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2WF80: Introduction to Cryptology





LFSR with state of length n has period at most 2^n .

Can combine short LFSRs to create longer periods

 $\frac{\text{Concrete example:}}{\overline{0011101}+\overline{011}}$



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0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 + 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1

0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1

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1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 Ω 1 1

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1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 Ω 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1

0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

These LFSRs of periods 3 and 7 combine to period $3 \cdot 7 = 21, 7$

0 0 1 1 1 0 1

+ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 1 1 1 0 1

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1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 Ω 1 1

0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

These LFSRs of periods 3 and 7 combine to period $3 \cdot 7 = 21, 7, 3$

	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0 0 0	
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ 0 1 1	
	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0 1 1	

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1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 Ω 1 1

These LFSRs of periods 3 and 7 combine to period $3 \cdot 7 = 21, 7, 3, 1$.

	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0 0 0	0
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ 0 1 1	+ 0
	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0 1 1	0

 $\frac{\text{These LFSRs produce}}{000111101011001} \text{ and } \frac{011}{011}$ of periods 15 and 3.

Their sum gives 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 +

0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 of period 15.

0 0

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Their sum gives 0 0 \cap 0 1



Initializing one or both LFSRs with all-zero state gives 15, 3, 1- but we expect $2^6=64$ states.

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Their sum gives 0 1 0 1



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0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 Ω ______

1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1

Starting at different offsets gives periods 15

n

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Their sum gives 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 + 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1



Initializing one or both LFSRs with all-zero state gives 15, 3, 1 - but we expect $2^6 = 64$ states.

Starting at different offsets gives periods 15 and 15.

For a total of periods 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 3, 1, summing up to 64.

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- ► If the first LFSR has periods p = 2^m 1 and 1 and the second LFSR has periods r = 2ⁿ - 1 and 1, then
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 - and sequences of period p, r, and 1, from initializing one or both in the all-zero state.
 - ▶ These sum up to $gcd(p, r) \cdot lcm(p, r) + p + r + 1 = p \cdot r + p + r + 1$ = $(p + 1)(r + 1) = 2^m \cdot 2^n$, thus accounting for all 2^{m+n} states.

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 - ▶ These sum up to $gcd(p, r) \cdot lcm(p, r) + p + r + 1 = p \cdot r + p + r + 1$ = $(p + 1)(r + 1) = 2^m \cdot 2^n$, thus accounting for all 2^{m+n} states.
- If one or both do not have maximal periods we expect
 - gcd(p, r) sequences of period lcm(p, r)
 - sequences of period p, r, and 1,
 - sequences from combinations of the other parts.

These LFSRs produce $\overline{011}$ and $\overline{011}$ of periods 3 and 3.

Their sum gives 0 1 1 + 0 1 1 ------0 0 0

of period 1.



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of period 1. The same will happen whenever the starting states are equal.

0

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0 1 1

+ 0 1 1

0 0 0

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Shifting one starting state gives



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+ 0 1 1

0 0 0

of period 1. The same will happen whenever the starting states are equal.

Shifting one starting state gives

0 1 1

+ 1 1 0

1 0 1

of period 3. This is the same sequence as just one of them.

These LFSRs produce $\overline{011}$ and $\overline{011}$ of periods 3 and 3.





+ 0 1 1

0 0 0

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Shifting one starting state gives

011

+ 1 1 0

1 0 1

of period 3. This is the same sequence as just one of them.

Not useful to combine identical LFSRs.

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Our hypotheses would have predicted: 21, 21, 21, 21, 3, 1 and some more for the $2^5 - 21 - 1 = 10$ missing states in the first. But we do not get the fourth 21.

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Sums of LFSRs