# 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()
```