

An Approach to Studying Periods of Binary Digit-position Sequences over Prime Rings

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Closest aspects

- level sequences and k -linear recurring sequences (Bylkov D.V., Kamlovskiy O.V., Kurakin V.L., Kuzmin A.S., Kozlitin O.A., Nechaev A.A.)
- modular reductions of linear recurring sequences over \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} and \mathbb{Z}_{pq} where p and q are different prime numbers (Xuan-Yong Zhu, Wen-Feng Qi)
- digit-position sequences over fields and rings (Kuzmin A.S., Kuzmin S.A.)

Introduction

Let \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} , be a primary ring with the generator polynomial $F(x)$, $\deg F(x) = m$, notably $u(i) = (u(i))_{i=0}^{\infty}$ is LRS MP over this ring. Period $T(u)$ of LRS MP u equals $p^{n-1}(p^m - 1)$.

Every element $u(i)$ of some LRS MP u over prime ring can be uniquely represented as follows

$$u(i) = \sum_{t=0}^k u_t(i)2^t,$$

where $k = \lceil \log_2 p^n \rceil$.

Sequence $u_t, t = \overline{1, k}$ is called t^{th} binary digit-position sequence. The following property holds $T(u_t) | T(u)$.

Approach

Multiplier of sequence u is an element $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{p^n}^*$, for which exists $q \in \mathbb{N}$ with property $x^q u = cu$.

Let $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{p^n}$ be a multiplier of sequence u over \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} . Let $M(u)$ be a set of all of multipliers of u . $M(u)$ forms subgroup in $\mathbb{Z}_{p^n}^*$.

Let $H = \{1, \beta, \beta^2, \dots, \beta^{2d-1}\}$ be a subgroup of $M(u)$, here β is a forming element of group H , value $2d$ satisfies condition

$$2d | \text{GCD}(T(u), |\mathbb{Z}_{p^n}^*|) = p^{n-1}(p-1).$$

The set of $\mathbb{Z}_{p^n} \setminus \{0\}$ can be represented as a decomposition of non-intersecting classes $g_j H$ for some $g_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} \setminus \{0\}$

Result

Theorem

Let u be an LRS MP over \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} with generator polynomial $F(x)$, $\deg F(x) = m$, all the elements of \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} occur in the cycle of u , u_s be the s^{th} digit-position sequence of u , where s satisfies conditions $p^n = a(s)2^{s+1} + 2^s - 1$, for some $a(s) \geq 0$, $s \geq 1$. Let $H < M(u)$, $|H| = 2d$, $p \geq 3$. Then the following expression holds

$$T(u_s) \neq \frac{T(u)}{2d}.$$

Thank you for attention.