## 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^m-1=2^4-1=15
```

```
In [3]: f:gf_primitive_poly(p,n)
Out[3]: x<sup>4</sup> + 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

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```
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
2 [ 0
3 [ 1
                 0
                    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[1110]
          10 [ 1 1 1 1 ]
          11 [ 0 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]
\texttt{Out[64]:}\ [0,2,1]
Out[64]: /2 \ 1 \ 0
            0 \ 0 \ 1
In [64]: expand(charpoly(mlfsr,lambda))
Out[64]: -\lambda^3+2\,\lambda^2+1
In [64]: gf_primitive_poly_p(%,p)
Out[64]: false
```

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