Transformation of Two Measurings of Rademakhera of is in the System of Remaining Classes

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Абстракт – **Theoretical bases of matrix scale of notation are presented in this article. Comparison of fast-acting of operation of increase is carried out above vectorial and matrix Rademakherom. The algorithm of interbase transition is also presented from a matrix koda researches which show alternative presentation of kodas of numbers in matrix Rademakheri are Presented in the system of remaining classes .**

Key words – **Scales of notation, special processor, algorithm, method, base, matrix, operation of increase.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Hard growings requirements to the fast-acting of processors stimulated research in application other, different from the base of Rademakhera, theoretic-numerical basis (TNB). For example, successful applications of base of Krestensona, which generates the scale of notation of remaining classes (NRC), base of Galois, which generates the field kodas and scale of notation of Galois, and also base of Walsh which is used for creation of front-end and alarm processors in computer networks, are known.

Resulted basses have a row of advantages and failings in different special operations, that is why is expedient to create separate bases under concrete special operation one of which can be matrix Rademaher in which given presentation in a kind double measurable matrix and effective algorithms of transition between them .

Method and algorithm of transition of matrix scale of notation in the system of remaining classes

Conducting the analysis of operations of increase in different bases, appear most effective two measurings matrix Rademakher[2]. As a base is given only not a long ago offered, but the result of increase of 2th vectors is saved in MCS there was a problem between a base transition. transform of MCS is offered in the system of remaining classes.

Obviously, that MR a code can be given as VR a code in the following kind:

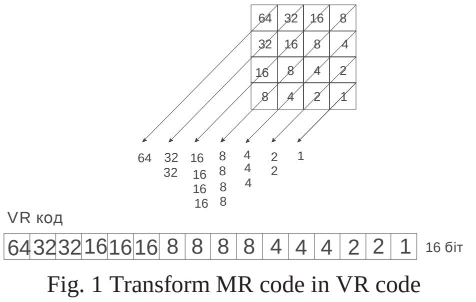

Fig. 1 Transform MR code in VR code

Will convert this VR2 code in the delimited system of remaining classes .

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RC – Krestanson is delimited in the system mutually simple modules of P1, P2 . Pk

Have P1 = 5; P2 = 7; P3 =8; P = P1*P2*P3=250

That P 225 and such Krestanson provides the range of code of numbers of 4th bit MR – processor.

Get tailings on the modules 5, 7, 8 from elements of VR2 of code.

As a result of converting of VR2 into delimited NRC will get:

P_1 = 5 (0+0+0+0+1+0+0+3+0+0+4+0+0+2+0+0) res5 = 0

P_2 = 7 (0+0+0+0+2+0+0+1+0+0+4+0+0+2+0+0) res7 = 2

P_3 = 8 (0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+4+0+0+2+0+0) res8 = 6

Thus executing the operation of addition of tailings of elements of VR2 of koda on every Pi the module will get RC code of integers NRC in a kind:

$30_{(10)} = 11110_{(2)}$ = 0000100100100100 (VR^2) = (0, 2, 6) (5, 7, 8).

Converting of elements of VR2 of koda into tailings of RC of koda of NRC is executed demultiplexers for 2V times in obedience to the fragment of logic.

Time of worked matrix of summators for mod5 v switch. Thus multiplying of 2th vectorial Rademaher and transformation of them in NRC makes TvR*VR>C= 2v+1v+8v=13v;

VR2(xi*yi)> bi>-bi(mod of P1 P2 Pk)=b_{ic};

VR2(xj*yi) of >aj>bj>Hbj(P1 P2 Pk)= bjc;

bic + bjc(mod of Pi)=jc.

Thus after 15V the operation of multiplying of 2th pair of numbers of chi is executed $_*$ yi $_+$ xj* yj of >Ck.

In future search the code of Ck in store of remaining classes. Time of sad 2th works:

T= 15+3+3≈20V

Δt=1Hz

50 mo/S

III. CONCLUSION

The method of interbase transition is given opens new possibilities of matrix scale of notation which enables for the use of MCS in creation of new fast-acting special of processors.

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