

## Prime Fields : $\mathbb{Z}_p$

In [2]: `p:7`

Out[2]: 7

In [3]: `n:1`

Out[3]: 1

In [4]: `gf_set_data(p,n)`

Out[4]: Structure [GF-DATA]

In [5]: `gf_info()`

```
characteristic = 7
reduction polynomial = x
primitive element = 3
nr of elements = 7
nr of units = 6
nr of primitive elements = 2
```

Out[5]: **false**

In [6]: `gf_add_table()`

Out[6]:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	0
2	3	4	5	6	0	1
3	4	5	6	0	1	2
4	5	6	0	1	2	3
5	6	0	1	2	3	4
6	0	1	2	3	4	5

In [7]: `gf_mult_table()`

Out[7]:

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	4	6	1	3	5
3	6	2	5	1	4
4	1	5	2	6	3
5	3	1	6	4	2
6	5	4	3	2	1

**If an element  $\alpha$  generates with its powers all the elements of the group  $\mathbb{Z}_p^*$**

then  $\alpha$  is a generator of the cyclic multiplicative group and is called **primitive**.

In  $\mathbb{Z}_7^*$ , 3 and 5 are the **primitive** elements.

In [27]: `for i:1 thru p-1 do print(i,gf_order(i))`

```
1 1
2 3
3 6
4 3
5 6
6 2
```

Out[27]: **done**

$$p \mid (a^p - a)$$
$$a^p - a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0

**if  $a \neq 0$  then we can multiply by  $a^{-1}$**

1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1

let's multiply again by  $a^{-1}$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2^{-1} = 4 \\ 3^{-1} = 5 \\ 4^{-1} = 2 \\ 5^{-1} = 3 \\ 6^{-1} = 6 \end{array}$$

```
Out[16]: ["{Lisp Array: \#(1 3 2 6 4 5 1)}", "{Lisp Array: \#(NIL 0 2 1 4 5 3)}", "{Lisp Array: \#(2 4 1 ]
```

$$\begin{aligned} 3^0 &= 1 \\ 3^1 &= 3 \\ 3^2 &= 2 \\ 3^3 &= 6 \\ 3^4 &= 4 \\ 3^5 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

4/10/18, 1:25 PM

In [ ]:

## Prime Power Fields : $\mathbb{F}_q = \mathbb{Z}_p[x]/m(x) = GF(p^n)$

In [ ]: p:3

In [ ]: n:2

In [3]: gf\_set\_data(p,n)

Out[3]: Structure [GF-DATA]

In [4]: gf\_info()

```
characteristic = 3
reduction polynomial = x^2+1
primitive element = x+1
nr of elements = 9
nr of units = 8
nr of primitive elements = 4
```

Out[4]: **false**

In [18]: atable:gf\_add\_table()

Out[18]:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	0	4	5	3	7	8	6
2	0	1	5	3	4	8	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8	0	1	2
4	5	3	7	8	6	1	2	0
5	3	4	8	6	7	2	0	1
6	7	8	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	8	6	1	2	0	4	5	3
8	6	7	2	0	1	5	3	4

In [19]: for i:1 thru p^n do for j:1 thru p^n do atable[i,j]:gf\_n2p(atable[i,j])

Out[19]: **done**

In [20]: `print(atable)$`

```

      [ 0 ]      [ 1 ]      [ 2 ]
      [   ]      [   ]      [   ]
      [ 1 ]      [ 2 ]      [ 0 ]
      [ 2 ]      [ 0 ]      [ 1 ]
      [ x ]      [ x + 1 ]      [ x + 2 ]
Col 1 = [ x + 1 ] Col 2 = [ x + 2 ] Col 3 = [ x ]
      [ x + 2 ]      [ x ]      [ x + 1 ]
      [ 2 x ]      [ 2 x + 1 ]      [ 2 x + 2 ]
      [ 2 x + 1 ]      [ 2 x + 2 ]      [ 2 x ]
      [ 2 x + 2 ]      [ 2 x ]      [ 2 x + 1 ]
      [ x ]      [ x + 1 ]      [ x + 2 ]
      [ x + 1 ]      [ x + 2 ]      [ x ]
      [ x + 2 ]      [ x ]      [ x + 1 ]
      [ 2 x ]      [ 2 x + 1 ]      [ 2 x + 2 ]
Col 4 = [ 2 x + 1 ] Col 5 = [ 2 x + 2 ] Col 6 = [ 2 x ]
      [ 2 x + 2 ]      [ 2 x ]      [ 2 x + 1 ]
      [ 0 ]      [ 1 ]      [ 2 ]
      [ 1 ]      [ 2 ]      [ 0 ]
      [ 2 ]      [ 0 ]      [ 1 ]
      [ 2 x ]      [ 2 x + 1 ]      [ 2 x + 2 ]
      [ 2 x + 1 ]      [ 2 x + 2 ]      [ 2 x ]
      [ 2 x + 2 ]      [ 2 x ]      [ 2 x + 1 ]
      [ 0 ]      [ 1 ]      [ 2 ]
Col 7 = [ 1 ]      Col 8 = [ 2 ]      Col 9 = [ 0 ]
      [ 2 ]      [ 0 ]      [ 1 ]
      [ x ]      [ x + 1 ]      [ x + 2 ]
      [ x + 1 ]      [ x + 2 ]      [ x ]
      [ x + 2 ]      [ x ]      [ x + 1 ]

```

Out[20]:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 0 & 1 & 2 & x & x+1 & x+2 & 2x & 2x+1 & 2x+2 \\
 1 & 2 & 0 & x+1 & x+2 & x & 2x+1 & 2x+2 & 2x \\
 2 & 0 & 1 & x+2 & x & x+1 & 2x+2 & 2x & 2x+1 \\
 x & x+1 & x+2 & 2x & 2x+1 & 2x+2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 x+1 & x+2 & x & 2x+1 & 2x+2 & 2x & 1 & 2 & 0 \\
 x+2 & x & x+1 & 2x+2 & 2x & 2x+1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\
 2x & 2x+1 & 2x+2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & x & x+1 & x+2 \\
 2x+1 & 2x+2 & 2x & 1 & 2 & 0 & x+1 & x+2 & x \\
 2x+2 & 2x & 2x+1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & x+2 & x & x+1
 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [21]: `mtable:gf_mult_table()`

Out[21]:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 8 & 7 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 & 5 & 8 & 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 4 & 8 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 8 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 2 & 8 & 5 \\ 7 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 8 & 3 & 1 \\ 8 & 4 & 7 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [23]: `for i:1 thru p^n-1 do for j:1 thru p^n-1 do mtable[i,j]:gf_n2p(mtable[i,j])`

Out[23]: **done**

In [24]: `print(mtable)`

Out[24]:

1	2	x	x + 1	x + 2	2 x	2 x + 1	2 x + 2
2	1	2 x	2 x + 2	2 x + 1	x	x + 2	x + 1
x	2 x	2	x + 2	2 x + 2	1	x + 1	2 x + 1
x + 1	2 x + 2	x + 2	2 x	1	2 x + 1	2	x
x + 2	2 x + 1	2 x + 2	1	x	x + 1	2 x	2
2 x	x	1	2 x + 1	x + 1	2	2 x + 2	x + 2
2 x + 1	x + 2	x + 1	2	2 x	2 x + 2	x	1
2 x + 2	x + 1	2 x + 1	x	2	x + 2	1	2 x

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & x & x+1 & x+2 & 2x & 2x+1 & 2x+2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2x & 2x+2 & 2x+1 & x & x+2 & x+1 \\ x & 2x & 2 & x+2 & 2x+2 & 1 & x+1 & 2x+1 \\ x+1 & 2x+2 & x+2 & 2x & 1 & 2x+1 & 2 & x \\ x+2 & 2x+1 & 2x+2 & 1 & x & x+1 & 2x & 2 \\ 2x & x & 1 & 2x+1 & x+1 & 2 & 2x+2 & x+2 \\ 2x+1 & x+2 & x+1 & 2 & 2x & 2x+2 & x & 1 \\ 2x+2 & x+1 & 2x+1 & x & 2 & x+2 & 1 & 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

In [25]: `gf_make_logs()`

Out[25]: `[ "{Lisp Array: \#(1 4 6 7 2 8 3 5 1)}", "{Lisp Array: \#(NIL 0 4 6 1 7 2 3 5)}", "{Lisp Array: \#(1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8)}"`

In [31]: `for i:1 thru p^n-1 do print("(" ,gf_primitive(),"")^i,"=",gf_n2p(gf_powers[i]))`

```
( x + 1 ) ^ 1 = x + 1
( x + 1 ) ^ 2 = 2 x
( x + 1 ) ^ 3 = 2 x + 1
( x + 1 ) ^ 4 = 2
( x + 1 ) ^ 5 = 2 x + 2
( x + 1 ) ^ 6 = x
( x + 1 ) ^ 7 = x + 2
( x + 1 ) ^ 8 = 1
```

Out[31]: **done**

```
In [32]: for i:1 thru p^n-1 do print(gf_n2p(i)," has order ",gf_order(gf_n2p(i)))

1 has order 1
2 has order 2
x has order 4
x + 1 has order 8
x + 2 has order 8
2 x has order 4
2 x + 1 has order 8
2 x + 2 has order 8
```

Out[32]: **done**

```
In [35]: gf_factor(x^(p^n)-x,3)
```

Out[35]:  $x (x + 1) (x + 2) (x^2 + 1) (x^2 + x + 2) (x^2 + 2x + 2)$

## Universal Polynomial : $x^{p^n} - x$

factors in all irreducible monic polynomials of degree  $k \mid n$  In this case  $n = 2$  and therefore it factors in all irreducibles of degree 1 or 2

```
In [64]: gf_factor(x^p^n-x)
```

Out[64]:  $x (x + 1) (x + 2) (x^2 + 1) (x^2 + x + 2) (x^2 + 2x + 2)$

```
In [64]: gf_factor(x^2+1)
```

Out[64]:  $x^2 + 1$

```
In [64]: for i:0 thru p^n-1 do ( print(gf_add(x,-gf_n2p(i))))
```

```
x
x + 2
x + 1
0
2
1
2 x
2 x + 2
2 x + 1
```

Out[64]: **done**

```
In [ ]:
```

## Primitive polynomials

*primitive polynomials*  $\subset$  *irreducible polynomials*  $\subset$  *polynomials*

Is  $f(x) = x^3 + x + 1$  a **primitive polynomial** over  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  ?

```
In [1]: f:x^3+x+1;
```

```
Out[1]:  $x^3 + x + 1$ 
```

```
In [2]: n:hipow(f,x);
```

```
Out[2]: 3
```

```
In [3]: p:modulus:2;
```

```
Out[3]: 2
```

To be primitive  $f(x)$  should divide  $x^{p^n-1} - 1$  and no other  $x^e - 1$  for  $e < p^n - 1$

```
In [4]: divide(x^(p^n-1)-1,f);
```

```
Out[4]:  $[x^4 + x^2 + x + 1, 0]$ 
```

```
In [5]: for e:1 thru p^n-1 do print("e=",e,",",divide(x^e-1,f));
```

```
e= 1 , [0, x + 1]
e= 2 , [0, x2 + 1]
e= 3 , [1, x]
e= 4 , [x, x2 + x + 1]
e= 5 , [x3 + 1, x2 + x]
e= 6 , [x4 + x + 1, x]
e= 7 , [x4 + x2 + x + 1, 0]
```

```
Out[5]: done
```

```
In [6]: gf_primitive_poly_p(f,p);
```

```
Out[6]: true
```

```
In [7]: factor(x^(p^n-1)-1);
```

```
Out[7]:  $(x + 1) (x^3 + x + 1) (x^3 + x^2 + 1)$ 
```



**Universal polynomial :**  $U(x) = x^{p^n} - x$

The universal polynomial is the product of all irreducible polynomials of degree  $d$  for  $\forall d : d \mid n$

```
In [8]: factor(x^p^n - x);
```

```
Out[8]: x (x + 1) (x^3 + x + 1) (x^3 + x^2 + 1)
```

**If  $f(x)$  is a primitive polynomial of degree  $n$  over  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  then  $x$  is a generator of  $\mathbb{F}_{p^n} = \mathbb{Z}_p[x]/f(x)$**

```
In [9]: gf_set_data(p,n);
```

```
Out[9]: Structure [GF-DATA]
```

```
In [10]: for i:1 thru p^n-1 do print("x^",i,"=",gf_exp(x,i));
```

```
x^ 1 = x
      2
x^ 2 = x
x^ 3 = x + 1
      2
x^ 4 = x  + x
      2
x^ 5 = x  + x + 1
      2
x^ 6 = x  + 1
x^ 7 = 1
```

```
Out[10]: done
```

**The above should give you a hint of why the LFSR works. Multiplying by  $x$  is shifting left.**

If  $x$  is a generator then the order of  $x$  should be  $p^n - 1$

```
In [11]: for i:1 thru p^n-2 do print(gf_exp(x,i)," has order ",gf_order(gf_exp(x,i)))
;
```

```
x  has order  7
 2
x  has order  7
x + 1  has order  7
      2
x  + x  has order  7
      2
x  + x + 1  has order  7
      2
x  + 1  has order  7
```

```
Out[11]: done
```

If we know the factorization of  $p^n - 1$  then we can check that

$$\forall \text{ primes } q | (p^n - 1), f \nmid x^{\frac{p^n - 1}{q}} - 1$$

In [12]: modulus:3;

Out[12]: 3

In [13]: p:3;

Out[13]: 3

In [14]: n:4;

Out[14]: 4

In [15]: f:gf\_primitive\_poly(p,n);

Out[15]:  $x^4 + x + 2$

In [16]: ifactors(p^n-1);

Out[16]:  $[[2, 4], [5, 1]]$

Prime factors of 80 are 2, 5

In [17]: q:2;

Out[17]: 2

In [18]: divide(x^((p^n-1)/q)-1,f);

Out[18]:  $[x^{36} - x^{33} + x^{32} + x^{30} + x^{29} + x^{28} - x^{27} - x^{24} - x^{23} + x^{21} - x^{19} - x^{18} + x^{17} + x^{16} - x^6 + x^4 - x^3 - x^2 - x - 1, 1]$

In [19]: q:5;

Out[19]: 5

In [20]: divide(x^((p^n-1)/q)-1,f);

Out[20]:  $[x^{12} - x^9 + x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 - x^3 - 1, -x^3 + x + 1]$

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

## LFSR Linear Feedback Shift Register

An LFSR has maximal period if its associated/connection polynomial is primitive.

In that case if  $n$  is the length of the LFSR, the period will be  $2^n - 1$

In [1]: `p:2`

Out[1]: 2

In [2]: `n:4`

Out[2]: 4

**A poly of degree  $m$  over  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  is primitive if its order is  $p^m - 1$**

Here  $p = 2, n = 4$ , therefore  $p^n - 1 = 2^4 - 1 = 15$

In [3]: `f:gf_primitive_poly(p,n)`

Out[3]:  $x^4 + x + 1$

In [4]: `modulus:2`

Out[4]: 2

In [5]: `gf_set_data(p,n)`

Out[5]: Structure [GF-DATA]

In [6]: `gf_order(f(x))`

Out[6]: 15

**$f(x)$  is a primitive polynomial so we can expect a period of  $2^4 - 1 = 15$  from its LFSR**

In [7]: `modulus:2`

Out[7]: 2

In [8]: `seed:[0,1,0,1]`

Out[8]: [0, 1, 0, 1]

**This matrix does exactly what a LFSR does: shifts right and replaces first bit with the xor of the taps**

In [9]: `mlfsr:matrix([1,1,0,0],  
[0,0,1,0],  
[0,0,0,1],  
[1,0,0,0])`

Out[9]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [10]: `expand(charpoly(mlfsr,lambda))`

Out[10]:  $\lambda^4 - \lambda^3 - 1$

In [11]: `gf_primitive_poly_p(%,p)`

Out[11]: **true**

In [14]: `for i:1 thru p^n-1 do ( seed:seed . mlfsr, seed:mod(seed,2),print(i,seed) )`

```
1 [ 0 1 1 0 ]
2 [ 0 0 1 1 ]
3 [ 1 0 0 1 ]
4 [ 0 1 0 0 ]
5 [ 0 0 1 0 ]
6 [ 0 0 0 1 ]
7 [ 1 0 0 0 ]
8 [ 1 1 0 0 ]
9 [ 1 1 1 0 ]
10 [ 1 1 1 1 ]
11 [ 0 1 1 1 ]
12 [ 1 0 1 1 ]
13 [ 0 1 0 1 ]
14 [ 1 0 1 0 ]
15 [ 1 1 0 1 ]
```

Out[14]: **done**

In [64]: `p:3`

Out[64]: 3

In [64]: `n:3`

Out[64]: 3

In [64]: `gf_primitive_poly(p,n)`

Out[64]:  $x^3 + 2x + 1$

In [64]: `seed:[0,2,1]`

Out[64]: [0,2,1]

In [64]: `mlfsr:matrix([2,1,0],  
[0,0,1],  
[1,0,0])`

Out[64]:  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

In [64]: `expand(charpoly(mlfsr,lambda))`

Out[64]:  $-\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 1$

In [64]: `gf_primitive_poly_p(%,p)`

Out[64]: **false**

```
In [64]: for i:1 thru p^n do ( seed:seed . mlfsr, seed:mod(seed,p),print(i,seed) )
```

```
1 [ 1  0  2 ]
2 [ 1  1  0 ]
3 [ 2  1  1 ]
4 [ 2  2  1 ]
5 [ 2  2  2 ]
6 [ 0  2  2 ]
7 [ 2  0  2 ]
8 [ 0  2  0 ]
9 [ 0  0  2 ]
10 [ 2  0  0 ]
11 [ 1  2  0 ]
12 [ 2  1  2 ]
13 [ 0  2  1 ]
14 [ 1  0  2 ]
15 [ 1  1  0 ]
16 [ 2  1  1 ]
17 [ 2  2  1 ]
18 [ 2  2  2 ]
19 [ 0  2  2 ]
20 [ 2  0  2 ]
21 [ 0  2  0 ]
22 [ 0  0  2 ]
23 [ 2  0  0 ]
24 [ 1  2  0 ]
25 [ 2  1  2 ]
26 [ 0  2  1 ]
27 [ 1  0  2 ]
```

Out[64]: **done**

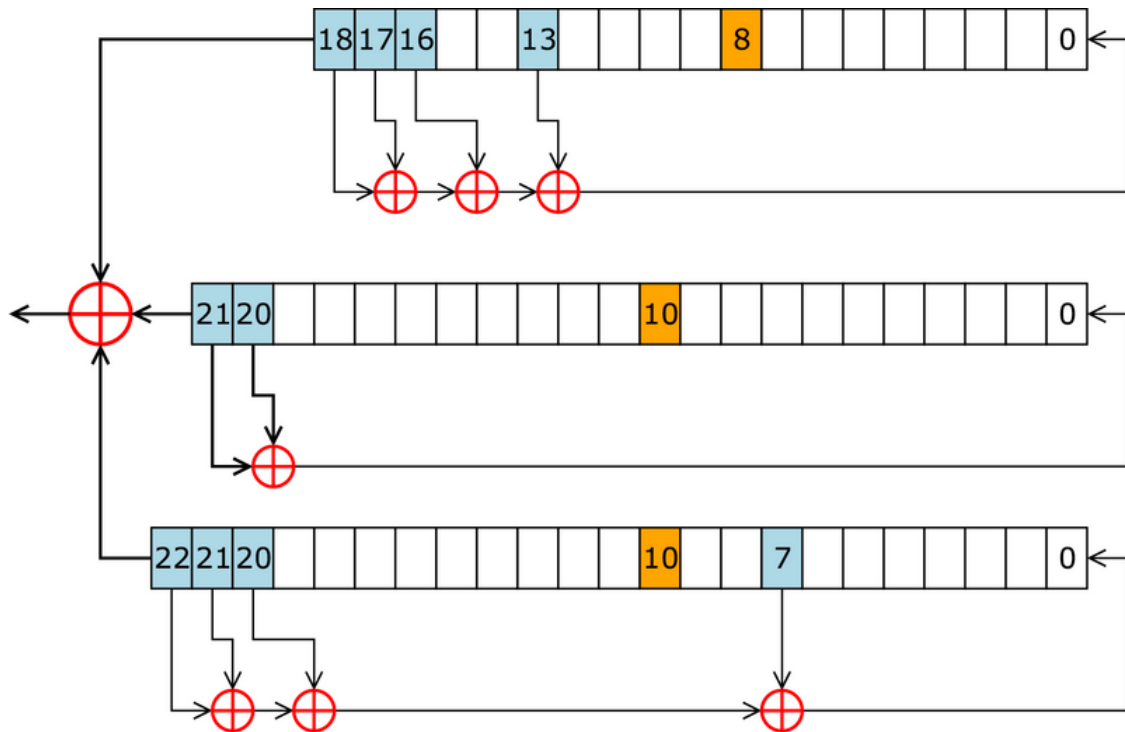
```
In [ ]:
```

## GSM A5/1 cipher

### 3 different LFSR are initialized with 64 bits

and their output is xored to produce 114 bits at a time

these bits are xored with 114 bits of the data stream and sent every 4.615 msec



*pic from Matt Crypto - Wikipedia*

In [1]: `lfsr1:x^19+x^18+x^17+x^14+1`

Out[1]:  $x^{19} + x^{18} + x^{17} + x^{14} + 1$

In [2]: `gf_primitive_poly_p(lfsr1,2)`

Out[2]: **true**

In [3]: `lfsr2:x^22+x^21+1`

Out[3]:  $x^{22} + x^{21} + 1$

In [4]: `gf_primitive_poly_p(lfsr2,2)`

Out[4]: **true**

In [5]: `lfsr3:x^23+x^22+x^21+x^8+1`

Out[5]:  $x^{23} + x^{22} + x^{21} + x^8 + 1$

In [6]: `gf_primitive_poly_p(lfsr3,2)`

Out[6]: **true**

In [ ]:

## GFSR - Lewis , Payne 1973

Uses the same LFSR across all bits of the words : if the degree of the LFSR is  $n$  then the period is  $2^n - 1$ .

The initialization is problematic and slow especially in the original rng.

If we see the state as made by  $n$  vertical words then fill each row of bits one after the other with the LFSR skipping some outcomes after any row :

$$[\mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{w}_1, \dots] = \begin{bmatrix} w_{0,0} & \dots & w_{0,n-1} \\ w_{1,0} & \dots & w_{1,n-1} \\ w_{2,0} & \dots & w_{2,n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

In [2]: p:2

Out[2]: 2

In [3]: n:3

Out[3]: 3

In [4]: gf\_primitive\_poly(p,3)

Out[4]:  $x^3 + x + 1$

**Therefore a  $LFSR(3, 1 + x + x^3)$  will have maximal period**  
 $p^n - 1 = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$

In [5]: seed:[1,0,1]

Out[5]: [1,0,1]

In [6]: lfsr:matrix([1,1,0],  
[0,0,1],  
[1,0,0])

Out[6]:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

In [7]: for i:1 thru p^n do ( seed:mod(seed . lfsr,p), print(i,seed))

```
1 [ 0 1 0 ]
2 [ 0 0 1 ]
3 [ 1 0 0 ]
4 [ 1 1 0 ]
5 [ 1 1 1 ]
6 [ 0 1 1 ]
7 [ 1 0 1 ]
8 [ 0 1 0 ]
```

Out[7]: **done**

**Let's now build a GFSR with the same polynomial using numbers**  
 $0 \leq x \leq m : 2^3$

In [17]: m:2^3

Out[17]: 8

In [20]: `mseed:matrix([7,3,2])`

Out[20]: `( 7 3 2)`



```
In [21]: for i:1 thru p^m-1 do ( mseed:mod(mseed . lfsr,m), print(i,mseed))
```

```
1 [ 1 7 3 ]
2 [ 4 1 7 ]
3 [ 3 4 1 ]
4 [ 4 3 4 ]
5 [ 0 4 3 ]
6 [ 3 0 4 ]
7 [ 7 3 0 ]
8 [ 7 7 3 ]
9 [ 2 7 7 ]
10 [ 1 2 7 ]
11 [ 0 1 2 ]
12 [ 2 0 1 ]
13 [ 3 2 0 ]
14 [ 3 3 2 ]
15 [ 5 3 3 ]
16 [ 0 5 3 ]
17 [ 3 0 5 ]
18 [ 0 3 0 ]
19 [ 0 0 3 ]
20 [ 3 0 0 ]
21 [ 3 3 0 ]
22 [ 3 3 3 ]
23 [ 6 3 3 ]
24 [ 1 6 3 ]
25 [ 4 1 6 ]
26 [ 2 4 1 ]
27 [ 3 2 4 ]
28 [ 7 3 2 ]
29 [ 1 7 3 ]
30 [ 4 1 7 ]
31 [ 3 4 1 ]
32 [ 4 3 4 ]
33 [ 0 4 3 ]
34 [ 3 0 4 ]
35 [ 7 3 0 ]
36 [ 7 7 3 ]
37 [ 2 7 7 ]
38 [ 1 2 7 ]
39 [ 0 1 2 ]
40 [ 2 0 1 ]
41 [ 3 2 0 ]
42 [ 3 3 2 ]
43 [ 5 3 3 ]
44 [ 0 5 3 ]
45 [ 3 0 5 ]
46 [ 0 3 0 ]
47 [ 0 0 3 ]
48 [ 3 0 0 ]
49 [ 3 3 0 ]
50 [ 3 3 3 ]
51 [ 6 3 3 ]
52 [ 1 6 3 ]
53 [ 4 1 6 ]
54 [ 2 4 1 ]
55 [ 3 2 4 ]
56 [ 7 3 2 ]
57 [ 1 7 3 ]
58 [ 4 1 7 ]
59 [ 3 4 1 ]
60 [ 4 3 4 ]
61 [ 0 4 3 ]
62 [ 3 0 4 ]
63 [ 7 3 0 ]
64 [ 7 7 3 ]
65 [ 2 7 7 ]
66 [ 1 2 7 ]
67 [ 0 1 2 ]
68 [ 2 0 1 ]
69 [ 3 2 0 ]
70 [ 3 3 2 ]
71 [ 5 3 3 ]
72 [ 0 5 3 ]
73 [ 3 0 5 ]
74 [ 0 3 0 ]
75 [ 0 0 3 ]
76 [ 3 0 0 ]
77 [ 3 3 0 ]
78 [ 3 3 3 ]
79 [ 6 3 3 ]
80 [ 1 2 7 ]
```

Out[21]: **done**

In [ ]:

## T400 Twisted GFSR

based on  $GFSR(25, x^{25} + x^{11} + 1)$

$n=25$  words  $\times w=16$  bits = 400 bits, twisting vector  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0xA875}$  (a 16 bits vector)

twisting matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{15 \times 1} & I_{15 \times 15} \\ \mathbf{a}_{1 \times 16} \end{bmatrix}$  (a 16x16 bits array)

if we let  $x = [x_0 \dots x_{w-2} x_{w-1}]$  then the block multiplication is

$$[x_0 \dots x_{w-2} \mid x_{w-1}] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0_{15 \times 1} & I_{15 \times 15} \\ a_0 & a_1 \dots a_{15} \end{bmatrix} = [x_{w-1} \cdot a_0 \quad x_0 + x_{w-1} * a_1 \dots x_{w-2} + x_{w-1} * a_{16}]$$

$$= [x_{w-1} \cdot \mathbf{a}_{1 \times 16} \oplus \text{shiftright}(\mathbf{x})]$$

The form of  $A$  is dictated by the necessity to make it simple to multiply by it :

$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{A} = \text{if } (x_{w-1} = 0) \text{ then shiftright}(\mathbf{x}) \text{ else shiftright}(\mathbf{x}) \oplus \mathbf{a}$$

(Matsumoto, Kurita, 1992) Theorem : if  $\varphi_A(x)$  is the characteristic polynomial of the  $w \times w$  bits matrix  $A$  and  $\varphi_A(t^n + t^m)$  is of degree  $nw$  and is primitive then the period of :

$$x_{l+n} = x_{l+m} \oplus x_l \cdot A$$

is  $2^{nw} - 1$ .

This generator returns the random floats  $\frac{x}{2^{16}}$

```
In [26]: a_15_ident:diagematrix(15,1)$
```

```
Out[26]:
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
In [27]: a_15_zero_row:[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
```

```
Out[27]: [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
```

In [28]: `a_15_zero_col:=transpose(a_15_zero_row)`

Out[28]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [29]: `a_16_zero_row:=addcol(matrix(a_15_zero_row),matrix([0]))`

Out[29]:  $(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$

In [ ]:

In [30]: `a_16_vector_a:[1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,1]`

Out[30]:  $[1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]$

In [31]: `a_15x16:=addcol(a_15_zero_col,a_15_ident)$`

Out[31]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [32]: `shiftright_16x16:addrrow(a_15x16,a_16_zero_row)`

Out[32]:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [33]: `a_16x16:addrrow(a_15x16,a_16_vector_a)`

Out[33]:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [34]: `phi:charpoly(a_16x16,t^25+t^11)`

Out[34]:

$$\frac{(-t^{25} - t^{11})^2 \left( (-t^{25} - t^{11})^2 \left( (-t^{25} - t^{11})^5 \left( (-t^{25} - t^{11}) \left( (-t^{25} - t^{11}) \left( (-t^{25} - t^{11})^2 (-t^{25} - t^{11} + 1) + 1 \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) - 1}{1}$$

In [35]: `phi:expand(phi)`

Out[35]:

$$\begin{aligned} & t^{400} + 16t^{386} - t^{375} + 120t^{372} - 15t^{361} + 560t^{358} - 105t^{347} + 1820t^{344} - 455t^{333} + 4368t^{330} - t^{325} \\ & - 13t^{311} - 3003t^{305} + 11440t^{302} - 78t^{297} - 5005t^{291} + 12870t^{288} - 286t^{283} - 6435t^{277} - t^{275} + \\ & - 6435t^{263} - 11t^{261} + 8008t^{260} - 1287t^{255} - t^{250} - 5005t^{249} - 55t^{247} + 4368t^{246} - 1716t^{241} - 10 \\ & t^{233} + 1820t^{232} - 1716t^{227} - t^{225} - 45t^{222} - 1365t^{221} - 330t^{219} + 560t^{218} - 1287t^{213} - 9t^{211} - 12 \\ & t^{205} + 120t^{204} - 715t^{199} - 36t^{197} - 210t^{194} - 105t^{193} - 462t^{191} + 16t^{190} - 286t^{185} - 84t^{183} - 252 \\ & + t^{176} - 78t^{171} - 126t^{169} - 210t^{166} - t^{165} - 165t^{163} - 13t^{157} - 126t^{155} - 120t^{152} - 55t^{149} - t^{143} - \\ & t^{135} - 36t^{127} - 10t^{124} - t^{121} - 9t^{113} - t^{110} - t^{100} - t^{99} - 4t^{86} - 6t^{72} - 4t^{58} - t^{50} - t^{44} - \end{aligned}$$

```
In [36]: gf_primitive_poly_p(phi,2)
```

```
Out[36]: true
```

```
In [37]: hipow(phi,t)
```

```
Out[37]: 400
```

```
In [46]: x:matrix([1,0,1,0,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1])
```

```
Out[46]: (1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1)
```

```
In [47]: a_16_vector_a_m:matrix(a_16_vector_a)
```

```
Out[47]: (1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1)
```

```
In [48]: mod(x . a_16x16,2)
```

```
Out[48]: (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1)
```

```
In [60]: if (x[1][16] = 0) then (x . shiftright_16x16) else mod(x . shiftright_16x16 + a_16_vector_a_m,2)
```

```
Out[60]: (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1)
```

```
In [ ]:
```

**25 words x 32 bits = 800 bits**

```
In [13]: f:x^25+x^18+1
```

```
Out[13]:  $x^{25} + x^{18} + 1$ 
```

```
In [14]: gf_primitive_poly_p(f,2)
```

```
Out[14]: true
```

```
In [15]: a:diagmatrix(31,1)$
```

```
Out[15]:
```



```
Out[16]:
```

```
Out[20]: [1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
```





In [1]: `ident_4x4:ident(4);`

Out[1]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [2]: `zero_4x1:transpose([0,0,0,0]);`

Out[2]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [3]: `vec_a:[1,1,0,1,1];`

Out[3]:  $[1, 1, 0, 1, 1]$

In [4]: `m:ident_4x4;`

Out[4]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [5]: `m:addcol(zero_4x1,m);`

Out[5]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [6]: `m:addrow(m,vec_a);`

Out[6]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [9]: `gf_primitive_poly(2,5);`

Out[9]:  $x^5 + x^2 + 1$

In [10]: `m;`

Out[10]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [14]: `phi:charpoly(m,t^5+t^3);`

Out[14]:  $(-t^5 - t^3) \left( ((-t^5 - t^3) (-t^5 - t^3 + 1) - 1) (-t^5 - t^3)^2 - 1 \right) + 1$

In [15]: `phi2:expand(phi);`

Out[15]:  $-t^{25} - 5t^{23} - 10t^{21} + t^{20} - 10t^{19} + 4t^{18} - 5t^{17} + 6t^{16} + 4t^{14} + 3t^{13} + t^{12} + 3t^{11} +$

In [16]: `gf_primitive_poly_p(phi,2);`

Out[16]: **true**

In [17]: `ident_5x5:ident(5);`

Out[17]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [18]: `for i:1 thru 100 do if mod(m^i,2) = ident_5x5 then print("Wow ",i);`

Wow 31  
Wow 62  
Wow 93

Out[18]: **done**

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

## Tempering

The new very long period Twisted GFSR can have not so good statistical properties. Matsumoto and Kurita developed a shuffling of the bits that can help with this.

For T800 they resubmitted a TT800 version (Tempered Twisted GFSR). The Marsenne Twister MT19337 is instead already equipped with a similar pattern.

T800 twisting :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    unsigned int x,y,z;
    int s = 7, t=15;
    unsigned int a = 0x8ebfd028 ,b = 0x2b5b2500 ,c = 0xdb8b0000;

    while (1) {
        if (read(0,&x,4) != 4) _exit(1);
        y = x ^ ((x<<s) & b);
        z = y ^ ((y<<t)& c);
        write(1,&z,4);
    }
}
```

MT19337 twisting :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    unsigned int x,y,z;
    int u = 11, s = 7, t=15, l = 18;
    unsigned int a = 0x9908b0df ,b = 0x9d2c5680 ,c = 0xefc60000;

    while (1) {
        if (read(0,&x,4) != 4) _exit(1);
        y = x ^ (x>>u) ;
        y = y ^ ((y<<s)& b);
        y = y ^ ((y<<t)& c);
        z = y ^ (y>>l) ;
        write(1,&z,4);
    }
}
```

In [ ]:

## Design an MT

In [1]: `load("bitwise");`

Out[1]: `/usr/local/share/maxima/5.41.0/share/contrib/bitwise/bitwise.lisp`

In [2]: `seed:matrix([27,17,21,5,30,14,16]);`

Out[2]: `(27 17 21 5 30 14 16)`

In [4]: `n:matrix_size(seed)[2];`

Out[4]: `7`

In [5]: `ident_4x4:ident(4);`

Out[5]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [6]: `zero_4x1:transpose([0,0,0,0]);`

Out[6]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [7]: `matrix_A:ident_4x4;`

Out[7]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [8]: `matrix_A:addcol(zero_4x1,matrix_A)$`

Out[8]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [9]: `vec_a:[1,0,1,1,0]$`

Out[9]: `[1,0,1,1,0]`

In [10]: `matrix_A:addrow(matrix_A,vec_a)$`

Out[10]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In [11]: `matrix_A[5]:vec_a;`

Out[11]: `[1,0,1,1,0]`

In [12]: `m:2;`

Out[12]: `2`

```
In [17]: bit_and(seed[1][m],16);
```

```
Out[17]: 16
```

```
In [18]: bit_rsh(%,4);
```

```
Out[18]: 1
```

```
In [19]: bottom_tap:[ bit_rsh(bit_and(seed[1][m],16),4),
                     bit_rsh(bit_and(seed[1][m],8),3),
                     bit_rsh(bit_and(seed[1][m],4),2),
                     bit_rsh(bit_and(seed[1][m],2),1),
                     bit_and(seed[1][m],1)];
```

```
Out[19]: [1,0,0,0,1]
```

```
In [20]: top_tap:[ bit_rsh(bit_and(seed[1][n],16),4),
                  bit_rsh(bit_and(seed[1][n-1],8),3),
                  bit_rsh(bit_and(seed[1][n-1],4),2),
                  bit_rsh(bit_and(seed[1][n-1],2),1),
                  bit_and(seed[1][n-1],1)];
```

```
Out[20]: [1,1,1,1,0]
```

```
In [21]: bottom_tap:matrix(bottom_tap);
```

```
Out[21]: (1 0 0 0 1)
```

```
In [22]: new_bits:mod(bottom_tap + top_tap . matrix_A,2);
```

```
Out[22]: (1 1 1 1 0)
```

```
In [23]: new_numb:mod(new_bits[1][5]*16+
                     new_bits[1][4]*8+
                     new_bits[1][3]*4+
                     new_bits[1][2]*2+
                     new_bits[1][1],32);
```

```
Out[23]: 15
```

```
In [24]: shr7:matrix([0,1,0,0,0,0,0],
                    [0,0,1,0,0,0,0],
                    [0,0,0,1,0,0,0],
                    [0,0,0,0,1,0,0],
                    [0,0,0,0,0,1,0],
                    [0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
                    [0,0,0,0,0,0,0]);
```

```
Out[24]: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

```
In [25]: seed:seed . shr7;
```

```
Out[25]: (0 27 17 21 5 30 14)
```

```
In [26]: seed[1][1]:new_numb;
```

```
Out[26]: 15
```



```
In [27]: printf(true, "~5, '0b", new_numb);  
01111
```

```
Out[27]: false
```