Project 2

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Home Exercises

For **Home Exercise 1-3** please see the hand-written solutions in appendix.

Lab Exercise

1

See solution in Figure 1.

```
R.<x> = PolynomialRing(GF(2))
p_1 = x^2 + x^5 + 1
p_2 = x^2 + x^6 + 1
p_3 = x^18 + x^3 + 1
print(f'{p_1} is irreducible: {p_1.is_irreducible()}')
print(f'{p_1} is primitive: {p_1.is_primitive()}')
print(f'{p_2} is irreducible: {p_2.is_irreducible()}')
print(f'{p_2} is primitive: {p_2.is_primitive()}')
print(f'{p_3} is irreducible: {p_3.is_irreducible()}')
print(f'{p_3} is primitive: {p_3.is_primitive()}')
T.<y> = PolynomialRing(GF(7))
p_4 = x^8 + x^6 + 1
print(f'{p_4} is irreducible: {p_4.is_irreducible()}')
x^23 + x^5 + 1 is irreducible: True
x^23 + x^5 + 1 is primitive: True
x^23 + x^6 + 1 is irreducible: False
x^23 + x^6 + 1 is primitive: False
x^18 + x^3 + 1 is irreducible: True
x^18 + x^3 + 1 is primitive: False
x^8 + x^6 + 1 is irreducible: False
```

Figur 1: SageMath solution for LE1.1 LE1.2 and LE1.3.

2

See solution in Figure 2.

3.1

The cycle sets of

$$p(x) = x^{23} + x^5 + 1$$

over GF(2)can be seen in Figure 3.

```
R.<a> = GF(2^18, name='a', modulus=x^18 + x^3+ 1)
print("a¹ has period:")
print((a^1).multiplicative order())
print("")
print("a² has period:")
print((a^2).multiplicative order())
print("")
print("a³ has period:")
print((a^3).multiplicative order())
print("")
print("a³ + a has period:")
print((a^3 + a).multiplicative order())
a¹ has period:
189
a<sup>2</sup> has period:
189
a<sup>3</sup> has period:
63
a<sup>3</sup> + a has period:
262143
```

Figur 2: SageMath period calculation. Provides solutions for LE2.1, LE2.2, LE2.3 and LE2.4.

3.2

As can be seen in Figure 4, the first two irreducible factors of

$$x^{23} + x^6 + 1$$

over GF(2) is primitive and the last is not, but can quickly be calculated by finding out the period. The cycle sets of the individual factors can be seen in Equation 1,2 & 3.

$$S_1 = [1(1) \oplus 1(7)] \tag{1}$$

$$S_2 = [1(1) \oplus 1(15)] \tag{2}$$

$$S_3 = [1(1) \oplus 3(21845)] \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} S = S_1 \times S_2 \times S_3 = \\ = [1(1) \oplus 2(7) \oplus 2(15)] \times [1(1) \oplus 3(21845)] = \\ = [1(1) \oplus 2(7) \oplus 2(15)] \times 1(1) \oplus [1(1) \oplus 2(7) \oplus 2(15)] \times 3(21845)] = \\ = 1(1) \oplus 2(7) \oplus 2(15) \oplus 1(1) \times 3(21845) \oplus 2(7) \times 3(21845) \oplus 2(15) \times 3(21845) = \\ = 1(1) \oplus 2(7) \oplus 2(15) \oplus 3(21845) \oplus 6(152915) \oplus 30(65535) = \end{array}$$

The final cycle set is given in Equation 4.

$$S = 1(1) \oplus 2(7) \oplus 2(15) \oplus 3(21845) \oplus 6(152915) \oplus 30(65535) \tag{4}$$

```
R.<x> = PolynomialRing(GF(2))
p_1 = x^23 + x^5 + 1
print("We know p_1 is primitive so the cycle set becomes")
print(f"Cycle set for p_1 = 1(1) + 1({2**23 - 1})")
```

We know p_1 is primitive so the cycle set becomes Cycle set for $p_1 = 1(1) + 1(8388607)$

Figur 3: SageMath cycle set calculation for LE3.1.

```
R.<x> = PolynomialRing(GF(2))
p_2 = x^23 + x^6 + 1
F = p_2.factor()
factors = [f for f in F]
cycle_sets = []
for factor in factors:
     if factor[0].is_primitive():
         print(f"Primitive factor: {factors[0]}")
cycle_set = ((1,1), (1,2**factor[0].degree() - 1))
         cycle_sets.append(cycle_set)
         print(f"Not primitive factor: {factor[0]}")
          T = factor[0].degree()
              if (factor[0]).divides(1 + x^T):
                   print(f"Period of {factor[0]}: {T}")
                   cycle_set =((1,1), ((2**factor[0].degree() -1)/T, T))
                   cycle_sets.append(cycle_set)
                   break
              else:
for index, cycle_set in enumerate(cycle_sets):
     print(f"Cycle set for polynomial {factors[index]}: {cycle_set}")
     ### Calculate the cycle set
Primitive factor: (x^3 + x + 1, 1)
Primitive factor: (x^3 + x + 1)
Not primitive factor: x^16 + x^15 + x^13 + x^12 + x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1
Period of x^16 + x^15 + x^13 + x^12 + x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1: 21845
Cycle set for polynomial (x^3 + x + 1, 1): ((1, 1), (1, 7))
Cycle set for polynomial (x^4 + x^3 + 1, 1): ((1, 1), (1, 15))
Cycle set for polynomial (x^16 + x^15 + x^13 + x^12 + x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1, 1): ((1, 1), (3, 21845))
```

Figur 4: SageMath cycle set calculation for LE3.2

4

Using the SageMath command $is_primitive$ we find that a suitable connection polynomial of degree 4 in GF(5) is as in Equation 5.

$$2x^4 + 2x^2 + x + 1 \tag{5}$$

De Bruijn Sequence

The 10'003 digit De Bruijn sequence produces by the code in Listing 1:

 $0006685352771452414568847166217143086852947912803248779463870060223775548177236120189\\ 5519198428322275872617842940207759351970190304986506356317110187891815900533409566182562\\ 3703447688363682454340677628195417411278991508511911007986164881084200878747199116104168\\ 8647177015110295871537540724305895393683084142898525059425203389653646542713449898462574$

68284681090003895906168206232089971838631824048956271781454124667739465035114165574816649736067109334379651936943821145575491990081244967745268007323189664949514922418988090990053011966507486119331089750828742644116659163864262201566529087108204077980539534813308935421059691718723833028899371861080330675918096025112455970929844542326979060552260104999617289415030169660529811643315897053782471441666546188147122065660745821532045779350890990707704801425695354981051301867615187346310455583909511632017875394763381313795939067269290650072101599928098235211397774747810621048898291564364433766905259419400367994627909548456226231459674617734910035669160574361143865847058237421496661546633642127565160790 37103259572935534534318858464784352000997525388415314159771849934841207975361864370231786545058345401168751737534921338686374593451221786909179117234465580619610524316698360892654839824601436998371690070441995536299417240268552828634614449569472963483040995815289099064972463433595945365239023065881705710712427576463762080000

```
import \ {\rm time}
def LFSR5(gf: int = 5):
    STATE = [0, 0, 0, 1]
    INIT_STATE = STATE.copy()
    SEQUENCE = []
    counter = 0
    while True:
         if STATE \longrightarrow INIT_STATE and counter != 0:
             STATE = [0, 0, 0, 0]
             SEQUENCE. append (STATE. pop(0))
             break
         else:
             counter +=1
             new\_val = (2*STATE[0] + 2*STATE[2] + STATE[3]) \% gf
             SEQUENCE. append (STATE. pop(0))
             STATE. append (new_val)
    return SEQUENCE
def LFSR2(gf: int = 2):
    STATE = [0, 0, 0, 1]
    INIT\_STATE = STATE.copy()
    SEQUENCE = []
    counter = 0
    while True:
         if STATE \longrightarrow INIT_STATE and counter != 0:
             STATE = [0, 0, 0, 0]
             SEQUENCE. append (STATE. pop(0))
             break
         else:
             counter +=1
             new_val = (STATE[0] + STATE[3]) \% gf
             SEQUENCE. append (STATE. pop(0))
             STATE.\,append\,(\,new\_val\,)
    return SEQUENCE
def is_unique(sequence):
    unique_sequences = []
    for i in range (0, len(sequence) - 3):
         seq = []
        for j in range (0, 4):
             seq.append(sequence[i+j])
         if seq in unique_sequences:
             return False
         else:
             unique_sequences.append(seq)
    return True
if __name__ = '__main__':
    lfsr5 = LFSR5()
    lfsr2 = LFSR2()
    lfsrseq2 = []
    lfsrseq5 = []
    sea = ""
    for i in range (0,626):
         lfsrseq2 += list(lfsr2)
    for i in range (0,17):
        lfsrseq5 += list(lfsr5)
    for i in range (0,10003):
         if lfsrseq2[i] == 1:
             seq +=(str(lfsrseq5[i] + 5))
             seq + = (str(lfsrseq5[i]))
         f = open("seq.txt", "w")
         f.write(str(seq))
         f.close()
```

HOME EXERCISE 1:

1, p(x) = x + x2 + 1 over #2 We know that it must be a factor of

two irreducible polynomials if it is not irreducible.

We start by looking at the possible roots 7(0)=1 + p(1)=1 , thus

[X, X+1, X2+1, X3+1, X3+X2, X3+X] campt

be factors (if it is irreducible.

Possible factors

0

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} x^2 + x + 1 \\ \end{array}, x^3 + x^2 + 1 \\ \end{array}, x^3 + x + 1 \right\}$

A sine x2+x+1 is the only factor that can

produce a polynomial of deg = 4, we have

(x2+x+1)2 = (x2+x+1)(x2+x+1)=

 $= x^{4} + x^{3} + x^{2} + x + x^{2} + x$

 $= x^4 + x^2 + 1$.

It is therefore not irreducible.

ANSWER: X1+x2+1 over I is reducible.

Q. p(x) = x3 + x + 1 over II3

We look for potential voots

p(1)=0, p(0)=1. it suggests that (x+2), which is irreducible

could be a factor. Long division gives x² + X + 1 \times^3 + × + 1 $-x^{3} + x^{2} - x^{3} - x^{2} + x^{2}$ \times^2 + \times + 1 $- \times (x+2) = - x^{2} - 2x = -x^{2} + 1$ x + 2 - x - 2 P As we can see, x3+x+1 is a factor of the irreducible polynomial X+2 and is therefor reducable as well. ANSWER: #3 < x3 + x + 1 > is reducable 3. $x^2 + \alpha^5 x + 1$ over \overline{H}_{24} where $\alpha^4 + \alpha + 1 = 0$ 0 In order to construct a finite field ower # 0 = $\alpha^2 + \infty$

HOME EXERCISE 2: TI(x) = x4 + x + 1 creates # 4 4 we assume TT(x) = x + rx+1 =0 in some exturion field. The order of & is the least positive integer Such that $\alpha^t = 1 \pmod{\pi(x)}$ 0 We know that x +x+1 is irreducible 4 primitive, & thus we must have that the period of TI(a) is 24-1=15, i.e a =1 mod T(a) -& thes we get 1. (\alpha) t = 1 (mod T(\alpha)) for t = 15 Q. $(\alpha^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \pmod{T(\alpha)}$ for t = 15Since 2 doesn't divde 15 but 30 = 2.15 does which (a30) = 1 mod Ti(a) also holds. 0 3. $(\alpha^3)^t = 1 \mod (\pi(\alpha))$ for t = 50 4. We know of = x+1 & that if we've looking at the multiplication tubble formed by $TI(\alpha)$, we have that $\alpha + \alpha^3 = \alpha^9$ 1 + thus (× 9) t = x = 1 mod 71(x) 4 since 9.5=45 4 15.3=45 me gret that t=5Summary: 1) t=15, 2) t=15, 3) t=5, 4) t=5

HOME EXERCISE 3: 1, x4 + x2 +1 over #2 As found out in H1, $x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + x + 1)^2$ which reduces the problem to find the period of $x^2 + x + 1$ In order to do so we can look for the least positive integer T such that (x2+x+1) (1+xT). We start with T=3 \times + 1 \times^2 + \times + 1 x3 + x2 + x thus $T_1 = 3$ & using Theorem 4.5 we have that $T_2 = 2' \cdot T_1' = 6$ since $2^{m-1}+2=2^m$ for m=7we can then form the cycle set

ANSWER: 1(1) # 1(3) # 2(6)

2, x3+x+1 over #3 We found out in H1.2 that x3 +x+1 can be factorized as $x^3 + x + 1 = (x + 2)(x^2 + x + 2)$ which reduces the problem to find out the cycle sets of X+2 4 x2+x+2. tirst we check if x2+x+2 is primitive, which we can check by seeing if it divides $x^{9m} - x = x^{3^2} - x = x^9 - x$, which is the same 0 as checking $x^8 - 1$. $x^6 + 2x^5 + 2x^4 + 2x^2 + x + 1$ - x + 2 x + x = 2x7+x6-1 -2 x2 + x6 +2x5 2 x6 +2 x5 -1 -2x6 + x5+2x4 -2 x4 + x3 +2 x2 -1 x3+2 x 2 - 1 $- \times^3 - \times^2 - 2 \times$ $\times^2 + \times + 2$ $-x^2+x-2$ which means that x2+x+1 is primitine with period T, = q1-1 = 32-1 = 9-1 = 8 which gives the cycle set: 5,=1(1) @ 1(8)

The next polynomial is X+2. We again check if it is primitive by determine if it divides $x^{3^1} - x = x^3 - x$ which we can instead look for x2-1 X+2 $- \times^2 - 2 \times - \times (\times + 2) = - \times^2 - 2 \times$ - x - 2 X+2 is also primitive with period T2=3-1=2 We get the cycle set S2 = 1(1) 3 1(2) = Using theorem 4.6, we get that $S_1 \times S_2 = [1(1) \oplus 1(8)] \times [1(1) \oplus 1(2)] =$ = 1(1) × 1(1) @ 1(1) × 1(2) @ + +(8) × 1(1) @ 1(8) × 1(2) = = 1(1) @ 1(2) @ 1(8) + 1.1. gcd(8,2) (1cm(8,2)) = = 1(1) 101(2) 101(8) + 1.1.2 (8) = = 1(1) \$ 1(2) \$ 3(8) We check that 1:1+1:2+3-8=27 which we expect for a polynomial of degree 3 over \overline{H}_3 since $3^3 = 27 + therefore it$ is correct ANSWER: 1(1) \$ 1(2) \$ 3(8)