

Characteristic m -Sequences

By Michael Willett

Abstract. The initial k -tuple of the characteristic m -sequence associated with a primitive polynomial of degree k over $GF(2)$ is given for $2 \leq k \leq 168$.

Introduction. In this note we take advantage of the list of primitive polynomials over $GF(2)$ published by Stahnke [1] to calculate a table of characteristic m -sequences. This author [2] has shown how a characteristic m -sequence may be used to generate a set of cycle representatives for any cyclic code with square-free parity check polynomial. Such cycle sets are important for determining the error-correcting capability of the cyclic code. In [2] cycle set members are formed by adding certain decimations of a characteristic m -sequence. This technique is computationally simpler than standard algorithms based on more complicated algebraic operations.

Preliminaries. Let F be the binary field with two elements 0, 1. A polynomial $f(x) = x^k - a_1x^{k-1} - \cdots - a_k \in F[x]$ is called primitive if a root of $f(x)$ in the extension field $K = GF(2^k)$ of F generates the cyclic multiplicative group of K . There are $\varphi(2^k - 1)/k$ primitive polynomials of degree k , where φ is Euler's function. Assume that $f(x)$ is primitive and consider the linear recursion associated with $f(x)$ given by

$$(1) \quad u_{n+k} = a_1u_{n+k-1} + \cdots + a_ku_n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Primitive polynomials are characterized by the fact that every nonzero solution to (1) over F has minimum period $2^k - 1$. Therefore, all nonzero solutions to (1) are cyclic shifts of one another. Any such solution is called an m -sequence (or PV sequence). There exists a unique m -sequence $u = (u_0, u_1, \dots)$ so that $u_n = u_{2n}$ for all n , called the characteristic m -sequence associated with $f(x)$.

Algorithm. The algorithm used to find the characteristic m -sequence below is easily adapted to finding such sequences over other prime fields. Treat the symbols u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{k-1} as unknowns. From recursion (1) formally calculate $u_k, u_{k+1}, \dots, u_{2k-2}$, reducing each of these terms to a linear combination of the unknowns. Then solve the system of equations

$$(2) \quad u_n = u_{2n}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, k-1,$$

for the unknowns. The unique nonzero solution will be the characteristic m -sequence associated with $f(x)$. The following table lists the initial k -tuple of the characteristic

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m-sequence associated with the primitive polynomial shown. Each polynomial is given by showing which powers of *x* appear in *f(x)*; i.e., $f(x) = x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x + 1$ is given by 8 6 5 1 0. The notation i^n will mean *n* consecutive copies of the integer *i*.

The computations were performed on an IBM 370/165 computer. The sequences were verified by checking each sequence with its associated primitive polynomial in equation (2).

<u>Primitive polynomial</u>	<u>Characteristic <i>m</i>-sequence</u>
2 1 0	01
3 1 0	10 ²
4 1 0	0 ³ 1
5 2 0	10 ² 10
6 1 0	0 ⁵ 1
7 1 0	10 ⁶
8 6 5 1 0	0 ³ 101 ² 0
9 4 0	10 ⁴ 10 ³
10 3 0	0 ⁷ 10 ²
11 2 0	10 ⁸ 10
12 7 4 3 0	0 ⁵ 10 ³ 1 ² 0
13 4 3 1 0	10 ⁸ 10 ³
14 12 11 1 0	0 ³ 101 ³ 0 ² 1010
15 1 0	10 ¹⁴
16 5 3 2 0	0 ¹¹ 1010 ²
17 3 0	101010 ³ 10 ⁵ 1 ² 0
18 7 0	0 ¹¹ 10 ⁶
19 6 5 1 0	10 ¹² 10 ⁵
20 3 0	0 ¹⁷ 10 ²
21 2 0	10 ¹⁸ 10
22 1 0	0 ²¹ 1
23 5 0	10 ²²
24 4 3 1 0	0 ²¹ 101
25 3 0	10 ²⁴
26 8 7 1 0	0 ¹⁹ 10 ⁵ 1
27 8 7 1 0	10 ¹⁸ 10 ⁷
28 3 0	0 ²⁵ 10 ²
29 2 0	10 ²⁶ 10
30 16 15 1 0	0 ¹⁵ 10 ¹⁴
31 3 0	10 ³⁰
32 28 27 1 0	0 ⁵ 10 ³ 1 ² 0 ² 10101 ⁵ 0 ⁴ 10 ³ 10
33 13 0	10 ³²
34 15 14 1 0	0 ¹⁹ 10 ¹³ 1
35 2 0	10 ³² 10
36 11 0	0 ²⁵ 10 ¹⁰
37 12 10 2 0	10 ²⁴ 1010 ⁷ 10

<u>Primitive polynomial</u>					<u>Characteristic m-sequence</u>
38	6	5	1	0	$0^{33}10^31$
39	4	0			$10^{34}10^3$
40	21	19	2	0	$0^{19}1010^{16}10$
41	3	0			10^{40}
42	23	22	1	0	$0^{19}10^{18}1^201$
43	6	5	1	0	$10^{36}10^5$
44	27	26	1	0	$0^{17}10^{16}1^20^71$
45	4	3	1	0	$10^{40}10^3$
46	21	20	1	0	$0^{25}10^{19}1$
47	5	0			10^{46}
48	28	27	1	0	$0^{21}10^{19}1^20^41$
49	9	0			10^{48}
50	27	26	1	0	$0^{23}10^{22}1^201$
51	16	15	1	0	$10^{34}10^{15}$
52	3	0			$0^{49}10^2$
53	16	15	1	0	$10^{36}10^{15}$
54	37	36	1	0	$0^{17}10^{16}1^20^{15}10^2$
55	24	0			$10^{30}10^{23}$
56	22	21	1	0	$0^{35}10^{19}1$
57	7	0			10^{56}
58	19	0			$0^{39}10^{18}$
59	22	21	1	0	$10^{36}10^{21}$
60	1	0			$0^{59}1$
61	16	15	1	0	$10^{44}10^{15}$
62	57	56	1	0	$0^510^41^20^31010^21^4010^31^30^210^2101^2$ $01^301^20^21^2010101^40$
63	1	0			10^{62}
64	4	3	1	0	$0^{61}101$
65	18	0			$10^{46}10^{17}$
66	10	9	1	0	$0^{57}10^71$
67	10	9	1	0	$10^{56}10^9$
68	9	0			$0^{59}10^8$
69	29	27	2	0	$10^{66}10$
70	16	15	1	0	$0^{55}10^{13}1$
71	6	0			$10^{64}10^5$
72	53	47	6	0	$0^{19}10^510^{12}10^{11}10^610^510^510^2$
73	25	0			10^{72}
74	16	15	1	0	$0^{59}10^{13}1$
75	11	10	1	0	$10^{64}10^9$
76	36	35	1	0	$0^{41}10^{33}1$
77	31	30	1	0	$10^{46}10^{29}$

Primitive polynomial

Characteristic *m*-sequences

78	20	19	1	0	$0^{59}10^{17}1$
79	9	0			10^{78}
80	38	37	1	0	$0^{43}10^{35}1$
81	4	0			$10^{76}10^3$
82	38	35	3	0	$0^{47}10^{31}10^2$
83	46	45	1	0	$10^{36}10^{36}1^20^7$
84	13	0			$0^{71}10^{12}$
85	28	27	1	0	$10^{56}10^{27}$
86	13	12	1	0	$0^{73}10^{11}1$
87	13	0			10^{86}
88	72	71	1	0	$0^{17}10^{15}1^20^{14}1010^{13}1^40^{12}10^3101$
89	38	0			$10^{50}10^{37}$
90	19	18	1	0	$0^{71}10^{17}1$
91	84	83	1	0	$10^610^61^20^51010^41^40^310^310^21^20^21^20$ $1010101^80^710^61^20^51010^4$
92	13	12	1	0	$0^{79}10^{11}1$
93	2	0			$10^{90}10$
94	21	0			$0^{73}10^{20}$
95	11	0			10^{94}
96	49	47	2	0	$0^{47}1010^{44}10$
97	6	0			$10^{90}10^5$
98	11	0			$0^{87}10^{10}$
99	47	45	2	0	$10^{96}10$
100	37	0			$0^{63}10^{36}$
101	7	6	1	0	$10^{94}10^5$
102	77	76	1	0	$0^{25}10^{24}1^20^{23}1010^{22}10$
103	9	0			10^{102}
104	11	10	1	0	$0^{93}10^91$
105	16	0			$10^{88}10^{15}$
106	15	0			$0^{91}10^{14}$
107	65	63	2	0	$10^{104}10$
108	31	0			$0^{77}10^{30}$
109	7	6	1	0	$10^{102}10^5$
110	13	12	1	0	$0^{97}10^{11}1$
111	10	0			$10^{100}10^9$
112	45	43	2	0	$0^{67}1010^{42}$
113	9	0			10^{112}
114	82	81	1	0	$0^{33}10^{31}1^20^{30}1010^{13}1$
115	15	14	1	0	$10^{100}10^{13}$
116	71	70	1	0	$0^{45}10^{44}1^20^{23}1$
117	20	18	2	0	$10^{96}1010^{15}10$

<u>Primitive polynomial</u>					<u>Characteristic m-sequences</u>
118	33	0			$0^{85}10^{32}$
119	8	0			$10^{110}10^7$
120	118	111	7	0	$0^9101010101^301^301^20^31^201^20101^201^2$ $01^30^31^30^21010^21^401^40^21^30^21^40^2101^2$ $0^2101^30^410^21^6010^21^201^3010^2$
121	18	0			$10^{102}10^{17}$
122	60	59	1	0	$0^{63}10^{57}1$
123	2	0			$10^{120}10$
124	37	0			$0^{87}10^{36}$
125	108	107	1	0	$10^{16}10^{16}1^20^{15}1010^{14}1^40^{13}10^310^{12}1^2$ $0^21^20^{11}101010$
126	37	36	1	0	$0^{89}10^{35}1$
127	1	0			10^{126}
128	29	27	2	0	$0^{99}1010^{26}$
129	5	0			10^{128}
130	3	0			$0^{127}10^2$
131	48	47	1	0	$10^{82}10^{47}$
132	29	0			$0^{103}10^{28}$
133	52	51	1	0	$10^{80}10^{51}$
134	57	0			$0^{77}10^{56}$
135	11	0			10^{134}
136	126	125	1	0	$0^{11}10^91^20^81010^71^40^610^310^51^20^21^20^4$ $10101010^31^80^210^7101^20^61^3010^510^21^3$ $0^41^2010^3$
137	21	0			10^{136}
138	8	7	1	0	$0^{131}10^{51}$
139	8	5	3	0	$10^{130}10^7$
140	29	0			$0^{111}10^{28}$
141	32	31	1	0	$10^{108}10^{31}$
142	21	0			$0^{121}10^{20}$
143	21	20	1	0	$10^{122}10^{19}$
144	70	69	1	0	$0^{75}10^{67}1$
145	52	0			$10^{92}10^{51}$
146	60	59	1	0	$0^{87}10^{57}1$
147	38	37	1	0	$10^{108}10^{37}$
148	27	0			$0^{121}10^{26}$
149	110	109	1	0	$10^{38}10^{38}1^20^{37}1010^{29}$
150	53	0			$0^{97}10^{52}$
151	3	0			10^{150}
152	66	65	1	0	$0^{87}10^{63}1$
153	1	0			10^{152}

<u>Primitive polynomial</u>					<u>Characteristic m-sequences</u>
154	129	127	2	0	$0^{25} 1010^{22} 10^3 10^{20} 10101010^{18} 10^7 10^{16}$ $1010^5 1010^{14} 10^3$
155	32	31	1	0	$10^{122} 10^{31}$
156	116	115	1	0	$0^{41} 10^{39} 1^2 0^{38} 1010^{31} 1$
157	27	26	1	0	$10^{130} 10^{25}$
158	27	26	1	0	$0^{131} 10^{25} 1$
159	31	0			10^{158}
160	19	18	1	0	$0^{141} 10^{17} 1$
161	18	0			$10^{142} 10^{17}$
162	88	87	1	0	$0^{75} 10^{73} 1^2 0^{10} 1$
163	60	59	1	0	10^{162}
164	14	13	1	0	$0^{151} 10^{11} 1$
165	31	30	1	0	$10^{134} 10^{29}$
166	39	38	1	0	$0^{127} 10^{37} 1$
167	6	0			$10^{160} 10^5$
168	17	15	2	0	$0^{151} 1010^{14}$

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