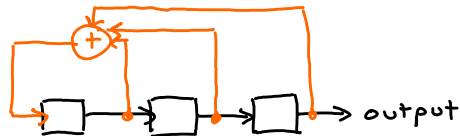
Definition: A polynomial  $g(x)$  is a primitive polynomial if the corresponding LFSR circuit generates m-sequence.

$g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$  is a primitive polynomial

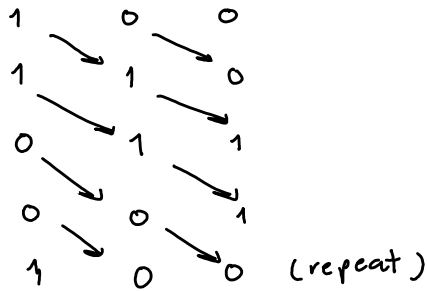
So,  $g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$  is a primitive polynomial.

Example 2

$$g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$



$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3$$



The cycle does not cover all non-zero states.

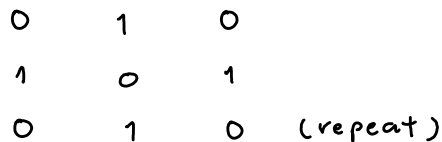
Hence, the LFSR with generator polynomial  $g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$  does not generate m-sequence.

(The polynomial  $g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$  is not primitive.)

To find the complete state diagram, we need to find out which  $\checkmark$  states are missing from the cycle above.  
nonzero

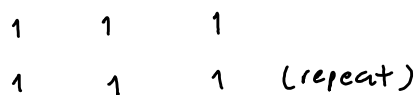
We see that 010 is still missing.

So start a new cycle with 010.



Again, we check whether we have all non-zero states.  
state 111 is still missing.

So start a new cycle with 111.



Again, we check whether we have all non-zero states.

Turn out that we have all  $(4+2+1=7)$  non-zero states.

state diagram:

state diagram :

