

# Untitled2

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[2]: import numpy as np
from sage.matrix.berlekamp_massey import berlekamp_massey as bm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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[3]: p = 4999 # 13-bit prime
F = GF(p, 'zeta', modulus='primitive')
zeta = F.gen() # value of zeta
k = 2^(int(np.log2(p)) + 1)
ks = [2*k]
zeta
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[3]: 3
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[4]: num_elems = 0 # number of new primitive elements found
elems = [zeta]
while (num_elems < 2):
    power_prime = np.random.randint(100, p-1)
    new_elem = zeta^power_prime # generating a new element of the
    ↪multiplicative group
    if new_elem.is_primitive_root(): # checking if the new element is a
    ↪primitive root
        num_elems = num_elems + 1
        elems.append(new_elem)
elems
```

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[4]: [3, 4137, 4364]
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[5]: complexities = np.zeros((3, 1000)) # initializing the array to store linear
    ↪complexity values
points = np.random.randint(0, p, (3, 1000))
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[6]: for i_zeta in range(3):
    zeta_iteration = elems[i_zeta]
    for i_point in range(1000):
        seq = [0]*ks[0]
        point = points[i_zeta, i_point]
        seq[0] = zeta^point
        if (i_point%100 == 0):
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        print(i_zeta, i_point) # print the value of i_zeta and i_point
    for i in range(1, ks[0]):
        seq[i] = zeta_iteration^seq[i-1]
    minimal_poly = bm(seq) # minimal polynomial
    lin_complexity = int(minimal_poly.degree()) # linear complexity
    complexities[i_zeta, i_point] = lin_complexity

```

```

0 0
0 100
0 200
0 300
0 400
0 500
0 600
0 700
0 800
0 900
1 0
1 100
1 200
1 300
1 400
1 500
1 600
1 700
1 800
1 900
2 0
2 100
2 200
2 300
2 400
2 500
2 600
2 700
2 800
2 900

```

```

[7]: for i_zeta in range(3):
    plt.figure
    plt.hist(complexities[i_zeta], bins=100, rwidth = 4000)
    plt.xlabel('Linear Complexity')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')
    plt.title(r"Linear Complexities for $\zeta$=" + str(elems[i_zeta]))
    plt.xlim([0, p])
    plt.show()

```



