

周期为 $2p^2$ 的四阶二元广义分圆序列的线性复杂度

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摘要: 该文基于分圆理论, 构造了一类周期为 $2p^2$ 的四阶二元广义分圆序列。利用有限域上多项式分解理论研究序列的极小多项式和线性复杂度。结果表明, 该序列具有良好的线性复杂度性质, 能够抗击 B-M 算法的攻击。是密码学意义上性质良好的伪随机序列。

关键词: 流密码; 广义分圆序列; 线性复杂度; 极小多项式

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Linear Complexity of Binary Generalized Cyclotomic Sequences of Order Four with Period $2p^2$

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Abstract: Based on the theory of generalized cyclotomic, a new class of binary generalized cyclotomic sequences of order four with period $2p^2$ is established. Using the theory of polynomial factor over finite field, the linear complexity and minimal polynomial of the new sequences are researched. Results show that the sequences has larger linear complexity and can resist the attack by B-M algorithm. It is a good sequence from the viewpoint of cryptography.

Key words: Stream ciphers; Generalized cyclotomic sequence; Linear complexity; Minimal polynomial

1 引言

伪随机序列在扩频通信、测量距离、雷达导航、CDMA 通信、流密码系统等领域有着极为广泛的应用。在密码学领域的应用中, 伪随机序列必须具有高的线性复杂度^[1]。从安全的角度讲, 为抵抗已知明文攻击, 序列的线性复杂度必须足够大。根据 B-M 算法^[2], 一条好的序列往往要求它的线性复杂度必须不小于其周期长度的一半。

近年来, 广义分圆序列由于具有良好的线性复杂度而备受关注^[3-12]。其中文献[3]和文献[4]研究了周期为 p^m 的广义分圆序列, 并分别给出了计算该序列线性复杂度和迹函数的有效方法。文献[5]和文献[6]给出了两类周期为 $2pq$ 广义分圆序列, 并分析了该序列的线性复杂度。文献[7-11]分别对周期为 pq 广义分圆序列的线性复杂度、最小多项式和自相关值等性质进行了讨论。文献[12-15]研究了周期为

$2p^m$ 的二阶广义分圆序列的构造及其线性复杂度性质, 而周期为 $2p^2$ 的四阶二元序列尚未研究。因而, 本文将研究周期为 $2p^2$ 的四阶二元序列的构造及其线性复杂度。

2 广义分圆序列的构造

设 p 是一个奇素数, 且 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 。假设 g 是一个模 p^2 的本元根, 则 g 也是模 p^k 的本元根, $k \geq 1$ 。下文中总假设 g 为奇数, 若 g 为偶数, 则取 $g + p^k$ 为模 p^k 的本元根。定义

$$D_0^{(p^j)} = \langle g^4 \rangle \pmod{p^j}, D_0^{(2p^j)} = \langle g^4 \rangle \pmod{2p^j}$$

$$D_k^{(p^j)} = g^k D_0^{(p^j)}, D_k^{(2p^j)} = g^k D_0^{(2p^j)}, 1 \leq k \leq 3, j = 1, 2$$

其中 $aD^{(n)} = \{ab \pmod{n} : b \in D^{(n)}\}$, 并且 $|D_k^{(p)}| = (p-1)/4$, $|D_k^{(p^2)}| = [p(p-1)]/4$, $0 \leq k \leq 3$ 。令 Z_n 是模 n 剩余类环, Z_n^* 表示剩余类环 Z_n 的所有可逆元素的集合, 显然有

$$Z_{2p^j}^* = \bigcup_{k=0}^3 D_k^{(2p^j)}, Z_{p^j}^* = \bigcup_{k=0}^3 D_k^{(p^j)}, j = 1, 2$$

$$Z_{2p^2} = \bigcup_{k=0}^3 \left(2pD_k^{(p)} \cup pD_k^{(2p)} \cup 2D_k^{(p^2)} \cup D_k^{(2p^2)} \right) \cup \{p^2\} \cup \{0\}$$

令

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$$C_0 = \bigcup_{i=0}^1 \left(2pD_i^{(p)} \cup pD_i^{(2p)} \cup 2D_i^{(p^2)} \cup D_i^{(2p^2)} \right) \cup \{p^2\}$$

$$C_1 = \bigcup_{i=2}^3 \left(2pD_i^{(p)} \cup pD_i^{(2p)} \cup 2D_i^{(p^2)} \cup D_i^{(2p^2)} \right) \cup \{0\}$$

则 $C_0 \cup C_1 = Z_{2p^2}$, $C_0 \cap C_1 = \emptyset$ 。定义周期为 $2p^2$ 的四阶广义分圆序列 s 为

$$s_i = \begin{cases} 1, & i \pmod{2p^2} \in C_1, \\ 0, & i \pmod{2p^2} \in C_0, \end{cases} \quad i \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

3 广义分圆序列的线性复杂度

有限域 $\text{GF}(q)$ 上周期为 N 的序列 $s = \{s_i\}$ 的线性复杂度 $\text{LC}(s)$ 定义为满足关系式：

$$s_j = c_1 s_{j-1} + c_2 s_{j-2} + \dots + c_L s_{j-L}$$

式中, $j > L$, $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_L \in \text{GF}(q)$ 的最小 L 。设 $s(x) = s_0 + s_1 x^2 + \dots + s_{N-1} x^{N-1}$, 则序列 $\{s_i\}$ 的最小多项式 $m(x)$ 和线性复杂度 L 分别由式(2), 式(3)给定:

$$m(x) = (x^N - 1) / \gcd(x^N - 1, s(x))^{[16]} \quad (2)$$

$$L(s) = N - \deg(\gcd(x^N - 1, s(x)))^{[1]} \quad (3)$$

由序列 s 的定义式(1)可知, 其生成多项式 $s(x)$ 为

$$s(x) = \sum_{i \in C_1} x^i = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^3 \left(\sum_{i \in 2pD_k^{(p)}} x^i + \sum_{i \in pD_k^{(2p)}} x^i + \sum_{i \in 2D_k^{(p^2)}} x^i + \sum_{i \in D_k^{(2p^2)}} x^i \right) \in \text{GF}(2)[x]$$

下文将讨论序列 s 的线性复杂度, 首先给出引理 1~引理 9, 本文中 $D_i^{(n)}$ 的下标均模 4。

引理 1 设 $t \in D_k^{(p^j)}$, 则 $tD_i^{(p^j)} \pmod{p^j} = D_{i+k}^{(p^j)}$, $j = 1, 2, 0 \leq k, i \leq 3$ 。

证明 若 $t \in D_k^{(p^j)}$, 则存在 u 使得

$$t = g^{4u+k} \pmod{p^j}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & tD_i^{(p^j)} \pmod{p^j} \\ &= \{g^{4u+k} g^{4s+i} \pmod{p^j} : \\ & \quad s = 0, 1, \dots, \varphi(p^j)/4 - 1\} \\ &= \{g^{4(u+s)+k+i} \pmod{p^j} : \\ & \quad s = 0, 1, \dots, \varphi(p^j)/4 - 1\} \\ &= D_{i+k}^{(p^j)} \end{aligned} \quad \text{证毕}$$

引理 2 $D_i^{(p^2)} \pmod{p} = D_i^{(p)}$, $D_i^{(2p^j)} \pmod{p^j} = D_i^{(p^j)}$, $j = 1, 2, 0 \leq i \leq 3$ 。

证明 根据 $D_i^{(p^2)}$ 的定义可知, 当 t 跑遍 $D_i^{(p^2)}$

时, t 模 p 跑遍 $D_i^{(p)}$ 中每个元素 p 次。所以,

$$D_i^{(p^2)} \pmod{p} = D_i^{(p)} \text{ 且 } |D_i^{(p^2)}| = p |D_i^{(p)}|$$

类似地, $D_i^{(2p^j)} \pmod{p^j} = D_i^{(p^j)} \text{ 且 } |D_i^{(2p^j)}| = |D_i^{(p^j)}|$ 。

证毕

引理 3 序列 s 的生成多项式 $s(x)$ 没有重因子。

证明 只需证明 $\gcd(s(x), s'(x)) = 1$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} s'(x) &= \sum_{i \in D_2^{(2p)}} x^{pi-1} + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(2p^2)}} x^{i-1} \\ &+ \sum_{i \in D_3^{(2p)}} x^{pi-1} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(2p^2)}} x^{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

是 $s(x)$ 的导数。令 $a(x) = 1$, $b(x) = x + x^2 s'(x)$, 由引理 2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & a(x)s(x) + b(x)s'(x) \\ &= s(x) + xs'(x) + x^2 (s'(x))^2 \\ &= \sum_{i \in C_1} x^i + \left[\sum_{i \in D_2^{(2p)}} x^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(2p^2)}} x^i + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(2p)}} x^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(2p^2)}} x^i \right] \\ &+ \left[\sum_{i \in D_2^{(p)}} x^{2pi} + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p^2)}} x^{2i} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p)}} x^{2pi} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p^2)}} x^{2i} \right] \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

根据引理 3 及式(2)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \gcd(x^{2p^2} - 1, s(x)) &= \gcd((x^{p^2} - 1)^2, s(x)) \\ &= \gcd(x^{p^2} - 1, s(x)) \end{aligned}$$

则序列 s 的最小多项式为

$$m(x) = \frac{x^{2p^2} - 1}{\gcd(x^{p^2} - 1, s(x))} \quad (4)$$

若 m 是 2 模 p^2 的阶, 有 $p^2 | 2^m - 1$, 则 $\text{GF}(2^m)$ 为 $x^{p^2} - 1$ 的分裂域。假设 α 为 p^2 次单位根, 显然 $\alpha \in \text{GF}(2^m)$, 则由式(3)可知

$$\begin{aligned} L(s) &= 2p^2 - \left| \{t : s(\alpha^t) = 0, 0 \leq t \leq p^2 - 1\} \right| \\ &= \deg(m(x)) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

令

$$A(\alpha^t) = \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p)}} \alpha^{pti} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p)}} \alpha^{pti} + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{ti} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{ti}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} s(\alpha^t) &= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^3 \left[\sum_{i \in D_k^{(p)}} \alpha^{2pti} + \sum_{i \in D_k^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pti} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{i \in D_k^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{2ti} + \sum_{i \in D_k^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{ti} \right] \\ &= 1 + A(\alpha^t) + A^2(\alpha^t) \end{aligned} \quad \text{证毕}$$

引理 4^[17] 符号含义同上, 则

$$\sum_{i \in D_0^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i = 0, \sum_{i \in D_1^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i \in pZ_p^*} \alpha^i = 1, \sum_{i \in Z_p^*} \alpha^i = 1$$

下文中令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} s_{kl}^{(p)} &= \sum_{i \in D_k^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_l^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} \\ s_{kl}^{(p^2)} &= \sum_{i \in D_k^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i + \sum_{i \in D_l^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i \end{aligned} \right\} 0 \leq k, l \leq 3$$

引理 5 符号含义同上, 则

$$s(\alpha^t) = \begin{cases} 1 + s_{23}^{(p)} + (s_{23}^{(p)})^2, & t \in pD_0^{(p)} \cup pD_2^{(p)} \\ 1 + s_{03}^{(p)} + (s_{03}^{(p)})^2, & t \in pD_1^{(p)} \cup pD_3^{(p)} \end{cases}$$

证明 当 $t \in pD_0^{(p)}$ 时, 由引理 1, 引理 2 和 $\alpha^{p^2} = 1$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha^t) &= \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p)}} \alpha^{p^2i} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p)}} \alpha^{p^2i} + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pi} \\ &= \frac{p-1}{2} + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pi} \\ &= \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} \end{aligned}$$

因此, $s(\alpha^t) = 1 + s_{23}^{(p)} + (s_{23}^{(p)})^2$ 。当 $t \in pD_2^{(p)}$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha^t) &= \sum_{i \in D_0^{(p)}} \alpha^{p^2i} + \sum_{i \in D_1^{(p)}} \alpha^{p^2i} + \sum_{i \in D_0^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_1^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pi} \\ &= \frac{p-1}{2} + \sum_{i \in D_0^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_1^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pi} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} \end{aligned}$$

因此, $s(\alpha^t) = 1 + s_{23}^{(p)} + (s_{23}^{(p)})^2$ 。

类似可证明 $t \in pD_1^{(p)} \cup pD_3^{(p)}$ 情形。 证毕

引理 6 符号含义同上, 则

$$s(\alpha^t) = \begin{cases} 1 + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right) + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right)^2, & t \in D_0^{(p^2)} \cup D_2^{(p^2)} \\ 1 + \left(s_{03}^{(p)} + s_{03}^{(p^2)} \right) + \left(s_{03}^{(p)} + s_{03}^{(p^2)} \right)^2, & t \in D_1^{(p^2)} \cup D_3^{(p^2)} \end{cases}$$

证明 当 $t \in D_0^{(p^2)}$ 时, 由引理 1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha^t) &= \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i \\ &= s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \end{aligned}$$

则 $s(\alpha^t) = 1 + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right) + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right)^2$ 。当 $t \in D_2^{(p^2)}$

时, 由引理 4 可知

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha^t) &= \sum_{i \in D_0^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_1^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_0^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i + \sum_{i \in D_1^{(p^2)}} \alpha^i \\ &= 1 + s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \end{aligned}$$

则 $s(\alpha^t) = 1 + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right) + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right)^2$ 。

类似可证明 $t \in D_1^{(p^2)} \cup D_3^{(p^2)}$ 情形。 证毕

引理 7^[18] $2 \in D_0^{(p)} \cup D_2^{(p)}$ 当且仅当 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$, $2 \in D_1^{(p)} \cup D_3^{(p)}$ 当且仅当 $p \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$ 。

引理 8 符号含义同上, 若 $p \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$ 时,

(1) 当 $2 \in D_1^{(p)}$ 时,

$$s(\alpha^t) = \begin{cases} 1 + s_{02}^{(p)}, & t \in pD_0^{(p)} \cup pD_2^{(p)} \cup D_0^{(p^2)} \cup D_2^{(p^2)} \\ 1 + s_{13}^{(p)}, & t \in pD_1^{(p)} \cup pD_3^{(p)} \cup D_1^{(p^2)} \cup D_3^{(p^2)} \end{cases}$$

(2) 当 $2 \in D_3^{(p)}$ 时,

$$s(\alpha^t) = \begin{cases} 1 + s_{13}^{(p)}, & t \in pD_0^{(p)} \cup pD_2^{(p)} \cup D_0^{(p^2)} \cup D_2^{(p^2)} \\ 1 + s_{02}^{(p)}, & t \in pD_1^{(p)} \cup pD_3^{(p)} \cup D_1^{(p^2)} \cup D_3^{(p^2)} \end{cases}$$

证明 (1) 由引理 7, 当 $2 \in D_1^{(p)}$ 时, 对于 $t \in pD_0^{(p)} \cup pD_2^{(p)}$, 根据引理 1 和引理 5 知

$$\begin{aligned} s(\alpha^t) &= 1 + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} \right) + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} \right)^2 \\ &= 1 + \sum_{i \in D_0^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} = 1 + s_{02}^{(p)} \end{aligned}$$

对于 $t \in D_0^{(p^2)} \cup D_2^{(p^2)}$, 根据引理 4 和引理 6 知

$$\begin{aligned} s(\alpha^t) &= 1 + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right) + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right)^2 \\ &= 1 + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_2^{(p^2)}} \alpha^{pi} = 1 + s_{02}^{(p)} \end{aligned}$$

同理可以证明 $t \in pD_1^{(p)} \cup pD_3^{(p)} \cup D_1^{(p^2)} \cup D_3^{(p^2)}$ 情形。

(2) 的证明与(1)类似, 在此省略。 证毕

引理 9 符号含义同上, 若 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ 时,

(1) 当 $2 \in D_0^{(p)}$ 时, $s(\alpha^t) = 1, t \in Z_{p^2} \setminus \{0\}$ 。

(2) 当 $2 \in D_2^{(p)}$ 时, $s(\alpha^t) = 0, t \in Z_{p^2} \setminus \{0\}$ 。

证明(1) 当 $2 \in D_0^{(p)}$ 时, 对于 $t \in pD_0^{(p)} \cup pD_2^{(p)}$, 由引理 1 和引理 5 知

$$\left(s_{23}^{(p)} \right)^2 = \left(\sum_{i \in D_2^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} + \sum_{i \in D_3^{(p)}} \alpha^{pi} \right)^2 = s_{23}^{(p)}$$

即 $s(\alpha^t) = 1$ 。对于 $t \in D_0^{(p^2)} \cup D_2^{(p^2)}$, 由引理 6 知

$$s(\alpha^t) = 1 + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right) + \left(s_{23}^{(p)} + s_{23}^{(p^2)} \right)^2 = 1$$

同理 $t \in pD_1^{(p)} \cup pD_3^{(p)} \cup D_1^{(p^2)} \cup D_3^{(p^2)}$ 时, $s(\alpha^t) = 1$ 。

因此，当 $t \in Z_{p^2} \setminus \{0\}$ 时， $s(\alpha^t) = 1$ 。

(2) 的证明与(1)类似，在此省略。证毕

显然，当 $t = 0$ 时，

$$A(\alpha^0) = A(1) = \frac{p-1}{2} + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} = \frac{p^2-1}{2} = 0 \pmod{2}$$

则

$$s(\alpha^t) = 1 \tag{6}$$

定理 1 当 $p \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$ 时，序列 s 的最小多项式为 $x^{2p^2} - 1$ ，线性复杂度为 $2p^2$ 。

证明 当 $2 \in D_1^{(p)}$ 且 $t \in pD_0^{(p)} \cup pD_2^{(p)} \cup D_0^{(p^2)} \cup D_2^{(p^2)}$ 时，由引理 8 可知

$$(s(\alpha^t))^2 = 1 + (s_{02}^{(p)})^2 = s_{02}^{(p)} \neq s(\alpha^t)$$

当 $t \in pD_1^{(p)} \cup pD_3^{(p)} \cup D_1^{(p^2)} \cup D_3^{(p^2)}$ 时，

$$(s(\alpha^t))^2 = 1 + (s_{13}^{(p)})^2 = s_{13}^{(p)} \neq s(\alpha^t)$$

因此，当 $t \in Z_{p^2} \setminus \{0\}$ 时， $s(\alpha^t) \neq 0$ 。对于 $2 \in D_3^{(p)}$ 时，同理有 $s(\alpha^t) \neq 0$ 。由式(4)，式(5)，式(6)可知 $\gcd(x^{p^2} - 1, s(x)) = 1$ ，则最小多项式 $m(x) = x^{2p^2} - 1$ ，线性复杂度 $LC(s) = 2p^2$ 。证毕

定理 2 当 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ 时，序列 s 的最小多项式为 $x^{2p^2} - 1$ 或 $(x^{p^2} - 1)(x - 1)$ ，线性复杂度为 $2p^2$ 或 $p^2 + 1$ 。

证明 由引理 9，对于 $t \in Z_{p^2} \setminus \{0\}$ 时，有

$$s(\alpha^t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 2 \in D_0^{(p)} \\ 0, & 2 \in D_2^{(p)} \end{cases}$$

则由式(4)，式(5)和式(6)可知：

$$\gcd(x^{p^2} - 1, s(x)) = \begin{cases} 1, & 2 \in D_0^{(p)} \\ \frac{x^{p^2} - 1}{x - 1}, & 2 \in D_2^{(p)} \end{cases}$$

因此，

$$m(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2p^2} - 1, & 2 \in D_0^{(p)} \\ (x^{p^2} - 1)(x - 1), & 2 \in D_2^{(p)} \end{cases}$$

$$LC(s) = \begin{cases} 2p^2, & 2 \in D_0^{(p)} \\ p^2 + 1, & 2 \in D_2^{(p)} \end{cases}$$

证毕

4 结论

本文研究了周期为 $2p^2$ 的四阶二元广义分圆序列的构造，并分别在 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ 和 $p \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$ 的情形下讨论了序列的线性复杂度和最小多项式。结果表明，线性复杂度是 $2p^2$ 或 $p^2 + 1$ 。因此，这个序列拥有好的线性复杂度，能够抵抗 B-M 算法的攻击，在保密通讯中可以有广泛的应用。

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