

Golay Complementary Sequences Over the QAM Constellation

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Abstract. In this paper, we present new constructions for M^2 -QAM and $2M$ Q -PAM Golay complementary sequences of length 2^n for integer n , where $M = 2^m$ for integer m . New decision conditions are proposed to judge whether the sequences with offset pairs proposed by Ying Li are Golay complementary, and with the new decision conditions, we prove the conjecture 1 and point out some drawbacks in conjecture 2 proposed by Ying Li. We describe a new offset pairs and construct new 64-QAM Golay sequences based on this new offset pairs. We also study the 128-QAM Golay complementary sequences, and propose a new decision condition to judge whether the sequences are 128-QAM Golay complementary.

Index Terms: Golay Complementary Sequences, Quadrature Amplitude Modulation(QAM), Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM), Quadrature Pulse Amplitude Modulation (Q-PAM).

1 Introduction

Complementary binary sequences were first introduced by Marcel Golay [1] to study problems in infrared multislit spectrometry. Nowadays, Golay sequences have many applications in communications, including peak power control for orthogonal frequency division multiplexing(OFDM) signals, channel estimation, and complementary code-code division multiple access(CC-CDMA).

Multicarrier communications including orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) has been receiving increasing attention [3]. However, a major drawback to OFDM applications is the large peak to mean envelope power ratio (PMEPR). A large peak to mean power ratio (PMEPR) brings disadvantages such as an increased complexity of the analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters, a reduced efficiency of the RF power amplifier, and sometimes for certain applications, like ultra-wide-band communications, the peak transmit power is limited by regulations.

Coding techniques is one of the main techniques to reduce PMEPR. In 1999,

J.A.Davis and J.Jedwab[2] discovered an important relation between Golay sequences and Reed-Muller codes, their method of generating binary and nonbinary Golay sequences is known as the *GDJ* construction. Davis and Jedwab made major progress in attacking the *PMEPR* problem by coding techniques; they proposed the coding scheme for *OFDM* transmission for 2^h -ary *PSK* modulation to reduce the *PMEPR*. In 2000, V.Tarokh and H.Jafarkhani[6] introduced a geometric approach to the offset selection problem for *PSK* modulation. In 2000, K.G.Paterson and V.Tarokh[5] found the lower bound on the achievable rate of a code of a given length, the minimum Euclidean distance and the maximum peak-to-average power ratio (*PAPR*). In 2001, Cornelia Robing and V.Tarokh[7] made significant progress on the construction of complementary sequences for both amplitude and phase modulation. In 2003, Chan Vee Chong, R. Venkataramani, and V.Tarokh[8] explicitly constructed 16-*QAM* complementary sequences using cosets of second order Reed-Muller codes by setting up the two coordinates. In 2003, B. Tarokh and H.R.Sadjadpour[9] derived the upper bound for the *PEP* for square *M-QAM* Golay sequences under the assumption that all the symbols are equiprobable. In 2006, Heekwan Lee and Solomon W.Golomb extended the constructions of 16-*QAM* Golay sequences to 64-*QAM* constellation using the offsets discovered in [10]. In 2008, M. Anand and P. Vijay Kumar[11] studied the low correlation sequences over the *QAM* constellation. In 2008, Ying Li [15, 16] gave some corrections for the sequence pairing descriptions of 16-*QAM* and 64-*QAM*, he proposed two conjectures to describe the new offset pairs and enumerate all known first order offset pairs.

In this paper, we extend the constructions of 16-*QAM* Golay sequences and 64-*QAM* Golay sequences to M^2 -*QAM* constellations and $2M$ *Q-PAM* constellations using the offsets discovered in [7, 10]. We study the 64-*QAM* Golay sequences using the offsets discovered in [16], propose two sufficient conditions to judge whether the sequences are Golay complementary sequences, and as a result, we prove the conjectures in [16]. A new Golay complementary sequence constructed by new offset pairs is described in this paper. We also give a sufficient condition to judge whether a sequence over 128-*QAM* using the offsets in [16] is Golay complementary.

2 The Golay Complementary Sequences over M^2 -*QAM* constellation

The M^2 -*QAM* constellation is the set

$$\{a + bj \mid -M + 1 \leq a, b \leq M - 1, a, b \text{ odd}\}.$$

Where $M = 2^m$, this constellation can alternately be described as

$$\{\sqrt{2j}(\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} 2^k j^{a_k}) \mid a_k \in Z_4\}.$$

Where by $\sqrt{2j}$ we mean the element $1+j$. We now present new constructions of M^2 -QAM Golay sequences that is similar to that of 16-QAM Golay sequences and 64-QAM Golay sequences as derived in [7, 10].

Theorem 1. Let $A(x) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x_{\pi(k)} x_{\pi(k+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_k + c$,

$$a^{(k)}(x) = A(x) + s^{(k)}(x),$$

$$b^{(k)}(x) = A(x) + s^{(k)}(x) + \mu(x).$$

Where $c_k \in Z_4$, $k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$, $c \in Z_4$, π is a permutation from $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ to $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $s^{(k)}(x)$ and $\mu(x)$ satisfy the following cases.

Case 1: $s^{(k)} = d_0^{(k)} + d_1^{(k)} x_{\pi(1)}$,

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(n)}.$$

Case 2: $s^{(k)}(x) = d_0^{(k)} + d_1^{(k)} x_{\pi(n)}$,

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(1)}.$$

Case 3: $s^{(k)} = d_0^{(k)} + d_1^{(k)} x_{\pi(\omega)} + d_2^{(k)} x_{\pi(\omega+1)}$, $1 \leq \omega \leq n-1$,

$$2d_0^{(k)} + d_1^{(k)} + d_2^{(k)} = 0,$$

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(1)} \text{ or } 2x_{\pi(n)}.$$

Where $d_0^{(k)}, d_1^{(k)}, d_2^{(k)} \in Z_4$, $k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$.

Then the M^2 -QAM sequences

$$c(x) = \sqrt{2j} (\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} 2^k j^{a^{(k)}(x)}) , d(x) = \sqrt{2j} (\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} 2^k j^{b^{(k)}(x)}) , M = 2^m$$

are Golay complementary sequences.

Proof:

Case 1: The aperiodic autocorrelation function of sequences $c(x)$, where $x = 0, 1, \dots, 2^n - 1$, at delay shift τ is

$$\begin{aligned} C_c(\tau) &= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} c_i c_{i+\tau}^* \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} [\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} 2^k (j)^{a^{(k)}(i)}] [\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} 2^k (j)^{-a^{(k)}(i+\tau)}] \\ &= 2 \{ \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} 2^{2k} C_{a^{(k)}}(\tau) + \sum_{k,f,k \neq f} 2^{k+f} C_{a^{(k)}, a^{(f)}}(\tau) \} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
C_d(\tau) &= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} d_i d_{i+\tau}^* \\
&= 2\{\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} 2^{2k} C_{b^{(k)}}(\tau) + \sum_{k,f,k \neq f} 2^{k+f} C_{b^{(k)},b^{(f)}}(\tau)\}
\end{aligned}$$

For $\tau > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
C_c(\tau) + C_d(\tau) &= 2\{\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} 2^{2k} [C_{a^{(k)}}(\tau) + C_{b^{(k)}}(\tau)] \\
&\quad + \sum_{k,f,k \neq f} 2^{k+f} [C_{a^{(k)},a^{(f)}}(\tau) + C_{b^{(k)},b^{(f)}}(\tau)]\} \\
&= 2 \sum_{k,f,k \neq f} 2^{k+f} [C_{a^{(k)},a^{(f)}}(\tau) + C_{b^{(k)},b^{(f)}}(\tau)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&C_{a^{(k)},a^{(f)}}(\tau) + C_{a^{(f)},a^{(k)}}(\tau) + C_{b^{(k)},b^{(f)}}(\tau) + C_{b^{(f)},b^{(k)}}(\tau) \\
= &\sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j)^{A(i)+d_0^{(k)}+d_1^{(k)}(i)_{\pi(1)}-A(i+\tau)-d_0^{(f)}-d_1^{(f)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}} \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j)^{A(i)+d_0^{(f)}+d_1^{(f)}(i)_{\pi(1)}-A(i+\tau)-d_0^{(k)}-d_1^{(k)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}} \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j)^{A(i)+d_0^{(k)}+d_1^{(k)}(i)_{\pi(1)}+2(i)_{\pi(n)}-A(i+\tau)-d_0^{(f)}-d_1^{(f)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}-2(i+\tau)_{\pi(n)}} \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j)^{A(i)+d_0^{(f)}+d_1^{(f)}(i)_{\pi(1)}+2(i)_{\pi(n)}-A(i+\tau)-d_0^{(k)}-d_1^{(k)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}-2(i+\tau)_{\pi(n)}} \\
= &\sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j)^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [(j)^{d_0^{(k)}+d_1^{(k)}(i)_{\pi(1)}-d_0^{(f)}-d_1^{(f)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}} \\
&+ (j)^{d_0^{(f)}+d_1^{(f)}(i)_{\pi(1)}-d_0^{(k)}-d_1^{(k)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \times [1 + (-1)^{(i)_{\pi(n)}+(i+\tau)_{\pi(n)}}]
\end{aligned}$$

If $(i)_{\pi(n)} \neq (i+\tau)_{\pi(n)}$, then $1 + (-1)^{(i)_{\pi(n)}+(i+\tau)_{\pi(n)}} = 0$.

If $(i)_{\pi(n)} = (i+\tau)_{\pi(n)}$, Let ν denote the largest index for which $(i)_{\pi(\nu)} \neq (i+\tau)_{\pi(\nu)}$, then $(i)_{\pi(k)} = (i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}$, $\nu < k \leq n$. Let i' and j' denote indexes whose binary representations differ from those of i and j only at position $\pi(\nu+1)$.

Similar to the Proof in [1], we obtain $j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} = -j^{A(i')-A(i'+\tau)}$.

Obviously, $\nu+1 \neq 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
&(j)^{d_0^{(k)}+d_1^{(k)}(i)_{\pi(1)}-d_0^{(f)}-d_1^{(f)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}} + (j)^{d_0^{(f)}+d_1^{(f)}(i)_{\pi(1)}-d_0^{(k)}-d_1^{(k)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}} \\
= &(j)^{d_0^{(k)}+d_1^{(k)}(i')_{\pi(1)}-d_0^{(f)}-d_1^{(f)}(i'+\tau)_{\pi(1)}} + (j)^{d_0^{(f)}+d_1^{(f)}(i')_{\pi(1)}-d_0^{(k)}-d_1^{(k)}(i'+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j)A(i)-A(i+\tau) [(j)d_0^{(k)}+d_1^{(k)}(i)_{\pi(1)}-d_0^{(f)}-d_1^{(f)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)} \\ & + (j)d_0^{(f)}+d_1^{(f)}(i)_{\pi(1)}-d_0^{(k)}-d_1^{(k)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}] \times [1 + (-1)^{(i)_{\pi(n)}+(i+\tau)_{\pi(n)}}] \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We obtain,

$$C_c(\tau) + C_d(\tau) = 0$$

Case 2: The proof is similar to the proof in the case 1.

Case 3: In the Case 3, we have $\pi(i)_\nu + \pi(i + \tau)_{\pi(\nu+1)} = 1$,

$$(i)_{\pi(\nu+1)} = (i + \tau)_{\pi(\nu+1)} = 1 - (i')_{\pi(\nu+1)} = 1 - (i' + \tau)_{\pi(\nu+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (j)d_0^{(k)}+d_1^{(k)}(i)_{\pi(\nu)}+d_2^{(k)}(i)_{\pi(\nu+1)}-d_0^{(f)}-d_1^{(f)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(\nu)}-d_2^{(f)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(\nu+1)} \\ & + (j)d_0^{(f)}+d_1^{(f)}(i)_{\pi(\nu)}+d_2^{(f)}(i)_{\pi(\nu+1)}-d_0^{(k)}-d_1^{(k)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(\nu)}-d_2^{(k)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(\nu+1)} \\ & = (j)d_0^{(f)}+d_1^{(f)}(i')_{\pi(\nu)}+d_2^{(f)}(i')_{\pi(\nu+1)}-d_0^{(k)}-d_1^{(k)}(i'+\tau)_{\pi(\nu)}-d_2^{(k)}(i'+\tau)_{\pi(\nu+1)} \\ & + (j)d_0^{(k)}+d_1^{(k)}(i')_{\pi(\nu)}+d_2^{(k)}(i')_{\pi(\nu+1)}-d_0^{(f)}-d_1^{(f)}(i'+\tau)_{\pi(\nu)}-d_2^{(f)}(i'+\tau)_{\pi(\nu+1)} \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j)A(i)-A(i+\tau) [1 + (-1)^{(i)_{\pi(n)}+(i+\tau)_{\pi(n)}}] \\ & \times [(j)d_0^{(k)}+d_1^{(k)}(i)_{\pi(\nu)}+d_2^{(k)}(i)_{\pi(\nu+1)}-d_0^{(f)}-d_1^{(f)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(\nu)}-d_2^{(f)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(\nu+1)} \\ & + (j)d_0^{(f)}+d_1^{(f)}(i)_{\pi(\nu)}+d_2^{(f)}(i)_{\pi(\nu+1)}-d_0^{(k)}-d_1^{(k)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(\nu)}-d_2^{(k)}(i+\tau)_{\pi(\nu+1)}] \\ & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

thus, they are also complementary sequences.

3 The Golay Complementary Sequences over Q -PAM constellation

The class of Q -PAM constellation considered in this paper is the subset of the M^2 -QAM constellation of size $2M = 2^{m+1}$ having representation

$$\{\sqrt{2j}(j^{a_0} + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} 2^k(j^{a_0+2a_k}) | a_0 \in Z_4, a_k \in Z_2, k \geq 1\}$$

These representations suggest that quaternary sequences be used in the construction of Golay complementary sequences over these constellations.

Theorem 2. Let $A(x) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x_{\pi(k)} x_{\pi(k+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_k + c$,

$$a^{(0)}(x) = A(x) + s^{(0)}(x),$$

$$b^{(0)}(x) = A(x) + s^{(0)}(x) + \mu(x),$$

Where $c_k \in Z_4$, $k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$, $c \in Z_4$, π is a permutation from $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ to $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $s^{(k)}(x)$ and $\mu(x)$ satisfy the following cases.

Case 1: $s^{(k)} = d_0^{(k)} + d_1^{(k)} x_{\pi(1)}$,

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(n)}.$$

Case 2: $s^{(k)}(x) = d_0^{(k)} + d_1^{(k)} x_{\pi(n)}$,

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(1)}.$$

Case 3: $s^{(k)} = d_0^{(k)} + d_1^{(k)} x_{\pi(\omega)} + d_2^{(k)} x_{\pi(\omega+1)}$, $1 \leq \omega \leq n-1$,

$$2d_0^{(0)} + d_1^{(0)} + d_2^{(0)} = 0, \quad d_1^{(k)} = d_2^{(k)},$$

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(1)} \text{ or } 2x_{\pi(n)}.$$

Where $d_0^{(0)}, d_1^{(0)}, d_2^{(0)} \in Z_4$, $d_0^{(k)}, d_1^{(k)}, d_2^{(k)} \in Z_2$, $k = 1, \dots, m-1$.

Then the 2M-QPAM sequences

$$c(x) = \sqrt{2j}(j^{a^0(x)} + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} 2^k(j)^{a^0(x)+2s^{(k)}(x)}),$$

$$d(x) = \sqrt{2j}(j^{b^0(x)} + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} 2^k(j)^{b^0(x)+2s^{(k)}(x)})$$

are Golay complementary sequences.

The proof is similar to the proof in the theorem 1, we omit it.

Example 1: The 8-ary Q-PAM constellation is a subset of the 16-QAM constellation given by

$$\{\sqrt{2j}(j^{a_0} + 2j^{a_0+2a_1}) | a_0 \in Z_4, a_1 \in Z_2\}$$

Then as discussed above, let $a_0 = f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1x_2 + x_2x_3$, $a_1 = 1 + x_3$, then the following sequences are Golay complementary sequences of length 8 over the 8-ary Q-PAM constellation.

$$\begin{aligned}
&-\sqrt{2j}, -\sqrt{2j}, -\sqrt{2j}, \sqrt{2j}, 3\sqrt{2j}, 3\sqrt{2j}, -3\sqrt{2j}, 3\sqrt{2j}, \\
&-\sqrt{2j}, \sqrt{2j}, -\sqrt{2j}, -\sqrt{2j}, 3\sqrt{2j}, -3\sqrt{2j}, -3\sqrt{2j}, -3\sqrt{2j}.
\end{aligned}$$

4 Golay Complementary Sequences over 64-QAM Using Offset Pairs Proposed By Ying Li

Based on offset pairs proposed by Ying Li[16], he proposed two constructions called modified case 4 and modified case 5 respectively, based on the constructions, he also proposed two conjectures. Now we study the constructions and prove the conjectures. We rewrite original modified case 4 and modified case 5 in[16] as case 4 and case 5 in this paper.

Case 4: Let $A(x) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x_{\pi(k)} x_{\pi(k+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_k + c$,

$$a_1(x) = A(x) + s^{(1)}(x),$$

$$a_2(x) = A(x) + s^{(2)}(x),$$

$$B(x) = A(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$b_1(x) = a_1(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$b_2(x) = a_2(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$(s^{(1)}(x), s^{(2)}(x)) = (d_0 + d_1 x_{\pi(\omega)}, d'_0 + d'_1 x_{\pi(\omega)}), \text{ with } 2 \leq \omega \leq n-1.$$

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(1)} \text{ or } 2x_{\pi(n)},$$

$$c(x) = 4j^{A(x)} + 2j^{a_1(x)} + j^{a_2(x)}, \quad d(x) = 4j^{B(x)} + 2j^{b_1(x)} + j^{b_2(x)},$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
C_c(\tau) &= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} c_i c_{i+\tau}^* \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (8j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} + 4j^{a_1(i)-a_1(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-a_2(i+\tau)}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} 2[4(j^{A(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{a_1(i)-A(i+\tau)}) \\
&\quad + 2(j^{A(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-A(i+\tau)}) + (j^{a_1(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-a_1(i+\tau)})]
\end{aligned}$$

$$C_d(\tau) = \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} d_i d_{i+\tau}^*$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (8j^{B(i)-B(i+\tau)} + 4j^{b_1(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-b_2(i+\tau)}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} 2[4(j^{B(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-B(i+\tau)}) + 2(j^{B(i)-b_2(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-B(i+\tau)}) + \\
&\quad (j^{b_2(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-b_2(i+\tau)})]
\end{aligned}$$

The following three equations can be verified easily.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{A(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{a_1(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \quad (1) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} [j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)} + j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)+2(i)\pi(1)-2(i+\tau)\pi(1)}] \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} [j^{-A(i+\tau)+A(i)+d_0+d_1(i)\pi(\omega)} + j^{-A(i+\tau)+A(i)+d_0+d_1(i)\pi(\omega)+2(i)\pi(1)-2(i+\tau)\pi(1)}] \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i+\tau)+A(i)} [j^{d_0+d_1(i)\pi(\omega)} + j^{-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)}] [1 + (-1)^{i\pi(1)+(i+\tau)\pi(1)}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{A(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_2(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \quad (2) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} [j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)} + j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)+2(i)\pi(1)-2(i+\tau)\pi(1)}] \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} [j^{-A(i+\tau)+A(i)+d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)} + j^{-A(i+\tau)+A(i)+d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)+2(i)\pi(1)-2(i+\tau)\pi(1)}] \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i+\tau)+A(i)} [j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)}] [1 + (-1)^{i\pi(1)+(i+\tau)\pi(1)}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{a_1(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-b_2(i+\tau)}) \quad (3) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} [j^{A(i)+d_0+d_1(i)\pi(\omega)-A(i+\tau)-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)} \\
&\quad + j^{A(i)+d_0+d_1(i)\pi(\omega)-A(i+\tau)-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)+2(i)\pi(1)-2(i+\tau)\pi(1)}] \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} [j^{-A(i+\tau)-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)+A(i)+d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)} \\
&\quad + j^{-A(i+\tau)-d_0-d_1(i)\pi(\omega)+A(i)+d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)+2(i)\pi(1)-2(i+\tau)\pi(1)}] \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i+\tau)+A(i)} [j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)+d_0+d_1(i)\pi(\omega)}] \\
&\quad \times [1 + (-1)^{i\pi(1)+(i+\tau)\pi(1)}]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus we obtain the following equation

$$\begin{aligned}
&4 \times (1) + 2 \times (2) + (3) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} [4(j^{A(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{a_1(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-B(i+\tau)})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +2(j^{A(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_2(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \\
& + (j^{a_1(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-b_2(i+\tau)})) \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i+\tau)+A(i)} Q(i) [1 + (-1)^{i\pi(1)+(i+\tau)\pi(1)}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Where } Q(i) = & 4(j^{d_0+d_1(i)\pi(\omega)} + j^{-d_0-d_1(i+\pi)\pi(\omega)}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1(i+\pi)\pi(\omega)}) \\
& + (j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)+d_0+d_1(i)\pi(\omega)})
\end{aligned}$$

Similar to the proof of theorem 1, we set $(i)_{\pi(\omega)} = (i + \tau)_{\pi(\omega)} = 0$, then the above equation is

$$4(j^{d_0} + j^{-d_0}) + 2(j^{d'_0} + j^{-d'_0}) + (j^{d'_0-d_0} + j^{-d'_0+d_0}),$$

and set $(i)_{\pi(\omega)} = (i + \tau)_{\pi(\omega)} = 1$, then the above equation is

$$4(j^{d_0+d_1} + j^{-d_0-d_1}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1}) + (j^{d'_0+d'_1-d_0-d_1} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1+d_0+d_1}),$$

then $c(x)$ and $d(x)$ are Golay complementary pair if

$$\begin{aligned}
& 4(j^{d_0} + j^{-d_0}) + 2(j^{d'_0} + j^{-d'_0}) + (j^{d'_0-d_0} + j^{-d'_0+d_0}), \\
= & 4(j^{d_0+d_1} + j^{-d_0-d_1}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1}) + (j^{d'_0+d'_1-d_0-d_1} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1+d_0+d_1}),
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

By exhaust search, there are 32 sets of (d_0, d_1, d'_0, d'_1) satisfying the above equation(4), and the four sets $\{(0123), (0321), (1311), (3133)\}$ proposed by Ying Li in [16] also satisfy the equation.

Case 5: Let $A(x) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x_{\pi(k)} x_{\pi(k+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_k + c$,

$$a_1(x) = A(x) + s^{(1)}(x),$$

$$a_2(x) = A(x) + s^{(2)}(x),$$

$$B(x) = A(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$b_1(x) = a_1(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$b_2(x) = a_2(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$(s^{(1)}(x), s^{(2)}(x)) = (d_0 + d_1 x_{\pi(\omega)} + d_2 x_{\pi(k)}, d'_0 + d'_1 x_{\pi(\omega)} + d'_2 x_{\pi(k)}),$$

with $2 \leq \omega \leq n-2$, $\omega+2 \leq k \leq n$.

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(1)} \text{ or } 2x_{\pi(n)},$$

$$c(x) = 4j^{A(x)} + 2j^{a_1(x)} + j^{a_2(x)}, \quad d(x) = 4j^{B(x)} + 2j^{b_1(x)} + j^{b_2(x)}.$$

It is easy to check the following three equations hold.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{A(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{a_1(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i_{\pi(1)}-(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \\ & \times [j^{d_0+d_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d_2(i)_{\pi(k)}} + j^{-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{A(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_2(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i_{\pi(1)}-(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \\ & \times [j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d'_2(i)_{\pi(k)}} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d'_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{a_1(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-b_2(i+\tau)}) \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i_{\pi(1)}-(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \times \\ & [j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d'_2(i)_{\pi(k)}-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}} \\ & + j^{d_0+d_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d_2(i)_{\pi(k)}-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d'_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}}] \end{aligned}$$

then as in case 4, we obtain $c(x)$ and $d(x)$ are Golay complementary pair if the following conditions hold.

$$\begin{aligned} & 4(j^{d_0+d_1+d_2y} + j^{-d_0-d_1-d_2z}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1+d'_2y} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1-d'_2z}) \\ & + (j^{d'_0+d'_1+d'_2y-d_0-d_1-d_2z} + j^{d_0+d_1+d_2y-d'_0-d'_1-d'_2z}) \\ = & 4(j^{d_0+d_2y+j^{-d_0-d_2z}}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_2y+j^{-d'_0-d'_2z}}) + (j^{d'_0+d'_2y-d_0-d_2z} + j^{d_0+d_2y-d'_0-d'_2z}) \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 4(j^{d_0+d_1y} + j^{-d_0-d_1z}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1y} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1z}) \\ & + (j^{d'_0+d'_1y-d_0-d_1z} + j^{d_0+d_1y-d'_0-d'_1z}) \\ = & 4(j^{d_0+d_1y+d_2} + j^{-d_0-d_1z-d_2}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1y+d'_2} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1z-d'_2}) \\ & + (j^{d'_0+d'_1y+d'_2-d_0-d_1z-d_2} + j^{d_0+d_1y+d_2-d'_0-d'_1z-d'_2}) \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

Where $y, z \in \{0, 1\}$.

By exhaust search, there are 52 sets of $(d_0, d_1, d_2, d'_0, d'_1, d'_2)$ satisfying the above equation(5)and equation (6), and the four sets $\{(013231), (031213), (133111), (311333)\}$ proposed by Ying Li in[16] also satisfy the equations.

In the paper[16], the author asserted that there only exist four sets of coefficients for the case 4 and case 5 respectively, but, based on the proposed judgment conditions above, we find there are 32 sets of coefficients for the case 4 and 52 sets of coefficients for the case 5 using exhaust search. We provide these detail materials in the appendix 1 and appendix 2 respectively.

Due to the discussion above, we have proved the conjecture 1 proposed in[16]by Ying Li. Because the conjecture 2 is based on conjecture 1 and there are some drawbacks existing in counting the set elements, some drawbacks can be found in conjecture 2.

Here, we extend the method proposed by Ying Li and introduce a new case called case 6 as follows:

Case 6:Let $A(x) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x_{\pi(k)} x_{\pi(k+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_k + c$,

$$a_1(x) = A(x) + s^{(1)}(x),$$

$$a_2(x) = A(x) + s^{(2)}(x),$$

$$B(x) = A(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$b_1(x) = a_1(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$b_2(x) = a_2(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$(s^{(1)}(x), s^{(2)}(x)) =$$

$$(d_0 + d_1 x_{\pi(\omega)} + d_2 x_{\pi(k)} + d_3 x_{\pi(l)}, d'_0 + d'_1 x_{\pi(\omega)} + d'_2 x_{\pi(k)} + d'_3 x_{\pi(l)}),$$

$$\text{with } 2 \leq \omega \leq n-4, \omega+2 \leq k \leq n-2, k+2 \leq l \leq n.$$

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(1)} \text{ or } 2x_{\pi(n)},$$

$$c(x) = 4j^{A(x)} + 2j^{a_1(x)} + j^{a_2(x)}, \quad d(x) = 4j^{B(x)} + 2j^{b_1(x)} + j^{b_2(x)}.$$

It is easy to check the following three equations hold.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{A(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{a_1(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i_{\pi(1)}-(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \times \\ & [j^{d_0+d_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d_2(i)_{\pi(k)}+d_3(i)_{\pi(l)}} + j^{-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}-d_3(i+\tau)_{\pi(l)}}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{A(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_2(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i\pi(1)-(i+\tau)\pi(1)}] \times \\
& [j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)+d'_2(i)\pi(k)+d'_3(i)\pi(l)} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)-d'_2(i+\tau)\pi(k)-d'_3(i+\tau)\pi(l)}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{a_1(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-b_2(i+\tau)}) \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i\pi(1)-(i+\tau)\pi(1)}] \times \\
& [j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)+d'_2(i)\pi(k)+d'_3(i)\pi(l)-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)-d_2(i+\tau)\pi(k)-d_3(i+\tau)\pi(l)} \\
& + j^{d_0+d_1(i)\pi(\omega)+d_2(i)\pi(k)+d_3(i)\pi(l)-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)-d'_2(i+\tau)\pi(k)-d'_3(i+\tau)\pi(l)}]
\end{aligned}$$

then as in case 4, we obtain $c(x)$ and $d(x)$ are Golay complementary pair if the following conditions hold.

$$\begin{aligned}
& 4(j^{d_0+d_2y_1+d_3y_3} + j^{-d_0-d_2y_2-d_3y_4}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_2y_1+d'_3y_3} + j^{-d'_0-d'_2y_2-d'_3y_4}) \\
& \quad + (j^{d'_0+d'_2y_1+d'_3y_3-d_0-d_2y_2-d_3y_4} + j^{d_0+d_2y_1+d_3y_3-d'_0-d'_2y_2-d'_3y_4}) \\
= & 4(j^{d_0+d_1+d_2y_1+d_3y_3} + j^{-d_0-d_1-d_2y_2-d_3y_4}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1+d'_2y_1+d'_3y_3} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1-d'_2y_2-d'_3y_4}) \quad (7) \\
& \quad + (j^{d'_0+d'_1+d'_2y_1+d'_3y_3-d_0-d_1-d_2y_2-d_3y_4} + j^{d_0+d_1+d_2y_1+d_3y_3-d'_0-d'_1-d'_2y_2-d'_3y_4})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 4(j^{d_0+d_1y_1+d_3y_3} + j^{-d_0-d_1y_2-d_3y_4}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1y_1+d'_3y_3} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1y_2-d'_3y_4}) \\
& \quad + (j^{d'_0+d'_1y_1+d'_3y_3-d_0-d_1y_2-d_3y_4} + j^{d_0+d_1y_1+d_3y_3-d'_0-d'_1y_2-d'_3y_4}) \\
= & 4(j^{d_0+d_1y_1+d_2+d_3y_3} + j^{-d_0-d_1y_2-d_2-d_3y_4}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1y_1+d'_2+d'_3y_3} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1y_2-d'_2-d'_3y_4}) \quad (8) \\
& \quad + (j^{d'_0+d'_1y_1+d'_2+d'_3y_3-d_0-d_1y_2-d_2-d_3y_4} + j^{d_0+d_1y_1+d_2+d_3y_3-d'_0-d'_1y_2-d'_2-d'_3y_4})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 4(j^{d_0+d_1y_1+d_2y_3} + j^{-d_0-d_1y_2-d_2y_4}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1y_1+d'_2y_3} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1y_2-d'_2y_4}) \\
& \quad + (j^{d'_0+d'_1y_1+d'_2y_3-d_0-d_1y_2-d_2y_4} + j^{d_0+d_1y_1+d_2y_3-d'_0-d'_1y_2-d'_2y_4}) \\
= & 4(j^{d_0+d_1y_1+d_2y_3+d_3} + j^{-d_0-d_1y_2-d_2y_4-d_3}) + 2(j^{d'_0+d'_1y_1+d'_2y_3+d'_3} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1y_2-d'_2y_4-d'_3}) \quad (9) \\
& \quad + (j^{d'_0+d'_1y_1+d'_2y_3+d'_3-d_0-d_1y_2-d_2y_4-d_3} + j^{d_0+d_1y_1+d_2y_3+d_3-d'_0-d'_1y_2-d'_2y_4-d'_3})
\end{aligned}$$

Where $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 \in \{0, 1\}$.

By exhaust search, there are 76 sets of $(d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3, d'_0, d'_1, d'_2, d'_3)$ satisfying the above equation(7), equation (8) and equation (9), please see appendix 3.

Note. We can choose

$$(s^{(1)}(x), s^{(2)}(x)) =$$

$$(d_0 + d_1 x_{\pi(\omega_1)} + d_2 x_{\pi(\omega_2)} + \cdots + d_l x_{\pi(\omega_l)}, d'_0 + d'_1 x_{\pi(\omega_1)} + d'_2 x_{\pi(\omega_2)} + \cdots + d'_l x_{\pi(\omega_l)}),$$

there are somewhat difficult to obtain sufficient conditions for judging whether the sequence using above offset pairs is Golay Complementary sequence.

5 Golay Complementary Sequences over 128-QAM Constellation

It is easy to construct Golay complementary sequences over 128-QAM constellation using the offset pairs in the Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3. We consider the case 5 here.

$$\text{Let } A(x) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x_{\pi(k)} x_{\pi(k+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_k + c,$$

$$a_1(x) = A(x) + s^{(1)}(x),$$

$$a_2(x) = A(x) + s^{(2)}(x),$$

$$a_3(x) = A(x) + s^{(3)}(x),$$

$$b_1(x) = a_1(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$b_2(x) = a_2(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$b_3(x) = a_3(x) + \mu(x),$$

$$s^{(1)}(x) = d_0 + d_1 x_{\pi(\omega)} + d_2 x_{\pi(k)},$$

$$s^{(2)}(x) = d'_0 + d'_1 x_{\pi(\omega)} + d'_2 x_{\pi(k)},$$

$$s^{(3)}(x) = d_0^* + d_1^* x_{\pi(\omega)} + d_2^* x_{\pi(k)},$$

With $2 \leq \omega \leq n-2$, $\omega+2 \leq k \leq n$.

$$\mu(x) = 2x_{\pi(1)} \text{ or } 2x_{\pi(n)},$$

Then the 128-QAM sequences can be constructed as follows

$$c(x) = 8j^{A(x)} + 4j^{a_1(x)} + 2j^{a_2(x)} + j^{a_3(x)},$$

$$d(x) = 8j^{B(x)} + 4j^{b_1(x)} + 2j^{b_2(x)} + j^{b_3(x)}.$$

It is easy to check the following five equations hold.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{A(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{a_1(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i_{\pi(1)}-(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \\ & [j^{d_0+d_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d_2(i)_{\pi(k)}} + j^{-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{A(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_2(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i_{\pi(1)}-(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \\ & [j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d'_2(i)_{\pi(k)}} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d'_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{a_1(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{a_2(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-b_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-b_2(i+\tau)}) \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{A(i)-a_3(i+\tau)} + j^{a_3(i)-A(i+\tau)} + j^{B(i)-b_3(i+\tau)} + j^{b_3(i)-B(i+\tau)}) \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i_{\pi(1)}-(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \times \\ & [j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d'_2(i)_{\pi(k)}-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}} \\ & + j^{d_0+d_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d_2(i)_{\pi(k)}-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d'_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}}] \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i_{\pi(1)}-(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \times \\ & [j^{d_0^*+d_1^*(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d_2^*(i)_{\pi(k)}} + j^{-d_0^*-d_1^*(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d_2^*(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{a_1(i)-a_3(i+\tau)} + j^{a_3(i)-a_1(i+\tau)} + j^{b_1(i)-b_3(i+\tau)} + j^{b_3(i)-b_1(i+\tau)}) \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i_{\pi(1)}-(i+\tau)_{\pi(1)}}] \times \\ & [j^{d_0^*+d_1^*(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d_2^*(i)_{\pi(k)}-d_0-d_1(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d_2(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}} \\ & + j^{d_0+d_1(i)_{\pi(\omega)}+d_2(i)_{\pi(k)}-d_0^*-d_1^*(i+\tau)_{\pi(\omega)}-d_2^*(i+\tau)_{\pi(k)}}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} (j^{a_2(i)-a_3(i+\tau)} + j^{a_3(i)-a_2(i+\tau)} + j^{b_2(i)-b_3(i+\tau)} + j^{b_3(i)-b_2(i+\tau)}) \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1-\tau} j^{A(i)-A(i+\tau)} [1 + (-1)^{i\pi(1)-(i+\tau)\pi(1)}] \times \\
& [j^{d_0^*+d_1^*(i)\pi(\omega)+d_2^*(i)\pi(k)-d'_0-d'_1(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)-d'_2(i+\tau)\pi(k)} \\
& + j^{d'_0+d'_1(i)\pi(\omega)+d'_2(i)\pi(k)-d_0^*-d_1^*(i+\tau)\pi(\omega)-d_2^*(i+\tau)\pi(k)}]
\end{aligned}$$

then similar to the case 4, $c(x)$ and $d(x)$ are Golay complementary pair if the following conditions hold.

$$\begin{aligned}
& 16(j^{d_0+d_2y} + j^{-d_0-d_2z}) + 8(j^{d'_0+d'_2y} + j^{-d'_0-d'_2z}) \\
& + 4(j^{d'_0+d'_2y-d_0-d_2z} + j^{d_0+d_2y-d'_0-d'_2z}) + 4(j^{d_0^*+d_2^*y} + j^{-d_0^*-d_2^*z}) \\
& + 2(j^{d_0^*+d_2^*y-d_0-d_2z} + j^{d_0+d_2y-d_0^*-d_2^*z}) \\
& + (j^{d_0^*+d_2^*y-d'_0-d'_2z} + j^{d'_0+d'_2y-d_0^*-d_2^*z}) \\
= & 16(j^{d_0+d_1+d_2y} + j^{-d_0-d_1-d_2z}) + 8(j^{d'_0+d'_1+d'_2y} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1-d'_2z}) \tag{10} \\
& + 4(j^{d'_0+d'_1+d'_2y-d_0-d_1-d_2z} + j^{d_0+d_1+d_2y-d'_0-d'_1-d'_2z}) + 4(j^{d_0^*+d_1^*+d_2^*y} + j^{-d_0^*-d_1^*-d_2^*z}) \\
& + 2(j^{d_0^*+d_1^*+d_2^*y-d_0-d_1-d_2z} + j^{d_0+d_1+d_2y-d_0^*-d_1^*-d_2^*z}) \\
& + (j^{d_0^*+d_1^*+d_2^*y-d'_0-d'_1-d'_2z} + j^{d'_0+d'_1+d'_2y-d_0^*-d_1^*-d_2^*z})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 16(j^{d_0+d_1y} + j^{-d_0-d_1z}) + 8(j^{d'_0+d'_1y} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1z}) \\
& + 4(j^{d'_0+d'_1y-d_0-d_1z} + j^{d_0+d_1y-d'_0-d'_1z}) + 4(j^{d_0^*+d_1^*y} + j^{-d_0^*-d_1^*z}) \\
& + 2(j^{d_0^*+d_1^*y-d_0-d_1z} + j^{d_0+d_1y-d_0^*-d_1^*z}) \\
& + (j^{d_0^*+d_1^*y-d'_0-d'_1z} + j^{d'_0+d'_1y-d_0^*-d_1^*z}) \\
= & 16(j^{d_0+d_1y+d_2} + j^{-d_0-d_1z-d_2}) + 8(j^{d'_0+d'_1y+d'_2} + j^{-d'_0-d'_1z-d'_2}) \tag{11} \\
& + 4(j^{d'_0+d'_1y+d'_2-d_0-d_1z-d_2} + j^{d_0+d_1y+d_2-d'_0-d'_1z-d'_2}) + 4(j^{d_0^*+d_1^*y+d_2^*} + j^{-d_0^*-d_1^*z-d_2^*}) \\
& + 2(j^{d_0^*+d_1^*y+d_2^*-d_0-d_1z-d_2} + j^{d_0+d_1y+d_2-d_0^*-d_1^*z-d_2^*}) \\
& + (j^{d_0^*+d_1^*y+d_2^*-d'_0-d'_1z-d'_2} + j^{d'_0+d'_1y+d'_2-d_0^*-d_1^*z-d_2^*})
\end{aligned}$$

Where $y, z \in \{0, 1\}$.

By exhaust search, there are 260 sets of $(d_0, d_1, d_2, d'_0, d'_1, d'_2)$ satisfying the above equation (10) and equation (11) , please see appendix 4.

6 Conclusion

We propose a new method to judge whether the sequences over the *QAM* constellation constructed using new offset pairs are Golay complementary sequences. Based on this method, we prove the conjectures[16] and find some new Golay complementary sequences over 64-*QAM* constellation. We propose a new offset pairs, based on the pairs, we construct new Golay complementary sequences over 64-*QAM* constellation. 260 new Golay complementary sequences over 128-*QAM* constellation can also be found. One can find many Golay complementary sequences over *QAM* and *Q-PAM* constellation based on the method proposed in this paper.

7 Acknowledgment

This work was supported by National Science Foundation of China under grant No.60773002, the Project sponsored by *SRF* for *ROCS*, *SEM*, 863 Program (2007AA01Z472), and the 111 Project (B08038). The authors are grateful to Miss Xiao Zhang and Mr. Haolei Qin for help.

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Appendix 1

	d_0	d_1	d'_0	d'_1
1	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	2	0
4	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	3	2
6	0	1	2	3
7	0	3	2	1
8	1	0	0	0
9	1	0	1	0
10	1	0	2	0
11	1	0	3	0
12	1	2	0	0
13	1	2	1	2
14	1	2	2	0
15	1	2	3	2
16	1	3	1	1
17	2	0	0	0
18	2	0	1	0
19	2	0	1	2
20	2	0	2	0
21	2	0	3	0
22	2	0	3	2
23	3	0	0	0
24	3	0	1	0
25	3	0	2	0
26	3	0	3	0
27	3	1	3	3
28	3	2	0	0
29	3	2	1	2
30	3	2	2	0
31	3	2	3	2
32	0	0	0	0

Appendix 2

	d_0	d_1	d_2	d'_0	d'_1	d'_2
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	0	2
3	0	0	0	1	2	0
4	0	0	0	2	0	0
5	0	0	0	3	0	0
6	0	0	0	3	0	2
7	0	0	0	3	2	0
8	0	0	1	2	0	3
9	0	0	3	2	0	1
10	0	1	0	2	3	0
11	0	1	3	2	3	1
12	0	3	0	2	1	0
13	0	3	1	2	1	3
14	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	0	0	1	0	0
16	1	0	0	2	0	0
17	1	0	0	3	0	0
18	1	0	2	0	0	0
19	1	0	2	1	0	2
20	1	0	2	2	0	0
21	1	0	2	3	0	2
22	1	0	3	1	0	1
23	1	2	0	0	0	0
24	1	2	0	1	2	0
25	1	2	0	2	0	0
26	1	2	0	3	2	0
27	1	3	0	1	1	0
28	1	3	3	1	1	1
29	2	0	0	0	0	0
30	2	0	0	1	0	0
31	2	0	0	1	0	2
32	2	0	0	1	2	0
33	2	0	0	2	0	0
34	2	0	0	3	0	0
35	2	0	0	3	0	2
36	2	0	0	3	2	0
37	3	0	0	0	0	0
38	3	0	0	1	0	0
39	3	0	0	2	0	0
40	3	0	0	3	0	0
41	3	0	1	3	0	3
42	3	0	2	0	0	0
43	3	0	2	1	0	2
44	3	0	2	2	0	0
45	3	0	2	3	0	2
46	3	1	0	3	3	0
47	3	1	1	3	3	3
48	3	2	0	0	0	0
49	3	2	0	1	2	0
50	3	2	0	2	0	0
51	3	2	0	3	2	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 4

	d_0	d_1	d_2	d'_0	d'_1	d'_2	d_0^*	d_1^*	d_2^*
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
10	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
11	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
12	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2
14	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
15	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	2
16	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
18	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
19	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0
20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
22	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
23	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
24	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
25	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
26	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2
27	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0
28	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
30	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
31	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
32	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	2
34	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
35	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	2
36	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	2	0
38	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0
39	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0

40	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	3
41	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	3
42	0	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	1
43	0	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	1
44	0	1	0	1	3	0	2	3	0
45	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	3	0
46	0	1	3	1	3	3	2	3	1
47	0	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	1
48	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	1	0
49	0	3	0	3	1	0	2	1	0
50	0	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	3
51	0	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	3
52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
54	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
55	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
56	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
57	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
58	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
59	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
60	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2
61	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0
62	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
63	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
64	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
65	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
66	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
67	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0
68	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
69	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
70	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
71	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
72	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2
73	1	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	1
74	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0
75	1	0	0	3	3	0	3	1	0
76	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
78	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
79	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2
80	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
81	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
82	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2

83	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0
84	1	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	2
85	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	2
86	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
87	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2
88	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
89	1	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	2
90	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	1
91	1	0	2	2	1	3	0	3	1
92	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
93	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0
94	1	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	2
95	1	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	0
96	1	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2
97	1	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	1
98	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	2	2
99	1	0	2	3	3	3	3	1	1
100	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
101	1	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	1
102	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
104	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
105	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
106	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
107	1	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	2
108	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
109	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
110	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
111	1	2	0	1	2	0	3	2	0
112	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
113	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
114	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
115	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	2	0
116	1	2	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
117	1	2	0	2	3	1	0	1	3
118	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
119	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	2
120	1	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
121	1	2	0	3	2	0	1	2	0
122	1	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	0
123	1	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0
124	1	2	0	3	3	0	3	1	0
125	1	2	0	3	3	3	3	1	1

126	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
127	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	1	0
128	1	3	3	0	1	3	1	1	1
129	1	3	3	0	3	1	1	1	1
130	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
132	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
133	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
134	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
135	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
136	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
							-		
137	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
138	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
139	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
140	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0
141	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	1
142	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0
143	2	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	3
144	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
145	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
146	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
147	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
148	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
149	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2
150	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
151	2	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	2
152	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	1
153	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
154	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
155	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
156	2	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0
157	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0
158	2	0	0	1	3	3	1	1	1
159	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
160	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
161	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
162	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
163	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
164	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
165	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2
166	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0
167	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

168	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
169	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
170	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
171	2	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2
172	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
173	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	2
174	2	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
175	2	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	2
176	2	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	0
177	2	0	0	3	1	1	3	3	3
178	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
179	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	2	0
180	2	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0
181	2	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0
182	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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185	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
186	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
187	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
188	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
189	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
190	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
191	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
192	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
193	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
194	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
195	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
196	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
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203	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
204	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	2
205	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	2	0
206	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	3
207	3	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	3
208	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
210	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0

211	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2
212	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
213	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	3
214	3	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
215	3	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2
216	3	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0
217	3	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	2
218	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	3	3
219	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	2
220	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
221	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2
222	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
223	3	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	2
224	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	3
225	3	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	3
226	3	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	2
227	3	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0
228	3	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	2
229	3	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	0
230	3	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2
231	3	0	2	3	2	0	2	2	2
232	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	0
233	3	1	1	0	3	0	3	3	0
234	3	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	3
235	3	2	0	0	3	1	3	3	3
236	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
237	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
238	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
239	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
240	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
241	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	2
242	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
243	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	3
244	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
245	3	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
246	3	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
247	3	2	0	1	2	0	3	2	0
248	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
249	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
250	3	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
251	3	2	0	2	0	0	3	2	0
252	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	0
253	3	2	0	2	1	3	0	3	1

